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GENERAL MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE CONTRACT (GMAC)

Contract No: 674-C-00-01-00051-00

“Integrated and sustainable housing through the preparation of replicable projects focusing on energy efficiency, climate change, LED, biodiversity, special needs and HIV/AIDS relief”

Contract or Grantee number: 0155-0805-G-GA48



This report was produced for review by the USAID. It was prepared as a performance milestone under Mega-Tech, Inc.'s prime contract.
The contents of this report address activities performed under USAID/South Africa's Strategic Objective No. 6: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services

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Activity Summary and achievements:

The grant program focuses on the provision of a range of complementary support to add value to a package of five housing and infrastructure projects, two of which were prepared with previous USAID funding, to enhance integration and sustainability in the following areas:

- Climate change and more energy efficient housing
- Biodiversity
- Improved shelter and care for those in special need (especially orphans and vulnerable children and those affected by HIV AIDS)
- Pro-poor economic development.

In addition, the program supports the following broader key areas:

- Building municipal capacity
- Developing replicable models / approaches for replication, upsizing and mainstreaming
- Promotion of a more sustainable and integrated development methodology (building on and extending the theme initiated under PPT current agreement with USAID / Megatech)
- Empowerment of women.

Contents of this report:

- 1) Grant Activity Completion Report; (September 2006)
- 2) Final Closeout Report (September 2006)

Grant Activity Completion Report

1. Name of Organisation	Project Preparation Trust of KZN (0155-0805-G-GA48)
2. Grant Activity	Integrated and Sustainable housing through the preparation of replicable projects focusing on energy efficiency, climate change, LED, biodiversity, special needs and HIV AIDS relief.
3. Briefly describe the grant objectives achievements and impact as a result of the grant activities implemented during the grant period.	

Grant Activity Completion Report

Objectives: The main objective was the provision of a range of complementary support projects which added value to several existing housing and infrastructure projects thereby making them more sustainable and integrated. The types of support projects focused on the following:

- Climate change and more energy efficient housing
- Pro-poor economic development and food security (including micro-enterprise development, homestead gardens and fruit tree establishment).
- Improved shelter and care for those in special need (especially orphans and vulnerable children and those affected by HIV AIDS)

In addition, the following key areas were supported through the program:

- Building municipal capacity
- Developing replicable models / approaches for replication, upsizing and mainstreaming
- Promotion of a more sustainable and integrated development methodology
- Empowerment of women.

Impacts: The impacts are more fully outlined under PPT's closeout report for this programme as well as its year end report to USAID for 2006. The main results achieved include the following:

- Co-funding / leverage:
 - SO6 indicators: R41,347,336 in housing subsidies approved for Amahwaqa and Siyathuthuka projects – benefiting 2,000 disadvantaged households.
 - Non SO6: R1,012,849 leveraged for Richmond micro-finance and community savings, the National Nedbank Foster Care Project, and energy efficient housing products at Welbedacht and Dududu.
- Pro-poor LED:
 - 116 households assisted with local economic development
 - 46 entrepreneurs / enterprises provided with business skills development
 - 20 entrepreneurs / enterprises provided with business development mentorship and support
 - 1940hh assisted with food security
 - 2525 fruit trees established
 - 4200 indigenous trees established
 - 30 vegetable gardens developed / enhanced and permaculture / organic production skills training provided to 30 gardeners.
- Energy efficient housing:
 - 142hh assisted (made more energy efficient)
 - 434 energy efficient products purchased / supplied to low income households:
 - 23 solar water heaters
 - 1 small 5w photo voltaic system
 - 27 65w photo voltaic systems
 - 1 wind generator
 - 6 solar cookers
 - 83 gel fuel stoves with 24 month fuel supply
 - 93 hotbags.
 - 200 compact florescent lights
 - 142 households have improved cooking / lighting / heating utility.
 - 142 households have reduced exposure to combustion pollutants.
- Municipal / government partnership and assistance:
 - 7 municipalities were assisted in four provinces.
 - 10 line function departments were engaged / assisted in four provinces.
- Replicable models
 - A replicable model for energy efficient housing and alternative energies was developed.
 - PPT's models for homestead gardens, fruit / indigenous tree establishment and integrated development were further refined and their replication upscaled.

Grant Activity Completion Report

4. Briefly discuss the implementation process, including lessons learned and recommendations

- Richmond Special Needs: All pre-feasibility and feasibility was completed and an application for 34 transitional special needs housing subsidies compiled and submitted.
- Richmond Pro-Poor Economic Development: Micro-finance and community savings component: The European Union funded KZN Gijima LED programme approved PPT's application for R375,480 co-funding for the project and an agreement has been signed between PPT and the EU. Setup work including site visits and community consultations were successfully held. An integrated and participative monitoring and evaluation framework was compiled under the facilitation of an international M&E specialist, a participative local economic planning process was initiated and SaveAct commenced with training and support for women's saving's groups. *Sisonke Piggery Project*: The revised business plan for the project was finalised and an independent valuation for the alternative farm undertaken in order to enable the Dept. Land Affairs to make a final decision on providing funding for the land acquisition. Applications to the Dept of Land Affairs' LRAD programme, KZN Dept of Finance and Economic Development and Ithala Bank have been lodged. Training for Sisonke Co-operative members via uMungundlovu FET College has been completed.
- Madiba Economic Development: 30 homegrowers were trained, gardens established or enhanced, and on site mentorship provided. 794 indigenous and 896 fruit trees were planted benefiting 448 local households. Associated training workshops were held. Dream Plus (who replaced Khuphuka Trust) provided level 1 business training and business planning for 20 enterprises and level 2 training, business planning, business development support and mentorship to 7 enterprises.
- Welbedacht Economic Development: 1,206 indigenous and 1,604 fruit trees were planted benefiting 802 local households. Associated training workshops were held. Indigo (who replaced Khuphuka Trust) provided level 1 business training and business planning for 20 enterprises and level 2 training, business planning, business development support and mentorship to 7 enterprises.
- National Foster Care project: The funding agreement with the Nedbank Foundation was signed, confirming co-funding of R490,000 for the project. The assessment and pre-feasibility phases in all four selected provinces (KZN, Gauteng, W Cape and E Cape) were completed (39 properties assessed and 26 selected as suitable). High level meetings were held with the provincial departments of Housing and Social Welfare in the four provinces and their in-principle support obtained. The project was however negatively impacted by Nedbank's inability to release and clear the properties in question. Due to the resultant delay, PPT redirected part of USAID's funding to include non-Nedbank properties which are more available (including those supported by Thokomala -a section 21 company funded by Unilever). So far 17 project feasibilities have been completed. Subsidy applications for 11 projects are lodged and a further 6 will be lodged by 22nd September 2006. The projects will benefit 126 children in special need. Two special needs projects were approved for community care homes at Sada: 12 children (households) with a subsidy value of R438,336. The approval for the remaining projects is expected during 2007.
- Dududu Biodiversity: 1,206 indigenous and 1,604 fruit trees were planted benefiting 802 local households. Associated training workshops were held.
- Energy Efficient Housing: This was co-funded by USAID under Agreement 0168-0106-G-GA55. The initial setup and assessment phases of the project were funded under the latter agreement with the implementation phase co-funded by this programme. This phase consisted of the delivery of selected implementation packages in the two areas selected for implementation: Welbedacht and Dududu. The cumulative value of all of the packages is R410,857.92. Of this there is a cumulative loan component of R165, 886.00 in the form of repayment commitments from end users for a portion of the capital costs. The following is a summary of what has been delivered in these areas:

Area	Total HH benefiting	Solar Water Heaters	Gel Fuel Stoves	PV Solar power (1)	PV Solar power (2)	Solar Cooker s	Wind Generators	Hotbags	Compact Florescent Lights
Welbedacht	52	23	25	0	1	3	0	25	200
Dududu	90	0	58	1	26	3	1	68	
Total	142	23	83	1	27	6	1	93	200

(It is noted that 32% of the above were funded under this 0155-0805-G-GA48 agreement and the balance of 68% under Agreement 0168-0106-G-GA55)

Grant Activity Completion Report

4 (continued). Briefly discuss the implementation process, including lessons learned and recommendations

Lessons:

- Systematic project preparation continues to prove its development value, not only in respect of empirical impacts, but more importantly in respect of qualitative impacts such as promoting more sustainable and integrated development.
- Project preparation can be successfully applied to non infrastructural projects such as pro –poor LED and energy efficient housing / sustainable energies.
- There is significant potential to rollout and upscale all of the methodologies and models developed and utilised in the programme, including: special needs housing, pro-poor LED (micro enterprise development, homestead gardens, fruit tree establishment etc).
- A participative and consultative developmental process which includes both grassroots organizations and government / municipal personnel pays dividends.

Recommendations:

- USAID should consider the release of further grant funding to PPT as part of the ISLGS programme in order to extend its support programme to municipalities in the above-mentioned sectors to both upscale in the current areas / municipalities as well as expand to other areas / municipalities (as part of the integrated development approach outlined under municipal housing plans above).

5. Public Dissemination: GMAC requires that all grant activity deliverable(s) of the grant activity (e.g., a report or survey) must be made available to the general public. Briefly discuss how the grants activities and results were made accessible to interested parties.

All standard documentation, models and manuals are placed on PPT's website. Those which relate to this programme include the energy efficient resource documents, the replicable model for social housing, and PPT's standard letters of appointments / scopes of work for housing projects.

Signature of Grantee _____ Date _____



21st September 2006

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**USAID Funded Programme: “Integrated and Sustainable Housing Through the Preparation of Replicable Projects focusing on Energy Efficiency, Climate Change, LED, Biodiversity, Special Needs and HIV AIDS Relief”
(Agreement 0155-0805-G-GA48)**

CLOSEOUT REPORT

1. Context

In terms of PPT’s agreement with USAID / GMAC, dated 19th September 2005 and as amended 08 August 2006, the milestones / deliverables for task 4 are as follows:

- 1.1. Program closeout and review report to Megatech / USAID (including progress with key activities listed under ‘description’).
- 1.2. Proposal for revisions to tranche payment timetable (if required).

2. Quantitative Results

2.1. SO6 Leverage / co-funding

R438,336 in direct SO6 leverage was obtained for two community care homes at Sada in the Eastern Cape. In addition, there is the following additional leverage which results directly from previous USAID / Megatech funding of PPT prepared projects which are being continued under the current programme in respect of integrated development components such as energy efficiency and fruit tree establishment and which are results not previously reported to USAID by PPT. It is recommended that the above figures be included in USAID’s figures for PPT, which would then bring the total leverage to R41,347,336 (refer to **Attachment A** for details):

- a. R39,478,000 in housing subsidy approvals for the Amahwaqa housing project.
- b. R1,431,310 in housing subsidy approvals for the Siyathuthuka housing project.

2.2. Non-SO6 leverage / co-funding

- 2.3. R1,012,849 leveraged for Richmond micro-finance and community savings, the National Nedbank Foster Care Project, and energy efficient housing products at Welbedacht and Dududu (refer to **Attachment A** for details).

2.4. Other indicators (integrated development)

- 2.5. Local economic development (associated with existing PPT housing projects):
- a. 116 households assisted with local economic development
 - b. 46 entrepreneurs / enterprises provided with business skills development
 - c. 20 entrepreneurs / enterprises provided with business development mentorship and support
- 2.6. Food security, settlement greening and agricultural development:
- a. 1940hh assisted with food security
 - b. 2525 fruit trees established
 - c. 4200 indigenous trees established.
 - d. 30 vegetable gardens developed / enhanced and permaculture / organic production skills training provided to 30 gardeners.
- 2.7. Energy efficient housing:
- a. 142hh assisted (made more energy efficient)
 - b. 434 energy efficient products purchased / supplied to low income households:
 - a. 23 solar water heaters
 - b. 1 small 5w photo voltaic system
 - c. 27 65w photo voltaic systems
 - d. 1 wind generator
 - e. 6 solar cookers
 - f. 83 gel fuel stoves with 24 month fuel supply
 - g. 93 hotbags.
 - h. 200 compact florescent lights
 - c. 142 households have improved cooking / lighting / heating utility.
 - d. 142 households have reduced exposure to combustion pollutants.
- 2.8. Municipal / government partnership and assistance:
- a. 7 municipalities were assisted in four provinces.
 - b. 10 line function departments¹ were engaged / assisted in four provinces.

3. Qualitative results

3.1. Replicable models

- a. A replicable model for introducing energy efficient housing and alternative energies was developed and is intended for replication at other sites in KZN. The model's success is derived from the fact that it is highly participative and consultative and utilizes an effective consumer / participant selection process (one which requires consumers to provide counterpart funding).
- b. PPT's models for homestead gardens and fruit / indigenous tree establishment were further refined and their replication upscaled.
- c. PPT's integrated development approach was also substantially enhanced via the programme, mainly by means of introducing it to new areas and thereby upsizing it. This

¹ Department of Housing and Social Welfare in E Cape, KZN, W Cape and Gauteng as well as the KZN Departments of Land Affairs and Economic Development.

has created greater awareness of the value and method for integrated development and creates an improved platform for further replication.

3.2. Policy feedback / impact

- a. The Gauteng, Eastern Cape and Western Cape Departments of Housing were engaged in respect of special needs housing. High level meetings with presentations were held in all three provinces and in all cases in-principle commitment was obtained in respect of initiating special needs projects utilizing the feedback provided by PPT on the KZN experience. The highest impact was in the Eastern Cape where a new policy has already been adopted and two PPT projects already approved (ie: subsidies allocated in terms of the new policy). PPT has facilitated policy exchanges (meetings) between the KZN Dept. Housing and its sister departments in the Western and Eastern Cape. PPT is also interacting bilaterally with the National Department and its consultants in respect of a new national special needs housing policy and PPT's 2005 national policy submission is being utilised as a primary input. PPT is also involved in a national level Special Needs Housing Forum and is convening a forum task team which will develop an appropriate definition for special needs housing. The project has thus made significant and valuable headway in respect of mainstreaming special needs housing policy.
- b. The National Energy Regulator indicated that, in principle, R3,500 could be made available for off grid energy provision as grant funding. This is to be followed up by PPT in 2007 as part of replication of energy efficient housing projects.

3.3. Building municipal / government capacity

As outlined in 2.8 above, 7 municipalities and 10 line function departments were assisted. In all cases PPT teams worked closely alongside departmental / municipal personnel thereby introducing them to new or improved development practices / methodologies and transferring skills and information, mostly on an informal basis.

4. Progress with projects

4.1. Richmond Special Needs

Project type: Special needs housing

Scale: Over 136 children in place of safety with a first phase housing subsidy application of 34 households. An additional 30 children in community care homes / home based care will be undertaken during 2007, pending repayments of preparation funding on other projects funded under the programme).

Locality: Richmond town (Richmond Municipality) (with future community care homes / home care targeted for Endaleni).

Concept: Place of Safety and foster care (community care homes and home based care)

Targeted funders: KZN Department of Housing, KZN Department of Social Welfare and Population Development, Community Care Centres

Progress: All pre-feasibility and feasibility work has been completed (including building designs approved by the Dept. Social Welfare, cost estimates and environmental approval). The application for

34 transitional special needs housing subsidies is under compilation and will be submitted on Thursday 21st September. Stakeholder meetings have been held and the project concept agreed to by the stakeholders including the regional and district offices of the KZN Dept. Welfare, Thandanani organization, eSimphiwe Home Trust, Richmond Drop In Centre, Richmond Community Trust, Sakhisizwe and PPT. The stakeholders have decided that the initial phase of the project will be the establishment of a place of safety in Richmond combined with a community outreach program. The issue of community care homes and home care will be investigated at a later stage by PPT under a separate programme. The project will be managed under the auspices of the eSimphiwe Home Trust.

4.2. Richmond Pro-Poor Economic Development

Project type: Pro-poor LED

Scale: 35 entrepreneurs / growers

Locality: Endaleni and Hopewell (Richmond Municipality)

Concept: Micro-finance and community savings and Piggery Project (Hopewell).

Targeted funders: KZN Department of Finance and Economic Development, Enterprise Foods, KZN Department of Agriculture.

Progress:

- *Micro-finance and community savings component.* The commencement of further work on this component of the project was initially postponed to enable time for the European Union funded KZN Gijima LED programme to assess PPT and SaveAct's application for R375,000 co-funding for the project. Approval for this funding was obtained on 15th March 2006 and an Agreement between PPT and the EU was signed on 28th April 2006. With the assistance of an international participative M&E specialist, the M&E framework for the project was completed in June 2006. SaveAct have commenced with their savings establishment work and setup work for the participatory economic assessment and planning process is underway and will be completed by November 2006 utilising EU co-funding. Business skills training and mentorship is underway and will likewise be completed by November 2006 utilising EU co-funding.
- *Sisonke Piggery Project.* Initial and revised business plans for the Sisonke Co-operative based on the site and concept were completed. The revised business plan has been submitted to Ithala Bank and KZN Dept of Finance and Economic Development. An independent valuation for the alternative farm has been undertaken in order to enable the Dept. Land Affairs to make a final decision on providing funding for the land acquisition. A revised application to the Dept of Land Affairs' LRAD has also been lodged and a decision from DLA will take place following a meeting between DLA and the farm owner, which is expected during October 2006. In principle support has been obtained from all of the above funders / government departments. Training for Sisonke Co-operative members via uMungundlovu FET College has been completed.

4.3. Richmond Climate Change and Energy Efficient Housing

Project type: Climate Change and Energy Efficient Housing

Anticipated scale: See progress below.

Locality: Endaleni (Richmond Municipality)

Concept: A range of energy efficient solutions.

Targeted funders: Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, National Energy Regulator, people's savings

Progress: This project forms one of four project areas which were the subject of the energy efficient housing component of the project. Whilst 1000 households will potentially benefit through the initial assessment work and recommendations (eg: by means of improved housing design and alternative materials), indications at this stage are that, further follow through work will be required by PPT as part of the ISLGS programme (initial work already underway) in order to facilitate any actual impact and actions. In respect of direct delivery of energy efficient products, a decision was taken to redirect the resources to Welbedacht and Dududu due to logistical and other constraints at Endaleni. This followed the expenditure of considerable time and resources in the area in respect of identifying consumers, arranging product demonstrations, holding workshops, and signing up potential customers. Whilst there is potential within the area, in the end there was insufficient time and too small a customer base to warrant rolling out product delivery as part of the project. It is hoped that the delivery of products into the area will be achieved as part of the ISLGS rollout. It is noted that the very tight project timeframes (12 months to work across four areas) also had an impact. Refer to 4.7 below for more information on the overall process followed and lessons learned on the energy efficient housing component of the project.

4.4. Madiba Economic Development and Biodiversity

Project type: Pro-poor, asset based economic development

Scale: 20 micro enterprise entrepreneurs, 30 home vegetable growers, 448 households receiving fruit and indigenous trees

Locality: Madiba (eThekweni)

Concept: as above

Targeted funders: PPT will seek funding from eThekweni Municipality for replication and up-scaling in this and other areas in 2007.

Progress:

- *Micro-enterprise development:* Dream Plus, a SETA accredited training service provider was contracted to undertake the business skills training and business development support work. This was as a replacement service provider to Khuphuka Trust which closed its training operations unexpectedly earlier in 2006 and whose training provider, who initially indicated his ability to continue with the project in his private capacity, was later unable to continue with the project. The following project activities have now been successfully completed:
 - First phase business skills training for 20 selected micro enterprises and development of initial business plans.
 - Second phase business skills training for 7 selected micro enterprises (more intensive business training as well as the development of more comprehensive business plans).
 - Third phase: follow through business skill mentorship.
 - In addition Dream Plus have opened bank accounts for the five most deserving micro enterprises and PPT has made available seed capital available in the amount of R2,000-00 to each of these five enterprises.
- *Organic homestead gardens:* The PPT-appointed service provider is Newlands Mashu Permaculture Learning Centre. The following activities have been completed:

- Community workshop to present the organic homestead gardens project to the local community as well as, amongst other items, to: a) assess the growing activities, skills, and needs of the community; b) identify stakeholder(s) as well as identify 30 homesteads; c) survey the available resources and growing areas and; d) identify the skills base and develop a training approach.
- Completion of skills training in organic / permaculture methods to the 30 selected home growers.
- On site training and assistance in developing / refining gardens (2 group gardens of 15 gardeners each as part of a practical exercise).
- Provision of seedlings and tools.
- *Fruit and indigenous tree establishment:* 448 households were trained in planting and nurturing fruits and indigenous trees. Distribution of fruits and indigenous tree to these 448 households has occurred. A total of 896 fruit trees and 794 indigenous trees were distributed and planted, resulting in improved settlement greening, improved food security, and an improved living environment.

4.5. Madiba Climate Change and Energy Efficient Housing

Project type: Climate Change and Energy Efficient Housing

Scale: This project forms one of four project areas which were the subject of the energy efficient housing component of the project. Whilst 970 households will potentially benefit through the initial assessment work and recommendations (eg: by means of improved housing design and alternative materials), indications at this stage are that, further follow through work will be required by PPT as part of the ISLGS programme (initial work already underway) in order to facilitate any actual impact and actions. In respect of direct delivery of energy efficient products, a decision was taken to redirect the resources to Welbedacht and Dududu due to a less favourable social and technical pre-conditions that in the latter areas.

Locality: Madiba (eThekweni Municipality)

Concept: A range of energy efficient solutions.

Targeted funders: Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, National Energy Regulator, people's savings

Progress: Community awareness and feedback has been concluded. As previously reported, given the risks of the delivery timeframes not being met on Madiba, the implementation funding which was initially allocated to Madiba was redirected to Welbedacht and Dududu. Refer to 4.7 below for more information on the energy efficient component of the project.

4.6. Welbedacht Economic Development and Biodiversity

Project type: Pro-poor economic development

Scale: 20 micro enterprise entrepreneurs, 802 households receiving fruit and indigenous trees

Locality: Welbedacht (eThekweni)

Concept: as above

Targeted funders: PPT will seek funding from eThekweni Municipality for replication and up-scaling in this and other areas in 2007.

Progress: As for Madiba with the following exceptions:

- *Micro-enterprise development:* Trevwest 5 Investment t/a Indigo Training Company was appointed to implement the micro enterprise development project.
- *Fruit and indigenous tree establishment:* 802 households benefited. 1,629 fruit trees and 1,406 indigenous trees were distributed and planted,
- *Organic homestead gardens:* This did not form part of the Welbedacht project.

4.7. Welbedacht Climate Change and Energy Efficient Housing

Project type: Climate Change and Energy Efficient Housing

Scale: 52 Households will benefit directly by means of the demonstration project (the implementation package for which will be co-funded by USAID under a separate funding agreement). An additional 4,600 households will potentially benefit indirectly through the initial assessment work and recommendations (eg: by means of improved housing design and alternative materials).

Locality: Welbedacht (eThekweni Municipality)

Concept: Energy efficient solutions (see below).

Targeted funders: Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, National Energy Regulator, people's savings

Progress: The project consists of the following main phases:

- Phase 1: Identification, description and evaluation of all potential energy efficient products / interventions and development of a shortlist of those most likely to be suitable for low income communities.
- Phase 2: Area specific assessments from both a technical and social perspective, including demonstration workshops with prospective consumers.
- Phase 3: Signing up customers and development of a local collection mechanism for loan repayments (between 40% and 60% of the total product cost was factored in as a loan). M&E design. Completion of baseline survey.
- Phase 4: Order, delivery and installation of products. It is noted that this component of the project was co-funded by USAID under a separate agreement (0155-0805-G-GA48). The main results as reported below are therefore combined results, it being noted that 32% of the implementation packages were funded under the 0155-0805-G-GA48 agreement which is the subject of this report, and that consequently 32% of the delivery results should be attributed to this programme. It is however not possible to disaggregate the results since the funding was combined for this component.
- Phase 5: Follow through M&E at 6 months and at 24 months after installation.

The following products have been delivered and installed at Welbedacht:

Total Number of households benefiting	Solar Water Heaters	Gel Fuel Stoves	PV Solar power (1)	PV Solar power (2)	Solar Cooker s	Wind Generators	Hotbags	Compact Florescent Lights
52	23	25	0	1	3	0	25	200

The profile of products provided is as follows:

Product	Description	Unit cost (SAR) (excl. vat, installation & handling fees)	Unit cost (SAR) (excl. vat, incl. installation & handling fees)
Solar Water Heaters	100 litre insulated solar water tank with electrical backup plumbed into existing water pipes (eg: shower / sink) - uses direct heating solar panels rather than solar electricity.	3,275	4,475
Gel Fuel Stoves	Gel fuel stove (double burner) with 24 month gel fuel supply (10l per month)	1,626	1,626
PV Solar power (2)	65w system providing sufficient power for three CFL lights, radio, small black and white TV, cell phone charger	3,578	4,266
Solar Cookers	Direct heat solar cooker (dish reflection)	not applicable	1,400
Wind Generators	150w system providing sufficient power for several CFL lights, radio, colour TV, cell phone charger - includes videos color tv	5,256	7,056
Hotbags	Insulation bag (reflective material lined with fabric to accommodate small to large pot)	85	90
Compact Florescent Lights	Low wattage CFL's which use approx. 18% of a standard incandescent light (11w = 60w) and which last significantly longer - supplied in sets of 5	55	55

It is noted that the main focus of the pilot is to demonstrate the efficacy and acceptability of the interventions within the community. Whilst a basic financial model and repayment mechanism has been developed, the project has mainly focused on establishing the principle of co-funding and commitment by end users. In respect of replication of the project, the main source of funding to be targeted is the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs' R3,500 per household for areas which are 'off grid' and which will be accessed via specific municipalities. PPT is currently assessing the viability of this sort of replication via USAID's current ISLGS programme (on a contract from Berger).

4.8. National Foster Care project

Project type: Special needs housing

Scale: 126 children (for the USAID assisted component)

Locality: KZN, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Gauteng

Concept: Foster care utilizing Nedbank repossessed and other properties

Targeted funders: Nedbank, KZN Department of Housing, KZN Department of Social Welfare and Population Development, Community Care Centres

Progress: The project has been severely hampered by Nedbank's inability to clear properties of the existing occupants (eg: via eviction) and thereby make them available to the programme. Significant finance and other resources were utilised in PPT's assessments in the four targeted provinces. Initial assessments were completed on 44 properties. In addition, prefeasibility level work was been completed on 29 properties and these properties all formally reserved by Nedbank. Once it was

evident that Nedbank could not in fact release the bulk of the properties, PPT redirected its funding and efforts to other projects. Over and above the extensive feasibility work the following concrete results were achieved:

- Subsidy applications for 11 projects were submitted: 10 for foster care homes (benefiting 60 children) and 1 for a women's shelter / move on project (benefiting 24 vulnerable women)². It is noted that, of the above applications, only three are for Nedbank repossessed properties. The balance are alternative properties / projects identified by PPT as a rapid redirection process which commenced in July 2006.
- Department of Housing special needs subsidies were approved for two community care homes in the Eastern Cape (Sada Township near Queenstown): R438,336 for 12 children.
- Positive impacts in the three provinces without fully functional special needs housing policies (ie: Eastern Cape, Western Cape and Gauteng), with an especially rapid and high impact in the Eastern Cape where a full policy was developed and adopted and two PPT projects approved. The other two provinces have agreed on a policy in principle. The project has thus made significant and valuable headway in respect of mainstreaming special needs housing policy (refer to section 3.2 above).

4.9. Dududu Biodiversity

Project type: Biodiversity

Scale: 500 households receiving indigenous trees (supplementing fruit trees being provided under an NDA funded / PPT managed project).

Locality: Dududu (Vulamehlo)

Concept: as above

Targeted funders: Not yet identified (not required at this time)

Progress: As for Madiba 'fruit and indigenous tree establishment' with the exception that only indigenous trees were provided: 500 households received 2,000 indigenous trees. This activity went hand in hand with an NDA-PPT project which establishes fruit trees and focuses on micro enterprise training and development and homestead gardens.

4.10. Dududu Climate Change and Energy Efficient Housing

Project type: Climate Change and Energy Efficient Housing

Scale: 90 Households benefitted directly by means of the demonstration project (the implementation package for which will be co-funded by USAID under a separate funding agreement). An additional 2,000 households will potentially benefit through the initial assessment work and recommendations (eg: by means of improved housing design and alternative materials), although further follow up work by PPT via the ISLGS programme will be required to facilitate this.

Concept: Energy efficient solutions (see below).

Targeted funders: Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, National Energy Regulator, people's savings

Progress: As for Welbedacht above, with the exception that the following products have been delivered and installed at Dududu:

² Four in the Western Cape, six in the Eastern Cape, six in KZN, and one in Gauteng (for 24 vulnerable women)

Total Number of households benefiting	Solar Water Heaters	Gel Fuel Stoves	PV Solar power (1)	PV Solar power (2)	Solar Cooker s	Wind Generators	Hotbags	Compact Florescent Lights
90	0	58	1	26	3	1	68	0

Mark Misselhorn
Chief Executive Officer

Attachment:

A. "Schedule of USAID 3 Funding Approvals" dated 21st September 2006