

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

24 DWELLINGS

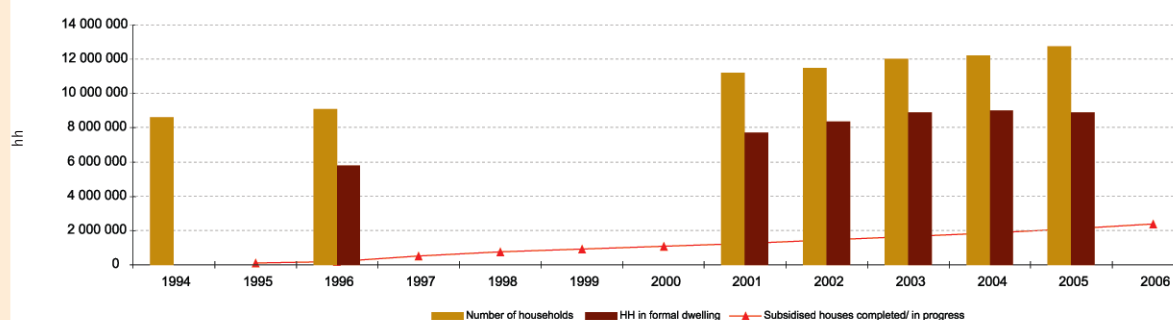
Goal Meeting housing needs.

Trend analysis The indication, from the table and the graph, is that of a sustained growth in the delivery of housing units, albeit low relative to the backlogs. Houses completed since 1994 amount to 2,3 million (till March 2006). It is important to note that planned units exceed delivery for the reason that it usually takes many years for the planned units to be realised, depending on the project and construction cycles.

DWELLINGS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1 Number of households (HH)	8 584 556		9 059 606					11 205 705	11 479 000	12 020 221	12 194 000	12 726 000	
2 HH in formal dwelling			5 794 386					7 680 422	8 349 000	8 865 000	8 974 000	8 878 000	
3 HH not in formal dwelling			1 453 015					1 836 232	1 462 000	1 506 000	1 377 000	2 026 000	
			16.0%					16.4%	12.7%	12.5%	11.3%	15.9%	
4 HH in traditional structures			1 812 205					1 689 051	1 668 000	1 649 221	1 843 000	1 822 000	
			20.0%					15.1%	14.5%	13.7%	15.1%	14.3%	
5 Planned units		227 811	458 127	717 528	940 709	1 230 868	1 501 782	1 772 187	2 299 988	2 489 590	2 739 631	2 877 377	3 042 032
6 Subsidised housing units completed/in progress		74 409	177 611	473 422	721 813	883 385	1 074 028	1 217 309	1 420 897	1 614 512	1 831 860	2 084 694	2 358 667
7 Approved beneficiaries		51 065	154 593	325 086	508 992	716 384	906 348	1 052 157	1 230 070	1 421 585	1 586 594	1 740 122	1 935 087

DWELLINGS



Definition

APPROVED PROJECTS refer to housing projects that have been approved by provinces in a specific period, including social housing, the People's Housing Process (PHP), rural, hostel redevelopment and emergency projects. PLANNED UNITS refer to the number of units that are planned for an approved project in the relevant period. APPROVED BENEFICIARIES refer to the numbers of beneficiaries in respect of whom subsidies have been approved for the relevant period. This includes individual subsidies, persons benefitting from rural housing and PHP projects, hostels and emergency housing projects. SUBSIDISED HOUSING UNITS COMPLETED AND HOUSING UNITS IN PROGRESS include all top structures completed in the reporting period and sites serviced, number of houses at foundation level or wall plate level constructed on already serviced sites. It also includes construction in greenfields developments and in rural areas with services.

Data source

Department of Housing, 1,2,3) Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey, 5,6) Housing Subsidy System (HSS), national Department of Housing, 7) Provincial housing plans from provincial housing departments, national Department of Housing

Data note

It takes between one and three years for a beneficiary who has been approved to receive housing, to actually receive such housing. It would be inaccurate to draw a direct correspondence between planned units and housing units completed (and in progress) in the same year.

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25 POTABLE WATER

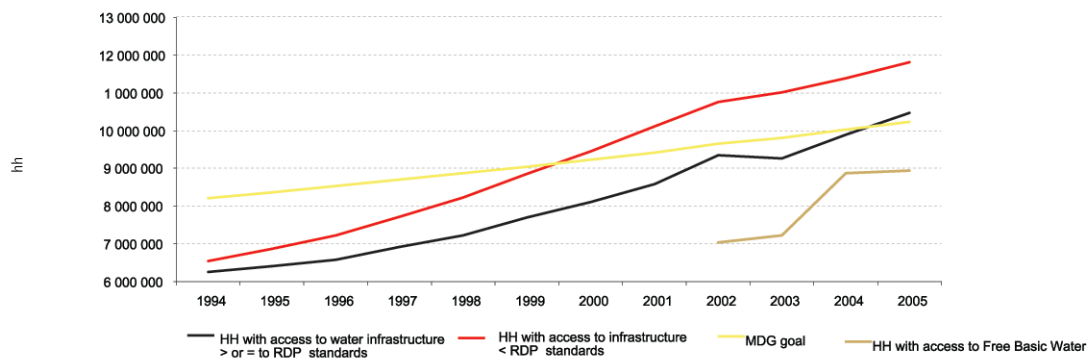
Goal All people in South Africa to have access to potable water by 2008.

Trend analysis Since 1994, the percentage of households with access to water at equal or above the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) standard increased from 61,7 per cent to 84,7 per cent. This rate of delivery has been achieved in the face of a 26 per cent increase in household numbers. The present delivery rate is 0.25 million households per year and it will need to improve to achieve the target of all people to have access to functioning basic water by 2008.

POTABLE WATER

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1 Total number of Households (HH)	10 150 478	10 347 884	10 550 871	10 759 617	10 974 185	11 194 976	11 422 150	11 656 059	11 950 115	12 139 159	12 396 707	12 656 163	12 802 423
2 HH with access to water infrastructure													
> or = to RDP standards	6 259 251 61.7%	6 400 836 61.9%	6 581 793 62.4%	6 913 681 64.3%	7 225 881 65.8%	7 697 049 68.8%	8 109 273 71.0%	8 581 234 73.6%	9 339 949 78.2%	9 262 480 76.3%	9 894 367 79.8%	10 469 361 82.7%	10 840 743 84.7%
3 HH with access to water infrastructure													
< RDP standards	276 343 2.7%	459 457 4.4%	646 116 6.1%	809 252 7.5%	992 437 9.0%	1 151 715 10.3%	1 342 866 11.8%	1 537 324 13.2%	1 410 177 11.8%	1 743 907 14.4%	1 498 979 12.1%	1 343 458 10.6%	1 196 504 9.3%
4 HH with no access to water infrastructure													
	3 614 884 35.6%	3 487 591 33.7%	3 322 962 31.5%	3 036 684 28.2%	2 755 867 25.1%	2 346 212 21.0%	1 970 011 17.2%	1 537 501 13.2%	1 199 989 10.0%	1 132 772 9.3%	1 003 361 8.1%	843 344 6.7%	765 176 6.0%
5 Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	8 204 865	8 364 432	8 528 511	8 697 246	8 870 686	9 049 156	9 232 786	9 421 860	9 659 552	9 812 361	10 020 543	10 230 267	10 348 493
6 HH with access to Free Basic Water									7 042 178	7 224 578	8 868 007	8 944 630	9 542 104

POTABLE WATER



Definition

The relevant basic service levels (RDP service levels) are defined as a minimum quantity of 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 metres of a household not interrupted for more than seven days in any year and a minimum flow of 10 litres per minute for communal water points. This is a substantially higher standard than the basic services defined by the MDGs as 20 litres of potable water per person per day within 1 000 metres of a household. MDG goal (Target 10): Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to an improved water source.

Data source

1) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, DWAF internal processes. 2,3) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, DWAF internal processes, Department of Provincial and Local Government (dplg) Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). 4) Calculation DWAF. 5. Census 1991, 1996, 2001, DWAF internal processes, dplg SNUs

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26 SANITATION

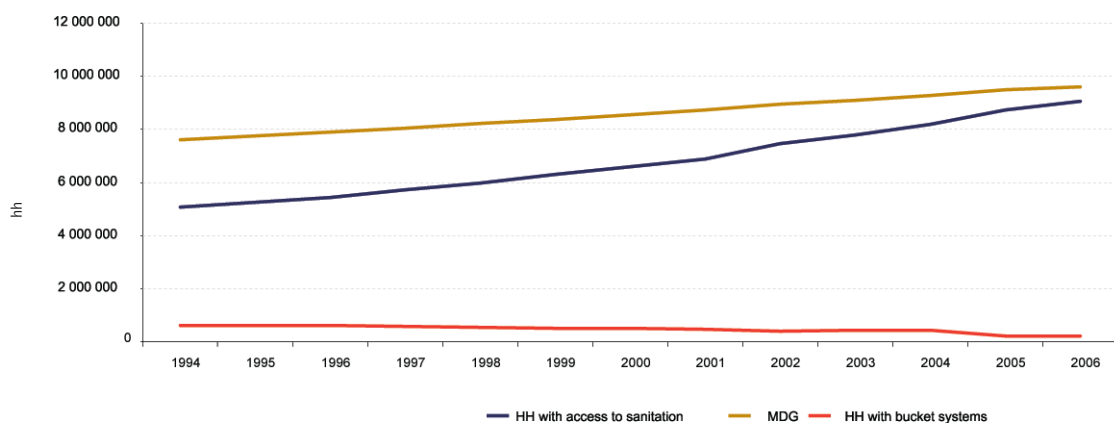
Goal All people in South Africa to have access to a functioning basic sanitation facility by 2010.

Trend analysis Households with access to basic sanitation increased from 50 per cent in 1994 to 71 per cent in 2006. In April 2006, the backlog (access to sanitation infrastructure) was more than 3.7 million households, therefore, to achieve the target, the delivery rate should increase. Progress is being made to eliminate the bucket system in established settlements by the end of 2007.

SANITATION

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1 Number of households	10 150 478	10 347 884	10 550 871	10 759 617	10 974 185	11 194 976	11 422 150	11 656 059	11 950 115	12 139 159	12 396 707	12 656 163	12 802 423
2 HH with access to sanitation	5 065 626	5 268 320	5 439 152	5 720 997	5 966 326	6 295 492	6 582 297	6 905 086	7 468 555	7 786 436	8 197 075	8 742 015	9 057 241
	49.9%	50.9%	51.6%	53.2%	54.4%	56.2%	57.6%	9.2%	62.5%	64.1%	66.1%	69.1%	70.7%
3 MDG	7 608 052	7 756 013	7 908 157	8 064 618	8 225 442	8 390 931	8 561 204	8 736 525	8 956 928	9 098 621	9 291 660	9 486 129	9 595 755
4 HH with bucket systems	609 675	608 738	605 494	575 594	555 932	516 858	490 021	456 752	413 481	441 693	439 778	231 040	211 508

SANITATION



Definition A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrine. MDG (Target 10): Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation

Data source 1) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, DWAF internal processes. 2) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, DWAF internal processes, dplg MIG 3) Calculation DWAF 4) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, DWAF internal processes, dplg SNU's

27 ELECTRICITY

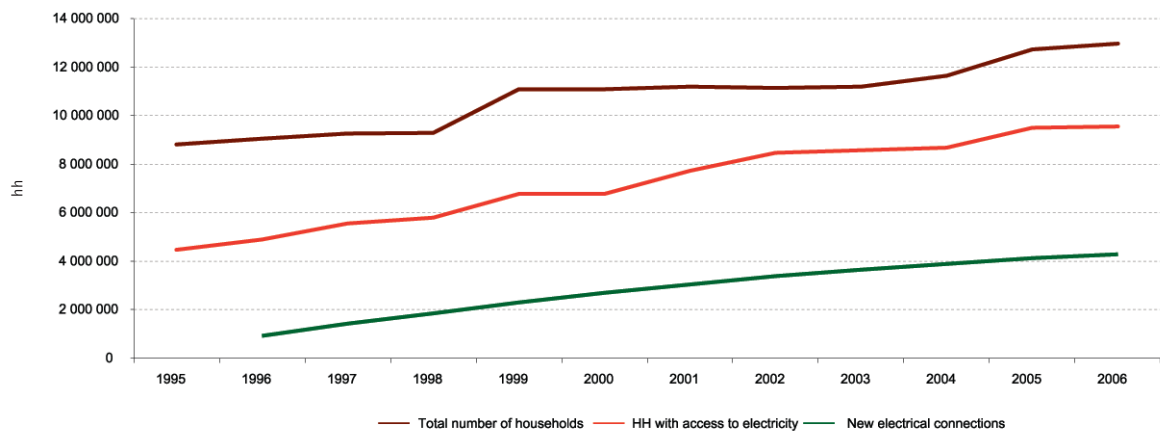
Goal Promoting universal access to electricity.

Trend analysis The provision of electricity, even though it has fluctuated in some years, overall presents a steady picture of progress over the years. A key objective is the electrification of all households and the provision of free basic electricity to poor households. The electrification programme has seen 3,5 million homes electrified since 1994. In line with the Integrated National Electrification Programme, government has established the Free Basic Electricity Programme where people earning below a certain income bracket receive a free monthly allocation of 50 KWh.

ELECTRICITY

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total number of households	8 802 000	9 059 571	9 258 000	9 288 000	11 077 100	11 098 642	11 205 705	11 147 900	11 205 706	11 634 817	12 726 000	12 980 520
HH with access to electricity	4 477 400	4 900 694	5 544 968	5 801 242	6 774 207	6 777 997	7 735 748	8 459 895	8 571 043	8 677 400	9 508 000	9 563 987
	50.9%	54.1%	59.9%	62.5%	61.2%	61.1%	69.0%	75.9%	76.5%	74.6%	74.7%	73.7%
New electrical connections		932 762	1 432 073	1 859 499	2 302 789	2 699 808	3 036 726	3 375 298	3 654 060	3 900 899	4 124 912	4 283 396

ELECTRICITY



Definition Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities

Data source National Electricity Regulator of South Africa; Statistics South Africa

28 LAND RESTITUTION

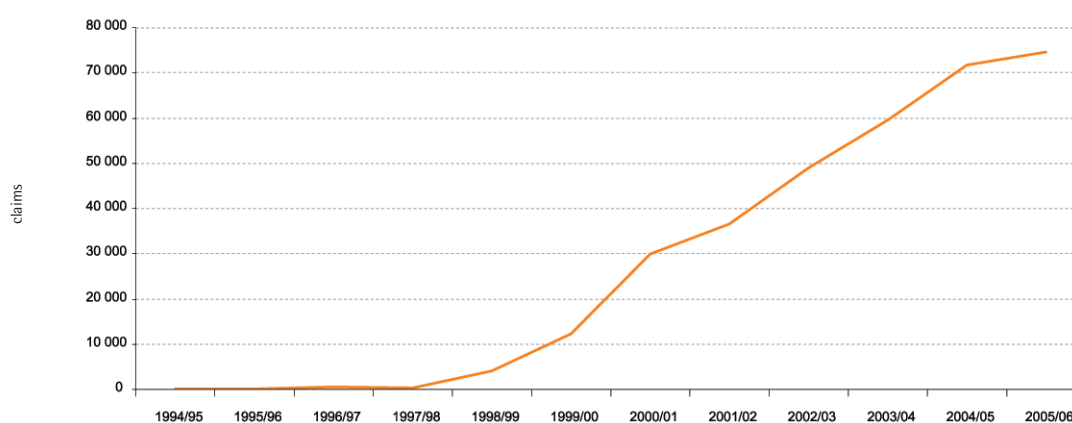
Goal Complete the restitution process by 2008.

Trend analysis After an initial phase in which the institutional mechanisms were put in place, the pace of land restitution has picked up considerably since 1998. To date, 73 292 claims have been settled. As the process nears the end, the pace of restitutions is expected to slow down as the remaining more complicated cases are dealt with.

LAND RESTITUTION

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Settled claims	1	3	408	208	3 916	12 094	29 877	36 489	48 825	59 345	71 645	74 417

LAND RESTITUTION



Definition Number of land claims settled

Data source Commission on Restitution and Land Rights Annual Reports

29 LAND REDISTRIBUTION

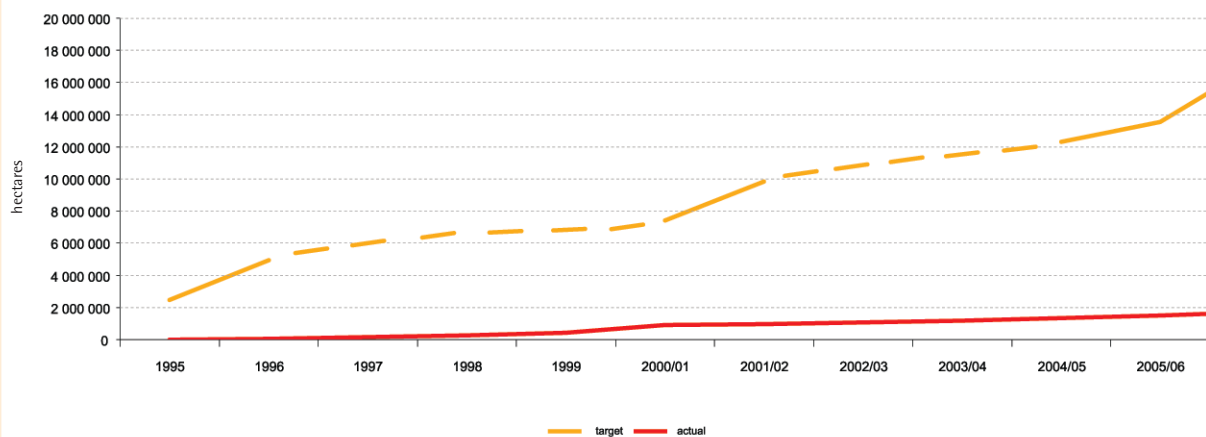
Goal The redistribution of 30 per cent of the country's agricultural land over 15 years (2000 - 2015).

Trend analysis Progress with regard to land redistribution has been slow and various measures are being introduced to speed this up. The cost of land is only about 30 per cent of the production cost needed to create a successful farm. Mindful of this, government is expanding the level of support programmes that aim to enhance agri-expertise and financial support to first-time farmers. The mutually supportive relationship between the Land Affairs and Agriculture departments is also receiving further attention.

LAND REDISTRIBUTION

hectares	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
target	2 466 000	4 932 000				7 398 000	9 864 000			12 330 000	13 563 000
actual	15 395	48 527	157 063	286 635	452 971	888 002	988 002	1 065 209	1 189 771	1 333 954	1 486 399

LAND REDISTRIBUTION



Definition Hectares of land restored to previously disadvantaged individuals

Data source Department of Land Affairs, Annual Reports

Data note Dotted line reflects data not available for that period