



PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT

Acwa Power Solafrica Bokpoort CSR Project



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1. DESCRIPTION OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT ACTIVITIES

1.1 Summary Description of the women's empowerment activities implemented

WOCAN was commissioned by ACWA Power to apply the W+ Standard and measure the results of the ACWA SolaAfrica Bokpoort CSP Project on women's empowerment in the Northern Cape of South Africa.

The Bokpoort Project is a 50MW Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) farm located near the town of Groblershoop, 120 km South East of Upington (the nearest airport) in the Northern Cape Province, that is being developed by Acwapower. An obligation imposed by the South African government is that the Project contribute to the area's Enterprise Development (EnD) and Socio-Economic Development (SED).

The Northern Cape is the largest province in the country, having 30 % of its land mass, but the smallest population (2.2% or 1.14m) of the country. ACWA Power initiated the Bokpoort CSP program in January 2014 in fulfillment of Bokpoort CSP's Economic Development Obligations for communities within a 50 km. radius of the solar plant, in the !Kheis Municipality. This is predominantly a rural area, consisting of six towns and 1 settlement: Groblershoop, Wegdraai, Topline, Grootdrink, Boegoeberg, Gariiep and Opwag. Groblershoop is the main town.

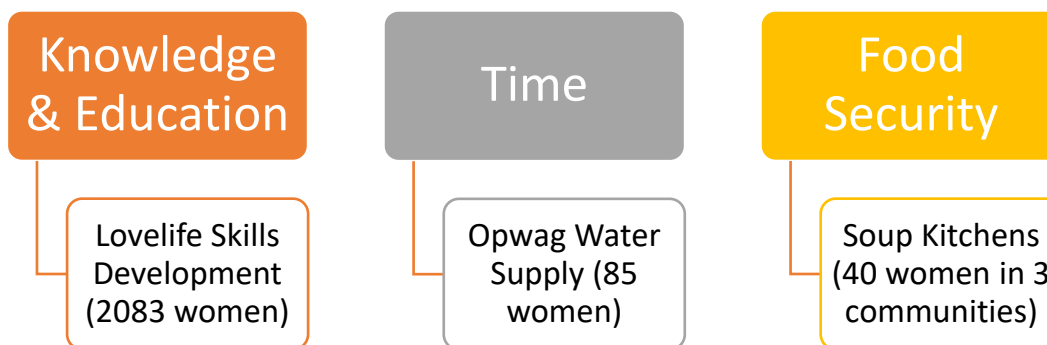
The area suffers from low levels of employment and education, as well as water shortages, and health and social problems, which limit women's empowerment.

ACWA Power has initiated and conducted numerous and diverse activities to address these issues since 2014. Key activities are:

- Supply of clean water and solar lighting (for time saving and health)
- Formal education support (Learners and Apprentices) for education and employment
- Business development through training and finance (for employment)

Descriptions of these are found in this PDD; however, it was necessary to exclude from this W+ measurement some of the activities that had very low numbers of beneficiaries, or for which adequate descriptions of the activities and numbers of beneficiaries were not available. Some of the activities were also conducted prior to the allowable crediting period of the W+ Standard.

The eligible activities, therefore, fall under three W+ domains: (1) Knowledge & Education, (2) Time and (3) Food Security. The activities associated with these domains that are generating significant results for women's empowerment are seen in the diagram below:



1.2 Project Sectors and Types

Activity	W+ Domains	Sector
Opwag Water Project: reducing women's collection time and improving health through drinking water access and vegetable gardens	<u>Time</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public Health ○ Food security
LoveLife: training and support for youth leadership; knowledge and reduction of gender-based violence, substance abuse and teenage pregnancies	<u>Knowledge & Education</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public Health ○ Youth ○ Education
Soup Kitchens for feeding the hungry	<u>Food Security</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public health ○ Food security

1.3 Project Implementer

Organization name	ACWA Power Solafrica Bokpoort CSP Power Plant (PTY) LTD (RF)
Contact person	Pulane Mogoere; Donald Muller; Andras Juhasz
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1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project's and women's empowerment activities

Organization name	LoveLife Trust
Role in the project	Implementer of the LoveLife Programme
Contact person	Leslie Abrams
Title	Regional Manager
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1.5 Project's Activities Start Dates

W+ Activity	Start date
Opwag Water Supply	01/07/17
LoveLife: Youth Centre	04/12/18
LoveLife: Volunteers	01/01/16
Soup Kitchens	01/06/16

1.6 W+ Domains and Crediting Period

Since the Bokpoort CSR project's inception in January 2014, numerous activities have been conducted that generated benefits for women within its communities. However, due to the W+ Standard's eligibility requirements, only those activities that were active as of 1 January 2018 can be included in this crediting period for W+ measurement. This excludes two activities: the Opwag Solar Lighting and Sanitary Towels Projects. These activities are described in section 1.9. Also not eligible is the new Water Treatment Plant for !Kheis Municipality, that will begin in February 2020.



The Crediting Period for this W+ Measurement is from 1 January 2018 to 1 January 2020.

<i>W+ Domains and title of related project activity</i>	<i>Start date</i>	<i>End Date</i>	<i>Crediting Period: Total Years/Months</i>	<i>Any Associated Standard (e.g. CDM, VCS)</i>
Time Opwag Water Project	01/07/17	31/01/18	1 month	NA
Knowledge & Education LoveLife Youth Centre	04/12/18	31/12/38	1 year 10 months	NA
Food Security Soup Kitchens	01/06/16	ongoing	2 years	NA

1.7 Description of the Project's Activities

1.7.1. Opwag Water Reticulation Project

This water project was implemented in July 2017, following the successful water reticulation programme that was implemented in Topline, a nearby area. Opwag is a rural village within the !Kheis Local Municipality (KLM) that did not have access to clean, piped water. This project will allow for access to potable water through the design and implementation of a water reticulation system that will be integrated into the municipality feed, using local labor and skills. The project supplied a water treatment plant and pipeline with tap installations to 85 homes, to supply them with clean drinking water.

Prior to the implementation of this project the women of the community would walk to the canal more than 5 km to collect water. This would happen every day with around three trips per day, for a half hour each trip. The community had limited drinking water and were unable to grow vegetables for personal consumption. Both of these constraints impact the health of this very poor community. The objective of the project was to provide consistent and easily accessible water to the community. This was achieved by improving and increasing the reticulation of the water which allows each home to access water on their property. This ensured time saving by the women of the community and health benefits from the production of vegetables.

1.7.2 LoveLife Youth Centre

New LoveLife Trust also known as LoveLife, is South Africa's youth non-governmental organisation established in 1999 as a joint initiative of leading South African NGOs, private



foundations and the South African government. Initially it was established with a mandate to reduce new HIV infections and unplanned pregnancies among young people aged 15-24 years by half within a five year period. As the organisation has grown, focus is on promotion of youth health in all other aspects with an intended outcome to influence positive social behaviour change amongst young people. The main target group has also been extended to target age group from 10 – 24 years. Half of its beneficiaries are female.

The LoveLife project for the communities of KLM commenced in January 2016. It was identified as a need of all of the communities during the community engagement sessions. Potential impact areas pertained to the changing of behavior and knowledge of youth through training and campaigns to reduce the incidences of substance abuse, gender-based violence, and teen pregnancies, and improve the health and well-being of youth. The organisation's implementation pillars focus on individual, societal and structural drivers of high-risk behaviour among youth through integrated multimedia messaging, community-level outreach programmes as well as clinical and psychosocial services. Since young people are inspired by their peers and listen to what they have to say, LoveLife's positive lifestyle and healthy sexuality programmes are implemented by a national corps of youth volunteers known as groundBREAKERS (highly motivated peer motivators and community mobilisers between the ages of 18 and 25 years) and mpintshi's (younger volunteers who shadow groundBREAKERS).

With support from ACWA Power, Lovelife built a Y-Centre from where it conducts its trainings and campaigns for young males and females from the KLM. The Centre is a vibrant, educational yet recreational multipurpose outreach centre where young people access a range of LoveLife programs including computer and work-related training, performing arts, sports, sexual and reproductive health, information and services, life skills, motivational programmes, the promotion of health and fitness, debating leagues, radio production and broadcasting skills development. Programmes are run under the management of the Y-Centre Coordinators with the support of groundBREAKERS and mpintshi's. They offer recreational hubs for young people growing up in areas where there are limited facilities as well as a safe after school environment.

Three activities are of special relevance for women's empowerment:

- 1) campaigns to reduce gender-based violence and reduce teen pregnancies,
- 2) use of young women as peer-to-peer educators and
- 3) 'Go to Work' skills development training. The Annual Report 2017 states that on average, 65% of each year's cohort of groundBREAKERS go on to find employment or study further and almost 85% report increased health-seeking behaviour due to participation in the programme (https://lovelife.org.za/en/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/loveLife-Annual-Report-2017_Final.pdf).

1.7.3 Soup Kitchens

Soup kitchens commenced in 01/06/16. Three community kitchens have been established to provide meals to needy members of the communities. Facilitators of the feeding groups described how women of the community benefitted not only from food provided for their



children and themselves, but also from their guidance and help for their problems of substance abuse and gender-based violence.

1.8 Project's Activities Boundary and Scope

Activity	Scope	Target
Opwag Water Supply	Opwag	Women of every household in Opwag (85)
LoveLife Youth Centre	KLM	1319 young females and 1484 adult females = 2803 total
Soup Kitchens	Boegoeberg, Wegdraai and Sternham	40 Women
Not included in this measurement:		
SMME Incubators	Business community of KLM	40 SMMEs (80% are women-owned)
Bursaries	Tertiary learners of KLM	Unknown number of female tertiary learners
Apprenticeship	Tertiary learners of KLM	Unknown number of Female tertiary learners of KLM
Learner transport Project	Grootdrink and Gariep	Unknown number of Female students in Grade 10-12
Mathematics and Physical Science Tutor	KLM	Unknown number of Female learners from grade 4 – 12
BBBEE Farmers	KLM	6 Black female emerging farmers

1.9 Conditions Prior to the Project's Initiation of Activities

Project Activity	Conditions
Opwag Water Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Opwag Households had no access to piped water, either inside dwellings or on communal stand. They were included in the 4.3% of households in the Siyanda District Municipality (SDM) with no access. ○ Water collection in South Africa– if the distance was more than 1 km – was about 75 minutes per day ○ Women spent 3 hours and 15 minutes per day on household chores (in South Africa) ○ In the Northern Cape women spent 224 minutes per day, on non-production activities (e.g. collecting water, cooking, cleaning, etc.)
LoveLife Training: Youth Volunteers and Youth Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Between April and May 2015 there were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13 cases of violence against women ▪ 5 cases of violence against children ▪ 263 cases related to substance abuse ○ 20% of teenagers in the Northern Cape, between the ages of 15 to 19, have begun childbearing ○ 36% of patients admitted to rehabilitation and treatment centres for substance abuse were aged between 10 and 19
SMME Incubator and BBBEE Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women headed households are at 35.7% in 2011 ○ The average household income for the SDM is R 92,878 ○ The dependency ratios for the SDM is 50.5% in 2011 ○ The unemployment rate for the SDM is 21% in 2011
Bursaries, Mathematics and Physical Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The education levels of the SDM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Those with no education = 9.6% in 2011 ▪ Those completing grade 12 = 21.7% 2011 ○ The percentage entering higher levels of learning = 6.4%

Two activities of the Project were completed prior to this crediting period and so **cannot be included in this measurement**. They are described here for background information:

(1) Opwag Solar Lighting Project

The Solar Lighting Project was implemented for the community of Opwag, from September 2013 to June 2015. This rural village is situated on mountainous terrain and hence not able to be connected to the power grid. The occurrence of high winds coupled with reed homes and the use of candles led to many injuries as well as loss of assets. With access to electricity, households were unable to charge cell phones, which then impacted on their accessing to urgent medical assistance.

The community utilized wood and gas for cooking and heating. The women of the community spent approximately thirty minutes collecting wood per day. The lack of electricity also impacted on the duration that children could study and also limited the access to information.



The Solar Lighting project led to time savings for the women of the community by reducing the need to collect wood, amongst other impacts. The community has indicated that there has been an increase in the consumption of news with the access to television and radios provided, and linked, to the solar lighting project. They have also indicated that there have been cost savings as they purchased fewer candles due to the solar lighting project.

(2) Sanitary Towel Supply Project

During the Women's Month of August 2017, the Project provided sanitary towels to approximately 30 female students from the Groblershoop Hoerskool. One of the objectives of this project was to ensure that girls do not resort to unsafe measures to manage their menstrual cycle and to ensure that girls do not have their education impeded due to the lack of sanitary towels. The Bokpoort Project also intends to establish a sanitary towel manufacturing business within KLM.

Other activities are described below that were not deemed eligible, as insufficient information existed to demonstrate results to specified numbers of women. These **cannot be included in this crediting period, though it is recommended they be considered for future W+ crediting periods.**

- **SMMEs Incubator**

The purpose of this Incubator is to create a thriving local economy through a multitude of local businesses that will ensure a greater flow of benefits, to serve both the community and the Project itself. It is envisaged that many of the developed businesses will be contracted to provide goods and services for the operation of the solar plant. 40 of the SMMEs (80%) are to be women-owned. A further purpose of the Incubator is to develop businesses owned by Black people, which will have the effect of empowering previously disadvantaged people as well as circulating funds within the community. This initiative aims to develop skills and put in place the structures that any business needs to survive, including the following:

- Mentorship and advice by highly skilled professionals;
- Market readiness and capacity development;
- Workshops for personal and business development;
- Bookkeeping services;
- Networking workshops;
- Sector specific training that will develop training programs for all employees.

- **BBBEE Farming Initiative**

This project was initiated during July 2017, after its identification during the due diligence phase of the Bokpoort Project. This project is aligned with the national farming agenda. The Project has identified abundant agricultural opportunities surrounding the Project Site. Most notable is the production of table grapes. This has presented the Project with the opportunity to develop the farming potential of the area and to empower previously disadvantaged people. The Project is seeking to maximise agriculture value chains by exploiting this local resource. Further, it will provide financial and non-financial support in the form of capital and support. The support includes the transfer of skills in the form of Human Resource (HR)



functions, accounting functions and workshops in order to build networks and improve the stock of knowledge. Six female farmers are included in this group of beneficiaries.

- **Apprenticeship**

The purpose of this programme has been to expose people to skillsets including Environmental, Health and Safety, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Electrical and Mechanical courses. It is fully intended that these beneficiaries will be Black people and that once they complete their apprenticeship, they will be able to get practical experience working at the CSP plant. This is in line with community engagements whereby it was identified that there is a lack of education and skills in the local community. The Project Company will be training ten apprentices a year for two years each. This program will ensure that there is consistent growth in skills which, while primarily may be focused towards working for the Operations Contractor, may also be used as the SMME Incubator progresses and more small businesses are created in the local community.

- **Bursaries**

The purpose of these bursaries is to provide students with an opportunity to study further. Female tertiary learners are included in this group of beneficiaries. Specifically, these bursaries are aimed at students who would be unable to do so without aid. These bursaries are intended to enhance access to the economy by Black people. This programme is in line with the Project Company's strategy (according to community engagements, research and the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to improve the state of education in the community.

- **Mathematics and Physical Science Tutor**

As part of the Project Company's dedication to improve the state of education in the local community, a math and physical science tutor is provided to students, including females, in grades 4 -12.

- **Learner Transport Project**

Transport is provided to students in Grades 10-12, in the towns of Grootdrink and Gariiep. This is to save the time of students from having to walk to school, in the expectation that they will spend more time studying and will receive higher grades. There is a danger that girls' extra time will translate into greater time spent on chores rather than studying.

1.10 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

The Bokpoort Project was awarded a license under the South Africa Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (IPP) of the Department of Energy. The Projects are aligned with the !Kheis Local Municipality's Integrated Development Plan.

1.11 Project Implementer's Right to Engage in the Project

In order to be awarded the IPP licence, ACWA Power was required to commit to spend a percentage of their revenue on local economic and social development.



1.12 Other Forms of Environmental or Social Credit

The Project has not received nor is seeking any form of environmental or social third-party certification.

1.13 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

NA

2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY INPUT

2.1 Gender and Stakeholder Analysis

In April 2018, WOCAN team members Jeannette Gurung and Loshnee Naidoo and ACWA Power team members David Ungar, Donald Muller and Pulane Mogoere observed several of the projects' activities and met with over 60 beneficiaries in all project communities. They also met with the LoveLife Regional Manager as well as other senior members of the region to explain the intent and purpose of the W+ process as well as to understand the status of women prior to the implementation of the project.

A second round of consultations was held with David Ungar, Donald Muller, and WOCAN team member Sikhhalazo Dube from November 19 to 22 November 2019. A meeting with Pulane Mogoere was held to further understand projects activities. The field visit was undertaken to meet beneficiaries and gauge how they value the projects' impacts on their livelihoods. The projects visited include Opwag Water Treatment plant, Groblershoop High School, Grootdrink Food Garden, Soup Kitchen, Sanddraai Arbeids Genot (BBBEE farming), and TSSG Construction – a grader company run by women. A meeting was held with the Lovelife Regional Manager to learn about the impact their support has had on women and to tour the new facility that includes a recreation center that will contribute to wellness.

Gender Analysis

Findings of the desk reviews and consultations provided the following information on the roles, access and control of resources, and policies and other influencing factors related to gender relations:

Gender Roles

- Women are primarily responsible for the collection of wood and water.
- Water collection is done by women– if the distance is more than 1 km, about 75 minutes per day was spent (Statistics South Africa, 2010)
- Wood collection is done by women – if distance is more than 1 km, 2 hours and 15 minutes was spent
- Men spent the longest time (85 minutes per day) travelling using private transport mode while women spent the longest time travelling using public transport (79 minutes per day).



- In South Africa women spend 3 hours and 15 minutes per day on household chores with men spending 1 hour and 28 minutes per day
- In the Northern Cape women spent an average of 224 minutes, per day, on non-production activities, whilst men spent an average of 84 minutes.
- The perception by men and women of men's roles included protecting, feeding and meeting the needs of their families. These primarily included being employed and working outside of the house.
- Their perception of the role of women was to maintain the home including the cleaning, cooking and health of the family, as they are physically weaker than men.
- The household chores are still viewed as the domain of women, irrespective of whether she is employed outside of the home or is self-employed.
- Women are involved in community projects such as feeding schemes and counselling. This does not seem to be a domain that men enter into. This is borne out by Statssa data. These women perceive that the youth are also not interested in this space and this would seem to include females.
- Their perception of the role of women is to maintain the home including the cleaning, cooking and health of the family, as they are considered to be physically weaker than men.
- More women are being employed outside of the home due to them being viewed as more reliable.
- The women of !Kheis LM seemed to limit their entrepreneurial options to gender normative businesses such as catering and cleaning.

A. Access and Control of Resources

- Property of married couples is owned by their husbands. This limits women from accessing finances. This was very strongly highlighted by business women who aren't able to fund their businesses due to this limitation.
- Women still defer to their husbands when making decisions. This was, in the majority, confirmed by both men and women, although there is a level of consultation.
- Women entrepreneurs indicated that their limited networks impeded their businesses. The lack of networks, according to these women, was due to them being homebound, as well as due to the lack of access to education.
- This limited network led to limited access to information and knowledge, which negatively impacted their businesses

B. Influence: What are the govt policies, other factors that influence gender relations?

- The South African Constitution which has equality as a foundational value.
- A National Policy which is mandated by the Constitution, which further emphasises this is the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, 4 of 2000 (PEPUDA). In terms of section 13 of PEPUDA, discrimination based on the prohibited ground of gender is considered unfair, unless it is established that the discrimination is fair.
- The Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998 (EEA) was passed in order to promote equal opportunity and fair treatment in employment through the elimination of unfair discrimination.
- South Africa also has extremely progressive laws on gender-based violence which include the Domestic Violence Act and the Sexual Offences Act.



- Women headed households have increased from 26.7% (1996) to 35.7% (2011)
- Entrepreneurs also voiced the fact that as women are underestimated, their success is limited.
- There seems to be very minor shifts generationally regarding roles of men and women.

2.2 Results of Initial Stakeholder Consultations

The focus groups and interviews were used to collect information related to the W+ domains and to understand how projects benefited or are expected to benefit women.

Stakeholders consulted were women and men engaged in the following Project activities:

- Women's groups that benefited/will benefit including those of Topline and Opwag water reticulation activities, women SMEs recipients of the incubator,
- Households of solar lighting project in Duineveldt
- Female apprentices in Groblershoop
- Service providers including staff of Lovelife and the Soup Kitchen volunteers in 3 sites
- Local relevant authorities of the !Kheis Municipality

Major issues affecting women's empowerment and gender equality were identified as follows:

- Gender based violence (GBV)
- Teen age pregnancy
- Low levels of education
- Water shortages
- Under -employment

Key activities that the Bokpoort CSP designed to address these issues are:

- Water supply (for time saving and health)
- Awareness campaigns (for social issues and health)
- Learners and Apprentices (for education and employment)
- Skill development for young people and business owners (for employment)

While these activities are addressing both practical and strategic needs of women, it is recommended that future activities consider more innovative and transformative activities for women's empowerment. Given the findings that women are widely viewed in traditional ways as mothers and wives in the Northern Cape area, the Project could provide more support to activities for women's leadership and business development, for example.

Details of consultations held during both the 2018 and 2019 visits are described below:

- **Water Reticulation Projects**

The water reticulation projects of Topline and Opwag, according to the communities, have had a health impacts, in that they now have cleaner water and hence consume more water, which has been proven to have health benefits. They also led to an increase in growing of vegetables and fruits, or the potential to grow and hence consume more of these. Better access to water also improves sanitation.

The water projects in the two towns have resulted in time saving as identified by the women, who are responsible for the collection of water. These reticulation projects have ensured that



water is now available on the properties of residents as opposed to collecting from tankers. The time saving, as with the collection of wood, varied between the two towns. This averaged around 1.5 hours per day. Women said that the extra time was spent relaxing, although with further delving it would seem that the extra time was spent on other household chores. With the water collection on their property, men were sometimes inclined to collect water, which may add to the time saving, although this does not seem to be a common occurrence.

- **LoveLife Volunteers and Training Centre**

Meetings were held with LoveLife staff and volunteers. The potential impact areas that were discussed pertained to the changing of behaviour and knowledge of the youth as a result of the LoveLife training programs. LoveLife also provides capacity building, in terms of content and facilitation skills, for the youth to run the advocacy campaigns. The advocacy campaigns run by LoveLife have the potential to reduce HIV and AIDS, reduce teenage pregnancies, gender violence and substance abuse.

- **Soup Kitchens**

During the W+ team's visit in April 2018, meetings were held with 3 community kitchen women's groups in Opwag, in Boegoeberg, Wegdraai and Sternham. Their facilitators of the feeding groups described how women of the community benefitted not only from food provided for their children and themselves, but also of guidance and help for their problems of substance abuse and gender-based violence.

- **SMME Incubators**

A meeting was held with about 15 SMME small, medium, micro, enterprise (SMME) entrepreneurs participating in the incubator. The challenges expressed by these women pertained to business knowledge, skills, information and finally access to networks. The programme has yielded benefits by procuring from some of the women in the incubator.

3. SELECTION OF DOMAINS

ACWA Power has initiated and conducted numerous and very diverse activities to address problems of poverty, unemployment, education and health since 2014. To gain familiarity with these activities, the WOCAN team made field visits to several communities and conducted a gender and stakeholders' analysis in April 2018; a subsequent visit was made to the project sites in December 2019 to collect additional basic data on the activities and beneficiaries. The WOCAN team reviewed the information collected from those field visits, and documentation on the project activities and numbers of beneficiaries received in early 2020 to come up with W+ eligible project activities. The decision was made to exclude some of the activities that had low numbers of beneficiaries, or for which adequate descriptions of the activities and numbers of beneficiaries were not available.



3.1 Selection of W+ Domains

W+ Domain	Benefits	Challenges and Risks
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time saved from not having to collect water can be utilised for other productive purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's saved time would be used for further non-income earning chores Women would not be allowed to utilise free time for personal needs
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information about safe sexual practices, HIV/Aids, gendered violence and substance abuse could reduce the prevalence Access to nutritious food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of these may not lead to changed behaviors
Knowledge and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved employability Improved awareness of causes of social issues of substance abuse, GBV, teenage pregnancies, etc. leads to changed behaviours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved knowledge does not lead to job Improved awareness does not lead to changes in behaviors
Income & Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in income leads to improved daily quality of life for self and family Increase in income leads to acquisition of assets and generational wealth creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in income leads to increase in substance abuse and violence Increase in substance abuse could lead to increase in teenage pregnancy Increase in income and assets could lead to emigration from KLM
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to nutritious food for women and their children Access to food sourcing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> women confronted with predatory behaviour from shop keepers, loan givers during times of food insecurity
Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a

Based on stakeholder consultations, a review of the numbers of beneficiaries and crediting periods for all activities, three of the six domains were selected: Time, Knowledge & Education and Food Security. It is necessary to exclude from this W+ measurement some of the activities that had very low numbers of beneficiaries, or for which adequate descriptions of the activities and numbers of beneficiaries were not available. Some of the activities were also conducted prior to the allowable crediting period of the W+ Standard.



The eligible activities, therefore, fall under three W+ domains: (1) Knowledge & Education, (2)Time and (3) Food Security.

3.2. Women’s Empowerment Results Chain

W+ DOMAIN: TIME		
ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES
<p><i>Immediate outcome (ST):</i></p> <p>Increased time available for leisure, community activities, or production leading to independent income</p>	<p>Hours of time saved Reduced drudgery Increased discretionary time</p>	<p>Construction of treatment plant and pipeline for Opwag Water Supply system</p>
<p><i>Intermediate outcome (MT):</i></p> <p>Increased sharing of household work</p>	<p>% of men taking on work of water collection and management</p>	
<p><i>End outcome (LT):</i></p> <p>Increased well-being of women</p>	<p>Increased perception of well-being of women and their families Enhanced decision making within households/communities</p>	

W+ DOMAIN: Knowledge & Education		
ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES
<p><i>Immediate outcome (ST):</i></p>	<p>Women retained and applied knowledge and skills acquired during trainings</p>	<p>LoveLife training for youth on health and well being</p>



<p>Increased awareness about relevant youth health issues and application of knowledge gained;</p> <p>Increased ability to effectively communicate a message</p> <p>Increased skills for job related skills</p>	<p>Report by women of exposure to new ideas</p> <p>Report by women of increased influence over others (family members, friends, neighbors, etc.)</p>	
<p><i>Intermediate outcome (MT):</i></p> <p>Reduced incidences of gender-based violence, substance abuse and teen pregnancies of youth;</p> <p>higher employability</p>	<p>Report by women and by LoveLife of changed behaviors in relation to GBV, HIV AIDs, substance abuse</p> <p>Report by women and Lovelife of higher level of employability (job interviews, contracts)</p>	
<p><i>End outcome (LT):</i></p> <p>Reduced incidences of gender-based violence, substance abuse and teen pregnancies of youth;</p>	<p>% increase in male advocates to support reduction of GBV, teen pregnancies and substance abuse</p> <p>reduction in police reports of GBV, % in medical reports of substance abuse and teen pregnancies</p>	

<p>W+ DOMAIN: Food Security: To increase the quantity and quality of food available to women and their children.</p>		
<p>ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES</p>	<p>INDICATORS</p>	<p>ACTIVITIES</p>



<p><i>Immediate outcome (ST):</i> Higher levels of food consumption amongst women and their children</p>	<p>Increased food sourcing option for women</p>	<p>Soup Kitchens</p>
<p><i>Intermediate outcome (MT):</i> Higher levels of healthy food consumed by kitchen gardening families</p>	<p>Access to increased number of healthy food sourcing options</p> <p>Decrease in women's vulnerability from predatory behavior of shop keepers, loan agents and others who provide food options in times of food insecurity</p>	
<p><i>End outcome (LT):</i> Reduced numbers of women needing food from soup kitchens, as more attain food self sufficiency</p>	<p>Change in women's agency and self-esteem as their ability to manage and sustain food self sufficiency</p>	

4. BENEFIT SHARING MECHANISM

Possibilities for the Direct Share Mechanism within this project are as follows:

- The Bokpoort Project could create a women's group combined from women of various activities to determine how the funds are to be distributed and spent. The Soup Kitchens of the three communities could be a possible distribution and tracking mechanism but they are not a legal entity.
- The LoveLife clinic could also provide assistance to distribute and track funds, and train young women to play a role in this process.

These possibilities and others will be further discussed at the time of the results monitoring, to agree to a specific mechanism for benefit sharing that ensures the committee or group is representative of women in the concerned communities, and that decision making on use of funds is equitable and transparent.



5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING PLAN

Approach: The survey questionnaires developed for the three W+ methods will be adapted for use in relation to these project activities and context, and used to collect survey data for Time, Knowledge & Education, and Food Security. A baseline survey will be conducted in early March, 2020 with women who did **not** benefit from the project's activities (control group) and with women who **have** benefited from the project's activities in order to measure the increase in women's empowerment as per the three domains of the W+.

The WOCAN consultant will train and supervise about 10 women from the LoveLife volunteers in the process of measurement and use of the survey questionnaires to collect data for the baseline and results for all of the activities within the project.

Sampling size:

W+ Domain	Project activities	Number of Beneficiaries	Required sample size	
			Baseline (Non-users)	Users
Food Security	Soup Kitchen	40	4	4
Knowledge & Education	Lovelife (Goal2Work Training)	2083	50	50
Time	Opwag Water Project (Zuma Village)	85	9	9
Total			24	39

Due to large size of beneficiaries and expected field difficulties in sampling 10%, a sample size of 50 can achieve a 90% confidence level amongst the assumed proportion of 15% (rather than the usual 25% proportion at 95% confidence).

Do No Harm

An indicator for the Do No Harm is that Not less that 97 % of both women and men report that the project has not caused a loss of income or assets or other any unwelcome effects.

Monitoring Plan

W+ DOMAIN	Data monitored	W+ MEASUREMENT ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE of MEASUREMENT ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE for MEASUREMENT ACTIVITIES
<i>Time</i>	- <i>Hours of time saved</i>	<i>Baseline and Results Survey</i>	<i>March 2020</i>	<i>Sikalazo Dube</i>

	- <i>Increased discretionary time</i>			
<i>Knowledge & Education</i>	- <i>Retained and applied knowledge and skills acquired during trainings</i>	<i>Baseline and Results Survey</i>	<i>March 2020</i>	<i>Sikalazo Dube</i>
<i>Food Security</i>	- <i>Increased food sourcing option for women</i>	<i>Baseline and Results Survey</i>	<i>March 2020</i>	<i>Sikalazo Dube</i>
		<i>Results Report</i>	<i>April 2020</i>	<i>Jeannette Gurung</i>


Communication with communities

Information about project activities, performance and outcomes are communicated on a regular basis to the !Kheis Municipality to report progress on their Integrated Development Plan. It is recommended, if not already done, that the Project also share this information with the community members.

Signature of authorized representative submitting this Project Design Document

Name: Pulane Mogoere

Title : Head: HR, Talent & CSR

Signature:  _____

Date: 28 October 2020





APPENDIX 1: Background

The population of the !Kheis municipal area is 16,637; 49% of the households are female-headed. The population growth rate between 2001 and 2011 has been 1.6%. The area is predominantly populated by youth under the age of 35; 35% are under 15 years of age, 60% are between the age of 15 and 64 and 5% are over 65. The economically active population (people aged 18 and above that are able and willing to work) is estimated at 46%, which results in an official unemployment rate of 54% - a big concern for the economic development of the area. All communities are economically disadvantaged areas with high rates of unemployment. 70% of the households within the !Kheis Municipality earn below the minimum income level of R 2 400 (USD 147) per month; a large number of residents are dependent on government pensions.

The !Kheis Municipal Area was initially inhabited by the Khoi-San people, whom also had been the first permanent inhabitants of South Africa. A large majority of the inhabitants of the !Kheis area are predominantly Afrikaans speaking. Only a very small percentage of people currently attend any tertiary education institutions.

The Siyanda District is characterized by vast open space with scattered human settlement throughout the area. Many of the towns are located in the proximity of the Orange River, such as Groblershoop. The Orange / Gariep River, which makes economic development possible via the green strip that flows through the dry landscape of the Siyanda area, is the main source of water in !Kheis Municipality. Agriculture is still the main economic sector. Livestock, cotton, corn, wheat, tomatoes, peanuts, musk melons and pumpkins are cultivated under irrigation from the Orange River. Table grapes are produced on irrigated land. The economy of the Northern Cape relies heavily on two sectors, namely mining and agriculture, which employs about 57% of all employees in the province. Water shortages and energy access are also problems faced in this arid and semi-arid environment.