

Moya weKhaya Packshed and AgriHub Due Diligence Report



October 2024

INTRODUCTION

Moya weKhaya, meaning spirit of the home, is the largest single community garden in Khayelitsha, covering one hectare of land and comprising eleven allotments. It was established in 2014 next to the Manyanani Peace Park.

Christina Tenjiwa Kaba had the vision to start this project and has brought it to fruition with the support of Abalimi and various funders. She has now retired as a staff member at Abalimi, but still tends to her garden and sells her vegetables. **She has a vision of a community agrihub and farmer support centre on the land next to Moya weKhaya and will continue fundraising and networking till she can get this in place.**

This document provides an overview of the current situation and motivation for the establishment of an agrihub on erf 400 in Khayelitsha, next to the existing Moya weKhaya Community Garden as a joint initiative between the different parties.

BACKGROUND

The vision for a community centre has been driven by Ma Christina Tenjiwa Kaba and coming over a long period of time. With the establishment of the Moya weKhaya Community Garden and the need for supporting market access this idea has grown over time.



In partnership with an architecture student from Aachen (Germany) some initial research, design work and feasibility studies were done. Various participation workshops were held in March 2019 with additional information being compiled, which the team would like to recognise as a building block towards the proposed agrihub.



Based on this initial work and input from the farmers, as well as the lessons learnt from the establishment and running of Harvest of Hope over 11 years, and the establishment of the HOH agrihub at SCAGA, and the success of the use of natural building materials as showcased at Ulwazi and Goal50, a Joint Venture has been established to take this project forward.


This proposal explains the background, the current situation and the proposed way forward, as well as the motivation and business case to enable the buy-in from strategic partners and fundraising. This Joint Venture is a partnership between the farmers of Moya weKhaya, the farmers of Harvest of Hope, Abalimi Bezekhaya who has been supporting micro-farming in the townships for over 40 years and Uthando (Love) SA who supports community development projects through tourism.

VISION

The vision is to establish a community driven agricultural facility that will serve the needs of the local community farmers through providing an agrihub for aggregation of vegetables, as well as a space for value add through agri-processing and a potential shop. In addition to this it is proposed that an area is allocated for training and administrative purposes in phase two.

The vision aligns with some of the **Sustainable Development Goals** at an international level, but addresses the reality on the ground in a practical manner as follows:

	<p>Goal 1 - No poverty: Supports income generation through the sale of vegetables.</p>
	<p>Goal 2 - No hunger: Supports production of fresh vegetables which are sold locally and support people in need.</p>
	<p>Goal 7 - Affordable and clean energy: Propose the use of renewable energy and rain water harvesting.</p>
	<p>Goal 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Support to micro-farmers in the township through providing infrastructure that can support the farmers with market access.</p>

	<p>Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities: Vegetables are sold locally or within the City.</p>
	<p>Goal 12 - Responsible production and consumption: Vegetables are all grown organically or biodynamically, but without any harmful chemicals.</p>
	<p>Goal 15 - Life on land: This initiative will support the surrounding community gardens, which helps with soil building and enhances the natural environment.</p>
	<p>Goal 17 - Partnerships for the Goals: This is a joint effort between various parties that each bring their strengths and jointly it can provide a positive impact on urban farming in the Cape Flats.</p>

IMPORTANCE OF FOOD SECURITY

Food security and urban food gardening are crucial in Cape Town for several reasons:

Diverse Socio-Economic Landscape: Cape Town has a diverse socio-economic landscape with pockets of wealth alongside areas of poverty. Food insecurity disproportionately affects low-income communities. Urban food gardening can provide these communities with access to fresh, nutritious produce, reducing their reliance on expensive, processed foods.

Water Scarcity: Cape Town faces water scarcity issues, exacerbated by climate change and population growth. Urban food gardening promotes water-efficient methods such as drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting, reducing the strain on municipal water resources.

Resilience to Shocks: Urban food gardening enhances community resilience to external shocks such as economic downturns, disruptions in food supply chains, or natural disasters. By growing their own food locally, communities can buffer themselves from these disruptions.

Health and Nutrition: Access to fresh, nutritious food is essential for public health. Urban food gardening encourages the consumption of fruits and vegetables, which can help combat malnutrition and diet-related diseases such as obesity and diabetes.



Environmental Sustainability: Growing food locally reduces the carbon footprint associated with transportation and storage. Additionally, urban gardens can improve biodiversity, soil health, and air quality, contributing to overall environmental sustainability.

Community Building: Urban food gardening fosters a sense of community ownership and collaboration. It brings people together to share knowledge, resources, and experiences, strengthening social ties and building a sense of solidarity.

Economic Empowerment: Urban agriculture can create employment opportunities, particularly in areas with high unemployment rates. It enables individuals to generate income through the sale of surplus produce or value-added products like jams and pickles.

In Cape Town, where socio-economic disparities, water scarcity, and health challenges are prevalent, addressing food security through initiatives like urban food gardening is vital for promoting equity, resilience, and sustainability.

WHY AN AGRIHUB IS NEEDED

Between 2008 and 2019, Harvest of Hope sold over R15 million worth of vegetables, of which almost R10 million was paid directly to farmers. Veggies were grown at about 70 different gardens scattered around the townships, annually supporting around 245 farmers and their 1225 dependents.

The structure has changed over time as **Harvest of Hope is now farmer driven and farmer owned**. Harvest of Hope has their own constitution, bank statement and accounting system. They have meetings with their members where they decide on the price to be paid to the farmers and to be sold to clients. They work together to get the produce to market and ensure that the quality, quantity and variety is in line with the requirements of their clients.



A agrihub is needed to support the farmers with the aggregation of their vegetables at a central point and agri-processing to add value to the produce.

The vegetables are dropped off by the farmers where it is weighed in by Harvest of Hope to confirm the weight, type and quality of the produce provided by each of the farmers. When the vegetables are provided, the farmers get a delivery note which is used to calculate the

value of the vegetables to pay the farmers. From there it is prepared for distribution to the clients based on their orders. A packshed is needed to allow a suitable place for managing the vegetables, while a cold room is critical in the hot summer months to keep the vegetables cool.

Another important function of the agrihub is having a central point where **farmers can gather for meetings and workshops**. Harvest of Hope is currently working with between 55 and 85 community gardens, which means that space is needed for hosting around 100 people at a large farmer gathering. Additional **training and administrative facilities** are also recommended to help coordinate farmer functions in the future as part of phase 2.

The packshed will be established for the purpose of supporting the farmers with market access and the **agrihub will include the following activities** on behalf of the micro-farmers in the townships:

- **Receiving and Inspection:**
 - Receive incoming delivery of vegetables from local farmers.
 - Conduct quality inspections to ensure that the produce meets the required standards for freshness, size, and overall quality.
- **Sorting and Grading:**
 - Sort and grade the vegetables based on quality, size, and other relevant criteria.
 - Ensure that only produce meeting the specified standards is further processed.
- **Cleaning and Washing:**
 - Clean and wash the vegetables to remove dirt, debris, and other contaminants.
 - Implement proper hygiene practices to maintain the cleanliness of the packshed.
- **Packaging:**
 - Package the cleaned and sorted vegetables in accordance with industry standards and customer requirements.
 - Use appropriate packaging materials to protect the freshness and quality of the produce during transportation.
- **Labelling and Traceability:**
 - Apply labels to the packaged products with relevant information such as product type, origin, and packing date.



- Establish traceability systems to track the source of the produce for quality control and recall purposes.
- **Storage and Cold Chain Management:**
 - Store packaged vegetables in appropriate storage facilities, including refrigerated areas to maintain freshness.
 - Manage the cold chain to ensure that the produce is kept at the optimal temperature during storage and transportation.
- **Order Fulfilment:**
 - Fulfil customer orders by assembling and packing products based on specific requirements.
 - Coordinate with distributors, retailers, or other customers to ensure timely and accurate deliveries.
- **Quality Control and Assurance:**
 - Implement quality control measures at various stages of the packing process.
 - Monitor and address any issues related to product quality, packaging integrity, or adherence to standards.
- **Inventory Management:**
 - Track and manage inventory levels to avoid overstocking or shortages.
 - Implement inventory control systems to optimise stock levels and reduce waste.
- **Compliance and Documentation:**
 - Ensure compliance with local regulations governing the handling and packaging of agricultural products.
 - Maintain accurate records and documentation related to shipments, quality inspections, and other relevant activities.
- **Training and Safety:**
 - Provide training to packshed staff on proper handling, hygiene, and safety procedures.
 - Implement safety protocols to minimise the risk of accidents and ensure a safe working environment.



Between 2008 and 2019 Harvest of Hope had a turnover of around 15 million Rand, with around 10 million being paid directly to the farmers. After a short hiatus between 2019 and 2022, Harvest of Hope is now farmer led and farmer owned.

PROPERTY LOCATION

The proposed property is situated at Erf 400, Khayelitsha, Cape Town, between Qondani Street, Mfundisweni Street and the Manyanani Peace Park. It is marked on [Google maps as Moya weKhaya Community Garden](#).

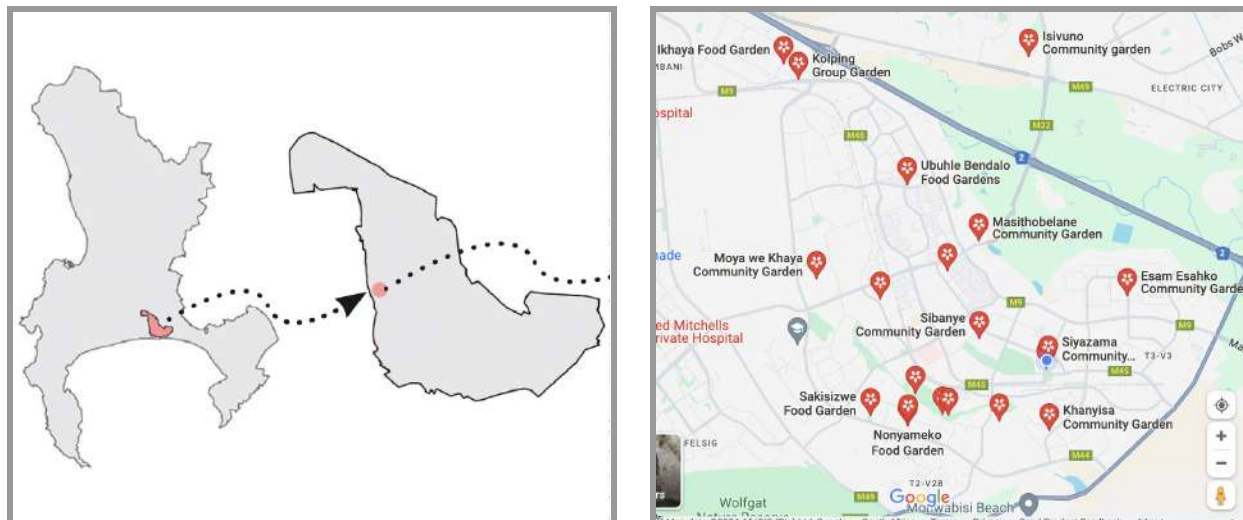
Moya weKhaya as per Google Maps on a portion of erf 400, Khayelitsha:



Erf 400 in Khayelitsha as per City of Cape Town Map Viewer:



Location within Cape Town, situated in the Western Cape in South Africa (left), with an indication of some of the surrounding community gardens (right):



Moya weKhaya is surrounded by various community food gardens in Khayelitsha that are looking for market access, as is illustrated above. Siyazama Community Allotment Garden Association (SCAGA) is the other proposed location for an agrihub that is currently being developed in partnership with Harvest of Hope, Abalimi and SAUFFT. These two pack sheds will work together to service the different areas within Khayelitsha and are about 5km apart. Transport is one of the main challenges faced by the farmers and many need to walk to the agrihub to drop off their vegetables.

PROPOSED LAYOUT

The draft layout of the agrihub for Erf 400 is illustrated on the next page. This includes the existing Moya weKhaya garden (8) and infrastructure (11), as well as the new structure, which will include both a visitors' entrance (7) as well as a service entrance (12 and marked in blue). The main structure proposes to include the packshed (1), visitors entrance (6 & 2), conference / training room (3) and additional office space (4) with a central market area (5).

It is important to have pedestrian walkways linking the Moya gardens to the agrihub (marked in red) and there is also an option for expanding the garden space (9 & 10).

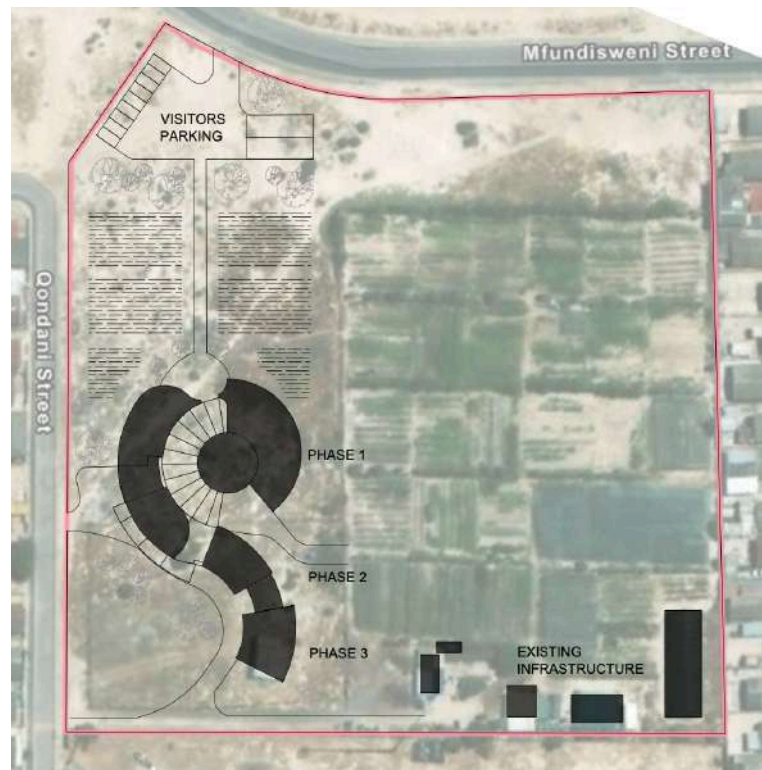
It is proposed that natural building materials are used for the agrihub, visitor centre and additional facilities. An example of this is illustrated below and was designed and implemented in partnership with Natural Building Collective and Uthando (Love) South Africa. This will include the design and orientation of the building, as well as the materials used for construction to allow increased insulation, natural light and ventilation.



Based on the idea of a germinating seed, we have used organic forms unravelling around a core / kernel as the structuring geometries of the plan.

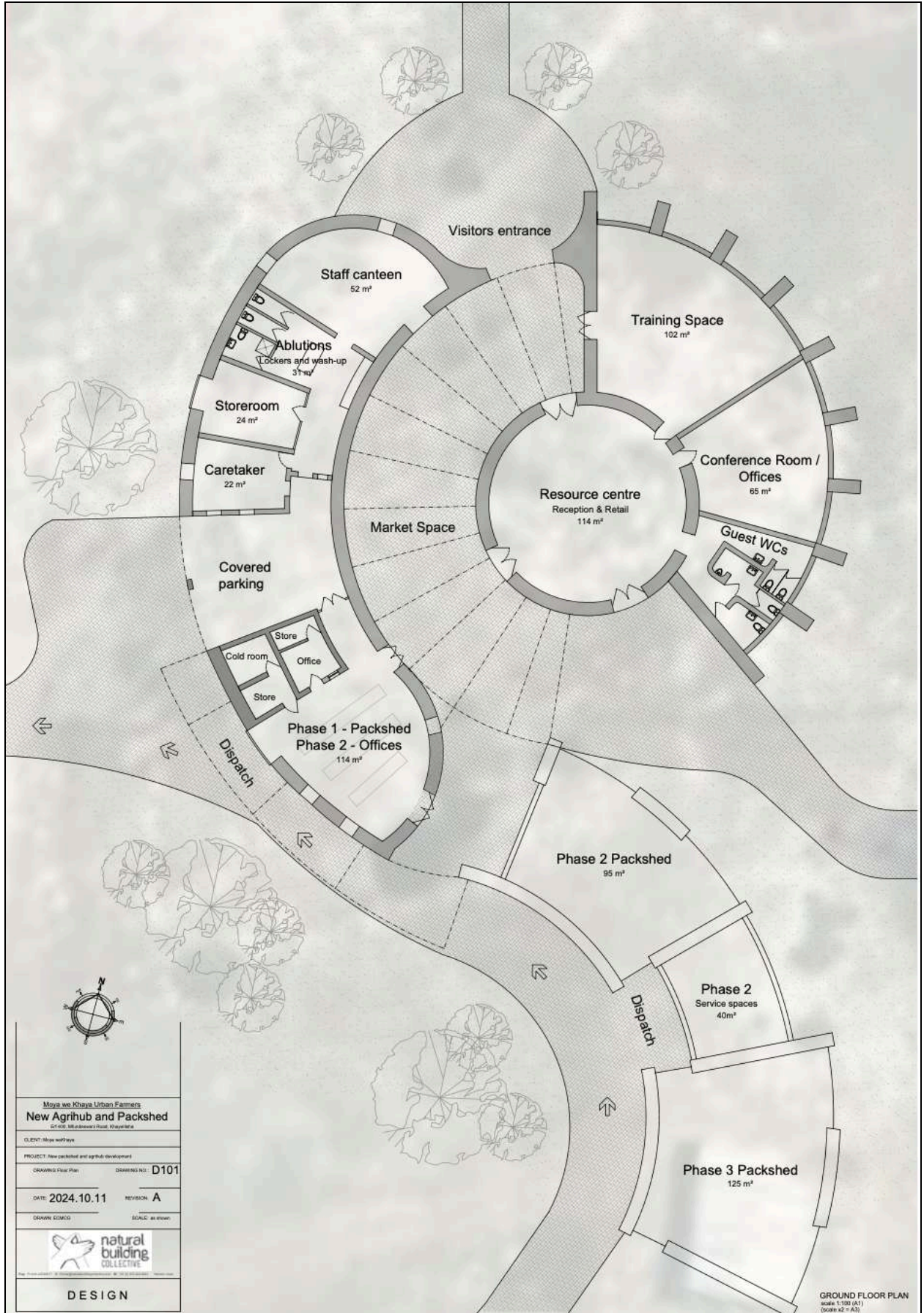
The resource centre is the heart of the development and would be the visitor's area, a place for meetings, training, access to resources for the farmers and a place to greet visitors. The idea is that it's an unusual, easily recognisable beacon/landmark building that could become an attraction.

The other buildings (the staff support buildings/offices and packshed) are also organic in plan, and unfurl around the heart of the building, but are much simpler to construct and can be easily replicated as additional phases become necessary. I've used tyres for the majority of the structural walls, with the potential for cob brick, compressed earth brick, glass bottle and ecobrick infill walls elsewhere.



Between the 'seed' and the packshed and office buildings, there could be a nice outdoor space that has a pergola or shading over it to hold markets and an upstairs outdoor area.





Moya we Khaya Urban Farmers
New Agrihub and Packshed
G1 605, Mankwako Road, Khayelitsha

CLIENT: Moya we Khaya

PROJECT: New packshed and agrihub development

DRAWING TITLE: D101

DATE: 2024.10.11 REVISION: A

DRAWN: ECOMO SCALE: as shown

natural building COLLECTIVE

DESIGN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 1:100 (A1)
Drawing No: D101

The design is based on similar buildings at Ulwazi Educare and Goal50 Edu Hub, as outlined in the following two examples.

Ulwazi Educare

The Ulwazi Educare was started in the home of Patiswa 'Patience' Banani. On 3 September 2022, thanks to the very kind and generous Uthando donors, Ulwazi Educare opened their brand new, sustainable school building.



Using 1700 old car tyres, 6000 eco-bricks and 2000 glass bottles, this unique and beautiful school is truly a place of creativity, education and nurturing. Quality education in quality sustainable buildings designed and built by Natural Building Collective.

Goal50 Edu Hub

Like Ulwazi Educare, Goal50 Edu Hub will be built from tyres, plastic bottles filled with rubbish (eco bricks), polyurethane film set waste blocks and recycled materials. While the syllabus at Goal50 Edu Hub will be based on Montessori principles, the pre-school will offer the Jubilee Excellence Training in conjunction with Shiloh Education. Quality education in quality sustainable buildings. The building plans have been approved by Council and implementation has started.



It is proposed that the Moya weKhaya Agrihub becomes the third project of this nature, where natural building materials are used for uplifting the community with a focus on food security.

LAND OWNERSHIP

The land is owned by the City of Cape Town and there is currently a lease in place for the majority of the land (Ref PROP HO 14/3/6/1/2/44/A07) which commenced on 1 June 2021 for a ten year period. The rental amount was agreed at R2 390 and will be adjusted annually in line with the City's tariff structure.

The zoning of the Property is Community 1 and the lease allows for development of infrastructure in support of Urban Agriculture. Additional permission will be needed from the Director: Property Transactions to approve any development request, where after if approved, we can submit for planning approval. A process is currently underway to apply for the lease of the whole property for an additional ten years.

PROJECT PHASING

The following phases are proposed for the project implementation, considering that the main Moya weKhaya garden and infrastructure is already in place.

Preparation Phase: Secure property

The first action is to secure the property. This includes an updated lease agreement as well as the erection of fencing around the whole property, as well as the cleaning and levelling of the area. A fair amount of in-fill will be needed to level out the area.

Phase 1: Visitors centre and meeting room

The visitors centre and farmers meeting room can be used for hosting visitors, as well as hosting meetings with farmers. It will provide a multi-purpose area that can be used by the farmers or community and can potentially include a small coffee shop. This will also require pedestrian access from the visitor centre to the gardens. It was felt that it would be good to start with this, as it will help to provide an example of what is planned and could help with additional fundraising. This will also require on-site security accommodation.

Phase 2: Erection of packshed

The new packshed that will be used to aggregate vegetables and should be built as soon as funding is available. This will also require an entrance road for service vehicles and additional parking on the service entrance side.

Phase 3: Additional training and office facilities

The last phase would include additional training and office facilities that can allow for expansion over time and provide additional support to the local farmers and community.

Ongoing operational and maintenance costs

The centre will be built on green building principles to ensure the minimum maintenance and operational costs.

Sustainability

It is important that the building considers sustainable building options, including good insulation, orientation for good ventilation and light. Other options to consider should be installation of solar panels, solar water heating, rainwater harvesting and composting of organic waste. The venue should also provide universal access where practical. Soil building is also needed so that the land can be used for growing vegetables.

Community engagement is also very important, so the development of the centre needs to be workshopped with the community of farmers and surrounding residents. It is proposed that a community liaison office be nominated to support this and also explore opportunities for job creation during the construction and engagement with youth.

Project Management

The architectural design and municipal submission, as well as end-to-end construction project management, will be provided by Natural Building Collective, experts in:

- Collaborating with the engineers, building contractors and other workers on projects;
- Identifying subcontractors and delegating responsibilities;
- Complying with all building regulations as well as other legal requirements; and
- Regular reporting on project progress, budget utilisation, and work timetables.

Building contractors skilled in building with natural materials will be appointed by the Natural Building Collective team. These contractors will take responsibility for the overall administration of the construction project and managing the day-to-day activities of the site operation.

These activities include:

- Coordinating and supervising the work of subcontractors, trade professionals and other workers involved in the project;
- Ensuring quality standards are met and that all work is done safely and according to specification;
- Overseeing the ordering and delivery of materials and supplies and managing staff on site.

Traditional building costs typically spend more on materials than labour because much of the work is done off-site in manufacturing what is required, such as bricks and cement. This process does not directly benefit the local community as factories where building materials are manufactured are most often not near the building site.

Sustainable buildings are labour intensive and require that a far greater portion of the work be done on-site, such as pounding tyres, with less money spent proportionally on materials. Because tyre building requires a lot of physical work, more local people are employed for the duration of the project, learning new skills. Money, therefore, goes where it really is needed, the community!

The material used for the Agri Hub walls will be tyres as well as other upcycled waste materials encapsulated with natural plasters. The tyres will be filled with a specific type of building material called G5 and compacted enough so that the tyre becomes extremely solid. Internal walls will be made from eco bricks with cob plaster being used both internally and externally. The roof will be constructed using very large gum poles as the rafters, and standard roof sheeting as the covering (<https://www.naturalbuildingcollective.com/>).

Building costs reflected below are estimates as provided by a qualified Quantity Surveyor. Final building costs will only be available once this project is ready to go out to potential contractors for quotation.

COSTS AND FUNDRAISING TARGET

The following costs are anticipated for the different phases as a high level budget, although the team is currently working on more detailed estimates as the plans are being developed.

Item No	Project Activity	Cost excl VAT	Sub total
1	PRE CONSTRUCTION COSTS		R1,198,900
1.1	Scrutiny fees	R20,000	
1.2	Development levies	R50,000	
1.3	Connection Fees	R30,000	
1.4	Architect	R95,000	
1.5	Fencing	R893,900	
1.6	Earthworks	R110,000	
2	PROFESSIONAL FEES ASSUMING A 7-MONTH CONSTRUCTION PERIOD		R500,000
2.1	Project management	R200,000	
2.1.1	Collaborate with engineers, architects, building contractors		
2.1.2	Identify subcontractors and delegate responsibilities		
2.1.3	Ensure compliance with all building regulations and other legal requirements		
2.1.4	Report to designated funder on project progress, budgets and work timelines		
2.1.5	Coordinate and supervise the work of sub-contractors and trade professionals		
2.1.6	Ensure quality standards are met and work is done safely and according to specifications		
2.1.7	Oversee the ordering and delivery of all materials and supplies		
2.2	Architect	R95,000	
2.3	Engineer	R80,000	
2.4	Fire engineer	R80,000	
2.5	Health and Safety Practitioner	R45,000	
3	SITE WORKS		R1,140,000
	Ensure successful Building, signoff, issuing of relevant compliance certificates, issuing of occupancy certificate and handover		
3.1	P&Gs for 7-month construction period	R585,000	
3.2	Include all plumbing installations at shown on plan approved by	R145,000	

	City of Cape Town		
3.3	Include all earthworks	R110,000	
3.4	Include all electricity installations as shown on plan approved by City of Cape Town	R110,000	
3.5	Paving and parking lot	R190,000	
4	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION		R6,856,006
4.1	P&Gs for 16-month construction period	R2,900,000	
4.2	Material cost (730m2 footprint)	R3,924,006	
4.3	Include supply and installation of fire equipment	R32,000	
5	GARDEN EXPANSION		R550,000
5.1	Soil building for establishment of additional gardens	R400,000	
5.2	Windbreaks	R150,000	
	TOTAL		R10,244,906

NOTE: Costs have been estimated based on ground floor only and will be finalised once contractors are asked to submit final quotations.

TARGETING HIGH SOCIAL IMPACT

It is anticipated that the agrihub will have a high social impact on the local community through providing various facilities that support the farmers and local community:

- Packshed for **aggregation of vegetables** grown by local community gardens.
- Walk-in fridge to allow for **keeping vegetables longer** during the hot summer months.
- Transport is one of the biggest challenges faced by the farmers, so it is important to ensure that there is safe **overnight parking for two vehicles**.
- It is important to have a space where the **community can meet**. The additional space can maybe be used for **training** or rented out. A central area can be used as a **market space** for selling vegetables or other **community activities**.
- The agrihub will also provide a **visitors centre** for local and international guests who want to visit food gardens in the townships.

PARTNERS

The following partners have joined together to make this project a reality. A formal Joint Venture Agreement has been established to guide the planning and implementation of the project, as well as the long-term operational requirements.

A joint venture has been established between Moya weKhaya, Harvest of Hope, Abalimi Bezekhaya and Uthando (Love) South Africa.

Each Party shall **contribute** the following to the Joint Venture:

- Abalimi Bezekhaya: Over 40 years of working in the community supporting micro-farming in the township.
- Harvest of Hope: Existing brand and system for aggregation and distribution of vegetables by township farmers.
- Moya weKhaya: Access to the land for the packshed and Ma Kaba's vision to have a packshed in Khayelitsha for and by the local community and surrounding township farmers.
- Uthando (Love) South Africa: Support with fundraising, management of the funds and the development of the structure needed for the packshed.

Each Party shall have a different **responsibility** as part of the the Joint Venture:

- Abalimi Bezekhaya: Project management with oversight and guidance.
- Harvest of Hope: Managing the day to day operations of the packshed under the Harvest of Hope brand, including amongst other things the aggregation, distribution, marketing and administration.
- Moya weKhaya: Provide input and guidance to allow for the biggest impact on the local community.
- Uthando: To support with fundraising for the establishment of the packshed, as well as managing the disbursement of funds. Ongoing awareness of township farming through tourism.

Moya weKhaya

Moya weKhaya, is the flagship community garden project that showcases what can be done in the sandy soils of the Cape Flats, while working with community members to grow and sell organically grown produce.



Each farmer takes responsibility for their own section, but they cooperate around maintenance of the infrastructure or when there is a big job of weeding to be done. Moya weKhaya is a leading producer of vegetables, both for the gardeners themselves and for sale to the market.

They are already certified with the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) and are currently busy with their Demeter Certification for biodynamic farming. They are currently selling their produce via Harvest of Hope, as well directly to other clients.

Christina Kaba had the vision to start the Moya weKhaya garden and has brought it to fruition with the support of Abalimi and various funders. She has now retired as a staff member at Abalimi, but still tends to her garden and sells her vegetables. She has a vision of a community agrihub on the land next to Moya weKhaya and will continue fundraising and networking till she can get this in place.

Abalimi Bezekhaya

Abalimi Bezekhaya (meaning farmers of the home in isiXhosa) is a non-profit urban-farming organisation, established in 1982, that supports individuals and groups from disadvantaged communities in Cape Town through providing facilitation and training on organic food production for nutrition, health, food security and income generation.



Their **services** are built on our five main pillars of development:

- **Training and mentoring**, as well as professional extension services (e.g. organisation building, research, soil testing, monitoring and evaluation, management and accounting services).
- Supply of affordable and accessible **agricultural inputs** for production (e.g. manure, seeds and seedlings) via their garden centres.
- **Soil and infrastructure capital** input, which the farmers cannot build up on their own. This includes the major part of their manure to improve soil infrastructure within the

harsh dune sand environment and extreme weather conditions and irrigation infrastructure.

- Support in **market access** to allow farmers to sell their produce for income generation.
- Support with **organisational development**.

The **Abalimi Garden Centres** are the only nurseries in Nyanga and Khayelitsha that provide seeds, seedlings, manure and utensils for sale to the local community at an affordable cost. They are also used as training and demonstration centres, and the community can buy organically grown vegetables for consumption.



Their **projects** include a focus on **home and community gardens** to encourage food security, while providing support to production gardens for income generation. The vendor project provides support to local vendors who sell manure and seedlings within the community. They also support Early Development Childhood centres and schools.

Their Target Group is the urban poor living in informal settlements, often referred to as townships, where over a million people live with an unemployment rate of over 40%.

www.abalimi.org.za Instagram: @abalimi.bezekhaya

Facebook: @abalimi.bezekhaya.ct

Harvest of Hope

Harvest of Hope was established in 2008 as the first community based organisation to buy vegetables from the township based micro-farmers for resale through a box scheme and business-to-business for hotels and restaurants. This was done at a time when organic produce was not readily available in the main supermarkets, making it even more unique. Harvest of Hope has led the way to build the confidence of the farmers that they can make it happen, while inspiring others to follow suit and take it forward.



Between 2008 and 2019, Harvest of Hope sold over R15 million worth of vegetables, of which almost R10 million was paid directly to farmers. Veggies were grown at about 70 different gardens scattered around the townships, annually supporting around 245 farmers and their 1225 dependents. With other role-players entering the market it was decided to close down Harvest of Hope as it was based on an incubation model which had reached fruition.

After a three-year hiatus, Harvest of Hope initiative (version 2) resumed operations in September 2022. The relaunch was different in one key aspect: **the farmers are driving the initiative, with Abalimi providing support.** Harvest of Hope has been functioning independently with its own accounting and governance structures.

Harvest of Hope is currently operating from the Siyazama Community Allotment Garden Association (SCAGA) where they are busy erecting an agrihub as a central point for aggregation of vegetables. www.harvestofhope.org.za

Uthando (Love) South Africa

UTHANDO is an award-winning and Fair Trade Tourism certified non-profit organisation linking Tourism with Community Development Projects. They have a unique model of travelling philanthropy underpinned by the values of responsible tourism. Uthando's philanthropic educational excursions and experiences link local and international South Africa-focused travelling agencies to a broad range of innovative, inspiring, and well-managed community development projects.



Uthando (Love) South Africa is i) a registered not-for-profit company (registration number 2007/030389/08) incorporated on October 17th 2007, under the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No 61 of 1973, as amended); ii) registered with the National Department of Social Development, in terms of the Nonprofit Organisations Act 71 of 1997, as a Non-Profit Organisation with NPO registration number 061-321, and iii) registered as a Public Benefit Organisation (PBO reference number 930 026 218) in terms of Section 30 of the Income Tax Act. All receipts and accruals made in South Africa are exempt from income tax. <https://www.uthandosa.org/>



As an award-winning model of responsible tourism and travelling philanthropy, Uthando (Love) South Africa is drawing on an extensive network of cherished partnerships, with the ultimate goal of linking these two sectors by a myriad of innovative, sincere and meaningful ways. Two shining examples are the Ulwazi Educare Centre and the Goal 50 Eduhub.

Natural Building Collective

Natural Building Collective uses sustainable building principles to connect, create, empower, educate, and nurture the creation of a more sustainable built environment. The Natural Building Collective is a collaborative project dedicated to educating individuals and organisations about the potential of sustainable buildings to stimulate the senses, connect people to their environment and awaken our inherent creative potential. Natural Building Collective works to gather knowledge from peers, share experiences with the broader building industry, and honour the dynamic relationship between buildings and individuals through sustainable building solutions that work.

<https://www.naturalbuildingcollective.com/>



**Cape Town,
22 October 2024**

Updated the building design