

## Norms and Standards for Water and Sanitation

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Source	Water	Sanitation	Notes
<p><b>South African constitution, 1996,</b>  <a href="https://www.gov.za/documents/constitution-republic-south-africa-1996">https://www.gov.za/documents/constitution-republic-south-africa-1996</a></p>	<p><i>"27. Healthcare, food, water and social security.</i></p> <p><i>1. Everyone has the right to have access to: ... (b) sufficient ... water.</i></p> <p><i>2. The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights."</i></p>	<p><i>"24. Environment.</i></p> <p><i>Everyone has the right</i></p> <p><i>(a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well being."</i></p>	
<p><b>Regulations relating to compulsory national standards and measures to conserve water</b> (GNR.509/ GN 22355 of 8 June 2001) <a href="https://cer.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/Regulations-relating-to-compulsory-national-standards-and-measures-to-conserve-water.pdf">https://cer.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/Regulations-relating-to-compulsory-national-standards-and-measures-to-conserve-water.pdf</a></p>	<p><i>"3. Basic water supply. —The minimum standard for basic water supply services is—</i></p> <p><i>(a) the provision of appropriate education in respect of effective water use; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) a minimum quantity of potable water of 25 litres per person per day or 6 kilolitres per household per month—</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>(i) at a minimum flow rate of not less than 10 litres per minute;</i></li> <li>• <i>(ii) within 200 metres of a household;</i></li> <li>• <i>(iii) with an effectiveness such that no consumer is without a supply for more than seven full days in any year."</i>(Section 3: emphasis added)</li> </ul>	<p><i>"2. Basic sanitation. —The minimum standard for basic sanitation services is—</i></p> <p><i>(a) the provision of appropriate health and hygiene education; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) a toilet which is safe, reliable, environmentally sound, easy to keep clean, provides privacy and protection against the weather, well ventilated, keeps smells to a minimum and prevents the entry and exit of flies and other disease-carrying pests"</i> (section 2)</p>	

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Housing code 2009 Part 3, <b>Volume 2, technical and general guidelines</b> <a href="http://www.dhs.gov.za/sites/default/files/documents/national_housing_2009/2_Technical_General_Guidelines/1%20Vol%202%20Part%203%20Technical%20and%20General%20Guidelines.pdf">http://www.dhs.gov.za/sites/default/files/documents/national_housing_2009/2_Technical_General_Guidelines/1%20Vol%202%20Part%203%20Technical%20and%20General%20Guidelines.pdf</a>	Minimum level - "Water: Single standpipe per stand (metered)". (p26)	Minimum level - "Sanitation: VIP or alternative system agreed to between the community, the municipality and the MEC."(p26)	"The Programme: Upgrading of Informal Settlements provides for <u>considerable discretion regarding the township layout and infrastructure design and standards.</u> " (p26 emphasis added)
Housing code 2009, <b>Part 3, Volume 4, upgrading of informal settlement</b> <a href="http://www.dhs.gov.za/sites/default/files/documents/national_housing_2009/4_Incremental_Interventions/5%20Volume%204%20Upgrading%20Informal%20Settlement.pdf">http://www.dhs.gov.za/sites/default/files/documents/national_housing_2009/4_Incremental_Interventions/5%20Volume%204%20Upgrading%20Informal%20Settlement.pdf</a>	No norms and standards provided for water	No norms and standards provided for sanitation	"Service standards: ... Where interim services are to be provided it must always be undertaken on the basis that such interim services constitute the first phase of the provision of permanent services, ... infrastructure must be the subject of engagement between the local authority and residents.. (p14) "The National Norms and Standards in respect of Permanent Residential Structures contained in the National Housing Code should be adhered to in as far as municipal engineering services are concerned. In the event of a dispute, a Council resolution should be obtained to resolve this issue." (p32) "Provide access to interim basic water and sanitation services to households in the settlement pending the formalisation of the settlement" (p51) "Provision of emergency/interim services: Communal water, communal sanitations, emergency road access etc." (p61)

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<p>Housing Code, 2009, <b>Part 3, volume 4, emergency housing programme</b>  <a href="http://www.dhs.gov.za/sites/default/files/documents/national_housing_2009/4_Incremental_Interventions/2%20Volume%204%20Emergency%20Housing%20Programme.pdf">http://www.dhs.gov.za/sites/default/files/documents/national_housing_2009/4_Incremental_Interventions/2%20Volume%204%20Emergency%20Housing%20Programme.pdf</a>,</p>	<p><i>“Water: The provision of access to a <u>water point or tap for every 25 families must be provided. The waterlines must be usable in a permanent configuration or layout in situations where future upgrading is envisaged as a first option towards a permanent housing situation.”</u></i> (p36, emphasis added)</p>	<p><i>“Sanitation: i. Temporary sanitary facilities must be provided. Due to varying ... conditions, facilities to be provided may vary from area to area. Where conditions permit the use of Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (VIP toilets) must be provided as a first option. ii. An acceptable standard will be one VIP toilet per five families. ... In circumstances where soil and other site conditions do not allow for the use of VIP toilets, alternative systems must be investigated. A small bore sewerage or other appropriate system (to be used on a shared basis with <u>one toilet per five families</u> within the suggested settlement pattern) could be provided. The sewerage system must as far as possible be usable in a permanent configuration or layout in situations where future upgrading is envisaged as a first option towards a permanent housing situation.”</i> (p36, emphasis added)</p>	<p>These are a maximum level of basic engineering services in case of temporary settlements, meaning they can be less/worse than this.</p>
<p><b>National Sanitation Policy</b>, 2016,  <a href="https://www.gov.za/documents/national-sanitation-policy-2016-9-feb-2017-0000">https://www.gov.za/documents/national-sanitation-policy-2016-9-feb-2017-0000</a></p>	<p>-</p>	<p><i>“an interim measure to provide privacy to the user, be readily accessible and in close walking distance, and provide for the safe disposal of human waste, including hygiene and end user education.”</i></p>	

Source	Water	Sanitation	Notes
<p><b>Water Act: Norms and standards for domestic water and sanitation services, 8 September 2017</b>  <a href="https://www.gov.za/documents/national-water-act-national-norms-and-standards-domestic-water-and-sanitation-services-8">https://www.gov.za/documents/national-water-act-national-norms-and-standards-domestic-water-and-sanitation-services-8</a></p>	<p><u>“Intermittent provision of water at minimum level of water supply services</u>  <i>Goal: Meeting people’s basic domestic need for potable water at a minimum level through providing water at regular intervals to ensure increased opportunities for improved health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ... 1,500 litres potable water per household per week . ...</li> <li>• ... communal standpipe ... <u>no more than 100 meters from all households</u> ...</li> <li>• ... metered, but not tariffed. ...</li> <li>• ... phased out by 2030 ... [aiming for] ... basic service of at least a yard connection” (p22, emphasis added)</li> </ul> <p>“Basic water supply services  <i>Goal: Meeting people’s basic domestic need for potable water at a minimum level through providing water at regular intervals to ensure increased opportunities for improved health.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ... 6 000 litres (or 25 litre per person per day) to a household per month.</li> <li>• ... at least a yard connection. ..</li> <li>• water use ... metered and tariffed” (p22)</li> </ul>	<p><u>“Interim level: Household, shared and communal toilets with functional hand washing facilities: Access to a safe, reliable and properly maintained toilet and hand washing facility, free of charge, within 200m of the dwelling, which at a minimum safely contains human excreta. Maintenance is the responsibility of the services provider. To be phased out by 2030.” (p47)</u>  <u>“Interim level of service. Communal and shared facilities.</u>  <i>Shared toilet mostly used all the time</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• toilet seats - 1 seat per 20 users</li> <li>• Urinal units – 1 unit per 50 users</li> <li>• hand washing - 1 basin per 4 toilet seats</li> <li>• within 200 meters of dwelling” (p47-48)</li> </ul> <p><u>“Basic level of service.</u>  <i>Goal: People access at least a pleasant, safe, reliable and well-maintained improved toilet and hand washing facility in within their yard”.</i>(p49)  <u>“Basic and free sanitation services must provide at least the following: In the case of <b>free basic services</b> to the indigent - shared facilities:</u>  <i>Shared toilet mostly used all the time:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• toilet seats – 1 seat per 20 users</li> <li>• Urinal units – 1 unit per 50 users</li> <li>• Hand washing – 1 basin per 4 toilet seats.” (p50, emphasis in original)</li> </ul> <p><u>“Emergency sanitation services</u>  <i>Goal: People access pleasant, safe, reliable and adequately maintained improved toilets and hand washing facilities in close proximity to the temporary dwelling within 24 hours</i></p>	<p>Apparently these norms and standards were never finalised and approved and can’t be officially used.  <i>“The minimum level of services is aimed at meeting people’s survival and basic need for potable water, which is a human right, in an integrated manner where it is practical, affordable, financially viable and sustainable, while making the most efficient use of water resources.”</i></p>

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The CSIR, 2018, <b>Neighbourhood Planning and Design Guide - Section J: water supply</b> <a href="https://www.ukesa.info/library/view/read-book">https://www.ukesa.info/library/view/read-book</a>	<i>"The minimum level of service is 25 litre/capita/day, based on a community standpipe that is within 200 m of all households it supports. The National Norms and Standards for Domestic Water and Sanitation Services that were published in 2017 provide minimum requirements for the provision of potable water to end users."</i> (pJ26, emphasis added)	-	
The CSIR, 2018, <b>Neighbourhood Planning and Design Guide - Section K: sanitation</b> <a href="https://www.ukesa.info/library/view/read-book">https://www.ukesa.info/library/view/read-book</a>	-	Unable to find any appropriate norm and standard for sanitation. Makes reference to the National norms and standards for domestic water and sanitation services of 2017 (pK7)	
<b>Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG) framework</b> , From Division of Revenue Bill, 2020. <a href="http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/National%20Budget/2020/">http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/National%20Budget/2020/</a> (p223-226)	No norms and standards provided for water	No norms and standards provided for sanitation.	<i>"number of informal settlements provided with <u>interim</u> and permanent municipal engineering services (public lighting, roads and storm water, refuse removal, and bulk connections for water, sanitation and electricity)"</i> (p223, my emphasis)
<b>Metropolitan information</b>			
e-mail correspondence with senior <b>Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality</b> water and sanitation official on 3 March 2020.	<i>"50 households per standpipe"</i>	<i>"We building one [toilet] seat for 10 households"</i>	These standards from informal email correspondence and not from official source. They for informal settlements.

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<p>eThekwini Municipality: Water Services Development Plan: March 2012.  <a href="http://www.durban.gov.za/City_Services/water_sanitation/Policies_Plans_Guidelines/Documents/WSDP2012_Approved.pdf">http://www.durban.gov.za/City_Services/water_sanitation/Policies_Plans_Guidelines/Documents/WSDP2012_Approved.pdf</a></p>	<p><i>"..Water for residents of informal settlements is provided either by means of: (1) A water dispenser / standpipe; and/or (2) A communal ablution block."</i>  Water dispensers or standpipes are located on boundaries or main roads within informal settlements. It is intended to provide additional water points before December 2011 if closest water point is beyond 200 meter. (p79)</p>	<p><i>"Communal [ablution] blocks, which are built into converted steel shipping containers, are provided as separate male and female facilities, are deemed to serve up to 75 households within a 200 meter radius of the facility, and are serviced by a resident caretaker who is paid by the Council." (p78)</i></p>	<p>Still need to find out how many water connections per communal ablution block. According to personal communication with consultant working in eThekwini there are 7 toilets per communal ablution block. So that is <u>between 10 and 11 households per toilet seat.</u></p>