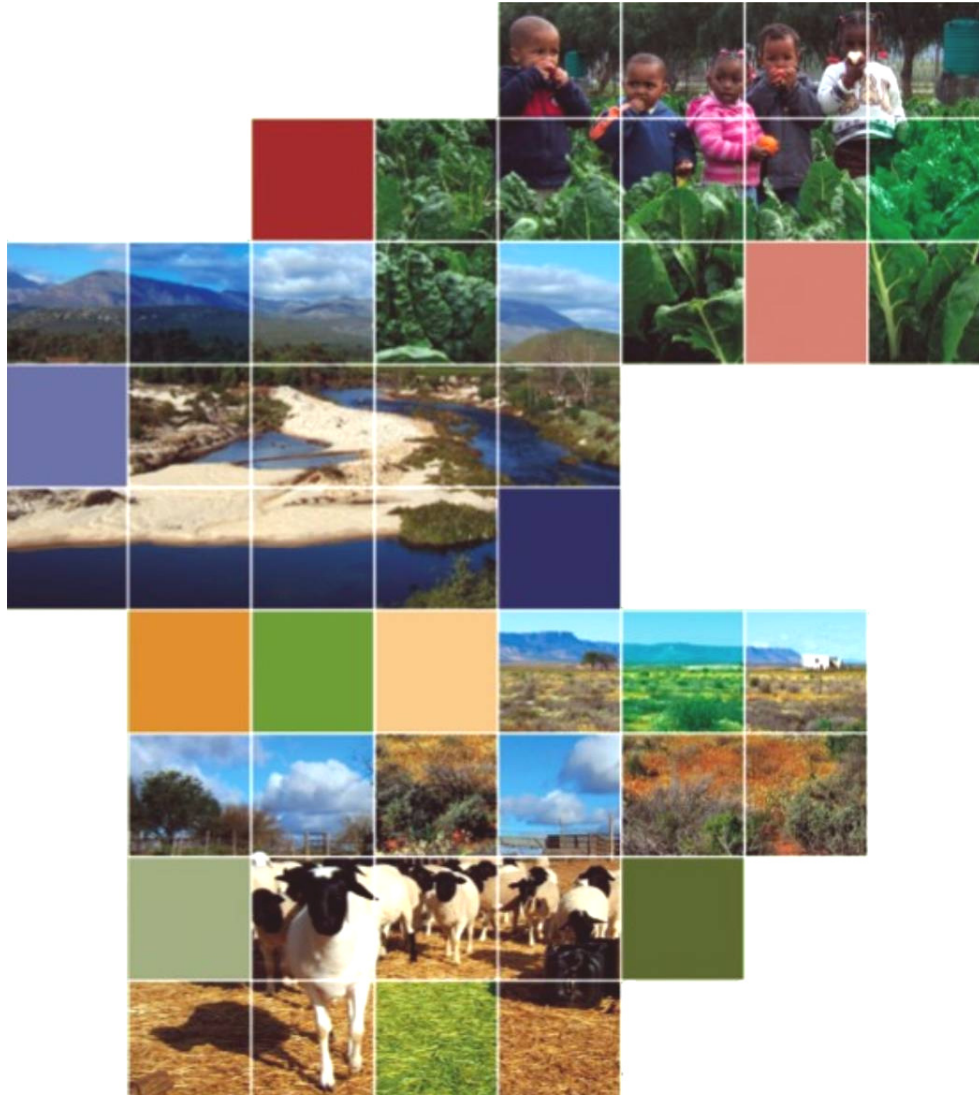


DANIDA SUPPORT TO THE WATER COMPONENT OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME IN SOUTH AFRICA

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES ANAGEMENT



OLIFANTS DOORN IWRM WORKSHOP 19 JAN 2009
PREPARATORY MATERIAL
IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2



water & forestry

Department:
Water Affairs and Forestry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



SALGA
South African Local Government Association



Danida

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**DANIDA SUPPORT TO THE WATER COMPONENT OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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INTRODUCTION

Immediate Objective Two focuses on the development of key deliverables. These involve the documenting and disseminating of the experiences of Immediate Objectives One and Two. These include:

- An implementation Framework (from the benchmarking, monitoring and evaluation)
- Training programmes
- Compendium
- Other materials.

REFRESHER OF WHAT WAS SAID IN THE 4TH PROGRESS REPORT

The conceptual framework for the IWRM Programme

Embed empowerment and capacity development – Rights-Based Approach

Stakeholder participation has to be linked to capacity development. The process of stakeholder participation was, and as we will see below is still, mismanaged and abused. Stakeholder participation is often viewed as being informing – at the best consultation. Thus, following a number of international agreements, in recent years the concept of capacity development-empowerment has been introduced as being a cornerstone for sustainable development. This is particularly important in relation to so-called “soft” components of programmes and projects that involve institutional building at all levels. The establishment of institutional arrangements for Integrated Water Resources Management is a clear example of this. For stakeholders, and in particular rural and marginalised groups, it is essential that appropriate methodologies be adopted to ensure that these groups are able to clearly understand concepts and be able to not only participate in the management of institutions but also actively contribute to decision-making. This ultimately requires an approach that involves “learning-by-doing” methodologies; a process that can be time consuming but if properly planned should lead to “buy-in” and active involvement by the ultimate beneficiaries. There are a number of definitions of the meaning of empowerment. The following definitions are embedded in the approach that we have adopted for stakeholder capacity development under the auspices of the Danida support IWRM:

Empowerment is the expansion of assets and capabilities of poor people to participate in, negotiate with, influence, control, and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives¹

If we are to capacitate people to be able to this level of empowerment, we have to ensure that approaches adopted to achieve these outcomes are effective, appropriate for their situation and allow sufficient time for the capacity development of marginalized

¹ Narayan, Deepa (Ed.) *Empowerment and Poverty Reduction – A Sourcebook* The World Bank, Washington, 2002, p.xviii.

groups *and their representatives* to be able to articulate their needs². This best achieved by adopting a rights-based approach to development.

As will be seen through any literature search, others have of course used approaches that are advocated in this document – there are no templates! What is important is that the environment has to be assessed and a rapport built between the ultimate beneficiaries and those who act as “agents” of authorities that have been tasked with affecting change. For empowerment to be successful it all parties have “to exchange baggage”, all those involved in the process have a history, culture (even within national boundaries) that will be different. Irrespective of these different backgrounds and the need to take a very pragmatic and practical approach, we are very lucky in that over recent years a number of international agreements have been reached, to which virtually all governments are signatories that are there to guide us. In many cases, and in particular in South Africa, these have been incorporated into national legislation, most notably the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Therefore, officials accountable for affecting change cannot shirk their responsibilities in this area.

The Millennium Development Goals and empowerment

The adoption of the 2000 UN Millennium Declaration by the largest ever gathering of heads of state places human rights, in the broad sense of economic, political and democratic rights, at the centre of the concrete targets for advancing development and reducing poverty by 2015. The March 2002 Monterrey Consensus, that was later reaffirmed in the September 2002 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan for Implementation, provide a framework for the partnership between rich and poor countries.

Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures their rights [UN Millennium Declaration p.2]

The UN Millennium Declaration clearly places the mobilization of grass-roots support as being an essential ingredient for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The UNDP Human Development Report 2003 devoted to the Millennium Development Goals, recognises that the implementation of the policies and interventions needed to meet MDGs requires the commitment of political leaders. However, it will also require the sustained political pressure, broad popular support and mechanisms for effective service delivery. Popular mobilization and participatory civic engagement are essential ingredients to enable the poor to pressure their leaders to deliver on the commitments to the development goals³. The report further identifies a major risk that the Millennium

² Adapted from: Managing Public Participation *A toolkit for planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating public participation processes related to the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management with particular emphasis upon the inclusion of marginalized groups.* Department of Water Affairs & Forestry 2004 p.19

³ Human Development Report 2003. p. 133

Development Goals⁴ could be undermined by entrenched groups that resist policies that reallocate resources to the poorest, most marginalized members of society

Water as the catalyst for growth and development

Box1 provides an overview of a number of key international agreements that impact upon the implementation of IWRM and the Water Sector. It is particularly important that these are embedded in processes adopted for the establishment and management of institutions in order to ensure that the spirit of these agreements is incorporated in every phase. The impact of these agreements on water management institutions require that they must think beyond a solely technical remit and adopt a proactive developmental role. The following provides an overview of the agreements

- **1979** CEDAW
- **December 1986** - UN General Assembly Declaration on the Right to Development
- **1992** Dublin Conference on “Water and Development”
- **1993** Rio World Summit – “Environment and Development”
- **1993** World Conference on Human Rights - Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action
- **1993** Rio World Summit on Sustainable Development
- **1994** UN International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo
- **1994** UN Framework Consensus on Climate Change
- **1995** March Copenhagen Summit for Social Development
- **1995** The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- **1996** The World Food Summit
- **2000** September Millennium Declaration - MDGs
- **2002** General Comment No 15 issued by Committee on Economic, Social Cultural Rights
- **2003** Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development
- **2004** February The Millennium Project Interim Progress Meeting of the Task Force 8,

Figure 1. Key international conventions that impact on the MDGs and IWRM

The IWRM Phase II experiences from Olifants Doorn WMA

The key issues

The approach adopted has evolved since the first evaluation in 2001 of the participation of marginalised groups in the processes related to the establishment of Catchment Management Agencies (CMAs). These findings pointed to the need for the planned CMAs to adopt a developmental role in order to bridge the gap between the representatives of an articulate first economy and those of the disadvantaged second economy. Developing appropriate capacity building programmes had to take into consideration a number of issues. The first was *“how do we best go about creating a level of understanding in rural communities when many are semi-literate as a result of past policies, and many, in particular rural women, are struggling to manage families and*

⁴ Human Development Report 2003 p 134

get food on the table and basically do not have time to attend training and - what is the use of a certificate of attendance if it does not resolve their daily problems?“. The second question was “how do we make a paradigm shift from the top-down planning culture and create an environment of mutual understanding and one that recognises the often extreme conditions of poverty and that communities themselves actually have resources to shape their own lives providing the right catalyst is provided” The approaches adopted in Olifants Doorn WMA have sought to address these issues.

The core thesis in the process of designing the programmes must be that water is a catalyst for growth and development in line with the achievement of Millennium Development Goal Targets, and the respect of international agreements and conventions. Thus considerable effort has to be made to empower communities through initiatives that demonstrate benefits to livelihoods and community well-being. Traditional training schemes and participation that involves one-way information dissemination is not sufficient. This may sound reasonable and obvious. Unfortunately there is too often a tendency to adopt top down approaches, particularly in organisations that have a typically technical engineering culture. On the other hand there is a propensity to perpetuate a grant culture whereby, for example, farming communities are visited by a service provider and they are informed of grant opportunities and asked to “sign on the dotted line”. No other assistance is given on how to use the grant. Moreover, it can be argued that because of this grant culture certain civil society groups are not capacitated to work in an outcomes based culture, tend to follow their own mandates that they are comfortable with and do not actively engage communities to develop sustainable solutions to improve their livelihoods and community well-being. Above all, at the end of the exercise communities must be able to, either individually or through their representatives, actively engage in local water management issues and to inter-act with their democratically elected representatives whereby they are able to articulate their needs in such a manner that they are listened to and responded to with positive remedial actions.

A detailed description of the Olifants Doorn WMA experiences is contained in the supporting material provided in the first draft of the guidelines *empowering marginalised communities to participate in new water management institutions*⁵. The following diagram summarises the approach.

⁵ Securing The Sustainability Of New Institutions In The Water Sector Working Paper 2007/1 A Practical Guide For Community Empowerment Through Their Active Engagement In Pilot Projects Second Version MARCH 2008 SEE ANNEX

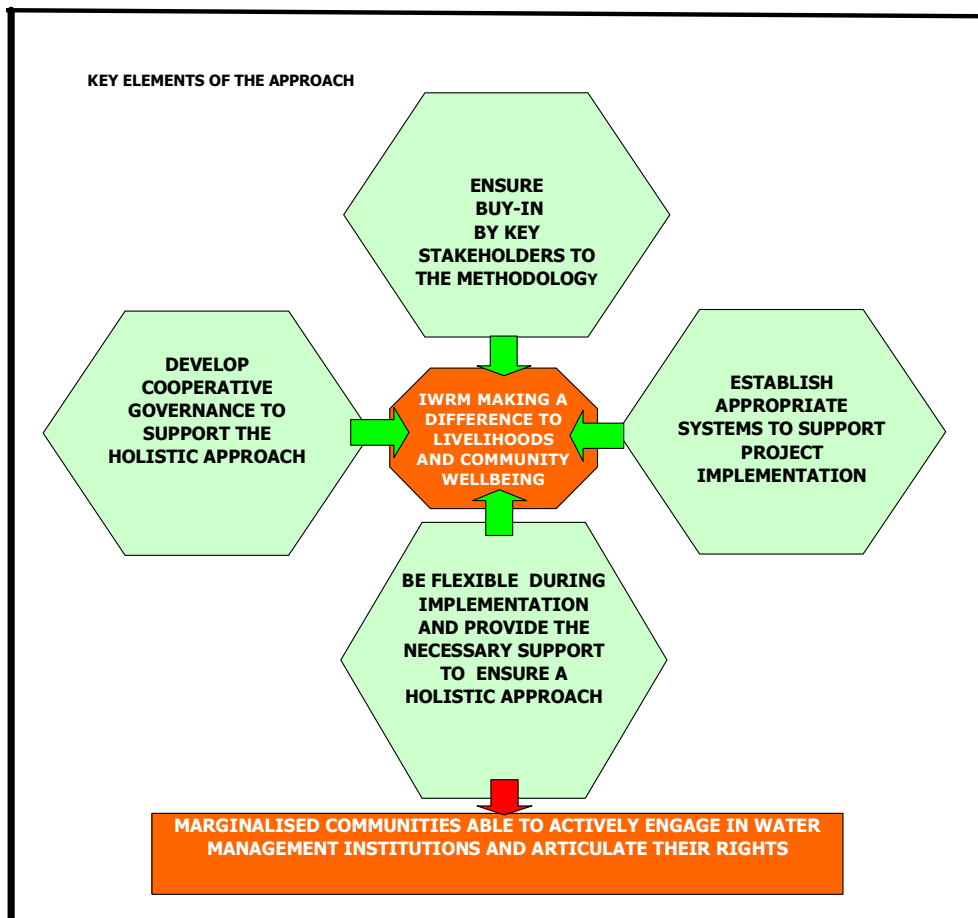


Figure 2. Key elements of the demonstration project approach

Ensure buy-in by stakeholders

From the outset there was a need to ensure that all stakeholders were aware of the approach that would be adopted for the programme; a key element was the introduction of the concept of contracting communities to implement projects. This had been tested at the level of micro-projects under IWRM. A further element was that of engaging communities in activities that could not be viewed as being directly related to those of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWA). Many projects dealt with food security, the development of emerging farmers and health issues. The involvement of DWA in these types of projects was questioned during the early stages. Even from the technical viewpoint of IWRM “theorists” this approach was not really understood. For example a question was asked “*how will growing mushrooms develop capacity for marginalised groups to engage in water management institutions?⁶*”, The link between the need for communities to first use water for some beneficial use in order to understand water management was not understood.

⁶ A comment by a member of the Danida IWRM Review Team, November 2007

Establish appropriate systems

For this approach to be successful, it was essential to develop a transparent system of selection, awarding and managing the programme and individual projects. If communities were to be contracted it was essential that a system that would ensure quick payments against invoices was established. At the same time it would be imperative to have a flexible “call-down” facility to support the projects. The model of transferring funds of amounts of 100,000 Rand to municipalities for them to manage would not be efficient at this demonstration stage. To this end a procurement agent was appointed for the purpose of purchasing for the projects (using government rules). Similarly, a system utilised by the Department of Justice for engaging expert teams was applied for engaging “Theme Teams” to support the IWRM community projects. These teams range from groundwater, water conservation to agriculture and conflict management. Communities were trained in project evaluation and together with DWAF and other officials participated in the project evaluations.

Flexibility during implementation

To some extent the issue of flexibility is linked to 0 above, in terms of the types of projects and the purchase of items that were not considered to be directly related to water. However, it has been imperative to demonstrate an approach that could provide lessons learned for “Water for Growth and Development” particularly from the point of view of avoiding a “silo” approach when dealing with poverty alleviation issues. In addition to these considerations particular attention has been given to making use of the call down facility to address specific needs of the communities. For example a number of projects requested training in relation to groundwater, others require training in organic foods and water use for different crops. These are IWRM issues that communities would not have identified had they not actively been involved in using water and thereby understand water management issues.

Develop cooperative governance

Virtually all of the projects have had support from different government agencies at various stages of the projects’ existence. Projects have received support from, among others, the Departments of Agriculture, Labour, Land Affairs and Social Welfare in addition support from individual municipalities. This support has typically not been coordinated. The IWRM Programme is gaining ground in developing ongoing relationships between these key actors. A series of coordinating workshops will be held during the March and April 2008 with a view to developing a joint framework for “scaling-up” these community projects under the umbrella of Water for Growth and Development”.

Lessons learned – Initial impact

Before embarking on this process there was a clear acknowledgement that capacity development and related empowerment would not happen “over night”. It is for this reason that the IWRM Programme has sought to develop the linkages outlined under 0. above. However, without a doubt there have been significant successes within a short

time, particularly in the area of communities developing their “self-esteem”. A conference was held in September 2007 at which thirty communities presented their projects. The communities had been trained by the IWRM Programme on how to give presentations. Following the conference individual communities presented their projects to their local water user associations (WUAs). This has resulted in some projects being “adopted” by the WUAs⁷. Of greater importance one of the women has been elected to the WUA. In addition the communities have elected two representatives to participate in the IWRM project management group.

Conclusions

The active engagement of previously disadvantaged marginalized groups in local water management institutions forms a corner stone of the South African National Water Act 1998.

The programme in Olifants Doorn has sought to empower communities through their engagement in projects that serve to improve their livelihoods and the well-being of their communities. By adopting this approach, it is the belief that communities will understand a broad spectrum of water management issues and thus is able to engage in water issues in the local water management institutions.

An explicit rights-based approach has been adopted as it is widely recognized internationally that the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) can only be achieved if communities are empowered to engage and inter-act effectively with rights-holders. Notwithstanding this prerequisite, a very pragmatic approach has been adopted for the design and implementation of some twenty projects in the Olifants Doorn Water management Area (WMA) in the Western Cape.

Communities have been actively engaged in the identification, design, implementation and management of their projects. In effect the communities take full ownership as they are contracted directly to implement the projects. This is a departure from the traditional “grant culture”. Targeted capacity building is provided during each project phase to support the communities. They also have access to ad-hoc training, mentoring and technical support.

By virtue of the fact that projects are community driven a broad spectrum of IWRM issues that impact upon livelihoods and well-being are being addressed (see www.iwrm.co.za). Of greater importance these marginalized communities have developed in such a manner as to feel that they belong to society. An important step to achieve the latter has been to train the communities to present their projects and visions to stakeholders with whom they may previously have had reservations to engage with. This has included them speaking to a conference and being the subject of a television documentary programme.

This has a dramatic effect on the respect of the communities by these stakeholders and has resulted in extended cooperative governance between government departments and

⁷ As an example see the Lambertsbai Women’s project included in the DVD of the documentary “*Water for All*” included in the Compendium material.

the active involvement of the private sector in assisting the communities to implement their projects.

As a result of this empowerment and visibility, members of some of the projects have been elected to the boards of their local water users association – a major step in achieving the goals of the national water legislation.

Beyond achieving this goal, it is clear that providing communities with the means to improve their livelihoods and wellbeing, and thereby empowering them, they gain respect for themselves and from others. They also are able to understand the importance of managing water in a stressed region that is also under threat from the impact of climate change.

The experiences of the IWRM Programme have been closely followed by those involved in Water for Growth and Development (WfGD). The implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management IWRM, and particularly the involvement of marginalised groups, are not only crucial for achieving the ambitions of the National Water Act but should also be seen viewed as **the key foundation** for WfGD. Having stated this, it is important to appreciate the four blocks outlined in Figure 4. Fundamental to the approaches adopted under the IWRM programme are:

1. Listen to the community
 1. Allow them to develop into believing in themselves
 2. Capacitate them to articulate their rights through down-to-earth practical approaches
 3. Allow sufficient time and resources. Above all, avoid “throwing” large amounts of money at communities – much can be achieved with very little

Testing three implementation models.

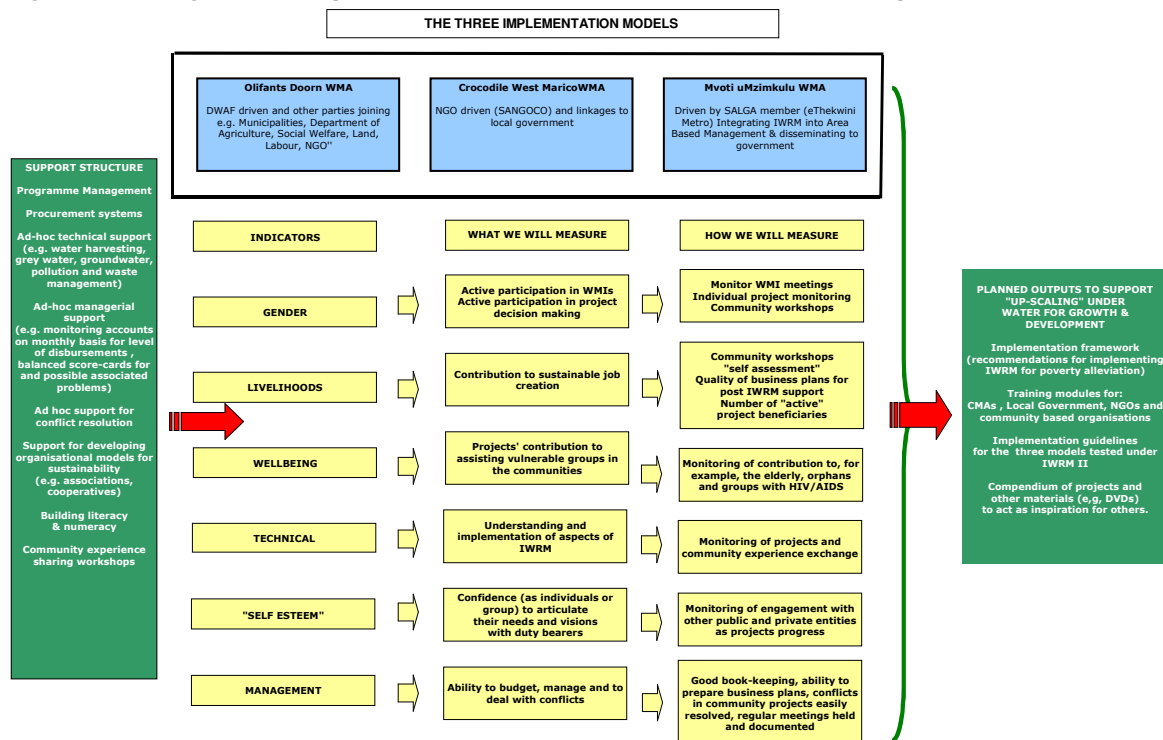
Figure 3 sets out the implementation models that have been inherent in the IWRM Phase II Programme to date. These will be further tested and documented during the remaining period of the Programme.

Three models of implementation –overview

The programme is applying three different models for implementing *IWRM Improving livelihoods and community wellbeing*. The diagram on the following page sets out the overall approach in the three Water Management Areas (WMAs) supported by Danida funding. It will be noted that a holistic approach has been adopted that goes beyond purely water management issues. This involves cooperative governance in the form of working with municipalities and other government departments. Above all, the key element is to engage communities on issues that are of concern to them and build on those in order to build capacity around IWRM. As will be seen from the compendium of projects provided to delegates to this conference, the projects cover a broad spectrum of issues that relate to improving livelihoods. These relate to the Olifants Doorn WMA. In Kwazulu Natal, a project dealing with community health clubs, community wellbeing, is used as a vehicle to engage communities in order that they can derive health benefits

and thereby commence to engage them in IWRM issues and local economic development, particularly in the context of transforming an irrigation scheme.

Figure 3. Diagram of Implementation models – indicators and outputs



The model proposes the testing of three implementation models, namely:

Olifants Doorn WMA - DWAF driven

In this WMA every effort has been made to build on the experiences of IWRM I. The local service providers were both recipients of capacity building under IWRM I and involved in the identification and management of micro-projects. Work commenced in mid 2006, twenty projects are currently running and approximately another twenty are to commence within the next two months. The experience from this WMA, including monitoring systems is being transferred to the other two WMAs supported by Danida.

Mvoti uMzimkulu WMA

In addition to the Community Health Club initiative in Mvimkulu Municipality, the main thrust of the IWRM demonstration initiatives is focused on eThekweni Metro with the aim of integrating a broad spectrum of IWRM initiatives into the Metro Area Based Management (ABM) programme. At the same time the Metro will assist other municipalities in the WMA to replicate the initiatives.

Crocodile West Marico WMA

The approach in this WMA has been to utilise the services of a NGO (SANGOCO – South African NGO Coalition) with close linkages to local and provincial government. At the same time it is the intention to introduce the NGO sector to an approach that clearly “puts-communities-at-the-centre” of every intervention to ensure that they receive the maximum benefits. This is based on the experiences that in some, not all, cases NGOs tend to drive their “own agendas” to the detriment of communities.

By this approach tools will be developed to assist the planned “scaling-up” of these initiatives to a national level under the auspices of the Water for Growth and Sustainable Development (WfGSD) Programme. The approach adopted by the IWRM Phase II programme to empower marginalised group through demonstrating tangible benefits of IWRM in improving livelihoods has been well received by DWAF and its sector partners. The approach has sought to promote cooperative governance and thus demonstrate the holistic nature of IWRM and that water is the catalyst for growth and development and as such requires that there is broad intra-governmental cooperation. The IWRM programme to date has inter-acted with the Department of Agriculture at a provincial level and nationally with the Food Security Directorate, the Departments of Labour, Social Welfare, Health, Traditional Authorities and Public Works. These experiences are being captured in series of tools that will be used to capacitate DWAF and its partners on how to better integrate IWRM and poverty alleviation, including gender, into planning processes.

The planned key deliverables

The planned key deliverables are closely linked to the “Scaling-up” under the Water for Growth and Sustainable Development Programme and are as follows:

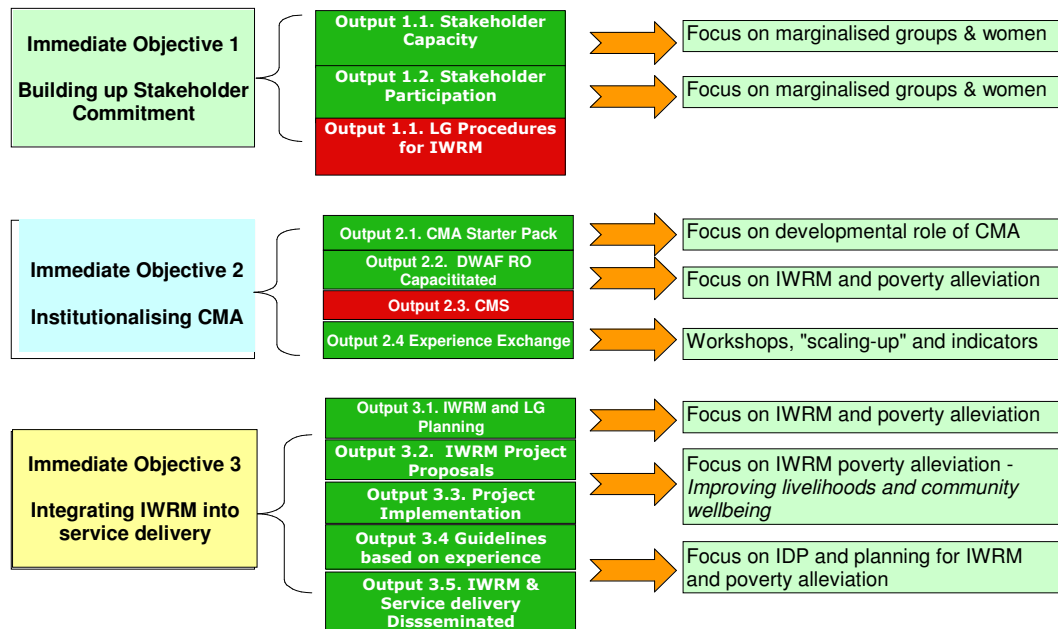
1. Recommendations for implementing IWRM for poverty alleviation
2. Training models based on experiences for DWAF, CMAs, local government, NGOs and CBOs.
3. Implementation guidelines based on the three models tested by the IWRM programme (The first version of the guidelines has been prepared and is available on the IWRM website www.iwrm.co.za (via the DWAF website www.dwaf.gov.za)
4. Compendium of projects and other dissemination material (The first information pack focusing on Olifants Doorn WMA and exhibition material was prepared for the Community Conference held in September 2007, the International IHE-IWRM Conference held in March 2008 in Cape Town, the National Water Summit (Water Week 2008) and for the WISA Conference May 2008)

Overview of reconciliation of component description and the recommendations of the review team.

The □ illustrates the how the programme will now focus on IWRM and poverty alleviation in relation to the original immediate objectives and outputs. From this diagram it can be seen that with the exception of those Outputs that have already been financed by the

OLIFANTS DOORN IWRM WORKSHOP 19 JAN 2009 – PREPARATORY MATERIAL

DWAF (coloured red); the majority of the original outputs remain. However, the orientation is now clearly focused on the role of IWRM in poverty alleviation.



- Overview of IWRM reorientation to focus on IWRM and poverty alleviation

The IWRM programme will work towards the delivery of this model with a focus upon IWRM and poverty alleviation. Albeit that the focus will be upon the implementation of demonstration projects. At the same time allocations will be made for action research in addition to the training proposed through FETWater and the community based training.

The Task of the Team(s) working on the IWRM Footprint (legacy)

The key issue to address is that of *Institutionalising the developmental role of the CMA* in the context of IWRM and poverty alleviation i.e. *IWRM Improving Livelihoods and Community Well-being*

Whilst the 4th Progress Report has set out the planned deliverables, it would be appropriate if the team could concentrate upon innovative ways of disseminating the messages and experiences.

OLIFANTS DOORN IWRM WORKSHOP 19 JAN 2009
<p><u>Immediate Objective 2 – Institutionalising CMA</u>: The principles of the development role of CMAs that focuses on the role of IWRM in poverty alleviation firmly embedded in three catchment areas and DWAF staff and other stakeholders in particular those involved at the level of water user association (WUA) capacitated to fulfil IWRM mandates delegated to them.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">OUTPUT 2.1. CMA – IWRM and Poverty Alleviation Starter Pack</p> <p>This output will focus upon developing the tools for embedding the principles of the developmental role of the CMAs, particularly in relation to IWRM and poverty alleviation and gender, in particular to those institutions such as WUAs that will underpin the functions of the new agencies. The Output will focus upon developing the tools based upon the experiences of Immediate Objectives I and 3</p>
<p>ACTIVITY 2.1.1. Toolkit - Capacity for Water User Associations</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION As has been mentioned in Error! Reference source not found. there have been significant problems associated with the transformation of irrigation boards into WUAs. Danida support was provided under IWRM I around management issues (LORWUA) in Olifants Doorn. Further support is being provided under IWRM II under Output 1.1. These experiences, in addition to those from the other two WMAs will be developed into a practical tool-kit.</p>
<p>HOW ARE WE DOING?</p>

HOW CAN WE IMPROVE?

KEY DEADLINES

WHAT EXACTLY WILL BE THE LEGACY?

OLIFANTS DOORN IWRM WORKSHOP 19 JAN 2009
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<p>ACTIVITY 2.1.2. Guidelines – Empowering marginalised communities to actively engage in WMIs</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION First and second editions of this guideline have been prepared upon the basis of the experiences in Olifants Doorn WMA. This is a living document and will be up-dated on the basis of the experiences in all three WMAs. The final document will include the following headings – guideline sub-sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ IWRM – Health▪ IWRM – Environment▪ IWRM - Food Security▪ IWRM – Resource Poor Farmers▪ IWRM – Economic Development
<p>HOW ARE WE DOING?</p>

HOW CAN WE IMPROVE?

KEY DEADLINES

WHAT EXACTLY WILL BE THE LEGACY?

OLIFANTS DOORN IWRM WORKSHOP 19 JAN 2009

Immediate Objective 2 – Institutionalising CMA: The principles of the development role of CMAs that focuses on the role of IWRM in poverty alleviation firmly embedded in three catchment areas and DWAF staff and other stakeholders in particular those involved at the level of water user association (WUA) capacitated to fulfil IWRM mandates delegated to them.

OUTPUT 2.1. CMA – IWRM and Poverty Alleviation Starter Pack

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ACTIVITY 2.1.3. Toolkit – Gender and WMLs

DESCRIPTION In collaboration with the ITC/ILO work has already started to develop an action oriented programme for DWAF WMIG staff and regional staff in relation to developing a set of practical tools in managing processes related to gender, poverty alleviation and employment generation in relation to WMLs. These will also address the issues of discrimination (stereotyping) based on gender, race and health. A needs analysis has already been conducted and training will commence in June 2008.(August)

HOW ARE WE DOING?

HOW CAN WE IMPROVE?

KEY DEADLINES

WHAT EXACTLY WILL BE THE LEGACY?

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<p>ACTIVITY 2.1.4. Development of implementation framework – policy document</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION An action research programme will be launched with the Surplus Peoples’ Project (SPP) and a university (University of KZN) to document the processes of the IWRM and poverty alleviation programme to provide inputs for a policy recommendation. SPP has previously undertaken evaluation work under IWRM I.</p>
<p>HOW ARE WE DOING?</p>

HOW CAN WE IMPROVE?

KEY DEADLINES

WHAT EXACTLY WILL BE THE LEGACY?

OLIFANTS DOORN IWRM WORKSHOP 19 JAN 2009
<p><u>Immediate Objective 2 – Institutionalising CMA</u>: The principles of the development role of CMAs that focuses on the role of IWRM in poverty alleviation firmly embedded in three catchment areas and DWAF staff and other stakeholders in particular those involved at the level of water user association (WUA) capacitated to fulfil IWRM mandates delegated to them.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">OUTPUT 2.1. CMA – IWRM and Poverty Alleviation Starter Pack</p> <p>This output will focus upon developing the tools for embedding the principles of the developmental role of the CMAs, particularly in relation to IWRM and poverty alleviation and gender, in particular to those institutions such as WUAs that will underpin the functions of the new agencies. The Output will focus upon developing the tools based upon the experiences of Immediate Objectives 1 and 3</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ACTIVITY 2.1.5. Indicators – IWRM and poverty alleviation</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION Particular attention is being given to the issue of monitoring and evaluation of the community based projects and the associated issue of “scaling-up”. A joint workshop with the Danida SADC and Zambia national IWRM programmes was held in October 2007. A follow-up is planned for 2008. In addition contact has been made with UNDP-SIWI with a view to exploring areas of potential collaboration and exchange of experiences in relation to these issues.</p>
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ACTIVITY 2.1.6. Toolkit on Waste Minimization
<p>DESCRIPTION This will be based on the experiences of the implementation of IWRM principals in a phased approach in the Crocodile West /Marico WMA, eThekweni Metro and Olifants Doorn community based projects. This a request that has been made by the National PMG and the original changes to the Component Description. Immediate Objective 4 was deleted and it was agreed that it would be integrated into the other three immediate objectives.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Output 2.2. DWAF and LG staff capacitated – activities</p> <p>This output will focus upon disseminating the IWRM experiences on an on-going basis. It will also be linked to the activities that will be undertaken by FETWater under (Output 1) and will include, among others, IWRM and development planning based on the experiences of the Western Cape Provincial Growth and Development Plan.</p>
<p>ACTIVITY2.2.1. Develop training programme based on IWRM II experiences</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION A programme based on the IWRM experiences and the guidelines 0 (Output 2) is being developed. Training will be provided for DWAF, CMA governing boards and LG IDP staff.</p>
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ACTIVITY 2.2.2. Implement training programmes
<p>DESCRIPTION A series of short workshops are planned from June 2008. This will form the basis of developing the fully-fledge programme by early 2009</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Output 2.3. Dissemination – Activities</p> <p>To date a number of dissemination activities have been undertaken. These have included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Arranging a WMA based conference in September 2007▪ The production of a compendium of projects▪ Establishing the iwrn.co.za website▪ Participation in an international conference and preparing associated exhibition▪ The production of two DVDs <p>These activities will be further consolidated during the remainder of the programme period.</p>
ACTIVITY2.3.1. Conferences and workshops
<p>DESCRIPTION Both WMA and a national conference are planned. The latter in association with “scaling-up” under the WfGD Programme. The IWRM Programme will be present at the 2008 WISA conference and will include presenting papers and arranging an exhibition. Further, collaboration with the Danida SADC and Zambia IWRM programmes is planned. A follow-up indicators and “up-scaling” workshop is planned for September 2008 in Zambia.</p>
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ACTIVITY 2.3.2. Project compendium
<p>DESCRIPTION The second edition of the project compendium, that included two DVDs, was prepared for the International IHE-IWRM Conference, Water Week, the National Water Summit and the WISA conference. This will be updating based on the experiences of all the IWRM projects. This will be included in the starter-pack.</p>
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