Date: **Revised on 14 April 2016**
Memo: **Recommendation that the NIE SC endorse the approval of four Namakwa Project Proposals for the Community Adaptation Small Grants Facility (SGF)**
Distribution: **South Africa's NIE SC**

1. Introduction

The purpose of this memo is to provide the NIE SC with an overview of four projects (Table 1). These projects have been endorsed by the Executing Entity (SouthSouthNorth) and the Project Advisory Group (PAG) of the Community Adaptation Small Grants Facility (SGF) project. The Executing Entity now seeks the NIE SC's endorsement for their approval and contracting. Other projects, three from Namaqua and seven from Mopani, are also in the process of being reviewed and will be submitted in due course for NIE SC approval.

2. Background

The purpose of the Community Adaptation SGF project is to support locally based organisations in the Namakwa and Mopani District Municipalities to identify and implement climate change adaptation responses, through a small granting mechanism. In total, at least 12 grants will be awarded.

Since project inception in October 2015, the Executing Entity (SouthSouthNorth) and Facilitating Agencies (Conservation South Africa in Namakwa and Choice Trust in Mopani) have been working alongside local community representatives to identify and develop small grant projects in Namakwa and Mopani District Municipalities.

3. Project approval process timeline

Date	Milestone
25 September 2015	SGF call for concepts advertised.
22-23 October 2015	Briefing session in Namakwa.
28-29 October 2015	Briefing session in Mopani.
6 November 2015	26 concepts received. CSA and Namakwa TAG reviewed concepts.
13 November 2015	48 concepts received. Choice Trust and Mopani TAG reviewed concepts.
23-27 November 2015	EE reviewed concepts.
7 November 2015	PAG endorsed shortlisted applicants.
mid-November 2015 - end-February 2016	Shortlisted applicants developed their proposals with support from the Facilitating Agencies.
1 March 2016	Namakwa Facilitating Agency, Conservation South Africa (CSA), endorses five detailed proposals to the Executing Entity for review and approval.
1-7 March 2016	Executing Entity conducts technical and due diligence review of all five detailed proposals.
1-7 March 2016	SANBI NIE undertakes review of all five projects against AF Environmental and Social Safeguards.
14 March 2016	SGF Project Approval Group (PAG) endorses first five projects, noting conditions to be included during contracting.
17 March 2016	First five Namakwa detailed proposals tabled at NIE SC for approval and contracting.

4. Summary overview of the five Namakwa applications

The first four projects represent a diverse and complementary portfolio that together address climate change impacts in two of the main agricultural livelihoods sectors in Namakwa – i.e. livestock farming, and rooibos tea production. They also offer an opportunity to focus more broadly on climate-resilient livelihoods and climate-proof settlements in the water scarce Namakwa region through savings schemes and home technologies, respectively. Below is a summary of these proposed projects (Table 1 and 2). The total SGF investment for the four Namakwa projects is approximately R5 054 499,60, which includes a proposed small grant budget of R4 212 083 and the 20% of budget provision for programme-level M&E and learning activities, and additional project outputs at community level to improve climate change adaptation impact by increasing the number of beneficiaries as well as value for money.

As a result of these four Namakwa projects, there is a total estimation of 975 direct beneficiaries (of which 553 are women, 422 are men and 270 are youth). Note that youth is defined as persons between the ages of 15-35 years according to the African Youth Charter.

Table 1: Overview of five Namakwa small grant projects to be funded by the SGF.

SGF Reference number	Title	Project Partners[1]	Investment Window	Amount requested	Project duration	Status
DPNAM17	Two communities adapting together	**Lead Applicant and Implementer:** Environmental Monitoring Group **Implementing Partner:** Universität Hamburg **Other partner(s):** N/A	Livelihoods and Settlements	R1 000 000 + up to 20%	2 years	Recommended for approval to NIE SC (17 March 2016)
DPNAM16	Climate proofing small-scale rooibos production	**Lead Applicant and Implementer:** Heiveld Cooperative Limited **Implementing Partner:** Avontuur Sustainable Agriculture (ASA) **Other partner(s)**: N/A	Agriculture and Livelihoods	R1 000 000 + up to 20%	3 years	Recommended for approval to NIE SC (17 March 2016)
DPNAM19	Biodiversity and Red Meat Cooperative – Land & Livestock Adaptation	**Lead Applicant and Implementer:** Gondwana Alive **Implementing Partner:** NPC Biodiversiteit en Rooivleis Kooperatief (BRK) **Other partner(s):** N/A	Agriculture	R1 000 000 + up to 20%	2 years	Recommended for approval to NIE SC (17 March 2016)
DPNAM14	Building Resilience to Climate Change by Promoting Saving	**Lead Applicant and Implementer:** Save Act Trust **Implementing Partner:** N/A **Other partner(s):** Coastal Livelihoods Foundation	Livelihoods	R1 212 083 + up to 20%	3 years	Recommended for approval to NIE SC (17 March 2016)

[1] The various project partners are defined as follows: "**Lead Applicant and Implementer**" submits the project proposal, due diligence supporting documentation, enters into a Small Grant Agreement (contract) with the Executing Entity and receives disbursement of SGF funds. "**Implementing Partner**" (sub-grantee) will receive a significant portion of the grant awarded by the SGF, to implement the project, and therefore contribute significantly to project outcomes. "**Other Partners**" do not receive SGF funds but have a role in the project and for whom there is a partnership arrangement formally in place.

Table 2 (a-e): Detailed summary of five Namakwa small grant projects to be funded by the SGF.

a

Project Title: **Two communities adapting together**		**Status:** Recommended for approval to NIE SC (17 March 2016) **Reference number:** DPNAM17	
Investment Window: Climate-resilient Livelihoods and Climate-proof Settlements		**Area:** Namakwa District Municipality	
Amount requested: R1 000 000 + up to 20%		**Timeframe:** 24 months (approximately June 2016-May 2018)	
Total beneficiaries: 350 vulnerable people living in remote rural communities of the Suid Bokkeveld and Soebatsfontein	of which, women: 175	of which, men: 175	of which, youth: 100

Lead Applicant and Implementer: Environmental Monitoring Group Trust (EMG) • EMG is a non-profit organization with offices in Cape Town (Western Cape) and Nieuwoudtville (Northern Cape) focused on economic and social justice issues, and the management of natural resources. EMG has a long-standing relationship with the Suid Bokkeveld small-scale farmers community, and has worked in the Nieuwoudtville Area since 1998.	**Implementing Partner:** Biodiversity, Ecology And Evolution of Plants Working Group (University of Hamburg) • The working group has initiated and led several international and interdisciplinary research projects in southern Africa over the years and has been working with the Soebatsforntein community since 2004.	**Other partner(s):** Soebatsfontein and Suid Bokkeveld communities

Climate relevance:

- Climate change projections have indicated that the Namakwa District, in the Northern Cape, will be subject to increasing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns, more specifically droughts, seasonal shifts, and storm related disaster events. The area has already seen a 2 degrees Celsius increase in mean temperatures over the past 50 years, and it is predicted that it will become hotter and drier. Warming, and the associated increase in the number of extremely warm days, will contribute to heat stress and is set to impact evaporation rates and water availability. This is a concern as water is already scarce in Namakwa. A further impact of climate change is likely to be increasingly unpredictable rainfall and shifting seasonal weather patterns.
- The rural communities in Soebatsfontein and the Suid Bokkeveld are both largely agricultural communities, dependent on livestock and other farming for their livelihoods. Both communities are also highly dependent on natural surface and underground sources of water that will be negatively affected by the projected changes in rainfall patterns and become increasingly scarce. Both are currently extremely vulnerable to climate risk in the form of drought, extreme heat, or late onset of winter rains. The livelihood and culture of these two communities are therefore highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Objective:

Rural communities in arid and semi-arid environments are highly vulnerable to climate change. Livestock farming and rain-fed crops are among the few available livelihoods options. Extreme heat, drought, and low and highly variable rainfall are already a feature of these environments, challenging local livelihoods, and will be exacerbated by changing climate conditions.

To address the above-mentioned climate-related vulnerabilities, the project has the following objectives:

- To respond to increasingly high temperatures and diminished precipitation, and therefore limited availability of water resources, through water saving techniques (such as compost toilets), water reticulation and water harvesting (such as storage of rainwater), and implementing innovative water-wise vegetable gardening adapted to changing climatic conditions. To enable people to adapt to temperature extremes and safeguard human health and well-being under changing climate conditions through architectural innovation (such as insulating roofs and walls)
- To increase awareness of the value and increasing scarcity of water resources and facilitate experimentation with and learning from new technologies within both communities

Outcomes:

- Rainwater gutters and tanks that collect and store rainwater for use by the households installed at houses in both communities.
- Composting toilets that reduce household water requirements installed at houses in both communities.
- Low flow irrigation and water-wise gardening practices that reduce the water requirements to produce food at home installed at home gardens in both communities.
- Insulation that reduces the costs of keeping warm/staying cool, reduces the impact of extreme heat, and improves living conditions of community members installed at houses in both communities.
- Skills built in the communities around the installation and maintenance of the above technologies that can introduce new income generating opportunities for community members.
- Participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation, learning and sharing workshops, along with Open Days for members of other communities in the area, that demonstrate the adaptation measures and enable learning.

b

Project Title: **Climate proofing small-scale rooibos production**		**Status:** Recommended for approval to NIE SC (17 March 2016) **Reference number:** DPNAM16	
Investment Window: Climate-smart Agriculture, and Climate-resilient Livelihoods		**Area:** Namakwa District Municipality	
Amount requested: R1 000 000 + up to 20%		**Timeframe:** 34 months (approximately June 2016-March 2019)	
Total beneficiaries: 145 small-scale rooibos tea farmers from vulnerable communities in the Suid Bokkeveld	of which, women: 80	of which, men: 65	of which, youth: 30
Lead Applicant and Implementer: Heiveld Cooperative Limited A community-based co-operative based in Nieuwoudtville (Northern Cape) which was founded in 2000 by 14 local farmers. Heiveld Cooperative focuses on rooibos tea production whilst promoting sustainable land management and environmental conservation.	**Implementing Partner:** Avontuur Sustainable Agriculture A Non-Government Organisation based in Nieuwoudtville which manages the Avontuur demonstration and research farm and has cultivated a strong learning relationship with the Suid Bokkeveld small-scale farmers over the past 7 years through exchange visits and knowledge sharing workshops on soil and water conservation and climate smart agriculture.	**Other partner(s):** N/A	

Climate relevance:

- Historical temperature and rainfall trends for the Namakwa District and Suid Bokkeveld show a steady increase in annual maximum temperatures for the historical period 1960 to 2010. This is confirmed by data recorded by members of the Co-operative. On 27 October 2015, a new global record temperature for the month of October (48,4 degrees Celcius) was recorded in Vredendal, 65 kms from the Suid Bokkeveld. The steady increase in the number of extremely warm days is unequivocal. Although analysis shows that there has only been a very slight decrease in the average rainfall for the area, there has been a steady decrease in the number of days. This indicates that while the overall precipitation is more or less unchanged, rainfall events have been less frequent and more intense, and with longer dry spells, exacerbated by higher air temperatures.
- Small-scale rooibos tea producers in the Suid Bokkeveld rely on rooibos tea production for cash income and are highly vulnerable to already experienced climate variability and change. Unpredictable and extreme drought affects the ability of the Heiveld Cooperative to process their harvested rooibos since it is crucial that clean water is added to support the fermentation process. High temperatures and high wind speeds also lead to a poor survival of rooibos seedlings and unseasonal rainfall events of unprecedented ferocity in the past years have caused soil erosion and have led to loss of topsoil in rooibos lands and loss of production.

Objective:

Small-scale rooibos tea producers of the Nieuwoudtville district farm in arid parts of the area and extreme droughts have a devastating impact on rooibos plantations, resulting in the mortality of rooibos plants, severely diminished production, and loss of market value and revenues.

To address the above-mentioned climate-related vulnerabilities, the project has the following objectives:

- To enhance the resilience of their rooibos production and processing systems and optimise sustainable use of land and water resources; and
- To ensure that Rooibos farmers in the Suid Bokkeveld, and their collective business, adapt successfully to increased climate variability and change by implementing effective adaptation options and enhancing their knowledge of the climate, its anticipated impacts, and adaptive responses, on their enterprises.

Outcomes:

- Climate smart approaches to rooibos tea production: productive rooibos lands with composting, mulching and re-vegetation of denuded lands.
- 10 rain water tanks at the Heiveld Tea Court that store water and a solar pump and pipeline from Blomfontein farm to the Heiveld Tea Court that ensures sustainable water supplies.
- A record of local weather events and farmers sharing climate information, experienced impacts and effective responses that enhances farmer knowledge of climate impacts.
- Heiveld Cooperative members that are mentored and have participated in knowledge exchange visits.
- A Manual reflecting the effective climate resilient farming techniques to enhance the capacities of small-scale farmers to conserve soil and water resources.
- Farmer Field Days that share findings of trials and landscape-level climate smart agriculture applications.

c

Project Title: **Biodiversity and Red Meat Cooperative – Land & Livestock Adaptation**		**Status:** Recommended for approval to NIE SC (17 March 2016) **Reference number:** DPNAM19	
Investment Window: Climate Smart Agriculture		**Area:** Namakwa District Municipality	
Amount requested: R1 000 000 + up to 20%		**Timeframe:** 24 months (approximately June 2016-May 2018)	
Total beneficiaries: 260 climate vulnerable communal livestock farmers	of which, women: 100	of which, men: 160	of which, youth: 60

Lead Applicant and Implementer: Gondwana Alive • Gondwana Alive is a non-profit company based in Cape Town (Western Cape), and focused on building the capacity of local individuals and institutions to promote biodiversity. The organization has implemented many community conservation projects over the years, including coastal, forestry, cultural heritage and tourism projects.	**Implementing Partner:** Biodiversity and Red Meat Cooperative (BRC) • The BRC is a 53 member farmers' cooperative in the locally-based Leliefontein village (Namakwa) focused on community development, livestock farming, and rangeland management. The BRC approached Gondwana to act as lead applicant on their behalf.	**Other partner(s)[2]:** Dr Igshaan Samuels, a rangeland ecologist from the Agricultural Research Council (ARC), is included as a technical advisor to this project.

Climate relevance:

- Climate change projections have indicated that the Namakwa District, in the Northern Cape, will be subject to increasing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns, more specifically droughts, seasonal shifts, and storm related disaster events. The area has already seen a 2 degrees Celsius increase in mean temperatures over the past 50 years, and it is predicted that it will become hotter and drier. Warming, and the associated increase in the number of extremely warm days, is set to impact evaporation rates and water availability. This is a concern as water is already scarce in Namakwa. A further impact of climate change is likely to be increasingly unpredictable rainfall and shifting seasonal weather patterns.
- The rural Leliefontein community is dependent on livestock farming for income, and much of its culture revolves around farming. The commercial livestock breeds currently farmed struggle in the current climate extremes and will not cope with the predicted hotter and drier conditions. The community is isolated and poor, lacking resources for adaptation. Climate change will exacerbate farming challenges causes by degradation of wetlands and rangelands. The livelihood and culture of the community are therefore highly vulnerable to the combined impact of degraded farmland and climate change.

Objective:

Livestock farming communities in dryland ecosystems are incredibly vulnerable to climate change. Livestock farming is one of very few available livelihood options. Farmers are reporting impacts of climate variability and change on their activities, and finding it increasingly difficult to farm with the current livestock breeds and on their degraded communal lands. For example, in 2015, a long drought weakened the livestock and 80% of lambs and 10% of productive ewes were killed in a relatively mild cold period, leaving the farming community in a highly vulnerable position.

To address the above-mentioned climate-related vulnerabilities, the project has the following objectives:

- To replace climate vulnerable commercial livestock breeds with hardier, heat and drought tolerant semi-indigenous and indigenous livestock that are more resilient to heat, more disease-resistant, graze less selectively and still fetch premium prices. Specifically, breeding stock of Meatmaster sheep with 50% Damara genetics and indigenous veld goats crossed with local boer goats will be introduced to the existing flocks to genetically improve livestock adaptive capacity.
- To improve the resilience of local farmers by implement carefully planned and scientifically sound grazing management regimes that maintain grazing and water availability for livestock, and prevent the further degradation of natural resources.
- To involve local unemployed youth in farming in a climate-wise manner.

Outcomes:

- Farmers in Leliefontein farm with livestock that is better adapted to the current and future projected climate conditions in the region and are therefore healthier and more productive.
- Climate-resilient livestock that fetch a better price, and more productive livestock that produce more lambs for the market, thereby improving the financial resilience of farmers.
- Sustainable, well planned, carefully monitored, and scientifically sound grazing regimes that prevent degradation and enable rangelands to provide adaptation services to farmers.
- 60 youth equipped with traditional small-scale livestock farming techniques and new adaptation measures (ecological and livestock knowledge and skills)

[2] The Namakwa Facilitating Agency has verified that DAFF is not a formal partner in this project but has been engaged by the applicant on other work and further engagement in this project will be discussed during contracting (April-May 2016).

d

Project Title: **Building Resilience to Climate Change by Promoting Saving**		**Status:** Recommended for approval to NIE SC (17 March 2016) **Reference number:** DPNAM14	
Investment Window: Climate-resilient Livelihoods		**Area:** Namakwa District Municipality	
Amount requested: R1 212 083 + up to 20%		**Timeframe:** 34 months (approximately June 2016-March 2019)	
Total beneficiaries: 220 vulnerable community members from 5 target communities in Namakwa	of which, women: 198	of which, men: 22	of which, youth: 80

Lead Applicant and Implementer: Save Act Trust • A Not-for-Profit Organisation primarily based in Matatiele and Pietermaritzburg (Kwa-Zulu Natal Province) with a local office in Springbok (Namakwa), focusing on the establishment of community-based savings groups to manage household resources and develop sustainable micro-enterprises through a unique South African savings and credit model incorporating climate change adaptation and green enterprise development.	**Implementing Partner:** (same as Lead Applicant)	**Other partner(s):** - Coastal Livelihoods Foundation and University of Cape Town - Likely collaborations with other SGF small grant recipients

Climate relevance:

- Climate change projections have indicated that the Namakwa District, in the Northern Cape, will be subject to increasing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns, more specifically droughts, seasonal shifts and storm related disaster events. The area has already seen a 2 degrees Celsius increase in mean temperatures over the past 50 years, and it is predicted that it will become hotter and drier. Warming, and the associated increase in the number of extremely warm days, is set to impact evaporation rates and water availability. This is a concern as water is already scarce in Namakwa. A further impact of climate change is likely to be increasingly unpredictable rainfall and shifting seasonal weather patterns.
- Smallholder farmers, small-scale fishers, and communities living in remote rural areas of Namakwa are dependent on predictable weather conditions to sustain their livelihoods. This is true of livestock and crop farming communities who rely on reliable winter rains and summer thunderstorms to provide water, and fishing communities who rely on predictable coastal weather conditions to ensure their safety at sea and their work productivity. Climate change impacts will make it even more challenging to make optimal use of their limited natural resources and more difficult to time their investments in an optimal way. Therefore climate change poses a threat to the current livelihoods of these local vulnerable communities.

Objective:

Savings provide a proven risk reduction mechanism and means to recover from weather-related disasters, such as droughts and floods. With climate change, the frequency and severity of these extreme events are predicted to increase. Remote rural communities cannot access financial services[3] and tend to have very limited savings, leaving them vulnerable to life-threatening hardships as a result of negative impacts of climate on their livelihoods. To address the above-mentioned climate-related vulnerabilities, the project has the following objectives:

- To ensure that vulnerable communities in Namakwa have access to financial services such as savings and credit which bring about significant opportunities to build adaptive capacity via better financial management and securing tangible economic and social benefits to increase their climate resilience. A critical element of adaptive capacity is sound financial decision-making and risk management through which vulnerable communities gain access to a range of options to sustain their livelihoods under different climatic conditions.
- To ensure that financial planning is informed by knowledge of climate change risks and adaptation options to enable farmers, fishers, and remote rural communities to plan and implement more adaptive livelihood responses.

Outcomes:

- At least 30 sustainable and innovative savings groups that respond to the unmet needs of rural poor Namakwa communities by providing a safe and reliable mechanism to save, the opportunity to borrow, access to financial education, and planning support for climate change adaptation and green enterprise development.
- Voluntary collaborating partnerships with other SGF projects and institutions active in Namakwa (synergies and a joint implementation plan with 5 targeted vulnerable communities) to ensure savings schemes that are well embedded in local development and climate change adaptation processes.
- A climate adaptive and climate resilient financial education module included in the capacity building process for new savings groups.
- A database recording savings groups' capital establishment and how beneficiaries use their capital [4] and an analysis showing the extent to which savings contribute to climate resilience.

[3] Financial institutions often fail to serve poor rural communities because of high transaction costs and small loans leading to losses. Despite some financial institutions (e.g. Capitec) providing low cost savings options, the most vulnerable groups in Namakwa cannot access these because they live far from branches in towns and bank accounts require documentation such as proof of address. Additionally, National Treasury has confirmed that, based on a rapid assessment, they are not aware of low cost financial services currently offered in Namakwa. Existing saving programmes supported through other initiatives are unlikely to ever address the growing needs. Furthermore, savings programmes in Namakwa run by other financial institutions, do not focus explicitly on climate adaptation and therefore are unlikely to directly enable adaptation benefits. Therefore, with limited means of saving, households lacking financial services are vulnerable to life-threatening hardships as a result of climate change negatively impacting their current livelihoods.

[4] Although it is not possible to establish saving schemes that *solely* address climate change and result only in climate change adaptation assets, the establishment of savings groups is believed to be a valid and necessary adaptation intervention since there is a gap/need for "financial life skills" and financial resilience is a key aspect of adaptation. Links to supporting climate change adaptation responses will be strengthened further by the SaveAct Trust project offering its support to participants in other approved SGF Small Grant Recipients in Namakwa, and by offering project participants drawn down support for the development of climate responses.

5. Outcome of project review process

- The technical and due diligence review that was undertaken by SouthSouthNorth revealed no significant risks, noting several conditions that will be addressed during contracting and monitored during implementation.
- The rigorous SANBI NIE review of the projects against the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy safeguards also revealed no significant environmental and/ or social risks, and no risks that could not be addressed as part of project contracting and implementation.
- The Small Grant Facility Project Advisory Group noted the portfolio of projects, the group of capable and experienced implementers (i.e. the potential Small Grant Recipients) and the significant anticipated benefits of the projects and believes that funding these projects under the SGF would be a powerful opportunity to explore, implement climate change adaptation and learn in Namakwa in a way that is very comprehensive, and thus highly replicable.
- Project specific requirements including budget finalization will be addressed during contracting. Using exchange gains in the Rand/US dollar rate, proposed small grant project budgets may be increased by an additional 20% to accommodate programme-level M&E and learning objectives, and to maximise value for money by increasing project outputs and number of beneficiaries at community level, where possible.

6. Recommendation

With support of the SGF Project Advisory Group, SouthSouthNorth recommends that the NIE SC notes the recommendation that five Namakwa projects be approved for contracting under the SGF, and endorses this recommendation.

Annex 1

Members of the SGF Project Advisory Group:

- Co-chair (Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) as the National Designated Authority (NDA)) - Vhalinavho Khavhagali and/or Mikateko Sithole
- Co-chair (SANBI as the NIE) - Mandy Barnett
- SouthSouthNorth as the Executing Entity - Carl Wesselink
- Mopani District Municipality (MDM) - Ntshavheni Mudau
- Namakwa District Municipality (NDM) - Gus Brown and/or Denver Smith
- Adaptation Network: Bettina Koelle
- PAG Secretariat: Cherie Forbes and Lorraine Dimairho (SouthSouthNorth)

Members of the Namakwa Technical Advisory Group:

- Local technical expert - Gina Ziervogel (UCT)
- Local technical expert - Igshaan Samuels (UWC - ARC)
- Member from National Government: - Valda Cloete (DEA, based in Springbok)
- Member from Local Government: Chris Fortuin (NDM)
- Namakwa TAG Secretariat: Sarshen Scorgie, Ronald Newman, Amanda Bourne (CSA - Namakwa FA)

Members of the Mopani Technical Advisory Group:

- Local technical expert - Ali Halajian (Uni of Limpopo)
- Member from Local Government - Lerato Shoroma (Greater Letaba Local Municipality)
- Member from Local Government - Ntshavheni Mudau (MDM)
- Member from Local Government - Ndiafhi Jane Tshovhote (Department of Agriculture, Greater Giyani)
- Member from Local Government - Julie Somanje (Greater Giyani Municipality)
- Member from Local Government - Thivhafuni Phumudzo (LEDET)
- Member from Local Government - Masaka Mabilo (Department of Agriculture, Greater Letaba)
- Member from Local Government (proxy for Masaka Mabilo) - Meso Mapula (Department of Agriculture, Greater Letaba)
- Mopani TAG Secretariat: Nikki Stuart-Thompson, Farai Hove (Choice Trust - Mopani FA)