



1. CPS Data		
Country: Republic of South Africa		
CPS Year: FY14	CPS Period: FY14-FY17	
CLR Period: FY14 – FY18	Date of this review: February 9, 2021	
2. Ratings		
	CLR Rating	IEG Rating
Development Outcome:	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>
WBG Performance:	<i>Good</i>	<i>Good</i>
3. Executive Summary		
<p>(i) The South Africa Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the period FY14-17 was approved by the World Bank Group’s Board of Executive Directors in October 2013 and revised in the Performance and Learning Review (PLR) of November 2016. At that time the CPS period was extended by one year through FY18. The two-year gap before the next country program is mainly due to the need to align the policy dialogue with the electoral cycle for the May 2019 elections and to build consensus with the new leadership.</p> <p>(ii) South Africa is an upper middle-income country with a GDP per capita (2018) of US\$6,354. GDP growth has remained slightly above one percent per year over the past decade, which has resulted in negative GDP growth per capita for every year starting 2015. This low growth has exacerbated already high unemployment (up from 25.1 percent of labor force in 2014 to a projected 28.6 percent in 2019 – and considerably higher for youth), poverty, and inequality. The government’s vision throughout the CPS period was outlined in the 2030 National Development Plan (NDP) of 2012 that identified three key priorities: raising employment through faster economic growth, improving the quality of education, skills development and innovation, and building the capacity of the state to play a developmental, transformative role. The WBG program in the CPS focused on providing knowledge services in support of the government’s programs, plus IFC financing and MIGA guarantees, with new IBRD financing available at the client’s discretion.</p> <p>(iii) The program was well aligned with the NDP and largely comprised of analytical work from the World Bank side and IFC/MIGA support for private investors. There were eight areas of engagement: Urban Development; Health; Financial Inclusion; Energy; Private Investments; Environment; Asset, Debt and Risk Management; and Basic Education¹ – all important areas for South Africa’s development. The themes of the CPS were well aligned with the twin goals. Poverty and economic inequality are key issues in South Africa, and the Bank Group sought to contribute in several of the areas of engagement. The WB-supported program essentially comprised knowledge products including a growing element of Reimbursable Advisory Services. IFC and MIGA activities sought to contribute to development outcomes through support for private investment. Given the limited range of instruments intended for use, the Bank Group-supported program was not designed to achieve development outcomes but was largely focused on outputs. As such, the Bank Group’s activities</p>		

¹ Basic Education was not reflected in the CPS results framework.

CLR Reviewed by:	Peer Reviewed by:	CLR Review Manager/Coordinator
Nils Fostvedt Consultant, IEGEC	Lev Freinkman Consultant, IEGEC	Jeff Chelsky Manager, IEGEC
Asita De Silva Consultant, IEGEC		Melissa Metz CLRR Coordinator, IEGEC



were not likely to have a significant and direct impact on the key overall challenges for South Africa during the CPS period – the lack of economic growth, an increasing unemployment rate and rising inequality.

(iv) The results framework in the CPS (and its later modification in the PLR) was expressed mainly in terms of milestones and outputs; there were few outcome-oriented results indicators. Objectives were overly general and vague, with few baselines, numerical targets or target years, including for the three objectives with stated indicators and for many outputs and milestones. The results framework was not well aligned with the Shared WBG and IEG Approach to Assessing Country Partnership Frameworks, which states that completion of WBG activities or outputs are not adequate evidence of Development Outcomes. Attention to basic education was weak and not reflected in the results framework despite the sector being listed among the top engagement areas. The results framework did not adequately incorporate the potential contributions of IFC/MIGA. For example, the stated objective under the Private Investment Program was to “*Inform policy actions for inclusive output growth and employment generation...*” which essentially sidestepped contributions from IFC/MIGA’s support to private investors. These weaknesses were not addressed at the PLR stage.

(v) On balance, IEG rates the overall development outcome as **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. Of 13 objectives, three are rated Achieved, three Mostly Achieved, six Partially Achieved, and one Not Verified, but these ratings should be viewed with caution given that they are not based on indicators of the type that IEG can validate as per the Shared Approach. Also, there was a clear divergence between the performance of the WB and of IFC/MIGA, with better performance of the latter, although few outcome-oriented indicators in the results framework to capture these successes. Focus Area I is rated Moderately Unsatisfactory, with progress made on government capacity to address tuberculosis (TB) in the mining sector and to develop the rural economy. Focus Area II is rated Moderately Satisfactory. There was progress in generation and distribution of power using cleaner technology, in improving energy efficiency, enhancing the functioning of the supported wetland ecosystem, and in supporting private investment in a range of sectors. Focus Area III is rated Moderately Unsatisfactory. The lack of validated progress toward the objectives within this Focus Area was in part due to implementation delays outside the direct control of the Bank.

(vi) IEG rates the WBG performance as **Good**. The focus of the WBG-supported program components was well aligned with the country’s NDP, but Bank’s activities were not designed to have a significant and measurable impact on development outcomes. While the program sought to help address important development issues, its contribution to helping the Government with the key issues facing South Africa during the CPS period – economic stagnation, a high unemployment rate and rising inequality - was unclear. Within the overall WBG-supported program, both IFC and MIGA performed well and realized large programs in South Africa. IFC investments helped expand SME lending, increase renewable power generation capacity, and establish new manufacturing enterprises. MIGA’s guarantee coverage supported projects that helped increase wind power generation capacity and improve the electricity transmission and distribution network. The Bank’s program was implemented largely as planned, although with some delays.

(vii) The South Africa FY14-FY18 CPS was shaped by the government’s lack of demand for borrowing from IBRD and weak demand for direct reform support. However, the growing use of the RAS instrument signaled demand for knowledge services. Substantial investment and guarantee activities from IFC and MIGA formed a core part of the WBG’s engagement in South Africa during the CPS period. MIGA’s risk mitigation product for lending to state-owned enterprises, in particular, saw substantial demand from international investors and helped state agencies access international commercial finance markets. However, the results framework was not adequate for monitoring and evaluation purposes – with overly general and unfocussed objectives, and few indicators and a general absence of baselines and targets.

(viii) The CLR articulated several general lessons with which IEG agrees, albeit with some amendments:



- The Knowledge Hub, while still a work in progress, facilitated the delivery of key products.
- The growing RAS program can provide a useful modality for future engagement.
- Developing effective country dialogue and strong engagement is a long-term process.

(ix) In addition, IEG adds the following lessons:

- Appropriate results frameworks are vital for program implementation and evaluation. Such frameworks must have a line-of-sight to country outcomes, beyond presenting processing milestones and outputs. The framework for this CPS was not aligned with the Shared WBG and IEG Approach to Assessing Country Partnership Frameworks, which states that completion of WBG activities or outputs are not sufficient to assess Development Outcomes.
- Where a country engagement relies primarily on knowledge products (ASA and RAS), as in this case, the WBG needs to give more thought to the development outcomes it can realistically achieve over the period of the program.
- PLRs represent an opportunity to upgrade country programs in light of evolving conditions and implementation experience. In this case, the PLR did not update the program to better address South Africa's prolonged economic stagnation, and did not succeed in improving the quality of the results framework.

4. Strategic Focus

Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

1. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.** South Africa is an upper middle-income country with a GDP per capita (2018) of US\$6,354 in current dollars. The latest IMF Article IV Consultation report (January 2020) noted that in the early and mid-2000s, annual output growth averaged about four percent, but that starting in the late 2000s the economic performance deteriorated drastically. The contribution to growth of the private sector fell considerably, and total factor productivity growth became negative, with average growth rate falling to only slightly above one percent per annum – meaning negative GDP growth per capita for every year starting in 2015 and now projected to last through 2021. High fiscal deficits have not materially boosted growth as intended, and instead drastically lifted the debt-to-GDP ratio and left South Africa with no fiscal space. IMF projected the central government debt to reach 60.8 percent of GDP in 2019. This low growth has exacerbated already high unemployment (up from 25.1 percent of labor force in 2014 to a projected 28.6 percent in 2019 – and considerably higher for youth), poverty and inequality. The 2018 Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) noted that the country has come a long way since the advent of democracy, but that the transition remains incomplete, and that South Africa remains the world's most unequal country in spite of reduced poverty. The consumption expenditure Gini coefficient (2015) was 0.63. The SCD concluded that creating jobs, especially for young people, is critical and that insufficient skills is the key constraint to reducing poverty and inequality – seeing the country as a high-skilled economy with a low-skilled labor force – with the educational system not preparing students for high-skilled job requirements. Other important issues include highly skewed distribution of land and productive assets, property rights that are weak or under pressure, low levels of competition and integration into global and regional value chains, and limited or expensive connectivity. South Africa's Human Development Index (HDI) rating improved over the CPS period, from 0.629 in the 2013 report (ranking of 121 out of 186 countries) to 0.705 in the 2019 report (ranking of 113 out of 189 countries), which is still low for an upper middle-income country.

2. The government's vision throughout the CPS period was outlined in the 2030 National Development Plan (NDP) released in 2012, and which calls for enacting a broad, multidimensional framework to change the country's development trajectory. It identified three key priorities: raising employment through faster economic growth; improving the quality of education, skills development and innovation; and building the capacity of the state to play a developmental, transformative role. The 2016 Performance and Learning Review (PLR) noted that both external conditions (including worsening global demand and a regional drought) and domestic factors (including persistent structural constraints amplified by domestic and policy uncertainties) continued to dampen the



country's economic growth, and that the onus lay on policymakers to implement additional reforms to spur growth. However, the PLR under-estimated the extent of economic stagnation, and did not significantly modify the WBG's program to support the speeding up of vital policy reform.

3. **Relevance of Design.** The WBG program as laid out in the CPS focused on providing knowledge services² in support of the government's programs, plus demand-driven IFC financing and MIGA guarantees to support private investment, with new IBRD financing available at the client's discretion. The program included activities in areas relevant to reducing inequality, promoting investments, and strengthening institutions. As such the direction of the program was well aligned with the NDP. The program recognized that IFC investments and MIGA guarantees would be an important part of the Bank Group's support, although their potential contributions were poorly reflected in the results framework. The WBG program was composed of eight areas of engagement: Urban Development; Health; Financial Inclusion; Energy; Private Investments; Environment; Asset, Debt and Risk Management; and Basic Education – all important areas for South Africa's development. However, the program did not specify activities for the Basic Education area, which was not even reflected in the program's results framework. The reliance on knowledge products meant that the WB's interventions were at a distance from actual results on the ground, and meant that it was not likely to address significantly the key problems for South Africa during the CPS period – the lack of economic growth, an increasing unemployment rate and rising inequality. The availability of grant funding from donors made it possible for the WB to expand the coverage of its knowledge work and to extend the coverage of some of these engagements. The 2016 PLR introduced a relatively high number of changes to objectives and milestones, but did not make any significant modification to sharpen the reform content of the program.

Selectivity

4. The CPS stated that the program would be based on a partnership for development solutions in support of the government's programs and would be carefully calibrated to client needs, taking into account the substantial local public and private capacity in a number of technical areas. While the program was conceptually selective, knowledge products were relatively scattered, as noted in the PLR. IFC and MIGA adopted demand-driven approaches and planned to seek opportunities to grow their programs to support private sector growth based on the needs of the private sector. The CPS indicated that for IFC and MIGA, the "inherent tension between the need for strategic selectivity and demand-driven flexibility" would be guided by the demands of the private sector. IFC also intended to place an emphasis on developing advisory and investment services in several CPS focus areas, including financial inclusion, healthcare, and renewable energy.

Alignment

5. The themes of the CPS were well aligned with the twin goals. Poverty and economic inequality are key issues in South Africa, and were addressed in several areas of engagement, including for urban development, health (in particular work on addressing tuberculosis by mineworkers), and financial inclusion. However, the program was not designed to achieve development outcomes. Also, in basic education – a very important area for the twin goals - the program was thin, and not included in the results framework, despite the sector being listed among the top engagement areas.

² There was ongoing lending for the electricity sector, but no new lending operations were planned at the time of CPS approval.



5. Development Outcome

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

6. **An inadequate results framework.** Following the IEG-OPCS Shared Approach (SA) for assessing country engagements, the assessment of the development outcome of this CPS is based on the updated results framework introduced at the PLR stage. Under the SA, the Development Outcome rating considers only achievement of country program objectives, and not completion of WBG activities (milestones) or outputs. However, the results framework for this knowledge-based CPS was formulated using mostly milestones and outputs. Of those, few have the characteristics of outcome indicators (specific, measurable outcomes). Most of the milestones/outputs in the results framework did not have baselines or targets and were missing target years. The contributions of IFC/MIGA were not well integrated into the results framework. This presented serious challenges in assessing development outcomes.

7. **A special approach.** In light of the inadequate results framework, IEG (a) identified the few milestones/outputs with characteristics of outcome indicators contained in the results framework and sought to validate progress under these where possible (this set of metrics is referred to as “milestone as indicator” in the text that follows), (b) requested more information on outcomes from the country management unit (CMU), and (c) reviewed the information received and other supporting documents for additional evidence that would suggest actual progress towards the program objectives. IEG also understood some stated objectives such as Objective 11 “*Inform Government policy actions for inclusive growth and employment...*” and Objective 4: “*Assist the Government in improving financial inclusion*” to include IFC/MIGA contributions. Under these circumstances, all of the objective ratings that follow should be considered notional. The indicators used and the ratings are presented in more detail in Annex 1.

Focus Area I:³ Reducing Inequality.

8. **Objective 1: Strengthen the capacity of select municipalities to promote inclusive growth and better manage and develop land, housing, transport, and other infrastructure.** The objective was supported by these ASAs: the FY21⁴ South Africa Knowledge hub – Urban Technical Assistance Program MDTF, FY18 RAS for Cities Support Program, FY18 City Resilience Program JIT Support for South Africa, and FY15 Subnational Doing Business in South Africa.

9. The objective as formulated sought to strengthen municipal capacity. The results framework did not have any indicators, and there were thus no baselines or targets. The select municipalities were not identified in the CPS or PLR. However, IEG has verified that WBG support on improving the business environment was associated with five of the nine participating cities showing improved administration of construction permits and five of them also improving the processes for getting electricity connections, while one of the nine showed improvements for registering property and for enforcing contracts, all as measured by the 2018 Subnational Doing Business. This addresses several aspects of the objective. Only one of the nine participating cities did not show improvements in any of the four measured areas. There was a shift from discretionary funding to a predominantly formula-based approach for distributing the PTNG (Public Transport Network Grant) grant, complemented with a requirement for fiscally sustainable plans. While not directly related to the objective of improving municipalities’ capacity, IEG notes that in the area of housing, under the IFC FY13 International Housing Solutions (IHS) equity investment, funding commitments for 7,580 housing units had been made at end FY18. On the basis of these indications, **IEG rates Objective 1 as Partially Achieved.** Some achievements related to this objective occurred after the CPS period and therefore cannot be considered in the rating. This includes the development of the Durban

³ In line with the SA, this review applies the term “focus area” rather than “engagement area” that was used in the CLR.

⁴ The years for ASAs show an actual or planned completion year.



Investment Promotion Strategy that is associated with several large investments in 2019 (after the CPS period) and the completion of city-wide upgrading plans in eight metropolitan municipalities.

10. **Objective 2: Strengthen government capability to formulate and implement strategies, policies, and programs that improve Townships and Informal Settlements (T&IS).** The objective was supported by the FY18 RAS for Cities Support Program, and FY15 Economics of Townships Report.

11. The objective as formulated sought to strengthen capacity, presumably of the central government. The objective did not have any indicators to measure progress toward this outcome, and IEG has not been able to find any additional indicators with which to measure progress. (Note that the milestone for IFC to provide financing to financial institutions focused on SMEs and to the manufacturing sector is not relevant to this objective, and is used under Objective 4 below.) Therefore, this objective is **Not Verified**.

12. **Objective 3: Increase government capacity to address TB in the mining sector, and better manage and finance the national and local health systems:** The objective was supported by these ASAs: FY18 South Africa Knowledge Hub, FY14 South Africa National Health Insurance, FY14 Economics and HIV/AIDS. The objective had three stated indicators, but these were outputs without baselines or targets, and could therefore not be used to assess results. However, IEG identified a few milestones that could be used to indicate progress towards outcomes, although they lack baselines and specific targets:

- Common treatment protocol for TB in mining developed and adopted in the sub-region: Six countries signed the framework for the harmonized management of TB in the mining sector (December 2017). This specifies the treatment protocol for handling TB infections. **Achieved.**
- Tracking and tracing system for ex-mining and current mining workers and families developed and piloted in the sub-region (database to also provide gender-disaggregated data): Systematic methodology for the tracking and tracing of ex-miners has been updated and the database established. The pilot resulted in benefits for about US\$10.8 million distributed to miners and ex-miners. The available numbers for gender disaggregation showed a low share of female beneficiaries, which was to be expected for the mining industry. **Achieved.**
- Regional M&E framework for TB in the mining sector adopted in all ten countries: Six countries signed the framework for the harmonized management of TB in the mining sector. However, the signed framework stipulates that each country should develop its own appropriate M&E indicators and tools to assess progress, which does not appear to be a regional framework for M&E. **Partially Achieved.**

14. The above milestones as indicators show that progress was achieved concerning government capacity to address TB in the mining sector. In addition, it can be noted that TB incidence in mining has been decreasing since 2014, in line with the national profile as reported by the South Africa National TB Programme. Both the industry as a whole (545 cases per 100,000 people in 2017), as well as Minerals Council member companies (298 cases per 100,000 people in 2019) achieved the target of falling below the national TB incidence by 2019.⁵ There was also reported progress to better manage and finance the national and local health systems, with supported hospitals having a 50 percent increase in revenue collection, increase in IT systems stability from 20 percent to 80 percent, and strengthened human resource management. HR staff in the three central hospitals were sensitized on the HR policies, which resulted in improved leave management, better staffing and

⁵ Masoyise Health Programme Annual Report 2019. Fact Sheet Mineral Council South Africa Mining Industry May 2020, page 3.



workload management and a reduction in staff absenteeism. On this basis, IEG rates Objective 3 as **Achieved**.

15. **Objective 4: Assist the Government improving financial inclusion.** The objective may have been formulated too broadly. Moreover, “traditional” financial inclusion is not a significant problem for South Africa.⁶ There are however low savings and credit usage, so the CPS may have meant to expand SME access to credit and other services. Also, under the CPS, there were both WB and IFC operations to expand SME credit. The objective was supported by the FY18 Land Bank Financial Intermediation Project⁷ and ASAs Financial Sector Development and Reform Project (FSDRP) and Regulatory Reform on Resolution and Financial Inclusion. IEG identified two milestones that can be used as indicators:

- Financing provided to farmers through the Land Bank. The milestone has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years. As of July 2018, there were no wholesale or direct value chain loans disbursed under the Land Bank project as the project was still in the early stage of implementation. **Not Achieved.**
- In addition, IEG drew on the following milestone from Objective 2: IFC to provide about US\$200 million in direct financing to financial institutions focused on SMEs, and a projected US\$140 million to the manufacturing sector. This milestone was exceeded: IFC commitments during the CPS period of US\$507 million in financial institutions, and as of FY16 IFC investee banks had 17,906 MSME loans outstanding for US\$456 million. **Achieved,** (although WBG outputs are not in themselves good indicators for in-country outcomes).

16. One milestone as indicator was not achieved and one was achieved. Overall, Objective 4 was **Partially Achieved**.

17. **CPS Objective 5: Increase the capacity of the government to develop the rural economy.** The objective was excessively broad. It was supported by the FY18 ASA ZA-FBTA on Rural Development and Land Reform 2. There was one milestone that can be used as an indicator:

- Community-Driven Development Project piloted in at least two communities in Mhlonto and Dysselsdorp: Local and Community Driven Development (LCDD) was fully piloted in Mhlonto (Eastern Cape) and Dysselsdorp (Western Cape). LCDD helps poor communities building capacity through activities managed by themselves, including planning and executing the chosen local projects, and monitoring the provision of services that result from them. **Achieved.**

18. The above milestone as indicator shows some progress towards the objective. On this base, IEG rates Objective 5 as **Mostly Achieved**.

19. For South Africa, with economic stagnation, inequality increased during the CPS period – contrary to the objective of reducing inequality under this Focus Area. Under any circumstances the objectives under Focus Area I could not have been expected to have had a measurable impact on overall inequality – a narrower formulation of this focus area would have been appropriate. Also, the absence of appropriate indicators makes it even more difficult to assess the degree to which the WBG-supported objectives were achieved. There was, however, some progress for some of the

⁶ The WB’s [Global Findex](#) reports that in 2017 69% of the respondents (aged 15+) had a bank account, and 63% of the poorest 40% (aged 15+) and 74% of the richest 60% (aged 15+) had a bank account. Another survey (FinScope) with broader coverage showed (2017) that 89 percent of the adult population had access to some form of formal financial service or product, up by nine percentage points from 2014.

⁷ The country department notes that the FSDRP contributed to achievements in retail payment instruments.



activities, with one objective rated Achieved, one Mostly Achieved, two Partially Achieved, and one Not Verified. Given weaknesses in the evidence base, these ratings should be looked at with caution. On this basis, however, IEG rates Focus Area 1 as **Moderately Unsatisfactory**.

Focus Area II: Promoting Investments

20. **Objective 6: Support government efforts to enable carbon reduction and mitigation in the energy sector.** Supporting activities concerned carbon reduction; none dealt with mitigation. The objective was supported by the FY17 Technical Assistance Project for the Development Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) in the Republic of South Africa, the FY10 Eskom Investment Support Project, the FY12 Eskom Renewables Support Project, and by the following ASAs: FY18 Advisory Services for Preparation of Pilot Storage Project, FY18 Carbon Capture and Storage in the Republic of South Africa, and the FY22 Programmatic Technical Assistance for Capacity Building for Carbon Capture and Storage in the Republic of South Africa.

21. The objective did not have any indicators. There were however the following relevant milestones that can be used as indicators:

- Implementation plan for the CCS Roadmap developed. The CLR reports that a Project Execution Plan and a Risk Assessment and Management Plan were developed. IEG was not able to verify this, and notes that the project was involved in the implementation of only stages 3-6 of the Pilot Carbon Storage Project that started well before the CPS period. Thus, it is unlikely that the implementation plan for the Roadmap had not been developed before the CPS period. **Not Achieved.**
- Implementation and exploration plans for pilot carbon storage project. A Project Execution Plan, a Risk Assessment and Management Plan, and a Project Permitting Plan for the pilot storage project were developed by June 2018. **Achieved.**
- Front end engineering design for pilot capture plant at Kusile power station. This design for the plant was not completed by the end of the CPS period. **Not Achieved.**
- Convert Majuba coal transportation mode from road to rail. The completion rate for this sub-project was 45 percent of May 2015. It had improved to 80 percent by February 2018, indicating a slow pace of implementation. Aggregate direct CO₂ emissions avoided under the project were 271 kilo ton (thousand ton) as of October 2018. **Partially Achieved.**

22. One of the four milestones as indicators was achieved, one partially achieved, and two not achieved. For the country as a whole the WB WDI reports that CO₂ emissions decreased from 8.9 metric tons per capita in 2014 to 8.5 metric tons per capita in 2016 (latest data available) – a decline also relevant for Objectives 7 and 8. On this basis, IEG rates Objective 6 as **Partially Achieved**.

23. **Objective 7: Increase South Africa's capacity to generate and distribute power using cleaner technologies and sources:** The objective was supported by the FY10 ESKOM Investment Support Project and the FY12 Eskom Renewables Support Project, MIGA guarantees for South Africa Mainstream Renewable Power (FY17) and for Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (FY16), four IFC investments (three ongoing approved in FY13 and one new approved in FY15), and the IFC FY12 AS AREAS South Africa. The objective had four milestones that can be used as indicators:

- Increase in conventional generation capacity using supercritical technology by 2200 MW.⁸ The generation capacity of the Medupi plant, which has been using supercritical technology, was 0 MW as of May 2015. By February 2018, generation capacity installed and

⁸ Supercritical technology refers to the critical transition point of water to steam at pressures over 22 Mpa (typically 24 to 30 Mpa). Such technology utilized by coal-fueled plants helps reduce volumes of their GHG emissions (?).



commissioned in this plant was 2,400 MW. **Achieved.** However, after the end of the CPS period latent defects were discovered, as a result of which plant performance is low.

- Increase in renewable generation capacity by 230 MW. The CLR reports that new renewable generation capacity was 385 MW and provided by the Sere Wind Farm. IEG could not verify this information but finds that a renewable capacity of the Sere Wind Farm was 100 MW, which was installed and commissioned by February 2018. At the same time, IEG verified that IFC invested in four renewable (wind and solar) power plants, all completed, with a total capacity of 384 MW, and MIGA supported new renewable (wind) capacity of 360 MW. In total, WBG interventions supported an increase of 845 MW in installed renewable generation capacity during the CPS period. **Achieved.**
- Investments in domestic distribution grid: MIGA issued a guarantee of US\$783.2 million to support transmission and information technology-related projects for South Africa's electricity infrastructure. Through FY18, nine such projects were completed, which built 182km of new transmission lines and installed new transformers with a total capacity of 4,915 MVA. **Achieved.**
- Increase in off-grid connections by 20,000. The IFC AS helped make 20,000 new off-grid connections operational as of June 2014. **Achieved.**

24. All four indicators were achieved. Objective 7 was **Achieved.** The share of renewable energy in percent of total primary energy supply increased from 6.57 percent in 2015 to 6.88 percent in 2018.

25. **Objective 8: Support select South African businesses and residences to become energy efficient:** The objective was supported by the following IFC AS: Cleaner Production Advisory Services Program, AREAS South Africa, Energy and Resource Efficiency Solutions in Sub-Saharan Africa, EDGE Certification South Africa, and Climate Change Investment Program. There were two milestones that can be considered as indicators; however, neither had baselines or target levels, so the rating of their degree of achievement should be understood with caution:

- Energy savings and reduced GHGs from efficiency improvements: The AS Completion reports for two IFC AS projects reported that a total of about 61,000 MWh of energy use and 23,600 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions were expected to be avoided annually through the project-funded interventions. As stated above, for the country as a whole the WB WDI reports that CO₂ emissions (metric tons per capita) decreased from 8.9 in 2014 to 8.5 in 2016 (latest available). **Achieved.**
- Increase in buildings certified under the EDGE Green Buildings Certification System. It is reported that 1,256 housing units were EDGE-certified as of June 2018. In addition, under the International Housing Solutions investment, 3,124 green-certified housing units were financed by June 2018, reflecting a "green units ratio" of 42 percent of total units, against a target of 20 percent under the investment fund. **Achieved.**

26. Both indicators were achieved, although this is a judgment call in the absence of numerical targets. On this basis, Objective 8 was **Achieved.**

27. **Objective 9: Capture and provide sector knowledge to enhance the functioning of one ecosystem (St. Lucia Wetland Park) by increasing employment opportunities and entrepreneurial capacity for local youth in conservation and tourism sectors in the Lake St. Lucia area.** The objective was supported by the FY10 GEF-funded Development, Empowerment and Conservation project in the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park and Surrounding Region. The objective had no indicators, but there are two milestones with no numerical baselines or targets that can serve as indicators:



- Increase in share of targeted conservation compatible small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) achieving commercial viability over the project period. It is reported that 77% of SMMEs that received grants or 59% of SMMEs that participated in the training were commercially viable as of February 2017. As this did not have a target, the rating of the degree of achievement should be understood with caution. Faced with assigning a rating, IEG rates this as **Mostly Achieved**.
- Increase in youth passing courses each year at the tertiary level in project-supported topics. It is reported that 50 or 40 (formulation in the ICRR) of the 77 youth that participated in project-supported training graduated as of 2016. The original project-level target at appraisal was training 30 youth, so IEG rates this result as **Achieved**.

28. IEG has rated one milestone as achieved and one as mostly achieved. The lessons from this project are being incorporated for two new projects⁹ now under preparation. On this basis, IEG rates Objective 9 as **Mostly Achieved**.

29. **Objective 10: Global knowledge and technical solutions captured and transferred for establishing policy and regulatory frameworks for renewable energy in South Africa, and for assisting potential RE power generator developers.** The objective was supported by the FY07 Renewable Energy Market Transformation Project (GEF-funded). There were no indicators, but one relevant milestone that can be used as an indicator:

- 200 Commercial Solar Water Heating (CSWHs) systems installed by 2014. The original project focus was on the commercial segment of solar water heating, but the design had to be amended to remain relevant to changes in policy environment, and the definition of the commercial solar water heating (CSWH) component was expanded to include all solar water heaters (SWH). About 83,000 such heaters were installed through 2016. **Achieved**.

30. IEG rates Objective 10 as **Mostly Achieved**. However, the milestone as indicator is not particularly relevant to the objective, which focuses on policy and regulatory frameworks and assisting potential RE developers. The CLR does not discuss progress for the regulatory framework during the CPS period, and IEG could not find additional verifiable information on its progress during the CPS period.

31. **Objective 11: Inform Government policy actions for inclusive growth and employment generation targeting creation of opportunities for low-skilled workers, increasing private sector investment, and outbound/inbound guarantee support for South Africa companies.** The very broad objective was supported by two ASAs: FY17 South Africa Economic Updates and FY18 Southern Africa Competition Entrepreneurship and Innovation, and also by IFC projects and MIGA guarantees. There were no indicators but two milestones that can serve as indicators, although with no explicit baselines or targets:

- The Implementation of the Government's Regional Industrial Development Plan is informed by WBG assistance. IEG could not verify implementation or its relationship to WBG assistance. **Not Verified**.
- IFC and MIGA portfolios expanded, especially in agribusiness, financial sector, renewable energy, EE (energy efficiency), and support for SMEs, fostering innovation. During the CPS period, IFC invested over US\$1 billion and MIGA issued US\$1.6 billion in new guarantees. In addition, according to publicly-disclosed information, between FY14-18, MIGA issued US\$359 million in gross guarantee exposure for projects in which a South African company

⁹ Catalyzing Financing and Capacity for the Biodiversity Economy around Protected Areas, and the South Africa Wildlife Conservation Bond.



was among the guarantee holders. **Achieved**, but the size of WBG financing operations is not a good proxy for development results.

32. One relevant milestone was not verified and the other milestone was achieved, although it was not particularly relevant. On this basis, IEG rates Objective 11 as **Partially Achieved**.

33. Of the six objectives under Focus Area II, IEG rates two as Achieved, two as Mostly Achieved, and two as Partially Achieved. On this basis, IEG rates Focus Area II as **Moderately Satisfactory**. While the objectives addressed only some modest aspects of the total investment picture for South Africa, it can be noted that total private investment was 13.5 percent of GDP in 2014 but declined modestly to 12.5 percent in 2018.

Focus Area III: Strengthening Institutions

34. **Objective 12: Improve asset, debt and risk management by providing practitioner advice on: debt management strategy and secondary debt market architecture to the National Treasury; assessment of contingent liabilities from sovereign guarantees; and strengthening the asset management frameworks of SARB, PIC and GEPP.**¹⁰ The objective was supported by the FY22¹¹ ASA World Bank Treasury's Government Debt and Risk Management, and the FY19 Financial Sector Development and Reform Project. The objective had no indicators, but three relevant milestones that could serve as indicators, although without baselines or targets:

- Increase in number of staff from key institutions trained in asset, debt, and risk management topics. The WB provided technical assistance to the Asset and Liability Management team of the National Treasury to increase the efficiency on public debt management, but IEG could not verify the exact number of staff from the National Treasury trained. **Mostly Achieved**.
- Improved quantification and management of contingent liabilities from sovereign guarantees. The WB provided TA in formulating a comprehensive strategy for evaluating the contingent liabilities from credit guarantees (2017 GRM). The National Treasury used improved quantification methodologies on contingent liabilities through the publication of the Fiscal Risk Statements from 2016 onwards. **Achieved**.
- Implementing domestic borrowing programs. The CLR reports that domestic borrowing programs were adopted and are being implemented. IEG could not verify this information. The Electronic Trading Platform (ETP) for government bonds, developed with the WB's support, was launched in August 2018. However, the ETP is not a borrowing program but a platform to implement government borrowing programs. Additionally, without a clear strategy for how domestic borrowing programs are contributing to improvements in asset, debt and risk management, this indicator has only a weak link to the objective. **Not Verified**.

35. Of the three milestones serving as indicators, two were achieved and one not verified. Apart from the evidence of improved quantification of contingent liabilities, there is a lack of evidence of improvements in asset, debt and risk management. The government did begin to publish its annual Fiscal Risk Statement (from 2016), which will incorporate the results of enhanced analysis of credit risks. On this basis IEG rates this objective as **Partially Achieved**.

36. **Objective 13: Strengthen financial stability by providing practitioner advice.** The objective was supported by the FY19 ASA Financial Sector Development and Reform Project. There were no indicators for this objective, but three milestones that could serve as indicators – although with no explicit baselines or baselines/target years:

¹⁰ SARB: South African Reserve Bank. PIC: Public Investment Corporation. GEPP: Government Employees Pension Fund.

¹¹ Started implementation during the CPS period and expected to be delivered fully in FY22.



- Introducing a financial institution resolution bill, including cross-border resolution. The project supported the drafting of the Insolvency/Resolution Bill (including cross-border issues) that was released for public consultation in September 2018 – after the CPS period. (The Financial Sector Laws Amendment Bill was tabled in 2020. It contains a number of reform provisions but did not include cross-border resolution). **Not Achieved.**
- Establishing a deposit insurance scheme, compliant with Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems; A deposit insurance scheme is still being developed. **Not Achieved.**
- Designing and implementing new infrastructure finance instruments. Activities under this component were either dropped, postponed or delayed based on the National Treasury's priorities, and were therefore not completed during the CPS period. **Not Achieved.**
- In addition, The WB provided considerable support to SA authorities to upgrade its regulatory framework for the financial sector. This brought about significant progress in modernization of banking regulations, including those shown below, although the importance of the WB's contribution to these improvements is not clear:
 - The new "twin peak" model of sector regulation was adopted after the Financial Sector Regulation (FSR) Bill was signed into law in August 2017.¹²
 - Under that model, on 1 April 2018, two new regulators come into operation - the Prudential Authority (PA) and the Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA).
 - In January 2013 (before the CPS period) South Africa adopted the Basel III framework and the PA was made responsible for supervision of banks, insurance companies and key FMI's.
 - The FSCA is now responsible for market conduct supervision.
 - The SARB started to publish monthly data on banking sector performance.

37. South Africa's credit rating changed during the CPS period to below investment level – for S&P that took place in April 2017 – from BBB- to BB+. However, some other indicators of financial sector stability, such as capital adequacy, did improve. None of the milestones serving as indicators were achieved. However, some important changes took place during the period to which WB advice may have contributed, so Objective 13 is rated **Partially Achieved**.

38. For Focus Area III both objectives are rated partially achieved. The objectives related to public financial management and financial stability, which are narrower than the Focus Area of strengthening institutions. Looking at institutions overall, under the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI), between 2013 and 2018 three indicators declined by percentile rank (political stability, regulatory quality, and rule of law) whereas two improved (voice and accountability and control of corruption). On this basis and of the performance on each of the two narrower objectives, Focus Area III is rated **Moderately Unsatisfactory**.

Overall Assessment and Rating

39. On balance, IEG rates the overall development outcome as **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. Of 13 objectives, three are rated Achieved, three Mostly Achieved, six Partially Achieved, and one Not Verified. However, these ratings should be viewed with caution given the lack of indicators of the type that IEG can validate as per the Shared Approach. Also, there was a clear divergence between the performance of the WB and of IFC/MIGA, with better performance of the latter, although there were

¹² The Twin Peaks model established a new prudential regulator, the Prudential Authority, tasked with overseeing the system wide safety and soundness of financial institutions, as well as a new market conduct regulator, the Financial Sector Conduct Authority, tasked with overseeing system wide efficiency and integrity of financial markets and affording greater financial consumer protection. The country department notes that this separation of banking supervision allows for the PA to focus on the consolidated supervision of financial groups.



very few outcome-oriented measurements in the results framework. Focus Area I is rated Moderately Unsatisfactory, with progress made on government capacity to address TB in the mining sector and to develop the rural economy. Focus Area II is rated Moderately Satisfactory. There was progress in generation and distribution of power using cleaner technology, in improving greater energy efficiency, and in enhancing the functioning of the select ecosystem – these objectives also demonstrated benefits from being supported by WB lending operations both to achieve progress and to have more appropriate results indicators. Focus Area III is rated Moderately Unsatisfactory.

Objectives	CLR Rating	IEG Rating
Focus Area I: Reducing Inequality	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Objective 1: Strengthen the capacity of select municipalities to promote inclusive growth and better manage and develop land, housing, transport and other infrastructure.	Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 2: Strengthen government capability to formulate and implement strategies, policies, and programs that improve Townships and Informal Settlements (T&IS).	Achieved	Not Verified
Objective 3: Increase Government capacity to address TB in the mining sector, and better manage and finance the national and local health systems.	Achieved	Achieved
Objective 4: Assist the Government in improving financial inclusion.	Mostly Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 5: Increase the capacity of the government to develop the rural economy.	Achieved	Mostly Achieved
Focus Area II: Promoting Investment	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Objective 6: Supporting government efforts to enable carbon reduction and mitigation in the energy sector.	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 7: Increase South Africa's capacity to generate and distribute power using cleaner technologies and sources.	Mostly Achieved	Achieved
Objective 8: Support selected South African businesses and residences to become energy efficient.	Mostly Achieved	Achieved
Objective 9: Capture and provide sector knowledge to enhance the functioning of one ecosystem (St. Lucia Wetland Park) by increasing employment opportunities and entrepreneurial capacity for local youth in conservation and tourism sectors in the Lake St. Lucia area.	Achieved	Mostly Achieved
Objective 10: Global knowledge and technical solutions captured and transferred for establishing policy and regulatory frameworks for renewable energy in South Africa, and for assisting potential RE power generator developers.	Mostly Achieved	Mostly Achieved
Objective 11: Inform Government policy actions for inclusive growth and employment generation, targeting creation of opportunities for low-skilled workers, increasing private sector investment, and outbound/inbound guarantee support for South Africa companies.	Mostly Achieved	Partially Achieved



Focus Area III: Strengthening Institutions	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Objective 12: Improve asset, debt and risk management by providing practitioner advice on : debt management strategy and secondary debt market architecture to the National Treasury; assessment of contingent liabilities from sovereign guarantees; and strengthening the asset management frameworks of SARB, PIC, and GEPP.	Mostly Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 13: Strengthen financial stability by providing practitioner advice.	Achieved	Partially Achieved

6. WBG Performance

Lending and Investments

40. The WB-supported program in South Africa consisted largely of knowledge products. Thus, at the beginning of the CPS period, the outstanding lending volume was US\$3.75 billion for only one operation (Eskom) that had been approved in 2010 and was expected to close in FY21. There were also two operations for the Global Environment Facility (GEF): US\$9 million for the iSimangaliso Wetland Park and Surrounding region (approved FY10 and closed FY17), and US\$8.3 million for the Renewable Energy Market Transformation (approved FY07 and closed FY14). At the time of CPS preparation, the government did not envisage new IBRD borrowing. The CPS made US\$3 billion of IBRD resources available in FY14-17 if demand were to emerge. Only one new WB lending operation materialized – a financial intermediation loan in FY17 for the Land Bank in the amount of US\$93 million. The WB program was supported by a few large trust funds. Four trust funds for US\$280 million were active at the beginning of the period, including for the two GEF operations and US\$250 million for Eskom Renewables support, while two funds were approved in FY17 for a total of US\$28 million, including US\$23 million for technical assistance for the development of carbon capture and storage, and US\$5 million for carbon pricing. Overall, these activities were well aligned with the objectives of the CPS.

41. During the review period, two projects (both GEF) were closed and validated by IEG, with both rated Moderately Satisfactory for development effectiveness. For risk to development outcome, one was rated Moderate and one Substantial. However, both projects were rated moderately satisfactory or higher as compared with the Africa region (68.5 percent by value and slightly less by number of projects), and 75.1 percent WB-wide (83.3 percent by value).

42. Both IFC and MIGA were very active in South Africa during the CPS period. IFC's outstanding portfolio in South Africa rose from US\$603 million in FY13 to US\$1.01 billion at the end of FY18.¹³ During this period, IFC invested in 19 new projects across a range of sectors for US\$1.03 billion, compared to investments in 30 projects for US\$978 million in FY09-13. The largest sectors of IFC investment in FY14-18 were finance & insurance (56%); industrial & consumer products (17%); public administration (5%); and food & beverages (5%). IFC's investment volume in FY14-18 comprised 78% loans and 22% equity investments. New investments during the period included two loans for a total of US\$400 million to First Rand Bank, the second largest bank in South Africa, to promote on-lending to SMEs and women-owned enterprises; a US\$150 million loan to BMW (South Africa) to upgrade an existing plant producing BMW cars for global markets; and a US\$92 million equity investment in a South African commercial bank. IFC also established a US\$207 million guarantee facility under the Global Trade Finance Program (GTFP) for a local commercial bank.

¹³ Including long-term equity and loan investments as well as short-term finance programs, such as the Global Trade Finance Program.



43. A significant depreciation of the rand¹⁴ adversely affected the outcomes of some investment projects as well as IFC's returns. During the period FY14-18, IEG validated seven XPSRs for projects in South Africa. Four of these (57%) had successful development outcomes, compared to one out of four among projects evaluated in FY09-13. The three projects with unsuccessful development outcomes had been unable to meet their financial return targets at the time of evaluation. An agro-processing project underperformed financially due to a combination of droughts, local currency depreciation, import competition, and less than expected government support for the industry. A tire-manufacturing project was unsuccessful due to losses generated partly due to high costs of imported raw material and production as a result of the rand's depreciation. The company also decided to close down aspects of its operations. A commercial banking project fell short of some lending performance targets with respect to SMEs and energy efficiency lending.

44. Successful IFC projects contributed to the achievement of objectives under several of the CPS's areas of focus - financial inclusion, health, energy and promoting private investments, and helped expand SME lending and establish manufacturing enterprises in South Africa. Among the successful projects, key achievements included expanding financial services for SMEs; expansion of private healthcare services; and expanded agro-processing capacity and exports. The establishment of a greenfield packaging materials manufacturing plant helped replace imported goods, generated employment, and contributed to government revenues.

45. MIGA issued five new guarantees for US\$1.66 billion during the CPS period. As a result, MIGA's outstanding guarantee exposure in South Africa rose over the period from US\$28 million in FY13 to US\$1.58 billion at the end of FY18. This large increase was driven primarily by demand for coverage against the risk of non-honoring sovereign financial obligations of state-owned institutions. Coverage against the risk of non-honoring of sovereign financial obligations on loans from international lenders to three state-owned enterprises (SOEs) (Development Bank of Southern Africa, Eskom, and Land and Agricultural Development Bank) accounted for 97% of MIGA's new guarantee issuance over the CPS period.¹⁵ The sectors in which MIGA guarantees were issued comprised agribusiness, development bank lending, and energy (conventional power generation and windfarms). MIGA'S guarantees supported projects that helped increase wind power generation capacity and improve the electricity transmission and distribution network during the CPS period. At the end of FY18, MIGA's net adjusted guarantee exposure in South Africa was its second largest exposure in the world (after Turkey) and accounted for 4.8% of its total global net exposure.

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

46. During the CPS period, the WB delivered 33 ASA products, which covered a wide range of areas including support to the central government, municipalities and townships, doing business, carbon storage, financial inclusion, and health insurance. Significant advisory services were also provided through trust funds. Another 13 products were started during the period for later completion – for two products completion is planned for as late as FY23. The Bank Group's activities were intended to contribute to a broader effort to address the key overall challenges for South Africa during the CPS period – the lack of economic growth, an increasing unemployment rate and rising inequality. The program was reasonably well conceived and delivered. However, the CLR notes that the program faced some challenges due to slow structural reform, policy uncertainty, governance-related issues, and slow buy-in by some stakeholders.

¹⁴ The rand/US\$ exchange rate (end of period) was 10.5 in 2013 and 11.6 in 2014, but dropped to 15.6 in 2015. Between 2016 and 2019 it fluctuated between 12.3 and 14.4.

¹⁵ The guarantee product against non-honoring of sovereign financial obligations by an SOE was introduced by MIGA in 2013 and protects a lender against losses resulting from the failure of an SOE to make a payment for any reason under an unconditional financial payment obligation.



47. Two special aspects of the knowledge program were the Knowledge Hub and growing use of Reimbursable Technical Assistance (RAS). The Knowledge Hub was introduced in the CPS and referred to in the PLR and CLR, but without much analysis of actual activities or its effectiveness. It is located in the National Treasury and receives operational assistance from the WB's country office. It provides evidence-based implementation support for upgrading service delivery so in practice operates much like a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in charge of supporting the preparation and dissemination of various individual ASA products, including RAS, as well as practical application of their recommendations. The PLR noted that the hub had not developed significantly beyond the 2013 MoU, and that the government was still searching for the most effective institutional set-up to access and leverage knowledge services. This might explain why the WB's knowledge interventions appeared unfocused. The CLR describes the hub as a work in progress that has facilitated the delivery of key ASA products, including the TB management program in mining, but that it needed continued strengthening to promote access to just-in-time policy advice and knowledge sharing. The CLR also describes the growing RAS program, which at the end of the period had a commitment value of US\$5 million. The CLR refers to an evaluation of the RAS program, which identified the need for frequent communications and use of a local team leader and local experts. The CLR also notes that the RAS portfolio could benefit from a more systemic and effective strategy to measure results through better tracking of measurable targets. The CLR does not discuss systematically the effectiveness of the WB's knowledge services, and does not highlight examples of services influencing high-profile government decisions or contributing to the country's progress towards the program objectives nor does it discuss WB collaboration with local knowledge providers in the process of delivering its ASA products.

48. IFC's advisory services (AS) during the CPS period sought to contribute to several of the CPS areas of focus, including energy efficiency and promoting private investments, helping increase resource efficiency among firms and helping improve the business environment. IFC approved seven AS projects and had three ongoing AS projects during the period. Four AS projects sought to promote uptake of energy efficiency and green technologies among manufacturing firms, residential buildings, and the construction sector through direct advisory services as well as support for commercial bank lending for renewable energy and energy efficiency practices. Among the new AS projects, the FY18 South Africa Private Sector Competitiveness Project aims to help address investment climate and structural challenges for PSD, while the FY18 Promoting Prosperity through Investment Climate and Investment Policy Reform project aims to promote employment and growth by supporting reforms in business regulation, investment promotion, and competition policy.

49. Completed projects suggest some reluctance among SMEs to receive advisory services and invest in energy efficiency solutions. Two IFC AS projects have been evaluated by IEG. The FY11 Climate Change Investment Program did not meet its energy efficient financing objectives. There was limited demand for energy efficient financing from SMEs and the eligibility criteria for financing was subsequently expanded to include large firms. The Energy and Resource Efficiency Solutions project helped five firms implement energy efficient solutions but fell short of its targets. In addition, the PCR of the FY12 Cleaner Production Advisory Services Program found that the project had some success but fell substantially short of its targets in facilitating investment growth in energy/water efficiency among firms.

Results Framework

50. The Shared Approach (SA) agreed between WBG management and IEG sets out the methodology that is to be used by both teams in their self-assessments (CLR) and IEG in its validations (CLRR). The SA establishes that:

- The country program results matrix will summarize the results framework and clearly articulate the objectives that the WBG seeks to help the country achieve during the CPF period.



- The Development Outcome rating for the country programs will consider only the achievement of the program objectives, not WBG activities or outputs.
- In determining the achievement of each program objective, the WBG self-evaluation and the IEG validation examine the results chain running from the WBG interventions through the CPF objective.
- In addition to assessing the extent to which the targets for objective indicators have been met, the WBG self-evaluation and IEG validation consider how well the indicators measure the achievement of the relevant objective.
- In cases where there is no link or a weak link between the indicators in the results matrix and the stated program objective, or where the indicators are not observable, the WBG team or IEG use alternative indicators to provide evidence that the objective has been achieved.
- If there is insufficient evidence that an objective has been achieved or not, the objective is reported as Not Verified.

51. The South Africa FY14-18 program was mainly composed of knowledge products and substantial amount of IFC investment and MIGA guarantees. The knowledge-based nature of the program presented challenges for the results framework (as revised in the PLR and as self-assessed in the CLR). IFC and MIGA activities were not well-integrated into the results framework. It would have been possible to structure a more standard results framework for the Bank's program even though it was based largely on advisory services dependent on government demand, and effort should have been made to better incorporate IFC/MIGA activities based on private sector demand. These important shortcomings were not addressed at the PLR stage, even though significant modifications were otherwise made at that time, and the PLR noted the lack of quantifiable indicators. Weaknesses in the results framework include

- Objectives were unfocussed, excessively ambitious and/or formulated vaguely (e.g. "strengthen capacity"); with few exceptions there were no stated baselines or explicit targets.
- The results framework provided indicators for only three of 13 objectives (whereas there were a total of 73 milestones and outputs for the 13 objectives). For these three objectives (Objective 3, 7 and 8) there were a total of nine indicators, a majority of which were inadequate: Under Objective 3 (three indicators) none related to possible outcomes; under Objective 7 (four indicators) all related to outcomes and three had targets; and under Objective 8 (two indicators) both related to outcomes but none had quantified targets.
- For most objectives, the CLR treats milestones and outputs as indicators, but only a few of these relate to outcomes.
- Beyond reporting on outputs, the CLR largely provides qualitative assessments of progress to the objectives (e.g. strengthen vision and leadership attributes of cities management). In many cases, IEG found it difficult to validate these assessments. Also, despite significant efforts, IEG was only able to find realistic alternative indicators with accessible data in a minority of cases.
- The results framework did not adequately incorporate the potential contributions of IFC/MIGA in the areas of engagement. For example, the stated objective under the Private Investment Program was to "Inform policy actions for inclusive output growth and employment generation..." which essentially excluded contributions from IFC/MIGA 's direct support for private investment projects.

Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

52. The CPS noted that the government's success in mobilizing its own revenues dampened the demand for external financing. Moving forward, the WB intended to partner with selected donors and to pool resources to support the government's agenda. The PLR noted that closer collaboration with other financing entities would be sought, but this topic is not addressed in the CLR. The availability of grant funding from donors made it possible for the WB to expand the coverage of its knowledge work



and to extend the coverage of some of these engagements, including for renewables, financial sector, and fiscal management.

Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

53. Two projects were closed and validated by IEG during the CPS period. Both operations triggered environmental and social safeguards – respectively in the energy/mining and environmental/natural resources sectors. The CLR reports general compliance with the environmental and social safeguard requirements during the period. The ICRRs corroborate this satisfactory compliance, while noting the lack of information on subprojects, and stressing the need for more explicit information on risk mitigation activities. The Inspection Panel reports no investigations in South Africa during the CPS period. During FY14-18, INT opened and closed two preliminary investigations in the Energy & Extractives Global Practice (GP). Over the same period, INT did not open any investigations, and closed one unsubstantiated investigation in Energy & Extractives GP.

54. According to the PLR and the CLR, safeguards implementation during the CPS period was in accordance with the 2012 Board decision under the WB Operations Policy 4.00 (OP 4.00) on Piloting the Use of Borrower Systems. This decision followed the Inspection Panel's investigation of the Eskom Investment Support Project (approved FY10) that was being implemented under the OP 4.00 policy. The Panel noted the management's view that the South African system was equivalent and acceptable to the WB, supporting the application of the "Use of Country Systems" policy of the WB, and stated that this view was well founded. The Panel concluded that the South African environmental and social safeguard systems were broadly equivalent to the objectives and operational principles of the WB Borrower/Country Systems policy - with just minor differences.

Ownership and Flexibility

55. The WB has continued its efforts to build trust with the government. The demand for IBRD lending is low as is its appetite for support on key policy reforms. In this regard, the PLR noted that the government at the time was still searching for the most effective institutional set-up to access and leverage knowledge services, and the CLR notes that the program faced some challenges due to slow structural reform, policy uncertainty, governance-related issues, and slow buy-in by some stakeholders. The CLR also points to signs of growing government interest in WBG products and services, but concludes that overcoming the authorities' "negative perceptions" of the WB will require a different type of engagement, with sustained and differentiated communication and involvement with various constituencies. According to this discussion, WBG products and services are still not well known (despite the WBG having been working with the country since 1991).

WBG Internal Cooperation

56. The CLR states that the CPS incorporated lessons from the FY09-FY12 CPS on the need for "improved collaboration among the IBRD, IFC and MIGA to maximize synergies across the different WBG institutions". All three WBG institutions were active in South Africa during the CPS period, and contributions from both IFC and MIGA were reflected in the results framework. In particular, all three were active in the energy sector, with both the WB and MIGA engaged with Eskom. However, the CLR does not report on the extent to which they coordinated their activities or where synergies were realized, or whether any conclusions or lessons could be drawn from this experience.

Risk Identification and Mitigation

57. The CPS identified three risks: (i) Global economic risks combined with domestic policy weaknesses, for which no mitigating measures were proposed; (ii) Implementation risks of the NDP as well as coordination challenges between the client and WBG and within the WBG itself, for which



more coherent and integrated programming and stronger institutional mechanisms (not explained further) were considered as mitigation; and (iii) Safeguard risks associated with implementation of the large Eskom project. For this third risk, it was proposed to request an extension of the project closing date. These points were largely reiterated in the PLR, which assessed the overall implementation risk as moderate, with all the eight risk categories rated moderate or low. A question is whether these assessments underestimated the risk to program outcomes and objectives from various interests in policy reform, which may have kept demand for WB borrowing depressed and the take-up on its recommendations weak.

Overall Assessment and Rating

58. IEG rates the WBG performance as **Good**. The focus of the WBG-supported program components was well aligned with the country's NDP. While the program sought to contribute to addressing important development issues facing South Africa during the CPS period, actual contribution was unclear. Within the overall WBG-supported program, both IFC and MIGA performed well and realized large programs in South Africa. IFC investments helped expand SME lending, increase renewable power generation capacity, and establish new manufacturing enterprises. MIGA's guarantee coverage supported projects that helped increase wind power generation capacity and improve the electricity transmission and distribution network. The Bank-supported program was implemented largely as planned, although with some implementation delays.

Design

59. Given the lack of government demand for borrowing from IBRD and weak appetite for direct support on policy reforms, the WBG's program was appropriate. However, given its scope and range of instruments used, the Bank's program could not be expected to have a major impact on South Africa's key development challenges. The CPS recognized that IFC and MIGA would be an important part of the WBG's support, and indeed both institutions saw significant demand for their services from private investors and were able to realize large programs. It was noteworthy that the proposed focus on basic education was not reflected either in the list of suggested interventions nor in the results framework, the overall design of which was inadequate, with vague, unfocussed or overly ambitious objectives and an absence of indicators/targets.

Implementation

60. The Bank's program was implemented as planned, although with some delays. During the CPS period, the WB delivered one new lending operation and 33 ASA products, covering a broad range of areas, while both IFC and MIGA saw strong demand and realized large programs in the country. The CLR reports general compliance with the environmental and social safeguards requirements during the period. ICRRs corroborate this satisfactory compliance, while noting the lack of information on subprojects, and stressing the need for more explicit information on risk mitigation activities.

7. Assessment of CLR Completion Report

61. The CLR is well organized and clear. It covers most of the important issues in reasonable detail, but could have discussed more comprehensively (a) the experience with WBG internal cooperation and synergies given that all three entities were heavily engaged in South Africa, at times in the same sectors, and South Africa represents MIGA's second-largest portfolio, (b) experience with the Knowledge Hub, (c) evolving experience with the RAS instrument, and (d) the experience with the ESKOM project, in view of the long duration of that operation. Also, given the weak results framework there was a need for a stronger and more systematic discussion of progress towards outcomes related to the program objectives, and a discussion of the effectiveness of ASA.



8. Findings and Lessons

62. The South Africa FY14-FY18 CPS was constrained in its scope by weak demand from the government in borrowing from IBRD and for direct Bank support for reforms. It was therefore appropriate for the WBG to structure its program around knowledge products together with substantive IFC and MIGA programs. The growing use of the RAS instrument indicates a demand for knowledge services. The WB program sought to cover important issues for the country, but did not have a discernable impact on the country's economic challenges during the CPS period. Demand for IFC and MIGA's services proved strong. In particular, MIGA was able to deploy its risk mitigation instrument to support international commercial lending to state-owned enterprises. The results framework was inadequate for monitoring and evaluation purposes – with vague, unfocused or overly ambitious objectives, few results indicators and a general absence of baselines and targets.

63. The CLR articulated several general lessons with which IEG agrees, albeit with some amendments:

- The Knowledge Hub, while still a work in progress, facilitated the delivery of key products.
- The growing RAS program can provide a useful modality for future engagement.
- Developing effective country dialogue and strong engagement is a long-term process.

64. In addition, IEG adds the following lessons:

- Appropriate results frameworks are vital for program implementation and evaluation. Such frameworks must have a line-of-sight to country outcomes, beyond presenting processing milestones and outputs. The framework for this CPS was not aligned with the Shared WBG and IEG Approach to Assessing Country Partnership Frameworks, which states that completion of WBG activities or outputs are not sufficient to assess Development Outcomes.
- Where a country engagement relies primarily on knowledge products (ASA and RAS), as in this case, the WBG needs to give more thought to the development outcomes it can realistically achieve over the period of the program.
- PLRs represent an opportunity to upgrade country programs in light of evolving conditions and implementation experience. In this case, the PLR did not update the program to better address South Africa's prolonged economic stagnation, and did not succeed in improving the quality of the results framework.

Annex Table 1: Summary of Achievements of CPS Objectives – South Africa

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending for South Africa, FY14-FY18 (US\$, millions)

Annex Table 3: Advisory Services & Analytics for South Africa, FY14-18

Annex Table 4: Trust Funds Active for South Africa FY14-18 (US\$, millions)

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for South Africa and Comparators, FY14-18

Annex Table 6: Portfolio Status for South Africa and Comparators, FY14-19

Annex Table 7: Economic and Social Indicators for South Africa, FY14-18

Annex Table 8: List of IFC Investments in South Africa (US\$, millions)

Annex Table 9: List of IFC Advisory Services in South Africa (US\$, millions)

Annex Table 10: List of MIGA Projects Active in South Africa, FY14-18 (US\$, millions)

Annex Table 1: Summary of Achievements of CPS Objectives – South Africa

	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area I: Reducing Inequality	Actual Results	IEG Comments
<p>Major Outcome Measures</p>	<p>1. CPS Objective: Strengthen the capacity of select municipalities to promote inclusive growth and better manage and develop land, housing, transport, and other infrastructure.</p>	<p>P160469 provided support on improving the business environment as evidenced by the Sub-National Doing Business report 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 of 9 cities improved dealing with construction permits • 5 of 9 cities improved getting electricity • 1 of 9 city improved registering property and enforcing contracts • 1 of 9 cities did not show improvement in any of the 4 areas. <p>P144125 delivered several policy papers that influenced policies and the grant making modus operandi. Special emphasis was given to the evolution of the Public Transport Network Grant (PTNG) with the purpose of optimizing its outcomes and delivery, through better incentives and requirements, and in support of a shift from discretionary funding to a predominantly formula approach for distributing the grant, complemented with a requirement for fiscally sustainable mobility plans proposed by cities (Activity Completion Summary report).</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the ASA the South Africa Knowledge hub – Urban Technical Assistance Program MDTF (P160469, FY21), RAS for Cities Support Program (P144125, FY18), Phase 1 – City resilience Program JIT Support for South Africa (P166055, FY18), Subnational Doing Business in South Africa (P148743, FY15), Municipal Real Estate TA (P159036, FY16).</p>
	<p>Milestone 1: IFC makes four commitments for affordable housing (1,209 units) – three of which are for green developments (729 units).</p>	<p>The CLR reports that more than 6,000 housing units were constructed as result of the IFC investment IHS-SA. IEG could not verify this information.</p> <p>The IFC DOTS database does not monitor this indicator. The IFC DOTS database does not monitor this indicator. Under the IFC HIS-SA, funding commitments for 7,580 housing units had been made at end FY18. Of these, 3,124 units (or 42%) were green-certified.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the IFC investment IHS-SA (31851)</p> <p>This milestone is not related to the objective.</p>

	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area I: Reducing Inequality	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	2. CPS Objective: Strengthen government capability to formulate and implement strategies, policies, and programs that improve Townships and Informal Settlements (T&IS).		
			The objective was supported by the ASA RAS for Cities Support Program (P144125, FY18), and Economics of Townships Report (P128715, FY15).
	3. CPS Objective: Increase government capacity to address TB in the mining sector, and better manage and finance the national and local health systems, and as indicated by:		
		P129090 supported activities resulted in over a 50% revenue collection increased and the IT system stability increased from 20% to 80%. HR staff in the 3 central hospitals were sensitized on the HR policies, which resulted in improved leave management, better staffing and workload management and a reduction in staff absenteeism (Activity Completion Summary report).	This objective was supported by the ASA South Africa National Health Insurance (P129090, FY14).
	Indicator 1: Knowledge Hub supports a pillar and partnership on TB in the mining sector		This indicator is an output. The indicator has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.
	Indicator 2: Delivery system developed for fighting TB in the mining sector		This indicator is an output. The indicator has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.
	Indicator 3: TA and analytical products delivered addressing structural challenges in the health sector		This indicator is an output. The indicator has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.
	Milestone 1: Common treatment protocol for TB in mining developed and adopted in the sub-region	The Activity Completion Summary of P145542 reports that 6 countries signed the framework for the harmonized management of TB in the mining sector (December 2017). Achieved	The objective was supported by the ASA South Africa Knowledge Hub (P145542, FY18), South Africa National Health Insurance (P129090, FY14), and Economics and HIV/AIDS (P121556, FY14). TB incidence have been declining (Masoyise Health Programme Annual Report 2019:

	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area I: Reducing Inequality	Actual Results	IEG Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry: 957 per 100000 in 2014 to 545 per 100000 in 2017 • Mineral Council Members: 1068 per 100000 in 2015 to 435 per 100000 in 2018. <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	<p>Milestone 2: Tracking and tracing system for ex-mining and current mining workers and families developed and piloted in the sub-region (database to also provide gender-disaggregated data).</p>	<p>The Activity Completion Summary of P145542 reports that the systematic methodology for the tracking and tracing of ex-mineworkers has been updated and the database was established with the records of about 40,000 ex-miners at the Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Diseases (CCOD). The pilot resulted in the CCOD distributing about US\$10.8 million in compensation benefits to mineworkers and ex-mineworkers. IEG could not verify the gender-disaggregation of the database.</p> <p>Mostly Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the ASA South Africa Knowledge Hub (P145542, FY18).</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	<p>Milestone 3: Regional M&E Framework for TB in the Mining Sector adopted in all 10 countries.</p>	<p>The Activity Completion Summary of P145542 reports that 6 countries signed the framework for the harmonized management of TB in the mining sector as of June 2017. However, the signed framework stipulates that each country should develop appropriate M&E indicators and tools to assess progress which does not appear to be a regional framework for M&E.</p> <p>Partially Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the ASA South Africa Knowledge Hub (P145542, FY18).</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
<p>4. CPS Objective: Assist the Government improving financial inclusion.</p>			
	<p>Milestone 1: Financing provided to farmers through the Land Bank</p>	<p>The July 2018 ISR: S of P150008 reports that there were no wholesale or direct value chain loans disbursed under the project as the project was still in early the early stage of implementation.</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Land Bank Financial Intermediation Project (P150008, FY18) and the ASA Financial Sector Development and Reform Project (P146394, FY19) and Regulatory Reform on resolution and Financial Inclusion (P144812, FY15).</p>

	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area I: Reducing Inequality	Actual Results	IEG Comments
			<p>The WB's Global Findex reports that in 2017 69% of the respondents (aged 15+) has a bank account compared to 70% in 2014; 63% of the poorest 40% (aged 15+) in 2017 has a bank account compared to 56% in 2014; and 74% of the richest 60% (aged 15+) in 2017 has a bank account compared to 80% in 2014.</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	<p>Milestone 1: IFC provides approximately US\$200m in direct financing to financial institutions focused on SMEs, and a projected \$140m to the manufacturing sector.</p>	<p>During the CPS period, IFC commitments for active investments in financial institutions totaled US\$507 million.</p> <p>The IFC Reach Database, as of CY16, IFC investee banks had 17,906 MSME loans outstanding for US\$ 456 million.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the following IFC investments: Sasfin Bank, Mercantile Bank Limited (29093, 40330), First Rand Bank, MW Working Capital Solutions (34642).</p>
	<p>5. CPS Objective: Increase the capacity of the government to develop the rural economy</p>		
	<p>Milestone 1: Community-Driven Development Project piloted in at least two communities in Mhlonto and Dysselsdorp</p>	<p>The Activity Completion Summary of P128321 reports that Local and Community Driven Development (LCDD) was fully piloted in Mhlonto (Eastern Cape) and Dysselsdorp (Western Cape).</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the ASA ZA-FBTA on Rural Development and Land Reform 2 (P128321, FY18).</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area II: Promoting Investments	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>6. CPS Objective: Support government efforts to enable carbon reduction and mitigation in the energy sector.</p>		
<p>Major Outcome Measures</p>	<p>Milestone 1: Implementation plan for the CCS Roadmap developed</p>	<p>The CLR reports that a Project Execution Plan and a Risk Assessment & Management Plan were developed and guided implementation and helped managing risk (P154993 Final Report).</p> <p>P149521 does not monitor this indicator and did not develop the implementation plan for the CCS Roadmap as per the indicator. The project was involved in the</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Technical Assistance Project for the Development Carbon Capture and Storage in the Republic of South Africa (P149521, FY17) and Advisory Services for Preparation of Pilot Storage Project (P154993, FY18).</p>

	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area II: Promoting Investments	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		implementation of stages 3-6 of the Pilot Carbon Storage Project (PCSP) and stage 2 of the Carbon Capture Pilot Project (CCPP) (P149521 PAD pp. 8-10). The PCSP and CCPP are part of the 3 rd phase of implementation of the CCS Roadmap. Not Achieved	The WB WDI reports that CO2 emissions (metric ton per capita) in the country decreased from 8.9 in 2014 to 8.5 in 2016. The milestone has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.
	Milestone 2: Implementation and exploration plans for pilot carbon storage project.	A Project Execution Plan, a Risk Assessment & Management Plan, and a Project Permitting Plan was developed by June 2018 (P154993 Final Report). Achieved	The objective was supported by the ASA Programmatic Technical Assistance for Capacity Building for Carbon Capture and Storage in the Republic of South Africa and its subtasks (P151193, FY22) . The milestone has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.
	Milestone 3: Front end engineering design for pilot capture plant at Kusile power station.	The January 2019 ISR: S of P149521 reports that the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) was not completed by May 2018. Not Achieved	The objective was supported by the Technical Assistance Project for the Development Carbon Capture and Storage in the Republic of South Africa (P149521, FY17). The milestone has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.
	Milestone 4: Convert Majuba coal transportation mode from road to rail.	The December 2015 ISR: MU of P116410 reports that the progress rate towards the completion for the Majuba rail project was 45% as of May 2015, the earliest data available. By February 2018, the completion rate was 80% (November 2018 ISR: MU). Direct CO2 emissions avoided under the project was 271 kilo ton as of February 2017 and remained at 271 kilo ton as of October 2018 (November 2018 ISR: MU). Partially Achieved	The objective was supported by the Eskom Investment Support Project (P116410, FY10), Eskom Renewables Support Project (P122329, FY12). The milestone has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.
7. CPS Objective: Increase South Africa's capacity to generate and distribute power using cleaner technologies and sources, as indicated by:			
	Indicator 1: Increase in conventional generation capacity using supercritical technology by 2200 MW;	The December 2015 ISR: MU of P116410 reports that the generation capacity of the Medupi plant was still 0 MW as of May 2015. By February 2018, generation capacity installed and	The objective was supported by the ESKOM Investment Support Project (P116410, FY10), Eskom Renewables Support Project (P122329, FY12), and the IFC AS

	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area II: Promoting Investments	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		commissioned at the Medupi plant was 2,400 MW (November 2018 ISR: MU). Achieved	AREAS South Africa (#595447). The indicator has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.
	Indicator 2: Increase in renewable generation capacity by 230 MW;	<p>The CLR reports that generation capacity was 385 MW from the Sere Wind Farm. IEG could not verify this information.</p> <p>IFC invested in the following RE power plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abengoa Kaxu: 100MW capacity (solar) completed in 2015 • Abengoa Khi – 50MW capacity (solar) completed in 2016 • Abengoa Xlna – 100MW (solar) completed in 2018 • Amakhala Emoyeni – 134MW (wind) completed in 2016 <p>The October 2013 ISR: U of P116410 reports that the renewable generation capacity was 0MW as of June 2013. By February 2018, generation capacity installed and commissioned from renewable energy (Sere Wind Farm) was 100 MW.</p> <p>The MIGA guarantee 13512 supported wind farms reported the following new generation capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouport Wind Farm 80MW (operational in 2016) • Loeriesfontein Wind Farm 140MW (operational in 2017) • Khobab Wind Farm 140MW (operational in 2017) <p>The total RE generation capacity increased by 845MW during the CPS period.</p> Achieved	<p>The objective was supported by the ESKOM Investment Support Project (P116410, FY10), Eskom Renewables Support Project (P122329, FY12), the MIGA guarantee South Africa Mainstream Renewable Power (13512), and IFC investments (712144, 735127, 769793, and 757545)</p> <p>The Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Program (REIPPPP) show that 1.7 GW of RE capacity had started operations as of March 2015 (p. 18, Q4 2014/15 Quarterly report). By Q4 of FY18, RE capacity increased to 3.8 GW (p. 16, Q4 2014/15 Quarterly report).</p> <p>The WB WDI reports that renewable electricity output as % of total electricity output increased from 0.6% in 2013 to 2.3% in 2015.</p> <p>The indicator has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	Indicator 3: Investments in domestic distribution grid;	MIGA issued a guarantee of US\$783.2 million to support transmission and information technology-related projects South Africa's electricity infrastructure. Through FY18, the financing had supported construction of 182km of new	The objective was supported by the MIGA guarantee for Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (12595).

	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area II: Promoting Investments	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		transmission lines and installation of new transformers with a total capacity of 4,915 MVA. Achieved	The indicator has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years.
	Indicator 4: Increase in off-grid connections by 20,000.	The CLR reports that a non-grid diversification strategy was developed but the models were not developed due to unavailability of data. IEG could not verify this information. The supporting projects P116410 and P122329 did not monitor this indicator. The IFC AS 595447 resulted in 20,000 new off-grid connections as of June 2014 (Completion Report). Achieved	The objective was supported by the ESKOM Investment Support Project (P116410, FY10), Eskom Renewables Support Project (P122329, FY12), and the IFC AS AREAS South Africa (595447). The indicator has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.
	8. CPS Objective: Support select South African businesses and residences to become energy efficient, as indicated by:		
	Indicator 1: Energy savings and reduced GHGs from efficiency improvements;	The AS Completion report for 581287 states that as of March 2017, 29,861 MWh/year of energy use are expected to be avoided and 14,573 metric tons/year of GHG emissions was expected to be avoided. The PCR EvNote of 600836 reports that the two firms from South Africa that received advisory services did not implement the team's recommendations. The Completion report for 574847 states that as of December 2015, 31,134 metric tons per year of GHG emissions are expected to be reduced while 9,022 MWh/year of energy use was expected to be avoided. Achieved	The objective was supported by the following IFC AS: Cleaner Production Advisory Services Program (581287), AREAS South Africa (595447), Energy and Resource Efficiency Solutions in Sub-Saharan Africa (600836), and Climate Change Investment Program (CIPA) (574847). The indicator has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.
	Indicator 2: Increase in buildings certified under the EDGE Green Buildings Certification System.	The FY18Q4 Supervision Report of 600659 states that 1,256 housing units were EDGE-certified as of June 2018. In addition, under the International Housing Solutions investment, 3,124 green-certified housing units were financed by June 2018, reflecting a 'green units ratio' of 42% of total units (against a target of 20%).	The objective was supported by the IFC AS EDGE Certification South Africa (600659). The indicator has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years.

	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area II: Promoting Investments	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		Achieved	
	9. CPS Objective: Capture and provide sector knowledge to enhance the functioning of one ecosystem (St. Lucia Wetland Park) by increasing employment opportunities and entrepreneurial capacity for local youth in conservation and tourism sectors in the Lake St Lucia area.		
	Milestone 1: Increase in share of targeted conservation compatible SMMEs achieving commercial viability over the project period.	<p>The IEG ICRR: MS of P086528 reports that 77% of 106 SMMEs that received grants or 59% of 185 SMMEs that participated in the training were commercially viable as of February 2017.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mostly Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Development, Empowerment and Conservation in the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park and Surrounding Region (P086528, FY10).</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	Milestone 2: Increase in youth passing courses each year at the tertiary level in project-supported topics.	<p>The IEG ICRR: MS of P086528 reports that 50 or 40 of the 77 youth that participated graduated as of 2016.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Development, Empowerment and Conservation in the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park and Surrounding Region (P086528, FY10).</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	10. CPS Objective: Global knowledge and technical solutions captured and transferred for establishing policy and regulatory frameworks for renewable energy in South Africa, and for assisting potential RE power generator developers.		
	Milestone 1: 200 Commercial Solar Water Heating (CSWHs) systems installed by 2014.	<p>The IEG ICRR: MS of P073322 reports that 312,000 residential solar water heating systems were installed as of September 2013. The latest available data before P073322 was in September 2011 (156,000 CSWHs installed) (ICR).</p> <p>The Department of Energy reports that between 2013/14 and 2015/16, more than 83,000 SWH units were installed (Annual Report 2016-2017, p. 43)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Renewable Energy Market Transformation Project (P073322, FY07).</p> <p>The P073322 ICRR explains that the original project focus was on the commercial segment of solar water heating. However, since solar water heating transactions were not linked to transmitting power over the main grid, the design had to be amended to remain relevant to changes in policy environment, and the <u>definition of the commercial solar water heating component was expanded to</u></p>

	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area II: Promoting Investments	Actual Results	IEG Comments
			<u>include all solar water heaters.</u>
	11. CPS Objective: Inform Government policy actions for inclusive growth and employment generation targeting creation of opportunities for low-skilled workers, increasing private sector investment, and outbound/inbound guarantee support for South Africa companies.		
	Milestone 1: The Implementation of the Government's Regional Industrial Development Plan is informed by WBG assistance	<p>The CLR reports that the XL Africa Program rolled out in 2017 as part of the Digital Entrepreneurship Program -the first pan-African acceleration and cross-border market access program for regional entrepreneurs. However, the CPS refers to the regional industrial strategy as having a trade facilitation focus (p. 34).</p> <p>IEG could not verify the implementation of the Government's Regional Industrial Development Plan.</p> <p>Not Verified</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the ASAs South Africa Economic Updates (P131437, FY17) and the Southern Africa Competition Entrepreneurship and Innovation (P160860, FY18).</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	Milestone 2: IFC and MIGA portfolios expanded, especially in agribusiness, financial sector, renewable energy, EE, and support for SMEs, fostering innovation.	<p>The CLR reports that IFC investments mobilized US\$598.9 million. IEG could not verify this information.</p> <p>During the CPS period, IFC invested over \$1 billion and MIGA issued US\$1.6 million in new guarantees. All of MIGA's new guarantees were in the sectors emphasized in the indicator (power, the financial sector, and agribusiness) and 65% of IFC's new commitments were in the sectors emphasized. In addition, between FY14-18, MIGA issued US\$359 million in gross guarantee exposure for projects in which a South African company was among the guarantee holders ("outbound guarantees").</p> <p>Achieved.</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the IFC investments and MIGA guarantees (See Annex X for full list of investments and guarantees).</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area III: Strengthening Institutions	Actual Results	IEG Comments
Major Outcome Measures	12. CPS Objective: Improve asset, debt and risk management by providing practitioner advice on: debt management strategy and secondary debt market architecture to the National Treasury; assessment of contingent liabilities from sovereign guarantees; and strengthening the asset management frameworks of SARB, PIC and GEPF.		
	Milestone 1: Increase in number of staff from key institutions trained	P129817 provided technical assistance to the Asset and Liability Management team of the National Treasury to increase the	The objective was supported by the ASA World Bank Treasury 's Government

	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area III: Strengthening Institutions	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	in asset, debt, and risk management topics	<p>efficiency on public debt management (2014 Aide Memoire, 2019 Progress Report).</p> <p>IEG could not verify the exact number of staff from the National Treasury trained.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>Debt and Risk Management (GDRM) (P129817, FY22), and Financial Sector Development and Reform Project (P146394, FY19).</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	Milestone 2: Improved quantification and management of contingent liabilities from sovereign guarantees.	<p>P129817 provided TA in formulating a comprehensive strategy for evaluating the contingent liabilities from credit guarantees for SOEs (2017 GDRM).</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the ASA World Bank Treasury 's Government Debt and Risk Management (GDRM) (P129817, FY22)</p> <p>The National Treasury used improved quantification methodologies on contingent liabilities through the publication of the Fiscal Risk Statements from 2016 onwards.</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	Milestone 3: Implementing domestic borrowing programs	<p>The CLR reports that domestic borrowing programs were adopted and being implemented. IEG could not verify this information.</p> <p>P129817 supported the development of the Electronic Trading Platform (ETP) for government bonds which was launched on August 2018. However, the ETP is not a borrowing program but a platform to facilitate borrowing. In addition, the ETP was launched after the CPS period.</p> <p>Not Verified</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the ASA World Bank Treasury 's Government Debt and Risk Management (GDRM) (P129817, FY22)</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
13. CPS Objective: Strengthen financial stability by providing practitioner advice.			
	Milestone 1: Introducing a financial institution resolution bill, including cross-border resolution	<p>P146394 supported the drafting of the Insolvency/Resolution Bill (Incl. cross-border issues) that has been released for public consultation in September 2018 (TF Completion report to Development Partners).</p> <p>The Financial Sector Laws Amendment Bill was tabled in 2020 and does not</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the ASA Financial Sector Development and Reform Project (P146394, FY19) and Regulatory Reform on resolution and Financial Inclusion (P144812, FY15).</p>

	CPS FY14-FY18: Focus Area III: Strengthening Institutions	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		<p>include cross-border resolution (Government of South Africa).</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The milestone has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	<p>Milestone 2: Establishing a deposit insurance scheme, compliant with Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems;</p>	<p>The TF072243 Trust Fund Completion Report to Development Partners 2018 and the South African Reserve Bank indicates that a deposit insurance scheme is still under development.</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the ASA Financial Sector Development and Reform Project (P146394, FY19)</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline and has missing baseline/target years.</p>
	<p>Milestone 3: Designing and implementing new infrastructure finance instruments</p>	<p>The CLR reports that the Amended Financial Intelligence Centre Act (FICA) submitted to Parliament, including a tiered AML/CFT framework. In addition, the CLR reports that by-laws and rules of forthcoming Electronic Trading Platform (ETP) are being drafted and being circulated for stakeholder feedback. However, IEG could not verify how the FICA and AML/CFT framework is related to infrastructure finance instruments; and, the ETP by-laws and operational rules were published in July 2017 (TF072243 Trust Fund Completion Report to Development Partners 2018)</p> <p>Activities under this component were either dropped, postponed or delayed from P146394 based on the National Treasury's priorities and were not completed during the CPS period (pp. 14-15, TF072243 Trust Fund Completion report to Development Partners 2018).</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the ASA Financial Sector Development and Reform Project (P146394, FY19)</p> <p>The milestone has no explicit baseline/target and has missing baseline/target years.</p>



Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending for South Africa, FY14-FY18 (US\$, millions)

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved IBRD Amount	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
Project Planned Under CPS/PLR FY11-18							
P150008	ZA-Land Bank Financial Intermediation Pr		2017	2022	93		
Total Planned					93.00		
On-going Projects during the CPS/PLR Period			Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved IBRD Amount		IEG Risk to DO
P116410	ZA:Eskom Investment Support Project		2010	2021	3750		
Total On-going					3,750.00		

Source: CPS and PLR, WB BI as of 7/29/20

Note: H= High, SIG= Significant, M= Moderate, SUB= Substantial, MU= Moderately Unsatisfactory, MS= Moderately Satisfactory, MU= Moderately Unsatisfactory, HU= High Unsatisfactory

Annex Table 3: Advisory Services & Analytics for South Africa, FY14-18

Project ID	Project Name	Fiscal year*	Product Line	Practice	RAS
Delivered ASA during the Review Period					
P131334	PFM support to the SA National Treasury	2014	ESW	GOV	N
P130044	SA ROSC Accounting and Auditing 2012	2014	ESW	GOV	N
P121556	ZA-Economics and HIV/AIDS (FY14)	2014	ESW	HNP	N
P145547	SA - distributional impact of fiscal pol	2015	ESW	MTI	N
P128715	ZA: Economics of South African Townships	2015	ESW	MTI	N
P148743	Doing Business in South Africa	2016	ESW	N/A	Y
P149964	ZA-Case Studies - Institutional Reforms	2016	ESW	GOV	N
P148796	ZA-PETS-QSDS in Gauteng Province	2016	ESW	HNP	N
P131437	South Africa Economic Updates	2017	EW	MTI	N
P144125	RAS for Cities Support Program	2018	EW	URL	Y
P129090	ZA National Health Insurance	2014	TA Non-Lend	HNP	N
P127122	ZA-Support for Financial Sector Policy	2014	TA Non-Lend	FCI	N
P153620	AFCS1 Competitiveness Dialogue	2015	TA Non-Lend	MTI	N
P144812	South Africa 10278 Regulatory Reform	2015	TA Non-Lend	FCI	N
P153963	South Africa Water Sector Analysis	2015	TA Non-Lend	WAT	N
P128026	ZA Economic Diversification and MSME Dev	2015	TA Non-Lend	MTI	N
P124527	ZA: Carbon Capture & Storage Development	2015	TA Non-Lend	EAE	N
P148396	PMR South Africa NLTA	2016	TA Non-Lend	CLC	N
P158404	Provide TA to integrate ICT in Education	2016	TA Non-Lend	EDU	N
P158401	Review of ANA	2016	TA Non-Lend	EDU	N



Project ID	Project Name	Fiscal year*	Product Line	Practice	RAS
P159036	SA - Municipal Real Estate TA	2016	TA Non-Lend	URL	N
P147291	ZA -Monitoring and Evaluation	2016	TA Non-Lend	GOV	N
P162137	South Africa Municipal Infrastructure Financing ASA	2017	AA	URL	N
P128321	ZA-FBTA on Rural Dev and Land Reform (2)	2018	AA	AGF	Y
P148652	AFCS1 Programmatic Poverty Work	2018	AA	POV	N
P154993	Advisory Services for Preparation of Pilot Storage Project	2018	AA	EAE	N
P157138	Training Required for Preparation of Technical Assistance	2018	AA	EAE	N
P161701	South Africa Crisis Simulation Exercise	2018	AA	FCI	Y
P165950	Develop TOD implementation guidelines for the City of Cape Town	2018	AA	URL	N
P166055	Phase 1 - City Resilience Program Just in Time Support for South Africa	2018	AA	URL	N
P252343	TA for Multisectoral Collaboration	2018	AA	HNP	N
On-going ASA during the review period					
P146394	South Africa Financial Sector Development and Reform Project	2019	AA	FCI	N
P155009	Data Collection and Analysis	2019	AA	EAE	N
P159880	South Africa CAPI	2019	AA	Other	Y
P160670	Integrated Urban Transport Planning	2019	AA	TDD	N
P160671	Urban Development	2019	AA	URL	N
P161385	South Africa Programmatic Economic and Social Updates	2019	AA	MTI	N
P162105	South Africa Low Carbon Finance Study	2019	AA	ENV	N
P164329	Support to Health Compensation and Pension Payments	2019	AA	HNP	N
P165360	Leveraging Mining in Southern Africa	2019	AA	MTI	N
P165406	Operationalizing a Multi-sectoral Approach to Early Childhood Nutrition in Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe	2019	AA	SPL	N
P165532	Land Management	2019	AA	URL	N
P165605	Urban Regeneration	2019	AA	URL	N
P165642	Subnational Doing Business in South Africa II	2019	AA	Other	N
P154306	South Africa Skill Certification & Counseling	2020	AA	Other	N
P159169	DIGITAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP SOUTH AFRICA	2020	AA	FCI	N
P160668	Business Environm't & Competitive Cities	2020	AA	FCI	N
P160669	PFM Support to South African Metros	2020	AA	GOV	N
P166459	Implementation Inception Phase of the Support Programme for Intermediate City Municipalities	2020	AA	URL	N
P154307	South Africa Youth Job Search Assistance	2021	AA	Other	N
P160469	South Africa Urban Knowledge Hub - Urban Technical Assistance (TA) Program MDTF	2021	AA	URL	N



Project ID	Project Name	Fiscal year*	Product Line	Practice	RAS
P129817	South Africa - Government Debt and Risk Management	2022	AA	MTI	N
P151193	Programmatic Technical Assistance for Capacity Building for Carbon Capture and Storage in the Republic of South Africa	2023	AA	EAE	N
P163422	South Africa RAS for Infrastructure Investment and Integrated Urban Development	2023	AA	URL	Y

Source: Business Intelligence (BI) as of July 29, 2020; Standard Reports as of 10/21/2020

* ASA Fiscal Year Completion/Delivery

Annex Table 4: Trust Funds Active for South Africa FY14-18 (US\$, millions)

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount (US\$, Million)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
P149521	Technical Assistance Project for the Development Carbon Capture and Storage in the Republic of South Africa	TF A3137	FY17	2022	23.00		
P155885	South Africa Partnership for Market Readiness	TF A2970	FY17	2021	5.00		
P122329	South Africa - Eskom Renewables Support Project	TF 10690	FY12	2022	250.00		
P080600	Durban Landfill Gas-to-Electricity Project	TF 53675	FY04	2021	15.01		
P086528*	Development, Empowerment and Conservation in the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park and Surrounding Region	TF 96152	2010	2017	9.00	MS	S
P073322*	Renewable Energy Market Transformation	TF 91191	2008	2014	6.00	MS	M
	Total				308.1		

Source: Client Connection as of 7/30/2020 and BI Reporting as of 10/7/2020

* GEF Project

** IEG Validates RETF that are 5M and above

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for South Africa and Comparators, FY14-18

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	13.7	2	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
AFR^	28,867.0	462	68.5	67.7	23.6	26.7
World	148,200.0	1,518	83.3	75.1	43.4	39.6

Source: Business Intelligence (BI) as of August 3, 2020; *IEG Calculation

AFR^: AFR, AFE, AFW



Annex Table 6: Portfolio Status for South Africa and Comparators, FY14-18

Fiscal year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Ave FY14-18
South Africa						
# Proj	1	1	1	2	2	1.4
# Proj At Risk	1	1	1	1	1	1.0
% Proj At Risk	100	100	100	50	50	80.0
Net Comm Amt	3,750.0	3,750.0	3,750.0	3,843.0	3,843.0	3,787.2
Comm At Risk	3,750.0	3,750.0	3,750.0	3,750.0	3,750.0	3,750.0
% Commit at Risk	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.6	97.6	99.0
AFR						
# Proj	620	643	659	711	726	671.8
# Proj At Risk	138	136	144	173	159	150.0
% Proj At Risk	22	21	22	24	22	22.3
Net Comm Amt	49,142.6	54,586.3	59,033.9	63,922.0	73,466.6	60,030.3
Comm At Risk	16,548.2	16,000.3	18,949.8	20,995.4	20,486.8	18,596.1
% Commit at Risk	33.7	29.3	32.1	32.8	27.9	31.2
World						
# Proj	2,048	2,022	1,975	2,071	2,059	2,035.0
# Proj At Risk	412	444	422	449	431	431.6
% Proj At Risk	20	22	21	22	21	21.2
Net Comm Amt	192,610.1	201,045.2	220,331.5	224,420.1	241,895.6	216,060.5
Comm At Risk	40,933.5	45,987.7	44,244.9	52,549.1	49,306.5	46,604.3
% Commit at Risk	21.3	22.9	20.1	23.4	20.4	21.6

Source: Business Intelligence (BI) as of July 31, 2020

Note: Only IBRD and IDA Agreement Type are included

Annex Table 7: Economic and Social Indicators for South Africa, FY14-18

Series Name						South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa***	World
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average 2014-2017		
Growth and Inflation								
GDP growth (annual %)	1.8	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	2.7	2.9
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	0.2	-0.3	-1.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	1.8
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	12,190.0	12,240.0	12,240.0	12,320.0	12,520.0	12,302.0	3,616.7	15,768.1
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	6,760.0	6,050.0	5,470.0	5,410.0	5,750.0	5,888.0	1,624.0	10,745.6
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	6.1	4.5	6.6	5.2	4.5	5.4	4.6	2.0
Composition of GDP (%)								
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	14.9	3.6
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	26.5	26.0	26.2	26.3	25.9	26.2	26.2	26.0
Services, value added (% of GDP)	61.0	61.4	60.8	61.0	61.0	61.1	52.3	64.1
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	20.4	20.3	19.4	18.8	18.2	19.4	21.1	23.4
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	19.2	19.8	19.9	20.0	18.8	19.5	19.4	25.1
External Accounts								
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	31.5	30.2	30.6	29.6	29.9	30.3	25.0	29.4
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	33.0	31.5	30.1	28.3	29.6	30.5	27.7	28.7
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-5.1	-4.6	-2.8	-2.5	-3.6	-3.7		
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	41.5	44.6	50.8	53.3	50.6	48.2		
Total debt service (% of GNI)	2.3	3.0	4.8	4.3	6.6	4.2	2.8	
Total reserves in months of imports	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	12.5
Fiscal Accounts ¹								
General government revenue (% of GDP)								
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)								
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	-4.3	-4.8	-4.1	-4.4	-4.1	-4.3	-4.0	
General government gross debt (% of GDP)								
Health								
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	62.0	62.6	63.2	63.5	63.9	63.0	60.4	72.2

Series Name						South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa***	World
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average 2014-2017		
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	85.0	85.0	76.0	76.0	74.0	79.2	74.3	85.7
People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..			43.3
People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..			69.8
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	32.9	31.4	30.7	29.6	28.5	30.6	55.5	30.6
Education								
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	..	25.1	24.3	24.6	..	24.7	30.0	49.1
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	102.7	105.6	103.2	100.9	..	103.1	98.2	103.4
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	107.8	109.4	107.2	104.7	..	107.3	43.4	75.5
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	19.8	..	20.9	22.4	..	21.0	9.2	37.2
Population								
Population, total	54,545,991.0	55,386,367.0	56,203,654.0	57,000,451.0	57,779,622.0	56,183,217	1,023,080,999.6	7,423,694,887.3
Population growth (annual %)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1	2.7	1.2
Urban population (% of total population)	64.3	64.8	65.3	65.9	66.4	65	39.1	54.4
Rural population (% of total population)	35.7	35.2	34.7	34.2	33.6	35	60.9	45.6
Poverty								
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of pop)	18.9	..	..	..	..	19		10.0
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of pop)	55.5	..	..	..	..	56		
Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural pop)	..	..	..	..	..
Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban pop)	..	..	..	..	..
GINI index (World Bank estimate)	63.0	..	..	..	..	63		



Annex Table 8: List of IFC Investments in South Africa (US\$, millions)

Investments Committed in FY14-FY18

Project ID	Cmt FY		Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Orig Cmt-IFC Bal	Net Comt (LN)	Net Comt (EQ)	Total Net Comt (LN+EQ)
39961	2018		Active	Public Administration	50.0	48.3	-	48.3
40091	2018		Active	Agriculture and Forestry	35.0	35.0	-	35.0
40330	2018		Active	Finance & Insurance	54.4	54.4	-	54.4
40511	2018		Active	Finance & Insurance	200.0	200.0	-	200.0
41646	2018		Active	Oil, Gas and Mining	3.4	-	3.4	3.4
36211	2017		Active	Education Services	20.9	-	20.2	20.2
38743	2017		Active	Food & Beverages	22.0	22.0	-	22.0
39024	2017		Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	150.0	150.0	-	150.0
39458	2017		Active	Agriculture and Forestry	2.5	-	2.4	2.4
39943	2017		Active	Finance & Insurance	200.0	200.0	-	200.0
37402	2016		Active	Finance & Insurance	30.0	-	30.0	30.0
37516	2016		Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	19.8	-	19.8	19.8
34642	2016		Closed	Finance & Insurance	7.0	(0.6)	-	(0.6)
38257	2016		Active	Chemicals	30.0	-	30.0	30.0
36729	2015		Closed	Oil, Gas and Mining	50.0	30.0	-	30.0
33327	2015		Active	Food & Beverages	25.0	25.0	-	25.0
34051	2015		Active	Electric Power	43.1	36.6	-	36.6
30460	2014		Closed	Finance & Insurance	91.7	-	91.7	91.7
34366	2014		Closed	Industrial & Consumer Products	27.3	-	27.3	27.3
				Sub-Total	2,797.9	1,184.2	910.7	236.7

Investments Committed pre-FY14 but active during FY14-FY18

Project ID	CMT FY		Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Orig Cmt-IFC Bal	Net Comt (LN)	Net Comt (EQ)	Total Net Comt (LN+EQ)
31083	2013		Active	Electric Power	75.5	71.5	-	71.5
31557	2013		Active	Agriculture and Forestry	34.6	-	34.6	34.6
31851	2013		Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	21.3	-	21.3	21.3
31885	2013		Active	Chemicals	40.0	40.0	-	40.0



Project ID	Cmt FY		Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Orig Cmt-IFC Bal	Net Comt (LN)	Net Comt (EQ)	Total Net Comt (LN+EQ)
32434	2013		Active	Electric Power	1.3	1.3	-	1.3
32435	2013		Active	Electric Power	1.2	1.2	-	1.2
32520	2013		Active	Electric Power	69.5	62.9	-	62.9
33257	2013		Active	Electric Power	70.7	70.7	-	70.7
33727	2013		Active	Electric Power	2.8	2.8	-	2.8
29529	2012		Active	Finance & Insurance	20.9	-	20.9	20.9
26540	2009		Active	Finance & Insurance	20.4	10.4	10.0	20.4
25574	2007		Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	10.0	-	10.0	10.0
26325	2007		Active	Primary Metals	-	-	-	-
24278	2006		Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	25.0	-	18.9	18.9
24363	2006		Active	Public Administration	6.4	6.4	-	6.4
24612	2006		Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	5.2	-	5.2	5.2
				Sub-Total	404.7	267.3	120.9	388.1
				TOTAL	1,588.9	1,178.0	357.6	1,535.6

Source: IFC-MIS Extract as of 3/25/2020



Annex Table 9: List of IFC Advisory Services in South Africa (US\$, millions)

Advisory Services Approved in FY11-18

Project ID	Project Name	Impl Start FY	Impl End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Area	Total Funds Managed by IFC
604960	Skills in South Africa	2020	2021	ACTIVE	MAS	0.60
605021	eThekweni Wastewater PPP Transaction Advisory	2020	2022	ACTIVE	CPC-PPP	1.55
603163	Africa Cities Platform	2019	2023	ACTIVE	INR	4.85
603267	Agri-processing Resource Efficiency	2019	2023	ACTIVE	MAS	2.38
602710	South Africa Private Sector Competitiveness Project	2018	2021	ACTIVE	EFI	3.40
602781	Promoting Prosperity through Investment Climate and Investment Policy Reform	2018	2021	ACTIVE	EFI	3.12
599201	Environmental Performance & Market Development- South Africa	2017	2022	ACTIVE	ESG-ESS	1.25
600659	EDGE Certification South Africa	2016	2021	ACTIVE	EPS	1.25
600836	Energy and Resource Efficiency Solutions in Sub-Saharan Africa	2015	2018	CLOSED	MAS	2.14
600838	South Africa Corporate Governance program	2015	2018	ACTIVE	ESG-CG	0.30
599474	South Africa Sub-national Investment Climate Reform Program	2014	2016	CLOSED	TAC	1.17
Sub-Total						22.00

Advisory Services Approved pre-FY14 but active during FY14-18

Project ID	Project Name	Impl Start FY	Impl End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Area	Total Funds Managed by IFC
581287	Cleaner Production Advisory Services Programme	2012	2015	CLOSED	CAS-Energy	0.97
595447	AREAS South Africa	2012	2014	CLOSED	CAS-Energy	0.89
574847	Climate Change Investment Programme in Africa for South Africa	2011	2017	CLOSED	FIG	2.18
Sub-Total						4.04
TOTAL						26.0

Source: IFC AS Portal Data as of 6/30/2020



Annex Table 10: List of MIGA Projects Active in South Africa, FY14-18 (US\$, millions)

Project ID	Project Title	Project Status	Fiscal Year	Sector	Investor Country	Max Gross Issuance
1 - 442 - 414 - 425	Actis South Africa Wind Power	Active	2020	Power	Mauritius	45.6
14323	KaXu Solar One	Active	2019	Power	United Kingdom	98.6
14421, 14422	Actis South Africa Solar	Active	2019	Power	Mauritius	17.1
14225	Scatec Solar South Africa	Active	2018	Power	Netherlands, Norway, South Africa	34.6
13335	Development Bank of Southern Africa	Active	2017	Banking	United Kingdom	229.1
13509	Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa	Active	2017	Banking	United Kingdom	600.0
12595	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited	Active	2016	Power	Germany, Japan	783.2
12435	EcoPlanet Bamboo South Africa	Not Active	2015	Agribusiness	United States	8.6
	Total					1,816.8

Source: MIGA Website with Project Brief as of 7/28/2020