

Children's access to services

Katharine Hall and Winnie Sambu (Children's Institute, University of Cape Town)

Section 27(1)(b) of the Constitution of South Africa provides that "everyone has the right to have access to ... sufficient ... water" and section 24(a) states that "everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being".¹

Article 14(2)(c) of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child obliges the state to "ensure the provision of ... safe drinking water".²

Article 24(1)(c) of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child says that states parties should "recognise the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health" and to this end should "take appropriate measures to combat disease and malnutrition ..., including the provision of clean drinking-water".³

Children's access to basic water

This indicator shows the number and proportion of children who have access to piped drinking water at home – either inside the dwelling or on site. This is used as a proxy for access to adequate water. All other water sources, including public taps, water tankers, dams and rivers, are considered inadequate because of their distance from the dwelling or the possibility that water is of poor quality. The indicator does not show whether the water supply is reliable or if households have broken facilities or are unable to pay for services.

Clean water is essential for human survival. The World Health Organisation has defined "reasonable access" to water as being a minimum of 20 litres per person per day.⁴ The 20-litre minimum is linked to the estimated average consumption when people rely on communal facilities and need to carry their own water for drinking, cooking and the most basic personal hygiene. It does not allow for bathing, showering, washing clothes or any domestic cleaning.⁵ The water needs to be supplied close to the home, as households that travel long distances to collect water often struggle to meet their basic daily quota. This can compromise children's health and hygiene.

Young children are particularly vulnerable to diseases associated with poor water quality. Gastro-intestinal infections with associated diarrhoea and dehydration are a significant contributor to the high child mortality rate in South Africa,⁶ and intermittent outbreaks of cholera in some provinces pose a serious threat to children in those areas. Lack of access to adequate water is closely related to poor sanitation and hygiene. In addition, children may be responsible for fetching and carrying water to their homes from communal taps, or rivers and streams. Carrying water is a physical burden which can lead to back problems or injury from falls. It can also reduce time spent on education and other activities, and can place children at personal risk.⁷ For purposes of the child-centred indicator, therefore, adequacy is limited to a safe water source on site.

Close to six million children live in households that do not have access to clean drinking water on site. In 2015, over three-quarters (77%) of adults lived in households with drinking water on site – a significantly higher proportion than children (68%). A year-on-year comparison from 2002 – 2015 suggests that there has been little improvement in children's access to water over this period overall.

Provincial differences are striking. Over 90% of children in the Free State, Gauteng and the Western Cape provinces have an adequate water connection. However, access to water remains poor in KwaZulu-Natal (57%), Limpopo (50%) and the Eastern Cape (40%). The Eastern Cape appears to have experienced a striking improvement in water provisioning since 2002 (when only 23% of children had water on site). KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State have also recorded significant improvements: the proportion of children who had water

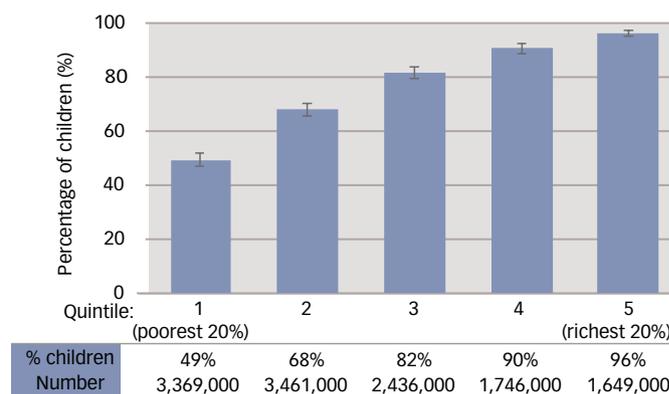
on site increased from 45% (2002) to 57% (2015) in KwaZulu-Natal, and from 81% to 93% in the Free State over the same period. The significant decline in access to water in the Northern Cape may represent a deterioration in water access, or may be the result of weighting a very small child population.

Children living in formal areas are more likely to have services on site than those living in informal settlements or in the rural former homelands. While the majority (77%) of children in formal dwellings have access, it decreases to 55% for children living in informal dwellings. Only 20% of children living in traditional housing have water available on the property.

The vast majority of children living in traditional dwellings are African, so there is also a pronounced racial inequality in access to water. Sixty-three percent of African children had water on site in 2015, while over 97% of all other population groups had drinking water at home. There are no significant differences in access to water across age groups.

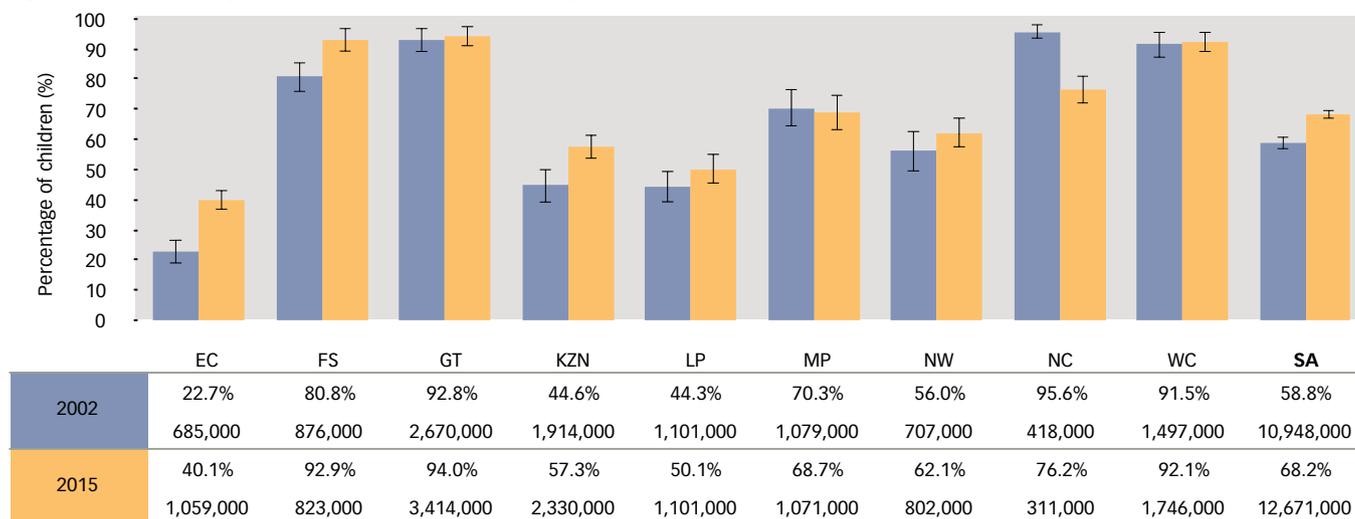
Inequality in access to safe water is also pronounced when the data are disaggregated by income category. Amongst children in the poorest 20% of households, only 49% have access to water on site, while 96% of those in the richest 20% of households have this level of service. In this way, inequalities are reinforced: the poorest children are most at risk of diseases associated with poor water quality, and the associated setbacks in their development.

Figure 6a: Children living in households with water on site, by income quintile, 2015



Source: Statistics South Africa (2016) *General Household Survey 2015*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall & Winnie Sambu, Children's Institute, UCT.

Figure 6b: Children living in households with water on site, by province, 2002 & 2015



Source: Statistics South Africa (2003; 2016) *General Household Survey 2002; General Household Survey 2015*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall & Winnie Sambu, Children's Institute, UCT.

Children's access to basic sanitation

This indicator shows the number and proportion of children living in households with basic sanitation. Adequate toilet facilities are used as proxy for basic sanitation. This includes flush toilets and ventilated pit latrines that dispose of waste safely and that are within or near a house. Inadequate toilet facilities include pit latrines that are not ventilated, chemical toilets, bucket toilets, or no toilet facility at all.

A basic sanitation facility was defined in the government's Strategic Framework for Water Services as the infrastructure necessary to provide a sanitation facility which is "safe, reliable, private, protected from the weather and ventilated, keeps smells to a minimum, is easy to keep clean, minimises the risk of the spread of sanitation-related diseases by facilitating the appropriate control of disease carrying flies and pests, and enables safe and appropriate treatment and/or removal of human waste and wastewater in an environmentally sound manner".⁸

Adequate sanitation prevents the spread of disease and promotes health through safe and hygienic waste disposal. To do this, sanitation systems must break the cycle of disease. For example the toilet lid and fly screen in a ventilated pit latrine stop flies reaching human faeces and spreading disease. Good sanitation is not simply about access to a particular type of toilet. It is equally dependent on the safe use and maintenance of that technology; otherwise toilets break down, smell bad, attract insects and spread germs.

Good sanitation is essential for safe and healthy childhoods. It is very difficult to maintain good hygiene without water and toilets. Poor sanitation is associated with diarrhoea, cholera, malaria, bilharzia, worm infestations, eye infections and skin disease. These illnesses compromise children's health and nutritional status. Using public toilets and the open *veld* (fields) can also put children in physical danger. The use of the open *veld* and bucket toilets is also likely to compromise water quality in the area and to contribute to the spread of disease. Poor sanitation undermines children's health, safety and dignity.

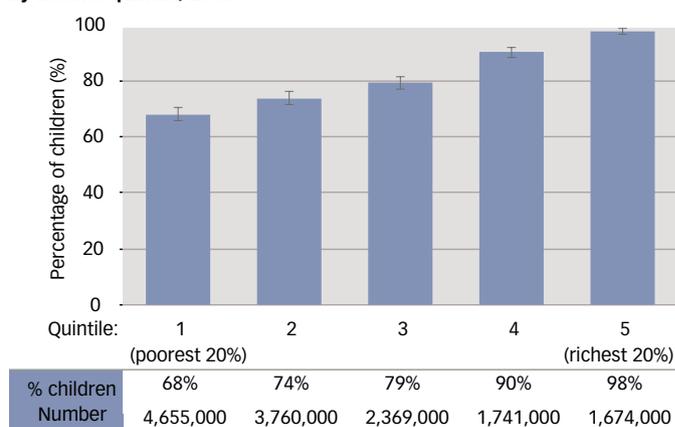
The data show a gradual and significant improvement in children's access to sanitation over the 14-year period 2002 – 2015, although the proportion of children without adequate toilet facilities remains worryingly high. In 2002 less than half of all children (45%) had access to adequate sanitation. By 2015 the share of children with adequate toilets had risen by 31 percentage points to 76%. But 4.4 million children still use unventilated pit latrines or buckets, despite the state's reiterated goals to provide adequate sanitation to all, and to

eradicate the bucket system. Children (24%) are slightly more likely than adults (20%) to live in households without adequate sanitation facilities.

As with other indicators of living environments, there are great provincial disparities. In provinces with large metropolitan populations, like Gauteng and the Western Cape, over 90% of children have access to adequate sanitation, while provinces with large rural populations have the poorest sanitation. Those with the greatest improvements in sanitation services are the Eastern Cape (where the number of children with access to adequate sanitation more than tripled from 0.6 million to 2.2 million over 14 years), KwaZulu-Natal (an increase of over 1.5 million children) and the Free State (where the share of children with sanitation improved from 51% in 2002 to 81% in 2015).

Although there have also been significant improvements in sanitation provision in Limpopo, this province still lags behind, with only 52% of children living in households with adequate sanitation in 2015. It is unclear why the vast majority of children in Limpopo are reported to live in formal houses, yet access to basic sanitation is the poorest of all the provinces. Definitions of adequate housing such as

Figure 6c: Children living in households with basic sanitation, by income quintile, 2015



Source: Statistics South Africa (2016) *General Household Survey 2015*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall & Winnie Sambu, Children's Institute, UCT.

those in the UN-HABITAT and South Africa's National Housing Code include a minimum quality for basic services, including sanitation.

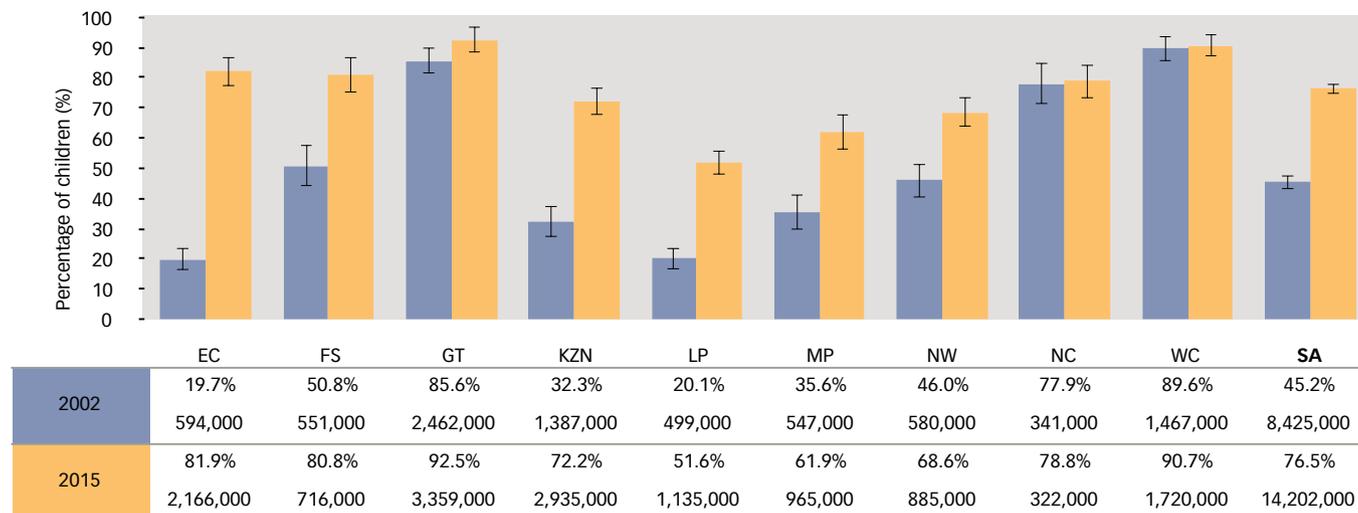
The statistics on basic sanitation provide yet another example of persistent racial inequality: over 90% of Indian, White and Coloured children had access to adequate toilets in 2015, while only 73% of African children had access to basic sanitation. This is a marked improvement from 36% of African children in 2002.

Children in relatively well-off households have better levels of

access to sanitation than poorer children. Amongst the richest 20% of households, 98% of children have adequate sanitation, while only 68% of children in the poorest 20% of households have this level of service.

Due to the different distributions of children and adults across the country, adults are more likely than children to have access to sanitation. However, there are no significant age differences in levels of access to adequate sanitation within the child population.

Figure 6d: Children living in households with basic sanitation, by province, 2002 & 2015



Source: Statistics South Africa (2003; 2016) *General Household Survey 2002; General Household Survey 2015*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall & Winnie Sambu, Children's Institute, UCT.

References

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