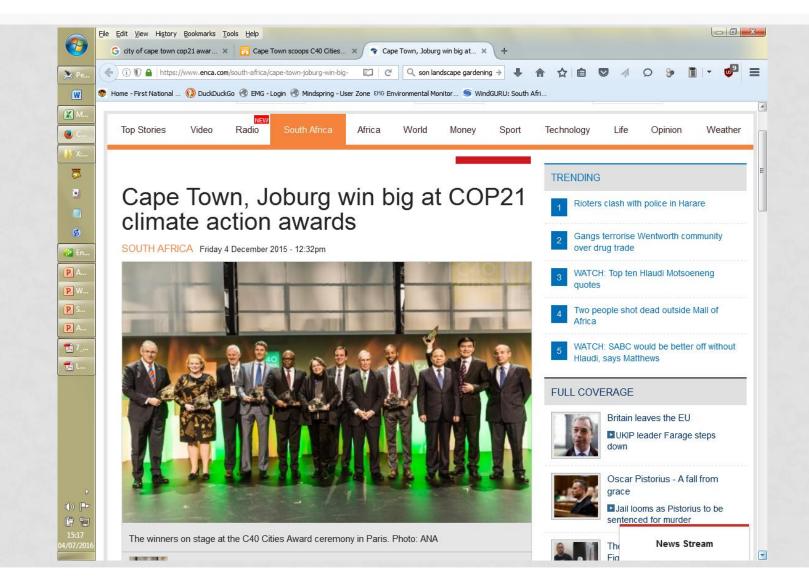


ADAPTATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT IN CAPE TOWN



CAPE TOWN WINS "ADAPTATION IMPLEMENTATION" AWARD



WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

A 30% reduction in demand over 15 year period

From....

- infrastructure maintenance and upgrading
- pressure management
- leak detection and repairs (incl. at household level)
- irrigation with recycled water
- meter management
- water restrictions
- tariff setting
- public education & awareness campaign

STEPPED TARIFF STRUCTURE

STEP (kl/mth)	2015/16 (R/kl)	2015/16 * (R/kl)
0 - 6	0.00	0.00
6 - 10.5	9.71	11.66
10.5 - 20	13.92	18.24
20 - 35	20.62	29.75
35 - 50	25.47	45.40
> 50	33.59	85.09

^{*} The currently applicable drought-induced water restriction tariff

% ANNUAL TARIFF INCREASES

STEP (kl/mth)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2015/16*
0 - 6	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 - 10.5	9	35	30	15	11	20
10.5 - 20	8	15	10	8	11	31
20 - 35	8	15	10	8	11	44
35 - 50	8	15	9	8	11	78
> 50	8	15	10	8	11	153

^{*} The currently applicable drought-induced water restriction tariff

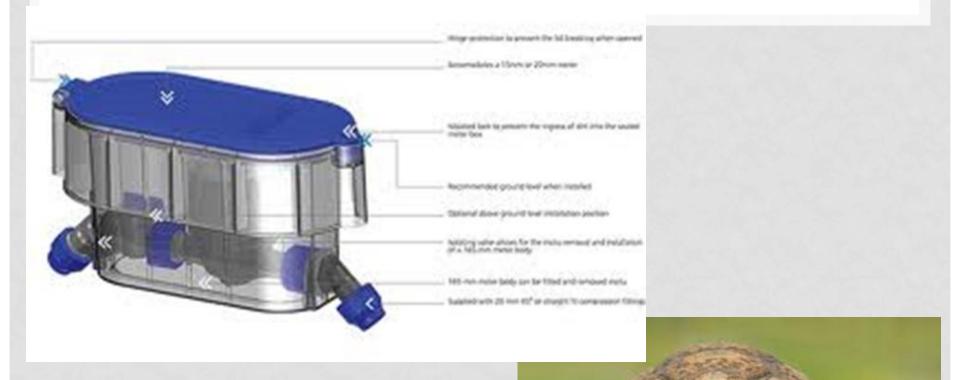
THE LIVED REALITY...

	Before leaks fixed (Jan)	After leaks fixed (June)	
Monthly water charge	R450 (55kl)	R20 (13kl)	
Interest on arrears	R107	R120	
Total bill	R17 050	R19 250	



In 2012, Khayalitsha's 800 most-indebted households collectively owed R200 million in municipal arrears...an average of R250 000 per household!

WATER MANAGEMENT DEVICES



DIVIDING A DIVIDED CITY

- We are made an offer we can't refuse
- Why does water rationing apply only to the poor?
- Why is water rationing based on one's financial status rather than based on one's needs (size of family, etc.)
- This is cost-recovery posing as water conservation
- No sharing between neighbours
- We are treated as bad customers, not poor citizens
- We have lost contact with the City
- We have lost trust in the City
- It makes water a political football

ADAPTATION AND WATER IN AN URBAN SETTING



