

Overview

- Terms of Reference
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion and Recommendations



Terms of Reference

- Mid term review (MTR) a condition of the Financing Agreement between the European Union (EU) and the Government of South Africa
- The MTR to determine whether the EU support should be redirected if necessary.
- The MTR covered activities from April 2007 to end September 2008.
- The overall objective of the review is to assess the **progress** of the Masibambane III programme against the eight key result areas of the financing agreement, and to make recommendations for improvement.



Methodology

- Focused on
 - **Relevance** : i.e. The extent to which the objectives of MSB III are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, institutional priorities.
 - **Effectiveness**: i.e. are the planned objectives, results and activities of Masibambane III being achieved?
- Mixed method approach
 - Two telephone surveys (78% WSAs & 100 provincial forum stakeholders)
 - 90 Roleplayers Interviewed
 - 3/9 Provincial Forums observed
 - Comprehensive documentation Review



Key result areas

1. Stakeholder collaboration is in place and focussed on sustainable water management for all South Africans
2. Catchment management agencies are established and operational
3. Municipalities are proficient in their designated water resource management and water service roles
4. DWAF is a strong, capacitated leader providing policy direction, regulation and support to the water sector
5. Civil society organisations are able to provide training, and support to, and advocacy in the water sector
6. Review of alternative financing mechanisms for sustainable delivery of water services and water resource management
7. Water service providers are operating in an effective and efficient manner, meeting norms and standards
8. Sustainable, ecosystem based IWRM is contributing to social development

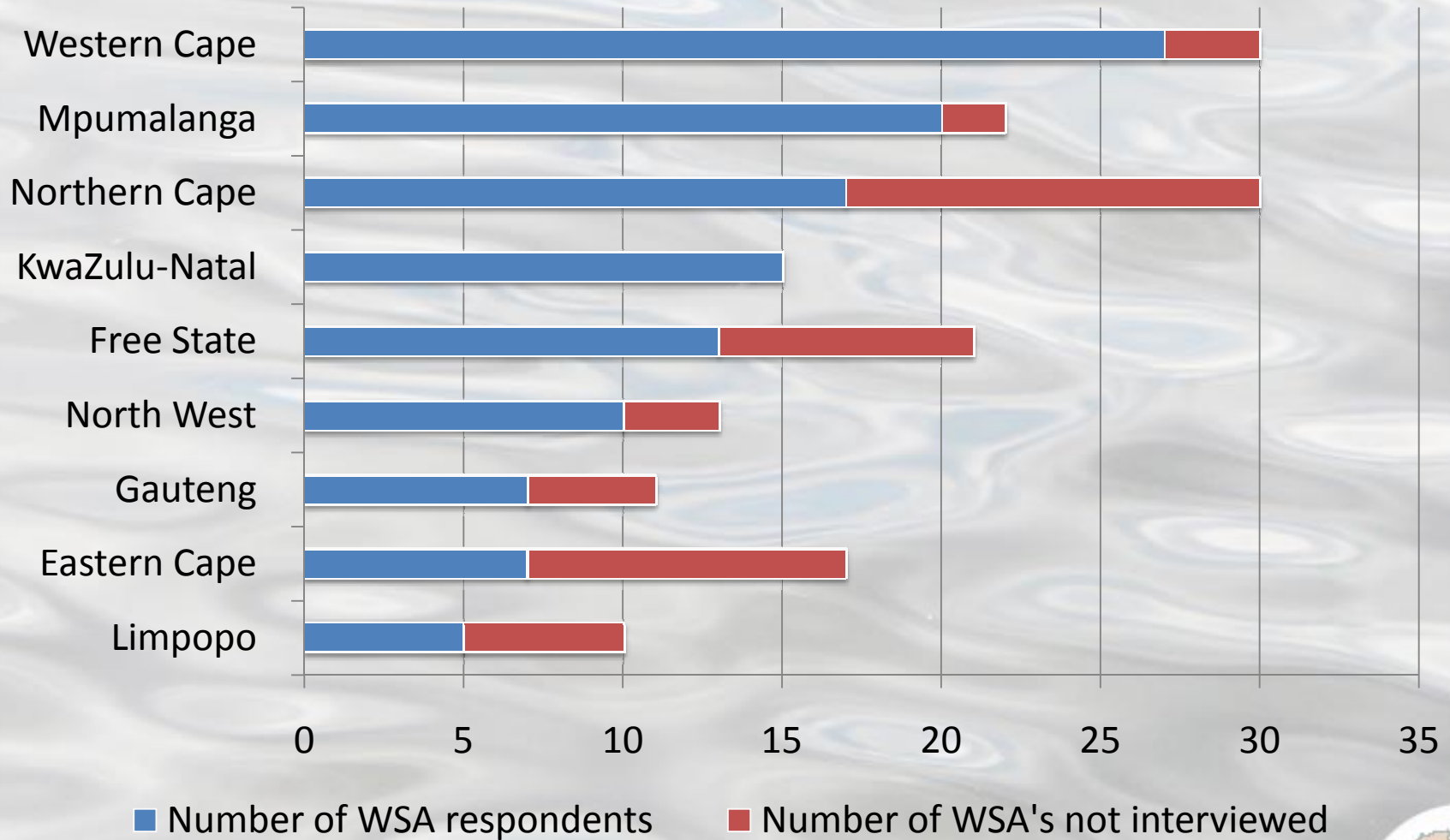


EU Category (As per MSBIII finance agreement)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Reduction in Services Backlogs								
§ KPI 1- Decrease in population without access to a basic water supply facility								
§ KPI 2 - Decrease in households without access to a basic sanitation facility								
§ KPI 3 - Decrease in number of schools without access to a basic water and sanitation services								
§ KPI 4 - Decrease in number of clinics without access to a basic water and sanitation services								
§ KPI 5 – Eradication of bucket toilet system in formal established settlements								
Institutional Development and Performance								
§ KPI 6 Institutional Management & Planning Skills of WSA's								
§ KPI 7 - Enhanced Water Service Provider Capacity								
§ KPI 8 - Establishment and Development of CMA's								
§ KPI 9 Implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management in priority areas								
Enhanced Role of Civil Society Organisations (CSO's)								
§ KPI 10 Enhanced role of Civil Society Organisations								
Strengthening of Sector Collaboration								
§ KPI 11 Strengthening collaborative structures and processes								
§ KPI 12 – DWAF Sector Reporting								

O&M of Water & Sanitation Services								
Environment								
Gender								
HIV/ H&H								
Appropriate Technology								
Water for growth & development								



WSA Surveys



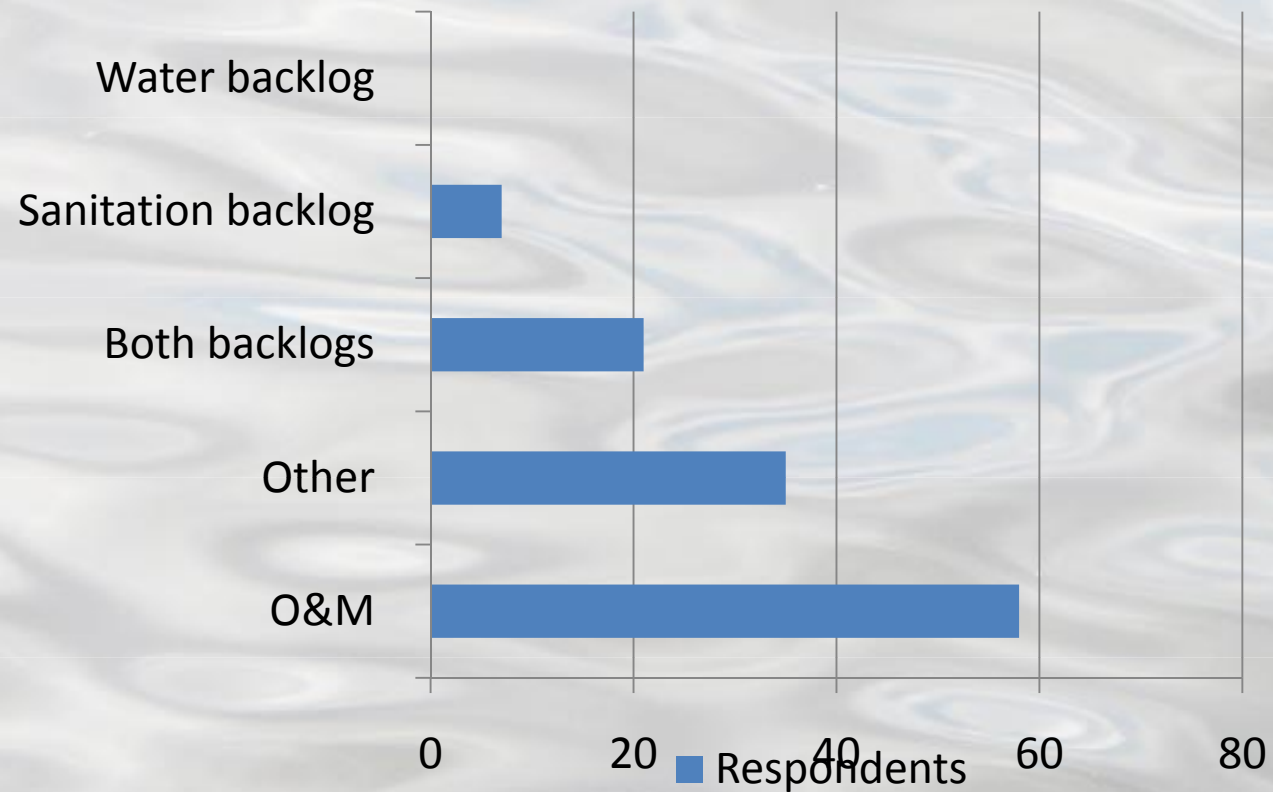
Reduction in Services Backlogs

- Targets for backlog eradication have been revised – integrated service delivery target of 2014
- Water – Original target 2008. At current rate of 2 million people served per year, target would be met by March 2011
- Sanitation – Original target 2010. Target to be met by March 2015 at 2007/2008 rate of delivery. Acceleration needed
- Schools – Original target 2005. In 2004 estimate 4000 schools without water & sanitation. NIEMS March 2008 - 2564 schools without water
- Clinics – Complete by December 2007
- Buckets - in 2005 240,000. By September 2008, just over 10,000. Issues of water supply and WWTW capacity



What is the **major** challenge in water services facing your Municipality?

Respondents



Free Basic Services

- 85.62% of households in South Africa receive FBW.
- 85.87% of the targeted poor households receive free basic water;
- The latest report on free basic water indicates that only four (4) WSAs, out of a national total of 169, are still not serving free basic water to any of its population
- Free basic sanitation policy – delay in being adopted

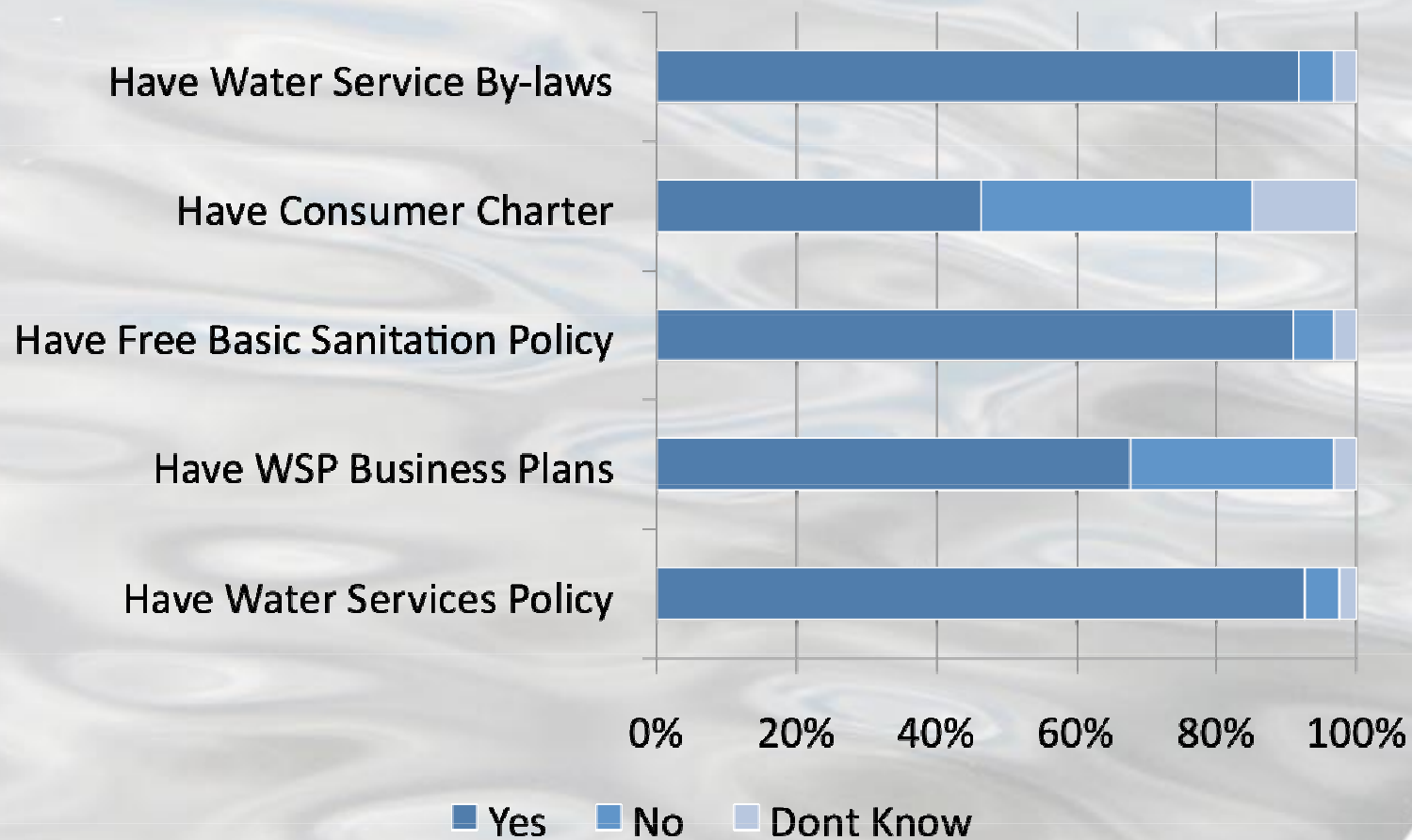


Institutional Development and Performance

- ***WSA's reporting against their WSDPs (KPI 6.1)***
 - WSAs reporting annually against their WSDPs remains low
 - *BUT WSA reporting improving - CIP's*
- ***WSAs with council approved delivery mechanisms and provider arrangements in place (KPI 6.2)***
 - In instances where WSP arrangements are in place, there has been improvement according to the WSA Checklist Assessment Reports
 - As at the end of March 2007, the results of the WSA Checklist Assessment pertaining to WSA/WSP Functionality, reported that of the 150 WSA's that responded, 57 (i.e. 38%) WSA's had Service Delivery Agreements in place to monitor and regulate WSP's and 80 (53%) had performance management contracts in place with senior WSP managers.



Institutional Development and Performance (KPI7.1 – 7.4)

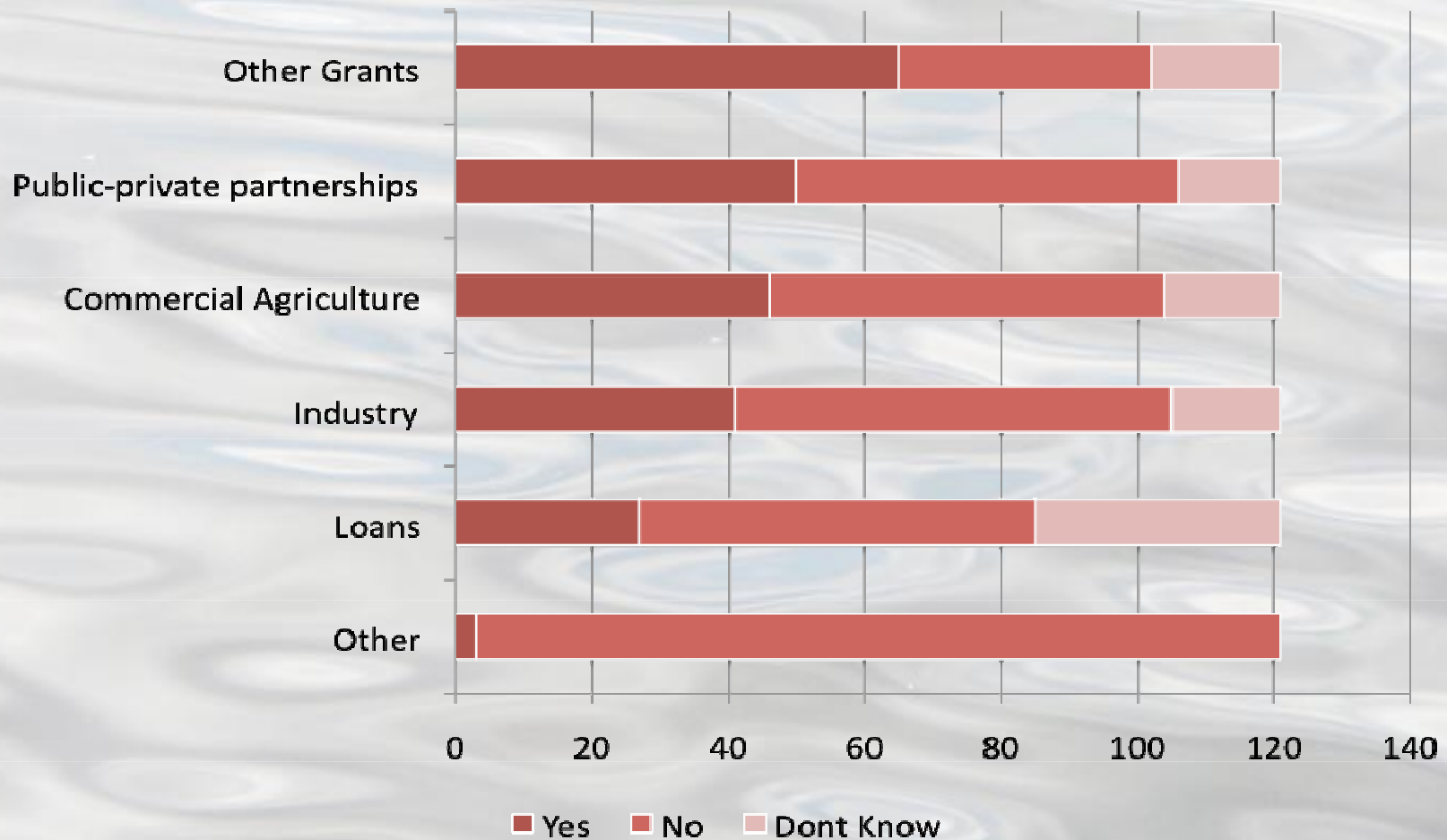


Alternative Financing Mechanisms

- Discussions with senior officials at DWAF, dplg, the DBSA and Treasury revealed little in the way of concrete results, or evidence of actual Masibambane funding for this purpose.
- The DBSA is aware of the incipient creation of a fund that will target the turnaround of non-revenue water in municipalities.
- The National Treasury pointed out that there is very little activity on the Public Private Partnership front.
- The dplg reports that it has allocated R30m of Masibambane funds to a programme that provides technical assistance and training to municipalities to help inter alia in accessing loan funding or secure a credit rating. This has been piloted in 7 municipalities.
- The DBSA and the commercial banks do, however, regularly lend to municipalities. A component of this is for water and sanitation infrastructure. It is not apparent that there have been any new developments in devising alternative financial instruments.



Alternative Financing Mechanisms



Q: Do you think your MUNICIPALITY would be able to source funds for water infrastructure development in your area from partnerships with any of the following?



KPI 8: Establishment of CMAs

Water Management Area	Progress to date
Inkomati, Breede	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governing Board and CEO appointed, and Corporate policies established Business Plans submitted & approved. Seed funds transferred.
Crocodile West Marico, Mvoti to Umzimkulu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established and Advisory Committee appointed Advisory Committee consultative session held and final report compiled Croc West GB nominations submitted to Minister Mvoti GB nominations outstanding
Usuthu to Mhlatuze, Thukela, Olifants Doorn, Gouritz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Advisory Committee processes for Olifants Doorn and Gouritz Tukela and Usuthu AC still lacking keys nominations
Berg Olifants, Upper Vaal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal completed and Gazetted for public comment. Previous public participation to support CMA proposal development process. Olifants has draft proposal
Limpopo, Levuvhu- Letaba, Lower Vaal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSPs appointed for public participation to support CMA proposal development process Stakeholder Reference Groups established Lower Vaal to initiate public meetings
Fish & Mzimvubu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Office effectively ring-fenced proto CMAs Initial institutional arrangements study completed

Integrated Water Resource Management

- ***Water Allocation Reform schedules finalised and implementation commenced in priority catchments (KPI 9.1)***
 - **Compulsory Licensing:** There has been significant investment and technical preparation in pilot catchments (Jan Dissels, Umhlatuze and Nkomati) in preparation for Compulsory Licensing
 - **Routine licensing:** Section 17 licensing compliance has seen marked success in the Western Cape, where the DWAF has been proactive in prompting and supporting the BEE element in new license applications and has actively integrated this with funding and departmental support from the Land Reform Process and the Department of Agriculture.
 - The experience in other provinces has not been as positive and is generally a failure in terms of new licenses issued which comply with Section 17



Integrated Water Resource Management

- ***Water conservation and demand management strategies developed and implementation commenced in priority catchments (KPI 9.2)***
 - Interviews with a range of regional and national DWAF staff showed that WC/DM is considered important and is, in the view of the evaluation team, effectively internalized by DWAF regional staff as a priority issue
- ***Strategy development and implemented to ensure compliance monitoring and enforcement of legislation and licence conditions (KPI 9.3)***
 - The national strategy is in place and this component of the scorecard has been largely achieved and scores well



Integrated Water Resource Management

- ***Water User Associations established in catchments, to enable localized operational functionality (KPI 9.4)***
 - Transformation of existing Irrigation Boards is the focus of this KPI
 - Transformation of Irrigation Boards has been substantially successful in terms of numbers of IB's transformed with 80 Irrigation Boards transformed into WUAs across the 9 provinces to date
- ***Resource poor farmers established and developed to promote equitable and sustainable water supply (KPI 9.5)***
 - DWAF has shouldered wider responsibilities in implementing the Resource Poor Farmer's subsidy and this leadership has clearly resulted in relative success of the RWH programme and DWAF has certainly demonstrated strong leadership in this area



Civil Society Organisations

- ***Advocacy, lobbying and communication programme developed and rolled-out, (KPI 10.1)***
 - **a number of achievements, including :**
 - An Implementing Agent has been appointed
 - The five-year Business Plan for CSOs was finalised – now implementation is needed.
 - CSO advocacy strategy has been developed. Product of consultation process, needs to be rolled out.
- **CSO Capacity Building Programme (KPI 10.2)**
 - Numerous training programmes
- **Issues – Procurement**

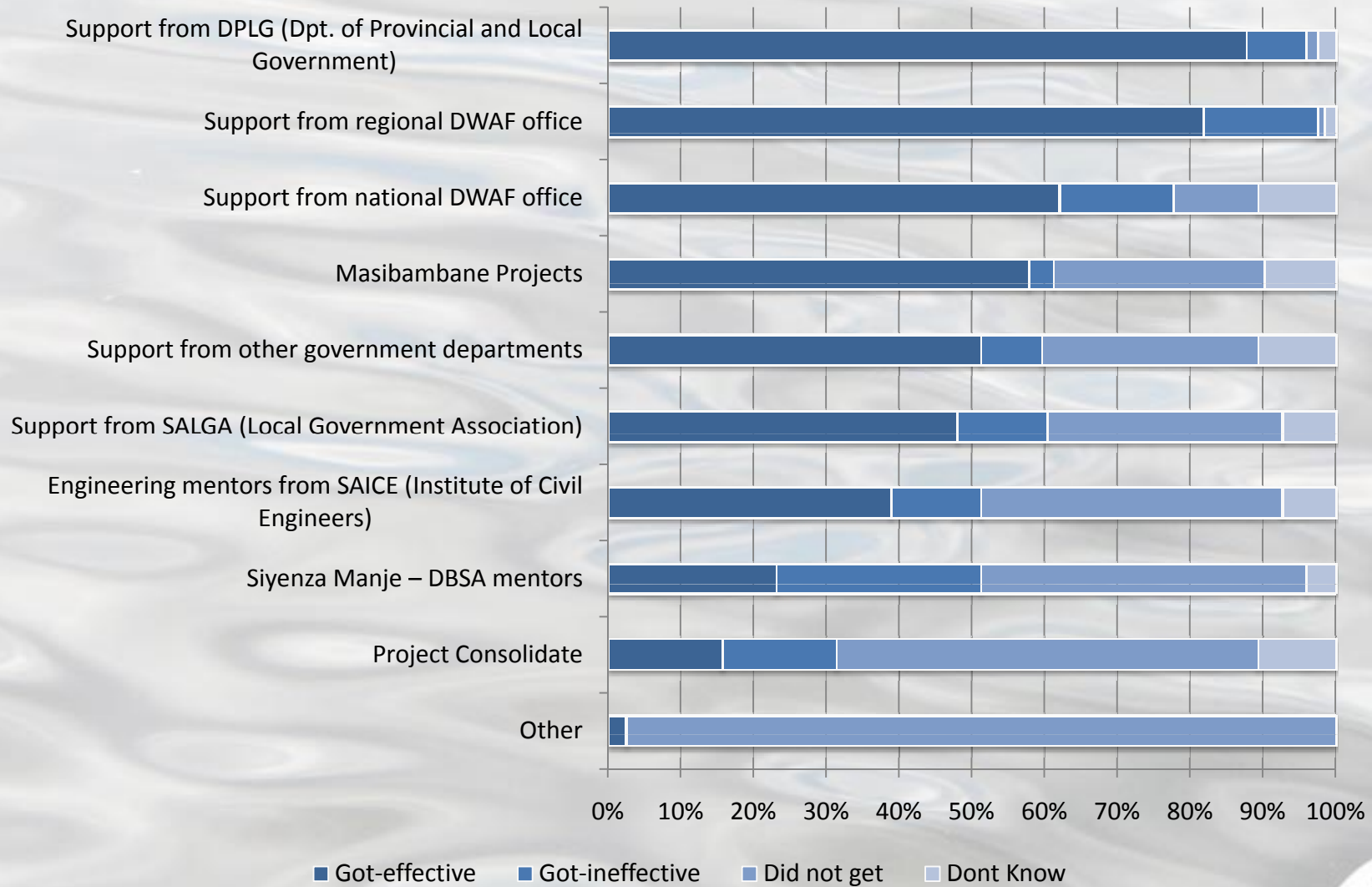


Strengthening of Sector Collaboration

- ***KPI 11.1 Sustainable collaborative structures are in place and are supported by regular, inclusive strategic planning processes***
 - 8 out of the 9 water sector forums have been reconfigured in line with IGR Act.
 - Mpumalanga has district forums and plan regional forum
 - Participation by sector partners in the regional forums varies, and is an issue that requires attention in almost all regions
 - Flexible/responsive nature of collaboration allows sector to mobilise immediately to crises, e.g. Cholera epidemic



Support received



Main area of support needed



Strengthening of Sector Collaboration

- ***Provincial Water Sector Plans developed and reviewed annually (KPI 11.2)***
 - In place in all nine regions and at different stages of review.
- ***National Water Sector Plan developed and reviewed annually. (KPI 11.3)***
 - The National Water Sector Plan is in place and was developed with the involvement of national water sector partners
- ***Cooperation of Integrated Water Resources Management in Africa, in support of NEPAD.(KPI 11.4)***
 - As part of South Africa's contribution to the SADC agenda - regional integration and economic growth – sector assists the regional technical skills support programme.
 - Lesson learning and sharing (documentation of regional experiences) is a significant element of the collaboration
 - The process of engaging with WIN- SA is at conceptualization stage with the first meeting scheduled for the 9th of April 09
 - The participation of DWAF in SADC and other bilateral country to country technical committees is negatively impacted upon by general problem of shortage and continued loss of technical expertise within DWAF.

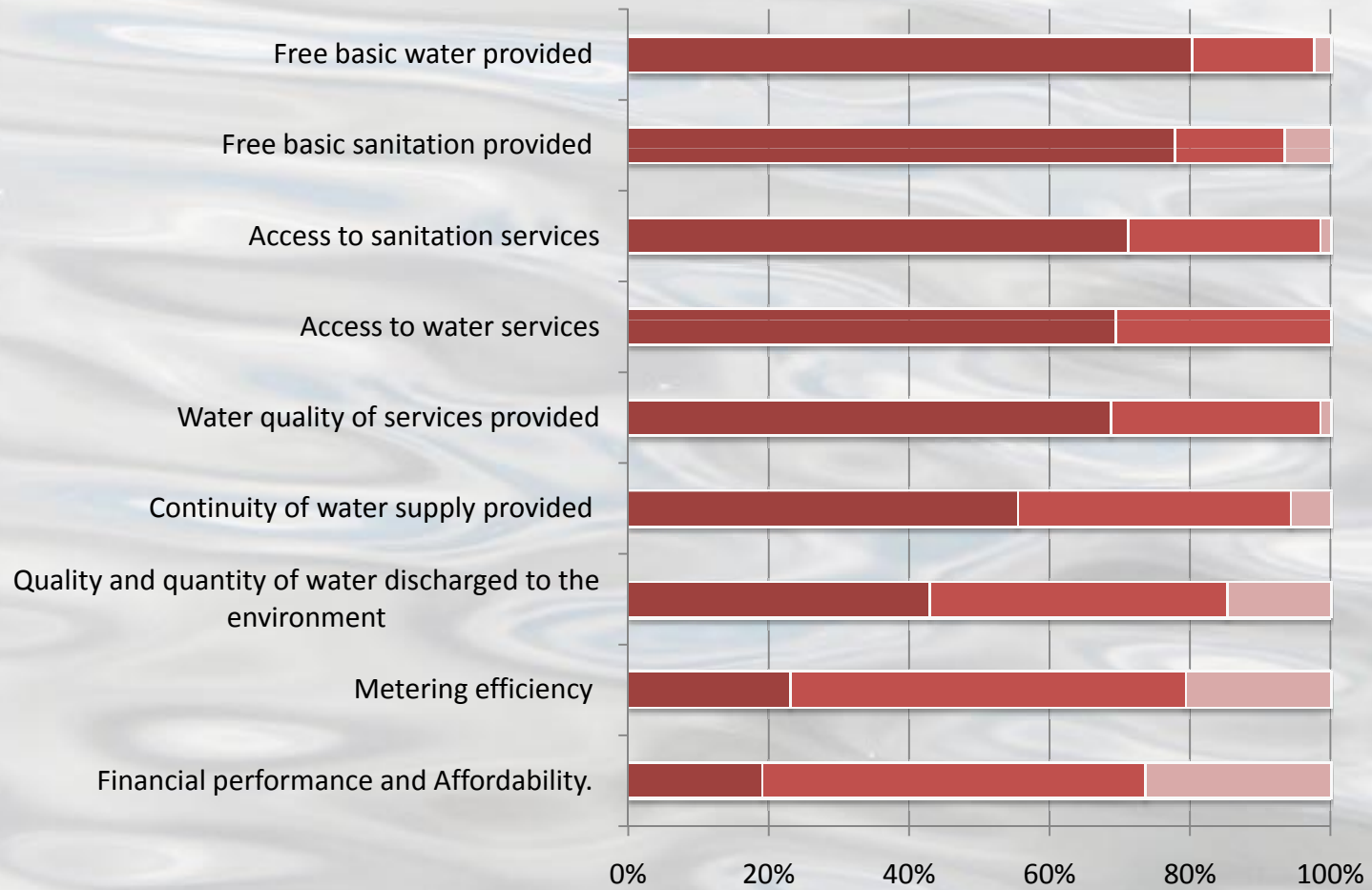


Sector Reporting

- ***The percentage of WSA's implementing a Drinking Water Quality Management System (KPI 12.1)***
 - Good progress and innovative approaches used (Blue drop / green Drop)
 - However DWQ is one of 3 of these KPIs that is rated as non-compliant (WSRMS, online, March 2009).
 - Extensive sampling
 - DWQ has been identified as one of top 3 KPAs in the WSP Support Implementation Plan (February 2008)
- ***DWAF reports annually against all 19 target areas outlined in the Strategic Framework for water services (KPI 12.2)***
 - Challenges is collating information from many sources



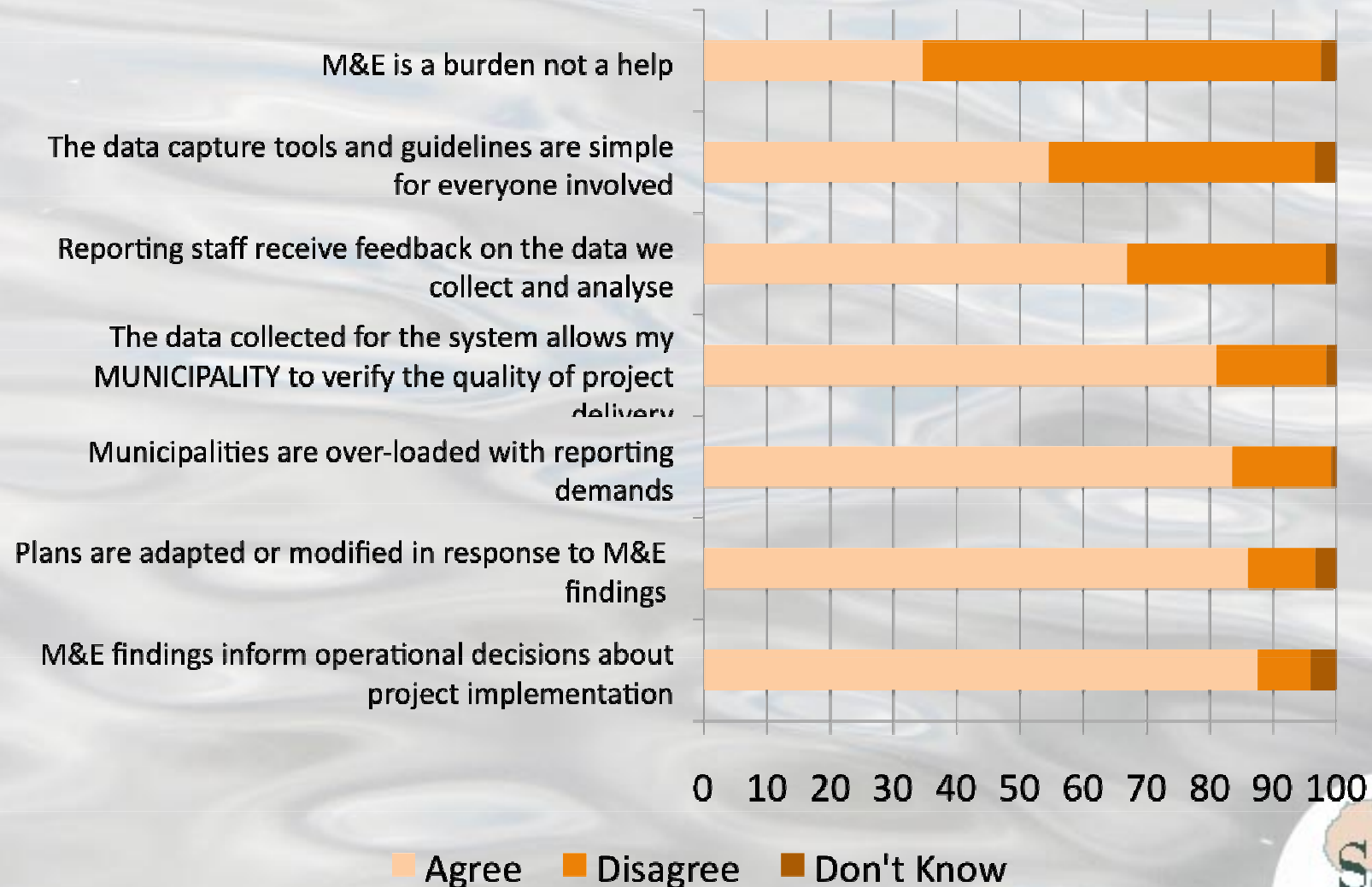
what key performance indicators do you monitor



■ Yes ■ Yes when Prompted ■ No



M,E & R System

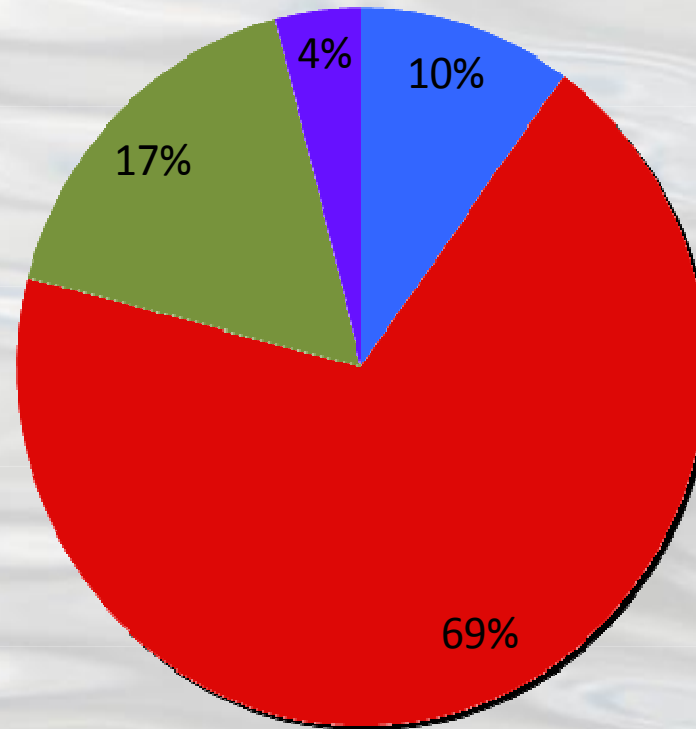


Cross-Cutting

- Environment
 - DWAF has excellent strategic frameworks and environmental management toolkits.
 - A concise “draft Strategic Framework for mainstreaming Environmental Management” (March 2008) was funded through the MSB3 programme, but has not yet adopted
- HIV/Aids
 - Strategic framework not yet adopted
- Gender
 - Implementation strategy and action plan in place
 - Implementation often interpreted as women empowerment
- Appropriate technology
 - Draft strategy document must be still be reviewed and adopted by the sector
 - Champion appointed

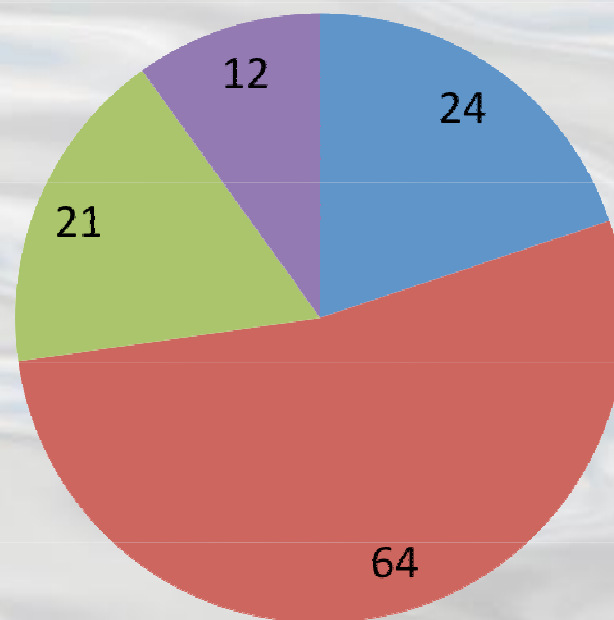


Rating of DWAF Leadership By Sector Roleplayers



■ Excellent ■ Good ■ Ok ■ Poor/terrible

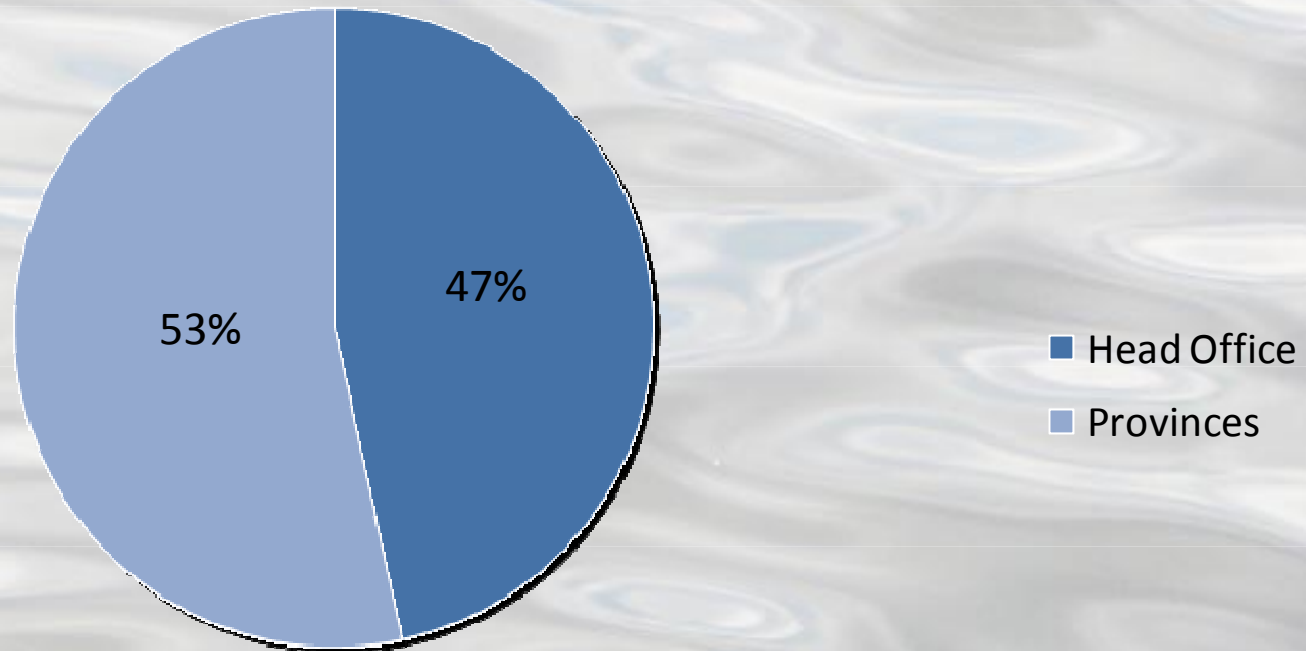
Rating of DWAF Leadership By WSA



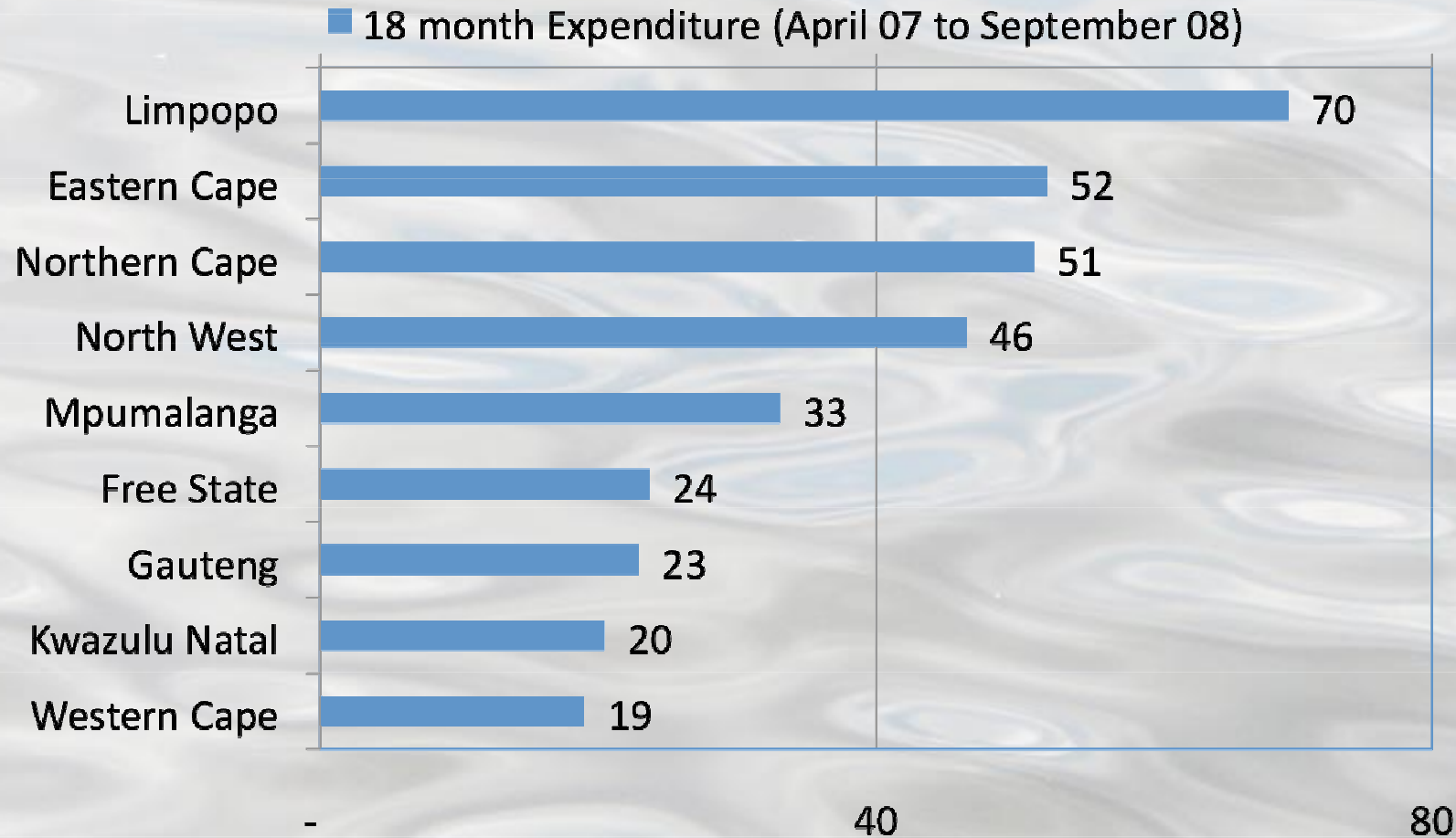
■ Excellent ■ Good ■ OK ■ Poor

Expenditure between HO and Provinces

18 month Expenditure April 07 to September 08

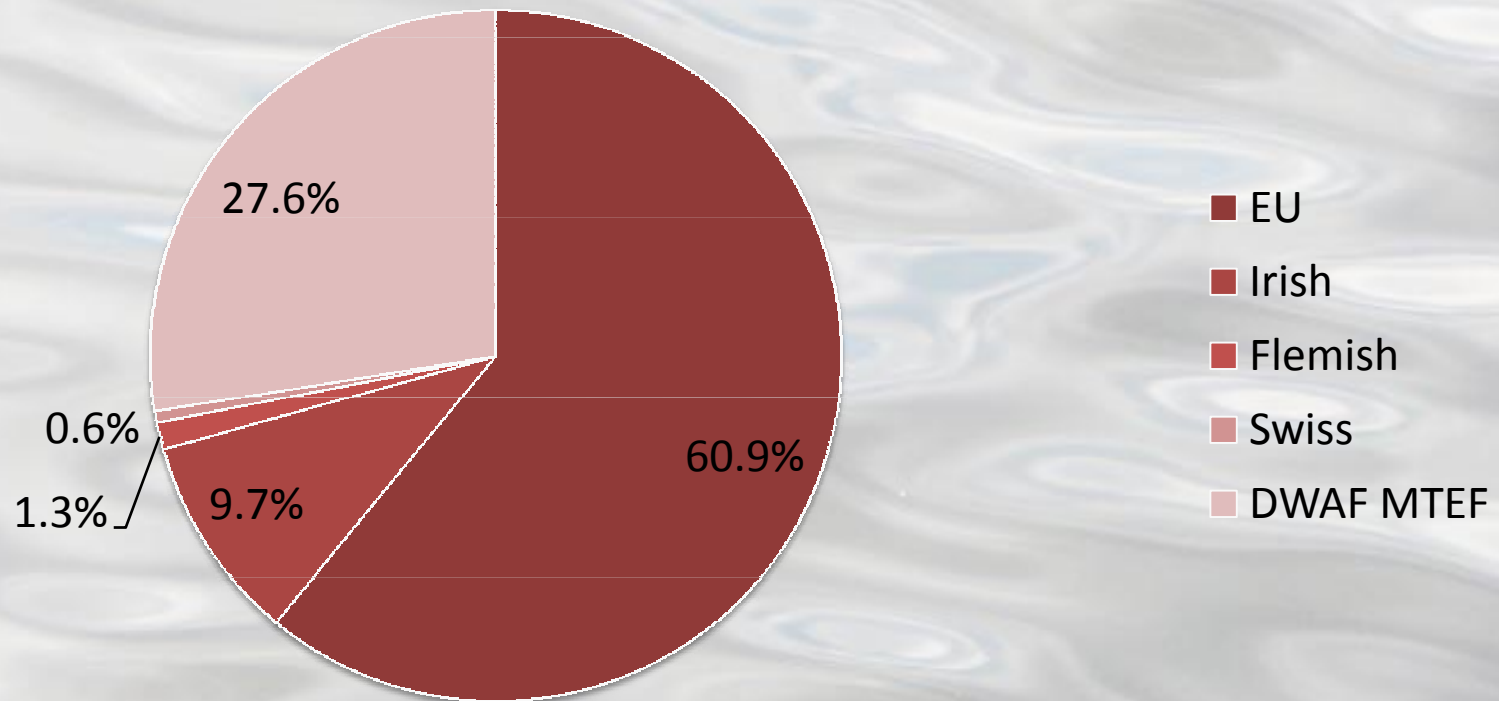


Regional Expenditure

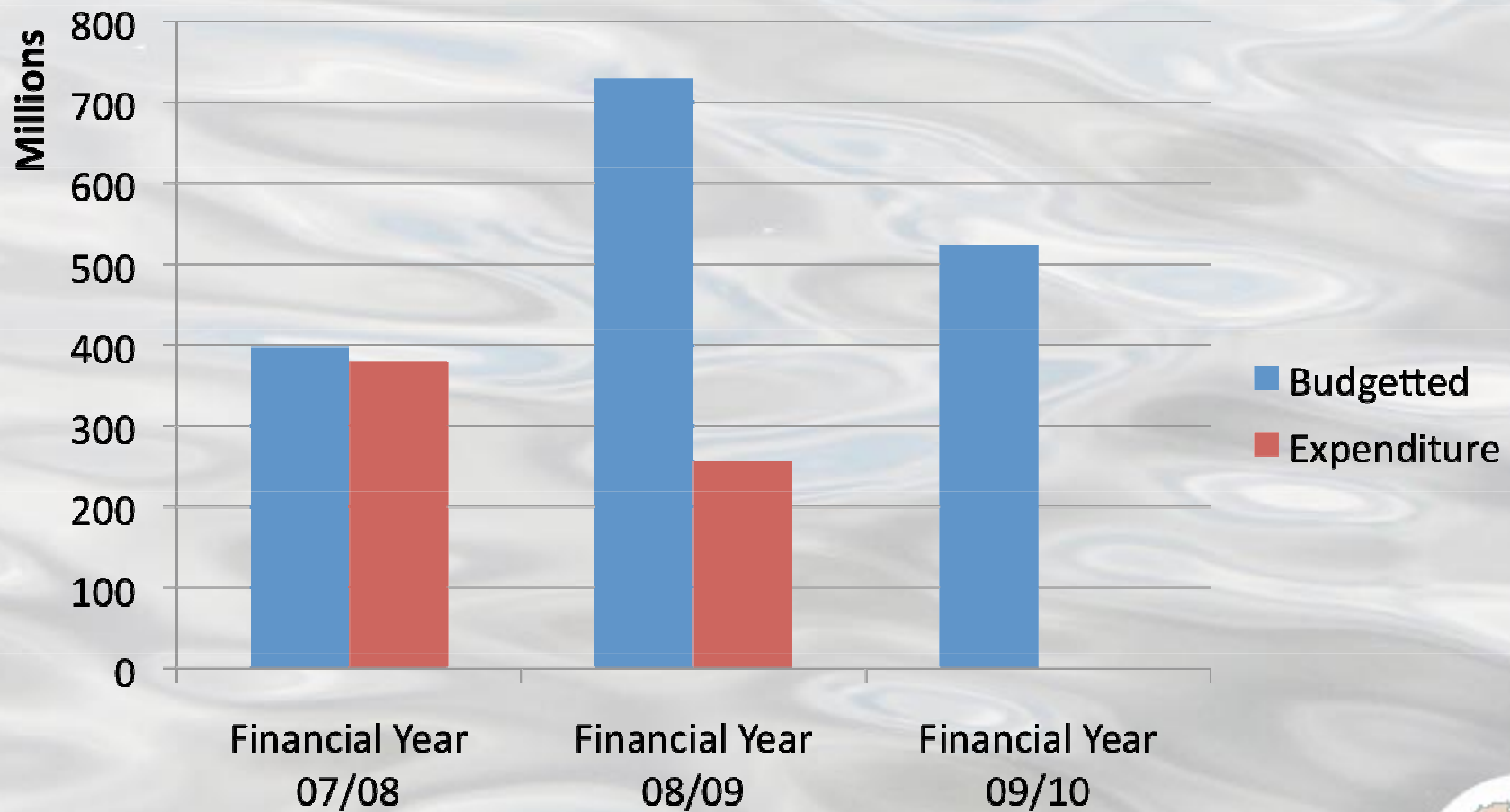


Source of Funds

Expenditure (April 07 to Sept 08)



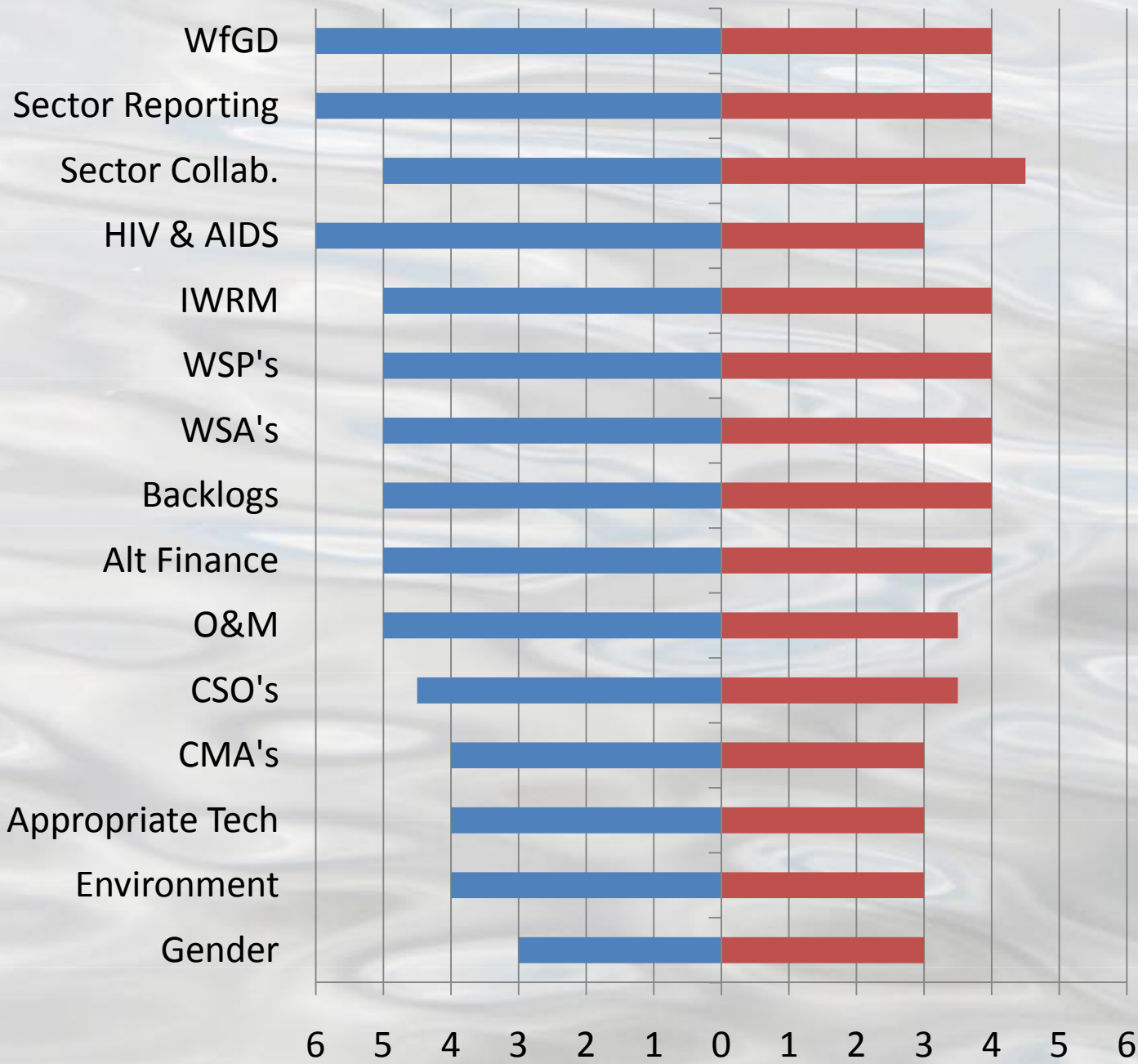
Expenditure Progress



Overall rating of MSBIII

Result Areas	Relevance	Effectiveness	Overall
Sector Reporting	6	4	5
WfGD	6	4	5
Sector Collab.	5	4.5	4.75
Alt Finance	5	4	4.5
Backlogs	5	4	4.5
WSA's	5	4	4.5
WSP's	5	4	4.5
IWRM	5	4	4.5
O&M	5	3.5	4.25
CSO's	4.5	3.5	4
CMA's	4	3	3.5
Cross Cutters	Relevance	Effectiveness	Overall
HIV & AIDS	6	3	4.5
Environment	4	3	3.5
Appropriate Tech	4	3	3.5
Gender	3	3	3





■ Relevance
 ■ Effectiveness



Conclusion

- The issue is not redirection but rather one of re-energising the programme.
- The roadmap that MSB III developed at the onset of the programme (including the EU Financing Agreement) clearly identifies the relevant issues which need to be addressed and the manner in which these key result areas should be addressed.
- In general the programme is very relevant to the needs of the sector and there are excellent plans, policies and guidelines in place.
- In some areas, progress with implementation has lagged behind and so the programme does not score as well on effectiveness.
- O&M and WSP functions are still a challenge. Since MSB II there has been a shift of focus from backlog eradication to providing sustainable service BUT still much work to be done.
- Regulation is DWAF's key responsibility and there has been good progress especially in some areas like water quality.



Conclusion

- Challenge is to keep MSB aligned with DWAF's strategic focus. What is now needed is a two – fold process:
 - restating and recognizing the inherent value of MSB, and
 - ensuring that MSB is positioned appropriately to underpin and strengthen WfG&D.
- Moreover, to ensure that MSB remains sustainable after the EU funding comes to an end in 2011, it is critical that a comprehensive exit strategy is prepared.
 - What is the future of the MSB programme and is there a plan in place for funding critical functions when MSB III ends?
- The sector is full of hard working people dedicated to their jobs (especially at local govt.) and this a key resource that needs to be nurtured and supported

