

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	IMPACT INDICATORS	TARGETS	STATUS
IWRM implemented to facilitate higher and increasingly equal improvements in livelihoods and community wellbeing in programme target areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Level of participation of both male and females in local water resource management institutions in particular WUAs and CMAs. 2. Level of understanding and implementation of water efficiency measures by both males and females. 3. Level of understanding and implementation of measures to safeguard the levels of local water quality 4. Level of income generated from activities for both male and female controlled crops 5. Nutritional status for women and men improved 6. Distribution of workload 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. F. increase by 20% in Prog period M. Increase 15% 2. Workshops on water conservation and technology attended by all Strand 3 projects. Improved water use in irrigation and food gardens, 20% increased in irrigable areas during Prog period (with same water vols) or 20% more volume utilised. 3. Workshops on water quality and health attended by all Strand 3 projects. Groundwater monitoring attended by selected projects, groundwater water quality monitored and recorded on a monthly basis. 4. Records of income kept and analysed for gender balance averaged across the Strand 3 projects, as well as per project (F:M ratio = 50:50) 5. Records of nutritional status kept and analysed F. increase by 20% in Prog period M. Increase 15% 6. Records of workload distribution kept and analysed (F:M ratio = 50:50) 	
IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building up Stakeholder Commitment 2. Institutionalising the CMA (and related 	<i>Rights</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. 8. 	

WMIs) 3. Integrating IWRM into service delivery			
SUMMARY NARRATIVE OF OVERALL PROGRESS			
There has been significant progress in all three WMAs supported by the IWRM Phase II Programme. Capacity building activities under Immediate Objective I have been implemented in the form of mentoring and through the call-down facility. This has included waste minimisation and the use of appropriate technologies for IWRM. Further capacity building is planned for the next reporting period. Under Immediate Objective 2 work has begun on the “internal evaluation” that will lead to the development of an implementation framework for up-scaling. Gender audit training has been undertaken for DWAF and partner staff and plans for the development of appropriate tools and training for staff has commenced. In this connection a the preparation of guidelines and a training programme has commenced and will be completed by late March 2009. Under Immediate Objective 3 there are currently some sixty projects being implemented. During late 2008, the project management team visited all the projects with a view to ascertain progress, sustainability issues and to decide on any corrective actions that may be required. The National PMG held on 17-18 February 2009 deliberated upon these findings and advised the project management team as to the appropriate action to take as required. Additional detailed reports that complement the summary narratives of Outputs and Activities are to be found in the annexes.			
Overall Budget	Committed	Disbursed	%
30,000,000 DKK	27,282,861 DKK	12,721,128 DKK	

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TARGETS	STATUS
BUILDING-UP STAKEHOLDER COMMITMENT			
<p><i>Rights</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marginalised groups' and in particular women's control over local water resources increased 2. Marginalised groups' and in particular women's control over environmentally protective measures increased. 3. Marginalised groups' and in particular women have greater control of their rights to development at a local level 	<p><i>Rights</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The percentage of marginalised groups and in particular women who actively engage in local water management institutions 2. The percentage of women who control or joint control the local water resources and associated land. 3. Annual strategic plans and budgets for the IWRM Programme partners (DWAF, municipalities and other government departments) take into account the needs of marginalised groups, in particular women. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Records of income kept and analysed for gender balance averaged across the Strand 3 projects, as well as per project (F:M ratio = 50:50) 2. Records of control of water and associated land resources kept and analysed for gender balance F. increase by 20% in Prog period M. Increase 15% 3. Strategic plans and budgets analysed for empowerment of marginalised groups, particularly women gender balance F. increase by 20% in Prog period M. Increase 15% 	
<p><i>Resources</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased participation of marginalised groups and in particular women in the management of local water institutions 2. Increased productivity and water efficiency and water quality management of female controlled cash and non-cash crops 3. Marginalised male livestock producers have found new viable sources of income that are both water efficient and take into account environmental considerations. 	<p><i>Resources</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regularity of participation in WMI meetings and degree to which the needs of marginalised groups and in particular women are taken into consideration 2. Decrease in water consumption for productive use and improved water quality. 3. Improved (appropriate) crop production 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minutes kept and analysed to reflect attendance & participation by PDI groups and women. 2. Water use at crop and food production projects measured and reduced by 10%, 3. Appropriate crops identified and grown, production levels and quality measured and increased by 10% over the Prog period. 	
<i>Influence</i>	<i>Influence</i>		

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women's increased influence in local WMLs to create gender-sensitive policies, strategies and implementation 2. Women's influence in local organisations (CBOs etc.) increase benefits for members 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies and strategies of local WMLs take into account the needs of marginalised groups, in particular rural women 2. Activities and funding channelled towards female-dominated crops and livestock activities that are water efficient and environmentally sensitive. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Marginalised woman represented on each of LORWUA, Clanwilliam WUA, Citrusdal WUA, Noord Sandveld WUA, Krom Antonies WUA, Vanrhynsdorp WUA by December 2009 (5 out of 9 WUA's compliant) 2. Document women driven projects vs men driven projects for water efficiency and target for activities and funding (Check records of training and intervention attendance under IWRM shows 50% increase from first half to second half of the year 2009) 		
<p>Immediate Objective Budget</p>	<p>Committed</p>	<p>Contracted</p>	<p>Disbursed</p>	<p>%</p>
<p>4,881,804 Rand</p>	<p>3,009,223 Rand</p>	<p>2,055,307 Rand</p>	<p>1,009,562 Rand</p>	

OUTPUT 1.1	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TARGETS	STATUS
STAKEHOLDER CAPACITY			
<p><i>Rights</i></p> <p>Improved understanding among marginalised groups, and in particular rural women in relation to :</p> <p>1.1.1. Their rights in relation to the National Water Act (1998)</p> <p>1.1.2. Issues relating to water efficiency and water quality in production.</p> <p>1.1.3. The use of water vis-à-vis crop types</p> <p>1.1.4. Appropriate technologies and environmental protection</p> <p>1.1.5. Project management and financial management</p>	<p><i>Rights</i></p> <p>1.1.1. Percentage of the target population, in particular women, that are aware of their rights in relation to the NWA</p> <p>1.1.2. Percentage of target population that are aware of their basic rights.</p> <p>1.1.3. Percentage of men and women that understand issues relating to water efficiency, water quality and resource protection.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Test understanding of National Water Act – reveals 50% competence</p> <p>1.1.2 80% of participants understand basic rights</p> <p>1.1.3 80% of Men and 80% of women understand water efficiency, quality and resource protection issues</p>	
<p><i>Resources</i></p> <p>1.1.1. Government officials practise gender-sensitive policies that promote the equal and <u>active</u> participation of men and women in local WMLs</p> <p>1.1.2. Improved food and crop production</p> <p>1.1.3. Improved market access</p> <p>1.1.4. Increased influence of women in technological choices related to water efficiency and protection of the quality of the resource.</p> <p>1.1.5. Increased participation of women in project implementation decision making</p>	<p><i>Resources</i></p> <p>1.1.1. Examination of documentation, policies and meeting minutes demonstrates gender sensitivity and the needs of marginalised groups in general</p> <p>1.1.2. The number of households that benefit from the crop production</p> <p>1.1.3. Benefits of the introduction of appropriate technologies and crop production methods</p>	<p>1.1.1 Evaluate IWRM PMG Minutes for 100% sensitivity</p> <p>1.1.2 Survey of Emerging Farmers and Food Garden projects shows 75% of Households in baseline study were served through access to affordable produce</p> <p>1.1.3 Number of projects that converted to organic production methods, measured for 50% of the total group that received funding, report and improvement of soil fertility of 80%</p>	

OUTPUT 1.1 (Cont)	OUTCOME INDICATORS		TARGETS	STATUS
STAKEHOLDER CAPACITY				
<i>Influence</i>	<i>Influence</i>			
1.1.1. Increased female influence in local/regional and national bodies that influence policy related to IWRM and poverty alleviation	1.1.1. Female representation in leading positions		1.1.1 DWAF and Local Government statistics show 50:50	
1.1.2. Improved female representation in support services	1.1.2. No of females represented in support services		1.1.2 GARC, SPP and Informage statistics show 50:50	
1.1.3. Representation of marginalised groups and in particular rural women is increased in national organisations that deal with water issues.	1.1.3. Female representation in the local water institutions (and effective participation)		1.1.3 Water User Association stats show 50:50	
1.1.4. Women's influence in CBOs increased	1.1.4. Female representation in CBOs		1.1.4 CBO's stats show 50:50 (of the total group 80% achieve 50:50)	
<i>Cross-cutting issues</i>	<i>Cross-cutting issues</i>			
A. Improved monitoring of gender issues in relation to WMI development and IWRM projects	A. Gender sensitive evaluations and progress reports include gender sensitive indicators and monitoring tools		A. 100% achieved by November 2009	
B. Improved monitoring of the participation of marginalised groups in WMIs	B. Lessons learned from monitoring are fed back into DWAF, CMA, WUA, and IDP planning systems		B. 100% achieved by IWRM PMG by December 2009	
C. Improved sensitivity to the needs of marginalised groups and in particular women in planning for capacity building through IWRM projects	C. Gender sensitive databases developed		C. In place by November / December 2009	
D. Strategies concerning female-headed households are implemented.	D. Number of gender measurable targets formulated in annual work plans		D. Test workplans for 80% compliance	
	E. Percentage of DWAF and IWRM partner officers who are aware and practice the strategies central elements		E. 100% awareness and proven practical application of strategy's elements	
Output 1.1. Budget	Committed	Contracted	Disbursed	%
4,068,936 Rand	2,633,589Rand	1,854,913 Rand	1,005,002 Rand	