



**POLOKOANE REGIONAL OFFICE**

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**DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY  
RAIN WATER HARVESTING PILOT PROGRAMME 2006/2007  
EXPANSION PHASE**

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**PROPOSAL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EXPANSION  
PHASE AT MAWA VILLAGE (WARD 12) SITUATED IN THE  
GREATER TZANEEN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WITHIN THE  
MOPANE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

**22 September 2006**

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Department of Water Affairs and Forestry  
Rainwater Harvesting Pilot Programme

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This proposal is to implement the Expansion Phase of the Department of Water affairs and forestry's rain water harvesting programme. The DWAF RWH seeks to support poor households in rural communities by providing them with rainwater tanks and household food gardening support. The Mvula Trust is one of five Approved Legal Entities (ALEs) appointed by DWAF to design and construct rain water tanks during the Demonstration phase that was implemented during 2005/06. The Mvula Trust proposes to implement the Expansion Phase in Mawa village which forms part of the Bolobedu tribal authority. The settlement is nrelatively densely populated consisting of more than 6 000 households. Mawa situated in the Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality within the Mopane Mistrict Municipality.

The proposed programme activities will include the development of a cost efficient RWH programme model to be implemented by DWAF for full scale roll out of the programme. This model will set up a programme management structure for the construction of 350 circular underground rain water tanks in four of the Mawa village blocks. The proposal places strong emphasis on supporting households with family food production strategies and the appropriate use of harvested rainwater for this purpose. The estimated cost for this proposal is R7 923 430.00 to be implemented over a period of 15 months.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Background

DWAF's Policy on Financial Assistance to Resource Poor Irrigation Farmers states as follows:

*"The National Water Act, 1998 has equity and sustainability as central guiding principles to protect, use, develop, conserve, manage and control water resources. It is thus necessary to address the need to promote social and economic development through the use of water in an equitable way, and to provide different forms of assistance, which will promote these objectives through self-sufficiency and sustainability of the different water management institutions (WMIs)."*

Sections 61 and 62 of the National Water Act, 1998 (NWA) specifically provide for the provision of financial aid to resource poor households. To this effect DWAF has initiated a pilot programme in 2005 to support poor households with the construction of rainwater harvesting tanks in various rural settings in the country. The primary purpose of the pilot programme is to develop the The Mvula Trust RWH Expansion Phase Proposal Sept 06.

framework, procedures and generic RWH tank designs for full roll out throughout the country by late 2007. The pilot programme involved the appointment of five Approved Legal Entities (ALEs) to undertake research and development work in the pilot programme that consists of two phases, viz. a Demonstration Phase and an Expansion Phase. The Demonstration Phase included the social facilitation to identify appropriately qualified (poorest-of-the-poor) households who will be the first beneficiaries of the programme, and the design and construction of RWH tanks for 3 to 5 households in villages identified by the ALEs. The second Expansion Phase will involve improvement of the lessons learnt during the Demonstration Phase and to develop the framework and procedures for implementation at scale.

The Mvula Trust is an Approved Legal Entity (ALE) appointed by DWAF who participated in the Demonstration Phase in three sites at Manamela (Limpopo), Mawa (Limpopo) and Bityi-Matheko (Eastern Cape). Five demonstration tanks were constructed in each of these sites, and the use and impact of these tanks on household food security is currently being monitored.

This proposal seeks to outline the approaches and methodologies that the Mvula Trust will apply during the Expansion Phase.

## **2.2 Proposal Objectives**

The proposal has the following key objectives

- To develop the necessary institutional and human resources capacity arrangements within the Mvula Trust that will ensure the effective implementation of the roll out of the RWH programme at scale in a single geographic site.
- To facilitate processes with key stakeholders such as national, provincial and local government, and civil society organizations that will ensure collaborative relations, buy-in and support of the programme in the selected implementation site
- To facilitate processes within the target community that will create awareness of and interest in the objectives of the programme, including training with particular emphasis on household food security initiatives
- To develop procedures and implement frameworks for the selection of households that will benefit from the provision of rainwater harvesting tanks .
- To improve on existing designs and construction methods of RWH tanks
- To facilitate, provide training and supervise the construction of 350 RWH tanks in the target community utilizing community based skills in as far as this is appropriate
- To provide mentoring support to beneficiary households in household food production and the appropriate use of the RWH tanks.
- To monitor, evaluate and report on progress during the implementation of the Expansion Phase.

### **3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1 Selection of Mawa (Ward 12) for the Expansion Phase**

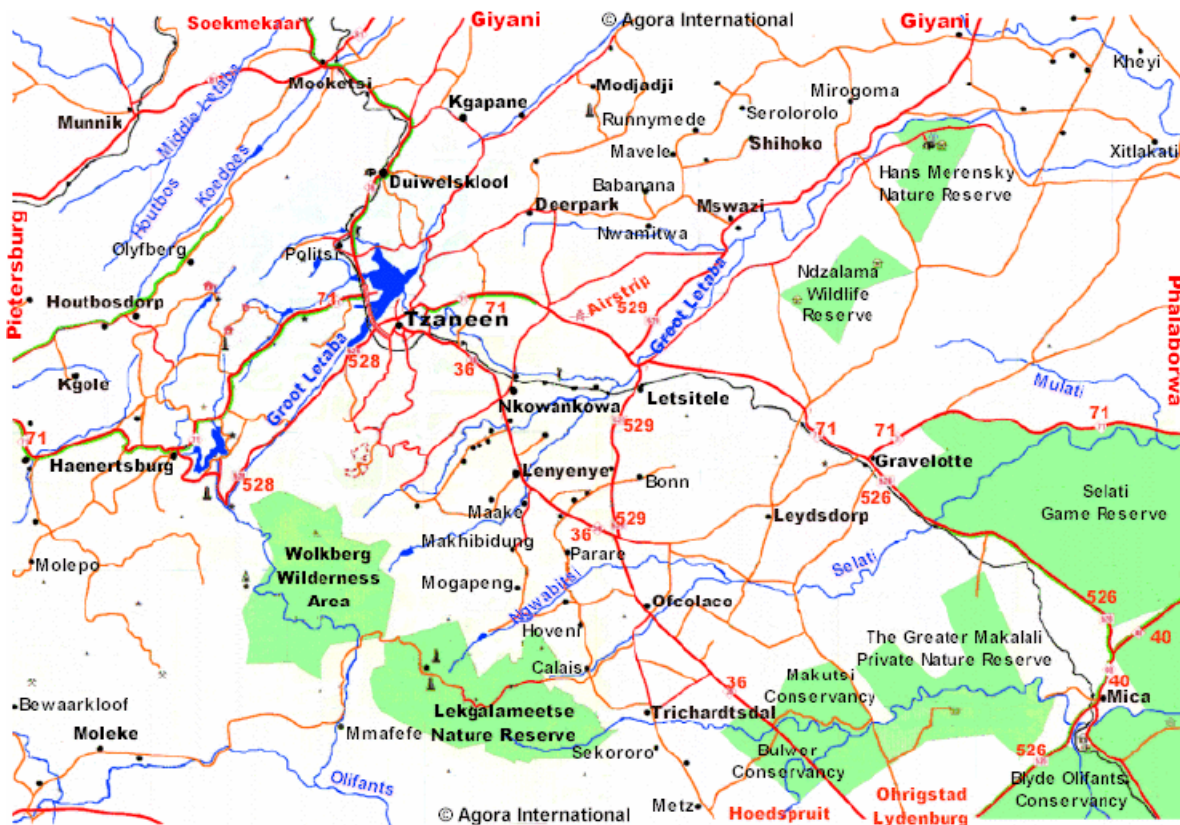
Mawa is one of the communities selected by Mvula for the implementation of the Demonstration Phase. Our decision to proceed with Mawa for the implementation is based on the following factors:

- its socio-economic profile
- the settlement size has potential to implement this programme at scale
- the community's willingness to co-operate and apply lessons during the Demonstration Phase.

During 2003 the Mvula Trust had conducted a research study in Mawa "People living with HIV / AIDS in a context of rural poverty: the importance of water and sanitation services and hygiene education - A case study from Bolobedu-Mawa" which highlighted that the provision of water for productive purposes needs to be given far higher priority by policy makers and service providers. It raised complex issues around what level of basic water supply is needed to promote sustainable livelihoods, and how to allocate and cost water for productive purposes. The study also showed that food gardening for nutritional supplementation is likely to become even more important as the number of AIDS-sick people rises. The study then recommended that there is a need for close interaction between DWAF and the Department of Agriculture to develop appropriate programmes and support measures of food gardening which should address the provision of information on basic food gardening, appropriate technologies for water delivery, promotion of rain-water harvesting and grey water recycling, and seed distribution systems.

#### **3.2 Location and Map**

Mawa community falls within the Bolobedu area which is a large 'tribal area' under the jurisdiction of a traditional leader, in the Limpopo Province. The community is in the Greater Tzaneen LM, within the Mopani District Municipality. (Co-ordinates for Tzaneen: Latitude: 23°49'0S; Longitude: 30°10'0E) Mawa community is made up of a number of dispersed settlements, called 'blocks'. For the purposes of this project four blocks were identified, namely: Mawa Block 12, Mawa Block 13 (Wally), Mawa Block 7 (Mookgo) and Mawa Block 8. These blocks of villages are about 3-4km apart and the community itself is situated about 65km from Tzaneen on route to Giyani.



### 3.3 Demographic and Income Profile

The area is rural and formal employment is mainly provided by the neighbouring citrus farms. Only a few households are involved in subsistence farming since water supply is still a serious concern. Others are engaged in small scale brick making. Residents rely for income primarily on social grants from the State and remittances from migrant workers. The area is reasonably representative of many rural communities in South Africa with large numbers of female and child headed households. Unemployment levels are high, with just 15% of the population estimated to be formally employed. Those with jobs work mostly as agricultural labourers on nearby citrus farms, on the mines or in nearby towns.

The settlement blocks range in size from 450 to 600 households occupying small pieces of land that is allocated for all land use purposes. Bolobedu-Mawa has a total population of more than 200 000 (1996 census) of which 56% are women and 44% men.

During this expansion phase provision is being made for a total of 350 tanks as set out in the table below.

**Table 1**

	<b>Sub-villages</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>No of Households</b>	<b>H/H to receive tanks</b>
1	Block 12	6 500	520	80
2	Block 13 (Wally)	5 000	480	90
3	Block 8	6 200	560	120
4	Block 7 (Mookgo)	4 000	400	60
<b>Total</b>		<b>21 700</b>	<b>1 960</b>	<b>350</b>

### 3.4 Geotechnical Information

The topography is undulating. It is fairly flat throughout. The soil is well drained. From information gathered from the pilot phase, the first one metre of the top soil is a mixture of normal to hard mixed gravel soil. After an average of 1.3m the underlying soil turns to be very hard to fused laterite or gravel soil. This type of soil is generally very difficult to excavate to the 2.00m depth that is generally required for underground rainwater harvesting tanks. The water table is well below 2.00m deep presumably because the soils are well drained. At 2.00m depth, all the pits dug showed no trace of water.

### 3.5 Community Infrastructure

There is a creche and a primary school in each block, blocks 7 and 13 has a high school each, while block 8 and 12 shares a high school.

There are two clinics in this area. One serves block 6 and block 7 and the other serves blocks 8, 12 and 13.

Potable (clean) water supply is generally poor. In Block 7, 8 and 13, clean water is available fortnightly. In block 12 the water system is reliable though very salty. As a result the majority of the community uses tap water for other household activities and uses the river water for drinking and cooking purposes. Communal standpipes have been provided on street corners, many of which are further than 200m from some households.

Community representatives are in the process of negotiating for household sanitation to be implemented by the Mopane DM.

There is household electricity supply in Mawa and an Eskom sub-office in Block 6 from where the communities purchases electricity.

There are a number of commercial enterprises consisting mainly of grocery shops, liquor outlets and hardware dealers

Mawa has a large number of churches and faith based and cultural organisations.

### **3.6 Community Organisations**

There are different community structures in each block including water committees, sanitation committees, home based care groups and all these structures form part of the broader structure called the Civic Organisation, which liaise directly with the Ward Committee.

### **3.7 Current Gardening Practices in Community**

The community engages in gardening activities on a very small scale due to water problems within the community and it is only in summer that the majority of households plant their gardens as there is no need for watering. The community usually plant maize and peanuts in summer with some vegetables such as cabbage, beans and pumpkins.

The Itereleng Educational Project has established a fully fenced communal garden of approximately 2 hectares fully equipped with a borehole, pump and reservoir. This development has been paid for by the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund. There are however no activities in this project following the theft of the electricity transformer.

## **4. PLANNED SCOPE OF WORK**

### **4.1 Institutional and human resources capacity arrangements for project implementation**

The Mvula Trust will be setting up the necessary institutional arrangements to ensure the implementation of the Expansion Phase on a full time basis. The arrangements will include a full time RWH Project Management structure to be based at Mvula's Polokoane Regional Office.

In compliance with Mvula's management structures this RWH-PM structure will function under the overall supervision of the Polokoane Regional Manager with support from a policy specialist from the Policy Unit responsible for research and development initiatives within the Mvula Trust.

The persons comprising the RWH-PM structure will have project management and supervision responsibilities and will include reporting to DWAF on issues of project implementation progress. The staff positions to be created will include a Programme Manager, Family Food Production Manager, ISD Manager & a Technical Manager.

The next category of staff will be responsible for direct project implementation in areas of family food security (livelihoods), institutional social development (ISD) and construction operations. They will be responsible for interaction with various stakeholders, community structures and households. This will include the Mawa Area Manager, FFP Facilitators, ISD Facilitators and a Construction Supervisor. It is envisaged that with the growth of the project, an additional category of staff may have to be engaged to support the community field activities. Preference will be given to community members to be appointed in the latter staff category in as far as this is possible.

A category of staff consisting mainly of community members will perform direct project implementation tasks that will include direct liaison with household beneficiaries and construction workers.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) consisting of not more than four community representatives and the Mvula Trust Area Manager will be established to facilitate direct community participation in project implementation matters, and to ensure ongoing community support of the programme.

Refer to the organogram for a graphic presentation of the proposed implementation structure.

### **4.2 Facilitation of key stakeholder participation**

The successful implementation of the DWAF RWH programme is incumbent upon us ensuring high levels of collaboration, buy-in and support from a wide range of public and community stakeholders.

These would include:

- DWAF Polokoane Regional Directorate
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Health
- Relevant Provincial government departments
- SALGA (Polokoane)

- Mopane District Municipality (IDP, WSDP, LED, Health, Social Development directorates)
- Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality (Bolobedu-Mawa Ward Councillors and ward Committee members)
- NGOs such as Itereleng Education Project

These activities will involve informing stakeholders of the progress being made and the lessons learnt from the Mawa Demonstration Phase, and to identify opportunities for collaboration and support for the RWH programme in Mawa. This process is of importance to learn from the experiences of various stakeholders and to avoid wasteful duplication of processes and resources where this is possible.

Successful collaboration and implementation of the Expansion Phase should result in the programme being adopted by local government with support from national & provincial government institutions.

#### **4.3 Mobilisation of community awareness, participation and training**

The establishment of a Project Steering Committee (PSC) is an important first step to obtain community interest and to ensure wide spread participation in this project. Guided and advised by PSC members project staff will engage in communication and liaison techniques that will maximise household food security and livelihoods interest, appropriate food production methods and approaches to tank construction methods that support local economic development. Training will be provided for community leaders and participants in areas such as elementary project and financial management, household food security, building and construction methods, and participatory community decision making.

It is envisaged that by the completion of the Expansion Phase enough interest will have been generated so that the roll out of the programme will benefit additional households as a matter of course.

#### **4.4 Facilitation of selection of beneficiary households**

Lessons from the Demonstration Phase points to the need for a community inclusive beneficiary selection process that will ensure that selected households will commit to programme objectives as envisaged by DWAF. Household selection criteria include:

- Households that are already engaged in intensified gardening
- Willingness to provide a form of equity such as assisting with digging the tank hole; provide building sand; provide water for building operations
- Willingness to receive, safely store and issue the building material to the builder
- Vulnerable households that include poor households, households with chronically ill people, child-headed households, elderly households and single female headed households.

Selection criteria would be agreed upon with the stakeholders, the community and the PSC. This process needs to ensure that there is rapid uptake of the project by households and to extend the benefits of the programme over the shortest possible period of time. It also needs to ensure that sufficient numbers of households participate in the programme that will allow for cost efficiencies of construction work undertaken at scale.

#### **4.5 Establishment of intensive gardening methods**

The process will largely be driven by Family Food production Facilitators. The support of agricultural practitioners experienced in small scale household food production will be utilized where these are available. Households will be encouraged to adopt intensified gardening practices through mind mobilisation training, training on various options on garden layout, recycling of grey water and food and nutrition with the objective of achieving a positive mindset change good practice in household food production. Cross learnings with other individual households and communities will be encouraged

Limited supplies of seedlings, particularly during the mobilization phase, will be used to encourage food production. Here again the exchange of seedlings among neighbours will be encouraged so that the community and generate an ongoing supply of seedlings which they can exchange or sell to one another.

#### **4.6 RWH tank designs**

All the RWH tanks to be constructed at Mawa will be cylindrical underground tanks, each consisting of a concrete floor, cement block walls plastered on the inside and an iron roof. Tank capacity will be to hold 30 cubic meters of water. In very rocky conditions the tank depth will be shallower and the diameter increase to keep to the 30 cubic meters capacity. Design changes will be discussed with the DWAF RWH Core Team before construction in order to maintain quality standards and the structural integrity of the tanks.

#### **4.7 Construction of 350 RWH tanks, training and supervision**

Construction of the 350 RWH tanks is the essential output of the Expansion Phase that will not only benefit the beneficiary household, but will also contribute largely to the economic development of the Mawa community. Quality tanks will have to be built that are safe. Mvula will have to ensure that quality standards are maintained through hands on supervision and to provide appropriate training to builders and support operations. Construction operations will include:

- Ongoing liaison between households and tank construction activities to ensure hh participation in the building process

- HH support with tank siting for optimal rainwater catchment and gardening use (as part of helicopter planning)
- Excavation of RWH tank pits. Labour intensive methods will be used, however depending on soil conditions and the demand for tanks construction, mechanical methods may be used to assist digging operations.
- Procurement of goods and materials. Cost efficiencies must be achieved and where possible materials should be purchased in bulk. Preference need to be given to local materials suppliers.
- Storage and distribution of materials. A dedicated staff person will be responsible for the receipt, issue and and movement of materials on site. Beneficiary hhs will be required to assist with the safe storage of materials.
- Materials and building operations administration. A dedicated staff person will be responsible for on site administration.
- Procurement of skilled builders and support workers. Preference will be given to community based builders. Training will be given to all builders and builders assistants.
- Quality assurance of completed work. All building operations will be subject to quality assessments.
- Formulate a post project Operation and Maintenance plan and provide tank maintenance training to households prior to the handover of the completed tank to the household.
- The head of the beneficiary household will be required to sign an acknowledgement of receipt of a completed RWH tank.

See the schedule below for the planned construction implementation phases:

**Table 2****Activity Schedule for the construction of 350 tanks over 15 months**

MONTH	MOBILISED			GARDENING			EXCAVATING			TANK CONSTRUCTION				
	group	to be mobilised this month	total mobilised	not gardening yet	groups	to start gardening this month	total gardening	not excavating yet	groups	to start excavating this month	total excavating	not building yet	groups	to start building this month
1														
2														
3	A	40	40	16	A	24	24	6	A	18	18	18		
4	B	40	80	32	AB	24	48	14	AB	16	34	34		
5	C	60	140	44	ABC	48	96	22	ABC	40	74	54	A	20
6	D	60	200	56	BCD	48	144	30	ABCD	40	114	65	AB	29
7	E	60	260	68	CDE	48	192	38	BCDE	40	154	70	ABC	35
8	F	40	300	60	DEF	48	240	46	CDEF	40	194	75	ABCD	35
9	G	40	340	52	EFG	48	288	54	DEFG	40	234	80	ABCDE	35
10	H	40	380	44	FG	48	336	72	EFG	30	264	75	BCDEF	35
11		40	420	64	G	20	356	66	FG	26	290	68	CDEFG	33
12		40	460	86	G	18	374	74	G	10	300	48	DEFG	30
13			460	86			374	74			300	24	EFG	24
14			460	86			374	74			300	9	FG	15
15			460	86			374	74			300	0	G	9
		<b>460</b>		19%		<b>374</b>		20%		<b>300</b>		0%		<b>300</b>

**4.8 Household mentoring support**

Throughout the project implementation households will require ongoing encouragement and support. During the initial mobilization phase households will have to be made aware of the potential benefits of the household food security and supported to grow their own gardens. Once the households have been selected to qualify for a RWH tanks their interest must be maintained during the construction phase. After completion of the tanks households will need to be guided in the use and maintenance of the RWH tanks.

**4.9 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

Mvula will work closely with the DWAF RWH core team and submit progress reports as required and participate in lessons sharing with other ALEs. Document all best practice and lessons learnt for sector learning and to inform the roll out process.

## 5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF TEAM MEMBERS

### 5.1 Mvula RWH Team

Position	Responsibilities	Status	Name
Polokoane Regional Manager	Overall project oversight	Part Time – 15%	Limpho Klu
Policy Unit Specialist	R&D Support	Part Time – 10%	Philip Davids
Programme Manager	Overall Project implementation	Full Time	John Sarng
Financial Manager	Financial control & oversight	Part time – 50%	To be appointed
ISD Manager	Stakeholder relationships	Full Time	Modjadji Letsoalo
Technical Manager	Construction supervision & quality standards	Full Time	To be appointed
Family Food Production Manager	Stakeholder relationships	Full Time	To be appointed
Mawa Area Manager	Community level project management	Full Time	To be appointed
ISD Facilitator	PSC & HH support	Full Time	To be appointed
Technical Supervisor	Construction support	Full Time	To be appointed
FFP Facilitator	Household support	Full Time	To be appointed
Storekeeper	Materials logistics	Full Time	To be appointed
Site Clerk	Field administration	Full Time	To be appointed
Quality Assessor	Construction quality monitoring	Full Time	To be appointed
Builders – artisans & assistants	Tank construction	Task based	To be appointed
Project Steering Committee members	Community liaison and implementation support	Part Time – stipend for tasks performed	To be appointed

NB: Existing Mvula personnel members will be responsible for relevant responsibilities during the initial programme initiation and gearing up phase.

#### 5.1.1 Polokoane Regional Manager (RM)

The Polokoane Regional Manager is part of Mvula's management structure and reports directly to the Operations director at Head Office. He RM is responsible for all Mvula operations in Limpopo Province, which will include the DWAF RWH programme. This makes the RM responsible for overall project implementation oversight, with the RWH-PM structure staff reporting to her.

#### 5.1.2 Policy Unit Specialist

The Policy Unit within the Mvula Trust undertakes water sector policy development and research

and development work. The Policy Unit Specialist has been responsible for mvula's collaboration with DWAF in the RWH conceptualization process, and was the Mvula lead person during the demonstration phase. It is envisaged that ongoing research and development work will be necessary during the Expansion Phase which will require continued liaison and collaboration with DWAF officials and the RWH Core team.

### **5.1.3 Programme Manager**

The Programme Manager will head the RWH Implementation Structure Team based at the Polokoane RO, and consisting of the ISD, Technical, FFP and Financial Managers. The responsibility of the Programme Manager is to oversee the whole implementation process, ensure project feasibility and due diligence responsibilities, as well as reporting directly to the client (DWAF RWH Core Team) on matters of implementation progress and finances. Special emphasis is placed on productivity (which covers both quantity and quality) and management of financial management of the RWH programme. The Programme Manager is also responsible for relationships building and reporting to higher level stakeholders such as national, provincial and local government officials and relevant sector role players.

### **5.1.4 Financial Manager**

The Financial Manager is a member of the RWH-PM Structure Team who will ensure the implementation of generally accepted accounting practices and systems and adherence to Mvula's framework of expenditure & reporting framework. Particular emphasis will be placed on procurement procedures and approval of disbursements and financial reporting.

### **5.1.5 Institutional and Social Development (ISD) Manager**

The ISD Manager is a member of the RWH-PM Structure Team responsible for liaison with key sector stakeholders, relationships building and community development support. This is a sector specialist with strong community development skills, and conversant with government policies, legislation and development discourse, including public participation, community empowerment, local economic development, and participatory decision making methodologies. The ISD manager will provide support to the Area Manager ISD Facilitators in terms of training, updating manuals and provide guidance in the appointment of relevant project staff and PSC members.

### **5.1.6 Technical Manager**

The Technical Manager is a member of the RWH-PM Structure Team knowledgeable in related civil engineering skills and construction operations. The Technical Manager will oversee the construction of appropriately designed, quality RWH tanks and will provide hands on support and guidance to the Area Manager and technical staff.

### **5.1.7 Family Food Production (FFP) Manager**

The Family Food Production Manager is a member of the RWH-PM Structure Team responsible for developing the framework for household food security strategies, including training and mentoring of community groups and households. The FFP Manager shall provide support to the area manager and FFP Facilitators, and have relevant qualifications in agriculture, livelihoods strategies and community development experience. The FFP manager is a specialist in community garden development and will be responsible for training of the FFP Facilitators and their assistants. Where the water from the tanks will be used for purposes other than food gardening the FFP manager should advise appropriate strategies, and where necessary obtain advice and support for such activities.

### **5.1.8 Area Manager (Mawa)**

The area Manager is responsible for all RWH Programme activities on site. The position requires a relevant qualification in Civil Engineering and experience in labour intensive construction methods, and should have knowledge of community development work. The Area Manager is responsible for day-to-day site operations, supervises all the site staff including the ISD, Technical and FFP Facilitators, and must develop and maintain a strong collaborative relationship with the PSC. The position is directly responsible to the Technical Manager in the RWH-PM Structure Team, and should have collaborative relationships with other Team members.

### **5.1.9 Project Steering Committee (PSC) members (Four)**

A Project Steering Committee consisting of not more than four community representatives and the (Mvula) Area Manager will be established to facilitate direct community participation in project implementation matters, and to ensure ongoing community support of the programme. These would be local community members capable of commanding respect and have an understanding of community development work. The PSC members will be appointed through a process of community selection and will make regular report backs to community members. They will be supported by the Area Manager, the FFP & ISD Facilitators and Construction Supervisor. PSC members will be given necessary training on the RWH programme objectives. They will be paid a stipend (honorarium?) for participation in project related tasks.

### **5.1.10 Family Food Production (FFP) Facilitator**

The FFP Facilitator is preferably a community member with extensive experience in community garden development and deep-trench gardening methods and have a related agricultural qualification. The FFP Facilitator will have general oversight of the establishment of intensified gardens in each household and will provide other support in the form of inputs to households. The major role to be played by the FFP Facilitator would be the promotion of household food security and training of households in food production methods. Duties will include:

- Introduction of the project and household mobilisation, including household vision-building (e.g. through helicopter planning).
- Assistance to the household in the planning of the garden and tank siting.
- Conducting of training on establishment of gardens and irrigation methods.
- Conducting of training on improved soil fertility practices such as intensifying gardening through mulching, trenching manuring etc.
- Conducting of training on diversified production (integrated homestead farming systems elements and interaction, e.g. crop/animal, wind, frost, other factors)
- Conducting of training on household nutrition practices (balanced diets to fight malnutrition and child stunting, food storage, processing, food preparation for maximum nutritional value, etc)
- Promotion of household experimentation, stimulation of creativity as a buffer against adversity
- Encouragement of household record-keeping and self-monitoring practices

#### **5.1.11 Institutional and Social Development (ISD) Facilitator**

The ISD Facilitator is preferably a community member with qualifications and experience in community development and participatory methods. The ISD Facilitator will develop strong collaborative relations with PSC members and other community based stakeholders. Duties of the ISD Facilitator will include:

- Community mobilization and relationships building with relevant community stakeholders
- Maintaining ongoing buy-in and commitment of participating hhs and key stakeholders
- Ensuring community participation in decision making processes, including conflict resolution
- Establishment, support and training of PSC members.
- Supporting the FFP Facilitator with hh mind mobilization training
- Training of village level site staff in administrative issues and relationships building.
- Supervising the work of the Storekeeper and Site Clerk.

#### **5.1.12 Construction Supervisor**

The Construction Supervisor shall be responsible for supervising builders and making sure that the tank structures provided are safe and are of good quality. He/she shall have a trade certificate in building or extensive experience in building. It is preferred that this person is a community member.

The major role of the Construction Supervisor is to ensure that tank construction is according to specification by properly trained builders to avoid any defects. Duties will include:

- Facilitate the selection and appointment of local builders
- Training of the Quality Assessor on tank siting and construction quality assurance.
- Training of builders.

- Advising Team members and hhs on alternative tank type and shape in cases of rocky or waterlogged conditions, or steep slopes.
- Construction management (quality and quantity).
- Provide support and advice to builders during tank construction.
- Conduct individual tank commissioning activities
- Conduct user education after tank construction

#### **5.1.13 Quality Assessor**

The Quality Assessor will be an experienced artisan from the community who will receive training in the applied construction methods. He/she will keep records of construction progress and will work closely with the Construction Supervisor.

#### **5.1.14 Storekeeper**

The Storekeeper shall be a community member appointed to do store keeping duties which will mainly be ordering and issuing of building materials and equipment, and collaborating with hhs where materials are being stored. He/she shall have passed Grade 10 with related work experience or have passed Grade 12.

#### **5.1.15 Site Clerk**

The Site Clerk shall be a community member appointed to be responsible for construction related administrative duties which will include filling out of job cards and keeping construction records for the project. He/she shall have passed Grade 10 with related work experience or have passed Grade 12.

#### **5.1.16 Builders**

Builders should be experienced artisans from the community with experience in concrete, block masonry, plastering and roof construction. All builders must undergo training in the applied method of construction, and work under the direct supervision of the Construction supervisor. Where builders from the community are in short supply, builders can be sourced from other communities.

### **5.2 Profiles of Mvula Personnel**

#### **Limpho Klu**

Limpho is the Limpopo Regional Manager of the Mvula Trust based in Polokopane. She has 16 years experience in the development sector. She holds a M. Ed in Adult Education and Training. She joined the Mvula Trust in 1999 as a Project Development Facilitator responsible for co-ordinating the implementation of sanitation projects in the Build Operate Train and Transfer (BoTT) The Mvula Trust RWH Expansion Phase Proposal Sept 06.

Programme in Limpopo. She was later promoted to Programme Manager for Sanitation. In this position she has had to procure consultants, facilitate project planning processes, draft business plans, and prepare and present proposals and reports to donors and clients.

### **John Sarng**

John Sarng has a Post Graduate Diploma in Engineering (Civil) from Wits and a Practical Project Management Certificate from UNISA. He is a corporate member of the SA Institute of Building. He has been in Programme Management position in the Mvula Trust since 2001 in Kokstad and East London, and is presently based in Polokoane. John brings his vast experience in building construction methods and project management to this project.

### **Modjadji Letsoalo**

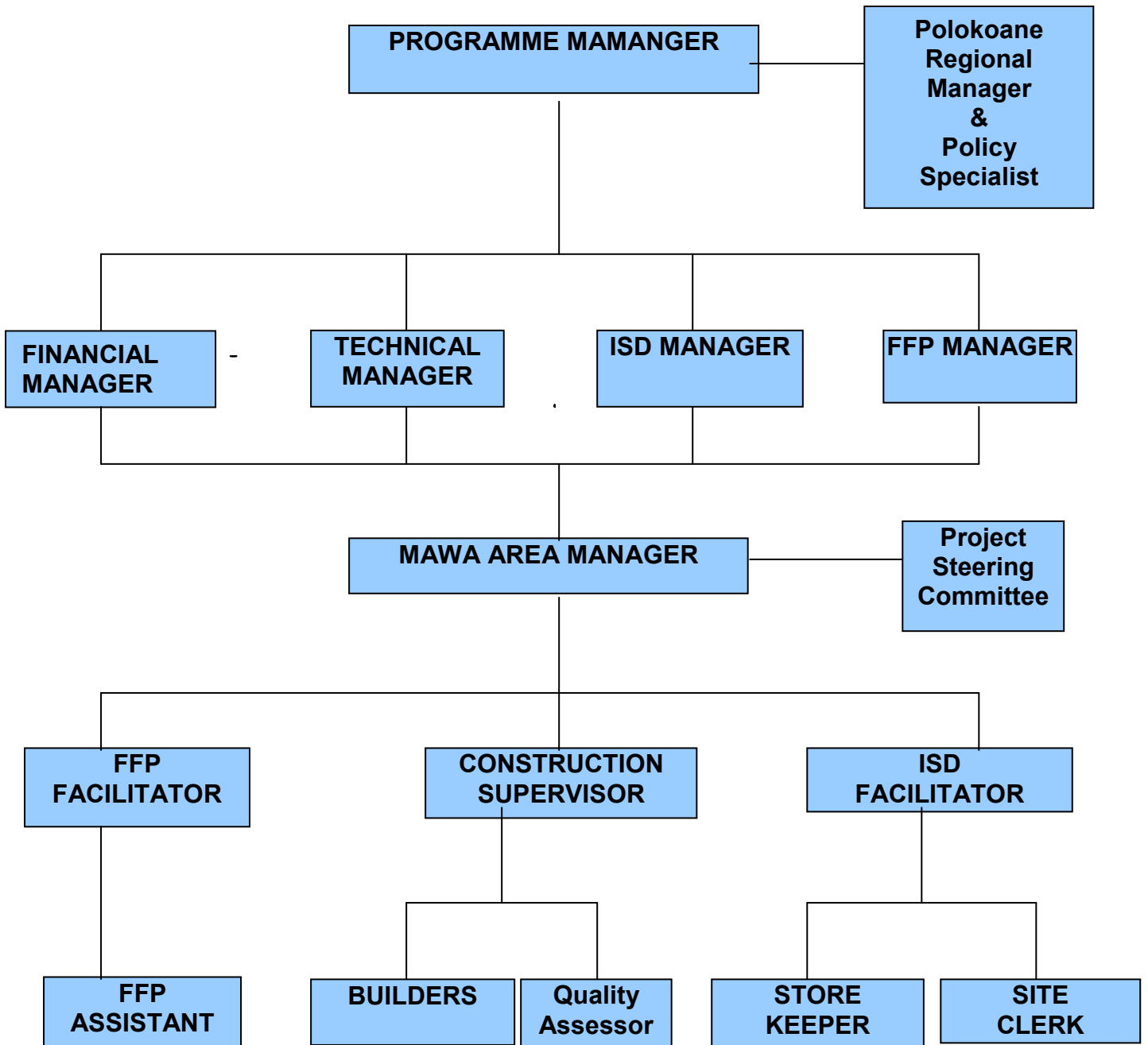
Modjadji holds a BA degree in Social Work from the University of Venda. She is currently studying with the University of the Western Cape for a Masters Degree in Land and Agrarian Reform. She worked for the Association for water and Rural Development as a research officer in 1998. In 2001 she worked for the Working For Water Program as a Social Development Co-ordinator. In 2002 she joined the Regional Land Claims Commission in Limpopo as a planner and was later promoted to the position of principle planner. In September 2004 she joined the Mvula Trust as a Relationships Manager for the WHELL programme in Polokoane..

### **Philip Davids**

Philip Davids is an Institutional and Social Development (ISD) Specialist within the Policy Unit of the Mvula Trust. His work involves providing support to Mvula's regional offices responsible for the implementation of affordable and sustainable water and sanitation services to rural and peri-urban communities in seven provinces in South Africa. His specialist skills are mainly in the fields of local government transformation policy in South Africa, community water supply and sanitation policy in rural communities including institutional arrangements, community participation and CBO empowerment, as well as integrated local development strategies. He has a wealth of practical experience in community development practice and policy development that stretches over a period of close on 30 years. He is presently in the process of completing a Masters in Public and Development Management at Wits University.

## 6. ORGANOGRAM

### Rainwater Harvesting Expansion Phase Organogram



## **7. PARTNERSHIPS AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS**

### **7.1 DWAF Regional Office (Polokoane)**

Regular liaison with the DWAF Regional to inform them of the project and to get their support and buy-in to the project and to link it with other regional initiatives. There would be regular feedback on the progress of the project.

### **7.2 Department of Agriculture**

Collaboration with DoA officials and extension workers to encourage household food production activities. Create linkages with DoA's household support programme. .

### **7.3 Mopane District Municipality**

Keep relevant politicians and officials informed of the project progress and encourage waterresources and water services interest and support for the programme. Endeavour for DM to adopt the RWH programme as part of a multiple uses approach and incorporate programme in IDP planning processes.

### **7.4 Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality**

Regular contact with Greater Tzaneen LM officials as part of advocacy of hh food security and livelihoods approaches. Create co-operation with ward Councillor and ward committee members. Work with social welfare and environmental health department officials. Issues of representation within the PSC and linking the project with other municipal initiatives will also be pursued.

### **7.5 Community organisations**

Maximise contact with relevant community based organisations and identify individuals and groups who can champion the RWH and hh food security programme. Work with CBOs as allies to create awareness and encouraging the community to actively participate in the project. The concept of the PSC would also be introduced with their roles and responsibilities to allow their participation in the process of identifying the criteria for selecting the PSC.

### **7.6 NGOs**

Co-operate with NGOs working in the community, in particular create links with iterleng Educational Group.

## **8. CONFORMITY TO POLICY GUIDELINES**

**(See the Mvula Trust Profile)**

### **8.1 Labour-based Construction (this has to be maximised)**

The Mvula Trust has experience in labour based construction methods and have staff who are accredited in EPWP.

### **8.2 Employment Policy (criteria for employing unskilled labour)**

The Mvula Trust is fully compliant in relation to employment equity and commits to ender equity in employment opportunities.

### **8.3 Wages and Labour standards**

The Mvula Trust's policy on staff remuneration seeks to provide basic salaries that supports household livelihoods and is above the poverty datum line.

### **8.4 Financial Procedures**

The Mvula Trust applies GAAP in all financial accounting

### **8.5 Design Standards**

All RWH tanks will be constructed in compliance with the specifications and standard developed by the DWAF Core Team.

## **9. COST ESTIMATE**

### **9.1 Budget Estimate and Cash Flow**

See Excel files.

### **9.2 Cash Flow Forecast**

See Excel files.

## **11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The Mvula Trust Regional Manager based in Polokoane is responsible for oversight of all projects in Limpopo, and this will include the DWAF RWH programme. The RWH-project Management team consists of managers quality in the respective disciplines of the programme, and each line manager will oversee the quality of work of site based staff. The Programme Manager will be responsible for overall oversight of the programme. A full time Area Manager will be responsible for all field activities.

Field based staff and PSC members will be trained in order to ensure that programme objectives are understood and delivery targets are met. All field staff will have weekly progress meeting and the Programme Manager will convene monthly progress meeting.

A mid term progress evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the eighth month of implementation, and a final evaluation in the last month of implementation. DWAF will be invited to appoint an outsider evaluator.

## **12. REPORTING**

### **12.1 Monthly reports**

The programme Manager will submit to DWAF monthly reports on programme progress which will include:

- Planned progress against actual
- Financial status of the project
- The number of people employed and the employment equity
- Delays and other challenges and methods to address them
- Safety and Occupational Health Compliance

## **12.2 Project Closure Report**

The closure report will be submitted at the end of the programme and will report on the following activities:

- The number of households mobilised
- The number of households engaged in intensified gardening
- The number of tanks built
- The total cost of the project
- The number of people employed and the employment equity
- User education and post-project support provided
- Lessons learned
- Recommendations