

**NATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION SUMMIT
RAPPORTEUR FORM**

Rapporteur Name: Hlalanathi Fundzo

Scribe Names: Nonhlanhla Kalebaila & Jennifer Molwantwa

Breakaway session (highlight as appropriate): Breakaway 2: The Water & Sanitation Policy Environment

<p>Breakaway 1: Meeting the Service Delivery Challenge Chair: Mr. Xolile George, CEO, SALGA</p> <p>Venue: Serengeti Room</p>	<p>Breakaway 2: The Water & Sanitation Policy Environment Chair: Mr. Mlungisi Johnson, Chairperson Portfolio Committee on Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Venue: Marco Polo, International Centre</p>	<p>Breakaway 3: Water Research, Technology and Innovation Choices Chair: Mr. Dhesigen Naidoo, CEO, WRC</p> <p>Venue: Auditorium, International Centre</p>	<p>Breakaway 4: The state of SA's water resources Chair: Mr. Phakamani Buthelezi – CEO Breede CMA</p> <p>Venue: Charles de Gaulle, International Centre</p>	<p>Breakaway 5: The role of the private sector Chair: Ms. Khungeka Njobe Founder, Kay Ann Investments</p> <p>Venue: Barcelona, International Centre</p>
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Presentation title:	Keynote Presenter: Mr Supra Mahumapelo – NW Premier
<p>1. Reporting notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand government and water sector views, everything must be done in the context of the NDP • Policies are meaningless if not translated into plans of actions • People in communities have expectations – they assume that when Summit is over all their problems and challenges will be solved • Important that concrete resolutions emerge from the Summit • Proposal for a revolution in rural areas • Water for life and growing economy – we have to strike a balance between the two. There is a need for total adherence to government policies to avoid pollution. DWS to consider having people deployed to ensure compliance in the mines. • NW has acknowledged problems in all 23 municipalities and is open to working with others to solve problems • Part of problem is failure to create the necessary environment for cooperation • NW has had a number of water contamination problems eg Bloemhof, Ngaka modiri molema municipality where over 30 children died. It is important that something be done to ensure that it doesn't happen again. • Important to tell the good stories as well - Tlokwe – best performing municipality in NW 	

- In order to be able to solve some of these problems that require urgent interventions, it is important that we deal with the beaurocracy and red tape – which makes the process longer >> we need to be practical – revocracy
 - Denialism, wastage must come to an end
 - Time has come for centralization of services – so that performance can be monitored by the national department - DWS
 - There is need for a massive community education program so that every household is educated on their roles and responsibilities as citizens
 - Need for use of ICT technologies to communicate and resolve problems
 - DWS to send teams to help solve problems in municipalities
 - Reports do not help but there is a need to help municipalities to achieve excellence
 - Schools – pupils to be taught to conserve water
 - Criminalization of water contamination
 - Review of agreements with neighboring countries – eg the Molatedi dam which supplies water to Botswana whilst communities in Zeerust do not have access – process to review colonial agreements
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2. Concluding remarks/summary (please only type in bullet points and maximum of 5 points)

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Development as Freedom	DWS
<p>1. Reporting notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies have to be accompanied by actions that change citizens lives • Call for freedom of expression – media to tell good and bad stories • Need to radically transform our W&S policy • Development must increase freedom as a true manifestation of our democracy – removal of major sources of unfreedom eg hunger, poverty, etc • Review of policy to shape our future as guided by NDP – addition of sanitation to DWS • Need for more water and sanitation projects – to enhance optimal service delivery • NDP vision calls for management, protection and assurance of water supply, WCDM, desalination, water reuse • IRR– institutional reform realignment – establishment 4 CMAs, establishment of regional water utilities, incorporation of sanitation to DWS • Sanitation critical – DHS implemented bucket eradication programme and rural hygiene infrastructure grant. DWS participated in policy development <p>2. Concluding remarks/summary (please only type in bullet points and maximum of 5 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWS has undertaken policy review to supplement existing policies – resulted in 12 key policy positions – to effect development, water management and improve our transformational goals – these policies mean nothing if will not result in water allocation reform, equity, restore balance in water use (transition from agrarian) • Call for right to sanitation to be made basic human right 	

Presentation title:	Keynote Presenter: Prof Chris Buckley, UKZN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse of excreta for nutrients/food production –opportunity to lead in this aspect • Eliminate policies that block implementation and demonstration of innovative sanitation solutions • Funding partnerships – for peri urban sanitation held up by requirements for licences • Unblock constraints in demonstrating and implementing solutions • Concluding remarks/summary (please only type in bullet points and maximum of 5 points) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to prioritize research • Eliminate policies that hinder demonstration and implementation of solutions 	

Panel Discussion

1. Reporting notes

2. Intergovernmental cooperation – there are 3 spheres of government while responsibilities are not clear, communities are suffering
3. Regulation – need for economic regulation
4. Water pricing strategy – has to be a pro poor policy
5. Compliance monitoring- mine audits are done –capacity has to be increased
6. Dam safety – to increase capacity to deal with disaster management
7. Enforcement team – blue scorpions – go out and enforce polluter pays principle
8. Minister suggestion – preventative enforcement – need for awareness campaign – DWS currently rolling out programme
9. Blue/green/no drop – water quality regulation –focus to how to continually support municipalities to grow
10. Establishment of service delivery interministerial teams to ensure service delivery. DWS participates
11. NWA & WSA – have been amalgamated to bring coherence and close gaps
12. Action focus – development as freedom
13. Quality of life should be measured by freedom we enjoy

Questions

14. Barbara van Koppen – water for food security and for transformation, what is DWS doing?
15. Hugh, SAICE - change was 20 yrs ago but there is a need for change again. What is being done to promote exchange of graduate trainees, experts and professional engineers to assist solve SA problems.
16. DWS response – considering partnering with SAICE for learnerships to secure more engineers
17. Lepelle Northern Water rep - success of the past and current challenges should be used as guide. DWS to take over entire water value chain. Problem in rural municipalities is low or no revenue because they serve indigent communities. Lack of capacity in municipalities results in grants going back to treasury because of incapacity to plan and budget
18. National youth skills rep - communication on water services has to be improved. Township vs urban – where former is well informed on water interruptions. Against centralization of water services – as it will make communication a nightmare
19. Business rep – review powers and functions of municipalities and review of regional water utilities – need for borders of utilities to be aligned with provinces. Recycling of water has to be encouraged. Corruption in water value chain – use water trucks as business. WW plants – shortage of skills hinder O&M infrastructure maintenance. O&M should be handed over to utilities.
20. Provincialisation of water services – may be the solution to problems of water protests in category b and c municipalities. NWA - priority of water for human consumption – ecological reserve has been quantified but no quantification for human use. Need to quantify water and reserve for rural livelihoods – most important. There must be fair equitable share of resources
21. Mma Tshepo Khumbane – NWA has a grey area when it comes to water for food

for the poor and should be a basic necessity/right. Poor should not be begging for handouts. Are we ready to create an enabling environment?

22. Pit emptying in rural areas – challenge, what will DWS do?
23. Asset management – lack of O&M budget
24. Barry Jackson – ex W&S policy specialist at DBSA – no size fit all solution. Concept of local government as service provider is good but we should be encouraging private sector to play its role. Good to centralize functions that are not working properly and leave those that are working. Support for training of engineers
25. Inkomati CMA rep - Lack of delegation of powers by DWS frustrating – verification and validation done, awaiting approval by DWS to go ahead.
26. Police not capacitated to deal with water related cases. What will DWS do?
27. To curb corruption – LG not to get MIG grants, rather be given to regional water boards to implement on their behalf.
28. Departments and municipalities operating in silos.
29. Capacity building – need to attract engineers-salaries
30. Monitoring & compliance – need for real time monitoring, we need to be able to predict activities.
31. Professionalization of engineers – process needs to be reviewed
32. What will be done to make sanitation sustainable?
33. Delay in applications especially licensing takes up to 2 years – process needs to be streamlined.
34. Need for an obligatory skills transfer program
35. Interventions/directives by water boards as per DWS request should be legislated
36. Economic development vs EIA requirements – DWS to compare interests between serving people and EIA requirements and prioritise as there are blockages that may hinders development
37. Allocation of water resources – priorities to be made for services per given period vs tackling everything at once
38. Reuse of excreta for nutrients/food production – SA has an opportunity to lead in this aspect
39. Need for a bottom up approach
40. Environment is important investment for livelihoods
41. Need for integrating science with indigenous knowledge
42. Centralizing procurement to improve transparency and accountability
43. Need for a degree of flexibility in policies
44. Flexibility to delegate powers for water reform allocation
45. NPA lacks capacity to prosecute environmental crimes. What will be done?
46. DWS/DEA/DMR – working towards streamlining licensing
47. Need for responsive regulation
48. Infrastructure development – need for appropriate funding mechanism to make it viable. National water infrastructure agency – ability to raise funds for projects other than loans
49. Water pollution – need for incentives to curb pollution
50. Prioritize policy challenges

51. Special interventions for category b and c municipalities
52. NWA & WSA – schedule 4 and 5, section 78 a very long process – water service authorities not performing
53. Water supply – tap into different sources
54. Need for alternative technologies to treat water
55. Integrated planning between departments
56. Involve social scientists
57. To improve skills we need to review education system
58. Constitutional right for water for food needs to be explicit
59. Measure to prioritize small scale water users, water redistribution to cater for the basic right for water for food
60. Communities to be structured so that they can plan their own water development needs – IDP process used to empower water development for poor communities
61. Document lessons and share success stories

62. Concluding remarks/summary (please only type in bullet points and maximum of 5 points)

- Measure to prioritize small scale water users, water redistribution to cater for the basic right for water for food
- Good to centralize functions that are not working properly and leave those that are working.

Discussion on key questions:

- 1. The key challenges in the stream**
- 2. The deficiencies in the enabling environment**
- 3. The knock-on effects of the challenges**
- 4. The key elements of the solution tree in the 30-year timeframe**
- 5. The key elements of the five-year plan**

Summary of key points:

Major issues of contention / consensus: