

## 1. *CPS Data*

**Country:** South Africa

**CPS Year:** FY08 (CPS), FY10 (CPSPR)

**CPS Period:** FY08 – FY12

**CPSCR Review Period:** FY08 – FY12

**Date of this review:** 10/24/2013

## 2. *Executive Summary*

i. This review examines the implementation of the FY08-FY12 South Africa Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) of FY08 and the CPS Progress Report (CPSPR) of FY10, and assesses the CPS Completion Report (CPSCR). The strategy was jointly implemented by IBRD, IFC and MIGA. This review covers the joint program of the three institutions.

ii. The CPS had the dual objectives of supporting national growth and development program and joining forces and collaborating in key efforts for regional development. The specific CPS objectives were organized under two pillars: (i) *urban and rural development*, focusing on urban and municipal development, land reform and agriculture, private sector development, environment and infrastructure; (ii) *regional integration* through South African outward investment, regional communities and knowledge sharing. *Improved service delivery* was a cross cutting theme. The CPSPR reaffirmed the core objective of growth and equity, maintained the two pillars and the cross-cutting theme, but significantly revised the specific CPS objectives under both pillars. In particular, energy and energy efficiency were highlighted, and the focus under *regional integration* was shifted to improving regional investment climate and trade liberalization, and reducing HIV infection and providing treatment to all.

iii. IEG rates the overall outcome of the CPS program as *unsatisfactory*, below the CPSCR rating of *moderately unsatisfactory*. The WBG contributed to improved policies, systems and approaches for urban development. In the other areas, however, the gap between the expected CPS outcomes and the WBG interventions to achieve them was so significant that the CPS program had little chance to attain the CPS objectives even when the individual projects were successful. In environment, the GEF interventions had localized results, but there lacked a catalytic impact on national conservation policy or unemployment. In private sector development, progress was made in the financial sector, but there is no information on the investment climate for labor intensive enterprises. In both rural development and climate change, the Bank's interventions were valuable, but were misaligned with the relevant CPS objectives. In Infrastructure, the Bank's project was expected to produce results in the next strategy period and is experiencing delays. With respect to regional integration, the WBG activities could have been useful and/or successful, but had little influence on the expected outcomes in regional investment climate, trade liberation, HIV infection and treatment, and environmental conservation. Similarly, the Bank's assistance for building the Government's M&E capacity was relevant and valuable for improving service delivery, but there is little evidence of discernible impact.

iv. IEG rates IBRD performance as *moderately unsatisfactory*, below the CPSCR rating of *moderately satisfactory*. The CPS was demand-driven and congruent to the country context. However, the design of the WBG interventions did not support the achievement of the CPS objectives, which were overly broad and ambitious for the instruments available. The results framework was weak, without a clear results chain linking resources and outcomes, and few if any indicators to measure progress. The risk assessment was inadequate, leading to insufficient mitigation measures. The CPSCR reports that the knowledge products delivered are of high quality and appreciated by the

<b>CPSCR Reviewed by:</b>	<b>Peer Reviewed by:</b>	<b>CASCR Review Coordinator</b>
<b>Pablo Guerrero, Consultant, IEGCC</b>	<b>Richard Burcroff, Consultant, IEGCC</b>	<b>Xiaolun Sun, Senior Evaluation Officer, IEGCC</b>
<b>Surajit Goswami, Consultant, IEGCC</b>	<b>Albert Martinez, Consultant, IEGCC</b>	

clients, but there are few assessments of the performance for this type of outputs. While this is a WBG-wide issue with regard to AAA monitoring and evaluation, a stronger CPS results framework could have alleviated the problem, especially where AAA constituted the core of the WBG engagement. The WBG was responsive to the changing priorities and demand of the new engagement, introducing new interventions as opportunities arose and updating the results matrix in CPSPR. There is no information on the WBG's effort for improving coordination with other partners, although multi-donor trust funds were an important part of the CPS program. IFC and MIGA have been successful in building long-term partnerships and facilitating South African Companies to invest in Africa, although there is no indication of active collaboration among IBRD, IFC and MIGA. Attention to safeguards and fiduciary issues was adequate.

v. The CPSCR is clear and well-written, and highlights a number of strengths and weaknesses of the CPS program, with which IEG agrees. Among these are the importance of providing only demand-driven support, the mobilization of highly qualified staff and consultants that have the credibility to broker knowledge and promote constructive dialogue, the weak results framework that is not anchored on reality hence not helpful in monitoring the program's implementation, and the limited synergy between IBRD and IFC. In addition, IEG underscores three points. First, more clarity is needed upfront about the risks of engagement in cases where the client is noncommittal about follow-up of the support received. Second, results frameworks need to specify clearly the linkages between inputs, outputs and results, with support activities carefully mapped to the objectives and outcomes being pursued. In this CPS, all too often this is a guessing exercise and ultimately it's not possible to know what has been the WBG's contribution. The World Bank could consider negotiating a side memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the authorities that would encapsulate the key linkages that are expected to produce results. Such an MOU need not be part of a CPS, but would reinforce accountability among the parties. Finally, performance assessments need to be carried out of all ESW and TA provided to a country, otherwise there is no accountability for results or for the extensive use of World Bank's own budget, as was the case in South Africa.

### 3. *Assessment of WBG Strategy*

#### **Overview of CPS Relevance:**

##### Country Context:

1. The CPS was implemented amid a severe world economic downturn and at a time of political transition. Prudent macroeconomic management in the pre-crisis period provided the fiscal space for the Government to implement countercyclical policies to mitigate the impact of the crisis. Real GDP growth dropped to -1.5 percent in 2009, and then recovered to around 3 percent during 2010-12; inflation hovered about 5 percent; the current account deficit widened; but foreign reserves increased. Unemployment, which was one of the key structural issues, rose from 22.9 percent in 2008 to 24.5 percent in 2009-12. At the same time, South Africa's dual economy continued to mean high levels of inequality with pockets of deepening poverty, high HIV/AIDS prevalence, rising tuberculosis incidence, serious energy shortage, low skills, and crime and violence among a large portion of the population.

2. In 2006, the South African government launched the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGISA) as a focused set of policies and interventions to complement or strengthen the existing programs that had been initiated since the early 1990s. One of the main goals of the ASGISA was to bridge the dual domestic economies. The development objectives of this initiative were to eradicate poverty and inequality by: accelerating growth and investment; expanding job creation; maintaining a progressive social security net; improving the capacity of the state; and building partnerships for growth and development.

Objectives of the WBG Strategy:

3. The CPS had the dual objectives of supporting national growth and development program and joining forces and collaborating more closely in key efforts for regional development. The specific CPS objectives were organized under two pillars: (i) *urban and rural development*, focusing on urban and municipal development, land reform and agriculture, private sector development, environment and infrastructure; (ii) *regional integration* through South African outward investment, regional communities and knowledge sharing. *Improved service delivery* was a cross cutting theme. The CPSPR reaffirmed the core objective of growth and equity, maintained the two pillars and the cross-cutting theme, but significantly revised the specific CPS objectives under both pillars. In particular, energy and energy efficiency were highlighted, and the focus under *regional integration* was shifted to improving regional investment climate and trade liberalization, and reducing HIV infection and providing treatment to all.

Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

4. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.** As the first CPS since 1999, the strategy took an opportunistic approach to engagement. It followed the WBG's approach to middle-income countries - Strengthening the World Bank's Engagement with IBRD Partner Countries – to address some of the key challenges in South Africa. The strong focus on building partnership reflected the reality that until the global financial crisis hit South Africa was among the most self-sufficient countries in access to finance and knowledge, as well as the Government's insistence on keeping the Bank, if not IFC, at arm's-length, especially in policy advice. The CPS program was consistent with the terms on which South Africa agreed on for engagement, and was at the same time responsive to the new needs that emerged from the crisis.

5. **Relevance of Design.** With the exception of a very large IBRD loan for the energy sector and several Trust Funded operations, the Bank program consisted entirely of demand-driven ESW and TA. However, the objectives outlined in the CPS and CPSPR were of such reach that no amount of advisory and knowledge services would be up to the challenge. Given the instruments available to the Bank and the tentative nature of the partnership, the CPS objectives were unrealistic. On the other hand, consistent with the overall WBG strategy and congruent with market demand, IFC was extensively engaged in private sector development. However, it is not possible to explicitly relate any of its activities to the Bank's activities – the engagements were simultaneous or parallel, but neither synergistic nor complementary. Similarly, MIGA targeted private sector development, but there is no indication of collaboration with other WBG institutions.

6. **Strength of the Results Framework.** The CPS presented a confused results framework under which the link between the WBG interventions and the CPS objectives and the country goals were often unclear. The CPSPR introduced significant changes to the results matrix, streamlining most of the CPS objectives, replacing all objectives under Pillar II with new ones, and providing a clearer results chain overall. However, few if any of the objectives had outcome indicators to help measure their achievement. Although IFC and MIGA's programs were discussed in the CPS/CPSPR text, neither the programs nor their impacts were captured by the results framework.

7. **Risk Identification and Mitigation.** The CPS outlined several "risks" that were in fact country development challenges (e.g. high current account deficit, crime), as well as the risk of lack of ownership by the Government which would directly affect CPS program implementation and results if materialized. No mitigation measures were proposed. The CPSPR identified economic and political risks, which were considered low to moderate, and reputational risks linked to the large lending operation in the energy sector, which were assessed as substantial too high, and covered in project risk assessment. The CPSCR correctly notes that the original CPS did not contain a detailed assessment of risks. Given the Government's unwillingness to consider a change in direction of their policies, least of all at the Bank's urging, the Bank accepted the subservient role of engaging mostly through AAA financed by the Bank's budget, putting at risk the effective use of these resources. Many of the planned ESW and TA were eventually dropped, or had to be supplemented with additional work.

**Overview of CPS Implementation:**

Lending and Investments:

8. Lending to South Africa comprised one very large loan and grant (\$3.75 billion) for the energy sector (ESKOM, FY10) and a TA loan for Municipal Financial Management (FY03) for \$15 million that was closed in FY08, the beginning of the CPS period. In addition, 24 grants and trust funds were active for a total of \$309.6 million, including \$250 million for the ESKOM operation.

9. No project was at risk during FY09-FY12. IEG reviewed the ICRs of two projects closed during the CPS period and rated both positively.

10. At the start of the CPS period, 27 IFC investment projects were in operation for \$433.7 million of net commitment. These included investments in large mining companies (49 percent) and private equity funds that invested in start-ups (24 percent). During the CPS period, IFC committed another \$618.8 million for 18 projects in a variety of sectors, including more than half in financial market and over 40 percent in manufacturing, agribusiness and services. This was consistent with IFC's strategy of building long-term partnerships with banks that have a SME focus and with export oriented companies in agribusiness, manufacturing, and health care.

11. IEG reviewed two IFC investment projects that were approved in FY02-03, and rated one positively and the other negatively for development effectiveness. From IFC portfolio supervision data, most of the new investee projects appear to be enjoying business success and leading to positive development effectiveness as well. The main exceptions have come from the mining sector, where business has suffered from low commodity prices.

12. Five MIGA guarantees for \$28.6 million were provided to investors from Mauritius, Switzerland, and the US. Six MIGA guarantees for US\$417.2 million were provided to investors from South Africa (in many cases jointly with those from other countries, such as the Netherlands and China) for investments in Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Zambia.

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

13. The bulk of the Bank's engagement in South Africa comprises ESW and TA. Of the twenty-three pieces of ESW that were considered, ten were dropped, eight were closed, and five are still active and thirteen were delivered during the CPS period. In parallel, twenty eight pieces of TA were delivered. The high concentration of AAA reflects the nature of the Bank's engagement in this CPS, an exploration of opportunities for engagement. Overall, regional integration, private sector development and urban received most of the AAA resources. However, the Bank's tracking systems provide little information on the impact of the AAA work. Eleven knowledge operations in South Africa were reviewed as part of an IEG study on Knowledge-Based World Bank Country Programs, although most of these were prior to the CPS period. Overall, the WBG's AAA contributed to the body of knowledge available to South African government, but had no direct or discernible impact on policy.

14. During the CPS period, IFC continued to implement 10 on-going advisory services projects amounting to \$10.5 million of total project costs, and approved another 11 projects for \$14.0 million. Of these, 18 were closed by the end of the CPS period, three were still active, and one was terminated. The IEG reviews of three completed advisory service projects rated their development effectiveness as *Too Early to Judge*, *Cannot be Verified*, and *Mostly Unsuccessful*, respectively. Of the other 15 completed projects not reviewed by IEG, seven were rated positively by IFC's own self-assessment.

Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

15. The CPS stated that a more systematic process of coordination, led by the Government, would need to be put in place. The CPSCR does not provide additional information on the coordination process. Multi-donor support through trust funds played an important role in this CPS, and some were succeeding, particularly those funded by GEF. Unfortunately, there is no systematic reporting on performance.

Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues:

16. A request was submitted to the Inspection Panel in 2010 by representatives of community members in the Eskom Investment Support Project (FY10) area about the direct impacts of the Medupi coal-fired power plant. The case is under investigation. During the period of FY09-FY12, INT recorded seven allegations of fraud and corruption, but found insufficient base to open any case.

**Overview of Achievement by Objective:**

**Pillar I: Urban and Rural Development**

17. **Urban development: implementation of effective strategies for investment in municipal infrastructure, spatial development and housing.** With support from the Municipal Financial Management project (FY02-FY08), which closed at the beginning of the CPS period, the government introduced a new budgeting and financial system in over 40 local governments and that the background policy papers generated by the project fed into subsequent policy design. There is no information on the effectiveness of the new system for urban investment, or on the implementation of the new policies. The Cities Alliances funded National Upgrading Support Program TA (FY12) led to an important housing policy shift which offered more flexible, efficient and sustainable approaches to meet the needs of the urban poor. In addition, the Bank delivered an ESW – Strategic Analysis of Challenges Facing South Africa’s Cities (FY09) - and five TA operations focusing on urban development knowledge sharing, policy dialogue, and providing “how to” guidelines on urban dialogue. IFC invested in the largest provider of unsecured consumer loans which focused on the emerging, under-served black population.

18. **Private sector development: improved investment climate for labor intensive informal and formal enterprises.** The Bank delivered a number of ESW on investment climate analysis during FY08-FY10, as well as studies on technology absorption and regional trade and integration. These were accompanied by TA operations focusing on institutional development plans and “how to” guidance. These AAA outputs were welcomed as tools for dialogue, but their impact on policy is not well recognized, although some work led to reforming turnover tax requirements for SMEs, rationalizing SME financing/guarantees, and strengthening credit bureaus. The CPSCR notes one significant failure in a flagship Bank report (Closing the Skills and Technology Gap). There is no information on whether investment climate for labor intensive enterprises (formal or informal) has improved over the CPS period, in the context of particularly unresolved labor issues. More progress was made in the financial sector, where an effective TA partnership between the WB, IMF and the authorities supported the introduction of a new micro-insurance regulatory framework, strengthened coordination among regulators, and provided clearer resolution guidance for banks. But progress has been slow in the creation of a deposit insurance fund. IFC’s investments in four banks (seven projects) targeted SMEs/small borrowers and its investments in stainless steel, tires, and solar energy brought FDI from Spain, India, and the US respectively. Similarly, MIGA guarantees facilitated FDI inflows to South Africa.

19. **Rural development: accelerated delivery to black farmers of land under land reform programs to meet the national target of 30 percent by 2012.** The Bank provided two land-reform TA operations (FY08 and a reimbursable TA in FY11), which provided detailed target population survey information to inform future government policy, and contributed to the roll-out strategy of the Comprehensive Rural Development Program. Overall, however, the CPSCR notes that available data do not suggest accelerated delivery to black farmers of land and the national target is not met (7 percent in 2011). The government, although committed, is uncertain as to how and how fast to proceed with the land reform program.

20. **Environment: employment generation through improved biodiversity and conservation; strategies for dealing with climate change designed.** Three GEF projects (FY04, FY08, and FY10) contributed to localized progress in conservation efforts (e.g., land brought under conservation) and some employment generation in project areas. However, there was no evidence of catalytic effects on

national policies to address the dire unemployment situation in the country. The CPSCR reports that the government has adopted a Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios (LTMS), but does not provide any information on how the WBG contributed to the design of the LTMS or other strategies for dealing with climate change. (Comments from the AFR Region indicate that the LTMS was the government initiative, internally driven and implemented by the country.) The GEF funded Renewable Energy Market Transformation project (FY08) provided support for establishing a policy and regulation framework and building capacity for enhancing renewable energy development, a study on carbon tax, and TA on carbon capture and storage. There is no information on the impact of the project. The Bank mobilized substantial resources to support activities aimed at reducing carbon emissions: a component (\$260 million) of the \$3.75 billion Eskom Investment Support Project (FY10) and the \$250 million Clean Technology Fund (CTF, FY12) supported the development of wind and solar power generation capacities, while another component (\$411 million) funded railway development for coal transportation, which would reduce GHG emissions. However, all these projects are still in their early stage of implementation. IFC conducted its first carbon finance transaction in Africa and jointly manages South Africa's CTF Investment Plan with African Development Bank.

21. **Infrastructure: increased power generation capacity; gradual shift to low carbon trajectory.** The Eskom project was the most important feature of the CPS and had multiple components in support of power generation and energy efficiency objectives. However, the project outcomes were to be achieved in mid-FY16 and the project is about two years behind schedule, with the latest ISR noting very little action on the ground with respect to the three of the four components (Sere Wind Farm, Concentrated Solar Plant, and Majuba railway). There is no increased power supply yet, while the wind and solar projects were approved with expected negative NPVs, which given the implementation delays, could result in significant economic losses. Nevertheless, the CPSCR argues that the Bank's loan helped diversify and leverage financing available to Eskom, and facilitated the development of a more rigorous monitoring and procurement mechanism, which should help increase South Africa's (potential) power generation capacity. There is no measurement proposed to gauge the shift to low carbon trajectory. The Eskom operation was complemented by three trust funded projects.

22. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under Pillar I as *unsatisfactory*. There was a significant gap between the expected CPS outcomes and the WBG interventions to achieve them. Consequently, apart from some contribution to improved policies, systems and approaches for municipal infrastructure and housing investments, there is little evidence that WBG played a significant role in all the other areas. In environment, the GEF interventions were successful in project areas, but had little influence on national conservation policy or impact on unemployment. In private sector development, although progress was made in strengthening financial sector stability, the Bank's AAA did not help improve the investment climate. In rural development and climate change, the Bank's TA and lending were valuable, but did not address the issues in the relevant CAS objectives. Finally, in Infrastructure, the Bank undertook to finance a very difficult project, with project (and thus CPS) outcomes expected in future strategy period and reasonable doubts from the beginning about the economic merit of some key components, and the project is now delayed.

### **Pillar II: Regional Integration**

23. **Improved regional investment climate and trade liberalization.** The Bank delivered three main pieces of ESW for over \$3 million on issues related to regional investment climate, trade and integration, and technology absorption, FDI and trade. The CPSCR reports that the regional ICA is being used by SADC in guiding its policy discussions with member states, but notes that progress has been extremely limited in both regional investment climate and regional trade liberalization. Facilitating South Africa's companies to invest in Africa, IFC invested in companies in the banking sector, health care and information technology that were either already active or had plans to expand into Southern Africa and beyond. Similarly, MIGA guarantees to South African investors led to investments in a number of countries within Africa and to Afghanistan. However, the impact of IFC and MIGA interventions on regional investment climate and trade liberalization is unclear.

24. **Reducing HIV infections and providing treatment to all.** Two quantitative indicators were proposed for measuring progress toward these outcomes. While the target of enrolling all eligible patients into treatment was met by the end of 2011, reducing new HIV infections by 50 percent was not despite a decrease in HIV incidence in adults (from 1.2 - 2.2 percent in 2005 to about 0.94 percent in 2012). The Bank provided knowledge support in related areas (e.g., a survey to collect information, impact evaluations about HIV), but not in support of the stated outcomes. IFC's strategy to try to address HIV/AIDS among its investment clients and appears to have been successful when the clients had the resources.

25. **Improved regional conservation.** Several multi-country GEF projects tackled cross-border conservation and bio-diversity issues, with some success. However, it is not clear what exactly was to be achieved during the CPS period, making it impossible to assess the Bank's contribution to the objective.

26. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under Pillar II as *highly unsatisfactory*. Although many AAA and TF-funded activities were carried out, which could have been useful and/or successful, there is no evidence that the WBG made an appreciable contribution to the expected outcomes in the three support areas.

**Cross-Cutting Theme: Improved Service Delivery**

27. Under this theme, the Bank sought to improve the Government's capacity to monitor and evaluate key performance outcomes. A quantitative indicator was proposed (number of departments reporting on key performance outcomes), but not reported on in the CPSCR. The Bank provided TA for a number of impact evaluations through DIME, capacity building for the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), including through IEG's CLEAR initiative, and a flagship report on Multi-Sector Service Delivery (FY08). However, there lacks evidence of discernible impact of the Bank's support on improved M&E. (Comments from the AFR Region: the DPME is allowing consolidation of M&E activities across the government, instituting rigor in the M&E process, and providing the basis to link results with policies.)

28. IEG rates the outcome of WBG assistance under the Cross-Cutting Theme as *unsatisfactory*. The Bank provided valuable assistance in support of the outcome sought, but there lacks evidence for the impact of these activities.

Objectives	CPSCR Rating	IEG Rating
Pillar I: Urban and Rural Development	NA	Unsatisfactory
Pillar II: Regional Integration	NA	Highly Unsatisfactory
Cross-cutting Theme: Improved Service Delivery	NA	Unsatisfactory

**4. Overall IEG Assessment**

	CASCR Rating	IEG Rating
<b>Overall Outcome:</b>	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
<b>WBG Performance:</b>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>

**Overall Outcome**

29. IEG rates the overall outcome of the CPS program as *unsatisfactory*, below the CPSCR rating of *moderately unsatisfactory*. The WBG contributed to improved policies, systems and approaches for urban development. In the other areas, however, the gap between the expected CPS outcomes and the WBG interventions to achieve them was so significant that the CPS program had little chance to attain the CPS objectives even when the individual projects were successful. In environment, the

GEF interventions had localized results, but there lacked a catalytic impact on national conservation policy or unemployment. In private sector development, progress was made in the financial sector, but there is no information on the investment climate for labor intensive enterprises. In both rural development and climate change, the Bank's interventions were valuable, but were misaligned with the relevant CPS objectives. In Infrastructure, the Bank's project was expected to produce results in the next strategy period and is experiencing delays. With respect to regional integration, the WBG activities could have been useful and/or successful, but had little influence on the expected outcomes in regional investment climate, trade liberation, HIV infection and treatment, and environmental conservation. Similarly, the Bank's assistance for building the Government's M&E capacity was relevant and valuable for improving service delivery, but there is little evidence of discernible impact.

#### **WBG Performance**

30. IEG rates IBRD performance as *moderately unsatisfactory*, below the CPSCR rating of *moderately satisfactory*. The CPS was demand-driven and congruent to the country context. However, the design of the WBG interventions did not support the achievement of the CPS objectives, which were overly broad and ambitious for the instruments available. The CPS results framework was weak, without a clear results chain linking resources and outcomes, and few if any indicators to measure progress. The risk assessment was inadequate, leading to insufficient mitigation measures. The CPSCR reports that the knowledge products delivered are of high quality and appreciated by the clients, but there are few assessments of the performance for this type of outputs. While this is a WBG-wide issue with regard to AAA monitoring and evaluation, a stronger CPS results framework could have alleviated the problem, especially where AAA constituted the core of the WBG engagement. The WBG was responsive to the changing priorities and demand of the new engagement, introducing new interventions as opportunities arose and updating the results matrix in CPSPR. There is no information on the WBG's effort for improving coordination with other partners, although multi-donor trust funds were an important part of the CPS program. IFC and MIGA have been successful in building long-term partnerships and facilitating South African Companies to invest in Africa. However, there is no indication of active collaboration among IBRD, IFC and MIGA. Attention to safeguards and fiduciary issues was adequate.

### **5. Assessment of CPS Completion Report**

31. The CPSCR follows the CPSPR results framework, and covers adequately the most important activities of IBRD and IFC. MIGA's operations are also mentioned. The CPSCR provides an accurate and candid analysis of the WBG contribution to CPS outcomes and the generalized shortfall in achieving them during the CPS period. Nevertheless, the outcome and performance ratings are too generous as these should be based on the achievement of the CPS objectives and not on whether useful work was delivered; and on whether both the design, including selection of instruments commensurate to the objectives, and implementation of the CPS program successfully contribute to the pursuit of CPS objectives.

### **6. Findings and Lessons**

32. The CPSCR is clear and well-written, and highlights a number of strengths and weaknesses of the CPS program, with which IEG agrees. Among these are the importance of providing only demand-driven support, the mobilization of highly qualified staff and consultants that have the credibility to broker knowledge and promote constructive dialogue, the weak results framework that is not anchored on reality hence not helpful in monitoring the program's implementation, and the limited synergy between IBRD and IFC. In addition, IEG underscores three points. First, more clarity is needed upfront about the risks of engagement in cases where the client is noncommittal about follow-up of the support received. Second, results frameworks need to specify clearly the linkages between inputs, outputs and results, with support activities carefully mapped to the objectives and outcomes

being pursued. In this CPS, all too often this is a guessing exercise and ultimately it's not possible to know what has been the WBG's contribution. The World Bank could consider negotiating a side memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the authorities that would encapsulate the key linkages that are expected to produce results. Such an MOU need not be part of a CPS, but would reinforce accountability among the parties. Finally, performance assessments need to be carried out of all ESW and TA provided to a country, otherwise there is no accountability for results or for the extensive use of World Bank's own budget, as was the case in South Africa.



<b>Annex Table 1:</b>	<b>Summary Achievements of CPS Objectives</b>
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**Annex Table 1. Summary of Achievements of the CPS Objectives**

CPS FY08-FY12: Pillar I Urban and Rural Development	Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
Effective strategies for investment in municipal infrastructure, spatial development and housing	New budgeting and financial system introduced in more than 40 local governments. Government has adopted a strategy of slum upgrading, moving away from construction of new settlements.	Source: CPSCR
Improved investment climate for labor intensive informal and formal sector enterprises	Investment climate remains not conducive to labor intensive enterprises, given labor union-driven high wages and labor regulation.	Source: CPSCR
Accelerated delivery to black farmers of land under land reform programs to meet the national target of 30 percent by 2012	Government is uncertain as to how and how quickly to proceed with the land reform program though it remains committed to it.	Source: CPSCR
<u>Major Outcome Measures</u> Employment generation through improved biodiversity and conservation Number of jobs created	Programs not primarily designed to achieve employment creation. Arguably, employment of 5-10,000 people is irrelevant by comparison with the millions unemployed.	Source: CPSCR
Hectares of land brought under conservation	Good progress on localized conservation efforts, although limited impact on national policy.	Source: CPSCR
Strategies for dealing with climate change designed	Government has adopted a Long-term Mitigation Scenario (LTMS) and is committed to reducing SA's carbon footprint.	Source: CPSCR
Improved regional conservation	No information provided in the CPSCR on this outcome indicator.	Source: CPSCR The CPSCR recognizes that this outcome indicator was vague and that almost any program in this area would be consistent with this outcome.
Increased power generation capacity	Increased generation capacity will only be achieved on completion of the Eskom project.	Source: CPSCR
Gradual shift to low carbon trajectory		

<u>CPS FY08-FY12: Pillar II</u> <u>Regional Integration</u>		<u>Actual Results</u> <u>(as of current month year)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<u>Major Outcome Measures</u>	Improved regional investment climate	The CPSCR rates these two outcomes as "not achieved" based on the associated milestones.	Source: CPSCR
	Regional trade liberalization		
	Reduce new infections by 50% by 2011	There has been a great deal of progress in this area during the CPS period, but the outcomes are so ambitious and so unrelated to the Bank's modest technical support for governments on gathering information on what is happening, that it makes it impossible to give a more positive rating ("not achieved")	Source: CPSCR
	Place all persons with HIV on treatment		

<u>CPS FY08-FY12: Cross-Cutting Theme</u> <u>Improved Service Delivery</u>		<u>Actual Results</u> <u>(as of current month year)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<u>Major Outcome Measures</u>	Improved capacity to monitor and evaluate key performance outcomes:	No information provided by the CPSCR on this outcome indicator	Source: CPSCR This program seems to have been driven mainly by the interest of the Bank at the time of the CPS and does not appear to have figured consistently in the work program in the past three years. There has been movement on the Government side in this direction however.
	Indicator: Number of departments reporting on key performance outcomes		

**Annex Table 2. Planned and Actual Lending, FY08- FY13 (in US\$ million)**

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Outcome rating
	<i>Programmed projects</i>					
	NA					
	<i>Non-programmed projects</i>					
P116410	Eskom Investment Support Project		2010		3,750	LIR: MS*
<i>Total projects CPS FY08-12</i>					3,750	
Project ID	Project name	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	
	<i>Ongoing projects</i>					
P076901	Municipal Financial Management Technical Assistance Project	2003	2008		15	IEG rating: S
<i>Total ongoing projects</i>					15	

\* LIR: Latest internal rating. U: Unsatisfactory. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory. HS: Highly Satisfactory.  
Source: South Africa CAS, CASPR and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 03/15/2013.

**Annex Table 3. Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY08-FY13 (in US\$ million)**

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P052368	Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Project	TF 23724	2003	2010	7.89
P075997	ZA-C.A.P.E.: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development Project	TF 53225	2004	2011	9.00
P064438	The Greater Addo Elephant National Park Project	TF 53110	2004	2011	5.50
P080600	Durban Landfill Gas-to-Electricity Project	TF 53675	2004	Active	15.01
P069235	Public Expenditure Tracking in Agriculture	TF 54821	2005	2009	0.35
P097142	SADC Public Sector Accounting Standards	TF 55606	2005	2010	0.50
P094760	Methyl Bromide Phaseout	TF 55467	2006	2008	0.35
P086528	Development, Empowerment and Conservation in the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park and Surrounding Region	TF 91694	2008	2009	0.31
P073322	Renewable Energy Market Transformation	TF 91191	2008	Active	6.00
P105274	University of Pretoria Faculty of Law	TF 90558	2008	2012	0.50
P108879	Nyika Transfrontier Conservation Area Project	TF 93165	2009	2011	0.33
P113791	PPIAF: Review of Mbombela (Nelspruit) Water Concession	TF 92669	2009	2009	0.11
P112960	PPIAF: Capacity Building Support to National Treasury PPP Unit - Municipal Desk	TF 92789	2009	2012	0.36
P111972	TTR CGAP Technology Program	TF 92275	2009	2011	0.86
P120878	ZA:PPIAF - Regulatory Framework for IPPs	TF 97019	2010	2013	0.40
P119455	South African Cities Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program	TF 95398	2010	2012	0.36
P086528	Development, Empowerment and Conservation in the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park and Surrounding Region	TF 96152	2010	Active	9.00
P121268	The Education Leadership Initiative: Developing Educational Leadership Capacity in Southern Africa	TF 97464	2011	2012	0.77
P120029	BEIA- Promotion of Improved Biomass Rocket Stoves in South Africa	TF 96658	2011	2013	0.13
P122329	South Africa - Eskom Renewables Support Project	TF 10690	2012	Active	250.00
P125815	Child Trust Fund Project under the Terrafrica Leveraging Fund	TF 11266	2012	Active	1.50
<b>Total FY08-FY13</b>					<b>309.22</b>

**Annex Table 4. Analytical and Advisory Work, FY08-FY13**

AAA ID	Economic and Sector Work	Delivered to Client FY	Output Type
P110211	FSAP update South Africa	2008	Report
P103131	South Africa Multi Sector Service Delivery	2008	Report
P102408	Analysis of Investment Climate Variables	2008	Report
P107001	South Africa Investment Climate Assessment update	2009	Report
P110934	Economic Modeling of Climate Change Mitigation: A Pilot Study	2009	Report
P107319	Urban ESW: strategic analysis of challenges facing South Africa's cities	2009	Policy Note
P120937	ROSC South Africa	2010	Report
P108461	ZA-ESMAP Low Carbon Growth	2011	Report
P111496	Regional ICA: Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)	2010	Report
P114908	Regional: Technology Absorption FDI and Trade in Southern Africa	2011	Report
P110059	Regional: 3A Africa Regional Trade and Integration	2011	Report
P125988	South Africa Economic Update	2012	Report
P120051	South Africa - ICR ROSC Update	2012	Report
P131334	PFM support to the South African National Treasury	2013	
P112927	Closing The Skills and Technology Gap in South Africa	2013	Report
AAA ID	Technical Assistance	Delivered to Client FY	Output Type
P096533	School Infrastructure Investment Plan for Equity and Quality	2008	"How-To" Guidance
P107151	ZA-2 Land Reform (FY08)	2008	"How-To" Guidance
P104101	South Africa: Urban Knowledge Program	2008	"How-To" Guidance
P109598	Social Protection Policy in South Africa	2009	Client Document Review
P114557	South Africa FSAP Follow up	2009	"How-To" Guidance
P112926	Physical Teaching and Learning Environment Improvement Program	2009	"How-To" Guidance
P112925	South Africa Macro Modelling	2009	Model/Survey
P119361	South Africa Macro Modelling Technical Assistance	2010	Model/Survey
P107039	Western Indian Ocean Fisheries (WIOFish)	2010	"How-To" Guidance
P104669	South Africa: Local Government Capacity Initiative	2010	Institutional Development Plan
P117525	South Africa Urban Policy Dialogue	2010	"How-To" Guidance
P117133	WB Financial Projection Model Pilot: South Africa Reserve Bank	2010	"How-To" Guidance
P113938	South Africa Support to Grassroots Business Organizations - TA	2010	"How-To" Guidance
P112944	ZA Monitoring & Evaluation Advisory Services	2010	Institutional Development Plan
P120140	Sub-regional HIV-TB Plan of Action for the MICs in Southern Africa	2010	Institutional Development Plan
P118672	ZA- SME Finance and Financial Inclusion	2011	"How-To" Guidance
P118654	ZA-Rural Development and Land Reform	2011	"How-To" Guidance
P125776	ZA-Flood Rapid Response (GFDRR)	2011	"How-To" Guidance
P121262	ZA - Support to Sustained financial stability	2011	"How-To" Guidance
P113919	South Africa, Analysis of Investment Climate Constraints - ESW	2011	"How-To" Guidance
P107587	Africa Science, Technology, and Innovation Capacity Building	2011	Institutional Development Plan
P128250	South Africa Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Assistance	2012	Advisory Services Document
P123235	ZA-Urban Sector Dialogue	2012	Advisory Services Document
P122886	South Africa Economic Development Dialogue	2012	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P122514	Economic Diversification and SME Development in South Africa	2012	"How-To" Guidance
P122424	South Africa: Finalizing Microinsurance Regulatory Framework #9006	2012	Advisory Services Document
P124928	South Africa Macro Modeling	2012	Model/Survey
P111510	Strengthening the South African National Upgrading Support Programme of South Africa	2012	"How-To" Guidance
P127804	TA for Social Security Reform	2013	Advisory Services Document
P123463	Developing a framework for integrated transport plans	2013	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P123198	South Africa - Water Sector Dialogue	2013	Knowledge-Sharing Forum

Source: South Africa CPS, CPSPR and WB Business Warehouse Table ESW/TA 8.1.4 as of 03/18/2013.

**Annex Table 5. Project Ratings for South Africa, FY08-FY12**

Exit FY	Proj ID		Total Evaluated (US\$M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO*
2008	P076901	ZA-Muni Fin Mgmt TAL (FY03)	11.1	Satisfactory	Negligible to Low
2010	P052368	ZA-GEF Maloti/Drakens Cnsvr & Dev (FY02)	0.0	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderate

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 4a.5 and 4a.6 as of as of 03/16/13

\* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

**Annex Table 6. IEG Project Ratings for South Africa and Comparators, FY08-FY12**

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (\$)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (No)
South Africa	11.1	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AFR	12,453.6	243	75.6	63.9	38.2	38.0
World	69,133.4	912	83.3	71.3	67.6	54.9

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 4a.5 and 4a.6 as of as of 03/16/2013

\* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

**Annex Table 7. Portfolio Status for South Africa and Comparators, FY08-12**

<b>South Africa</b>					
Fiscal year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
# Proj	4.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.0
# Proj At Risk	1.0	-	-	-	-
% Proj At Risk	25.0	-	-	-	-
Net Comm Amt	28.3	28.3	3,779.5	3,765.0	3,765.0
Comm At Risk	-	-	-	-	-
% Commit at Risk	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Africa</b>					
# Proj	419.0	440.0	454.0	470.0	452.0
# Proj At Risk	94.0	131.0	137.0	117.0	108.0
% Proj At Risk	22.4	29.8	30.2	24.9	23.9
Net Comm Amt	23,306.8	28,177.8	34,188.5	37,466.4	38,962.9
Comm At Risk	5,890.2	6,950.5	9,494.2	7,949.7	6,299.8
% Commit at Risk	25.3	24.7	27.8	21.2	16.2
<b>World</b>					
# Proj	1,525.0	1,552.0	1,590.0	1,595.0	1,500.0
# Proj At Risk	276.0	344.0	366.0	337.0	333.0
% Proj At Risk	18.1	22.2	23.0	21.1	22.2
Net Comm Amt	106,761.7	131,076.4	158,287.4	168,248.7	168,407.7
Comm At Risk	18,428.2	19,929.9	28,186.1	22,978.5	23,723.1
% Commit at Risk	17.3	15.2	17.8	13.7	14.1

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3a.4 as of 03/16/2013

**Annex Table 8. IBRD Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report for South Africa, FY08-FY12**

Period	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
FY08	2,951,178.8	2,793,465.5	157,713.3	1,300,153.6	17,004.0	-1,159,444.3
FY09	151,365.1	3,976,778.4	-3,825,413.3	1,255,389.9	10,091.8	-5,090,895.0
FY10	9,375,000.0	5,352,035.5	4,022,964.5	1,014,428.8	9,372,093.6	-6,363,557.9
FY11	532,104,961.5	12,754,121.4	519,350,840.1	2,135,488.0	0.0	517,215,352.1
FY12	436,503,059.2	2,679,327.8	433,823,731.4	5,102,961.6	0.0	428,720,769.8
<b>Report Total</b>	<b>981,085,564.6</b>	<b>27,555,728.6</b>	<b>953,529,835.9</b>	<b>10,808,421.8</b>	<b>9,399,189.4</b>	<b>933,322,224.8</b>

Source: Client Connection as of 03/16/2013

Net Disbursements and Charges Report (in USD) as of 16-Mar-2013 14:49 EST

**Annex Table 9. Total Net Disbursement of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid, Year 2007- FY2011 (in US\$ million)**

Development Partners	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>All Development Partners, Total</b>	<b>807.49</b>	<b>1125.18</b>	<b>1074.54</b>	<b>1030.54</b>	<b>1274.25</b>
<b>DAC Countries, Total</b>	<b>594.2</b>	<b>881.73</b>	<b>861.26</b>	<b>821.58</b>	<b>1034.12</b>
Australia	2.25	2.37	2.88	3.5	5.03
Austria	1.72	1.51	1.38	1.19	0.92
Belgium	14.75	20.83	18.13	15.33	17.19
Canada	13.96	14.65	12.99	16.48	11.77
Denmark	20.91	27.97	20.13	21.43	10.9
Finland	7.74	14.49	13.37	5.55	5.88
France	105	32.93	-15.56	47.63	143.92
Germany	101.49	150.1	86.88	39.53	105.29
Greece	0.9	1.52	1.02	0.92	0.75
Ireland	19.77	29.13	15.25	8.43	8.67
Italy	5.64	11.59	2.01	0.28	9.03
Japan	4.67	3.67	4.67	7.11	8.11
Korea	0.11	0.48	0.57	0.28	0.56
Luxembourg	0.38	0.4	0.3	0.36	0.38
Netherlands	44.87	36.26	48.85	36.05	32.54
New Zealand	1.38	1.11	0.89	1.03	0.57
Norway	15.7	18.85	36.14	24.74	38.17
Portugal	0.1	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.07
Spain	1.13	0.62	5.32	1.12	0.36
Sweden	19.36	12.61	9.79	14.3	15.57
Switzerland	8.75	8.34	5.13	7.45	7.8
United Kingdom	-23.46	113.49	67.33	39.29	46.61
United States	227.08	378.66	523.74	529.53	564.03
<b>Multilateral, Total</b>	<b>212.51</b>	<b>241.61</b>	<b>210.64</b>	<b>207.18</b>	<b>238.27</b>
EU Institutions	144.65	164.02	153.32	153.11	198.54
GEF	19.85	21.06	9.28	1	1
Global Fund	35.1	47.66	35.96	43.65	19.01
IAEA	0.77	0.33	0.62	0.78	0.22
Isl. Dev Bank	..	..	0.17	..	..
UNAIDS	4.09	0.48	0.68	1.49	2.96
UNDP	0.69	0.96	1.42	0.66	0.59
UNFPA	0.98	1.14	1.46	1.67	1.62
UNHCR	1.84	2.65	3.69	3.66	11.26
UNICEF	1.65	2.83	4.04	1.16	1.23
UNTA	2.89	0.48	..	..	..
WFP	..	..	..	..	0.6
WHO	..	..	..	..	1.24
<b>Non-DAC Countries, Total</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.86</b>
Cyprus	0.01	0.01	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	0.02	0.02
Hungary	..	0.05	0.35	0.22	0.02
Iceland	..	0.07	0.05	..	..
Israel	0.48	1.3	1.51	1	1.1
Poland	0.07	0.1	0.34	0.03	0.03
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.11
Slovenia	..	..	0.01	0.02	0.02
Thailand	0.01	..	..	0.04	..
Turkey	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.18
United Arab Emirates	0.16	0.24	0.32	0.4	0.38
<b>Memo: Private Donors, Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>12.11</b>	<b>9.96</b>
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	..	..	11.84	12.11	9.96

**Annex Table 10. List of IFC's investments in South Africa that were active during FY08-12**

**Investments approved pre-FY08, but active during FY08-12**

Cmt Date	Clsre FY	Primary Sector Name	Prjct Size	Equity	Loans	Net Comtmnt
4/3/1995	2011	Collective Investment Vehicles	3,520	2,751	0	2,751
8/23/1995	2011	Collective Investment Vehicles	20,000	20,000	0	20,000
8/13/1996	2010	Agriculture and Forestry	1,557	94	464	557
12/4/1998	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	35,000	35,000	0	35,000
5/5/1999	2010	Food & Beverages	823	0	823	510
5/5/1999	2010	Industrial & Consumer Products	4,503	187	412	599
5/6/1999	2010	Industrial & Consumer Products	453	0	0	0
8/17/1999	2009	Professional, Scientific and Technical	3,259	640	640	1,280
6/7/2000	2010	Information	1,292,750	750	0	750
1/18/2001	2010	Professional, Scientific and Technical	3,666	102	1,668	1,770
3/1/2002	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	2,144	1,751	0	1,751
3/8/2002	2009	Finance & Insurance	3,238	0	1,912	1,912
6/25/2002	2008	Professional, Scientific and Technical	2,000	0	1,250	1,250
8/29/2002	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	70,853	5,000	0	5,000
2/13/2004	2009	Oil, Gas and Mining	28,000	0	28,000	28,000
4/13/2004	Active	Oil, Gas and Mining	88,073	4,700	26,030	30,730
6/24/2004	Active	Utilities	194,000	0	30,441	30,441
5/3/2005	2011	Finance & Insurance	33,924	0	27,180	27,180
12/9/2005	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	25,000	25,000	0	25,000
3/8/2006	Active	Utilities	5,007,800	0	6,380	6,380
4/7/2006	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	5,000	5,217	0	5,217
4/10/2006	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	22,600	0	7,245	7,245
5/31/2006	Active	Oil, Gas and Mining	5,247	0	5,247	5,247
3/13/2007	Active	Oil, Gas and Mining	1,349,000	50,000	100,000	150,000
6/27/2007	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	10,000	0	10,091	10,091
6/27/2007	Active	Primary Metals	84,400	0	25,000	25,000
6/28/2007	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>8,306,810</b>	<b>161,191</b>	<b>272,783</b>	<b>433,661</b>

**Annex Table 10. (Continued): List of IFC's investments in South Africa that were active during FY08-12**

**Investments approved in FY08-12**

Cmt Date	Clsre FY	Primary Sector Name	Prjct Size	Equity	Loans	Net Comtmnt
7/2/2007	Active	Finance & Insurance	140,726	0	138,889	138,889
11/20/2007	Active	Professional, Scientific and Technical	5,520	1,990	0	1,990
3/4/2008	Active	Chemicals	39,000	0	39,000	39,000
12/10/2008	Active	Finance & Insurance	43,635	0	34,956	34,956
5/13/2009	Active	Finance & Insurance	10,000	0	50,844	50,844
5/28/2009	Active	Oil, Gas and Mining	457,000	5,000	0	5,000
6/26/2009	Active	Primary Metals	100,600	0	50,000	50,000
6/29/2009	Active	Finance & Insurance	20,000	10,000	10,376	20,376
11/4/2009	Active	Oil, Gas and Mining	2,500	0	2,500	2,500
3/31/2010	Active	Education Services	9,399	0	9,399	9,399
5/31/2010	2012	Food & Beverages	5,000	0	5,000	5,000
6/4/2010	Active	Health Care	1,139,000	70,701	0	70,701
1/28/2011	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	900	0	900	900
3/4/2011	Active	Information	4,920	1,968	3,007	4,975
6/17/2011	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	22,085	0	21,840	21,840
6/29/2011	Active	Finance & Insurance	72,110	0	69,868	69,868
3/28/2012	Active	Electric Power	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
6/5/2012	Active	Finance & Insurance	20,926	20,926	0	20,926
6/14/2012	Active	Finance & Insurance	10,000	0	7,700	7,700
6/19/2012	Active	Finance & Insurance	150,000	0	0	150
6/28/2012	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	58,805	0	58,805	58,805
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>2,317,128</b>	<b>115,585</b>	<b>503,084</b>	<b>618,819</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>10,623,938</b>	<b>276,776</b>	<b>775,867</b>	<b>1,052,480</b>

**Annex Table 11. List of IFC's Advisory Services in South Africa, FY08-12**

**Advisory Services operations approved pre-FY08, but active during FY08-12**

Project Name		Start	End	Total Project Cost
EBFP Peer Consultants P.C. (PEER)	A2F	01/07/00	02/14/08	1,010,000
Global Forest Products (PTY) Limited	SBA	02/01/04	06/01/10	147,128
CBN RSA: GIBS	SBA	07/01/04	12/31/07	536,808
Impact of Competition Law-Policy on South Africa's Investment Climate and Investment	IC	02/01/05	12/30/07	259,700
GEM-SA Gender	IC	08/01/05	10/31/07	482,020
GEF Fuel Cell Financing for Distributed Generation - South Africa	SBA	12/14/05	12/14/12	3,275,000
FinScope	A2F	01/17/06	06/30/08	85,000
Study of Administrative Compliance Costs for Small Business Taxes	IC	05/15/06	06/30/09	1,093,750
SA SME Banking	A2F	11/01/06	09/30/09	2,260,000
Thandi Land Reform Program	SBA	02/01/07	06/30/10	1,365,877
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>10,515,283</b>

**Advisory Services operations approved in FY08-12**

Project Name		Start	End	Total Project Cost
Lonmin TAPProgram	SBA	07/01/07	06/30/10	5,852,770
Hernic-AIDS	SBA	01/01/08	03/31/10	119,845
Karsten Wellness	SBA	01/01/08	12/31/09	76,153
Sonae Wellness	SBA	01/01/08	12/31/09	105,643
CTR-Karsten Farm	SBA	11/01/08	06/30/10	50,000
Operation HOPE	A2F	06/01/09	05/31/10	333,014
WIZZIT Replication, Expansion and Capacity Building	A2F	07/01/09	06/30/13	1,350,000
Climate Change Investment Programme in Africa for South Africa	A2F	01/01/11	Active 12/31/13	1,870,000
Cleaner Production Advisory Services Programme for South Africa	SBA	08/29/11	Active 03/31/15	1,198,442
South Africa Business Entry Reform	IC	04/01/12	Terminated	1,042,000
AREAS South Africa	SBA	04/01/12	Active 06/30/15	2,010,000
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>14,007,867</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>24,523,150</b>

**Annex Table 12. Economic and Social Indicators for South Africa 2008-2011**

Series Name	South Africa				South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average 2008-2011		
<b>Growth and Inflation</b>							
GDP growth (annual %)	3.6	-1.5	2.9	3.1	2.0	4.2	1.5
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	2.5	-2.6	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.7	0.4
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	10,090.0	10,060.0	10,310.0	10,710.0	10,292.5	2,120.6	10,924.7
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	5,850.0	5,730.0	6,090.0	6,960.0	6,157.5	1,173.5	8,987.4
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	11.5	7.1	4.3	5.0	7.0	7.0	5.1
<b>Composition of GDP (%)</b>							
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.8	12.8	2.8
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	32.8	31.3	30.8	30.6	31.4	30.3	26.2
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	64.0	65.7	66.7	67.0	65.8	57.0	71.0
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	22.7	22.7	19.6	18.9	21.0	21.1	19.9
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	19.1	18.6	19.1	19.1	19.0	16.3	20.0
<b>External Accounts</b>							
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	35.8	27.4	27.3	28.8	29.8	32.9	28.1
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	38.8	28.3	27.5	29.4	31.0	36.6	28.4
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-7.3	-4.0	-2.8	-3.4	-4.4		
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	25.7	27.9	28.7	28.4	27.7		
Total debt service (% of GNI)	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	
Total reserves in months of imports	3.3	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.4	5.6	13.4
<b>Fiscal Accounts <sup>1/</sup></b>							
General government revenue (% of GDP)	29.8	27.8	27.5	27.5	28.1		
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	30.3	33.1	32.3	32.1	31.9		
General government structural balance (% of pot GDP)	-2.3	-5.1	-4.5	-4.2	-4.0		
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	27.4	31.5	35.3	38.8	33.2		
Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	31.0	28.7	28.6		29.4	24.2	22.8
<b>Social Indicators</b>							
<b>Health</b>							
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	51.2	51.6	52.1		51.6	53.7	69.4
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	73.0	70.0	66.0	72.0	70.3	71.6	83.0
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	78.0	79.0	79.0		78.7	30.4	62.0
Improved water source (% of population with access)	91.0	91.0	91.0		91.0	60.7	87.9
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	44.9	41.4	35.5	34.6	39.1	72.4	38.6
<b>Education</b>							
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	57.1	65.0			61.1	17.4	47.1
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	103.4	101.7			102.6	99.5	106.2
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	93.1	93.8			93.5	38.3	69.5
<b>Population</b>							
Population, total	48.8	49.3	50.0	50.6	49.7	843.9	6,855.3
Population growth (annual %)	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.2
Urban population (% of total)	60.6	61.1	61.5	62.0	61.3	35.8	51.3

**Annex Table 13. Millennium Development Goals**

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>					
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	37	42	38	39	39
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	15	20	16	14	13
GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$)	14,179	12,159	11,576	12,365	13,610
Income share held by lowest 20%		4	3	2	3
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)		8	10	12	
Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)		5	8	3	2
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)		21	26	17	14
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)				15	10
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>					
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)		94		98	
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)		93		97	
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	53		80	77	
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	76		86	99	
Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school age children)	90	95	94	93	90
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	3	25	30	33	42
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%)	99	98	95	96	96
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%)	116	115	110	106	105
Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%)	79	91			
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)			41	41	45
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>					
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	79	76	72	63	78
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	48	48	52	52	35
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	62	62	74	78	47
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)		81	75	64	52
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)		82	84	91	
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	57		56	60	
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	250	260	330	360	300
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)		89	94	92	
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)			15		
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</b>					
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)					
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)			46		
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)			57		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	301	317	576	925	993
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)					12
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)					5
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	1	5	15	17	17
Tuberculosis case detection rate (% , all forms)	73	56	59	61	69
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>					
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	2	1	1	1	1
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	9	9	8	8	10
Forest area (% of land area)	7		6	5	5
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	71	72	75	77	79
Improved water source (% of population with access)	83	84	86	89	91
Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)	1	1	3	6	6
Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)		10	11	15	21
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>					
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports, excluding workers' remittances)		5	6	3	2
Internet users (per 100 people)	-	1	5	8	21
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	-	1	19	71	127
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	9	10	11	10	8
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	4	3	3	3	2
<b>Other</b>					
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	3,390	3,740	3,050	4,850	6,960
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	119	146	134	229	352
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	18	18	16	18	20
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	62	60	55	51	52
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)		82		89	
Population, total (millions)	35	39	44	47	51
Trade (% of GDP)	43	45	53	55	58

Source: World Development Indicators as of March 26, 2013