

REPORT



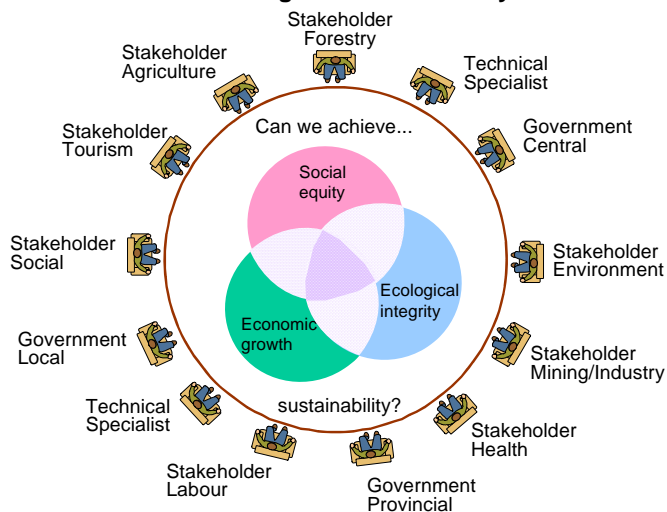
water & forestry

Department:
Water Affairs and Forestry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL WATER SUMMIT 2008

THEME WATER FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Common goal - Sustainability



Summit held on 17 March 2008

Gallagher Estate, Midrand

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS AND OUTCOMES

Water: Sustaining lives, enabling growth

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Background

The 2008 National Water Summit was held on the 17th March 2008 at Gallagher Estate in Midrand. The theme of summit Water for Growth and Development – this theme is in line with the water sector's move to review sector activities in terms of the contribution of water towards social, economic and environmental development.

National Water Summit

The concept of a National Water Summit was introduced in 2006 after a series of provincial summits were held in 2005 and 2006. The Summits (provincial/national or water/sanitation/forestry) are a Ministerial initiative meant to serve as platforms for engaging provinces, municipalities, national departments and other water and sanitation sector partners in a dialogue on water-related challenges and possible solutions. This initiative is informed by a clear recognition that water management is not simply a departmental function that the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry has to address alone. There is an appreciation of the central role that water plays in the achievement of goals espoused in the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) of each province; the achievement of municipal local economic and integrated development plans and the support to achieving other sectors' goals – agriculture, environment, industry etc. The National Water Summit provides a platform for an active engagement between DWAF and other sector partners on how to best manage the protection, development, use and allocation of the limited water resources to the benefit of all sectors and eventually to the growth and development of South Africa.

Amongst others, the National Water Summit is intended to achieve the following:


- To provide a platform for the sharing of knowledge and experiences through case studies and presentations from different stakeholders.
- To give opportunity for role players to investigate key challenges and explore and share solutions for similar challenges in a practical and integrated manner.
- To achieve better efficiency in the implementation of all water services and water resources through discussion and meaningful engagement of all stakeholders in finding solutions to all barriers and challenges.
- To ensure alignment and integration between sectoral goals and those contained in the different plans and strategies of provinces, municipalities and other national sector departments.
- To capture best practice in various areas of water resources and water services programmes and to provide a platform for lesson learning and sharing.
- To give clarity with regards to issues of national policy, strategy and guidelines.

Water for Growth and Development

The water sector has decided to adopt “Water for Growth and Development” as a driving paradigm guiding policies, strategies, plans and programmes for the next coming five years. Central to this, is the recognition of the value of water as natural resource that is utilised in most sectors as a baseline input.

Although in its essence Water for Growth and Development is not a new concept, and indeed DWAF has provided water to support socio-economic development whilst preserving environment has been implemented over years, there is a need to reassess the approaches adopted in view of current external challenges such as reducing poverty and unemployment, responding to the global warming/climate change, improving food security, supporting AsGISA but most importantly ensuring water security through appropriate water use, allocation and protection.

Some key implications on the adoption of new ways of managing water as a natural resource used across different sectors include:

- Reviewing whether current sector policies support growth and development and how they are aligned to policies in other sectors and spheres of government
 - Assessing the need for resource development linked to growth sectors, spatial development patterns and balancing water demand and use
 - Assessing competing demands for water and the socio-economic impact of water allocations
 - Reviewing sectoral planning in line with cross-sectoral and intergovernmental planning to achieve integration
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SECTION 2: SUMMIT RECORD

Session One

Chairing: Mr Silas Mbedzi (DWAF) & Cllr Duma Nkosi, Gauteng SALGA Chairperson

Welcome Remarks by Gauteng MEC for Local Government – Ms Qedani Mahlangu

“It is a great honour for our province to host this important summit. We collectively once more come together to take stock of what has been achieved this far and discuss how the water sector can support government programmes, and how to achieve sustainable growth.

Accordingly it is a pleasure and a privilege for me to welcome you to Gauteng on behalf of the people of the province as well as part of the provincial government. I also wish to express my gratitude to the international guests whose presence here this morning adds to the status of this summit. The international perspective brought to our deliberation is invaluable as no nation can conduct its important debate divorced from global and international trends. We thank you and welcome you warmly to our country.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the government has recognised progress made but has no illusion about the massive social challenges that our democracy has to deal with. We know that government alone cannot address these challenges – we need partners, we need people who are willing to work with us in these trying times.

We know, hence among the key objectives of today’s agenda as clearly guided by the theme of today proceedings that is “water for growth and development” are the following:

- To discuss the theme and to obtain inputs towards the development of the strategy in the context of the National Water Resources Strategy, Economic, Social, Environmental and Spatial Development pillars of our society.
- To strengthen partnership and extend collaboration with all the stakeholders towards a contribution to 6% economic growth set by our government and ASGISA within the water for growth and development theme.
- To highlight the sector approach to local government support and other institutions within the five(5) years strategic agenda and discuss support for the municipalities on meeting service delivery targets – as we know by December 2008 we must ensure that our country has access to clean and safe drinkable water
- To provide a platform for lessons sharing and opportunity for other stakeholders to support the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and the sector in the implementation of all the Minister’s flagship programmes as the National Government priority as stated by our State President.

Indeed today’s gathering has a special significance for us; it takes place in a year which has been declared as International Year of Sanitation. One of the things that the province has done is to separate water and sanitation, so that they can begin to meet the water targets this year, whilst we are making sure that the sanitation targets are met by 2010 and we hope that this declaration of this year as a sanitation year will be positive to get our act together so that by the time the target year arrive we are well on course in achieving that.

As we advance the process of fundamentally transforming our society, we need to tap into the energy of all sectors of our society and learn from each other because there are good things that are happening from all parts of our country. What is important is that, through this forum we must try to learn from one another. This summit provides one such an opportunity to share the experience and energy residing in the water sector. Furthermore, Programme Director the declaration of 2008 as an International Year of Sanitation has more relevance to South Africa as we strive towards achieving the target to ensure improved access to sanitation. Progressive improvement of access to services will ensure the achievement of our 2014 millennium development goals. As I am saying that there are different goals that we have to meet before 2014, and it is important that we must not lose sight of this goal. I must refer to the recent survey finding showing that a lot has been achieved in the last three years. What this finding signifies is that despite various challenges like population growth, physical pressure, scarcity of technical skills, Gauteng on course to meet the target with regard to infrastructure provision and access to water services. In comparing the census 2001 and the community survey 2007, it is encouraging to observe that throughout the country there is progress. There is a state of progress and improvement in the provision of infrastructure services to our citizens. We are now ever realistic and bold enough to acknowledge the challenges we face in realising the hopes for better lives for all the people, because as much as we have made progress there are still challenges.

Collectively we must acknowledge that water usage is and should be a concern for all South Africans. The way we use water, the way we go about in doing our daily activities, we must ensure that we put this in our mind. We need to change the way we do things and there are different things we can do indeed to conserve this scarce resource.

Hence we have to strive by all means to augment the capacity of different water schemes supported by extensive water conservation and demand management strategy and ensure that issues of water loss management programme are implemented. We must have a plan and ensure that the plan is implemented for us to get where we want to get to. The planning process has determined to us that by 2019 a new dam will be required to service the Gauteng population.

We can in our daily activities try and ensure that this deadline is pushed further and therefore the honours is on us to accept the challenges and use our current resources responsibly. As I am saying, whatever we do on a daily basis can change what happens in the future and also for the development that is going ahead. Do we agree that water resource management and allocation is equally critical to ensure protection of natural disaster and the basic human needs? Others are made on a daily basis. We need to strongly ensure the reliable availability of accepted quality and quantity of water for healthy livelihood and production. Gauteng as a province is an economic hub of South Africa. We have to ensure that the quality of life in all aspects of our spheres of life is not compromised. Lessons from developed countries demonstrate the importance of this balance – new development and conservation of existing. In Gauteng we can actually achieve this; furthermore we are called upon to strengthen our efforts on this. The strategy towards efficient use of water is a minimum part.

It is necessary to ensure water security includes adequate human, infrastructure, institutional and fundamental resources. We must work together in an integrated way through forums to get where we want to reach.

We are aware, and it is good that one speaks about such matters openly, that water losses are also caused by illegal water connection. These have a negative effect in the efficient usage of water and conservation.”

Keynote Address: Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, Mrs Lindiwe Hendricks

“MEC Mahlangu
Professor Biswas
Ambassador Briet
Programme Director
Honoured Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

It gives me great pleasure to address you today at the start of our 2008 National Water Week. I would like to give a special welcome to our international guests – the esteemed Professor Biswas, winner of the Stockholm Water Prize in 2006 who is our keynote speaker for today; and our guests from Japan, Mr. Takamura Ichimura, a Manager of the Waterworks of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government; Mr. Masaru Oneda, Director for the Construction Section of the Waterworks. We look forward to collaborating with the Government of Japan and to receiving their support of technical training, knowledge and technology.

Ladies and Gentlemen, a few months after being appointed Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry I attended the World Water Week, which is held annually in Stockholm. World Water Week provided a good learning opportunity; and while there I saw a large number of South Africans attended the conference, presented papers, and had exhibition stands. On my return to South Africa we discussed with my officials as to how we can have a better impact on the conference by being prepared as a country. At last year’s World Water Week we held a breakfast meeting in Stockholm on the first day of the conference and there were close to 50 South Africans at the meeting! We had academics, research institutions, government, water boards, the mining industry and other business people. I was impressed by the papers, research and knowledge that South Africans were bringing to the World Water Week conference; we really are doing excellent work in this country towards understanding the many challenges facing the water sector. But my concern was why are we not seeing or hearing these things at home, and the response that I got from the participants was that there was no platform for this dialogue to take place.

I felt at the time that we needed to meet in South Africa, not just on an ad hoc basis, but in a structured way where we share the extensive knowledge generated; debate issues, share ideas and share information. This year’s National Water Summit is the start of something new and our first attempt to have such a platform for the diverse interests and players in the Water Sector. I am hoping that from this year’s event we will be able to grow the National Water Summit so that in time it is a recognised conference for the water sector and a leading forum to present an array of research and papers.

Ladies and Gentlemen, our theme for Water Week 2008 is: "Water: sustaining lives - enabling growth". Through this theme we are trying to capture both the social importance of water and its contribution to economic growth and development. Water is the source of life; water of the right quality, the right quantity, in the right place, is the source of life. Water has

the power of life and the power of destruction. How we develop and use our water sources is critical for society to thrive?

For most of us here today we are able to see the direct link between provision of clean water and social development, yet we still find that despite our best intentions and hard work - millions in this country do not have access to clean water. There are still areas in this country, particularly rural areas, which require massive infrastructure investments in order to provide clean water to the people in these communities. I have visited communities who live next to major rivers and large dams, yet they do not have clean water provided to them. These are poor communities that would benefit enormously from access to clean water. Every day they see this massive infrastructure that brings no benefit to their lives but helps to sustain those who live in far away cities. These are issues that must be interrogated by this summit.

Water can be a powerful force of destruction; through climate change we are seeing this destructive force in many parts of the world, including our neighbouring countries. Thousands of people were displaced this season in Mozambique when the flood waters rose across the flood plains. People lost their houses, their live-stock, their possessions and livelihoods. While not as badly affected some of our own people were forced to move out of their homes when the flood waters rose around their houses. The indications are that climate change will see less frequent rain but when it does rain we will have more severe rainstorms. We need more research on the impacts of climate change and this research must start to influence policy so that government is able to take the necessary measures to adapt our water resource infrastructure to cope with climate change.

As our economy expands there is a need for greater water infrastructure but that increased infrastructure cannot be seen in isolation of the need to dramatically reduce water losses, increase water conservation measures and curb the unlawful use of water. Last week I addressed Parliament on a number of water issues and to allay concerns around a perceived water crisis. While there is no water crisis as such and we have plans in place, I made it very clear that there are serious issues that need to be addressed to ensure that we do not face a crisis in the future.

On the water resource infrastructure side I spoke about the maintenance plans for our water resource infrastructure and our build programme over the next few years. I told Parliament that we will need a major new dam for Gauteng by 2019, which would be either phase two of Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme or a new dam in the Tugela River. Through the establishment of the National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency, which is well underway, we will improve our capacity to manage our existing water resources infrastructure and construct new infrastructure. The new agency will be in a position to improve the return on existing infrastructure and finance new developments by raising funds from capital markets. I am confident that the new agency will also be able to attract and retain the right skills in order to deliver on its mandate.

I also confirmed to parliament that we are very concerned about the state of our rivers and the state of our municipal waste water plants. On the waste water plants we have done an audit and found that the situation in many municipalities is dire, and must be addressed as a matter of urgency.

My concern is that when it comes to municipal infrastructure there is both a skills gap and shortfall in funding; funding that needs to be allocated either directly by the municipality concerned or through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant allocations. To overcome the skills gap we are trying to support the municipalities through initiatives such as Siyeza Manje and by bringing in international expertise from amongst others Japan and Cuba; the support of Masibambane has also been valuable by helping to build capacity. We are providing support to municipalities; it is very clear that we must be stricter on the compliance side, with plans in place to expand our monitoring and compliance units. The question is whether these measures are sufficient? We must look at such issues and we need constructive inputs on how gaps can be addressed, including on the financing side. For example, do we need a national programme to ensure that municipal systems are refurbished and properly maintained? Do we need to ensure that the budgets for waste water treatment are ring-fenced? The summit will have to attempt to answer these vexing questions.

Ladies and Gentlemen, some of the pollution in our rivers can be directly linked to failure on the part of these municipal waste water treatment plants – this is an area which is deeply concerning for me as it affects the health of our rivers and impacts negatively on the wellbeing of the communities living close to and using those rivers. I reported to Parliament that we have identified 142 high risk sites where there is pollution in our rivers. In addition to failing treatment plants we see pollution being caused by industry, mines, agriculture, inadequate sanitation infrastructure, and illegal dumping of waste. I have committed my department to strengthen its oversight role so that we address this problem more comprehensively.

On the positive side we are very fortunate in South Africa to have good quality drinking water in most areas. Through our monitoring systems we can be confident that it is safe to drink our tap water, a luxury that many countries do not have. We have identified 6% of areas, which are rural areas and small towns, where we are not confident of the drinking water quality – these areas require our urgent attention. Through our electronic drinking water quality monitoring system and the excellent team in this section of our department we are prioritizing the towns in question and addressing this challenge.

Programme Director, no one would dispute that we have limited water resources in South Africa yet often people behave as if this resource is infinite. For our growth and development to be sustainable we need to make the most of our scarce resources and generate maximum benefit for the people of South Africa. We have remarkable ingenuity in South Africa and we must bring this ingenuity into the area of water conservation. As the Water Sector we have to work closely with other government departments and spheres of government, with the private sector, with NGOs, and CBOs to create greater awareness amongst the people of South Africa of the need to conserve our water resources.

One of the strong messages we are sending out during this water week is the need to conserve water. Water Conservation and Water Demand Management are gaining increasing importance in my department, we recognise that the costs associated with water losses are significant for municipalities and the reduction of those losses can play an important role in turning around municipal finances. To support municipalities we launched a pilot programme last year, this programme being implemented by eight municipalities has the aim of reducing water losses, estimated at 29%, to 15%. We will be holding an awards ceremony later this week

to recognise those who have been successful in driving water conservation or championing this important issue.

By saving water we also reduce the need to build new dams, not only are big new dams a very expensive exercise which leads to increases in the price of the water but they also have an impact on the environment; although we try to mitigate these impacts by doing the necessary studies and improving our understanding of how to build and operate our dams.

We must also look to our agricultural and industrial sector to devise ways to use water more efficiently and reduce wastage. The largest percentage of our water goes into agriculture and while we would not want to compromise on food security there are many areas to become more water efficient that can take place in this sector – examples of efficiencies include what time of day crops are watered, the use modern irrigation methods such as drip irrigation, and the type of crops for which type of area, climate, etc. Studies have been conducted in this area and experience gained, which must now be used to enable farming communities to make the right choices.

Part of our challenge in the water sector is that there are people who unlawfully use water, which compromises water security for the rest of us. This water theft is a problem, and is committed by farmers taking more water for irrigation than their permits allow and by households not paying for the water they use and then using that water wastefully, by leaving taps running and their garden sprinklers watering their gardens all day. I committed in Parliament that to improve our water availability we will be clamping down on illegal water use.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in his State of the Nation Address this year, our President, Mr Thabo Mbeki challenged us to do “Business Unusual”. He challenged us all to ensure that we accelerate our drive towards economic growth and poverty eradication. We are rising to that challenge in the Water Sector. We are adopting a business unusual approach to ensure that we strengthen the role that water and sanitation play in growth and development, particularly for the poor and the marginalised.

In his address, President Mbeki set out the priorities of government - many of them are intricately linked to water. The implementation of the industrial policy action plan and the need to develop action plans in sectors where they do not yet exist, such as in mining and minerals beneficiation, must see the water needs and water availability being included into these action plans, so that we can ensure that the growth aspirations of industry are in line with our projected growth in water availability.

They need to ask if there is water available, if the water is in the right place, and if the water is of the right quality. We must tailor our water plans and our development plans to ensure that they are aligned.

The President also spoke of the need for a rural development programme and for support for land reform beneficiaries. DWAF is driving a process of water allocation reform which aims to redistribute water for productive purposes on the basis of race and gender. It is absolutely crucial that water allocation reform, land reform, and the support for beneficiaries are aligned. Receiving land without a water allocation or agriculture extension support is not a recipe for a successful agrarian reform strategy.

Access to clean water is critical in our strategy to reduce poverty levels, when President Mbeki spoke of the development of a comprehensive anti-poverty strategy, and of the need for a National War Room for the war against poverty it was clear to me that the Water Sector must be present and active in this War Room. Lack of access to safe water is poverty. Lack of access to safe sanitation is poverty. We cannot claim to have won the war against poverty until all our people have access to safe water and functional sanitation systems. The President announced that by 2014 there will be universal access to basic services, which will include people currently living in informal settlements who will by that time receive housing as well as access to basic services such as water, sanitation and electricity.

Programme Director, as part of our strategy to ensure the integration of water issues into broader developments of government I will be taking a document to Cabinet later this year. This document will illustrate how water and sanitation will contribute to sustainable growth and development. This is one step in an ongoing process for better utilisation of our water resources to achieve a better life for all.

It is important that in finalizing this document we consult with stakeholders and will do so at the African Water Week at the end of March; and closer to home, the Water Sector Leadership Group in April and June, and the WISA conference in May. I hope that many of you will take part in these events and assist us to develop a strategy that is vibrant, visionary and carefully designed to contribute to growth and development in South Africa.

Some of the issues we are looking at include:

- Sharpening the message, particularly to those outside the water sector, of the contribution that water and sanitation can make to poverty reduction and the well-being of the poor;
- being innovative in how water can be used to support growth and development, at the household level and at the national level;
- Identifying new opportunities where water can be made available to support greater growth and development;
- finding innovative ways to improve access to sanitation and water, in a way that puts people back at the centre of the process and builds their capacity to ensure sustainable health improvements over time;
- focusing on practical, implementable actions;
- bringing together people and sectors to ensure that development plans and needs are aligned with water availability and plans; and
- making action possible through building capacity and mobilizing funds.

In conclusion Ladies and Gentlemen, for water to sustain lives and for it to form part of our economic growth, we need to ensure that the systems and infrastructure are in place and well maintained; that we have strong institutions which are able to respond to the needs of society; and that we have sufficient resources to develop our infrastructure. We must also partner and form social compacts with other sectors of society to drive home the message that water is a limited resource and it must be used more efficiently and lawfully.

Business unusual is not only a task for government; it is a task for each of us to ensure that we use our scarce water and human resources to achieve sustainable growth and development, and ensure that every South African citizen has access to clean, safe drinking water.

I thank you.”

Poverty alleviation and support to Water for Growth & Development: His Excellency, Lodewijk Briét (EU Ambassador to South Africa)

Ambassador Briet began his speech by indicating that water has been central to the EU’s programmes in South Africa since the late 1980s. The EU recognises that water is a means and medium for growth and development. The EU continues to commit its support for the development of the water services and water resources. There is recognition of the impact of climate change to the continued availability of water – this will impact on the Southern region including South Africa where there is water scarcity. It is important to begin the debate now realising that water wars can result from water scarcity especially noting that all major watersheds in South Africa are shared between countries.

The EU remains committed to the Agenda set by the Paris declaration on the harmonisation and coordination of donor support. The EU responds to the priorities and programmes set by DWA and its sector partners. With a comprehensive policy framework in place, this is the time to intensify its implementation. South Africa has already met most Millenium Development Goals. The water sector’s achievement will impact positively on other targets including HIV/AIDS, infant and maternal health and overall poverty reduction.

The partnership between the South African water sector and the EU must be explicit in outlining expectations. There is already an agreement on the support to the water sector. This must be still supported by open dialogue on matters where clarity is sought and where there are common challenges.

South Africa is responsible for development matters outside its borders and the EU’s support to South Africa is strategically meant to also ensure that achievements filter through to other countries in Africa. Nearly one billion Euros have been committed to support the country in reducing poverty and inequality. The broader country strategy of the EU includes four strategic issues:

- the promotion of pro-poor sustainable economic development
- improving the capacity in the delivery of basic services
- promoting good governance
- tri-lateral cooperation

Over 200 million Euros has been committed to Masibambane programme including support from EU member countries. Masibambane is a success story that demonstrates what can be achieved through adopting innovative implementation of the sector wide approach.

Ambassador formally announced the EU commitment to support the new phase of Masibambane with 107 million Euros over the next three years focusing on Water for Growth and Development. Future EU support will include strengthening integrated water resources management.

Ambassador paid special tribute to Dr Charles Reeve who has contributed a lot to the EU's support to the South African water sector. He announced that unfortunately Dr Reeves will be leaving the programme due to constraints of the EU's system.

Knowledge sharing as an essential tool for sustainability: Prof Asit K Biswas

Professor Biswas was fully introduced to the Summit as the President of the Third World Centre of Water Management in Mexico and founder of the International Journal of Water Resource Development.

Professor Biswas complemented the sector for choosing the topic of Water for Growth and Development. He indicated that this is a complex matter. He shared experiences from his work spanning over 30 years across Asia and the Americas. The objective of water management is to support socio-economic development and to achieve environmental sustainability.

He mentioned that most people do not grasp the central objective of water management – which is ensuring that water management is a means to an end and not an end itself. Experience also shows that water security and energy security are important to support economic development. The world is not facing a crisis because of physical scarcity of water but water quality and a lack of investment in water management. Water is an engine for regional development.

Professor Biswas gave numerous examples of experiences and findings from their Centre's studies in developing countries that demonstrated that:

- Development is in itself very complex with interconnected factors and developments. It has been observed that tertiary benefits (spin-offs) significantly exceed secondary and primary benefits.
- Provision of clean water will not necessarily improve health; although clean is a necessity. Improvement of health depends on multi-dimensional factors including health education.
- There is a need to maximise positives from development projects especially from water development including enterprises that emerge after implementation of water supply programmes.

There is a need for a deepened and dynamic understanding of the area where we work, the environment and the people participating and benefitting from the programmes. There is a need to learn from experiences in other regions and still recognise that the world is complex and therefore what works in one area may not work in others. He complemented the water sector's move to refocus on the contribution of water towards socio-economic development.

Chairing: Mr Silas Mbedzi (DWAF)

ASGISA and the need for Water: Ms Nhlanhla Mjoli-Mncube

Ms Mjoli-Mncube highlighted the following key issues related to the relationship between AsgiSA objectives and water provision in her presentation:

- ASGISA's main objectives are to create an inclusive economy that is growing and benefits every South African (achieve 6% economic growth, reduce employment by 50% and poverty reduction)
- The approach for implementation includes
 - Focusing on removing constraints to growth and sharing
 - Focusing on growth sectors
 - Identifying and dealing with constraints to sharing of the economy
 - Creation of mechanism for exiting second economy
 - Skills and education
- Specific interventions for the water sector
 - Water is life, and forestry is energy for majority of poor
 - No growth without water – infrastructure for growth and sharing – dams, pipelines are obvious – energy
 - Access to water and sanitation – supply, implementation, maintenance
 - Dipping tanks, irrigation systems,
 - Gender focus – reducing women's burden
- ASGISA specific areas for the water sector
 - Development of water infrastructure – De Hoop Dam, King Shaka Dam, Vaal River augmentation, bucket eradication
 - Creating opportunities for labour intensive methods
 - Massive unemployed in rural areas can be trained for implementation and maintenance
 - Use of local content – given the number of pipes needed how can we encourage production of capital goods in RSA
 - Minimizing negative impact of importation
 - Specification on contracts
- ASGISA sectors and water
 - Tourism – and the role of water as a tourism attraction, clean dams, conservation, community role
 - Agriculture and Agro processing – location of infrastructure determines production, sharing
- Jobs For Growth
 - Access to land – move to productivity
 - Access to knowledge – production of food crops, skills, markets – water is a missing linking
 - Unlocking indigenous knowledge – medicinal plants, conservation, etc
 - Excellent role of Working for Water and Working for Fire
 - Education on water management – value for money, reduction of costs
 - Role of Cooperatives in the sector, new technologies and approaches to water management (Jobs),
- JIPSA can assist in training locals to participate locally and internationally

- ASGISA is about growth and sharing – critical in this sector – water campaign
- Water is critical, forestry is energy, sanitation is dignity-sustainable use

Response to questions and comments

- What does sharing imply in practical terms?
AsGISA seeks to ensure that where sectors are identified as growth points, then growth in those sectors must impact on all those who are able to benefit. This may be in terms of employment creation, skills development, and enterprise development.
- What is role of civil society organisations especially at local government level?
It is acknowledged that there is a weak relationship between civil society and government at all levels. AsgiSA promotes the participation of civil society in development programmes.
- What are the impact of AsgiSA on social development and environmental sustainability? Are there any sustainability indicators?
Environment sustainability is an important element hence impact assessment studies are conducted before any major infrastructure development. Any intervention cannot be at the expense of our pristine environment.
- What are the causes of unemployment?
The lack of skills is the most limiting factor for access to employment opportunities.

There is a need to assess the gaps in accessing water. This includes re-evaluating the water value chain and addressing where there are problems. Customer care and total quality management are important elements in addressing these gaps.

Progress on the 5-Year Local Government Support Agenda: Mr William Moraka (SALGA)

Mr Moraka gave a brief outline of the 5-Year Local Government Agenda and continued to highlight key issues from a SALGA perspective:

- Following areas of intervention were identified:-
 - Of Imbizo's held, only 17% of the 399 issues raised were resolved. Recommendation:- SALGA should assist municipalities where imbizos have been held to resolve some of the queries from communities and report accordingly.
 - Provinces indicated high vacancy rate for municipal manager and Section 57 managers' posts. Recommendation:- SALGA should assist the municipalities to hire the necessary capacity and report accordingly.
 - Credibility of IDPs - Adoption rate ranging from 93 to 96%, but level of credibility generally low at average 15% for 2006/07. Recommendation:- SALGA to be engaged in this matter to ensure that capacity is built in the municipalities.
 - LED – Local Red Tape Reduction Manual and the Resource Handbook developed, to guide municipalities and service providers seeking to implement red tape reduction initiatives in their areas. 24 impact zones identified in MP and EC. Recommendation:- SALGA need to participate and keep abreast of developments.

- Good governance and public participation – Recommendation:- SALGA need to be more involved in the Imbizo programme and assist municipalities in resolving the queries as identified.
- Financial viability and management – Recommendation: SALGA must give some focus to assisting municipalities to reach 100% establishment rate of audit committees, monitor and give support where there may be difficulties with spending of the MIG funds.
- Coordination – Recommendation:- SALGA to ensure active participation in M & E forums and report in a sustainable manner. SALGA’s involvement in these IGR structures must be reported.

Key objectives of SALGA’s response to the 5-year LG Agenda

- To contribute to municipal transformation and organisational development:
 - To improve municipal planning and the linkage between IDPs, PGDS and NSDP.
 - To improve the capacity of municipal institutions, their councillors and officials.
- To contribute to the effective and sustainable delivery of municipal services:
 - To assist municipalities to deliver infrastructure services in a sustainable manner and represent their interests in engagements with national and provincial departments and parastatals
- To contribute to good governance and public participation in municipalities:
 - To improve public participation and the functioning of ward committees.
 - To improve municipal governance processes.
 - To improve appointment processes at municipalities.
 - To improve corporate governance of municipalities.
- To contribute to the stimulation of local economies and poverty alleviation:
 - To finalise SALGA's Social Development Policy Framework
- To contribute to the strengthening of municipal financial capacity:
 - Equitable Share Formula (ring fencing).
 - MIG Formula (basic services)
 - Accounting Standards.
 - Compliance on Financial Management and reporting in terms of the MFMA.
 - Revenue collection and to reduce debt.
- To develop and implement common set of basic and prudent financial operating ratios for all municipalities.

SALGA expects the water sector to respond by considering the following:

- Support and advice
- Policy development and adoption
- Knowledge sharing
- Municipal support programmes
- Stakeholder engagement

He concluded by recommending the following actions:

- Responding to the Institutional Framework of the sector - Focus on building appropriate WSP's(Business Planning and Turn Around Strategies)
- Significantly reducing costs (economic regulations).
- Improving revenue (good tariffing models and structures
- Innovation and development (technology)
- Research and Development (Rip off and duplicate)
- "Intimate" role in the planning processes of municipalities

**Water Sector Support and improved sustainability within Water for Growth and Development:
Mr Rashid Khan (DWAF)**

Mr Khan presented on behalf of the DWAF DG. The presentation highlighted the following key issues:

- Integrated water resources management is aimed at achieving equity, efficiency and environmental sustainability.
- The WfGD subset of IWRM and includes the forth E within the above context and is not apart from IWRM which is economic growth and development
- The water sector must adopt a "Business Unusual" approach if it has to support the socio-economic development objectives of the country. This amongst other requires that the sector moves:
 - From reactive approach to a proactive approach
 - From protective paradigm to equitable growth and development
 - From Integrated Water Resource Management to Integrated growth and development of water resources
- The sector must shift away from growth and development in areas significantly affecting integrated water resource management measures and recognise
 - Water as a social good – facilitator for social upliftment
 - Water as an economic good – facilitator for wealth and job creation
 - Water as an environmental good – universal medium for enhancement of our environmental health
 - Water as a universal benefactor of human health
- In addressing water for growth and development, the sector must respond to the following challenges of government in relation to water provision:
 - Providing basic services for all in line with MDGs – achieving universal access
 - Addressing inequitable distribution of water and sanitation infrastructure. Previously, storage investment in SA biased towards small proportion of population and therefore water security in few growth poles
 - Serious constraints on the availability of water resources and meeting competing social, economic and environmental demands
 - Inequitable allocation of water resources in terms of productive uses and benefit within the first and second economies
 - Managing impact of climate change and increasing environmental degradation
 - Costs associated with new technological development e.g. hydro-power,
 - Lack of understanding of the economic value of water by users and some decision makers
 - Vulnerability to water shock
 - Deepening poverty, especially in rural areas

- Stimulating economic growth (hence new policies such as GEAR, ASGISA etc)
- Transformation of the state – in particular its institutions
- Ensuring institutional and human capacity and skills
- Management of water resources should directly address the different and competing needs of the social, economic and environmental sectors and create a balance in line with the country's socio-development goals
- DWAF has developed an approach on how future water resources management should impact on growth and development and a number of projects have been initiated throughout the country addressing key issues such as water storage (capital projects), water availability and conservation.
- Priority programmes for the Department include
 - Creating a regulatory environment that promotes compliance and enforcement of standards
 - Promoting water conservation and demand management
 - Improving water quality management
 - Asset management
 - Equitable allocation of water resources
 - Meeting basic service delivery targets
 - Capacity building and skills development
- Proposed Strategic Interventions
 - Develop the Strategic framework for WfGD that speak to political imperatives and macroeconomic challenges in the country.
 - Focus on the qualitative side of delivery – Water Quality, Water Conservation & Demand Management, Health & Hygiene, Regulations, Monitoring & Compliance etc.
 - Focus on the development of skills in line with JIPSA and prioritise development of institutions that will adequately address challenges of growth and development
 - Support and strengthen existing key initiatives such as WAR, institutional reform & establishment of CMAs
 - Focus on multiple uses of water for poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods
 - Promote a learning culture – sharing knowledge and lessons for best practice promotion

Session Three

Chairing: Mr Silas Mbedzi

Plenary discussions based on the inputs provided by the presenters towards water for growth & development strategy

The Chairperson allowed for plenary discussion on matters raised during the preceding presentations. The following comments and questions were noted:

- Economic growth cannot be achieved without human capital (skills development) – What is water sector's response? How are skills shortage addressed at local government?
- South Africa's infrastructure is ageing – what is being done to improve maintenance?

- Is it possible for SALGA to assist in standardising IDP documents?
- Where the does the money from? Why is the money not being used? There is a need to be proactive in addressing problems.
- How is the sector engaging farmers/agriculture's attitude to water use and promote water use efficiency through improved technologies?
- How are we dealing with water loss in municipalities dealing?
- How much inroads has government done in implementing water allocation reform?

Responses

- There is a clear recognition that there is still a lack of integration between different government departments and this must be dealt with when developing a strategy for growth and development.
- SALGA accepts the proposal of standardising IDP formats and further debates and discussion will continue between SALGA and DPLG.
- Skills development needs a different approach including ensuring that people with skills are positioned correctly
- There are thousands of graduates who are not being absorbed into the system because of incorrect placements. There is a need to get different competencies – social scientists, economist and legal experts to balance the composition and use engineers where they are needed most.
- Asset management is being prioritised to deal with ageing infrastructure.

Session Four

Group Discussions

The delegates broke into five commissions to deliberate and give inputs into key pillars of water for growth and development, moving towards the development of a Strategic Framework. The discussion topics were categorised as follows:

- Social
- Economic
- Environment
- Development
- Meeting the Water and Sanitation Targets

In each commission a brief introductory presentation was made to elicit discussions and delegates made specific inputs on what Water for Growth and Development should address for each of the pillars.

Report-back from Group Discussions

1. Economic Pillar

Main Challenges

- **Challenge 1:** Ensuring water security for the main water-use economic sectors (Agriculture, Energy, Industry, Mining and Tourism)
- **Challenge 2:** Improving, sustaining & managing access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation in rural, peri-urban and urban areas in line with the MDG targets
- **Challenge 3:** Integrating water resources, services & sanitation into the national, sectoral as well as regional economic policies, strategies and development plans
- **Challenge 4:** Balancing Economic Growth, Equity and the environment
- **Challenge 5:** Limited Capacity Environment/Water economists
- **Challenge 6:** How to address regional imbalances when using water for economic growth and development
- **Challenge 7:** Lack of data (statistic) and economic analysis to inform investment Growth, Equity and the environment
- **Challenge 8:** Increasing efficiency and water productivity

Issues underlying the challenges

Challenge 1: Ensuring water security for the main water use economic sectors

- Economic development is outstripping the water resources development (dams, treatment plants etc) coupled with maintenance challenges
- Coordination of water allocation policies, strategies & implementation
- Low water productivity due to inefficient and wasteful water use in some economic sectors

Responses

- Plan for multi-purpose use of water
- Promote recycling and reuse of grey water
- Water resources development infrastructure and IWRM to cushion the economy from weather shocks
- Invest in water efficient technologies
- Integrated planning
- Application of economic tools/analysis to inform investment policy

Linkages with other pillars

- Integrated planning, linking with other sectors to address the three Es
- Identify entry points to foster integrated planning
- Use of economic analysis tools
- Trade-off analysis
- Multi-criteria analysis

Poverty, Gender, HIV AIDS

- These should be mainstreamed in planning

- Apply diagnostics (poverty, gender, HIV AIDS) to inform investment
- Consider local, small scale projects not just big projects (dams)

2. Environmental Pillar

Key Drivers/Challenges

- Protection of the resource
- Ecological protection must be given the same status as the economic value of water
- Need to take the principles of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Action forward in protecting the resource
- Protection of the resource in order to meet future and current demand/development needs
- Better use of environmental planning tools
- SEAs to inform and drive land use and development (carrying capacity of resources should drive decision making)
- Environmental planning linked to Catchment Management Strategies
- Prioritization of key activities
- Water allocation linked to key activities should be a joint decision between all government departments eg DTI, DWAF, DEAT
- Lack of co-operative governance
- Need better co-ordination between government departments in decision making
- Need to make IGR to work at the grass root level. IGR should be recognised as a decision making tool
- Need the harmonization and alignment of national policies that aim to protect the environment. Need institutional structures that will achieve this as an outcome.
- Environmental Costing
- Need to reflect the true environmental cost in pricing structures
- Need the input of environmental economists in decision making
- Unsustainable development should not be supported/approved when the environmental costs exceed the potential benefits of the development
- Effective Implementation of Existing Policies
- Polluter Pays Principle
- Waste discharge system
- Environment tax policy
- Assume that development always refers to sustainable development in existing policies

3. Spatial Pillar

Risks/opportunities	Drivers	Actions
Assess current storage capacity – is it adequate?	Growing demand, growing water scarcity, climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess where and when additional storage capacity is needed Invest in the skills needed to drive integrated planning
Strengthen integrated planning - water services planning insufficiently informed by WRM planning IDPs, PGDSs and all sector plans must speak water resource availability	Huge need to plan within available resource availability – to ensure developments are feasible, sustainable and fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use available fora – IDP, Provincial planning and sector forums / PGDS Current opportunities can be strengthened DWAF internally needs to integrate and align WS and WRM better Involve municipalities in establishing and developing CMAs, to grow understanding of resource needs and management
Dedicate resources to spending on network maintenance and asset management – Water revenue is not just a fund for broad municipal expenditure!	Growing risk of failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold municipalities and other agencies more accountable for what they spend on maintenance and asset management, and how effectively they manage assets
WC / WDM	Growing demand, growing water scarcity, climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify existing campaigns around water conservation Innovate around more effective use of available water – , rainwater harvesting, dual reticulation systems Strengthen people’s understanding of water resource vulnerabilities and constraints Build skills for WC / WDM
Make more water available for production and food security - FBW is inadequate	Poverty and joblessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Water for Production initiatives Rainwater harvesting Raw water for LED
Review Water allocation	Growing scarcity, Equitable and sustainable access to opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater awareness and sharing around DWAF’s reconciliation strategies Build municipalities’ understanding of allocations to inform their planning and management plans Review Water allocation
Don’t lose IWRM principles within a new WfGD approach	Effective governance and accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater accountability between municipalities – especially downstream! Recognition for good achievements – e.g. Non-Revenue Water reduction Community Monitoring
Skills development	Limited sector understanding, limited sector expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen existing initiatives!

4. Meeting Targets

Noted

Presentation on proposed W&S Targets Implementation Support Plan which

- The backlogs are in different categories (historical; bulk; housing-related; extensions; etc)
- Acknowledges the different challenges
- Highlights that an integrated approach is required
- Implementation approach should differentiate support given to areas with capacity and those without and the nature of support required – strategic vs operational

Inputs

- Funding
 - Need to review policy related to MIG to provide infrastructure to support economic development
 - Align housing and MIG funding e.g. use infrastructure portion from housing funds as part of basic services
 - Develop regulatory framework for operation and maintenance funding and ensure compliance
 - Restructure MIG funding into categories such as (rehabilitation, o&m, upgrading, bulk & basic)
 - Review utilisation of donor funding to address infrastructure development
- Coordination and integrated planning
 - Strengthen coordination and ensure clarity of roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. Consider entering into MOUs to avoid duplication
 - Align PWSPs and milestones of the Target Implementation Support Plan
 - Institutionalise accountability of different parties within the Constitutional and IGR frameworks
 - Resolve conflicting policies
 - Ensure good planning to guide decisions on whether to refurbish or construct new infrastructure
 - Confirm backlog information per locality and quantify and categorise requirements. Where baseline data is available, manage and update it
 - Strengthen IGR mechanisms between national/provincial depts and municipalities. However note that IGR only works where people are committed
- Capacity and implementation
 - Utilise existing capacity of DMs, Water Boards and private sector to accelerate implementation. Need to specially consider developing a strategic linkage between water boards and municipalities
 - Underline support provided to municipalities by conducting periodic reviews to ensure relevance and adequacy of support
 - Promote usage of appropriate technology and put mechanisms for ensuring that AT is internalised
 - Develop capacity to provide support to LG especially for supporters within provincial and national spheres
 - Utilise SETAs to fast-track skills development

Summary

- Proposed plan is good and innovative as it promotes integration. Its success will depend on
 - Reviewing how infrastructure is funded
 - Ensuring that coordination amongst the three spheres is internalised/strengthened – including ensuring utilisation of legislative tools
 - Ensuring that adequate capacity is built at different levels

Way forward

The summit planning team will compile a report which will be distributed to all the stakeholders.

Vote of Thanks and Closure

The Chairperson formally closed the Summit with a brief vote of thanks on behalf of the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

SECTION 6: SIDE EVENTS

Launch of Masibambane III

The Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry and the EU Ambassador were joined by senior government and donor agencies' officials to launch a historic funding agreement between the government of South Africa and the European Union to support the third phase of Masibambane Water Sector Support Programme (Masibambane III).

Minister's Address

"Ambassador Briet
Members of the Press
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is a great pleasure for us as the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) and the Water Sector as a whole to launch Masibambane III today. We have travelled quite a long road with the European Union (EU) and the member countries and today signifies a further strengthening of a long partnership that started 6 years ago when we embarked on the Masibambane I Programme.

To the members of the media I think it is important to note that Masibambane is a programme in which multi-donor pooled funds are included in the DWAF budget. Donors were initially the EU, Netherlands, Ireland and the separately managed DFID programme, which fell under the Masibambane framework. The EU is the largest contributor with €125m over 6 years (2001-2007) in the programme.

Following the successes achieved with the Masibambane I and Masibambane II Programmes, DWAF initiated the process for the development of Masibambane III. DWAF then notified National Treasury of the intention to embark on a Masibambane III Programme by applying for further funding from the European Commission for a 5-year period 2006/2007 to 2011/2012; Masibambane III includes support of €107 million, comprised of €102m for Masibambane for 3 year period and €5m for international technical support.

I am proud to say that Masibambane has won the Public Sector Innovation Award and this is an indication of recognition of the importance of this Programme in supporting the Water Sector. Through Masibambane, DWAF has:

- Contributed to strengthening governance at local level through building sustainable Water Services Authorities.
- Been innovative in bringing Civil Society on board.
- Organized Collaborative Platforms at provincial and national level.
- Placed professionals at municipal level to support local government.
- Driven the agenda of ensuring that cross cutting issues (gender, environment, appropriate technology) are included in service delivery.

- Developed a learning sector through establishing the Water Information Network (WIN) which is located at the Water Research Commission.

Even though there is much that has been achieved through the support provided by Masibambane, a lot still needs to be done.

The problem of access to potable water and decent sanitation remains a huge challenge for South Africa, and affects the poor, particularly women the most. It is our goal that these challenges are addressed. We need to ensure that our children grow in a safe and healthy environment by ensuring provision of decent sanitation in their homes and decent sanitation facilities in schools.

As we press forward with our goal of providing universal access to basic services and meeting the Millennium Development Goals, the support provided by the donor community will be important.

The impact of climate change on rainfall patterns and our water resources will require that we gear ourselves for these changes by having strong institutions and adapting our systems and infrastructure so that we are better able to cope with these changes. DWAF has been going through institutional restructuring for some time and as we enter the final phase of this restructuring we need to take such issues into consideration.

Our restructuring is establishing and rationalizing catchments management agencies and making appropriate institutional arrangements for managing and developing national water resource infrastructure; delegating operation and maintenance for government irrigation water schemes to water user associations; transferring the management of commercial plantations and indigenous forests to appropriate institutions; establishing the necessary policy and regulatory functions to ensure the sustainable management of all forest resources; transferring department-owned water services schemes and operations to water service authorities (municipalities); and ensuring effective service delivery by competent water services authorities and institutions.

The focus of support for Masibambane III is based on the need to address challenges mentioned above; to support the institutional realignment, build efficient institutions for effective water service provision, and support sustainable water resource management.

As we prepare for Masibambane III we have selected the theme for the third phase of this Programme to be '*Water for growth and development*'. This theme is in recognition of water playing a key role in support of economic growth and social development, as well as, strategic use of water infrastructure as a means to contribute to and stimulate growth and development. This approach ties in with the broader objectives of Government and is in support of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (Asgi-SA). Asgi-SA is tackling economic growth, unemployment and poverty in a more comprehensive and targeted way, and is being driven by the Presidency.

We are also seeing 'Water for Growth and Development' as contributing towards bridging the gap between the first and second economies by bringing marginalized people into the mainstream economy.

It is not only having access to clean water and decent sanitation that will contribute to growth and development, but also involving communities in provision of some of the goods and services required by the water sector such as brick making. We also see that through access to water a number of new enterprises and small scale agricultural activities become possible.

Masibambane has also supported DWAF in our engagement with SADC, where we have worked with SADC structures in the development of a five-year strategic plan. To this end, we are implementing the following projects under SADC:

- Best Practice in Water and Sanitation Sector in SADC Region
- Capacity Building of Technicians, Technologists and professionals in Water and Sanitation Sector in SADC Region; and
- Capacity Building of Water Sector NGOs in the SADC Region

We are also in the process of developing a programme of support to extend the Water Information Network to SADC, NEPAD and other partners in the delivering of MDGs in Africa.

In conclusion, an investment in the water sector – particularly in the provision of basic services to people – has a significant return in improved livelihoods and the ability of people to contribute towards economic growth. I am pleased that the EU has recognised this and has committed such substantial resources for the next five years to support us with our goals. I want to emphasize that we place great value in the support and the partnership we have built over the years and we hope the launch of Masibambane III will go a long way to cement this relationship.

I thank you”

SECTION 7: ATTACHMENTS

Summit Programme

8:30	Registration / Tea / Coffee	
PART 1		
09:00 –09:15	WELCOME & OPENING Introductions Objectives and agenda	Ms Qedani Mahlangu Gauteng MEC for Local Government
09:11 –09:45	ASGISA & THE NEED FOR WATER	Ms Nhlanhla Mjoli-Mncube Economic Advisor – Deputy President
09:45–10:00	POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SUPPORT TO WATER FOR GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT	His Excellency, Lodewijk Briët EU Ambassador to South Africa
10:00–10:30	KEYNOTE ADDRESS	Mrs Lindiwe Hendricks Minister DWAF
10:30–11:00	TEA / COFFEE <i>Press briefing and the Launch of 5 year Programme of action for Water Sector (Masibambane III) by the Minister and EU Ambassador for invited guests only</i>	All
PART 2		
11:00-11:25	PROGRESS ON THE 5 YEAR LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AGENDA	Mr William Moraka SALGA Water Services Manager
11:25-11:50	WATER SECTOR SUPPORT AND IMPROVED SUSTAINABILITY WITHIN WATER FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	Ms Pam Yako Director General: DWAF
11:50-12:15	KNOWLEDGE SHARING AS AN ESSENTIAL TOOL FOR SUSTAINABILITY	Professor Asit K. Biswas President & Academician of 3rd World Centre
12:15- 13:00	PLENARY DISCUSSIONS BASED ON THE INPUTS PROVIDED BY THE PRESENTERS TOWARDS WATER FOR GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	All
13:00-13:45	LUNCH	
14:00 –16:00	COMMISSIONS ON WATER FOR GROWTH & IMPACTS Social Economic Environment Development Meeting the Water and Sanitation Targets	Champions for the various pillars
16:00-17:00	FEEDBACK FROM COMMISSIONS Agreement on the Way-forward	All
17:00	CLOSURE	Mr S Mbedzi DWAF: Chief Director
17:10 TILL LATE	ALL DELEGATES ARE INVITED TO A COCKTAIL CELEBRATING THE LAUNCH OF MASIBAMBANE III	

List of Participants

Frans Themba	Operation Hunger
Mabel Dikobe	Gauteng PSC Chairperson
Johannes Mokonyane	PSC Deputy Chairperson
Mlandu Xola	Civil Society Representative
Martin Matlebyane	US Embassy
Moegsien Harris	ESETA
Francis Gibbon	SSI Woodmead
N. Thobela	Director for Service Delivery
Ginster Martin	Sasol Safety, Health & Environment
Jessica Wilson	Environmental Monitoring Group
Renay Van Wyk	Department of Environmental Affairs
Bengt Carlson	SIPU International and the O&N Project of Northern Cape
Tony Banks	Africon Engineering International
Dr Jaqui Goldin	African Water Issues Research Unit (AWIRU) - University of Pta
Izi Cele	Managing Director: Uthukela Water
Victor Mathada	Senior Manager DDG: Department of provincial and Local Government
Morakane Pheko	Department of Provincial and Local Government
Shaun Raurap	PD Naidoo
Mark Bennister	ECI Africa
Chris Schmidt	Africon
James Cattanaach	Department of Local Government and Housing
Umesh Natha	National Treasury
Mahesh Fakir	National Treasury
Dr S.M Manyane	Lusanda Corporate Development & Management Services
F.M Manyane	Lusanda Corporate Development & Management Services
M. Mdhluli	Lusanda Corporate Development & Management Services
E.N Dlamini	Lusanda Corporate Development & Management Services
Jones Mnisi	Johannesburg Water
Bassie Lephadi	Magalies Water
Jean Michel Arnoult	Department of Agriculture
Thule Masuku	Department of Agriculture
Dr Sally Hilmy	International Water Management Institute
Anthony Waterkyn	Community Health Clubs
Paul Jammer	National Water Advisory Council
Clyde Oakes	Deloitte
Roger Short	Danida Support

Thomas Kilian	Bigen Africa
Pam Taylor	Bigen Africa
Lulu Ngomane	DWAF: Support
Peter Silbernag	PD Naidoo
Mloyiswa Alexandra	Department of Local Government & Housing: Limpopo
Moutlana Ellies	SALGA:Limpopo
Ramaila Stan	SALGA:Limpopo
Magda Marais	SALGA: Western Cape
Mdanisi C.T	Premiers Office: Limpopo
Jabulani Nkabinde	Madlanduna Cooperation
Seboka Kopu	Seboka Manyabolo Management solutions
Gifti Ratau	Seboka Manyabolo Management Solutions
Mandisa Mama	DHLGTA
Owen Horwood	Oxford centre for Water Research
John Dini	South African National Biodiversity Institute
Lewis Jonker	UWC
E Karas	WRC
Barry Jackson	DBSA
M P Lekwane	DLGH Limpopo
Ina Mkoka	SALGA
Stanley Liphagi	WRC
Thomas Chau	GPG News
Nozipho Dlamini	GPG News
Cindy Deumes	DPLG
Yuven Gounde+n	WRC
Nthabeleni Gabara	GCIS
Hameda Deedat	SAWC
J Boroto	SSF
Iqbal Mahomed	National Treasury
Ababio Gyedu	Kruger National Park
Zodwa Shwabane	SALGA NW
D Ramarumo	DPLG Gauteng
T L Thaga	SALGA
M Matlebyane	U S Embassy
M Motlogelwa	DDLGH NW
Ntobembenhle Thombeni	SAAWU
Funamina Mankanye	ESETA
Siphiwe Mhlambi	Department of Local Government

Peter Monaise	
Wally Wayne	WISA
T D Nkoane	Premier's Office Limpopo
M Mana	Local Government EC
Y Ntlama	Local Government EC
Nolwazi Cobbinah	DEAT
Rantsedi Moatshe	DEAT
Moeketsi Moleya	Department of Local Government
G S Mafereka	Eskom
K C Nkantsu	SALGA EC
Nyiko Mhinga	Limpopo Provincial Treasury
M C Mahlangu	Dr J S Moroka Municipality
M. M. Mathebela	Dr J S Moroka Municipality
Thabo Msimanga	DDLGH NW
Nomthandazo Raphoto	SALGA
Bongani Dlamini	KZNMLSSP
Lorraine Mudunungu	SALGA
Michael Keisa	GCIS
Rets Dolemo	Mvula Trust
Z Mpulampula	SALGA EC
Duma Nkosi	SALGA Ekurhuleni
Sibongile Khoza	Premier - Western Cape
Nikisi Lesufi	Chamber of Mines
H Mayise	Umkhanyakude
Z Ganga	Local Government EC
F T Majavu	DHLGTA EC
T Dlamini	SALGA
Cele	WIN-SA
Mrs. D Tlhoale	Premier's Office North West
Mr. T. Phefo	DDLGH NW
Dudu Myeni	Mhlathuze Water
Bong'musa Nzuzo	Mhlathuze Water
Sbusiso Makhanya	Mhlathuze Water
Nolene Morris	Bloem Water
Louis Van Oudshoorn	Bloem Water
Molemoeng Bokgwathile	Botshelo Water
Nellie Baai	Botshelo Water
Nathan Williams	Pelladrift Water Board

Dr MF Ngoatje	Lepelle Water
R U Khan	Midvaal Water
Simo Lushaba	Umhlathuze Water
F M Cele	Uthukela Water
M Sireya	Amatola Water
M F Ubisi	Sedibeng Water
T Meubane	Rand Water
Kobie Mare	Rand Water
Richard Ngomane	Bushbuckridge Water Board
Mampiti Matsabu	Bloem Water
Ngobe S M E	Rand Water
Dr Simo Lushalo	Mhlathuze Water Board
Magwaba Themba	Mhlathuze Water Board
Luvuyo Magavu	Rand Water
Bassie Lephadi	Magalies Water
R Gillmer	Uthukela Water
Mr N A Theys	Sedibeng Water
Mr R T Takalani	Sedibeng Water
Mr B Lephadi	Magalies Water
Mr David Dikoko	Midvaal Water Company
Marius Fleischman	Vhembe Municipality
Cllr. Dan Mabona	MMC: Kungwini Local Municipality
Cllr M.O Maila	Kungwini Municipality
Moses Makhweyane	Ehlanzeni District Municipality
Patricia Leshilo	Aganang District Municipality
Isaac Mothapo	Capricorn District Municipality
Sandile Mbanjwa	Mogale City Local Municipality
Mpako Dennis Mokotedi	Executive Manager: Mogale City Local Municipality
Johan Swanepoel	Witzenberg Municipality
Cllr Reddy	eThekwini Municipality
Etienne Steyn	Hessequa Municipality
Cllr Tahleho Montsi	Mangaung District Municipality
Chris Solomons	Central Karoo District Municipality
Nompucuko Badi	Chris Hani District Municipality
Adv H.M Mbatha	Ehlanzeni District Municipality
T.P Kubheka	Ehlanzeni District Municipality
Nokuphiwa Zondi	Sisonke District Municipality
M. Wiya	Sisonke District Municipality

S.B Cele	Ugu District Municipality
Irene Mutsila	Vhembe District Municipality
Matalane Monakedi	Capricorn District Municipality
J. Ngomane	Ehlanzeni District Municipality
Cllr M. Madonsela	Pixley Kaseme Local Municipality
C. Taute	Hessequa Local Municipality
Cllr J.M. Koose	Hantam Local Municipality
Cllr K. Arends	Ubuntu Local Municipality
D.T Visagie	Umsobomvu Local Municipality
Cllr Z. Jack	Renosterberg Local Municipality
B. Davids	Thembelihle Local Municipality
Cllr G. Mothi	Gamagara
Cllr Morukhu	Bojanala District Municipality
Cllr D.M Nkosi	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
A. Digoro	Nokeng tsa taemane Local Municipality
J. Gomba	Kungwini Local Municipality
P.J Van der Heever	Lesedi Local Municipality
Dan Mashitisho	Mogale City Local Municipality
Liziwe Makoro	Randfontein Local Municipality
Mosley Lefatola	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality
A.J. Ramokolo	Polokwane Municipality
Simon Nkoe	Lephalale Local Municipality
April Shiko	Lephalale Local Municipality
Cllr F.F Rumani	Vhembe District Municipality
N.F. Tshivhengwa	Vhembe District Municipality
T. F. Masokona	Vhembe District Municipality
Imphiwe Ise	Sekhukhune District Municipality
Nkadimeng Jackson	Sekhukhune District Municipality
Cllr Mathale	Sekhukhune District Municipality
Booyesen	Thabazimbi Local Municipality
Tonie Muller	Polokwane Local Municipality
Laj Ramokelo	Polokwane Local Municipality
Ramusetheli	Polokwane Local Municipality
Cllr Lwana	Cacadu District Municipality
Nompucuko Badi	Chris Hani District Municipality
Luthando Mqwabalala	Chris Hani District Municipality
Nomvuyo Nqweneshe	Chris Hani District Municipality
Dannie Van der Merwe	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Thabang Motla	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Cllr Themba Gwabeni	Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality
Anic Smith	Stellenbosch Municipality
D Mlenzana	Sundays River Valley Municipality
Rudzani Netshampofu	Vhembe District Municipality
Roland Johannison	Cederberg Municipality
J Jordan	Zululand DM
S. Hlela	City of Umhlathuze
L Nhlapo	Emalahleni
M Breytenbach	Merafong City Local Municipality
L E Babedi	Dr J S Moroka Local Municipality
Lindela Tshwete	Emalahleni Local Municipality
Denwin Vanturha	Mangaung District Municipality
Ina Stoltz	Tlokwe Municipality
M P Thipane	Loqhaka Municipality
Ben Scheepers	Cederberg Municipality
Norman Shabangu	Nkomati Municipality
Michael Wells	Gert Sibande Municipality
Barry Martin	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality
T Motla	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
A Ramokolo	Polokwane Municipality
F Sephton	Ukahlamba District Municipality
Phila Mayisela	Ethekhuni Municipality
Enver Buckas	EThekweni Municipality
S W Mdabe	Vhembe District Municipality
Lucky Mashaba	Nkomati Municipality
Xolani Masiza	Ndlambe Municipality
M E Mokgosi	Moqhaka L M
M J Matsaung	Capricorn District Municipality
D M Matsaung	Capricorn District Municipality
T Masilela	Govan Mbeki Municipality
T L Mavawu	Ukahlamba District Municipality
T K Lehloo	Maquassi Hills
D Moshoele	Maquassi Hills
Emmanuel Muanza	Govan Mbeki Municipality
N B Thokela	Kungwini Local Municipality
Keetse Nelson	Capricorn District Municipality
Vumile Lwana	Cacadu District Municipality

Boko Elliot	Maqassi Hills Local Municipality
Dabby Pitse	RLM Councillor
M F Gaokononame	Merafong City Local Municipality
N P Badi	Chris Hani District Municipality
Mr. F Cawood	Bophirima DM
Mr J Forster	Bojanala DM
Mr. P Nthutang	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM
Ms B Letlhaku	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM
Mr M M Moadira	City of Matlosana
Gavin January	DWAF: Sanitation
Ms Livhuwane Ramahuma	DWAF: IWSS
Ms Shanti Coetzer	DPLG
Ms Kim Khutswane	SALGA
Mr Mpetjane Kgole	Eskom
Ms Puleng Shuping	Rand Water
Ms Ndala Duma	WIN - SA
Ms Tracey Fared	Working for Water
Ambassador Lodewijk Briët	European Union
Mr Silas Mbedzi	DWAF: Head Office
Ms Dorothy Qedani Mahlangu	Gauteng: MEC
Ms Pam Yako	DWAF: DG
Professor A. Biswas	Third World Centre
Mr Takamura Ichimura	Itabashi Kita Service Station
Mr Masaru Oneda	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Ms Megumi Masui	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Clr. Duma Nkosi	Mayor: Ekurhuleni Metro
Mr Seema Naran	Deputy Representative: Flemish Government
Ms N Mjoli-Mncube	Deputy President's Office
Mr Richard Chenevard	SWISS Agency for Development and Cooperation
Mr David Madurai	DPLG
Mr Lawrence Matwemba	The Presidency
Adv. Graham Richards	Municipal Manager: Nelson Mandela Bay
Ms Joanne Yawitch	DWAF: Support
Mr John Dini	DWAF: Support
Ms Kathy Eales	DWAF: Support
Ms Laila Smith	Mvula Trust
Ms Gift Manase	Itabashi Kita Service Station
Ms Nicky Naidoo	Nemai

Mr Matome Mahasha	Mvula Trust
Mr Torrence Homu	Mvula Trust
Ms P Hlazo	Dept of HLGTA
Mr Frank Oberholzer	European Union
Mr Charles Reeve	European Union
Mr Malcolm White	Irish Aid
Mr Erin Ansell	SSI Engineering: Environmental Consultant
Mr Mosabalala Lipheto	PDNA
Mr Lesiba Tloubatala	
Mr Peter Kleynhans	
Ms Jannie Maree	
Ms Khethiwe Ngcobo	
Ms Precious Mahlangu	
Mr Anthony Turton	
Mr S. J. Blake	
Mr Brian Hollingwath	
Ms Celiwe Ntuli	
Mr Buks Brits	
Mr Ghislain Harcq	
Mr Robert Bollea	
Prof Maggy Momba	
Ms Mkhize Thembi	
Ms Mariette Griesel	
Mr Carlos Bezuidenhout	
Mr Len Dekker	