

FOREWORD BY THE PREMIER OF LIMPOPO PROVINCE

FOREWORD BY LIMPOPO PREMIER CASSEL MATHALE

Sustainable resource management and use is one of the major priorities set in the 2009 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). Land degradation and deforestation pose an environmental threat in many parts of the province and especially in rural areas. This is largely caused by the cutting down of trees as a means to derive energy. The Kyoto Protocol directs governments and all stakeholders to reduce gas emissions and unsustainable environmental practices in order to maintain acceptable biodiversity levels. The Limpopo government is proud to support an initiative that seeks to encourage citizens to plant trees in order to improve their environment and contribute to food security whilst creating jobs at the same time.

Earlier this year, the provincial government committed itself during the launch of the second phase of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) to invest more in the creation of large numbers of 'green jobs'.

Ensuring environmental sustainability and protecting the most vulnerable against unemployment will require the involvement of every stakeholder in society. Every citizen must play his or her role and not just government and the private sector. I encourage all citizens of the province to do their bit to contribute towards the sustenance of our biodiversity by planting trees.

Working together with business, labour and communities we can make a tremendous difference. This greening initiative is a bold step which all of us can make to build a greener and cleaner Limpopo province.

Plant a tree today and make Limpopo green!

PREMIER OF LIMPOPO PROVINCE

HONOURABLE C MATHALE

PREFACE BY THE MEC DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

This Business Plan ('Business Plan')

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organisation
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DLGH	Department of Local Government and Housing
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DOL	Department of Labour
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GSDM	Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality
IDT	Independent Development Trust
LDPW	Limpopo Department of Public Works
LEDET	Limpopo Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
LI	Labour Intensive
LIBSA	Limpopo Business Support Agency
NDPW	National Department of Public Works
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SoE	State Owned Enterprises



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Limpopo is one of South Africa's nine provinces. The Province covers an area of 12.46 million hectares which accounts for 10.2 % of the total area of South Africa¹. Limpopo has one of the diverse Flora and Fauna in the country and is home to several rare and unique vegetations, red data species, grasslands and the famed Kruger National Park amongst other environmental interests.

According to the Department of Water and Environment Affairs (DWEA) 4.7% of South Africa was bare or degraded in 2001/2. On the other hand 25.7% was woodland and 34.66% was shrub land as shown in the Table below.

Table 1: Land Cover Categories for South Africa

Land-cover category	Area (hectares - millions)	Percentage (%)
Bare and degraded areas	5.45	4.47
Cultivated areas	12.76	10.46
Grasslands	24.3	19.92
Indigenous forests	0.52	0.43
Mines	0.2	0.17
Forest plantations	1.72	1.41
Shrub-lands and herb-lands	42.27	34.66
Urban areas	1.85	1.51
Water bodies	0.68	0.55
Wetlands	0.87	0.72
Woodlands and bush lands	31.34	25.7
Total	121.96	100

Limpopo is characterised by a diverse topography, ranging from 120 m above sea level in the eastern lowlands to over 2000 m in the central highlands of the Waterberg complex and the Drakensberg Escarpment. The northern and north-western plains stretch to the Limpopo River. The Province is currently experiencing rapid development with mines and human settlements being developed with associated effects to the environment. Environmental pressures are also being felt in the Province hence the need to make efforts to address land degradation and also to reduce the Province's carbon footprint.

The Limpopo Department of Public Works (LDPW) is concerned about the adverse effects that development has on the environment and climate and is thus keen to make its contribution to mitigate environmental degradation and global warming through this project.

1.1 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Limpopo Province is the most northern province of South Africa. The province shares its borders with the Gauteng Province in the south, Mozambique through the Kruger National Park in the east, Zimbabwe in the north and Botswana in the west (Refer to Figure 1 below). The proximity of the province to these areas places the province in a strategic position as a gateway to Africa, specifically the SADC region.

Figure 1: Province of Limpopo and its Neighbours



Source: Limpopo Growth & Development Strategy, January 2005

The Limpopo Province is the fifth largest South African province, in terms of land size, covering 123 900 km² (including Bophelambesi District parts of which have been transferred to Mpumalanga Province).

1.1.1 CLIMATE

Limpopo Province is characterized by almost year-round sunshine. It can get very hot in summer (October - March), with temperatures rising to 27°C and sometimes reaching the mid-thirties. The Lowveld, the Phalaborwa area, can become as hot as 45°C. While winter is a sunny season with chilly early mornings, warm mid-days, dry afternoons, and cool to cold nights.

Weather South Africa keeps records going as far back as 30 years. Table 5 below lists the annual average minimum and maximum temperatures for a number of towns in Limpopo.

Table 2: Annual Average Temperatures for 1997 to 2006

Town	Annual Average Maximum Temperature	Annual Average Minimum Temperature
Tzaneen	16°C	26°C
Marble Hall	13°C	25°C
Musina	14°C	27°C
Groblersdal	11°C	25°C
Phalaborwa	14°C	26°C
Polokwane	10°C	23°C
Thabazimbi	11°C	26°C
Belabela	10°C	24°C

Source: Weather SA

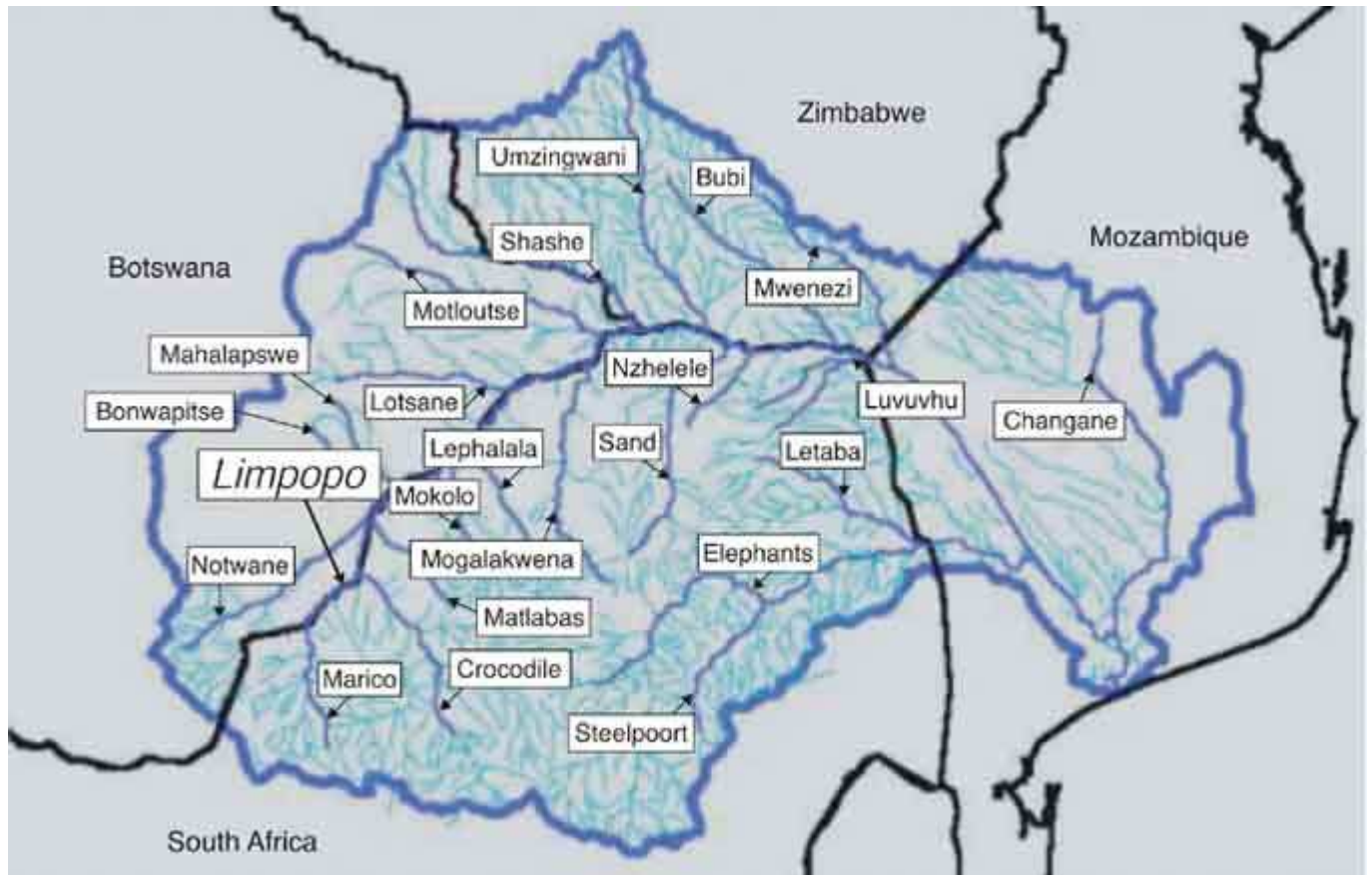
1.1.2 HYDROLOGICAL PATTERNS

The Limpopo Province is situated within the Limpopo River Basin. According to the Köppen Classification (Köppen 1918; Rosenberg 1999), the South African Highveld part of the basin, the Limpopo Province, experiences summer rainfall and hot summers.

The Limpopo River is the major river in the region. It separates South Africa from Botswana in the northwest and Zimbabwe in the North. The Limpopo River's main tributary is the Olifants/Letaba River. The Olifants river and its tributaries form the largest sub-basin of the Limpopo with an area of 70 000 km², of which 84% is located in South Africa and constitutes the main source of water in the Province.

The figure below illustrates the major rivers and streams in the Limpopo Basin.

Figure 2: Major rivers and streams within the Limpopo River Basin



Source: FOA Website

The province is characterized by annual average rainfall ranging from 300mm to 900mm. However, the bulk of the province receives rainfall below South Africa's national annual average of 450mm. However, isolated pockets in the basin have mean rainfall as high as 1 500mm.

The table below lists the annual average rainfall measured for a number of towns in Limpopo.

Table 3: Annual Average Rainfall for 1997 to 2006

Town	Annual Average Rainfall
Tzaneen	967 mm
Marble Hall	510 mm
Musina	354 mm
Groblersdal	545 mm
Phalaborwa	359 mm
Polokwane	482 mm
Thabazimbi	388 mm
Bela Bela	594 mm

Source: Weather SA

The Provincial Government with assistance from National Government is making efforts to develop and expand the water sources including major dams and underground water. For instance, the development of a dam on the Steelpoort River at De Hoop, approved by Cabinet in June 2004, will supply water to communities in the Sekhukhune, Waterberg and Capricorn districts, and support the mining activities along the Dilokong corridor. The water from the Olifants River Water Resource Development Project supports the revitalised rural agricultural schemes in the Sekhukhune area.

1.1.3 POPULATION

The population of Limpopo increased from 4.3 million in 1996 to 4.7 million in 2001, and constitutes 11% of the total population in South Africa. This implies an annual population growth rate of 1.7% excluding Bohlabela, parts of which were incorporated into Mpumalanga Province. The Department of Finance and Economic Development has projected a decline in the rate to 1.0% by 2008. This is based on the new district boundaries of Sekhukhune and Bohlabela after re-demarcation as well as the impact of HIV/AIDS.

The table below shows the population distribution among the five districts in the Limpopo Province.

Table 4: Population Distribution in Limpopo by District

District	1996	2001	Average Annual Growth Rate
Capricorn	1,063,179	1,154,690	1.66%
Mopani*	872,179	964,230	2.03%
Sekhukhune	717,650	745,568	0.76%
Vhembe	1,097,630	1,199,880	1.79%
Waterberg	548,673	614,158	2.28%
Total	4,299,305	4,678,427	1.70%

Source: Development Index Framework: Limpopo

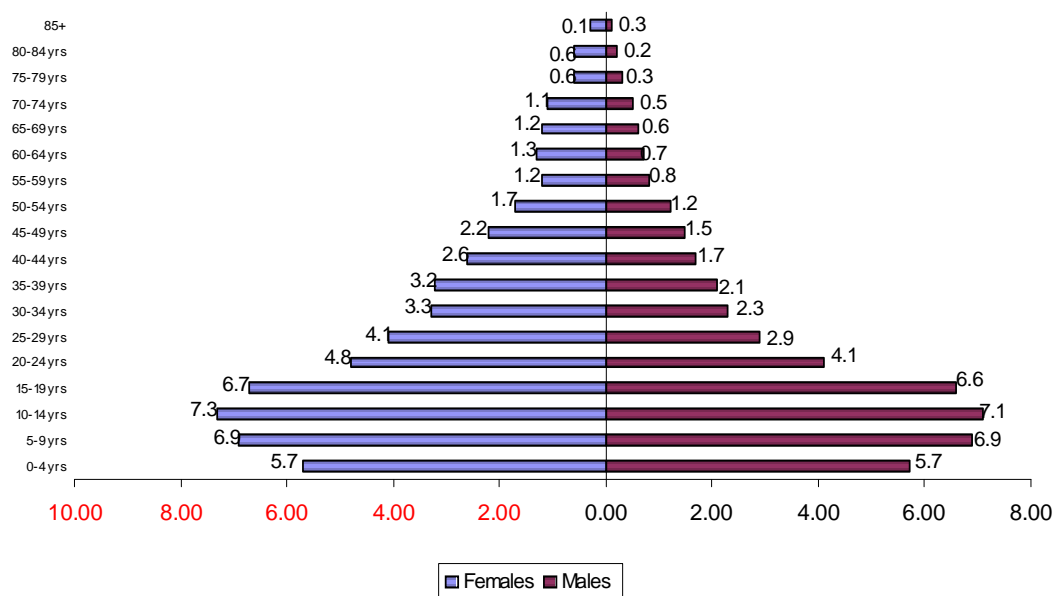
* This figure does not include the population of Maruleng which is recently incorporated to Mopani

According to Statistics South Africa, a 2005 mid-year population of the Province was estimated to be approximately 5.6 million (inclusive of population of Bohlabela).

In terms of age distribution, the population in Limpopo consists of a large portion of the population in the younger age groups and a steadily decreasing proportion in the older age groups.

The figure below depicts this demographic distribution. The average population age of the province is younger than that of the country as a whole.

Figure 3: Percentage of Population of Limpopo by Age Group and Gender



Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

The Limpopo province also has the highest female/ male ratio in the country, with females accounting for 54.6% of the population in the province, while the national average is 52.2%.

The life expectancy in the Limpopo Province has declined from 58 years in 2000 to 52 years in 2003, according to the Actuarial Society of South Africa. They anticipate that it will decline further to 42 years by 2010, mainly due to the impact of HIV/ AIDS. As a guide it is expected that over the plan period the Province's population will increase to just under 6 million.

1.1.4 SKILLS LEVEL

A large proportion of the population of the Province is unskilled and demands some form of intervention. Approximately 76% of the economically active population is only qualified to do unskilled and semi-skilled labour. From the table below, which indicates the Labour Skill Index of 2001, about 3.5% are highly skilled, with Sekhukhune district having the least number of highly skilled individuals of 2.4%.

Table 5: Labour Skill Index 2001

District	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly-Skilled	Total
Ratio out of 100 within District					
Capricorn	18.40	53.60	23.35	4.66	100
Mopani	25.59	52.43	18.40	3.58	100
Sekhukhune	26.81	52.71	18.07	2.41	100
Vhembe	21.07	54.81	20.14	3.98	100
Waterberg	20.39	54.08	21.75	3.77	100
Average	22.45	53.53	20.34	3.68	100

Source: Development Index Framework: Limpopo

There is a direct correlation between the level of skills and education. The table below shows the education levels in 2001 for the five districts in the Limpopo Province.

Table 6: District Municipalities Education Levels in 2001

District Municipality	No Schooling	Some Primary	Complete Primary	Some Secondary	Grade 12 / Std 10	Higher
Capricorn	144 681	73 430	31 974	154 503	95 938	47 045
Mopani	177 491	64 269	24 061	113 599	59 418	30 329
Sekhukhune	185 759	52 839	19 898	107 670	48 872	20 481
Vhembe	180 484	75 093	32 523	151 879	80 761	41 707
Waterberg	84 496	62 968	22 182	90 155	47 680	20 517
Total	772 911	328 599	130 638	617 806	332 669	160 079

Source: Statistics South Africa website

1.1.5 UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY LEVELS

Although there has been an improvement in the economic growth rate of the province, it is faced with developmental challenges of high dependency ratios, poverty, **and skewed** distribution of resources, equity and illiteracy. The province is also faced with acute unemployment levels. This is especially true in Sekhukhune district, as it has the largest population and is economically the weakest. Due to these facts Sekhukhune district has been selected as one of nodal points for development.

Similarly the district has the highest unemployment rate in the province with 69.4% in 2003. The table below indicates unemployment rates for the Limpopo Province split between the five districts for 2003.

Table 7: Level of Employment by District for 2003

District	Economically Active Population (number)		Employment (number)		Unemployment (%) (expanded)	
	1998	2003	1998	2003	1998	2003
Capricorn	219 167	277 590	118 380	128 818	46.0	50.7
Mopani	214 298	270 004	129 871	150 274	39.6	41.8
Sekhukhune	124 303	157 591	27 459	34 075	68.1	69.4
Vhembe	271 454	343 649	123 271	134 466	49.3	53.1
Waterberg	187 933	235 505	135 804	169 595	30.1	31.2
Province	1 017 155	1 284 339	534 785	617 228	46.6	49.3

*Source: Development Index Framework: Limpopo.
Bohlabela is excluded in its entirety*

As of September 2004, Limpopo province's unemployment rate was 27.8%, with the national figure being 26.2%. (Source: *Limpopo Growth & Development Strategy, January 2005*).

To determine the statistics around poverty levels, it is important to note that the number of people in poverty is represented by the percentage of people living in households with an income less than the poverty income. The poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to household size, the larger the household the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty.

The table below shows the 1998 and 2003 comparison of the number of people in poverty across the five districts.

Table 8: Number of People in Poverty for 1998 and 2003

District	1998	%	2003	%
Capricorn	588 345	60.9	680 216	65.3
Mopani	554 706	61.4	537 757	55.5

Sekhukhune	534 206	70.4	545 362	67.2
Vhembe	720 434	60.9	786 842	62.0
Waterberg	380 348	55.4	373 800	50.8
Province	2 778 039	62.4	2 923 977	60.0

Source; Global Insight Southern Africa: 2004.

With the 60% of the Limpopo population living in poverty in 2003, it is evident that the role the EPWP has to play is extremely important in achieving the targets of poverty alleviation to meet the Millennium Development Goals of halving Poverty by half by the year 2014.

1.1.6

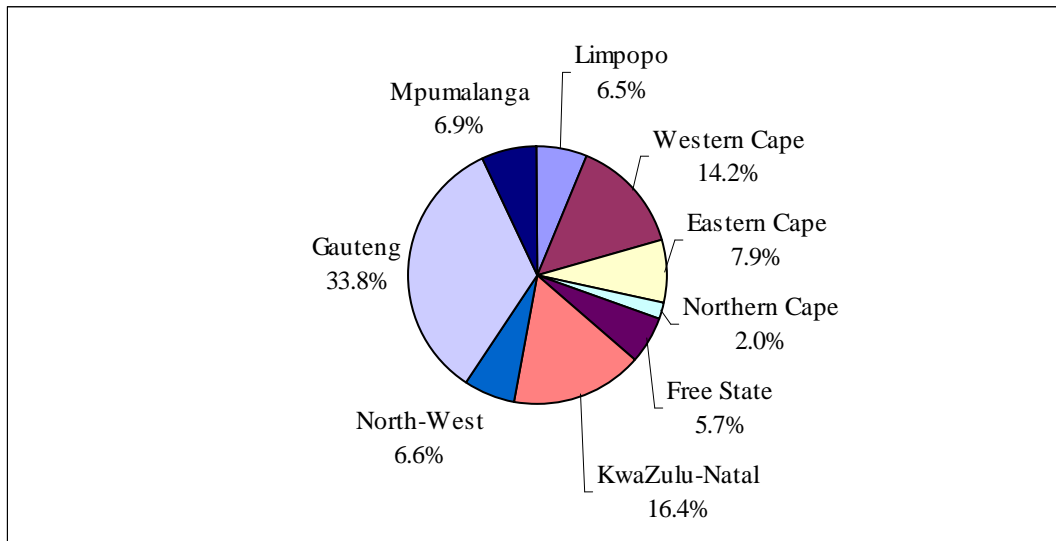


ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The Limpopo Province enjoys a competitive advantage in mining, agriculture, tourism and manufacturing. Over the period of 1996 to 2002, the economy of the Limpopo province has been growing at an annual average of 4% and the Province increased its economic contribution to the country's GDP from 5.7% in 1995 to 6.5% in 2002.

The Figure below indicates the provincial contributions to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2002.

Figure 4: Provincial Contribution to the National GDP: 2002



Source: Macro Economic Indicators, Statistics South Africa: GDPR 2002

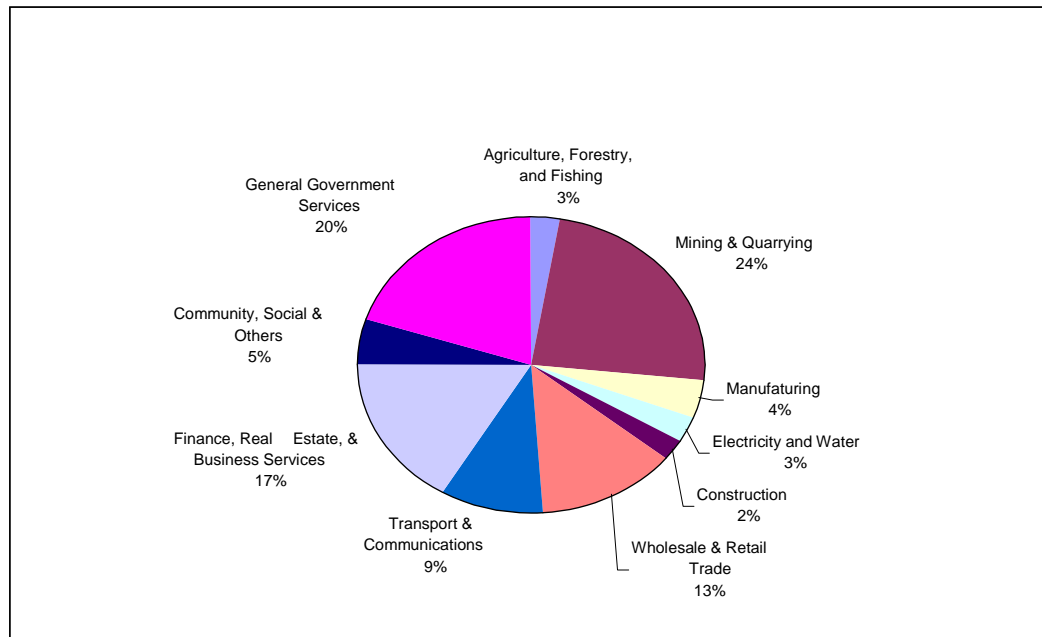
The Limpopo Province has experienced a faster than average economic growth in recent years primarily due to growth in the agricultural, power, tourism and mining sectors, according to the Limpopo Economic Development Report on www.limpopoled.com. The economic potential exists for these sectors to significantly impact the future growth of the Province.

In terms of agriculture, due to the vegetation and adequate rainfall the following districts have potential for cash crops, animal breeding and forestry:

- Vhembe;
- Mopani, and
- Waterberg.

The mineral deposits in the Sekhukhune, Mopani, Vhembe and Waterberg districts are already being mined and can be further developed.

In addition the Province is endowed with natural heritage and game parks which increases the potential to tap into the tourism industry across all five districts.



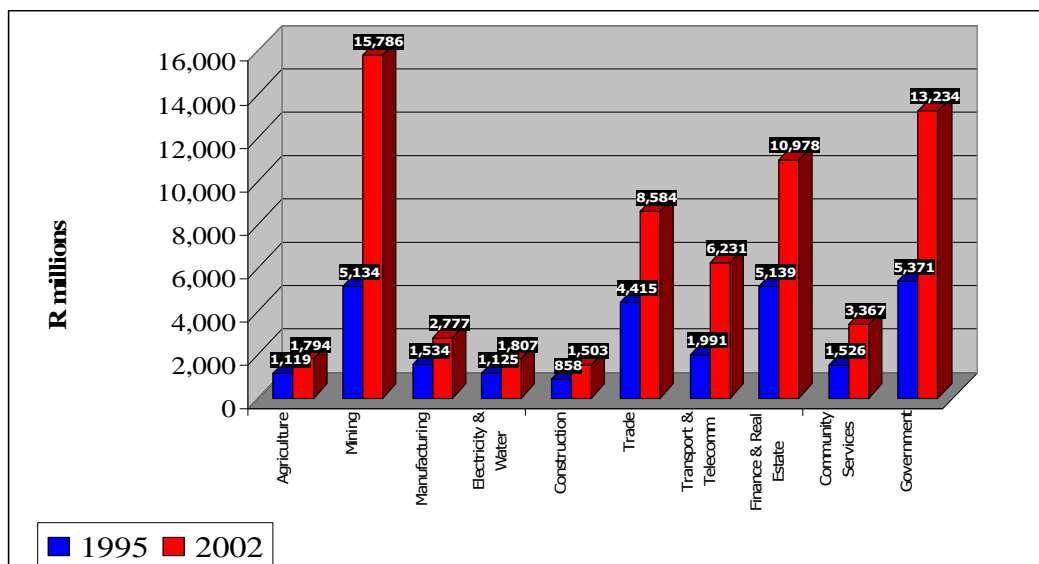
The figure below shows the structure of the economy in the province. Note that, the relative contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, and construction has remained low, despite the high economic growth rates of the Province.

Figure 5: Sectoral Contribution to Provincial GDP 2002

Source: Macro Economic Indicators, Statistics South Africa: GDPR 2002

In comparing the various sectors within the province from 1995 to 2002, the relative contributions across the sectors have remained stable. The figure below illustrates the 1995 and 2002 comparison of the provincial GDP split.

Figure 6: Provincial GDP in 1995 and 2002: R millions



Source: Macro Economic Indicators, Statistics South Africa: GDP 2002

1.1.7 DEVELOPMENT OF PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES

The development direction and priorities in the Province are set by the Provincial Government based on thorough analysis of the socio-economic, political and strategic situations of the province and through grass-root stakeholder consultation. These are articulated in the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) document.

The Limpopo Province also considered the outcomes of various international, national and regional programmes and initiatives (i.e., included the World Summit on Sustainable Development, NEPAD, National Spatial Development Program, National Growth Summit, Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy, Land Reform and Land Restitution Programme, National Skills Development Strategy, National Housing Policy and National Crime Prevention Strategy) in developing the PGDS.

According to the current PGDS, the vision of the Province is to be '*a peaceful, prosperous, united, dynamic and transformed province*'. To realize this vision, the government has adopted a mission '*to stimulate, promote and sustain unity and an enabling environment conducive for economic development, social justice and improved quality of life for its entire people.*'

The Limpopo government has identified health care, housing and job creation as key priorities of focus till 2009. (Source: Limpopo Growth & Development Strategy, January 2005)

Despite the relatively faster economic growth, the Province is still suffering from acute unemployment. The bulk of the economically active population is also unskilled or semi-skilled and the overall level of poverty in the Province is relatively high. These pose significant socio-economic challenges.

As stated in the PGDS the Province adopted five development objectives. These are:

- The need to improve the quality of life of the population;
- Enhancing economic growth;
- Attain regional integration;
- Enhance innovation and competitiveness; and
- Improve the institutional efficiency and effectiveness of the government.

These objectives are aimed towards facilitating economic growth and capital investment to reduce the level of unemployment that persists in the Province.

1.2 LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

The Limpopo Province comprises of five municipal districts, namely:

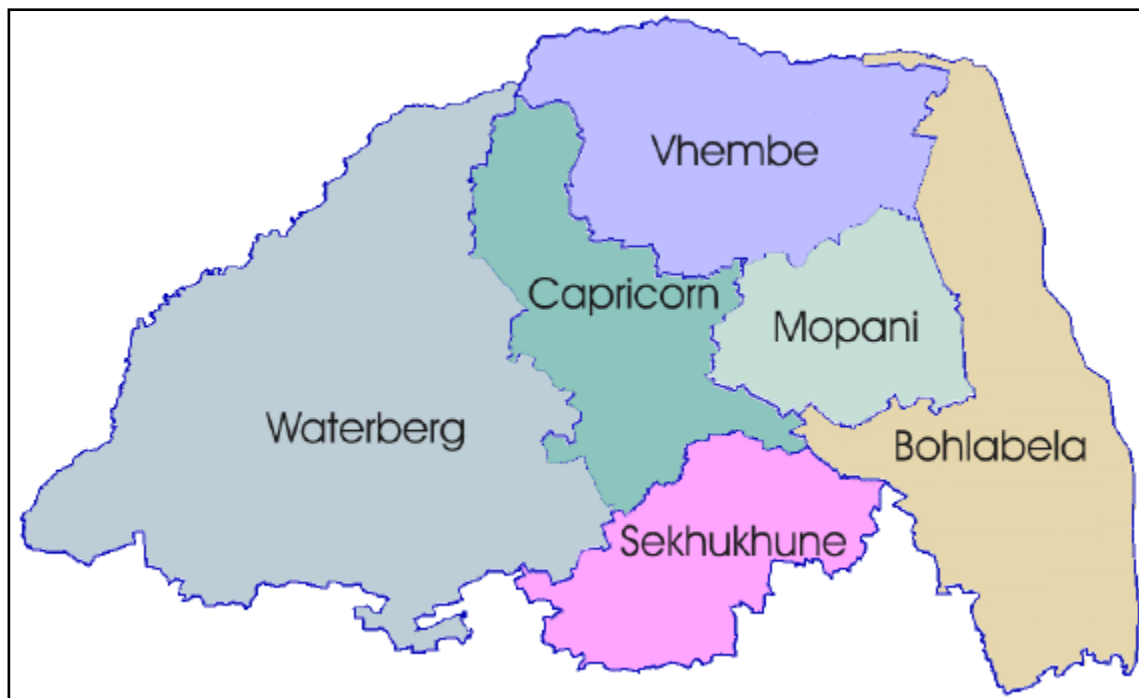
- Capricorn;
- Mopani;
- Sekhukhune;
- Vhembe; and
- Waterberg.

The structure from provincial level down to municipal level is a decentralized one. This implies that the provincial legislative powers can be assigned to any municipality. Municipalities are obligated to manage local affairs subject to national and provincial legislation, without impeding the performance of their functions. The municipalities' primary responsibility is district-wide planning and capacity building. This district-wide planning takes place during the annual Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process.

The Figure below depicts the five municipal districts of the Limpopo Province.

Figure 7: District Boundaries

Bohlabela included (Not to scale)



The province has 25 local municipalities in the five district municipalities as shown in the table below:

Table 9: Limpopo Province District and Local Municipalities

District	Municipality
Capricorn	Capricorn District Municipality Aganang Local Municipality Blouberg Local Municipality Lepelle Nkumpi Local Municipality Molemole Local Municipality Polokwane Local Municipality
Mopani	Mopani District Municipality Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality Giyani Local Municipality Letaba Local Municipality Maruleng Local Municipality Tzaneen Local Municipality
Sekhukhune	Sekhukhune District Municipality Fetakgomo Local Municipality Elias Motswaledi Local Municipality Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality Marble Hall Local Municipality Tubatse Local Municipality
Vhembe	Vhembe District Municipality Makhado Local Municipality Musina Local Municipality Mutale Local Municipality Thulamela Local Municipality
Waterberg	Waterberg District Municipality Belabela Local Municipality Lephalale Local Municipality Modimolle Local Municipality Mogalakwena Local Municipality Mookgopong Local Municipality Thabazimbi Local Municipality

Source: Limpopo Government Website

The summary of socio-economic profile of the districts is summarized in the table below:

Table 10: Summary: Socio-economic Profile of Districts in Limpopo

Description	Capricorn	Mopani	Sekhukhun	Vhembe	Waterberg
Area km ²	16,970	11,098	13,264	21,407	49,519
Population:					
- Total population	1,154,690	964,230	1,024,748	1,199,880	614,1458
- Male	45.6%	45.0%	40.0%		
- Female	54.4%	55.0%	60.0%		
Density (population/km ²)	68.0	86.9	56.2	56.0	12.4
Growth rate	1.66	2.03	0.76	1.79	
- Youth	52.6%	51.3%	50.0%		46.6%
- Disabled	3.5%				
Households:					
- Total Number of households	270,234	247,997	217,000	274,480	148,481
- Female headed households					
- Child headed households					
- Average household size	4.36	3.9			4.1
Unemployment level:					
- Economically Active population					
- Number of unemployed	140,738	112,682	109,368	182,478	73,478
- Percent unemployed	50.7%	41.8%	69.4%	53.1%	31.2%
Poverty Level:					
- Number under absolute poverty	680,216	537,757	545,362	786,842	373,800
- Percentage of poor	65.3%	55.5%	67.2%	62.0%	50.8%
- Contribution to provincial poverty	20.2%	15.9%	16.2%	23.3%	11.1%
Skill Level (% of total population)					
- Unskilled	18.4	25.6	26.8	21.1	20.4
- Semi-skilled	53.6	52.4	52.7	54.8	54.1
- Skilled	23.3	18.4	18.1	20.1	21.7
- Highly skilled	4.7	3.6	2.4	4.0	3.8
HIV prevalence:					
- Total Number					
- Percentage of total population	20%	23%	14%		
Access to Clean Water: (%)					
- Piped water private and in yard	57.2%		8.3%		
- Piped water communal	18.6%	84.1%	33.5%	59.3%	
- Boreholes					
- Other sources	24.2%	15.9%	58.2%	40.7%	
-					
Districts overall Contribution to the Provincial Economy (%):	24.17	20.00	7.25	15.93	26.79

* Service area of 20 km radius for Hospitals

** Service area of 5 km radius for Clinics

The main objective of the proposed project is to:

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Assist and encourage Limpopo residents to improve their environment and contribute to the reduction of comprehensive warming by growing suitable trees in and around their places of residence, and through this process also create necessary employment which will contribute to the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP).

2. BACKGROUND

Limpopo has a population of approximately 5,238,286 comprising of some 1,215,936 households¹. Of the total population 83.2% live in formal dwellings whilst 5.6% live in informal settlements. The Table below gives a summary population and households in Limpopo.

Table 11: Population and Household Summary¹

Municipalities	Persons		Households	
	2001	2007	2001	2007
DC33: Mopani	1,061,448	1,068,568	239,283	265,289
DC34: Vhembe	1,198,055	1,240,035	264,505	287,190
DC35: Capricorn	1,154,692	1,243,167	270,235	285,565
DC36: Waterberg	614,155	596,092	148,546	160,720
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	967,185	1,090,424	195,285	217,172
Totals	4,995,535	5,238,286	1,117,854	1,215,936

According to the Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy (2004) in 1998 approximately 62.4% of the people lived in poverty. This figure eased to 60% in 2003. Although a lot of progress has been made since 2003, the advent of the global recession last year is likely to have wiped out the bulk of the gains. HSRC reported that in 2004 poverty in Limpopo stood at a staggering 77%². The increase from 2003 estimates may be attributed to steadily increasing food prices and other inflationary pressures. Considering that according to Statistics South Africa in 2001 approximately 30.9% of the employed in Limpopo earned more than R1, 500.00 per month it is very likely that people living in poverty are still above 60% of the population of the Province.

Land degradation is currently the main challenge. This is caused by different factors including poor unsustainable agricultural practices, growth of the commercial forestry industry in sensitive

¹ Statistics South Africa: Community Survey, 2007 Basic Results: Municipalities

² Craig Schwabe, HSRC 2004.

landscapes, mining activities and general land use development. Vhembe and Sekhukhune Districts are the most affected by deforestation. Irresponsible human activities on natural habitats, conflict between conservation and development needs, unsustainable use of biodiversity, poverty, inadequate collective strategic thinking and planning and ignorance regarding the importance of biodiversity are the factors threatening biodiversity³.

3. CURRENT SITUATION

From the foregoing it is more than likely that environmental degradation and desertification is more in poor areas than in affluent areas. This is more so in rural areas where communities have no access to electricity and have to use wood or other alternatives for energy. In urban areas townships and informal settlements are the most affected. On the other hand suburbs are affected to a lesser extent. Government institutions are also to a large extent neglected with recent initiatives having been made to address this situation by greening schools, offices and public open spaces of municipal spaces..

4. LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

The Constitution is the cornerstone of the South African framework for environmental governance. Section 24 of the Constitution entrenches environmental rights as fundamental rights as follows:

“Everyone has the right -

- (a) To an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
 - (b) To have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that -
 - (i) Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
 - (ii) Promote conservation; and
 - (iii) Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development”
- (RSA, 1996).

Other relevant regulatory Acts and Regulations in the preservation of the environment include:

- National Environmental Management Act
- Environmental Management Inspectorate Regulations

As a Public Body the LDPW is also required to implement EPWP as part of its regular programmes. The EPWP is a culmination of several initiatives and is now Government Policy legally supported by the following Acts and Regulations:

- Division of Revenue Act of 2004
- Skills Development Act of 2004
- Provincial Infrastructure Grant Regulations
- Municipal Infrastructure Grant Regulations
- The Growth and Development Strategy
- Code of Good Practice for employment and conditions of work for Special Public Works Programmes (Basic Conditions of Employment Act 1997)

5. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

LDPW intends to mobilise established business to fund the bulk of this initiative. These organisations shall be persuaded to include this project into their Corporate Responsibility Programmes. Funding and sponsorships will be canvassed from but not limited to the following:

- Financial Institutions
- Mining Concerns
- Other Raw Material suppliers such as Timber Estates
- Major Food Suppliers including commercial farming Estates
- Manufacturing Concerns
- Major Retailers
- Private Sector Business concerns
- Municipalities
- Government Departments
- Communities

LDPW will in turn coordinate the programme at the same time co-opting other Government bodies so that they actively participate in the project thus ensuring its sustainability. Municipalities should also be asked to play a pivotal role of directly and interacting with communities in concert with Traditional Leaders. Non Governmental Organisations and Community based Organisations will also be asked to assist. The following government bodies and State Owned Enterprises will be mobilised into the project:

- Limpopo Department of Agriculture (LDA)
- Limpopo Economic Development Environment and Tourism (LEDET)
- Limpopo Business Support Agency (LIBSA)
- Limpopo Economic Development Enterprise (LIMDEV)
- District Municipalities
- Local Municipalities
- Non -Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
- Faith Based Organizations (FBOs)
-

6. PROPOSED PROGRAMME

The participating private sector Organisations shall be asked to adopt communities whose size shall be dependant on the funds they are prepared to invest into the programme. Each of the target households shall be given seven suitable trees based on the soil types and other local conditions. Four trees shall be planted within the household and the rest shall be planted on the road servitude in front of the house.

The private sector shall procure the trees and liaise with the Local Municipality, Ward Councillors and Local Traditional Leaders when distributing the trees to the Target Communities. LDA shall provide training and support to communities to ensure the survival of the trees. Local Tree Nurseries shall as far as is feasible be selected to supply the trees. LEDET and LDA should all be asked to evaluate all the local factors and recommend the type of trees to be used in each locality. Where feasible, fruit trees will be preferred to ensure that they contribute to the **food security strategy**.

Individual sponsors would make pledges to the extent of which they support the programme and those will be apportioned to settlements identified in a municipal area as per findings in the Provincial Spatial Rationale.

Municipalities will identify these areas; convene project steering committees for management purposes and scoping of areas for intervention

Based on the scoping there will be a resource allocation which will include budgets for inputs, labour costs, training, supervision and programme management.

As indicated before, procurement and disbursement would be done by the sponsor to ensure that there is single accountability for resources input. No monies will be transferred to any state institution so that at the end of any activity, issues of probity are properly managed as per requirements of corporate governance.

Implementation plans should be drawn as per EPWP Operational Manual to ensure that much targeted job creation is created..

Provincial Treasury will be requested to oversee the process of donations and support that it does not flaunt legislations at both Provincial and Local levels.



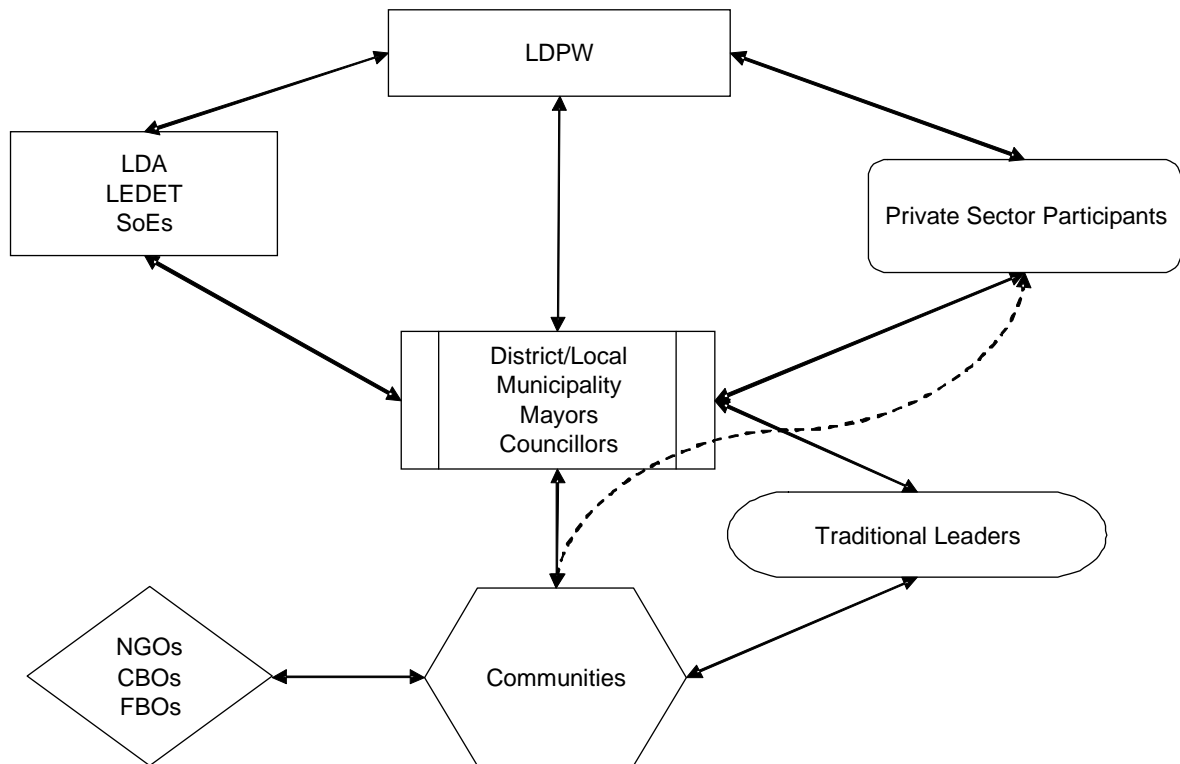
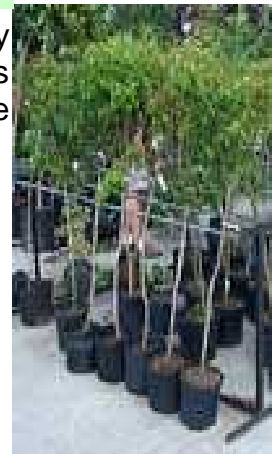


Figure 8: Stakeholder Interaction Flowchart

7. TRAINING

Selected beneficiaries should all receive non-accredited training by LEDET/LDA. At least 1,143 of the target beneficiaries are trained as peer educators so that they train other community members. The training should cover the following broad aspects:

- Tree planting and care
- Tree Nursery development
- Home Gardening
- Peer Educator's course
- Environmental management basic training



8. TARGET BENEFICIARIES

All poor households living in land degraded areas shall be targeted and shall be paid a stipulated daily wage as per the Code of Good practice, and based on prevailing wage rate in each region of the Province. Depending on funding priority should be given to the following:

- Households headed by single persons,
- Households headed by orphans,

- Households headed by the terminally ill alternatively households with terminally ill members,
- Poor households,
- Household headed by the aged alternatively households with aged members, and
- Young people in distress.

Informal settlements will not be covered by the programme; however eligible people residing in informal settlements will be eligible for employment in the project. Assuming that 83.2% of the Province is in formal establishment, 70% in poverty and a varying percentage of those needs the trees, about 41.3% of the total households will be targeted to participate in the project provincially being approximately 501,000 households as shown in the Table below.

Table 12: Target Households

Municipalities	Total Households 2007	%ge Formal	%ge in Poverty	Target %	Target Households
DC33: Mopani	265,289	83.20%	70%	80%	123,604
DC34: Vhembe	287,190	83.20%	70%	70%	117,082
DC35: Capricorn	285,565	83.20%	70%	65%	108,104
DC36: Waterberg	160,720	83.20%	70%	50%	46,802
DC47: Greater Sekhukhune	217,172	83.20%	70%	85%	107,509
Totals	1,215,936				503,101

9. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

It is estimated that one person can plant and care for six trees a day. For the target households to have trees planted and cared for by end of March 2010 a total of 6,670 people⁴ will need to be engaged in the project working for an effective four month period. However, communities shall have to commit themselves to the maintenance of the trees as necessary for sustainability. In very dry areas additional water will have to be provided within reasonable walking distance so that communities or workers can continue to maintain the trees. Wages will be in line with EPWP guidelines of R50 to R150 per day and it is estimated that the mean wage will be R80 per day.

⁴ A total of $3,521,707/6 = 586,951$ worker days (wd) of planting work will be required. Assuming the work will take an effective 4 months each with 22 working days the total number of workers required is $586,951/(4 \times 22) = 6,670$.

10. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Work organization

The initial project will be implemented in three phases. The first phase should involve resource mobilisation, project awareness and beneficiary identification. Phase 2 should cover stakeholder induction and community training, identification of suppliers, procurement and distribution of trees to identified municipalities. The final phase shall involve technical support and monitoring and evaluation. The first phase of the project should be completed on 31 March 2010 and there after continue until the year 2014.

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

A project steering committee comprised of various role players of the municipality and stakeholders will be established for the duration of the project to coordinate and monitor the progress of the project and serve as a link to the community at large. It should consist of relevant Provincial Departments, SoEs including LIBSA, CBOs, Councillors, local leadership and the Private Sector. Their roles and responsibilities are outlined herein below.

Roles and responsibilities

The following roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders are envisaged.

Table 13: Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Stakeholder	Responsibilities
LDPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resource Mobilisation• Project Coordination• Advocacy and Publicity• Project Monitoring and Evaluation
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding• Procurement and logistics• Administration Support• Oversee project success
Municipalities Mayors Councillors Traditional Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Mobilisation• Local Resource mobilisation• Custody and distribution of Inputs• Identification of Target beneficiaries• Oversee projects implementation
LDA LEDET SoEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Training• Technical Support• Identification of allied needs
NGOs CBOs FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Mobilisation• Technical Support• Identification of allied needs
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation

Stakeholder	Responsibilities

11. SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROGRAMME

The Municipalities should be the nucleus of the project. Their effective participation shall ensure its success. Traditional leaders should also be viewed as the effective link between the Municipalities and the community. The Private sector should be responsible for financing, procurement and logistics associated with the distribution of seedlings. This will ensure efficiency. Suppliers shall be locally based and where feasible communities shall be organised into cooperatives and trained in developing and operating nurseries so as to supply seedlings on a sustainable basis.

12. MONITORING & EVALUATION

The overall responsibility for coordination of the implementation and monitoring of the project rests with LDPW in line with their mandates discussed above, with technical support from the relevant competent government bodies like LDA, DoA, LIBSA, etc. In addition the project activities will be coordinated and closely monitored by the PSC. The PSC shall sit monthly and assess progress and challenges and render interventions as necessary.

13. PROJECT BUDGET AND CASHFLOW

1.3 SOURCES OF FUNDING

There is no specific budget set aside for EPWP. However, all stakeholders would be requested to pledge resources and funding for the programme as outline in their own and specific pledge.

The proposed project Budget is presented as a postulate in the Table below:

This proposal is an estimate which will be adjusted as per pledges received from sponsors indicating the extent of their pledges as per social responsibility programmes and voluntary contributions

Table 14: Proposed Budget Estimate

Proposed budgetary implications per site will be quantified in area of business and operational plans as per extent of pledges for the particular area contemplated for greening. The Departments of Local Government and Housing and Agriculture will be instrumental in quantification of concrete output and beneficiary data. However the breakdown below gives an indicative picture of what might be a budget per site

Table 15 Example

Proposed Site	Number of Households & Sites	Proposed Funding Budget
E.g. Senwabarwana	2000 household & 50 open public spaces	

Table 6

PROPOSED ITEMISED COST ESTIMATES

Item	Unit measure	Cost Estimate
1. Households	2000	
2. Open public spaces	50	
3. Number of trees for households	12000	R960 000.00
4. Number of trees for public open spaces	4500	R360 000.00
5. Stipends for 90 workers	R50/day x 33 days x 90 i.e 11 days /month	R148,000.00
6. Protective clothing	90 workers @ R650/person	R58,000.00
7. Equipment	90 unitsx90 workers@R1,400	R126,000
8. Training	2 days OHS X 90@482 3 day tree management x 90@ 453	R43,000.00 R41,000.00
9. Total		R1, 736 000
	14% VAT	R243 040
	TOTAL	R1 979 040

14. PROPOSED ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

The following Gantt Chart outline the Schedule of Activities to be carried out in the project.

Figure 9: Activity Schedule

ID	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINES
1.	Business planning	LDPW	30 10 2009
2	Resource mobilisation	LDPW	Ongoing
3	Signing of Pledges	LDPW & Stakeholders	Jan 2010 and ONGOING
4	Presentation of plan and pledges to the Honourable Premier	MEC Public Works	Jan 2010
5	Launch of programme	Honourable Premier and Stakeholders	Jan 2010
6.	Projects implementation as per pledges	All identified municipalities and Stakeholders	Jan 2010 up to March 2014
7	Monitoring	LDPW & Stakeholders	Ongoing on a month and year to year basis
8	Programme review	LDPW & Stakeholders	Ongoing
9	Programme evaluation		March 2014

POTENTIAL RISKS AND MITIGATION

The following are potential risks which pose threats in the implementation of the programme and the suggested mitigation measures:

Table 16: Risks and Mitigation Measures

Potential Risks	Mitigation Measures
1. Lack of awareness and understanding of the impact of the programme and the EPWP	- Conduct continued awareness and sensitisation exercises through workshops, seminars, promotional materials
2. Lack of buy-in from implementing bodies, beneficiaries and the general public	- Conduct continued awareness and sensitisation exercises through workshops, seminars, promotional materials - Targeted short courses for managers of programmes and projects - Enforcement of legislations and government directives

Potential Risks	Mitigation Measures
5. Inferior quality in service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training and reorientation of service providers and staff of implementing bodies - Establish adequate supervision and monitoring systems - Streamline procurement processes - Establish quality assurance/control systems
9. Probable loss of investment due to Inadequate enforcement of relevant sustainability measures from localities e.g. shortage of water and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systems and procedures to be in place to enforce the measures - Municipal Executive intervention

COPILED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ON BEHALF OF LIMPOPO PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

.....
G.PHADAGI
MEC FOR PUBLIC WORKS

.....
C MATHALE
HONOURABLE PREMIER LIMPOPO PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Notes