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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Operationalizing Community-Driven Multiple-Use Water Services

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

18 August 2014

African Water Facility | Facilité africaine de l'eau
African Development Bank | Banque africaine de développement
BP 323 - 1002 Tunis Belvédère – Tunisie
Tel: + 216 71 102 197 Fax: + 216 71 348 670
Email : africanwaterfacility@afdb.org
www.africanwaterfacility.org

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AWF	African Water Facility
CGIAR	Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers
DOA	Research Directorate, Department of Agriculture, Limpopo Province
DWA	Department of Water Affairs, Republic of South Africa
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUS	Multiple-Use Water Services
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NWRS	National Water Resources Strategy, Republic of South Africa
RSA	Republic of South Africa
TOR	Terms of Reference
WRC	Water Research Commission
ZAR	South African Rand

CURRENCY

Local Currency	:	South African Rand (ZAR)
1 Euro (€)	:	14.48085 ZAR (exchange rate July 2014)

RESULTS BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

Country and project name: Republic of South Africa, Operationalizing Community-Driven Multiple-Use Water Services
Purpose of the project: Support the operationalization of MUS services in the Republic of South Africa through demonstration investments, awareness raising, applied research and leveraging of finance.

RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator	**Baseline**	**Targets**		
IMPACT	Improved income generation and community health in poor rural and peri-urban communities in South Africa	Annual growth of Gross Domestic Product	2.0% (2013)	**By 2020:** 3.0%	**Source:** Government Statistics **Periodicity:** Annual	**Risk:** Lack of high-level political support for MUS in the Republic of South Africa. **Mitigation Measure:** The project builds on work leading to the introduction of the MUS approach into the National Water Resources Strategy. Lessons learnt from prior MUS interventions were considered and key actors are targeted. High-level political support will be sought by project interventions.
		Jobs created in agricultural smallholder schemes	Households: 50,000 (2010 baseline)	Households: 300,000		
OUTCOMES	Optimized water resources development and management for improved service delivery	**Homestead Level:**		**By 2018:**	**Source:** Base Line Survey; Consumer Satisfaction Survey; Project Completion Survey, Project Supervision **Periodicity:** Annual, Mid-term Review, Project Completion	
		Amount of water available in sufficient quality for multiple uses at homestead level	Baseline Survey	Amount of water available for multiple uses at household-level doubled, including 5 l/cap/day consumption		
		Water users satisfied with levels of service provision	Baseline Survey	80% of users in target areas indicating satisfactory or highly satisfactory service provision		
		Community-Level:				
		Amount of water available for multiple use benefits at community level	Baseline Survey	Amount of water available for multiple uses at community-level doubled		
		Increased Productivity of additional new water uses	**By 2014:** Nil	ZAR 10 (€ 0.7) per m^3 of additional new water use		

OUTPUTS	Improved local water use planning and management	Number of planning documents and instruments developed and approved, that incorporate multiple-use water services and cross-cutting issues (Gender and Social Equity, Climate Change)	**By 2014:** Nil	**By 2018:** 6		
	Increased investments in improved community water services delivery	Amount of ZAR leveraged in follow-up multiple-use projects Amount of ZAR implemented through planning support to local governments	**By 2014:** Nil Nil	**By 2018:** ZAR 500 Million (€ 35 Million) ZAR 15 Million (€ 1 Million)		
	Component 1: Improved Multiple-Use Water Services					
	Demonstration infrastructure investments identified, designed and implemented, raising water service delivery performance through multiple-use services	Number of demonstration investments completed and functional according to designs	**By 2014:** Household-level: Nil Community-level: Nil	**By 2018:** Household-level: 80 Community-level: 6	**Source:** Quarterly Progress Reports, Annual Reports, Completion Report **Periodicity:** Quarter, Annual, Project Completion	**Risk**: Continued interest in single-use water investments hampers acceptance of the new approaches introduced by the project. **Mitigation:** Innovation Forums, Learning Alliances and Policy Dialogues are incorporated into the project design to ensure involvement of all stakeholder and awareness raising on costs and benefits of MUS services. **Risk:** Low interest in financing downstream investments lead to lower than anticipated up-scaling **Mitigation:** The project design incorporates dedicated activities and resources to reach key government
		Number of beneficiaries served by demonstration investments	Male: Nil Female: Nil	Male: 7,000 Female: 13,000		
	Awareness and capacity of communities and local government agencies increased	Number of Innovation Forums (IF) established with regular meetings	IF: Nil	IF: 16 meetings		
		Number of beneficiaries benefiting from capacity building activities	Male: Nil Female: Nil	Male: 250 Female: 750		

	Component 2: Strengthening the Knowledge Base					agencies, financing institutions and programs, and bilateral and multilateral development financing agencies. In addition, planning support to local governments is included in the project design to aid communities tap into existing funding streams. **Risk:** Insufficient local capacity to up-scale MUS demonstration investments. **Mitigation:** Development of MUS tools and capacity building activities will contribute to strengthen local capacity for up-scaling of MUS.
	Research conducted and widely disseminated	Number of research products	**By 2014:** Nil	**By 2018:** 8		
	MUS planning and management tools developed, tested and applied	Number of tools	Nil	6		
	Component 3: Fostering Up-Scaling and Investments					
	Downstream MUS projects included in mainstream planning and financing processes	Minimum number of MUS projects developed	**By 2014:** Nil	**By 2018:** 2 (est. ZAR 250 Million per downstream investment)		
	Awareness of key stakeholders raised	Number of Research Briefs developed	Nil	8 (2 policy level, 6 technical level)		
		Number Learning Alliances / Policy Dialogues conducted	District LA: Nil National LA: Nil Policy Dialogue : Nil	10 4 2		
	Component 4: Project Management					
	Project Coordination Committee established and functional	Number of Coordination Committee Meetings	**By 2014:** Nil	**By 2018:** 5		
	Project outcomes and outputs delivered on time	Number of Annual Progress Reports submitted to AWF on time	**By 2014:** Nil	**By 2018:** 4		
		Number of synthesis publications prepared.	**By 2014:** Nil	**By 2018:** 2		
		Final Report submitted to AWF on time.	**By 2014:** Nil	**By 2018:** 1		

COMPONENT COSTS BY FINANCING SOURCES AND MAJOR ACTIVITIES	Cost (€)		
	AWF	Other	Total
Component 1: Improved Multiple-Use Water Services Activity 1.1: Community Planning Activity 1.2: Development of Local Area Plans Activity 1.3: Design of demonstration investments Activity 1.4: Implementation of demonstration investments Activity 1.5: Capacity Building	395,957	92,855	488,812
Component 2: Strengthening the Knowledge Base Activity 2.1: Baseline Study Activity 2.2: Applied Research (Demonstration Investments) Activity 2.3: Applied Research (District, Province, National) Activity 2.4: Development of Tools, Guidelines and Manuals Activity 2.5: Project Completion Survey Activity 2.6: Preparation of research products	212,915	174,913	387,828
Component 3: Fostering Up-scaling and Investments Activity 3.1: District/Provincial Learning Alliances Activity 3.2: National Learning Alliances Activity 3.3: National Policy Dialogue Activity 3.4: Development of downstream projects/programs Activity 3.5: Preparation of information briefs	321,822	112,290	434,112
Component 4: Project Management Activity 4.1: Launching Workshop Activity 4.2: Annual Meetings Activity 4.3: Coordination Activity 4.4: Financial Management and Procurement Activity 4.5: Monitoring and Evaluation, Reporting	338,659	25,000	363,659
Contingencies (Works: 10%, Implementing Partners/Services: 8%)	72,647	-	72,647
TOTAL AWF-FINANCED PROJECT COST		**1,340,000**	
TOTAL PROJECT COST		**1,745,059**	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 The Water Research Commission of the Republic of South Africa requested the African Water Facility to finance a project to increase levels of investments in multiple-use water services (MUS). MUS is stipulated in the South African National Water Resources Strategy, and the Department of Water Affairs has developed a Social Assessment and Development Framework and a set of implementation guidelines. MUS is an approach that takes people's multiple water needs as a starting point of planning and providing water services for varied uses, including domestic and productive. This is of particular relevance in rural and peri-urban areas where poor people with diversified agricultural-based livelihoods need water for many purposes.

0.2 The impact of the project will be improved income generation and community health in poor rural and peri-urban communities in South Africa. This impact will result from replacing conventional single-use water resources planning approaches and investments with community-driven planning and investments that incorporate MUS strategies as a bottom-up pillar of Integrated Water Resources Management. The project will contribute to (i) increased annual rates of GDP growth (3.0% per annum by 2020) and (ii) achievement of the national target for creating jobs for 300,000 households in agricultural smallholder schemes.

0.3 The purpose of the project is to support the operationalization of MUS services in the Republic of South Africa through demonstration investments, awareness raising, applied research and leveraging of finance. The project will (i) demonstrate MUS approaches in selected communities, (ii) strengthen the existing knowledge base on MUS by engaging into ongoing planning processes, (iii) develop robust tools for effective up-scaling of more equitable and sustainable water services delivery, and (iv) inform and support the development of downstream investments into improved water use services, including leveraging finance.

0.4 The Project will deliver three (3) key outcomes: (i) optimized water resources development and management for improved service delivery; (ii) improved local water use planning and management; and (iii) increased investments in improved community water services delivery.

0.5 The Project is fully aligned with national priorities, as the MUS concept is anchored in the National Water Resources Strategy. The Project is also fully aligned with the African Water Facility's Strategic Priorities for 2012-2016, which seek to (i) prepare bankable projects for effective and sustainable investments; (ii) enhance water governance to create a conducive environment for effective and sustainable investments; and (iii) promote water knowledge for the preparation of viable projects and informed decision-making leading to downstream investments. The Project is designed to (i) fully incorporate cross-cutting issues, including climate change adaptation and gender and social equity, and (ii) leverage ZAR 515 million (€ 36.0 Million). Demonstration infrastructure will directly benefit 20,000 people, while 1,000 people will directly benefit from capacity building activities. The Project will be implemented for a total duration of 48 months.

0.6 The total cost of the project is € 1,745,059, of which the AWF will finance € 1,340,000 (77%). The Department of Agriculture (Research Directorate, Limpopo Province) will contribute two (2) full-time researchers as an in-kind contribution valued at € 380,059 (22%). Other in-kind contribution by the Executing Agency are estimated at € 25,000 (1%).

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Project Rational and Origin

1.1.1 The Water Research Commission (WRC) of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) requested the African Water Facility (AWF) to finance a project to increase levels of investments in multiple-use water services (MUS). MUS is stipulated in the South African National Water Resources Strategy (NWRS), and the Department of Water Affairs has developed a Social Assessment and Development Framework and a set of implementation guidelines. However, MUS is a relatively new concept in the RSA, and past community planning processes and approaches through decentralized planning were only partly successful. The NWRS recognizes the significant challenges associated with water resources planning to ensure a smooth integration of the provision of water supplies for domestic use and water for other purposes leading to economic production, and argues that a new approach to planning for community water supplies is required; one that considers and provides for multiple water needs of the community.

1.1.2 MUS is an approach that takes people's multiple water needs as a starting point of planning and providing water services. This is of particular relevance in rural and peri-urban areas where poor people, with diversified agricultural-based livelihoods, need water for many purposes. The MUS concept emerged in the early 2000s, and has so far been applied in 22 countries. The recently completed global Guidelines for Planning and Providing Multiple-Use Water Services[1] synthesizes typical participatory step-wise planning and implementation processes: diagnosing problems, identifying informed solutions, prioritizing actions aligned with budgets, agreeing on work plans, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. While the overall concept is relatively new and still evolving, at least five sets of benefits have either been proven or shown as plausible: (i) leveraging communities' own investments for self-supply and local governance; (ii) ensuring communities' prioritization and ownership; (iii) meeting multiple livelihood benefits; (iv) construction of more cost-effective multipurpose infrastructure; and (v) efficient utilization of multiple conjunctive water sources.

1.1.3 The purpose of the project is to support the operationalization of MUS services in the RSA through demonstration investments, awareness raising, applied research and leveraging of finance. The project will (i) demonstrate MUS approaches in selected communities, (ii) strengthen the existing knowledge base on MUS by engaging into ongoing planning processes, (iii) develop robust tools for effective up-scaling of more equitable and sustainable water services delivery, and (iv) inform and support the development of downstream investments into improved water use services, including leveraging of finance. It will mobilize communities in rural and peri-urban environments in the RSA; bring together key government agencies at national, provincial, district and local government level; and build on past experience, as well as complement on-going research and development efforts in the country. The project will engage in two target districts in Limpopo Province: (i) Vhembe District; and (ii) Sekhukhune District. Districts have been selected based on (i) high levels of unemployment and poverty; (ii) low levels of water security; and (iii) high vulnerability to climate change impacts.

[1] Adank M., B. van Koppen and S. Smits, 2012. Guidelines for Planning and Providing Multiple-Use Water Services (online). IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre and International Water Management Institute. http://musgroup.net

1.1.4 The project proposal was screened by AWF, found eligible for funding, and included into the pipeline in 2011. A project preparation mission to RSA was fielded in August 2011, and an addendum to the project proposal was submitted to AWF in October 2011. Initially, the project proposal aimed to target two (2) African countries (Burkina Faso and RSA) and a project appraisal report was prepared in 2012, based on the project as described in the proposal. However, it was subsequently found that a single country focus on RSA may be more appropriate. Further, the original project proposal was submitted by a South African Non-Governmental Organization. However, it was later recognized that the WRC would be a more appropriate grant recipient. This change in scope and grant recipient required a re-appraisal of the project which was conducted in April 2014.

1.2 Sector Status and Priorities

1.2.1 The Republic of South Africa is a water-scarce country, with renewable internal freshwater resources estimated at 908m^3/capita (2007-2011)[2], and annual precipitation averaging around 450mm. Both rainfall and water resources endowment show significant spatial and temporal variations and access to water is frequently unreliable and unpredictable. The population of RSA is currently estimated at 51.2 million, with more than half living in urban areas. The GDP per capita is USD 10,970 (2011)[3], but there are considerable structural imbalances between the industrialized cities and the impoverished rest of the country.

1.2.2 An estimated 70% of people living in rural areas in the RSA are living in poverty, while poverty levels are estimated at 30% in urban areas. The highest poverty rates in the country are found in the provinces of Eastern Cape and Limpopo, with poverty rates of 68.3% and 60.7% respectively. Reducing poverty is a key policy of the government, which is detailed in the National Strategy for Eradicating Poverty. The strategy aims to achieve vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security for all, through rural services and sustainable livelihoods and innovative service models including paraprofessional and community-based models of services delivery to enable agriculture, health, and adult literacy, while also increasing the proportion of households with clean water. At the same time, the government strategy targets to strengthen the governance system and create a responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system in general, and improved access to basic services in particular.

1.2.3 To address the lack of coverage, the role of the Department of Water Affairs, under the Ministry of Water and Environmental Affairs, has gradually shifted from dam construction and water resources management before 1994, to an authority responsible for overall water resources management and boosting the water coverage in previously disadvantaged rural communities under the auspices of the new local government structure as a provider of support to local government. The government policy has been to enhance the water supply standards beyond basic water services (25 l/cap/day within a maximum of 200m from of the home) and to include the provision of water for productive uses, to support both economic activities and food security. While overall access to basic levels of drinking water services has significantly improved since the end of apartheid, rising from 59% in 1994 to 88% at present, former homeland areas, which are areas of greatest poverty levels, remain not adequately covered.

1.2.4 Within the wider decentralization process in the RSA, local government have assumed a wide range of responsibilities in public administration, including: (i) ensuring the

[2] The World Bank Group, 2012: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.H2O.INTR.PC

[3] The International Monitoring Fund, 2012: World Economic Outlook Database

provisions of services to local communities; (ii) promoting the social and economic development of local communities; and (iii) governing the local areas in a democratic and accountable fashion. This mandate includes promoting services that aim at making cities, towns and rural areas prosperous and healthy places to work in. To deliver these services, local municipalities hire staff and pay for infrastructure, goods and services, and develop Integrated Development Plans (IDP) for the area under their constituency. The Municipal Council is the representative level of governance which takes decisions on behalf of the communities, including investment decisions for priority works through a consultative process. While providing improved water services is a key priority to many local government agencies across the country, it is generally acknowledged that more needs to be done to meet targets.

1.2.5 While the government has set ambitious goals in terms of water supply coverage and service provision, it also remains strongly committed to further agricultural development. The National Development Plan 2030 details that 500,000ha should be irrigated as a driving force behind integrated rural development. The New Growth Path also envisages to create jobs for 300,000 households in agricultural smallholder schemes by 2020, approximately six times as many as in 2010. Yet, past efforts to revitalize smallholder irrigation schemes in the former homelands have shown mixed results for the primary target beneficiaries, especially because participatory planning and management processes were not adequately implemented.

1.2.6 The government of South Africa has been engaged with the concepts of Multiple-Use Water Services since the turn of the millennia. A pilot project to integrated MUS in the local Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process was implemented and National Guidelines were developed by 2006. The National Water Resources Strategy[4] recognizes MUS planning as a significant challenge and promotes the smooth integration of the provision of water supplies for domestic use and water for other purposes leading to economic production. The DWA has further developed a Social Assessment and Development Framework and a set of implementation guidelines to better integrate social needs into the planning of new water infrastructure. This framework aims to ensure that all new water infrastructure is planned, developed and used as multiple-purpose facilities, especially to meet social needs.

1.3 Problem Definition

1.3.1 Community- and household-level water resources developments are often planned following single-use approaches, driven by sector authorities and associated service providers. As a result, interventions address individual water needs for consumption and production (water supply, irrigation, livestock), while neglecting the many uses of water served from developed infrastructure and sources of water. This has frequently led to fragmented and inefficient provision of water services, contributing to unsustainable investment and insufficient self-financed Operation and Maintenance (O&M). This situation is equally encountered in the development and use of local water resources (streams, ponds, wetlands, surface run-off, groundwater and rainwater) planned and implemented through (i) the Integrated Development Plans by local municipalities; and (ii) at the household-level where individuals are supported to improve water security and reduce vulnerability.

1.3.2 Local governments have increasingly assumed responsibilities for local water services and associated investments. However, the decentralization of decision-making, including the financing of infrastructure through funding allocated to (or via) local governments, remains a

[4] National Water Resources Strategy (Second Edition): Water for an Equitable and Sustainable Future. Department of Water Affairs, Republic of South Africa: June 2013

considerable challenge as the capacity of local governments in development planning and implementation is only gradually improving, with most capacity still concentrating at provincial and national level. This lead to (i) ill-timed delivery of water services; (ii) low-quality of designs; and (iii) low sustainability of investments. In addition to capacity constraints, models of water service delivery are derived from models implemented in urban settings, which are ill-suited to both the water needs of rural and peri-urban communities and the particular setting of municipalities. As a result, water service delivery by local governments remains insufficient in terms of quantity, quality and timing. Moreover, single-use water systems are frequently used for non-planned uses, thereby exceeding planned supply-levels and disrupting services.

1.3.3 These constraints have been recognized by policy makers in South Africa, and several programmes have been implemented at national and provincial levels, including (i) the Siyenza Manje Programme (2006), and (ii) the Local Government Turn-Around Strategy (2009). The recognition of the limited integration of sector initiatives also led to the inclusion of Multiple-Use Water Planning in the 2013 National Water Resources Strategy. However, the impact of these early initiatives were limited as water resources development largely remained with a single-use focus, while the National Water Resources Strategy also recognized that increased efforts are required to put policy intentions into actions.

1.3.4 Local governance, including the governance of service provision, is a general challenge at community level, including a lack of upward accountability to provincial and national levels for various financing streams[5], which are often narrowly earmarked for single-use developments only. Infrastructure projects are often defined in a top-down manner, without giving choice and ownership to communities and frequent neglect of the post-construction support needs. The fact that accountability is mainly upwards is a major obstacle for municipalities' accountability downward for community-driven and integrated planning, in which communities are active participants in prioritizing water service investments. This compounds the more general lack of capacity for integrated water resources planning at the local level and the preparation of the local area development plans and IDPs, as well as adequate post-construction support and O&M.

1.3.5 With the concept of MUS still evolving, early MUS projects in South Africa (and in Africa more generally) have aimed to pioneer and field-test innovative approaches. However, with initial findings pointing to favourable results, the most critical gap is to identify and address major challenges associated with up-scaling MUS as a viable option for improved water service provision. This, in turn, requires further knowledge gaps to be addressed, including: (i) more systematically quantifying the incremental costs and benefits associated with introducing MUS; (ii) analysing the positive/negative impacts on the environment; (iii) development of indicators; (iv) analysing the governance of service provision at local government level, including various financing streams; (v) determining an extensive selection of MUS models which can be replicated by local governments and other water sector actors in the RSA; and (vi) firmly establish post-construction requirements for operation and

[5] During implementation of an early MUS project in Bushbuckridge, supported by the Challenge Programme on Water and Food, a participatory problem analysis and visioning had generated demand for support by local government. Yet, local government was unable to leverage financing. See for example: Maluleke, T., V. Thomas, T. Cousins, S. Smits and P. Moriarty. 2005. Securing Water to Enhance Local Livelihoods (SWELL): Community-based planning of multiple uses of water in partnership with service providers. Introduction to the methodology. South Africa).

maintenance. At the same time, past efforts indicate that working on multiple scales (local, provincial and national) is required to ensure up-scaling impact[6].

1.3.6 Climate change is projected to have potentially significant impacts in South Africa, and result, inter alia, in higher temperatures, more sporadic rainfall patterns and more frequent droughts. Superimposed on the country's already scarce water resources, these impacts are expected to affect all sectors of the economy. Significantly, poor rural and peri-urban households are likely to be disproportionally affected, as many households rely on primary production directly dependent on water availability: agriculture, biodiversity, ecosystems and water supplies. Vulnerability to climate change risks in South African municipalities is shown in Figure 1[7], which details high levels of vulnerability in the east and north of the country. Importantly, it is estimated that a simultaneous decrease in rainfall and increase in temperature will disproportionally impact on subsistence farmers (151% loss in net revenue by 2080, vis-à-vis 111% loss in net revenue by 2080 for commercial farmers).

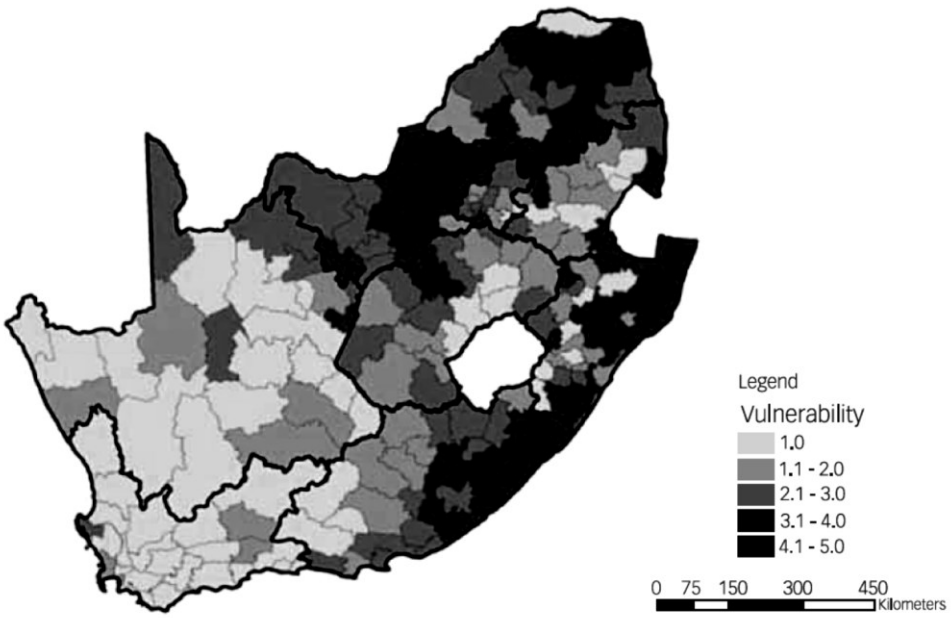

Figure 1: Vulnerability to Climate Change Index in South African Municipalities

1.3.7 Climate change adaptation will largely rely on the capacity of local governments to mainstream climate change adaptation into regular planning practice by recognizing changing water needs, and deliver services and developments which are in line with projected changes. This adds complexity, and is a further challenge to local government planning in the water sector, as many municipalities and local governments currently do not have adequate capacity to plan measures to mitigate against negative impacts of climate change, while at the same time improving the existing low levels of water service delivery.

1.3.8 In South Africa, gender mainstreaming in water management was part of a greater gender mainstreaming process in society, both before and after the first democratic elections. The constitution of the RSA is one of the most progressive in the world for enshrining gender

[6] See for example: Van Koppen B, S. Smits, C Rumbaitis del Rio and J. Thomas, 2014. Scaling-Up Multiple Use Water Services: Accountability in the Water Sector. Practical Action Publishing, United Kingdom

[7] Financial and Fiscal Commission 2012. For an equitable sharing of national revenue: Technical Report: Submission for the 2013/14 Division of Revenue. Vorna Valley, Midrand.

equality, and all laws and programs should comply with the Constitutional imperatives of gender equality[8] in general, and inclusion of historically disadvantaged individuals in the institutional arrangements for water in particular. Yet, and despite improvements, gender inequalities persist in the RSA. And while the constitution of South Africa recognizes equal rights for women in all aspects of life, traditional roles are only gradually shifting; in particular in rural areas. Women have a key role in many aspects of water management, and the Water for Growth and Development Framework (2009) details that women should be thought of as strategic users of water as they manage the use of water for preparing food, for drinking, bathing and washing, for irrigating home gardens and watering livestock[9].

1.4 Beneficiaries and Stakeholders

1.4.1 Direct beneficiaries of the project include (i) households and local communities in Sekhukhune District and Vhembe District; (ii) local government and district government agencies benefiting from planning support and prepared planning tools and manuals, and (iii) national water sector policy makers and government agencies (Department of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs, Department of Water Affairs, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Rural Development and Land Reform; Department of Human Settlement; Department of Public Works; South African Association of Local Authority). A particular focus of the project is to improve the living conditions of women, and 65% of all beneficiary will be female. Students of the University of Venda and the University of Limpopo (Polokwane), participating in project implementation, will benefit from supervision and research guidance. Staff of the University of Venda and Limpopo will directly benefit from capacity building and joint activities.

1.4.2 Indirect beneficiaries and other project stakeholder include: (i) communities benefiting from MUS projects emanating from planning support provided by the project to local governments, implemented through regular government budgets; (ii) communities benefiting from downstream investments; (iii) local governments and districts throughout South Africa through improved knowledge, planning tools and manuals; and (iv) policy makers (local governments across South Africa; Department of Agriculture, Department of Public Works, Department of Rural Development and Land Reform; Department of Human Settlements; Strategic Infrastructure Projects Presidency); (v) various financing institutions and programs (Community Work Program, Municipal Infrastructure Grants; Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility; Development Bank of South Africa; bilateral and multilateral donor agencies). Research products will further benefit academia in South Africa and beyond, and strengthen work currently being carried out by the MUS Group[10].

1.5 Justification for AWF Intervention

1.5.1 The Project is fully aligned with the AWF Strategic Priorities for 2012-2016, which seek to (i) prepare bankable projects for effective and sustainable investments; (ii) enhance water governance to create a conducive environment for effective and sustainable investments; and (iii) promote water knowledge for the preparation of viable projects and

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[8] Van Koppen B., B. Schreiner and E. Karar, 2010. Mainstreaming gender in water management in South Africa. In: B. Schreiner and R. Hassan. (Editors): Integrated Water Resource Management in South Africa. Resources for the Future Publications.

[9] Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 2009. Water for Growth and Development Framework

[10] The Multiple-Use Water Services (MUS) Group is a network of some 14 core organizations and over 350 individuals. The Group has been operated since 2003 as a platform for learning, synthesis, and joint advocacy around MUS. It brings together people from a wide range of disciplines and countries. (http://www.musgroup.net)

informed decision-making leading to downstream investments. The Project is designed to (i) fully incorporate cross-cutting issues advocated by AWF, including climate change adaptation and gender and social equity, and (ii) will leverage ZAR 515 million (€ 36 Million) in investments.

2. THE PROJECT

2.1 Impact, Objective and Outcomes

2.1.1 The impact of the project will be improved income generation and community health in poor rural and per-urban communities in South Africa. This impact will result from replacing conventional single-use water resources planning approaches and investments with community-driven planning and investments that incorporate multiple-use strategies as a bottom-up pillar of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The project impacts include contributing to (i) increased annual rates of GDP growth (3.0% per annum by 2020) and (ii) achievement of the national target for creation of jobs for 300,000 households in agricultural smallholder schemes by 2020.

2.1.2 The purpose of the project is to support the operationalization of MUS services in the RSA through demonstration investments, awareness raising, applied research and leveraging of finance. The project will (i) demonstrate MUS approaches in selected communities, (ii) strengthen the existing knowledge base on MUS by engaging into ongoing planning processes, (iii) develop robust tools for effective up-scaling of more equitable and sustainable water service investments, and (iv) inform and support the development of downstream investments into improved water use services, including leveraging of finance. Project objectives are to be attained by gaining practical knowledge from demonstrating the MUS concept and engaging through local government structures in selected local municipalities and villages. This is aimed to (i) mobilize existing financing streams during project implementation; and (ii) leveraging additional financing for downstream up-scaling.

2.1.3 The Project will deliver three (3) key outcomes:

- **Outcome 1: Optimized water resources development and management for improved service delivery.** This targets to improve the currently low levels of service delivery through a combination of structural investments and improved capacity of communities and local governments. These improvements will be demonstrated at the household-level and at community-level, and include (i) the amount of water available in sufficient quality for multiple uses at homestead to be doubled in target areas, with at least 5 l/cap/day for safe drinking and cooking; (ii) 80% of users in target areas indicating satisfactory or highly satisfactory service provision at homestead; (iii) the amount of water available at community level for multiple-use benefits doubled beyond homestead uses; and (iv) an increased productivity of new water uses valued at ZAR 10 (€ 0.7) per m^3.

- **Outcome 2: Improved local water use planning and management**, aims to establish and disseminate practical knowledge and tools to inform investments into improved water service delivery. This will include the development and approval of six (6) planning documents and instruments that incorporate MUS approaches.

- **Outcome 3: Increased investments in improved community water services delivery**. The project will leverage ZAR 500 Million (€ 35.0 Million) in downstream MUS investments. The project will also contribute to more sustainable water sector investments from current local government budget allocations, by providing planning support for MUS investments by local government agencies (ZAR 15 Million; € 1.0 Million).

2.1.4 Impact and outcome indicators, including baseline values, targets, and means of verification are detailed in the Results-Based Logical Framework. A baseline survey and a project completion survey, including a customer satisfaction survey, were costed and included in the project to ascertain the achievement of project outcomes.

2.2 Project Components, Outputs and Activities

Component 1: Improved Multiple-Use Water Services

2.2.1 The project will establish household- and community-level infrastructure to demonstrate MUS planning and infrastructure investments and conduct capacity building activities to ensure the sustainability of investments. Activities under Component 1 are aimed at directly improving water service delivery in the selected target areas within (i) Vhembe District, Limpopo Province; and (ii) Sekhukhune District, Limpopo Province.

Output 1.1: Demonstration infrastructure investments identified, designed and implemented raising water service delivery through MUS

2.2.2 Through participatory planning, the project will identify a total of eighty (80) individual homestead-level, and six (6) community-level MUS interventions. A detailed community planning process will be developed by the project, detailed stakeholder analysis will be carried out, and local area plans developed. These planning processes will be facilitated and documented, to ensure sustainability and contribute to applied research aspects of this project. Demonstration investments will be prioritized through a participatory process. Selection of individual investments will be based on poverty criteria, water scarcity indicators, gender criteria, and cost-benefits of service provision and implementation. The selection criteria will also take into account the variety of agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions to be analysed in view of arriving at generic MUS models that are applicable to differing conditions across South Africa.

2.2.3 Demonstration investments may include, inter alia, development of shallow groundwater through wells and boreholes, rainwater harvesting structures, point of use water treatment technologies, and infrastructure adaptation to existing bulk infrastructure for surface water storage and conveyance. Upon selection of the demonstration investment, the project will develop detailed designs and tender documents, and procure the construction of civil works. Design, construction supervision and quality control will be provided by a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) to be recruited by the project. The total number of people benefitting from demonstration infrastructure is estimated at 20,000. This will include a particular focus on women, with a targeted 13,000 female beneficiaries (65%) from project infrastructure interventions.

Output 1.2: Awareness and capacity of communities and local government agencies raised

2.2.4 To ensure ownership and sustainability of infrastructure investments, the project will establish Innovation Forums. These forums will constitute a platform for bottom-up planning to identify, prioritize and plan for household- and community-level infrastructure. Members of these Innovation Forums will comprise (i) members of beneficiary households; (ii) local municipality officials and counsellors; (iii) and members of civil society present in the target areas. In the selected communities, the project will conduct and facilitate a total of 16 Innovation Forum meetings, and document findings of these meetings as an input to selecting appropriate demonstration investments. Further, documentation of lessons-learnt from these meetings will inform the replication and up-scaling from the implemented works.

2.2.5 In addition to Innovation Forums, the project will also finance formal capacity building and training of beneficiary households and local communities, including on (i)

operation and maintenance of infrastructure; (ii) project management; (iii) improved sanitation; and (iv) improved productive water use practices.

Component 2: Strengthening the Knowledge Base

2.2.6 Component 2 aims to conduct applied research on the application and introduction of MUS approaches, and will comprise activities at local, intermediate, and national level. Activities under this component will be based on a learning framework to be agreed with the project beneficiaries, including research questions and hypothesis jointly defined. This will directly contribute to strengthening implementation knowledge.

Output 2.1: Research conducted and widely disseminated

2.2.7 At local level, applied research will target high quality articulation of water needs and effective and efficient implementation of MUS models and approaches. This will include analysing local water use and governance, in accordance with available resources and technologies. Further, the project will analyse local planning processes, conduct a baseline survey, conduct post-construction surveys on the use of demonstration infrastructure, and a project completion survey (including establishment of customer satisfaction). A particular focus of local level research will include: (i) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of municipal infrastructure, including MUS approaches; (ii) detailed analysis of the cost-benefits ratio of MUS and single-use service interventions; and (iii) the impacts of MUS in terms of improved water security and reduced climate change vulnerability.

2.2.8 At intermediate level, the project will analyse existing municipal financing streams, earmarks and conditions (including participatory planning, post-construction support, training support), and obstacles and opportunities for horizontal coordination. Results of this work at intermediate level will directly inform planning support activities implemented under Component 3. At national level, the project activities will analyse accountabilities in decentralized compacts and contracts with public and private water service providers in national programs; scope participatory planning process and the technological choices available.

2.2.9 The project will produce and disseminate eight (8) research products, including four (4) peer-reviewed publications of a standard suitable for international publication, and four (4) research reports targeting a more general audience, including national policy makers.

Output 2.2: MUS planning and management tools developed, tested and applied.

2.2.10 The MUS Group has established generic guidelines for introducing MUS systems[11]. However, to become a planning and management tool in the RSA, these generic guidelines will be refined through applied research to address the particular needs of practitioners in South Africa. Refinement of these national MUS guidelines will capture iterative planning, prioritization of investments, fund allocation, available sources of finance, implementation of projects, operation and maintenance and evaluation. This will include mechanism for effective and efficient cooperation among sector agencies, pooling of resources and engagement of civil society and the private sector. Six (6) sets of manuals will be developed to address the particular needs of different stakeholders, and translated in to local language as required.

[11] Adank M., B. van Koppen and S. Smits, 2012. Guidelines for Planning and Providing Multiple-Use Water Services (online). IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre and International Water Management Institute. http://musgroup.net

Component 3: Fostering Up-Scaling and Investments

2.2.11 To increase the level of investments for improved water service delivery, and to up-scale findings of demonstration investments and applied research, the project will support local municipalities and other government agencies both (i) within on-going planning processes, and (ii) by developing dedicated downstream MUS programs/projects. Further, and to address the existing budgetary allocation towards single-use water investments, the project will raise awareness of key stakeholders from district to national level.

Output 3.1: Downstream MUS projects included in mainstream planning and financing processes

2.2.12 To harness current budget allocations for single-use infrastructure at local level, the project will provide planning support to local municipalities and sector agencies in mainstreaming MUS. This will include support to the development of Local Area Development Plans, Integrated Development Plans and Sector Development Plans with a view to introduce dedicated MUS investments, to be financed from existing government budget allocations. Where necessary, the project will advise local municipalities on external financing sources and support the preparation of necessary supporting documents and funding applications. Upon completion, the project will have supported the development of MUS investments valuing ZAR 15 million (€ 1.0 Million) through the regular government budget allocation. In addition, the project will develop at least 2 downstream MUS development programs/projects, and leverage financing of ZAR 500 Million (€ 35.0 Million) from government and donor resources. To ensure mobilization of resources for downstream investments, the project will (i) identify and engage prospective financing sources and institutions, and (ii) support the preparation of all documents necessary for funding application.

Output 3.2: Awareness of key stakeholder raised

2.2.16 To raise the awareness of key stakeholder and to operationalize multiple-use planning as stipulated in the National Water Resources Strategy, the project will support (i) Learning Alliances at district/provincial and national level; and (ii) policy dialogues at national level. Learning alliances are processes for identifying, sharing, adopting, and implementing good practices, which bring together local communities, government agencies, the private sector, policy makers and research to solve practical development challenges through a process of collaborative learning and information sharing. To address the differing needs of stakeholders at local and national level, the project will establish and facilitate Learning Alliances at District/Provincial Level (10 meetings) and at National Level (4 meetings). These learning alliances will comprise, inter alia: beneficiaries from demonstration investments, officials from local and district municipalities, provincial government departments, civil society (including local academia); and sector specialists from prospective funding agencies. Further, the project will conduct two (2) national policy dialogues to discuss project lessons and engage key RSA decision-makers on required actions to upscale MUS planning and implementation. To support Learning Alliances' meetings and communication of key findings, the project will prepare eight (8) publications, presenting technical, economical and institutional knowledge generated during the implementation of the project.

Component 4: Project Management

2.2.18 To ensure efficient and effective implementation of the project, the Executing Agency will implement key project management functions, including (i) administration of the project, (ii) ensuring the timely submission of deliverables from implementing partners; (iii) developing work plans and budgets, (iv) coordination, (v) procurement, (vi) financial

management; (vii) monitoring/evaluation, and (vii) reporting. Day-to-day project management will be the responsibility of a Project Coordinator, supported by a procurement/financial management officer and a logistical officer. To guide administration, the project will establish a Project Coordination Committee, which will meet at least annually as part of the project coordination meetings, and as the case may arise. This project coordination committee will inter alia: (i) review the delivery of key outputs against annual targets; (ii) agree on annual work plans; (iii) agree on actions to ensure timely delivery of all project outcomes and outputs; and (iv) and take necessary actions to ensure effective sequencing of the outputs of various service providers. The project coordination committee will at least comprise: (i) senior management of WRC; (ii) the Project Coordinator; (iii) a representative of the Research Director, Department of Agriculture (Limpopo Province); (iv) a representative of the International Water Management Institute; and (v) a representative of the NGO to be recruited under the project. Output targets for Component 4 are detailed in the Logical Framework.

2.3 Costs and Financing

Cost Estimate

2.3.1 The total cost of the project is € 1,745,059, of which the AWF will finance € 1,340,000 (77%). The Department of Agriculture (Research Department, Limpopo Province) will second two (2) full-time researchers as an in-kind contribution valued at € 380,059 (22%). Other in-kind contributions by the Executing Agency are estimated at € 25,000 (1%). The cost of the four (4) components and the main breakdown against cost categories are shown in Table 1 and Table 2. The AWF financed components of the project costs do not include taxes, which would be consider ineligible expenses under AWF/AFDB grant financing.

Table 1: Project Cost Estimate by Component and Sources of Financing (Amounts in €)

Categories	AWF	DOA	WRC	Sub-Total
Component 1	395,957	92,855	-	488,812
Component 2	212,915	174,913	-	387,828
Component 3	321,822	112,290	-	434,112
Component 4	338,659	-	25,000	363,659
Base Cost	**1,269,353**	**380,059**	**25.000**	**1,674,412**
Contingency	70,647	-	-	70,647
Percentage	77%	22%	1%	100%
Sub-Total	**1,340,000**	**380,059**	**25,000**	**1,745,059**
TOTAL PROJECT COST				**1,745,059**

Table 2: Project Cost by Category of Expenditure and Source of Financing (Amounts in €)

Category of Expenditure	AWF	DOA	Other	Sub-Total
Works	200,000	-	-	200,000
Goods	20,000	-	-	20,000
Publications	20,000	-	-	20,000
Services	632,573	380,059	-	1,012,632
Operating Costs	416,780	-	-	416,780
Training/Workshops	141,000	-	-	141,000
Project Management	275,780	-	25,000	300,780
Base Cost	**1,269,353**	**380,059**	**25,000**	**1,674,412**
Contingency	70,647	-	-	70,647
Total Project Cost	**1,340,000**	**380,059**	**25,000**	**1,745,059**

Cost-Benefit Analysis

2.3.2 As a result of the project focus on generating practical knowledge for up-scaling MUS in South Africa, no cost-benefit analysis has been carried out for the overall project. However, the project will conduct cost-benefit analysis for demonstration investments as part of the planning process, and consider economic aspects of water service provision as part of the selection criteria.

2.3.3 While the knowledge base on the costs and benefits of providing MUS is evolving, initial findings indicate favourable cost-benefit ratios across a wide variety of cases[12]. In the case of establishing new domestic and multiple use water services, available findings suggest cost-benefit ratios (10% discount rate) ranging from 3.4-7.8 for intermediate level multiple-use systems. At the same time, upgrading existing single-use systems to encompass multiple uses of water has shown cost-benefit ratios between 3.9 to 8.6 (10% discount rate). The project will establish, in detail, the economics of providing multiple-use water services in rural and peri-urban communities in RSA, while contributing to the continental and global knowledge base on the costs and benefits of MUS.

Leveraging finances and up-scaling

2.3.3 The project targets to leverage a total of ZAR 515 Million (€ 36.0 Million), through (i) local planning support to municipalities mobilizing ZAR 15 Million (€ 1.0 Million) of existing local government budget allocation for IDP processes; and (ii) developing at least two (2) downstream MUS projects/programs with a combined value of not less than ZAR 500 Million (€ 35.0 Million). The total leverage effect of AWF financing is estimated at 1:27, slightly below the current AWF average of 1:30. However, this leverage effect is considered acceptable given the knowledge generation focus of the project, and the significant potential of informing additional downstream investments indirectly. To ensure achievement of the leveraging targets, 25% of grant proceeds have been allocated to Component 3: Fostering Up-scaling and Investment.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Grant Recipient and Executing Agency

3.1.1 The Grant Recipient, and signatory of the grant agreement of the project, will be the Water Research Commission of the Republic of South Africa. The WRC was established in terms of the Water Research Act (Act No. 34 of 1971) following a period of serious water shortage. It is fully aligned with national priorities while helping to position the country in Africa through its involvement in the New Partnership for African Development. The WRC mandates include: (i) promoting co-ordination, co-operation and communication in the area of water research and development; (ii) establishing water research needs and priorities; (iii) stimulating and funding water research according to priorities; (iv) promoting effective transfer of information and technology; and (v) enhancing knowledge and capacity building in the water sector. The legal status and mandate of the WRC were reviewed during appraisal and it was found eligible to receive AWF funding.

3.1.2 WRC will also act as the Executing Agency for the project, with overall responsibility for project implementation, including, inter alia: (i) project coordination; (ii) procurement of works, goods and consulting services; (iii) financial management; (iv) monitoring and

[12] Winrock International, 2007. Multiple Use Water Services for the Poor: Assessing the State of Knowledge. Final Report. Winrock International, IRC Water and Sanitation Centre, International Water Management Institute.

evaluation; and (v) reporting. A procurement assessment of WRC was conducted during project appraisal, and it was concluded that WRC possesses the capacity to procure works, goods and services in accordance with the AfDB's rules and procedures.

3.2 Implementing Arrangements

3.2.1 The project proposal has been prepared in partnership between the WRC and the International Water Management Institute, while other actors have also been actively involved. The project directly builds upon past work, and provides a platform to harness existing synergies of key partner organizations in advancing the implementation of MUS in South Africa. The Executing Agency will enter into a strategic partnership with the Research Directorate of the Limpopo Department of Agriculture, as a critical link to provincial and local government, and to ensure research uptake. The Research Directorate will assign two (2) full-time researchers to contribute to the project as an in-kind contribution. The Executing Agency will sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Research Directorate, specifying contributions towards the Project, which will be submitted to AWF as a condition precedent to first disbursement. Staff remuneration and operational costs associated with this in-kind contribution have been costed and form part of the total project cost.

3.2.2 The International Water Management Institute, an international non-profit research institute, will lead all applied research activities of the project, and provide backstopping and analytical support in the design of surveys and data collection. It will further inform innovation forums, learning alliances and policy dialogues with high quality analytical findings and synthesis, international publications, and practical guidelines resulting from the applied research activities.

3.2.3 A Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) will implement community planning, implementation of demonstration infrastructure, and local level research. Facilitation of planning processes will be carried out by individual consultants, which will be contacted by the WRC. Outline TORs which reflect the roles and responsibilities towards achieving project outcomes and outputs are in Annex 5. The implementing structure is in Figure 2. Detailed TORs for NGO Services and Individual Consultants, including all deliverables and milestones, will be drafted and submitted to AWF precedent to first disbursement.

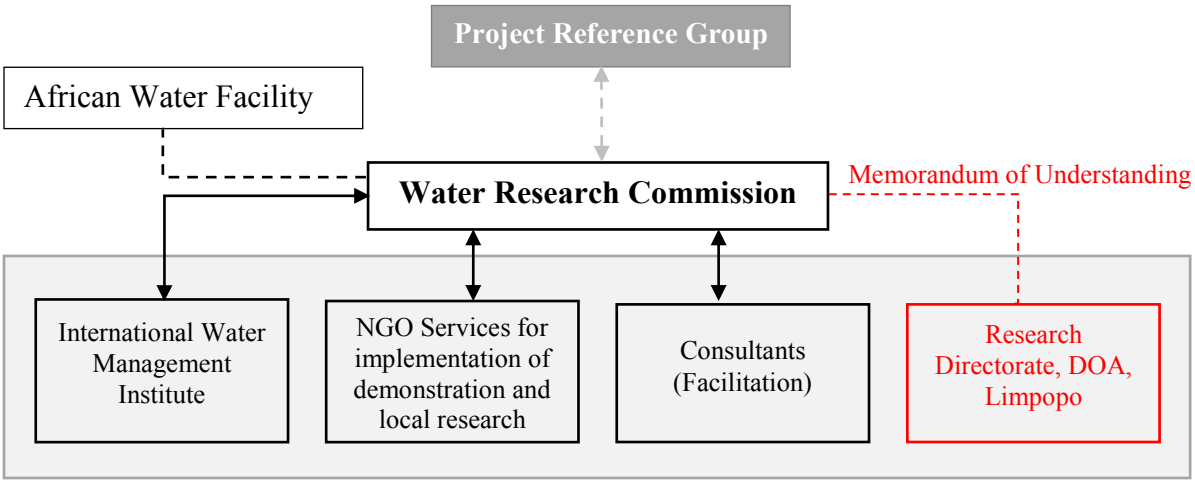


Figure 2: Implementing Structure

3.2.4 Day-to-day implementation of the project will be managed by WRC, who will ensure continuous internal monitoring and evaluation of project implementation, financial management, procurement, and reporting. WRC will further be responsible for contract management, and ensure that project outputs are delivered on time and within budget. WRC

will assign a Project Coordinator responsible for overall project management, who will be assisted by a procurement/financial management officer and a logistical officer to be assigned by WRC.

3.2.5 In line with existing WRC project management arrangements, a Project Reference Group will provide guidance and support to project implementation. The composition and mandate is based on WRC management processes and comprise representatives from (i) focal ministries, (ii) local governments, (iii) community stakeholders, (iv) water sector service providers, and (iv) on going associated projects. The PRG will meet at least annually, but as often as deemed necessary by the Executing Agency, and will fulfill the following tasks: (i) guidance on project implementation to ensure expedient implementation; (ii) review and comment on key projects deliverables, including inception report, annual reports, and technical reports; (iii) participate and inform national learning alliances and policy dialogues; (iv) act as 'ambassadors' of project outputs and outcomes within and outside their respective organizations; and (v) provide guidance on downstream investments. The Executing Agency will submit evidence of the establishment of a Project Reference Group, with terms of reference and composition, to AWF as a condition precedent to first disbursement.

3.3 Implementation Schedule

3.3.1 The duration of the project will be 48 months (4 years) from the date of signature of the grant agreement. An indicative implementation schedule, detailing component progress and key milestones, is in Annex 2. Key project milestones include: (i) inception report; (ii) launching/inception workshop; (iii) submission of quarterly and annual progress reports; (iv) annual supervision missions; and (v) the project completion report.

3.4 Procurement Arrangements

3.4.1 The project will include the procurement of small-scale works and goods, as well as consultancy services. A summary of procurements financed from AWF grant proceeds is in Table 3. The detailed cost estimate is in Annex 3.

Table 3: Summary of Project Procurements from AWF Grant Proceeds (Amounts in €)

Category	QCBS	Individual Consultant Selection	Single-Source Selection	Direct Payment	Shopping	Other
Works						
Household Works	-	-	-	-	80,000	
Community Works	-	-	-	-	120,000	
Consultancy Services						
IMWI	-	-	270,453	-	-	
NGO Services	222,670	-	-	-	-	
Individual Consultants	-	139,450	-	-	-	
Training/Workshops	-	-	-	141,000	-	
Publications	-	-	-	-	20,000	
Equipment	-	-	-	-	5,000	
Operating Cost						270,780
SUB-TOTAL	**1,269,353**					
Contingency	70,647					
TOTAL AWF	**1,340,000**					

3.4.2. A detailed first procurement plan will be submit to AWF as a condition precedent to first disbursement. This procurement plan may be updated as required by WRC, but at least on an annual basis, attached to the Annual Report to be submitted to AWF. All procurements of goods, works and acquisition of consulting services financed from AWF grant proceeds

will be in accordance with the AfDB Rules and Procedures: "Rules and Procedures for Procurement of Goods and Works", dated May 2008, revised in July 2012 and as revised from time to time; and "Rules and Procedures for the Use of Consultants", dated May 2008, revised in July 2012 and as revised from time to time, using the AfDB Standard Bidding Documents and the provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement.

3.4.3 **Implementing Partner: International Water Management Institute.** The Executing Agency will procure the services of the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) using Single-Sources Selection. The estimated inputs for this assignment are 25 person-months and IWMI has assigned key experts to work on this assignment. AWF has conducted extensive due diligence during appraisal ensuring that (i) proposed staff have the requisite skills and expertise to effectively conduct their respective assignments, and that (ii) in line with AWF procedures, grant proceeds are used efficiently. The appraisal has established that remuneration rates are reasonable and governed by the salary structure of the CGIAR system in general and the International Management Institute in particular. Annex 4 details the justification for Single-Source-Selection.

3.4.4 **Consultancy Services: NGO Services.** A Non-Governmental Organization will be contracted by the Executing Agency to implement all activities associated with (i) community level planning; (ii) the development of local area plans; (iii) design and implementation of demonstration infrastructure (including construction supervision and quality control); (iv) the conduct of required surveys and data collection; and (v) planning support to local governments and preparation of downstream projects. The procurement method for NGO Services will be Quality- and Cost-Based Selection. The estimated value of NGO Services is € 222,670.

3.4.5 **Consulting Services: Individual Consultant.** The Executing Agency will further procure the services of two (2) individual consultants to support the design and facilitation of participatory processes across all project components. This will include (i) a Senior Facilitation Specialist, and (ii) a Facilitation Specialist. The total estimated value of services is € 139,450.

3.4.6 **Civil Works.** The project will procure small-scale civil works at an estimated total value of € 200,000. This will include: (i) 80 household-level demonstration MUS investments estimated at € 80,000, and (ii) six (6) community-level demonstration MUS investments estimated at € 120,000. As a result of the small scope of works and limited complexity, as well as the limited geographical spread of targeted project districts, these works will be procured using the Community-Based Investment in Procurement (CBIP) guideline of the Bank, as specified in Table 4. Procurement of works will be conducted by the Executing Agency, while detailed designs, bidding documents, and construction supervision will be developed by the recruited NGO.

Table 4: Estimated Costs and Procurement Procedures for Procurement of Small-Scale Works (Amounts in €)

Works	Lots	Amount per Package	Procurement Method	Total Cost
Household-level MUS infrastructure	4	20,000	Shopping	80,000
Community-level MUS infrastructure	2	60,000	Shopping	120,000
Base Cost				**200,000**
Contingency Works (10%)				20,000
TOTAL				**220,000**

3.4.7 **Goods.** Procurement of Goods include (i) production of publications (€ 20,000) and (ii) equipment for the Executing Agency (€ 5000), and will be procured using shopping procedures under post-review.

3.4.8 **Other expenditures.** A breakdown of Trainings and Workshops (€ 141,000) financed from AWF grant proceeds is in Table 5. Operating costs (€ 270,780) of the Executing Agency will cover remuneration of experts, travel and per diem.

Table 5: Estimated Number and Costs for Trainings and Workshops (Amounts in €)

	Nr	Unit Costs	Total Cost
Project Launching Workshop	1	10,000	10,000
Community Innovation Forums	16	1,000	16,000
MUS District Learning Alliances	10	3,500	35,000
National Learning Alliances	2	10,000	20,000
National Policy Dialogues	4	10,000	40,000
Project Coordination Meetings	4	5,000	20,000
TOTAL			**141,000**

3.4.9 The Project Launching Workshop, the Project Coordination Meetings, the National Policy Dialogues and National Learning Alliances will be organized by the Executing Agency and paid out of the Special Account. The Executing Agency will submit TORs, an indicative list of participants, and a detailed cost-estimate for: (i) the first National Learning Alliance meeting, and (ii) the first National Policy Dialogue for AWF prior-review. Any further meeting, not exceeding the unit costs detailed in Table 5, will be subject to post-review and paid out of the Special Account. To ensure finalization of draft TORs, the Executing Agency requested to conduct and pre-finance the Inception Workshop to be conducted after signature of the grant agreement, but prior to fulfilling all conditions precedent to first disbursement. AWF will reimburse eligible expenditures associated with this Inception Workshop, as soon as conditions precedent to first disbursement are met.

3.4.10 **Review by AWF/AfDB.** All contracts for consultancy services, contracts with individual consultants, and contracts for small works will be subject to prior-review. Procurement of goods related to the production of publications and equipment for the Executing Agency will be subject to post-review.

3.5 Financial Management

3.5.1 The Executing Agency will be responsible for all required aspects of financial management, including (i) budgeting, (ii) financial reporting, and (iii) financial auditing and internal control. The financial management risks associated with the Executing Agency were assessed during appraisal as low.

3.5.2 **Budgeting.** For the purpose of this project, the Executing Agency will prepare draft work and procurement plans for the entire project. AWF will approve such plans prior to being incorporated into the Executing Agency's internal rolling plans. Annual reports will include a project specific budget based on the projected annual work load and procurement plan. Annual budgets will be subject to normal approval processes at the Executing Agency.

3.5.3 **Financial Reporting.** The Executing Agency will submit financial information to AWF on a quarterly basis, including, inter alia: (i) sources and uses of funds, (ii) total expenditures classified by project component, (iii) total expenditures against quarterly budgets, and (iv) budget forecasts for the next quarter.

3.5.4 **Financial Auditing.** On an annual basis, the Executing Agency will prepare a single set of financial statements to be audited by the Auditor General of the RSA which should be

submitted to AWF within 6 months from the end of the financial year. In addition, the Executing Agency will prepare a set of Special Purpose Financial Statements at mid-term (24 months after signing of the grant agreement) and at project closing to be audited separately by an independent external audit to be recruited and financed by AWF.

3.6 Disbursement Arrangements

3.6.1 AWF will disburse grant proceeds to a dedicated special account, opened and managed by the Executing Agency. This Special Account will be denominated in Euros, and opened in a reputable bank acceptable to AWF. All disbursements will be in accordance with the AfDB's rules and procedure and the Executing Agency will receive guidance and training during the Inception Workshop. Precedent to the first disbursement of AWF grant proceeds to the Special Account, the Executing Agency will submit the following documents to AWF:

- a signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Research Directorate, Department of Agriculture, Limpopo;
- evidence of the establishment of a Project Reference Group, with terms of reference and composition;
- detailed TORs for NGO Services and Individual Consultants, including all deliverables and milestones;
- a detailed procurement plan for the first 18 months;
- Evidence of the opening of a Special Account, denominated in Euro (€), at a reputable bank acceptable to AWF;
- The CV of the Project Coordinator to be appointed by WRC.

3.6.2 Grant proceeds will be disbursed in three (3) tranches, following the schedule detailed in Table 6. The following conditions shall be met prior to disbursement of Tranche 2 and Tranche 3:

- Disbursement of Tranche 2 grant proceeds will be subject to the utilization of at least 50% of Tranche 1 proceeds;
- Disbursement of Tranche 3 grant proceeds will be subject to the utilization of 100% of Tranche 1 proceeds, and 50% of Tranche 2 proceeds.

3.6.3 In requesting for replenishment of the Special Account, the Executing Agency shall submit the following evidence to AWF: (i) financial and narrative reports of the utilization of grant proceeds, and (ii) anticipated expenditures for the requested tranche grant proceeds.

Table 6: Disbursement Schedule (Amounts in €)

	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 3	Total
Amount (EUR'000)	536,000	670,000	134,000	1,340,000
Month of disbursement	A+03	A+20	A+42	-
Percentage of grant proceeds	40%	50%	10%	100%

3.6.4 Payments to consultants and the implementing partner will be in accordance with the payment schedules detailed in the respective contracts. Payments will be approved by the Executing Agency based on the successful delivery of key deliverables.

3.7 Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements

3.7.1 The Executing Agency will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on all aspects relevant to successful project implementation. It will develop a monitoring and evaluation system of sufficient detail to ascertain progress towards achieving project outputs, outcomes

and impact throughout the duration of the project, and collect relevant information from Implementing Partners and other availability sources. The Executing Agency will furnish AWF with the reports detailed in Table 7, which also details the required periodicity. The Executing Agency will further furnish AWF electronic copies of all research products, briefing documents and reports financed from AWF grant proceeds.

Table 7: Key project reports

Report	Number of Reports	Periodicity	Months
Inception Report	1	-	A+06 months
Progress Reports (Quarterly, Annually), including technical and financial management information	-	Quarterly, Annually	
Synthesis Technical Reports	2	1	A+40 months
Project Completion Report	1	1	A+48 months

3.7.2 Through the provision of planning support, the project aims to leverage ZAR 15 Million (€ 1.00 Million) from the regular budget allocations to local governments for MUS investments. A record of infrastructure investments developed with project support and implemented with government budgets will be kept for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation.

3.8 Visibility Guidelines

3.8.1 To ensure visibility of the African Water Facility and its financial contributors, the Executing Agency will ensure compliance with the AWF Visibility Guidelines for all activities financed by the project (Annex 6). Further, the Executing Agency will furnish digital copies of press releases, articles and other media content to AWF for its information.

3.9 Risks and Mitigation Measures

3.9.1 Several potential risks associated with the successful implementation of the project have been identified during appraisal and re-appraisal. Mitigation measures were discussed in detail and incorporated into the project design. A summary of project risks, mitigation measures and assumed risk levels is detailed in Table 8.

Table 8: Project risks and mitigation measures

Risk	Mitigation Measures	Risk Level
Lack of high-level political support for MUS in the Republic of South Africa.	The project builds on work leading to the introduction of the MUS approach into the National Water Resources Strategy. Lessons learnt from prior MUS interventions were considered and key actors are targeted. High-level political support will be sought by targeted project interventions.	Low
High interest in single-use water investments hampers acceptance of the new approaches introduced by the project.	Innovation Forums, Learning Alliances and Policy Dialogues are incorporated into the project design to ensure involvement of all stakeholder and awareness on costs and benefits.	Moderate
Low interest in financing downstream investments lead to lower than anticipated up-scaling	The project design incorporates dedicated activities and resources to reach key government agencies, financing institutions and programs, and bilateral and multilateral development financing agencies. In addition, planning support to local governments is included in the project design to aid communities tap into existing funding streams.	Moderate
Insufficient local capacity to up-scale MUS demonstration	Development of MUS tools and capacity building activities will contribute to strengthen local capacity for up-scaling of MUS.	Moderate

investments.		

4. EFFECTIVENESS, SUSTAINABILITY, RISKS

4.1 Effectiveness and Efficiency

4.1.1 Several alternatives were considered during the preparation and appraisal of the project, including (i) a stronger focus on applied research and (ii) a higher number of demonstration investments. However, the selected alternative, comprising a mixed approach of (i) demonstration MUS investments; (ii) applied research; and (iii) activities to ensure up-scaling and downstream investments was considered most effective. The methodology, including activities and outputs, were carefully designed to (i) address key development constraints to progress MUS planning as stipulated in the National Water Resources Strategy of South Africa, and (ii) achieve project outcome and impacts. This includes addressing the cross-cutting topics of gender and social equity and climate change adaptation. The balanced approach also complies in full with current AWF strategic priorities.

4.1.2 The project will result, inter alia, in: (i) improved water services for 20,000 beneficiaries served by demonstration infrastructure (€ 6.5 per direct beneficiary), (ii) improved planning tools, and (iii) a variety of knowledge products (publications, information briefs, reports), which (iv) will be widely disseminated according to the needs of key target audiences. The project management component has been designed and costed to ensure timeliness of implementation and resources-use efficiency.

4.2 Sustainability

4.2.1 To ensure the sustainability of demonstration MUS investments, the project will employ extensive participatory planning approaches, including full involvement of beneficiaries from initial identification to construction and commissioning of works. Further, designs of MUS works will be in line with the financial capacities of beneficiaries to shoulder recurrent costs for operation and maintenance. Capacity building activities on O&M, including instructions on regular maintenance requirements, will be provided to the beneficiaries to ensure durability of works.

4.2.2 Sustainability of generated knowledge will be ensured through extensive consultation processes and learning alliances at various levels. Tools and manuals will be developed in view of the varying needs of target audiences (from local to national level) and translated into local languages as necessary. End users of knowledge products will be engaged throughout the production process, to ensure particular needs are met. All knowledge products and information briefs will be widely disseminated through learning alliances and policy dialogues, through research reports and peer-reviewed academic journals.

4.3 Climate Change and Gender

4.3.1 The project has been designed to take into consideration climate change risks associated with water service provision in general, and up-scaling of MUS in particular. The project will reduce the vulnerability to climate change, and strengthen the adaptive capacity of beneficiaries.

4.3.2 The project will particularly target to address the needs of women households. Gender sensitive approaches have been incorporated into the project design, and no negative impacts are expected.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

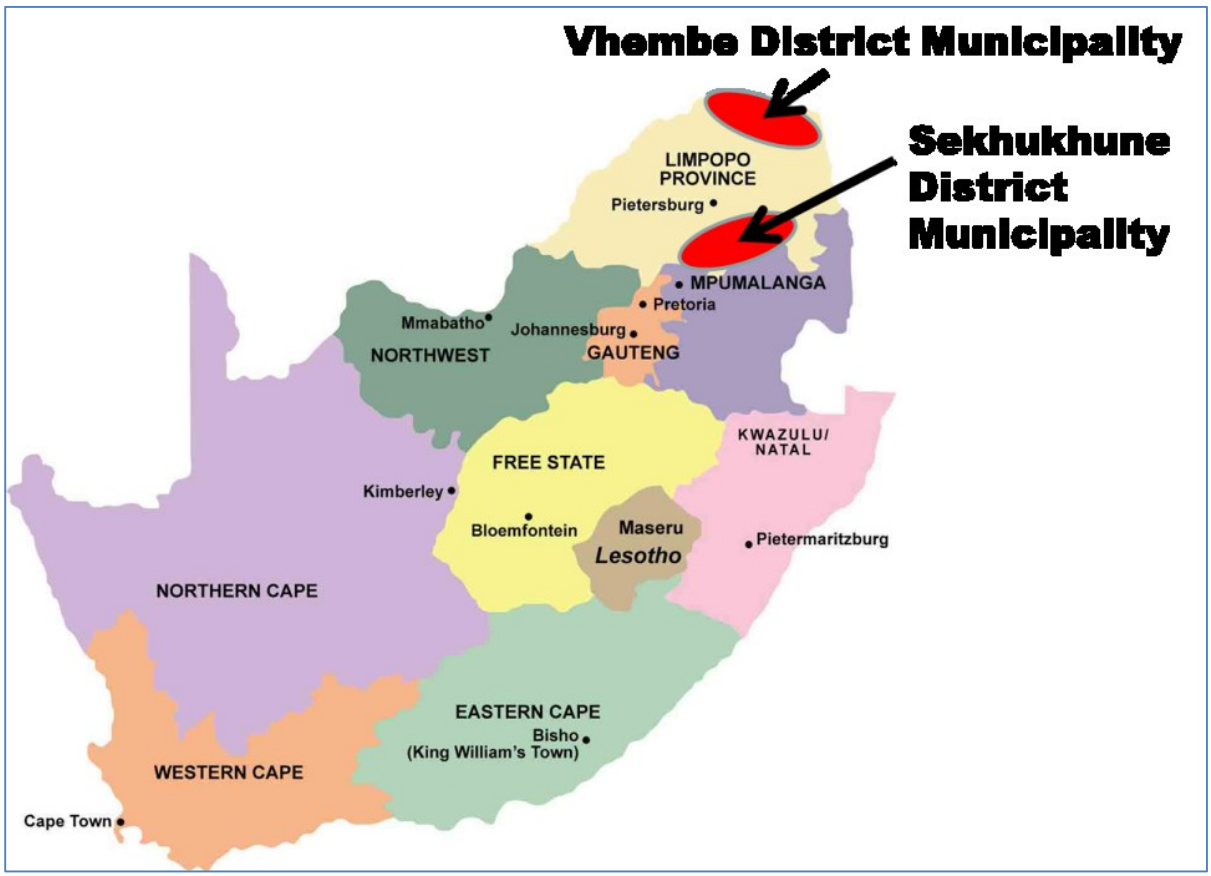
5.1 The project is fully aligned with the National Water Resources Strategy of the Republic of South Africa in general, and key constraints pertaining to furthering the implementation of MUS approaches in particular. The project is also fully aligned with AWF strategic priorities.

5.2 It is recommended that a grant not exceeding € 1,340,000 from AWF resources be extended to the Water Research Commission of South Africa for the implementation of the project described in this appraisal report. Conditions to be met by the grant recipient precedent to first disbursement will be detailed in the Grant Agreement, and include that the Executing Agency submits to AWF:

- a signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Research Directorate, Department of Agriculture, Limpopo;
- evidence of the establishment of a Project Reference Group, with terms of reference and composition;
- detailed TORs for NGO Services and Individual Consultants, including all deliverables and milestones;
- a detailed procurement plan for the first 18 months;
- Evidence of the opening of a Special Account, denominated in Euro (€), at a reputable bank acceptable to AWF;
- Evidence of the appointment of a Project Coordinator, acceptable to AWF.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Map Indicating Targeted Project Areas



Annex 2: Implementation Schedule

Months	1	0	Year 1 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Year 2 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Year 3 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Year 4 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Start-up Phase																																																						
Aprroval of project	X																																																			
Signing of Grant Agreement		X																																																	
Finalizing of TORs for NGO			X	X																																															
Procurement of NGO Services and Individual Consultants					X	X	X	X	X	X																																										
Meeting Conditions Precedent to 1st Disbursement				X																																															
First Disbursement					X																																															
Component 1 - Improved Multiple Use Water Services																																																				
Community Innovation Forums												X	X	X											X	X	X																											
Design of Pilot MUS Infrastructure															X	X												X	X																								
Procurement of Pilot Works																X													X																								
Construction of pilot MUS infrastructure																	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X														
Capacity Building																									X	X	X	X													X	X	X										
Component 2 - Strengthening the Knowledge Base																																																			
Baseline survey											X	X	X	X																																						
Selection of Case Studies															X																																					
Applied Research (Pilot Investments)															X	X					X	X	X	X	X											X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X				
Case Study Research (Community Level)															X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Applied Research (Provincial/National)											X	X	X	X	X											X	X	X	X																			X	X	X	X	X	
Development of Tools, Guidelines, Manuals																												X	X	X																		X	X	X		
Development of Knowledge Products/Publications																			X								X																						X				
Project Completion Survey																																																X	X	X	X		
Component 3 - Up-scaling and Investments																																																			
District Learning Alliances											X	X											X	X													X	X														
National Learning Alliances													X												X															X												
Policy Dialogues																																									X											
Preparation of Guidelines and Information Briefs																															X	X													X	X				
Planning Support																			X	X	X												X	X	X															
Development of Downstream Projects																																																X	X	X	X	X	X
Component 4 - Project Management																																																			
Inception Workshop				X																																															
Project Coordination Meeting														X													X													X												X
Annual Reports																	X													X																					
Preparation of Synthesis Technical Reports																																																		X	X	X	X	X
Project Completion Report																																																			X	X	X

Annex 3: Detailed Cost Estimate

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Sub-Total
WORKS				
Household-Level Infrastructure	Nr.	80	1,000	80,000
Community-Level Infrastructure	Nr.	6	20,000	120,000
Sub-Total				**200,000**
CONSULTANCY SERVICES				
(a) International Water Management Institute				
Principle Researcher	p.m.	7.5	15,330	114,975
Senior Researcher	p.m.	8.5	9,366	79,611
Research Officer	p.m.	9.0	4,263	38,367
Per Diem	Nr.	250	100	25,000
Travel	-	-	-	10,000
Equipment	-	-	-	2,500
Sub-Total				**270,453**
(b) NGO Services				
Remuneration	p.m.	40.0	-	194,670
Per Diem	Nr.	200	100	20,000
Travel	-	-	-	8,000
Sub-Total				**222,670**
(c) Individual Consultants				
Senior Facilitation Expert	p.m.	3.5	14,700	51450
Facilitation Expert	p.m.	10	6,300	63,000
Per Diem	Nr.	100	100	10,000
Travel	-	-	-	12,500
Equipment	-	-	-	2,500
Sub-Total				**139,450**
GOODS				
Production of publications	Nr.	4.0	5,000	20,000
Sub-Total				**20,000**
OPERATING COSTS				
MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS				
Project Inception Workshop	Nr.	1.0	10,000	10,000
Project Coordination Meetings	Nr.	4.0	5,000	20,000
Community Innovation Forums	Nr.	16.0	1,000	16,000
District MUS Learning Alliances	Nr.	10.0	3,500	35,000
National MUS Learning Alliances	Nr.	4.0	10,000	40,000
National Policy Dialogues	Nr.	2.0	10,000	20,000
Sub-Total				**141,000**
PROJECT MANAGEMENT WRC				
Project Manager	p.m.	15.0	12,600	189,000
Procurement/Financial Management	p.m.	6.0	7,350	44,100
Logistical Officer	p.m.	6.0	3,780	22,680
Per Diem	Nr.	50	100	5,000
Travel (local)	-	-	-	10,000
Equipment	-	-	-	5,000
Sub-Total				**275,780**
TOTAL BASE COST				**1,269,353**
Contingency Works (10%)				20,000
Contingency Consultancy Services (8%)				52,647
Sub-Total				**70,647**
TOTAL AWF FINANCED				**1,340,000**
In-Kind Contribution				405,059
TOTAL PROJECT COST				**1,745,059**

Annex 4: Procurement of Consultancy Services – Rational for Single-Source Selection

A4.1 Paragraph 3.4.3 of this PAR details that single-source selection (SSS) is proposed for the procurement of the International Water Management Institute. Conditions for procurement using SSS are stipulated in the procurement procedures of the African Development Bank and the AWF Operational Procedures of 2007 (Clause 6.1). As single-sources selection does not provide the benefits of competition, the use of SSS is restricted to exceptional cases, and SSS may only be appropriate if it presents a clear advantage over completion: (i) for tasks that represent a natural continuation of previous work carried out by the firm, (ii) in emergency cases, such as in response to disasters and for consulting services required during the period of time immediately following the emergency, (iii) for very small (not exceeding 50,000 UA) assignments; or (iv) when only one firm is qualified or has experience of exceptional worth for the assignment.

A4.2 The project is a natural continuation of previous work carried out by the International Water Management Institute. From 2004 to 2009, IWMI led the 8-country MUS project with 150 partners in Africa, Asia and Latin America, supported by the CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food. In South Africa, and as part of this project, IWMI partnered with key organizations (including the Research Directorate, Department of Agriculture, Limpopo Province), to conduct applied research, which resulted in the Guidelines for MUS by the Department of Water Affairs and the introduction of the MUS concept in the Second National Water Resources Strategy of 2013. The proposed project will directly build on these achievements, incorporate lessons-learnt, and is required to achieve up-scaling of MUS in line with national priorities.

A4.3 Further, the International Water Management Institute has been assessed as a service provider possessing exceptional worth for this particular assignment. As a result of its past engagement in introducing MUS concepts in the RSA, its strong relationship with key government institutions (both on national and provincial level), and the contextual knowledge of advancing the MUS concept in the RSA (as detailed in para A.4.2), IWMI would be in a unique position to efficiently and effectively deliver Output 2 and other assigned deliverables.

A4.4 In addition, and as a secondary benefit, IWMI coordinates the global MUS Group[13] (www.musgroup.net), a MUS learning alliance, since 2004 comprising of 14 core members (CPWF/WLE, CINARA, FAO, ICID, IFAD, IRC, IWMI, Plan International, Rain Foundation, Ripple, USAID, WaterAid, WEDC, and Winrock International). IWMI would contribute to the project as a MUS knowledge broker, ensuring that the most recent global knowledge about MUS will inform the project and that findings will be widely disseminated while also facilitating downstream investments beyond South Africa.

A4.4 Key staff proposed by IWMI alongside key relevant experience are listed below. AWF has conducted extensive due diligence during appraisal ensuring that (i) proposed staff have the requisite skills and expertise to effectively conduct their respective assignments, and that (ii) in line with AWF procedures, grant proceeds are used efficiently. The appraisal has established that remuneration rates are reasonable and governed by the salary structure of the CGIAR system in general, and the International Management Institute in particular.

Name	Implementing Partner	Designation	Key relevant experience
Dr. Barbara van	International Water	Principle Researcher:	Dr. Barbara van Koppen has led six

[13] The MUS Group engages in exchange, synthesis, advocacy and policy dialogue, for example in the Africa Water Week, World Water Forums and Stockholm Water Week.

Koppen	Management Institute	Poverty, Gender and Water.	international and inter-continental comparative research projects, and was team member or technical advisor in over a dozen other projects. She has (co-) organized several international conferences and fora for research and policy debate with national and international grassroots water users, implementer, program managers, financers, policy makers, and researchers. She also coordinates the global MUS Group. She wrote and edited four books, and authored and co-authored over 80 other internationally peer-reviewed publications. Before joining IWMI, Barbara van Koppen was Associate Professor 'gender and irrigation' at the Department of Irrigation and Soil and Water Conservation, Wageningen University and Research Centre, the Netherlands.
Dr. Everisto Mapedza	International Water Management Institute	Senior Researcher: Social and Institutional Scientist	Dr. Mapedza is a social and institutional researcher, currently conducting studies on four irrigation schemes in Zimbabwe to provide input into development of the National Irrigation Policy, and has collaborated closely with the Limpopo Department of Agriculture, in particular on participatory planning of revitalization of irrigation/water schemes. He also leads the Southern Africa component of two CGIAR Research Programs. He has published over 20 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters, and is currently serving as a managing editor for a special issue of the journal Water International on 'Water commons: Devising diverse solutions'. He co-supervises PhD and MSc students in the IWMI Southern Africa office.

Annex 5: Outline Terms-of-References

	WRC	IWMI	NGO Services	Individual Consultants	DOA
Component 1	Procurement of Works	Analysis of Community Planning Process; Backstopping for design of Demonstration MUS infrastructure	Community Innovation Forums; Development of Local Area Plans; Stakeholder Identification and Analysis; Design of Demonstration MUS infrastructure; Construction Supervision and Quality Control; Capacity Building	Design of Community Planning Process; Facilitation and documentation of Innovation Forums	Design of Community Planning Process, Development of Local Area Plans, Stakeholder Identification and Analysis, Capacity Building
Component 2	Production of publications	Design of analytical framework for applied research; Baseline Study, End of Project Survey (including consumer satisfaction); Data collection, analysis and synthesis (District, Province, National); Development of Tools, Guidelines and Manuals; Research Supervision and MUS Publications	Baseline Study, Field Survey and Data Analysis (Demonstration investments)		Data collection, analysis and synthesis; Field survey (Demonstration investments); Contributions to baseline and end of project surveys
Component 3	Organization of workshops/meetings	Analysis of Learning Alliances at District and National Level; National Policy Dialogue; Preparation of Guidelines for Financing Sources; Support to the development of	Planning support to local governments; Preparation of downstream projects	Design of District MUS Learning Alliances; Design of National Learning Alliances; Facilitation and Documentation of Learning Alliances;	Planning support to local governments; Support to the development of downstream projects; Support preparation and facilitation of National Policy Dialogues

		downstream projects; Support to local government planning;			
Component 4	Finalization of TORs and contracts for implementing partners; Project coordination; financial management; procurement; reporting; monitoring and evaluation;			Facilitation of Coordination Meetings and Inception Workshop	

Annex 6: Communication and Visibility Guidelines

A6.1 Communication and brand visibility greatly matter to the AWF. The AWF views communication as a strategic function firmly tied to its strategies and business objectives. Steady communication with AWF stakeholders helps build credibility and secure their trust and esteem, which in turn, helps AWF build and protect its reputation. Communications is also about disclosure. The AWF is a multi-donor fund, and is accountable to a Governing Council that expects the AWF to hold itself to the highest level of accountability and transparency. The AWF is committed to making every effort to disclose, share and report information useful and relevant to its stakeholders and the greater public. This entails effectively communicating its achievements, progress, and results by using all means available, in a timely manner. All these elements are important for business and essential to attract and retain donors, and for AWF to maintaining its social license to operate.

A6.2 Brand awareness is about making sure the public knows AWF exists and can tell the AWF apart from other water funds or organizations. The brand is a visual, memorable trigger, or a logo, that embodies the AWF and captures its core identity. Brand awareness is achieved over time, through activities meant to increase brand visibility, by repeated use and exposure of the logo at strategic places and times. The AWF logo is used as a seal or a signature used to signal AWF financial support or special collaboration.

A6.3 The AWF has established Communication and Visibility Guidelines to the attention of partners, AfDB regional offices and grant recipients to help AWF more effectively achieve its brand and communications objectives, as laid out in the AWF Long Term Communications Strategy 2006 approved by the AWF Governing Council in 2006.

General Requirements

A6.4 At an early stage, when preparing communication activities related to an AWF supported event of project, contact the Communication Officer at AWF Secretariat, copying the AWF Project Manager.

A6.5 At a minimum, and wherever possible, the AWF logo should be applied to outreach materials that pertain to AWF supported projects or events. The proper use of the logo should be discussed with the AWF Communication Officer.

A6.6 The AWF should be verbally mentioned as donor of the project it is funding at public speaking events where the project is discussed, and also be mentioned as donor in any Power Point presentations relevant to the project funded by the AWF, using the name and the logo of the AWF appropriately.

A6.7 The logo is to be obtained upon request from the AWF Communication Officer. Documents and publications related to an AWF supported project or sponsored publication should contain the AWF logo, as well as this phrase on the cover page: *"This project/program/study is funded by the African Water Facility"*.

A6.8 Implementing and executing agencies should always have a link to the AWF website on the page of their website relevant to an AWF-funded project/activity. The website is: www.africanwaterfacility.org

A6.9 The AWF asks that grant recipients report back to the AWF Secretariat, any special mention, award nominations or recognition that the project may have received.

Validation Process

A6.10 The AWF management is responsible for the final clearance of AWF communications products/outputs.

Press Releases & Media Advisories

A6.11 The AWF will issue an AWF-branded press release every time a project is approved and/or signed, and when completed (handover).

A6.12 AWF press releases must always include a quote from the Coordinator of the AWF, which must be cleared by the Coordinator.

A6.13 The AWF encourages and appreciates initiatives to issue joint press releases with its grant recipients. A standard joint press release can be issued at any time agreed with the AWF (between launch and completion).

A6.14 When the grant recipient wishes to produce a press release, liaising with the AWF Communication Officer is required, as well as receiving a quote from the AWF Coordinator, as appropriate, and getting approval and clearance.

A6.15 The AWF should be included in the title and/or first paragraph of the press release, as appropriate.

A6.16 The press release should incorporate the AWF logo, mention that funding was provided by the AWF, and mention the amount of the AWF funding.

A6.17 If a press conference is planned, the press release should include the name of an AWF senior representative who will be present at the press conference, when relevant.

A6.18 All press releases must bear the name and contact information of the AWF Communication Officer, and if possible that of the communication/media representative from the grant recipient.

A6.19 The AWF boilerplate text ("About the AWF") must be added to the text, including the AWF web site address. Please contact the AWF Communication Officer for the latest version.

A6.20 The AWF has final validation of all its press releases, following a review process involving reviewers.

A6.21 The rules above also apply to media advisories.

Press Conferences

A6.22 Press conferences to launch projects funded by the AWF should be organized in cooperation with the AWF, as much as possible.

A6.23 The invitations should bear an AWF logo.

A6.24 The AWF logo of a visible size should appear on any banner or poster to be displayed at the site of the conference.

A6.25 Press kits need to include a press release with the AWF logo.

A6.26 Whenever possible, an AWF banner should be on hand and set up to serve as a backdrop for TV and photo purposes.

Press Visits

A6.27 When appropriate, journalists should be invited to visit the project funded by AWF, accompanied by representatives of the AWF or the AWF Focal Point in the respective authority / government of the grant recipient.

Visits by Government Officials, AWF Donors

A6.28 Visits to projects by government officials and AWF donors are encouraged. Those should be prepared in coordination with the AWF and the AWF Focal Points of the host government. This can include meetings with local beneficiaries.

A6.29 These visits may also include government officials and AWF donors' participation to roundtables and other events, as relevant.

Leaflets, Brochures and Newsletters

A6.30 All leaflets and brochures relevant to the project/program financed by AWF should incorporate the basic elements of the AWF visual identity, i.e. the AWF logo -with or without tagline.

A6.31 Leaflets and brochures produced by a grant recipient must also incorporate a definition of the AWF (boilerplate text).

A6.32 The cover page of all documents pertaining to the project financed by the AWF must clearly identify the activity as being part of an AWF-funded activity.

A6.33 Copies, including electronic copies of the publications, should be made available to the AWF.

Electronic Communication

A6.34 Electronic communication disseminating information on AWF-funded projects including websites, newsletter, and social media platforms, should link to the AWF website.

Signage

A6.35 The grant recipient should produce display panels, posters or banners to promote their AWF-funded or AWF-related activities at exhibitions and other events, placed in strategic locations for all to see.

Vehicles, Supplies and Equipment

A6.36 AWF generally requests that vehicles, supplies and equipment funded by AWF be clearly identified, and visibly carry the AWF logo and the phrase "Provided with the support of the African Water Facility" in English, French or Portuguese, as relevant.

A6.37 This requirement is subject to negotiation between AWF and the grant recipient as some supplies and equipment may be exempt.

A6.38 The grant recipient must provide evidence of compliance with this rule (digital photos sent by email are recommended.)

Photographs and Audiovisual Productions

A6.39 Professional high resolutions (300 Dpi) digital photographs of the project funded by AWF should be supplied to the AWF throughout the different phases of the project, to document the progress of actions and events related to these, and to be used in print and online publications.

A6.40 All photos should be submitted with full caption and credit information.

A7.41 The AWF will be entitled to use or reproduce photos submitted to it without payment of royalties.

A6.42 Whenever relevant, audiovisual materials should acknowledge AWF support, by featuring the AWF logo at the beginning and/or end of the movie/documentary.

A6.43 Copies of the movie(s) / documentary (ies) should be supplied to the AWF.

Commemorative Plaques or Signage

A6.44 Whenever relevant, the grant recipient should place a permanent plaque, or some other type of large, commemorative signage on the most visible part of the building, infrastructure or nearby the project site, which received funding by AWF, beside the name of the implementing agency and/or name of the project, for visitors to see.

A6.45 When appropriate, the plaque or signage could contain the following sentence: "This [name of the infrastructure] was funded by the African Water Facility" alongside the AWF logo.

Promotional Items

A6.46 Before taking any decision on the production of such items, the Communication Officer at the AWF should be consulted.

A6.47 Promotional items bearing the AWF logo can be distributed to support communications activities related to the project funded by AWF. This may include T-shirts, caps, pens, notebooks, USB keys etc.