



SUPPORTING WATER, SANITATION AND INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

**PROPOSAL TO PILOT THE PROVISION OF RAIN
WATER TANKS TO RESOURCE POOR
HOUSEHOLDS FOR FAMILY FOOD
PRODUCTION AND OTHER PRODUCTIVE USES**

FINAL DRAFT DISCUSSION PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE
DIRECTORATE WATER RESOURCE FINANCE AND PRICING
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

01 JUNE 2005

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1. Introduction

The Mvula Trust is pleased to submit this concept proposal to pilot the provision of rain water tanks to resource poor household for family food production and other productive uses to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. We believe that with our wealth of experience in the water and sanitation sector we are capable of making a significant contribution to meet the objectives of DWAF's *Policy on Financial Assistance to Resource Poor Irrigation Farmers*, and to develop a national programme for rainwater harvesting for productive uses by resource poor households.

The Mvula Trust will promote and implement capacity building and training programmes involving municipal officials, councillors, ward committee members, community based organisations and members of individual households. Our capacity includes the following:

- Significant experience with community social surveys, action research and analyses, and mobilisation techniques.
- Significant experience regarding a variety of community development partnerships. Mvula has pioneered public-community partnerships for effective water supply and sanitation services delivery in rural and peri-urban areas.
- Significant experience with community consultations on a wide range of government development projects
- Significant experience regarding household food security and livelihoods. Water For Food Movement has in particular introduced the notion of mind mobilisation of community members to increase food security.
- The Mvula Trust has significant rural potable water supply and household sanitation experience, and in 1999 we have commissioned a *Rainwater Harvesting Information Resources Booklet for Southern Africa*.

2. The Mvula Trust

Mvula is the largest water and sanitation non-governmental organisation (NGO) in South Africa. It has 113 full time staff and 9 regional offices. The organisation has disbursed over R600m since 1993 through implementing water and sanitation projects. Since 1996 this has increasingly been done in support of local government. One of the organisation's major strengths is its ability to combine implementation with policy and strategy development. Another is its ability to use its experiences to advocate good practice. Mvula pilots and promotes innovative approaches, and promotes the role of community-based organisations (CBOs) and demand responsiveness in achieving sustainable water and sanitation services. It also places great emphasis on community empowerment and capacitation through training, gender mainstreaming, and local economic development.

Mvula's programmes and operations include the following:

Support to Municipalities: Over the past few years Mvula has scaled up to support municipalities in addressing their water and sanitation services backlog. The organisation's recent strategy to open satellite offices brings it closer to its clients. For example, in the North West Province project staff members are located within the offices of the municipalities with whom they work. Mvula's work and involvement in the sector straddles both high-end strategic policy support and mainstream implementation.

Understanding of Sectoral Policies: Mvula's Policy Unit, based in its Head Office, is staffed by high-level policy specialists with an excellent understanding of sectoral policies. Policy specialists are employed in the following areas: sanitation, training,

monitoring and evaluation, institutional and social development, local government, and communications and advocacy. The role of policy specialists is to support and promote sustainable approaches through developing appropriate implementation frameworks and models, developing implementation tools and guidelines, documenting and disseminating lessons learnt, and providing training and capacity building support to key sector role players.

Development of Appropriate Institutional Models for Sustainable Services Delivery: Over the years Mvula has taken a lead role in the development and piloting of a community based management model for water and sanitation services delivery. Today this model has evolved into a partnership approach between municipalities and appropriately established CBOs. The model is particularly suited for small and more remote rural projects. It is premised on the understanding that rural services must be approached differently from urban services in order to be sustainable and affordable to municipalities and consumers. The key elements of the municipal-community partnership approach are: community involvement and participation, collaboration and support, sustainability, affordability, local economic development and improved health and hygiene.

Effective Social Facilitation: Mvula is one of the most experienced organisations in the sector in terms of providing institutional and development services. Ten years of successfully facilitating community managed projects, mainly in poor, remote rural communities has enabled Mvula to develop high levels of expertise and proven techniques and tools. But even more effective is the added value that Mvula brings as an NGO. Although Mvula's contractual accountability is to its clients and funders, its bottom line is not profit, but the accountability the organisation owes to the communities it serves. The importance Mvula places on this relationship with communities enables the organisation to develop the levels of trust required to achieve the success it has as an institutional and social development (ISD) service provider.

Integrated local development: Mvula has the ability to respond to the development needs of rural communities and has successfully implemented an integrated development project in Mawusheni in the Eastern Cape. Mvula is also the implementing agent for the micro-projects programme (Gwebindlala) in the Eastern Cape, funded by the European Union.

2.1 The Project Team

We will be putting forward the following project team:

Project Manager - Philip Davids
Provincial Project Co-ordinators - Limpho Klu and Mohlomi Lebenya.
Project Administrator – Nonceba Monageng
Technical Staff – Sandile Booie and Ken Vinson
Technical (Agricultural) – Mzwanele Dlova
ISD staff including community mobilisation and livelihoods – Patriot Ramalepe,
Dorcas Ngobeni, Matsidiso Mgxaji, Modjadji Letsoalo and Virginia Molose

The role of the Project Manager will be to oversee the project. He will manage the contract, ensure quality control, ensure all deadlines are met, account for all monies spent and ensure regular reporting to the employer.

The Provincial Project Co-ordinators will provide further project management and oversight support at the three proposed pilot sites in the three provinces.

The ISD (Institutional and social facilitation) staff will be responsible for community mobilisation, relationships development, training of community members, and the facilitation of social processes including food production and livelihoods.

The Technical Staff will be responsible for the necessary technical designs of the rainwater tanks, the training of community builders and oversight of building operations. Agricultural staff will provide support for land use and related agricultural activities, including environmental considerations.

The Administrator will ensure that the necessary project administrative activities are performed and reporting procedures are adhered to.

2.2. Short CVs of Project Team

Philip Davids - Project Manager

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 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.

Limpho Klu – Mpumalanga Provincial Project Co-ordinator

Limpho is the Mpumalanga Regional Manager of the Mvula Trust based in Nelspruit. She has 14 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) 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.

Mohlomi Lebenya – Eastern Cape Provincial Project Co-ordinator

Mohlomi Lebenya is Mvula's Regional Manager in Mthatha and has many years experience in social work and rural community development. He has a BA Honours and has experience in programme planning, staff management and monitoring and evaluation. He was responsible for the successful implementation of Mvula's Support Services Agent programme for water services in the Alfred Nzo District Municipality, and is presently responsible for the implementation of the community sanitation programme in the OR Tambo District Municipality.

Lephai Maunatlala - Limpopo Provincial Project Co-ordinator

Lephai has a B. Admin degree and is presently studying towards a Masters in Development Studies at the University of the North. He is Mvula's Regional Manager based at Polokwane, Limpopo and has had extensive experience in managing contracts in the water sector.

Ken Vinson - Technical

Ken Vinson holds a B. Sc (Civil Engineering) from Portsmouth Polytechnic in Hampshire and is a registered with Professional Technologist (Engineering). He is also a member of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers. His working experience include being a founding member of VM Community Development cc, a branch manager at Rural Advice Center, Project engineer at Hawkins, Hawkins and Osborn. He is experienced in project planning, design and documentation of water supply scheme and sanitation projects, and construction supervision. He has been managing household and clinic sanitation in the Nkomazi area.

Sandile Booï – Technical

Sandile has a B. Tech Civil Engineering degree from the Eastern Cape Technikon and is presently studying for a B. Sc. (Honours) through the University of Pretoria. He has extensive experience in the water sector and has worked for the Mvula Trust as an Engineer since 2002.

Mzwanele Dlova – Technical (Agricultural)

Mzwanele has Bachelors and Masters degrees in Agricultural Economics and is responsible for agricultural strategies and development planning in the Mvula Trust. He has experience in agricultural economics and agribusiness facilitation and planning.

Mohale Patriot Ramalepe – ISD

Patriot Ramalepe is a Project Development Facilitator and holds a B.A(Social Science)degree and B.A(honours)degree obtained from University of the North in 1998. He started working in 1999-2000 as a Social Development Facilitator in Diversion programme for the NICRO (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Reintegration of Offenders). He joined In-Touch as a Community Development Facilitator for a contract of one and half year. He joined The Mvula Trust as a Project Development Facilitator in February 2002. He is currently doing Bsc in Water and Sanitation with NCWSTI at Limpopo University.

Dorcas Ngobeni – ISD

Dorcas Ngobeni is a Project Development Facilitator and holds a B.A (Social Work) degree obtained from the University of The North in 1984. She started working in 1984 as a Social Worker for the Department of Health and Welfare in Limpopo Province. She resigned in April 2002 due to relocation of the family. She joined The Mvula Trust as a Project Development Facilitator in August 2001. Throughout her career she has gained extensive experience in working with communities implementing developmental projects. Her responsibilities include managing project finances, monitoring progress on projects, supervision consultants and communities to ensure that projects are implemented on time and within budgets and timeframes. She has been involved in capacity building and mentoring community structures and other stakeholders.

Matsidiso Mgxaji – ISD

Tsidi is a Project Development Facilitator and has a B Soc Sc from Natal University. She has experience in the water sector since 1998 and has been responsible for O&M training for water services providers, community awareness programmes, skills and knowledge transfer, PRA and related community empowerment activities.

Modjadji Letsoalo – ISD and Livelihoods

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 in Mpumalanga.

Virginia Innocentia Molose – Livelihoods Specialist

Virginia holds a BA degree from the University of the North, Polokwane Campus and is currently studying for a Masters in Public Health with the University of the North, MEDUNSA Campus. Virginia joined the Mvula Trust in July 2003 as Training Co-ordinator. In this position she has been involved in planning, designing and facilitating participatory workshops as well as project managing both internal and external projects. Previously she worked for Care South Africa - Lesotho as their Training Manager. Her role included presenting the Household Security Assessment Approach (HLSA) and the PRA /PLA tools to organisations interested in this work, developing training materials and facilitating workshops in these approaches and tools.

Nonceba Monageng: Project Administrator

Nonceba is a specialist in Project Administration and Management and she holds a certificate from P & DM Wits University among other qualifications. She has a N.D. in Public Management and Administration. She has more than 13 years in project administration and has 3 years in management of projects and has high level management, documentation and logistical skills, expertise and experience. She will undertake project management, as well as logistical support for the team.

3. Understanding the Project context

3.1 Rationale

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)."

"The majority of poor people in South Africa live in rural areas. A way to help them is through the development of sustainable irrigation schemes, or the revitalisation of existing ones, if the resources are available. That will enable them to take charge of their own situations by firstly allowing them to provide in the basic food requirements of their families, and then moving on to become economically independent ..."

"Financial assistance will therefore be supplied in terms of Sections 61 and 62 of the NWA, 1998, which states the following:

"Financial assistance by Minister

61. (1) *The Minister may, subject to a regulation made under section 62, give financial assistance to any person for the purposes of this Act, including assistance for making licence applications, in the form of grants, loans or subsidies, which may be made subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine.*

(2) The financial assistance must be from funds -

(a) Appropriated by Parliament; or

(b) Which may under this Act or otherwise lawfully be used for the purposes in question.

(3) Before giving any financial assistance, the Minister must take into account all relevant considerations, including -

(a) The need for equity;

(b) The need for transparency;

(c) The need for redressing the results of past racial and gender discrimination;

(d) The purpose of the financial assistance;

(e) The financial position of the recipient; and

(f) The need for water resource protection.

(4) A person who wilfully fails to comply with any obligations imposed by this Act is not eligible for financial assistance under this Act.

Regulations on financial assistance

62. *The Minister may make regulations concerning -*

- (a) The eligibility for financial assistance;*
- (b) The manner in which financial assistance must be applied for; and*
- (c) Terms and conditions applicable to any financial assistance granted. "*

This policy expands on two key objectives of the *National Guidelines for Integrated Management of Agricultural Water Use* (also referred to as the “**Fruits of our Water**” Programme) aimed at the revitalisation of the agricultural water use sector:

- Improved food security through own food production (food first), and
- Mainstreaming historically disadvantaged farmers in the economy.

The *National Guidelines for Integrated Management of Agricultural Water Use* is underscored by the principles of creating equity in the agricultural sector; promoting good governance; creating an enabling competitive environment; and ensuring long term financial sustainability. It recommends that the Co-ordinating Committee on Small-scale Irrigation Support (CCSIS) promote access to line department funding, and that DWAF in particular finalise its policy for support to resource poor farmers. Hence the DWAF’s *Policy on Financial Assistance to Resource Poor Irrigation Farmers*.

At a macro-level this policy is also aimed to contribute substantially to Government’s *Programme of Action for Poverty Alleviation*, and to effectively address the challenges of the *Second Economy*.

3.2 Purpose

The primary purpose of the *Policy* is to facilitate the utilisation of initial public funding as a lever to ensure sustainable development best, by providing the necessary financial assistance to those who need it most for development and empowerment, and to ensure that a process of real stakeholder consultation, capacity building and training, is followed. The following aspects need to be facilitated, while remembering that process is of prime importance:

- Ensuring community participation as a departure point rather than an afterthought
- Facilitating stakeholder empowerment through stakeholder involvement in every step of the process

- Developing socio-economically viable, practical, manageable and sustainable institutions, schemes and/or projects
- Promoting through co-ordinating with the other role-players, the availability of support services, such as
 - capacity building and training in management and institutional skills
 - accessible credit facilities
 - real-time market and product information
 - technical and agricultural support
 - administrative and legal support
 - effective monitoring systems in place

3.3 Objectives

The *Policy* seeks to achieve six key objectives:

1. Grant on the **capital cost** for the construction and/or upgrading of irrigation schemes, to resource poor farmers who are members of WUAs or other approved legal entities, for:
 - consultant services for facilitation, needs assessments, technical planning and design, including the socio-economic feasibility studies;
 - the assessment of long term water availability, existing infrastructure, different options available and development prospects for irrigation schemes,
 - the cost of materials, equipment and construction of new bulk-supply water works or the rehabilitation or upgrading of existing schemes;
 - water conservation and water management measures on irrigation schemes;
 - dealing with the legal and administrative requirements for the development or rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.
2. Grant or subsidy on **operation and maintenance** of waterworks and **WRM and depreciation charges**, phased out over a six year period, to resource poor farmers who access:

- GWS that are managed by DWAF;
 - GWS that are operated and maintained by WUAs or other approved legal entities;
 - Other WUAs or approved legal entities
3. Grant for the **acquisition of water entitlements** for irrigation;
 4. Grant for preliminary or remedial **socio-economic viability studies** and investigations on irrigation schemes;
 5. Grant on **Training of Management Committees** of WUAs or other approved legal entities on:
 - Efficient water distribution management on irrigation schemes;
 - Water use and conservation programmes, techniques and practices;
 - Financial management, business plan development, budgeting and legal aspects; and
 - Measures on how to ensure scheme sustainability.
 6. Grant for **rain-water tanks** for family food production and other productive uses.

3.4. Outputs

1.5 1. Capital cost of water distribution infrastructure

The short term financial impact that the introduction of this grant may have, in order to give access to irrigated farming to an expected 200 farmers at R75 000 per farmer, is **R15, 0 million per annum**.

2. Operation and maintenance, Water resource Management and depreciation charges

The expected short term financial impact that the introduction of this grant or subsidy will have, is expected to be about **R1, 5 million per annum**.

3. Acquisition of water entitlements for irrigation

The expected short term financial impact that the introduction of this grant will have, to provide a grant for the purchase of about 500 ha per annum, is about **R3, 75 million per annum**

4. Socio-economic viability studies and investigations

The expected short term financial impact that the introduction of this grant will have, to provide a grant for the assessment of about 2 000 ha per annum, is about **R1, 0 million per annum.**

5. Training of management committees

The expected short term financial impact that the introduction of this grant will have, to provide a grant for the training of an expected 200 members of Management Committees, is about **R0, 4 million per annum.**

6. Rainwater tanks for household productive uses by the poor

A maximum of R5 000 to establish a tank and related rain-water harvesting works, as well as an appropriate manual pump. Only one tank and pump per household will be supported. An expected 1 000 rain-water tanks would be built per annum when this grant is implemented, with a short term financial impact of approximately **R5,0 million per annum**

4. Scope of work

4.1 DWAF KFA 6 and Strategic Objective

Ensure reliable and equitable supply of water for sustainable economic and social development including the eradication of poverty.

Strategic Objective: To ensure equitable allocation and authorisation of water use.

Output: One thousand (1000) resource poor farmers granted financial support to build household rainwater harvesting infrastructure to support household food security.

4.2 Project description

Implementation of the DWAF grant for **rainwater harvesting infrastructure** for family food production and other productive uses to benefit 1000 households in rural settlements.

4.3 Implementation methodology including Research and Development

In compliance with the principles of community participation, stakeholder empowerment, and long-term viability, and the creation of appropriate support mechanisms espoused in the DWAF Policy framework, the Mvula Trust proposes a phased approach to the project implementation. It is proposed that the project will be piloted at three sites to maximise the potential for lessons learning and to further inform the roll out at scale of the RWH sub-programme under the *Policy on Financial Assistance to Resource Poor Irrigation Farmers*. The roll out of the 1000 RWH tanks will be implemented in three block phases. The initial Block Phase 1 will be for 150 units, Block Phase 2 for 400 units and Block Phase 3 for 450 units.

It is also appreciated that the subsidy of R5000 per household may not be sufficient to cover the community and household facilitation and training cost, infrastructure development, and the full cost of research and development that is necessary for the successful implementation of this programme nationally and bringing it to scale. We therefore intend submitting a parallel funding proposal to research institutions such as the Water Research Commission or other similar grant making organisations.

4.4 Targeted pilot sites during programme Block Phase 1

(Similar activities for all the project level phases will be undertaken for Programme Block Phases 2 and 3)

Targeting to ensure contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The provinces of Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape have been identified as of the poorest in the South Africa and where infrastructure backlogs are the largest. The following villages have been selected as initial pilot sites based on their high levels of poverty, unemployment and infrastructure backlogs, namely Manamela, Ngwenyeni and Bityi-Matheko.

4.4.1 Pilot site selection, village scoping and identification of participating households

The pilot site selections have been made on the basis of Mvula's familiarity with these communities following on water and sanitation projects we have implemented previously in these areas. Initial pilot site scoping work has been undertaken that involves the following activities:

- Consultations with relevant stakeholders to ascertain willingness to participate in and to support the DWAF rainwater harvesting and food security programme. For this purpose a generic project presentation (Appendix 1) was developed to assist with the consultations where necessary. Institutions consulted included:
 - District and Local Municipality officials
 - Ward Councillors and Ward Committee members
 - Traditional leadership
 - Community members
 - Political and relevant social formations
 - DWAF Regional Office officials
 - Dept of Agriculture extension officers
 - The relevant Co-ordinating Committee for Agricultural Water (CCAWs)
- Village scoping using limited participatory methods such as community meetings, focus group discussions and transact walks.
- Identification of community members willing to drive the participation and implementation processes at the local level
- Identification of households willing to participate in the rainwater harvesting and food security programme. For this purpose a household survey questionnaire

(Appendix 2) was developed to assist with the assessment of household eligible to participate in the programme.

Through this process the following outcomes were achieved:

4.4.2. Manamela (Limpopo Province)

Manamela village in the Limpopo Province is situated 65 Km South West of Polokwane town on the road to Ga-Matlala. The village is under the traditional leadership of Kgosi Matlala. The village is in Ward 12 of the Aganang Local Municipality within the Capricorn District Municipality. The settlement is well structured and accessible. It is mostly referred to as Manamela – Maineleng as it is divided into two sub-areas. There is a total of 1971 households in the village with an estimated population of 12 830 people. Most of the households are made of mud bricks and corrugated iron sheets. At least 65% of the households are living below the poverty line. Unemployment is high and there is a significant number of female and child headed households. There is one clinic, and one hospital (Knobel Hospital). The Manamela consultation process involved the following (See Appendices 3 and 4 for report and list of applicants):

- Following two consultations with officials and councillors of the Aganang LM, the Manamela community was selected as a pilot site for the DWAF rainwater harvesting and household food security programme.
- On 21 April a presentation of the proposed programme and its objectives was made to the Ward- Councillor (Cllr Segodi) and the Technical Manager of Aganang LM. The proposed programme was well received by those present. The Programme was well received by the Local Municipality who promised to give necessary support.
- On 29 April 2005 a meeting with members from the house of Traditional Authority was held. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the proposed programme to them and to gain their support. At this meeting members of Manamela were selected to do the household surveys.
- The meeting with Manamela community was held on the 01 May 05 to introduce the DWAF rainwater-harvesting programme and to rate the well being of the community for the purposes of selecting households to participate in the programme.
- Training of the community interviewers was held on 02 May and the household surveys were completed on 03 May.

4.4.3. Ngwenyeni Village (Mpumalanga Province)

Ngwenyeni Village is in Ward 6 of the Nkomazi Local Municipality within the Ehlanzeni District Municipality. There are approximately 950 households and a population of 5700 people. The southern half of Nkomazi LM has a large rural population which is dependent on incomes from farm work, migrant work and subsistence farming and limited business activities. The Mvula Trust has previously implemented sanitation projects in the area.

The Ngwenyeni consultation process involved the following (See Appendices 5 and 6 for report and list of applicants):

- Day 1 (06/04/2005): Consultation with the Community Development Facilitator and the Secretary of the local ANC branch
- Day 2 (11/04/2005): Presentation of the programme to the ward Councilor (Cllr Jabulani Sithole) and the technical head of the Nkomazi LM (Mr. Mashele) where it was agreed that Mvula makes a written submission to the Mayor and the Municipal Manager and to present the programme to community members on 13 April 2005.
- Day 3 (13/04/2005): Mvula presents the DWAF programme at a public meeting at the Thula Primary School. Here it was agreed that community members will meet the next day to decide on criteria to identify households to participate in the programme.
- Day 4 (14/04/2005): Criteria for the identification of the poorest households were decided upon by community participants, and a preliminary community scoping was done relating to sources of income, and community structures active in the community,
- Day 5 (15/04/2005): Identification of the 50 most deserving households to participate in the programme. Eight community members were identified to undertake the household surveys
- Day 6 (18/05/2005): Training of the community interviewers to administer the household questionnaires
- Day 7 (19/04/2005): Household interviews were done and submitted to the Induna for his signature., and submission to Mvula
- Day 8 (29/04/2005): Mvula staff verification of the household surveys using a sample of 8? Households.

4.4.4. Bityi-Matheko Cluster Villages (Eastern Cape Province)

This cluster of villages consists of Bityi A (356 households), Mabeleni (340 households), Maqomeni (284 households) and Kwadlomo (64 households) and are situated in Ward 17 of the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality, within the area of the OR Tambo District Municipality. There are a total of 1044 households and the population is 6264. These are rural communities with high levels of unemployment and largely dependent on state support grants. The area often experiences drought. Some of the villages do not have access to potable water supply, and residents rely for their daily water needs on their traditional water sources such as streams and unprotected springs. The Bityi-Matheko consultation process involved the following (See Appendices 7 and 8 for report and list of applicants):

- During March various consultations were held with officials of the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality and the O.R Tambo District Municipality, both of which gave support to the rainwater-harvesting programme although questions were asked about Mvula's selection of Bityi-Matheko as the pilot area. The project was presented during the KSD LM's IDP review meeting and was accepted as an IDP project.
- The DWAF Regional Director (Mr Mbambisa) acknowledged the consultation by Mvula and promised to give support whenever needed.
- The Regional Director of DoA (Mr Masebeni) was consulted and indicated that they are in the process of implementing a similar programme. Mvula was invited to observe their processes when we implement the Bityi-Matheko pilot.
- Attempts were made to consult the DoH and other government institutions but these were not successful as the relevant persons were not available.
- Community consultation Day 1 (13/04/2005): At a joint meeting of members of the three communities (Mancutsheni, Maqomeni, and Magebeni) Mvula made a presentation to community members. Also present were the ward Councillor (Cllr Njemla), ward Committee members and the headman. Fifty households from Maqomeni village was going to be selected to be part of the initial pilot project.
- Community consultation Day 2 (14/04/2005): This meeting had to be abandoned due to poor turn out of Maqomeni community members. It was decided that those present will make a decision of the selection process and inform Mvula of the outcome.
- Community consultation Day 3 (15/04/2005): At his meeting held at Mancutsheni village it was decided to spread the initial fifty households among the three villages that make up Bityi. It was also decided that persons known to be willing

to cultivate their land be selected, and these to include of the poorest households.

- Household surveys Day 4 (18/04/2005): The Mvula representative, a ward committee member and the Community development Worker undertook the household surveys.
- Day 5 (02 May 2005): Verification of the survey information was done using a sample 8 households)

4.5 The Planning Phase

Once approval to proceed with the pilot programme is obtained from DWAF and funding has been secured implementation planning will commence. The aim of this phase is to prepare the community and other role-players for the effective implementation of the RWH project through a shared vision and understanding of the delivery process, which is formulated in a formal development plan. Facilitation will take place through workshops, training and presentations drawing on the participatory methods referred to above.

This phase should cover the following objectives:

- Consolidation of the initiation process to ensure that all stakeholders understand the objectives of the programme and to cultivate a supportive community that is well-informed of its objectives.
- A Project Planning Report describing the
 - * Water usage plan for each participating household
 - * Technical choices with regard to the RWH systems and the relationship with other (socio-economic) activities
 - * Gender mainstreaming
 - * Implementation plan that includes an infrastructure development plan that complies with the relevant aspects of the Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP);
 - * Allocation of management and other responsibilities;
 - * Monitoring and Evaluation plan;
 - * Environmental assessment report;.
- Each participating household clearly understands and commits to the following:
 - The reasons why the government assists households to improve household food security through the RWH project
 - The importance of good nutrition and hygiene;

- That it is the decision and responsibility of the household to motivate the construction of a RWH system;
- That the household contribute towards the construction of the RWH system by being responsible for digging of the well and preparation of the terrain
- That cleaning and maintenance of the system is the responsibility of the household.
- Establishment of a community based structure that will drive the implementation process at the local level
- An agreement between the CBO structure, Mvula and DWAF that clarifies roles and relationships.

4.6 The Promotional Phase

This phase starts with the submission of an Implementation Plan which includes the following:

- Baseline study and KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) report
- Appropriate RWH designs conducive to the area typology, meteorological and other environmental conditions (see Appendix 9)
- A training programme based on a needs assessment of participating households, builders and CBO Structure members responsible for project management.
- Clear indications how women will be actively involved in the implementation.
- An assessment of the environmental impact of the project.
- Procedures to expand the programme to those members of the community interested in the programme who were not part of the initial group of participants.

4.7 The Implementation (Construction and Food Production) Phase

The aim of the Construction Phase is to construct RWH collection systems and tanks that provide water according to plans, appropriate skills training and the initiation of household food production. This phase starts after the Project Plan has been finalised.

The following objectives should be covered during this phase:

- A business plan that defines the water supply system, including project management, technical and construction components within a realistic time frame.
- An effective management system, formulating project management, monitoring and evaluation and basic accounting.
- An effective community-based management structure for operations and management.

- Skills training and capacity building that will include
 - Builders training
 - Project administration training
 - RWH operations and maintenance training
 - Livelihoods and food production training
- The effective collection of rainwater for productive use.
- Provision of a starter pack to each participating household to facilitate food production.
- Adherence to accepted environmental and conservation protocols.

4.8 The Completion Phase

The aim of the Completion Phase is to deliver a RWH system at each participating household and the use of rainwater for production purposes that contributes to household food security and livelihoods.

This phase starts after the completion of the first fifty household schemes and proceeds until all participating households have a functioning RWH system as provided by the available budgets and within the timeframes agreed to with DWAF.

The following objectives should be covered:

- A Completion Report, including Maintenance Manual and “As-built” Drawings for each of the RWH systems completed
- Well-trained community members committed to household food security.
- A well trained CBO that can undertake functions of market identification.

4.9 The Mentorship Phase

The Mentorship Phase starts when the first fifty rainwater harvesting infrastructure has been completed. This phase aims to support the participating household with food production.

The following objectives should be covered by this phase:

- The provision of appropriate support and retraining of community members
- Support of marketing initiatives undertaken by the community

4.10 Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E will be an ongoing activity during the implementation of this project and evaluation exercises will be conducted at the conclusion of each of the phases, thus allowing for the extrapolation of key lessons to further inform policy development for

the roll out of the RWH sub-programme. We propose that the *Directorate* convene a lessons learnt workshop at the conclusion of this pilot.

5. Programme Implementation Gantt Chart

5.1 Programmatic activities

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.6 1. Finalisation of programme objective & ToR with Client															
2. Develop programme systems															
3. Implementation 1 st Group of 150 tanks															
4. Implementation 2 nd Group of 400 tanks															
5. Implementation 3 rd Group of 450 tanks															
6. Monitoring and evaluation															
7. Reporting to client															

5.2 Project level site activities

ACTIVITIES	MONTHS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Initiation	█									
2. Planning	█									
3. Promotional	█									
4. Implementation/Construction	█									
5. Completion	█									
6. Mentoring	█									
7. Monitoring and Evaluation.	█									
8. Reporting to Program Manager	█									

6. Responsible Official

Name and surname of submitting authority / person:

Name: Martin Giles Rall

Position: Executive Director

Signature: pp Wendy Matthews

Date: 06 May 2005

Appendix 1: Generic Presentation of DWAF Programme

(See hard copy)

Appendix 2: Household Questionnaire

The Mvula Trust RAINWATER HARVESTING PILOT PROGRAMME HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Province:		District Municipality:	
Local Municipality:		Tribal Authority (Where applicable):	
Ward Name & Number		Ward Councillor	
Interviewer:		Date:	

Applicant and household details						
Name of person being interviewed:				Identity Number:		
Name of head of household:				Identity Number:		
Address or Locality:						
Number of people in household:						
Age Distribution:	0 – 5		6 – 12		13 – 18	
	19 – 45		46 – 60		Above 60	
Monthly household income:						
0 – R400		R400 – R1100		R1101 – R3500		
R3501 – R5000		Above R5000				
Sources of household income:						
Sale of crops/livestock		Other productive activities		Employment/Wages		
Govt Grants		Remittances from relatives				

Domestic water services				
Is there a household/domestic water scheme in your community:			Yes/No	
Who is the responsible municipality (WSA):				
Who is responsible to make sure there is water every day (WSP):				
How often is water available:	All the time	Hours in Day	Days in Week	Irregular
How far are you from the nearest water point (standpipe) (<i>distance in meters</i>):				

Rainwater harvesting	
Are you collecting rainwater now:	Yes/No
How much rainwater do you collect now: (<i>rough size of tank</i>)	
How long does it last:	

What do you use the rainwater for:		
What surfaces do you have to collect rainwater from:		
Grass roof	Sink/Tile roof	Any other sloping hard surface
If you are collecting rainwater now why do you want another tank:		
Do you have space for an underground rainwater tank:		Yes/No
Are you and your household willing to dig the hole for the rainwater tank:		Yes/No
If not who will dig it for you:		

Water use plan		
For what will you use the rainwater (<i>Ground water tanks cannot be used for domestic use</i>):		
Growing crops (what types) :	Livestock (What animals):	Other productive activities (describe):
What gardening skills do you have:		
What is the size of the land you can plant on (<i>in square meters</i>):		
Is this area fenced-in:		Yes/No
If not how will you protect your crops from animals:		
Are you and your household willing to be trained in food production/crop growing:		Yes/No
What gardening tools and equipment do you have (spade, hoe, etc):		

Application to participate in DWAF RWH Programme					
Do you agree that the Mvula Trust submit your application to DWAF to take part in the RWH Programme:				Yes/No	
Name of Household Applicant:					
Signature:			Date:		
Name of Responsible Community Organisation					
Name of Community Representative:					
Position:		Signature:		Date:	

Appendix 3: Manamela Report

This report covers progress made in the consultations, community scoping and household applications for the Rain - Water Harvesting Programme. The programme was set to be piloted at Manamela Village after the Aganang Officials and Ward-Councillors have agreed among themselves. Mvula Trust has managed to set meetings with relevant stakeholders to give an overview of the programme, which among other things was, the main objective of the programme. The meeting was held between traditional leaders, Ward committees, Ward- Councillor and Aganang Municipal Technical manager, The main issue was to discuss the approach to be followed and the village where it will be piloted..

2. Co- ordination Status

The meeting was held between the Mvula Trust and Aganang Technical Manager and Councillor Segodi on 21 April 2005. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the Rain - Water Harvesting Programme and agreed on the Pilot village. The Programme was well received by the Local Municipality who promised to give necessary support.

The meeting with members from the house of Traditional Authority was held on the 29 April 2005. The purpose of the meeting was to select people who will be interviewing the householders and the training on the Questionnaires.

The meeting with Manamela community were held on the 01 May 05. The purpose of the meeting was to rate the well being of the entire community.

3. Background of the Manamela Village

3.1 Location

Manamela village in the Limpopo Province is situated 65 Km South West of Polokwane town on the road to Ga-Matlala. The village is under the traditional leadership of Kgosi Matlala. The area falls under Aganang Local Municipality and the Capricorn District Municipality. The settlement is well structured and accessible. It is mostly referred to as Manamela – Maineleng as it is divided into two portions.

3.2 Demographic information

There is a total of 1971 households in the village with an estimated population of 12 830 people. Most of the households are made of mud bricks and corrugated iron sheets. At least 65% of the households are living below the poverty line. There is one clinic, which is not so far from the people and one hospital (Knobel Hospital)

3.3 Population statistics

Pensioners	: 1150
Male Adults	: 1520
Female Adults	: 2650
Male Teenagers	: 2950
Male Children	: 2060
Female Children	: 2500

3.4 Employment

Unemployment	: 35%
Employed paid	: 20%
Self employed	: 5%
Informally employed	: 12%
Migrant workers	: 0, 1%
Housewives	: 13%
Children	: 14%

3.5 Climate and rainfall

Appendix 4: Ngwenyeni Report

REPORT ON CONSULTATIONS FOR THE RAINWATER-HARVESTING PROJECT IN NGWENYENI COMMUNITY

1. Introduction

During the planning session on how the rainwater-harvesting proposal would be compiled, it was agreed that there should be consultations with various stakeholders involved in the prospective pilots, so that everybody is informed about the pilot and also to buy them into the project. Some of the stakeholders to be consulted and involved in the project would be the concerned municipalities, communities and their respective structures.

It was on this basis that a meeting was arranged with the ward councillor and the Community Development Facilitator, Mr. Dan Sifundza in Ngwenyeni Community. Unfortunately the ward councillor could not make the meeting and requested that the CDF be briefed and he will get the information from him.

2. Discussions

Ms Modjadji Letsoalo, The Mvula Trust presented the objectives of the pilot project as to assist communities apply for grants from DWAF for rainwater tanks. The pilot was brought on by DWAF's policy on financial assistance to emerging small farmers that need to be mainstreamed in the country's economy. Also this policy was designed to assist poorer households in improving their food security through own food production.

As Ngwenyeni is made up of two villages that form ward 6, the concern from Mr. Dan Sifundza and the ANC Secretary, Mr. Jackie Masia-was that the total number of applications required would have to be divided between the two villages. The concern with this approach was the time pressures inherit in this process, so the solution was that the councillor would need to be consulted to give further direction.

Conclusion

In conclusion it was agreed that another meeting would be arranged with the councillor and the technical division within the municipality to brief them about the project and request a go ahead from them.

The idea of using Ngwenyeni as a pilot in this project was appreciated and there was a commitment from both the Mr. Dan Sifundza and Mr. Jackie Masia to support the project and brief the ward councillor accordingly.

DAY 1

COMMUNITY MEETINGS

At a meeting held at Thula Primary School for the hosting of the MEC for Local Development and Economic Affairs, The Mvula Trust was given an opportunity to give an introduction of the project.

Ms Limpho Klu from The Mvula Trust made a short presentation that it is embarking on assisting communities to fill application forms to DWAF for rainwater harvesting grants. She indicated that DWAF require applications to be made by individual households, as a result of that there is a need to identify fifty households that would be assisted to fill in the application forms.

To identify the fifty households the community was requested to gather at the community hall on the 14th April 2005 at 10h00 clock. The purpose of the gathering would be to come-up with criteria that would be followed to identify the poor in Ngwenyeni community, as they should be given first priority.

A question was raised on where the RWH tanks would be built and it was indicated that the tanks would be built in each household that would be identified as poor.

The meeting was concluded on a note that a community meeting would be held on the 14th April 2005 at a community hall.

DAY 2

1. INTRODUCTION

The meeting was opened with a prayer and a brief presentation of the project was presented based on the presentation made the previous day. The purpose of the meeting was presented as to start identifying the poor households within Ngwenyeni community.

There was a concern that the process should be left to the Induna to come up with the list of the poor households. Ms Limpho Klu clarified that it was also important for the community to be involved in the process of formulating criteria for the selection of the poor households. This would help either the Induna or anybody else in identifying those poor households, as they will have to follow the criteria developed. It was then agreed that even though people did not come in their large numbers, the process should continue.

2. CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS

The community came up with the following criteria they would use to identify poor households:

- Farm workers/ people earning less than R700.00
- Pensioners who are raising orphans
- Widows and widowers who are not working and have to raise kids
- Helpers at other peoples homes
- People receiving food parcels
- People who are not working
- Disabled people who can use their hands
- Families who have parents that do not maintain them
- People who are raising orphans
- People who are farming and can be exemplary to the community

3. SOURCES OF INCOME TO THE COMMUNITY

The following were identified as sources of income in Ngwenyeni:

- Selling vegetables and other things
- Selling wood
- Dress making
- Farms
- Brick-making
- Working in shops in towns
- Shepherds
- Grants (e.g. child support, Old age, disability)
- Civil Service (e.g. teachers, nurses, police officers)
- Miners
- Making mats
- Ploughing
- Game reserves
- Taxi drivers
- Motor mechanic

- Work in community based programmes (e.g. sanitation project, water project, roads)

4. COMMUNITY STRUCTURES IN ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

A Venn Diagram was used to rank both the importance and the value of each of the following structures to the community. This diagram is available on request.

- Induna
- ANC
- SGB
- CPF
- Cattle farmers
- HBC
- Traditional Healers
- Churches
- Farming on own farms
- Pension Committee
- Child Support Grant Committee
- Project farming
- Pre-School committee
- Sanitation
- Poultry

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion it was indicated that since the criteria for the selection of the poor households has been established, it is going to be used the following day to identify the actual households. There was an issue that everybody who attended the first session that came up with the criteria should be included in the list.

After long deliberations it was agreed that the community would identify the poor households using the criteria established. If the people who were part of the group that came up with the criteria do not fall within the criteria they will not be included in the list.

The meeting was closed with a prayer and it was agreed that the next session would start at 9h00 on the 15th April 2005.

DAY 3

1. Introduction

The workshop started by recapturing the activities that took place in the previous days' sessions and how those activities would be carried forward.

2. Discussions

Ms Limpho Klu explained that based on the criteria that the community had developed on how to identify poor household a list of fifty households would be developed. After identifying those households' questionnaires would be administered with each of the households. The idea was to get information on their livelihoods strategies and how they would use the rainwater tanks if the proposal is approved.

There were differing ideas on how the list should be generated, with some people saying that the Induna has a list of poor people within the community and the same list should be utilised in this exercise. Some people indicated that the list does not include some of the poor people but those that the Induna wants to benefit in poverty relieve programmes. Ultimately it was agreed that a list is going to be generated where people's names would be called out in a community meeting, then the community would have to agree or disagree to the person being included in the list.

This process also resulted in dissatisfaction and the resolution was that individuals should not nominate themselves onto the list but the whole community should be entrusted with this task, as they know each other better.

Still, this raised a lot of dissatisfaction from the community and the whole process was disrupted. It was then agreed that the community would develop the list in the absence of The Mvula Trust staff members. The request was that the questionnaire be left with the office so that it could be administered the next day. It was also requested that a list of eight people who would assist in administering the questionnaire should accompany the list of households.

3. Conclusion

A list of households and the people who would be assisting with the households' survey was sent to the office. It was agreed that the questionnaires would be administered on Monday the 18th April 2005.

DAY 4

1. Introduction

The main purpose of the session was to train the interviewers on how to complete the interviews and clarify some questions that they might be having. The session was also used to clarify the issue that this exercise is for compiling a proposal and is not yet approved, so people should not raise expectations that it is definite that the project is going to be implemented.

2. Discussions

Ms Modjadji Letsoalo from The Mvula Trust took interviewers through the questionnaire. She explained that some of the responses that people might give might not be as direct as they would expect them to be and it is up to them to make follow up questions so that they get a clear response.

The list of the fifty households was subdivided according to the sections where the households are located so that it was easier for the interviewers to work in one area. Each of the interviewers was given six questionnaires with the other two receiving seven. After agreeing that each of the interviewers knows whom they are going to interview, it was agreed that on completion people would reconvene at the community hall to collect the questionnaires and also to take them to the Induna for his signature.

3. Conclusion

After six hours the interviewers came back and some of them could not find the people they were supposed to interview. The Induna gave them some households' names that should replace those who could not be interviewed. The Induna then signed a total of fifty (50) questionnaires and those were submitted to The Mvula trust office for funding to DWAF.

Appendix 5: Bityi-Matheko Report

1.0. Introduction

The purpose of the report is to give a report on stakeholder consultation process that was done on the month March. There were number of stakeholders that were consulted during this process ranging from communities to local government authorities.

2.0 Objectives of the Consultation Process

The main objective of the consultations was to inform all the relevant stakeholders about the proposed pilot project of the Rainwater Harvesting and to get their support and inputs.

2.1. Stakeholders Consulted

- Communities
- Ward Councillors
- Ward Committee
- Department of Water Affairs & Forestry
- Department of Local Government & Housing
- Department of Health
- O R Tambo District Municipality (LED Section)
- King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality (LED Section)
- Department of Agriculture

Consultation with Stakeholders

NO.	DATE	STAKEHOLDER	PERSON CONTACTED	OUTCOME
1.	09.03.05	O R Tambo D M	Mr Nyengule: LED Programme Manager	Concerned about identification of the area e.g. Bityi. He suggested Mvula should be open on the process and allow other stakeholders to suggested areas for implementation so that support from political leadership can be obtained. Another point that was suggested was that the programme should not target harvesting water for food security but the project address the need for potable for drinking purposes. This will help Mvula in terms of getting & keeping in interest of participating households.

NO.	DATE	STAKEHOLDER	PERSON CONTACTED	OUTCOME
				The reason being that the households do not have access to safe drinking water.
2.	09.03.05	Department of Agriculture	Mrs Mzola Secretary to Regional Director,	Relevant person not available & appointment was set to meet the relevant person.
3.	11.03.05	Local Government	Mrs Sigonya	They felt that they are not relevant for the project however they appreciated the fact Mvula informed & consulted them
4.	11.03.05	Department of Health	Mrs Gcelu Secretary to District Manager	Attempts were made to meet with her but no meeting took place, she has always been in meetings and sometimes out of town
5.	11.03.05	DWAF	Official	Relevant person not available and appointment was set.
6..	11.03.05	O R TAMBO D M	Mrs Dunga: Manager Agriculture	Briefed her about the project and provided her with documents.
7.	14.03.05	DWAF	Regional Director: Mr Mbabaisa	Acknowledged consultation welcomed Mvula and promised to give support whenever needed.
8.	18. 03.05	Ward Councillor	Mrs Njemla	Briefed her about the project and community meeting was set for the 12 th of April 2005
9.	01. 04.05	Agriculture	Regional Director: Mr Masebeni	Brief DoA, the dept said that they are also implementing rainwater harvesting in the OR Tambo area. Their projects are at an advanced stage and provided contact details. Mvula Trust will visit areas where the DoA is currently implementing the projects. They promised to support Mvula in the implementation of the project.
10.	06. 04.05	KSD Municipality	Mr Malotana: LED Manager	He requested Mvula submit a list of projects currently

NO.	DATE	STAKEHOLDER	PERSON CONTACTED	OUTCOME
				implemented in their area and planned so that the project can be incorporated into the IDP. The project was presented during the KSD IDP Review meeting and LM accepted the project.

3.0. PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- Meeting with Ward councillors and Ward committees on 11 April 2005
- Training will start on the 13 April 2005
- Identify the 50 livelihoods to start the project
- Submit a report

3.1. Introduction

The purpose of the report is to give a briefing on how the community scoping process in the Bityi area was done. Three community meetings were held in April; the Ward Councillor and ward committee members were always present.

3.2. Objectives

The objective of the meeting was to inform people about the purpose of the project to ensure that the programme is focussing on the poor of the poorest. Most importantly for the scoping to be done in the presence of everyone.

3.2.2. Meeting One

The first community meeting was held on the 13 April 2004 at Mancutsheni (68h/h) a village between Maqomeni (75h/h) and Magebeni (59h/h). The reason was that the three villages work together as an administrative area called Matheko. They also hold their meetings in this particular central venue. People who attended the meeting were the respected men and women in the villages, the headman, the ward committee members and the ward councillor.

In this meeting, three villages were represented; Mrs Njemla the ward councillor introduced Mvula Trust and explained the purpose of the meeting. She further explained that after the programme was introduced to her, she felt that the relevant village for the programme to be piloted is Maqomeni where the poorest of the poor reside.

The Mvula Trust representative explained the programme and everyone in the meeting was very much interested. The following are the issues that were raised by the community in the meeting:

The three villages work together as a team and the area is called Matheko

Since there is no water in the village, there is a fear that community members will use this water, which will not be suitable for drinking. The village is rocky and community members will not be able to dig the right size of the pit. Most of the households are not fenced

After Tsidi explained that the programme is targeting only 50 households, from Maqomeni it was agreed that the meeting at Maqomeni will be held the following day at the Methodist Church on the 14 April 2005 at 10am.

3.2.3. Meeting Two

The second meeting that was scheduled for the 14th of April 2005 was for the Maqomeni village only. The purpose of the meeting was to do the scoping exercise and finally come up with the list of 50 households that will participate in this programme.

This meeting did not materialise because only 12 people attended including the ward committee member and the headman of the village. It was agreed in the meeting that I should go back to the office and those that are present will come up with a final solution. The next meeting was scheduled for the 18th of April 2005 at 10am.

3.2.4. Meeting Three

The third meeting took place at Mancutsheni village where the three villages usually hold their meetings. When I arrived there, the church was full and everyone showed interest in this programme.

The ward committee member reported in this meeting that there was a meeting that was held on the 15 April 2005 and agreements were reached. They agreed that they divide 50 by 3 and 16 households were put in a list in each village. Secondly they agreed that they want this project to be sustainable so that it spreads to other household hence they first considered those that are known to be serious in gardening. They also made it a point that the poorest of the poor are also in the list. The list was read in that meeting and everyone was satisfied with the way it was done.

The list of 50 people was given to Mrs Mgxaji and a date for them to fill in the forms was scheduled for the 18th of April 2005. Three people were filling in the forms, Mvula Trust representative; ward committee member, and Community Development Facilitator. The verification of the sampled household information will be done on the 2 April 2005.

4. CONCLUSION

In the last two meetings one could see that the community members are very keen to start the programme. They actually showed a very high interest and commitment in the programme and were ready to start. Most of the people that are in the list have been ploughing in their lands although they do not have water.

Appendix 6: Letters of support for the RWH programme

3.6

Manamela

- 3.7 1. Department of Agriculture, Limpopo**
2. Aganang Local Municipality
- 3.8 3. Kgoro ya Bahlaloga Headman**

Ngwenye

1. Sibishwa Tribal Authority

Bityi- Matheko

1. Department of agriculture, Eastern Cape
2. King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality
3. Traditional Leader

Appendix 7: Technical options for RWH Tank and estimated costs

Technical information for purposes of this proposal has been taken from *Rainwater Harvesting Information Resources Booklet For Southern Africa, J Gould* commissioned by *Mvula Trust, 1999* and *The Rainwater Harvesting CD, Edited by Hans Hartung, 2002*. Specific design specifications will be designed to meet the specific topographical conditions of the pilot sites.

Based on the preliminary design work and costing, a 10m³ standard ferrocement storage tank is being proposed. The ferrocement tank can be constructed above ground and filled from a roof catchment with a guttering system or below ground and filled from a ground level catchment such as a yard with compacted smooth surface. The benefit of the above ground tank is that drawing water from the tank is simple gravity flow compared to using a pump or bucket and rope system for an underground tank. The above ground tank requires a roof catchment of sufficient area and a suitable layout for a guttering system.

10m³ FERROCEMENT WATER TANK. CONSTRUCTION METHOD.

Design.

This wire reinforced cement mortar tank has been designed and detailed in accordance with accepted practice and experience for this method of construction.

This method of construction is appropriate for storage tanks for household rainwater harvesting projects because:

- The materials required are readily available in most rural areas.
- Local builders have plastering skills and can therefore be easily trained to build these tanks.
- Households can be directly involved, collecting materials and providing labour, either as a contribution or for a payment.
- The materials and skills are available in the community for minor repairs and maintenance in the future.

Construction Process.

Foundation.

All top soil and loose material must be excavated until stable material is found or to a minimum depth of 250mm.

The foundation is mass masonry, consisting of locally collected rocks and stones packed in a mortar matrix. The final height of the foundation will be between ground level and 300mm above ground level, depending on the gutter level and if an elevated tank is required to make drawing water easier.

Floor Slab.

A 75mm thick, mass concrete, floor slab is placed on top of the foundation. The outlet pipe is cast into the foundation.

Walls.

The walls are built using ferrocement or wire reinforced cement mortar methodology. A corrugated iron form is used. The form is cleaned, oiled and erected on the floor slab.

A layer of 50mm mesh chicken wire is wrapped around the form. 200mm minimum over lap is required between sheets and 200mm should be tucked under the form to tie in the plaster layer on the floor.

2.5mm galvanised fencing wire, the hoop reinforcement, is wrapped around on the outside of the chicken wire and tied to it to hold the hoops in place. The hoop wires are placed parallel with the corrugations in the former to give a maximum thickness of plaster between the wire and the former. The number of hoops provided is as detailed on the drawings, 2 No. hoops per corrugation up to 600mm and then 1 No. hoop per corrugation to the top of the form, an extra hoop is added at the top. The hoops are wound around as tightly as possible and firmly tie to the chicken wire.

The walls are then formed by placing layers of a cement rich plaster onto the form, 1:3 cement sand mix by volume with a maximum water cement ration of 25litres per 50kg sack of cement. The first layer of plaster fills the corrugations and covers the hoop wire. The second layer of plaster is placed as soon as there is initial set in the first layer. This layer is 15mm thick. Both layers of plaster will be well worked to form dense layers and the second layer will be finished to at least a smooth wood float finish.

The structure must be wrapped in a plastic sheet and arrangements must be made to wet the surface of the walls 2 or 3 times a day for at least 7 days, to assist the curing processes.

After 2 or 3 days, the form can be stripped out. The wedges are removed first and then the panels.

The overflow pipe is fitted into the top of the wall.

As soon as the form has been removed, a first layer of plaster is applied to the inside wall filling the corrugations. When this layer has reached initial set, a second layer, approximately 10mm thick, is applied. This layer is worked to a dense smooth finish.

As soon as the second layer of wall plaster is finished or the following day, a 50mm layer of plaster is placed over the floor and worked up the walls to form a rounded joint. This plaster is also worked to a dense smooth finish. A small sump is formed in the plaster to assist when cleaning the tank.

A layer of plastic is placed over the top of the tank and arrangements are made to wet the plaster 2 or 3 times a day to assist the curing process.

The Roof.

The roof is made of reinforced concrete. It is cast on the ground next to the tank and then lifted into place. To limit the weight, the roof is cast in two halves with a small beam along the joint.

An area of ground is levelled to a smooth firm surface and a sheet of plastic placed over it. The forms for the roof slabs are set up on the plastic. The reinforcing mesh is then fixed in place with spacer blocks and the lifting hooks fixed to the mesh. An opening for the inlet pipe is placed as required to suit the guttering system.

The slab is then cast using the same 1:3 mix mortar, or adding 10mm crushed stone if available. The mortar is well compacted to form a dense section and worked to a smooth finish. The unit is then covered in plastic or sand and kept damp for the next 7 days to assist the curing process.

After a minimum of 14 days the slabs may be lifted onto the roof.

Water Proofing, Repair and Maintenance.

Critical factors to the long term integrity of a ferrocement tank as a water tight structure are:

- Using the correct mix for the plaster, in particular having the correct water : cement ratio (a maximum of 25litres of water per 50kg sack of cement).
- The placing of the final plaster layer on the inside of the tank must be completed as a continuous activity so that no “cold” joints are allowed to form in the plaster. If possible the plastering of the floor should be completed as part of the same operation.
- Following the correct curing procedures for at least 7 days to ensure that the plaster obtains sufficient strength to resist shrinkage stresses before any drying out of the structure takes place
- Maintaining a small amount of water in the bottom of the tank to prevent the structure from drying out completely and becoming more susceptible to shrinkage cracking. This is particularly critical during the period after construction until the first fill and if guttering is not connected to the tank. (To reduce the risk of the structure drying out, the outlet pipe is detailed so that it will not completely drain the tank.)

A certain amount of repair work is possible using cement slurries, but some skills and experience are required and it is still difficult to obtain a totally water tight seal using this method of repair.

There are also a number of proprietary products for sealing concrete tanks which are effective. In terms of the current application they are however relatively expensive and could only be feasibly used on a limited number of sites. Some problems during the construction must be anticipated and allowing for the complete sealing of a limited number of tanks should be considered.

Two suitable products are:

- Duraflex from ABE,
- Pro-Struct Five Star Waterproofing from Stoncor.

Budget

(These are cost estimates and may vary depending on locality and transport costs)

TANK COSTS	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
MATERIALS				
Sand and stone	m3	3.8	72.95	277.22
Cement	sk	16	35.00	560.00
Chicken wire	roll	0.32	627.63	200.84
2,5mm galv. hoop wire	roll	2.2	50.13	110.29
Roof reinforcement	sum			167.97
Outlet pipe	sum			50.00
Sub-total Material				1,366.32
Wastage 10%				136.63
Handling 10%				136.63
Sub-Total Materials				1,639.59

	LABOUR				
	Excavation for foundation	m3	1.80	50.00	90.00
	Builder days	day	4.00	100.00	400.00
	Labour days	day	12.00	60.00	720.00
	Sub-Total Labour				1,210.00
	ANCILLARY COSTS				
	Guttering & Connecting Pipework				
	Material Cost				560.00
	Labour Cost				150.00
	Small tools				15.00
	Formwork				35.00
	Plastic sheeting for curing				6.00
	Sub-total Ancillary Costs				766.00
	TOTAL COST PER HOUSEHOLD CONSTRUCTION WORK.				3,615.59
	COMPLETE SEALING				
	To be applied to a limited number of tanks where required.				
	Pro-Struct Five Star or similar material	kg	60	12.50	750.00
	Labour	day	1	60.00	60.00
	TOTAL COST PER TANK TO APPLY A PAINT ON WATERPROOFING SYSTEM				810.00

The guttering is a substantial cost in this estimate. This cost will in practice vary, depending on the type and the layout of each household's roof and is an area of possible cost savings.

Having some technical criteria in the selection process, to assess the householders roof and yard and their suitability, as catchments should be considered.

Prepared by Mvula Trust

Appendix 8: The Mvula Trust Profile

COMPANY PROFILE

Mission Statement

Our mission is to contribute to improving the health and livelihoods of poor and disadvantaged South Africans in rural and peri-urban communities through facilitating delivery of integrated and sustainable water, sanitation and related services.

Background

The Mvula Trust was set up in 1993. It is a sector and country specific organisation whose mission is to support local government in South Africa to provide access to sustainable potable water supply, sanitation and sustainable livelihoods.

Mvula is the largest water supply and sanitation (water services) non-governmental organisation (NGO) in South Africa. It is both a sector implementing agent, as well as a policy-orientated organisation that aims to influence policy development and good practice.

Geographic spread

Mvula operates from a Head Office in Johannesburg, and eight Regional Offices (as well as a number of satellite offices) spread over five of the nine South African provinces. Two of the Regional Offices are located in KwaZulu-Natal, three in the Eastern Cape, and the other three offices are located in the North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces. The organisation has a staff of 106 people.

Projects

The Mvula Trust has disbursed over R600 million since 1993. It has implemented over 250 water and 200 sanitation projects. It has facilitated and managed the construction of over 70 000 toilets in schools and communities, and implemented school sanitation projects in over 150 schools. Mvula has a strong focus on technical innovation in service delivery, specifically in low cost household sanitation.

Mvula has also made a major contribution to the development of policy in the sector, not least due to its success rate in achieving sustained operation and maintenance of water projects, and in terms of developing and piloting community-based management models for water and sanitation services. Municipalities are showing a growing interest in the community-based model, particularly for more remote rural areas where it is proven to be the most sustainable and cost-effective delivery model.

Experience

Mvula's main strength lies in the skills and experience it has developed as both an implementing and policy organisation. The approaches Mvula promotes are based on experience gained in the field. These include monitoring and evaluation (M&E); participatory methodologies; training in all aspects of potable water and sanitation provision and management; groundwater; issues concerning higher levels of service and sustainable livelihood approaches; institutional and social development (ISD); and communication and advocacy.

Mvula has also gained experience in working in partnerships with national and local government, as well as the private sector (for example, in BoTT and in the three Business Partners for Development focus projects in South Africa).

Focus

Mvula has a three-fold focus:

- ✓ Supporting local government in the delivery of sustainable, reliable and affordable water services.
- ✓ Testing and advocating sustainable models for cost-effective water services delivery.
- ✓ Maximising the capacity building and economic benefits of water investments for poor communities.

Mvula's menu of services includes the following:

- ✓ Ensuring sustainable water services
- ✓ Supporting Water Services Departments within local government
- ✓ Implementing programmes and projects
- ✓ Establishing municipal-community partnerships for water services provision
- ✓ Sanitation, health and hygiene promotion
- ✓ Piloting appropriate solutions and sustainable livelihoods
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation

Within each of these services, Mvula offers advice and training, facilitation, on-the-job specialist support, implementation and mentoring support. Mvula's competitive advantage is its intimate knowledge of and experience in working with poor communities. The confidence it enjoys from these communities is based on this expertise and on its disinterested, public benefit mandate. Mvula has neither a profit making nor a party political agenda.

Business model

Over the past four years Mvula has changed from a fairly typical NGO, whose operating costs were funded from a core fund, to an organisation run along much the same lines as a commercial project management and consulting firm.

All work done is based on contracts, and a culture of professionalism and performance management has been developed.

The current climate is unfavourable for NGOs, characterised by limited independent funding and competition with the private sector. Mvula believes that it has the experience and expertise to make the transition and is successfully doing so by further developing and strengthening a competitive model. These experiences can be helpful to other NGOs, and is another resource available to the sector.

Non-profit status

Since its inception, Mvula has championed the principles and values of equity and non-discrimination and, as a result, boasts of a staff complement that is greatly representative. Mvula also does work in predominantly historically disadvantaged areas, as per its mandate.

The Mvula Trust is a non-profit entity registered in terms of the Trust Property Control Act 57 of 1988. It is also registered with and is regulated by the Department of Social Development as a non-profit organisation (NPO).

- Mvula has a Trust Deed.
- In terms of a Trust assets and income are managed and utilised for the benefit of a third party.
- The governing body of Mvula is its Board of Trustees.
- Any financial surpluses remain within the Trust as reserves and may only be utilised for specific purposes.

The Deeds of Trust furthermore commits Mvula to the objective of the betterment of society in its chosen areas of activity, making it accountable to the public. Trustees of Mvula therefore perform the role of custodians of public interest and good.

Because of its fundamental nature as an organisation for public benefit, Mvula does not pay out dividends, and does not have a shareholding structure like in the corporate sector.

Employment Equity and Historically Disadvantaged Company (HDC) Status

As Mvula is not owned by anyone, the only way to measure the HDC and shareholder status is in the composition of its Board and staff:

Board statistics							
Category	Black			White			Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Board of Trustees	4	2	6	3	4	7	13

Members of the Board			
Name	Designation and organisation	Race	Gender
Rejoice Mabudafhasi (chair)	Deputy Minister, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	B	F
Ian Palmer (vice chair)	Consultant, Palmer Development Group	W	M
Darkey Africa	MEC: Finance and Economic Development, North West Province	B	M
Louise Colvin	Development Consultant working with Masibambane	W	F
Jo-Ann Ferreira	Director, Legislative Services and Multilateral	W	F

Name	Designation and organisation	Race	Gender
	Instruments, National Treasury		
Ian Goldman	Executive Director, Khanya Managing Rural Change	W	M
Tshepo Khumbane	Farmer, Water for Food Movement	B	F
Simphiwe Kondlo	Chief Executive Director, East London Industrial Development Zone (Pty) Ltd	B	M
Queen Mokhabela	Councillor, Sekhukhune District Municipality	B	F
Leah Nchabeleng	Organisation Development and Community Development Practitioner	W	F
Ruby Neku	Development Worker	B	F
Deon Richter	Businessperson and retired development banker	W	M
Alan Velcich	Chartered Accountant and Senior Partner, Douglas and Velcich	W	M

Staff statistics

Category	Black			White			Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Senior Management	3	6	9	2	2	4	13
Professional and Middle Management	5	7	12	3	2	5	17
Skilled and Junior Management	15	14	29	2	0	2	31
Semi-skilled	12	4	16	2	0	2	18
Unskilled	9	1	10	0	0	0	10
TOTAL	44	32	76	9	4	13	89
Cumulative percentage	49%	36%	85%	10%	4%	15%	100%
Employment Equity targets for 2005	46%	44%	90%	5%	5%	10%	100%

Notes

1. Blacks refer to individuals from historically disadvantaged racial groups
2. There are no disabled staff

Conclusion

Mvula is well placed to be contracted to local government to implement projects, assist in developing municipal service delivery strategies and approaches, and to structure appropriate partnership arrangements with and between government, the private sector and organised civil society.

April 2005

Appendix 9: Staff CVs

Full staff CV's are available on request.