Cape Town Water Outlook 2018

Updated August 2018

City of Cape Town

RESILIENT CAPE TOWN

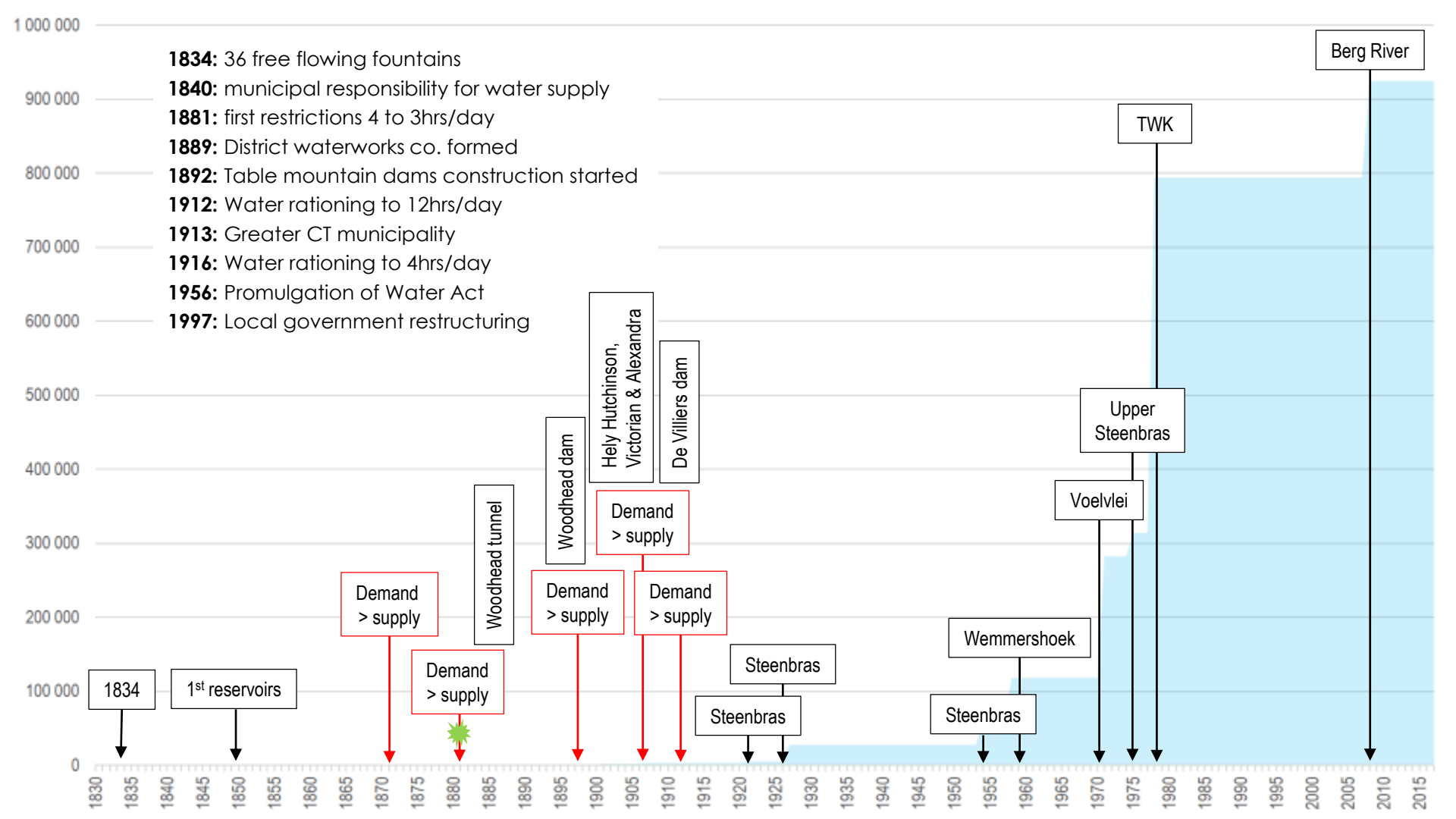
CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

THE RESILIENCE SHIFT

SIWI

The ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

ARUP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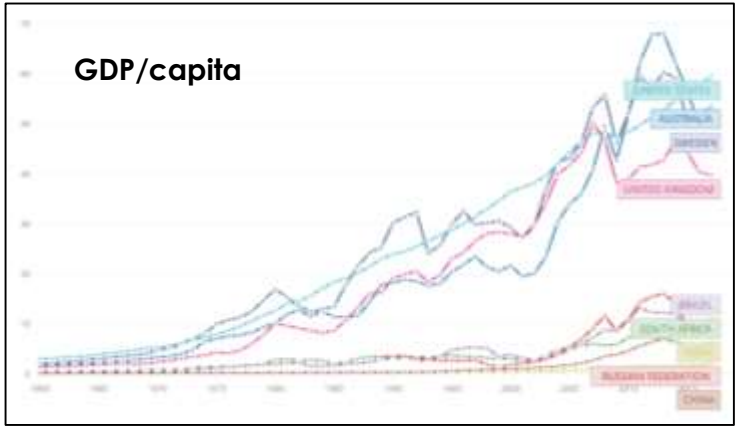
2010
2015
1834: 36 free flowing fountains
1840: municipal responsibility for water supply
1881: first restrictions 4 to 3hrs/day
1889: District waterworks co. formed
1892: Table mountain dams construction started
1912: Water rationing to 12hrs/day
1913: Greater CT municipality
1916: Water rationing to 4hrs/day
1956: Promulgation of Water Act
1997: Local government restructuring
1834
1st reservoirs
Demand > supply
Demand > supply
Woodhead tunnel
Woodhead dam
Demand > supply
Hely Hutchinson, Victorian & Alexandra
De Villiers dam
Demand > supply
Demand > supply
Steenbras
Steenbras
Wemmershoek
Steenbras
TWK
Upper Steenbras
Voelvlei
Berg River

Population	~4 million
Area	~2,500 km^2
SA GDP/capita	~$6,000
Gini coefficient	0.61
Unemployment	22.7%



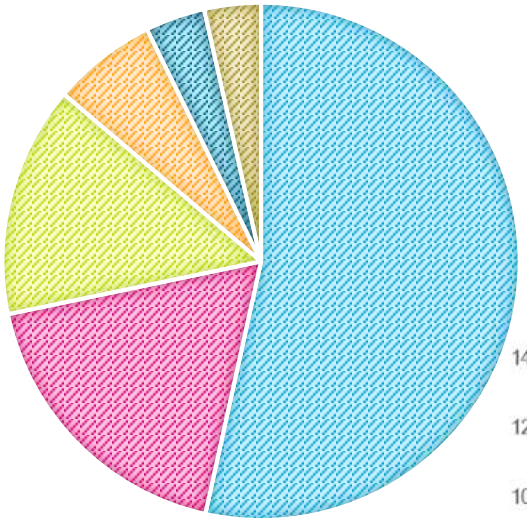
HOUSEHOLDS

Total	~1.1m
Informal	~250,000
Indigent	~270,000
< poverty line	~300,000

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Piped water	99.8%
Electricity	97.3%
Telephone	93.5%
Adequate sanitation	94.3%

Cape Town's water is part of an integrated surface water system

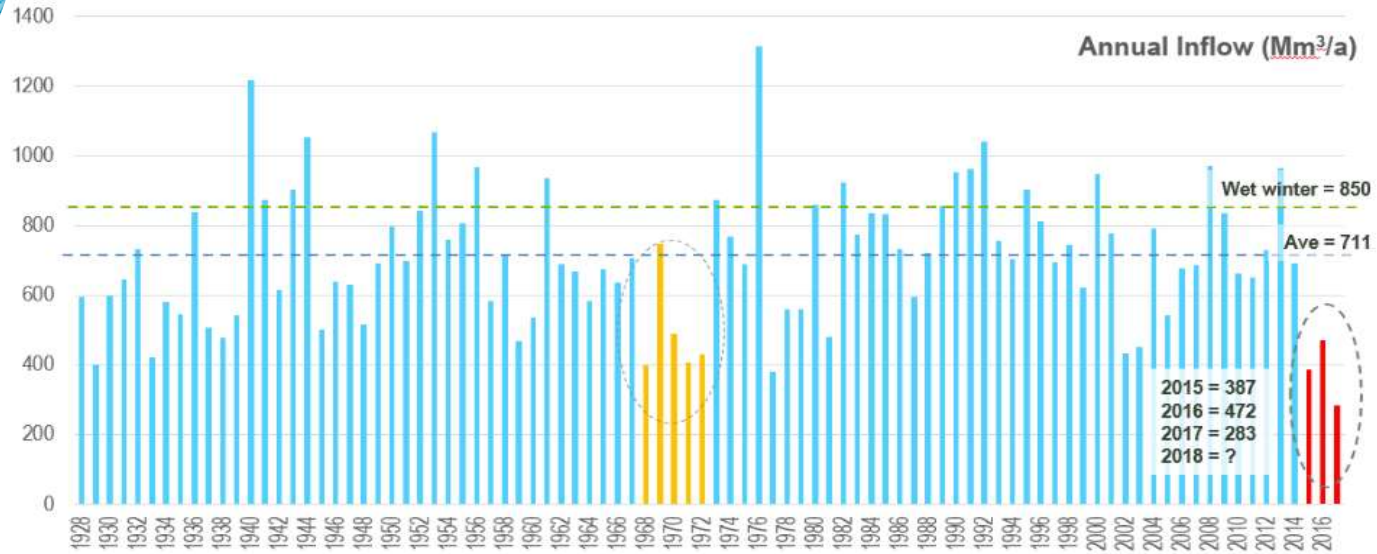


Cape Town gets its water from a system of dams that supply agriculture and other urban areas. The current system is heavily dependent on rainfall.

This complex system is managed by the national Department of Water and Sanitation together with the City of Cape Town.

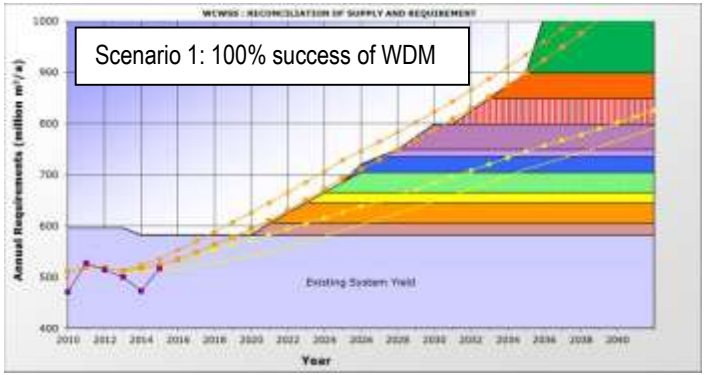
64% of water is allocated to Cape Town, about a third is used by agriculture and 7% by other urban areas (smaller towns).

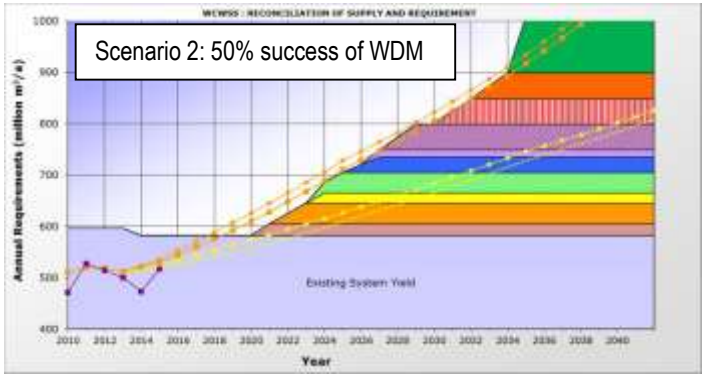
- Accountability tricky between 3 spheres of government;
- Procurement reform towards empowerment;
- Legislation aimed to prevent corruption rather than enable development.



Water Supply

- Surface water - Dams currently over-allocated
  - capacity ~900MCM, yield ~500MCM
- Current restrictions – allocations reduced
  - current restricted allocation ~250MCM
- Alternative sources:
  - Groundwater
    - Table Mountain Group
    - Cape Flats
  - Re-use – triggered one temporary scheme
  - Desalination – triggered three temporary schemes
- Not possible or affordable to build way out of a drought



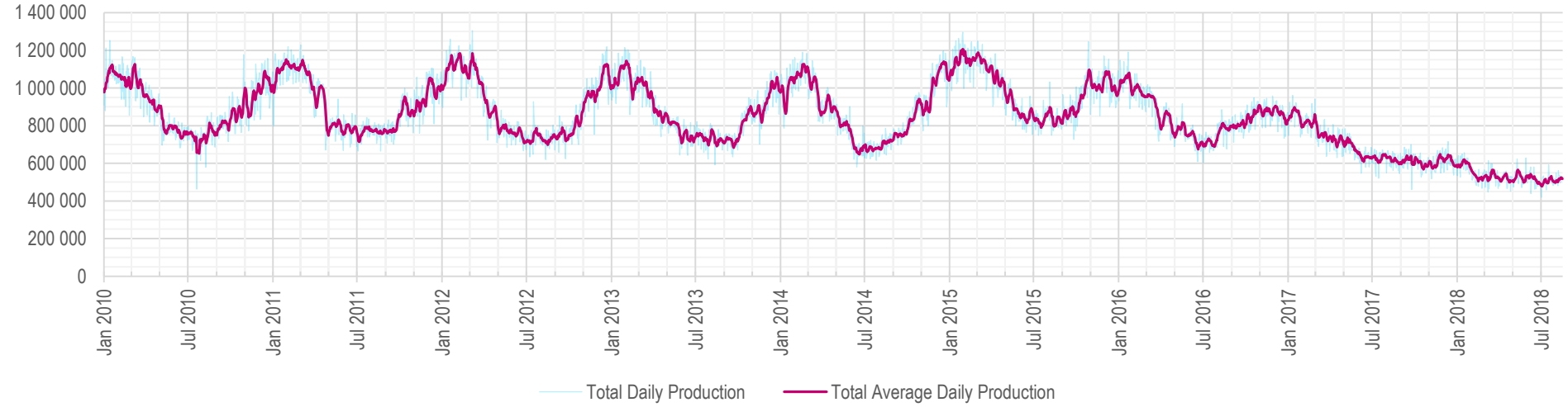


Water Demand management

- **Communication**
- **Restrictions & Tariffs**
- **Water flow restriction**
- **Pressure management**

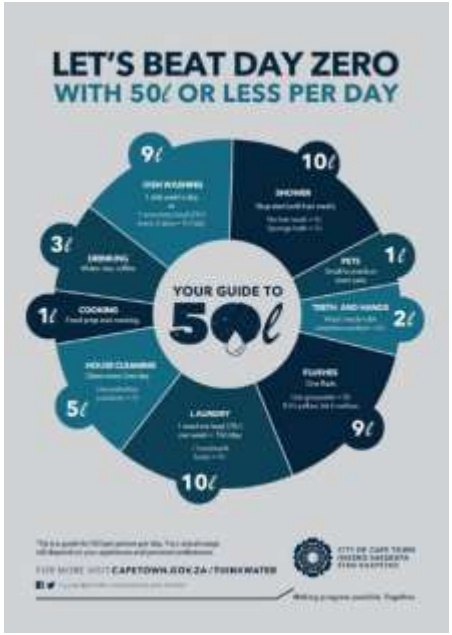
Gross per capita use

- Summer 2014 - 300 lcd
- Summer 2015 - 250 lcd
- Summer 2016 - 225 lcd
- Summer 2018 - 150 lcd
- Now - 125 lcd



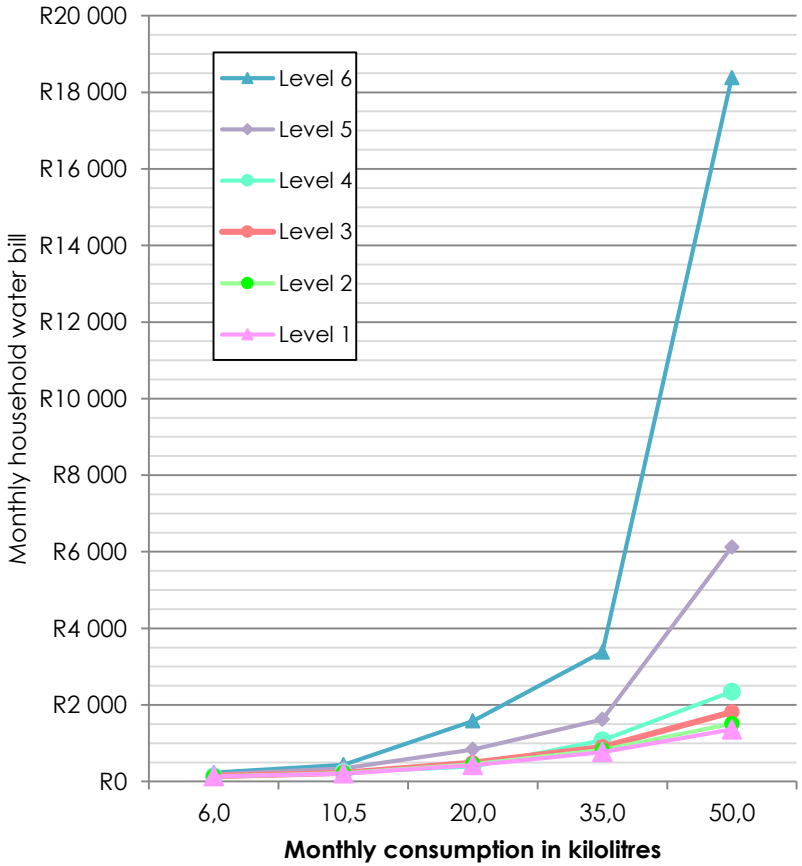
Water Demand management - Communication

- 4 million people
- Political environment
- Complexity
- Avenues
  - Printed press
  - Radio
  - Media engagement
  - Social media
  - Citizen engagement
  - Awareness & education



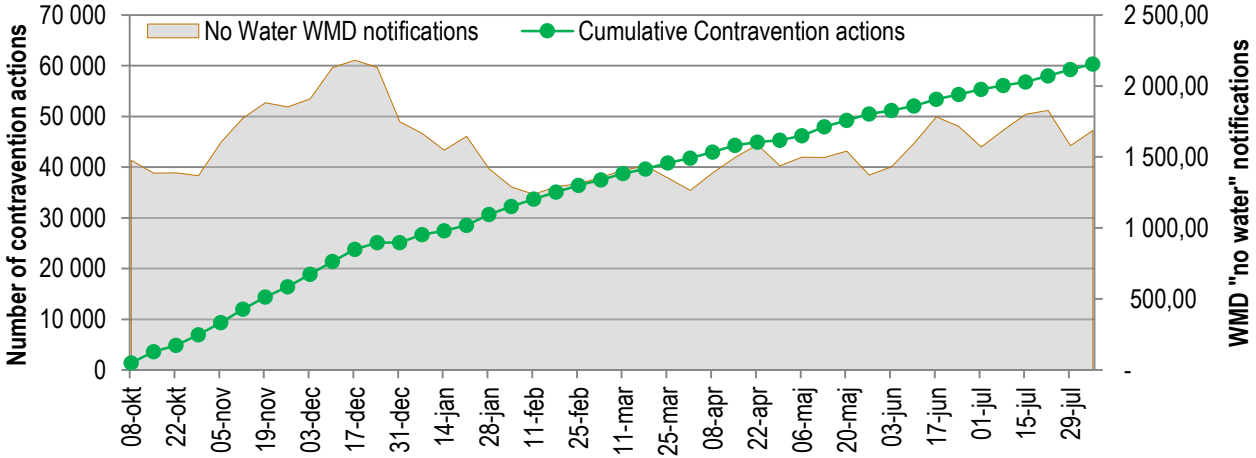
Water Demand management - Restrictions

- Progressively punitive tariffs – Ministerial approval required
- Moving from 3 to 7 levels of restriction
- Steep increases in price
  - 6kl free up to June 2017
  - Introduced at R4/kl in July 2017
  - Increased to R26/kl in Feb 2018
  - Increased to R29/kl in July 2018
- Enforcement rules



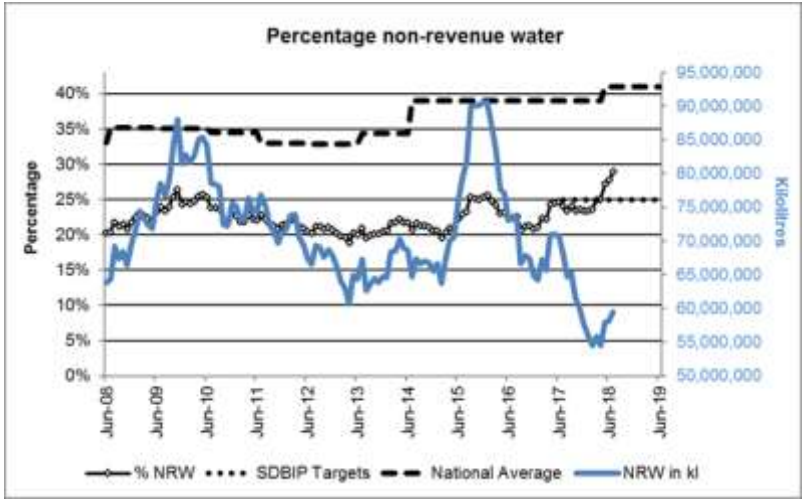
Water Demand management – Flow restrictors

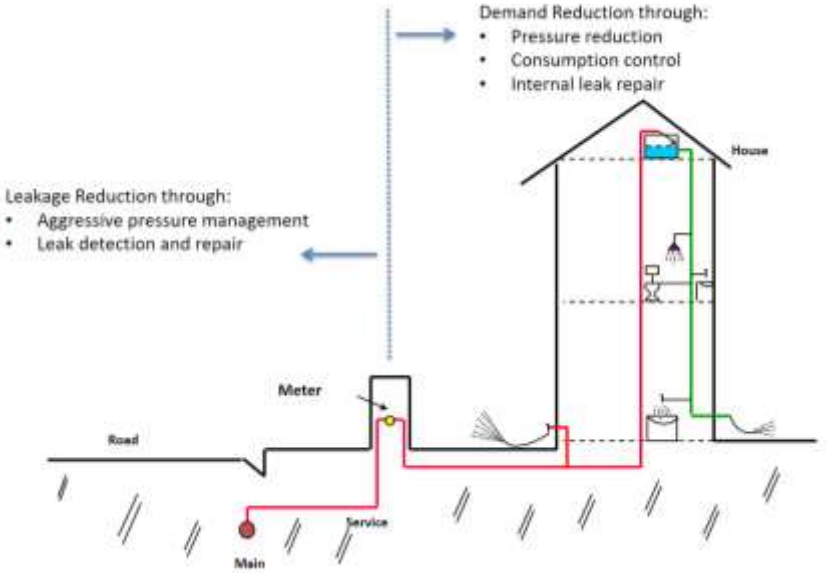
- Leak repair programme ~190,000 of 268,000 households done
- All meter replacements use these restrictors, but not set
- In September 2017 took decision to install at households using >20kl/month
- ~60,000 installed to date



Water Demand management – Pressure reduction

- ~160 pressure management zones
- Currently managing 99 (15m/25m – mainly residential
- Savings ~70MLD
- Leak repair at household level
- Leak detection & repairs
- Pressure managed reticulation 4,800/10,600km
- High user meter issues





Water Demand Management - Impact

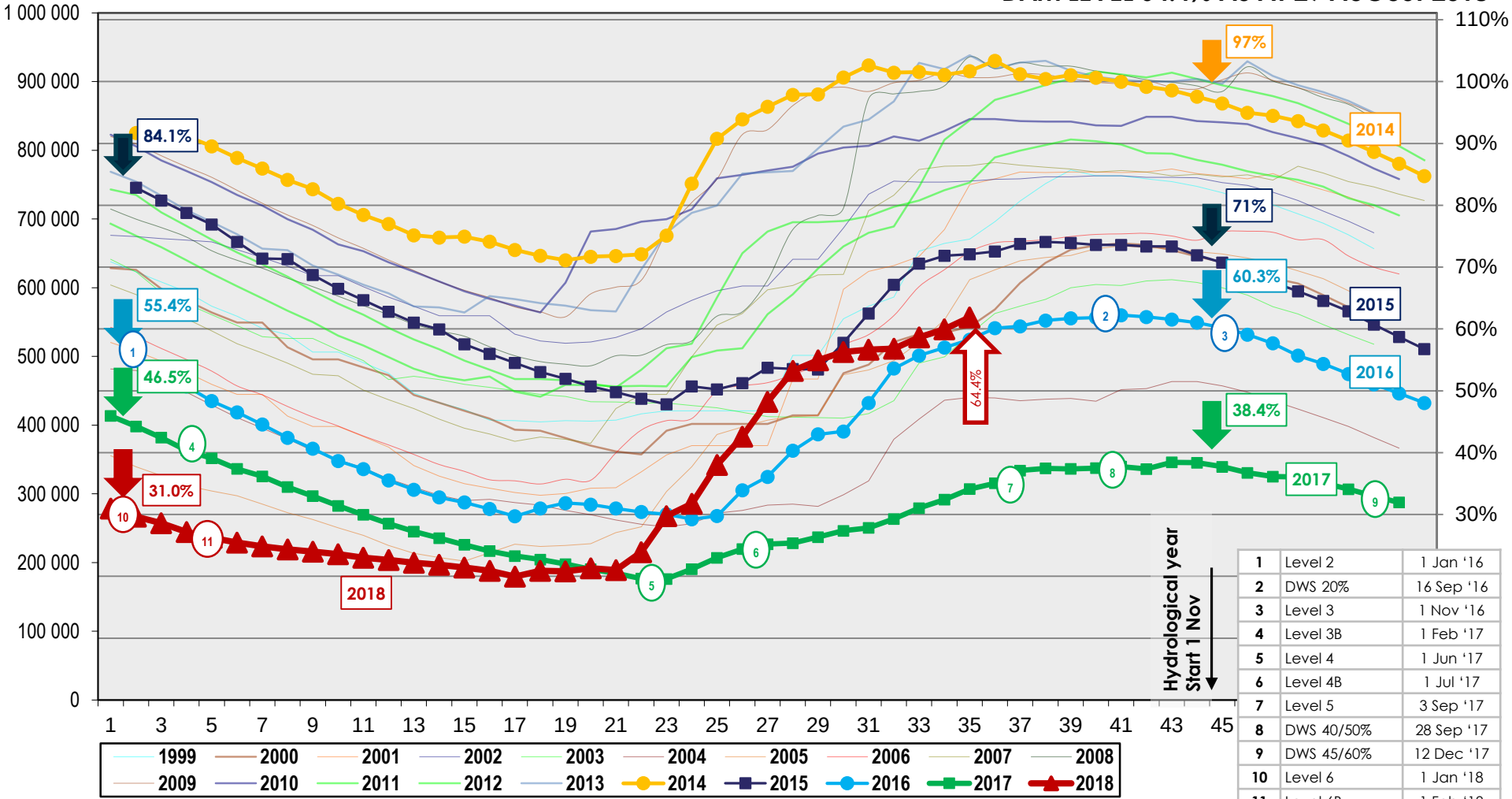
IWA recognition for a 55% reduction in water demand between 2015 – 2017 without resorting to intermittent supply

Towards Resilience

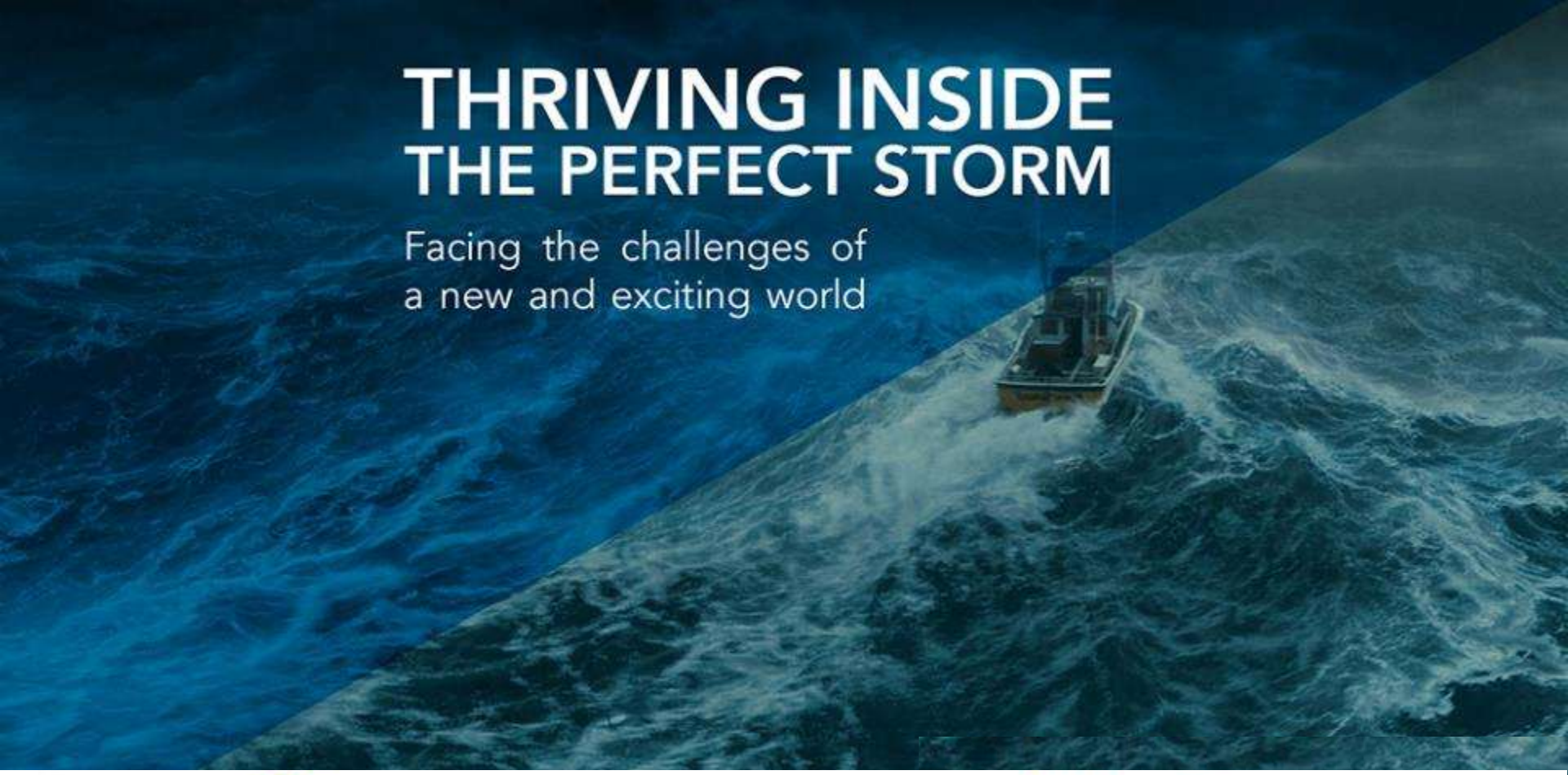
Integrated City Water Strategy

- Don't lose lessons from the drought! Value water. Build better social cohesion & equity in access;
- Consider, plan and mitigate shocks (drought, tariff increase, localized flooding, storm surge, protest)and stresses (inward migration, informal settlements, poor hygiene and sanitation, sub-optimal institutions, aging infrastructure);
- Diversify supply – reduce reliance on rainfall, introduce redundancy;
- Maintain water conservation & demand management, support household resilience;
- Resolve better management of catchments requiring cooperation between all spheres of government;
- Price water appropriately;
- Water sensitive design – manage urban water cycle;

DAM LEVEL 64.4% AS AT 29 AUGUST 2018



1	Level 2	1 Jan '16
2	DWS 20%	16 Sep '16
3	Level 3	1 Nov '16
4	Level 3B	1 Feb '17
5	Level 4	1 Jun '17
6	Level 4B	1 Jul '17
7	Level 5	3 Sep '17
8	DWS 40/50%	28 Sep '17
9	DWS 45/60%	12 Dec '17
10	Level 6	1 Jan '18
11	Level 6B	1 Feb '18



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