

REPORT

The Evaluation of Empowerment Policies, Strategies and Performance within the Agricultural Sector

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

by

Agnes Nyamande-Pitso

February 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. OVERVIEW	5
2.1 Role-players	5
2.2 Profile of Agriculture in the Province.....	7
2.3 Land	8
3. BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVES.....	11
4. OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS.....	16
4.1 Observations	16
4.2 Findings.....	17
5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION.....	19
6. CASE STUDY	22
7. APPENDIX 1: Mt Nebo PPP for the Transformation of Subsistence Farming.	26
CONTACT DETAILS	45

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The North West Province is known as a livestock rearing province. However, the province has a potential also for agricultural production under dry land conditions and/or irrigation. The Department of Agriculture has various empowerment initiatives aimed at empowering the small scale farmers and also commercialisation of the small scale farmers. The province also has a drive to acquire state land for empowerment initiatives. The total State Land is not known, thus a committee consisting of representatives of the Provincial Department and the Land Affairs has been set up to sort out this issue. However, there is currently 19,528.68 hectares of state land under power of attorney. Of this total, 9,528.68 hectares have been leased to individuals whilst 3,068.07 hectares were sold. Thus only 6,931.93 hectares remains. The remaining land may not be available for empowerment initiatives as it is either under dispute or has been claimed. In terms of delivery of land the major constraint highlighted was the long time it takes for the processing/transfer of land.

The provincial government highlighted infrastructure, especially in rural areas and the availability of support institutions and markets as major constraints to the development of empowerment initiatives. According to the department, the latter is a serious constraint. Communities have since made an appeal to the provincial government for the secondment of a neutral officer to monitor the grading of their products in the cooperatives where they sell their products.

Although there is provincial data of empowerment projects, there is no indication of the success of these projects. With the exception of the Mt Nebo Projects, data on other provincial empowerment initiatives could not be verified. The reason for this is that the extension officers were still in the process of verifying these projects in the field, a process which has since not been finalised. In order to determine the status quo with the empowerment projects a selection of a few projects was made. Information on the Mt Nebo projects was acquired through the project management team contracted by the Provincial Department to assist in the empowerment of these projects.

The problems highlighted by these projects are:

- Commitment or Entrepreneurship;
- Quality of the produce;

- Financial management skills;
- Marketing; and
- Negotiating skills.

The closure of the Finance Cooperation, which used to give finance for agriculture production, is said to have caused a major setback in the industry. Although the Land Bank has now taken over the task, it is felt that many empowerment projects still cannot access the loans because of the criteria set by the institution. For those projects that received funding from other sources including the department, funding is not much of a constraint. However, the issue of empowering the participants with business skills to carry out the business efficiently was highlighted. The issue of marketing is closely linked to the negotiating skills and the quality of the produce.

Partnership with research institutions is strategic as these have the capacity to assist this project to get good quality produce and thus get the best market prices as in the case of the Beef Project. The fact that the project is in the process of evaluation after one year implies that any constraints/problems that may be identified will be dealt with timeously and minimise the possibility of the project failing. The success of these projects is not threatened by conflict implying that there are good social dynamics amongst the members.

In general, the department should devise means of documenting all empowerment initiatives and monitoring and evaluating them as they are doing with the beef partnership project so that good practises and constraints can be documented so that the findings can inform future empowerment initiatives. However, in order for the department to assist in the development of empowerment initiatives it is essential that they have the necessary resources. Currently, the department expressed concern that it is not possible to carry out its task which is quite enormous considering that it ranges from assisting communities from subsistence farming up to commercialisation.

1. INTRODUCTION

The North West Department of Agriculture (DOA) is a service organisation and also delivers goods under the poverty relief programme. About 80-85% of the Departments effort is towards the support of small scale farmers while 15-20% is towards commercial agriculture. The department does not have a written down policy that guides its activities but has an empowerment policy in practise. Therefore activities carried out by the department in order to achieve the main objectives as set out by the Department are informed by the National Policy. However, there are Strategies, informed by National Policy, that have been put in place in this regard. The strategic goals of the department are to:

Provide natural resource management;
Mobilise the provision of resources for sustainable development;
Promote an integrated equitable natural resource management;
Foster community sensitivity to sustainable natural resource use; and
Achieve service excellence.

2. OVERVIEW

The Department of agriculture in North West has various empowerment projects/programmes in place. In order to ensure proper coordination and cooperation, the Department interacts with a number of role players through structured meetings, forums and farmer days. Further, the department collaborates with other departments with regards the poverty alleviation programme whilst in the case of other projects the Department is involved in the planning process.

2.1 Role-players

The table below outlines the various role-players and the type and frequency of interaction with the Department.

Table 1. Institution, kind of interaction and frequency of interaction

Institution / organisation	Kind of interaction	Frequency
NAFU	Fizzled	–
Tarempempe (woman's in agriculture)	Empowerment	1/month
Ponelopele Cooperative (Taung)	Empowerment	1/month
Molopo Poultry Association	Empowerment	1/month
Poverty stricken farmer Co operative	Empowerment	1/2month
NERPO	Information exchange	Ad hoc
Agriculture union	Exchange information	1/6month
Forum of Agricultural Organisation	Strategising	1/month
Agricultural Committees -Local -District -Regional	Extension officers interface with farmers to get farmer needs	1/month

In addition, there are other role-players for the various empowerment programmes outlined below:

Farmer Settlement Programme:

Department of Land Affairs,
The Land Bank,
Local Authorities (Municipalities),
Provincial Land Reform Office (PLRO)
National Department of Agriculture (NDA)
Community-based Organisations,
Non-governmental Organisations,

The Regional Land Claims Commission (RLCC)

Land Redistribution and Agricultural Development:

NDA,
PLRO,
Department of Land Affairs,
The Land Bank,
Local Authorities (municipalities).
Community members,
Department of Public Works,
RLCC,
Agricultural Colleges.

Public/private partnership programmes

The Provincial Department of Agriculture,
Non- governmental Organisations,
Service Providers,
CRK Investments (Pty) Ltd,
Agricultural Research Council (ARC),
Eskom,
Geva Holdings,
Land Bank,
Local District Council,
Grain South Africa,
Netherlands Government,
Provincial Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment.

2.2 Profile of Agriculture in the Province

This province has a marginal rainfall; especially in the Western and Central regions thus it is less competitive in terms of crop production and is considered to be a livestock rearing area.

According to the department, there is need to research on the sustainability and effectiveness of rainfall under dry land production.

2.3 Land

There are two sub programmes under the land reform programme currently being utilised in the province to improve access to land by resource poor communities and they are:

2.3.1 Farmer settlement programme

This programme is meant to facilitate settlement of farmers and farming communities through the land reform programme in partnership with other stakeholders.

2.3.2 Disposal of state land

The Directorate of Agricultural Land Services was established in February 2002. This directorate is responsible for the administration and disposal of state agricultural land. There is currently 19,528.68 hectares under power of attorney with 9,528.68 hectares already leased out to empowerment individuals and 3,068.07 sold to a white farmer, while the rest is under dispute or claimed.

A programme for the implementation of the Land and Redistribution and Agricultural Development (LRAD) programme, was also developed.

There are currently also a lot of farm eviction problems that the department has to deal with.

2.3.3 Finance

The role of Agri-bank, as a vehicle for funding the small scale farmer was reviewed after the Strauss commission made recommendations on the restructuring of such institutions. A policy decision was made that Government should not be involved in direct financing so the services of Agri-bank were terminated.

This lack of access to inputs has been found to be directly related to the difficulties in accessing funds. Input cost was found to be high because of difficulties in accessing funds, the distance from the source of the inputs and use of production systems which are unduly

reliant on off-farm inputs. Further, poor access to inputs and high input costs were also found to significantly affect the rate at which farmers are able to adopt new technologies. This has thus resulted in the farmers achieving low yields.

In terms of the department fulfilling its developmental function, this has been a problem because of lack of funds and also because of its staff capacity. The lack of staff with relevant expertise to the department has been attributed to the lack of funds to attract specialist related to the line function. The department had to develop these people to acquire the required skills and capacity to render service.

The policy position at National Level does not consider that agriculture deals with social clusters. There are also no discretionary funds the department can use. In order to address the issue of inaccessibility of funds to emerging resource poor farmers, it is recommended that:

2.3.4 Skills and Knowledge

Agri-serve was the parastatal which rendered support services to the farming communities. This has since been closed and its activities incorporated into the department in order to have a better and more efficient service delivery system. The operational activity of Agri-serve has since been transferred to the new Directorate of Entrepreneurial Development (DED). The DED is a sub programme of the Professional Support Services (PSS) programme.

The main activities of the PSS are:

Technical support with regards to the optimal use of natural resources, technology and skills for sustainable development in the province, within the natural resource management system;

Provision of formal and informal education at the two agricultural colleges;

Rendering of specialist business enterprises development and management services for the development of resource poor farmers.

Another complementary programme is the Development Field Services whose main aim is to:

Train and advise farmers; and

Link farmers with institutions where the required service are not available in the department.

The Chief Directorate has three sub programmes, namely:

Directorate: Central Region Developmental Field Services, Mafikeng;

Directorate: Western Region Developmental Field Services, Vryburg;

Directorate: Eastern Region Developmental Field Services, Rustenburg

The main activities of this Directorate are:

To develop short, medium and long term needs driven agricultural extent programme towards sustainable food security, sustainable and profitable production and the conservation of the natural resource base;

To provide organised and technically informed advise, geographic farm and structural plans to farmers and farming communities;

To develop institutional arrangements that can facilitate access to land, finance, inputs, markets and risk management for farmers in order to ensure successful, sustainable and profitable farming.

Although the Department has all the relevant structures in place, there is still a major problem regarding access to information by small scale emerging farmers that will empower communities to enter the economic mainstream of the economy through trading. The lack of information by some government officials was highlighted as one major problem when it comes to servicing these farmers. Access to information by farmers will therefore be discussed in the following section when a review of access to markets, is made.

2.3.5 Markets

The former marketing board's operations have been ceased. The marketing of products of the emerging sector still remains a major obstacle that effects on the sustainability of the projects. The local markets, it is believed, are still not accessible to this sector. The formation of cooperatives is encouraged to ensure that the emerging sector can negotiate for better input prices and better markets. The following are market related problems that have been highlighted to the Department:

2.3.6 Product grading

Blacks believe that existing cooperatives undervalue their products. There is currently a move to negotiate with these cooperatives to get an impartial government evaluator to address this concern.

2.3.7 Marketing Infrastructure

In general, there is limited marketing infrastructure in this province. Efforts are under way to improve marketing infrastructure for livestock in rural areas. Currently, the small scale farmers make use of commodity organisation to sell their produce.

This province is predominantly a livestock rearing province. The marketing of livestock from small projects in rural areas is a challenge to the sustainability of the projects. Further, there is currently an initiative of organising formal markets for livestock.

With regards horticulture, food lots and poultry farming, there is currently a move to transform production from subsistence to commercial. This is the main objective of the current Mt Nebo PPP Agricultural Programme funded by the Department. To achieve this, the issue of marketing of products has been high-lighted as very central to the sustainability of the projects.

2.3.8 Lobbying

There are regional farmer organisations and support institutions and organisations that lobby for government support in this province. However, these are not many.

2.3.9 Equity and Participation

Most of the projects are monitored for equity and gender participation. Approximately 70% of the beneficiaries of the house hold food security are said to be women.

3. BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVES

The economic empowerment initiatives consist of the household food security and poverty alleviation which addresses household food insecurity through job creation and production of food for own consumption; livestock improvement programme aimed at improving the quality of livestock; the Farmer Settlement Programme which facilitates the entry of resource

poor farmers into mainstream agriculture and promote the establishment of production units; the public private partnership which is aimed at commercialisation of subsistence agriculture and the LRAD programmes aimed at increasing the access to land by the small scale farmers and the Land Care programme which focuses on the sustainable use of resources. Thus, the initiatives by the Department are aimed at commercialisation of agriculture. Table 1 shows the level of intervention by the department.

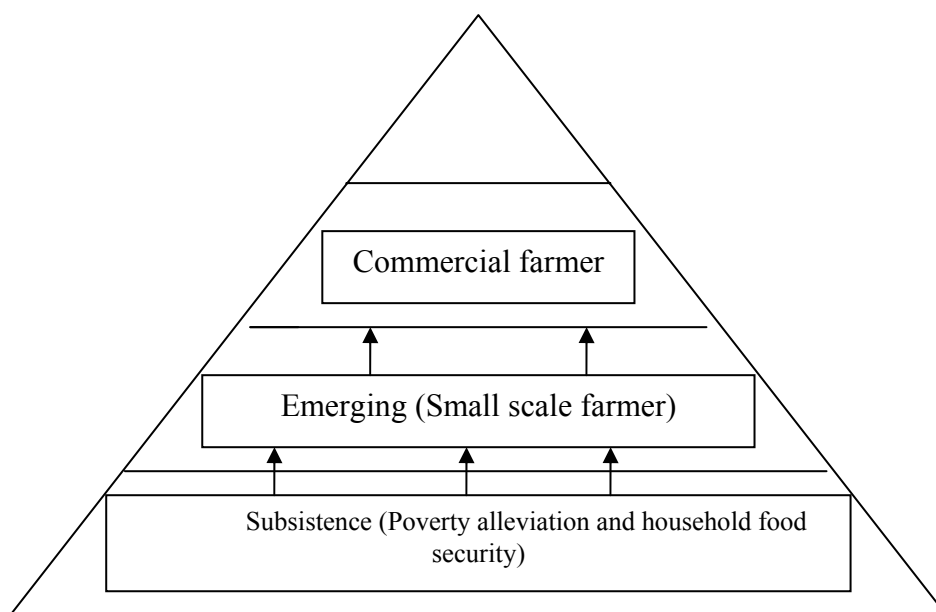


Figure 1. Level of Empowerment Intervention by the Department.

The following are programmes of the department aimed at achieving the above-mentioned goal:

Farmer Settlement Programme

Information available is for the financial year ending March 2002 only.

Table1. Farmer Settlement Project/s

Farmer Settlement	Target	Actual	Comments
Central Region Only	30	16	Low staff capacity for development of business plans

The LRAD Programme

The programme commenced in September 2001 and the Statistics available are for the 2001–2002 financial year.

Table 2. LRAD Projects

LRAD Projects	No. of projects	No of beneficiaries
	18	113

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) Programme

There are several PPP projects that are in existence and these are:

Table 3. Hydroponics and Maize PPP projects

Project Type	Number of projects	Area
1. Hydroponics	1	Stilfontein
2. Maize extension pilot project	1	Mafikeng Mooifontein

The Livestock improvement programme

This programme is aimed at improving the livestock of the poor communities. However, there is no quantitative data on these projects.

The Farmer liaison programme

This programme is aimed at capacity building; fund raising and strengthening the institutional running capabilities.

The Mt Nebo (PPP) programme

This programme is called the Mt. Nebo PPP whose aim is to transform subsistence farming to semi commercial farming units (Appendix 3).

Some programmes are supported by quantitative data, whilst for some programmes there is no data. Where quantitative data exists, there is no detailed information regarding the success/failure of the project and the reasons thereof. Thus, the performance of these projects is not known. A few projects in the province were interviewed in order to get an idea of the status quo of some projects. The following are the projects in question:

Beef Profit Partnership Project

This project is in Hammanskraal and was approved in 2001 and commenced in 2002. This is a partnership project between The North West Department of Agriculture, the Australian Centre for Agricultural Research (ACAR), the ARC and the community in Hammanskraal. The project has several legs one of which is the development leg. The community has been divided into seven (7) teams each consisting of 75 people.

The project addresses the following problems:

The quality of livestock;

Access to the market by the community;

Training of the community to understand how the market works.

The teams are undergoing training to record their income and expenditure costs and how to relate the quality of their stock to pricing of their livestock. Keeping income and expenditure figures will enable the farmers to understand this project as a business. Once this is achieved the farmers will see the need to pull their resources in order to negotiate for better input costs. After one year the project is being evaluated to determine the level of success.

Moruleng Vegetable Production

This project was initiated by the member of the community. It is funded by the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA). They sell their vegetables to the community and most of the vegetables they plant are indigenous vegetables. The members of the project are elderly people both men and women. The members are working in harmony. However, this project is not yet a success. Marketing of the produce remains a challenge as they only depend on selling to the surrounding community.

Mt Nebo: Piggery Project

This is a high technology project with the appropriate infrastructure for pig rearing. However, this project has never seen a pig. This is a typical example of lack of commitment by the participants resulting in waste of valuable resources.

Mt Nebo: Glenred Poultry Project

This project has 9 participants, 7 of whom are women and 2 men. Participants are using tribal land 50m x 50m in size.

Mt Nebo: Molelema Piggery

This project has 10 participants. The government assisted them with perimeter fencing of the area and they have access to water and they also received R10 000 funding from the department.

Mt Nebo: Boiteko Food Plot

This is a one (1) hectare plot situated near a dam. There are 15 women and 3 men involved in this project. They received perimeter fencing, a water tank, a concrete dam, a tap system, and engine pump. Government erected the fence, sent a tractor to clear the site and measured the site for the project.

Mt Nebo: Bakerville project

This project has 36 members using 4 hectares of land and there are possibilities for expansion. They process yoghurt, and make cheese and also tan leather.

Despite the fact there are limited resources; the provincial department is making an effort to assist these projects. Currently all these projects listed above have a potential for success and the provincial government has put mechanisms in place to ensure that they nurture to ensure success. The main challenge would be to ensure that they acquire the skills for producing quality products and improve access to markets through improved road infrastructure. Without government legislation on issues relating to accessibility of local markets, the only alternative will be for the beneficiaries to sell their products along the side of the road or sell their products outside South Africa. This would require that these products should focus on niche products which are high value crops for export.

4. OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Observations

There are complaints regarding the unfair practises by cooperatives when it comes to grading the products form the small scale farming sector;

In many instances the lack of finances results in low production as farmers are unable to afford the necessary inputs;

Although the Land Bank and other institutions have taken over the function of Agri-bank, many emerging farmers (resource poor) are still unable to access funds from these institutions;

According to the department, most of the production units are currently not financially viable and, therefore, they cannot enter the mainstream of the economy and engage in sustainable agribusiness activities;

There is a need to convert the mind set of rural folks to get them into a business mode so that they should not keep their livestock like pets or banks.

Further, it was emphasized that unless the quality, price and marketing meet the needs of the targeted market, the efforts taken to increase productivity will be compromised;

Marketing facilities are not accessible to many emerging farmers;

Thus, the Department has embarked on, amongst other programmes, a public/private partnership programme that will assist this sector to transform from subsistence to viable commercial entities;

This, it was suggested could be addressed by optimising human and other resources, and through the formation of cooperative clusters to achieve critical mass, marketing throughputs through farm product beneficiation, processing, packaging and distribution;

There is therefore need for value adding to ensure that small farming units gain the competitive edge;

There are skills and capacity problems at departmental level and this impact negatively on the empowerment initiatives;

There is therefore need to train department personnel so that they can render quality service; and

The involvement of the local authorities (Municipalities) is essential to the success of the programme especially from the point of view of integration with the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

4.2. Findings

4.2.1 Gender participation

Most of the programmes are monitored for gender participation to ensure active participation of women. A typical example is the Household Food Security Programme which has about 70 % women.

4.2.2 Success of Programmes

Current monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are not set up to capture performance indicators that would inform the department about the success of the programmes. However, plans are under way to assess the performance of the programme during the coming year.

4.2.3 Market and Information

The lack of market intelligence information has been mentioned as one of the ways in which the small-scale farmers have been excluded from markets. What to produce, when to produce and where to sell is central to sustainable trading. The above programme has adopted the holistic approach of correlated coordinated and integrated production and marketing.

It has been suggested that government should formulate a legislative framework to promote access to local markets by small scale farmers;

There must be an urgent meeting with the various role players to discuss the issue of access to local markets by emerging farmers; and

With regard grading of produce it has been suggested that government product graders should be seconded to the cooperatives to monitor the grading of products of small scale farmers.

4.2.4 Land

There should be coordination between the various departments involved in Land Reform Projects that have agricultural settlement as an output to speed up the delivery of land; and

There is a need to improve on existing coordination with stakeholders responsible for tenure security and relevant legislation to avoid illegal evictions.

4.2.5 Funding

Since funding is a major constraint to the development of small scale farmers it was suggested that the National Government should buy the debt of the farmers. However, farmers should still be obliged to pay the money back and still manage to run their activities;

To achieve the above, the National Government can use the Agriculture Debt Management Act to achieve the above (there is currently about R800 million rand);

There is a need for a development funding to enable the Department to assist farmers;

In other instances the lack of finances results in low production as farmers are unable to afford the necessary inputs.

Thus, there is an urgent need for the government to formulate policy with regards development funding for provincial departments.

4.2.6. Access to Skills and Knowledge

It is essential that the small scale sector should be empowered with capacity and business related skills like finance and business management. Further it was suggested that the department personnel should also be skilled in order to effectively and efficiently service the small scale farmers.

4.2.7 Competitiveness and Profitability

Competitiveness is said to be determined by the degree to which a network of factors and participants can be deployed behind a common goal, namely to penetrate specific domestic

and/or international markets. There are various factors that affect the profitability and competitiveness of the sector. Firstly, because they are small producers, they cannot negotiate for low input cost. Thus, the input price tends to be high as they have no price negotiation power.

Further, the small volumes produced increase the transportation costs and distances to markets make this sector uncompetitive, as the price of the output far exceeds the price of inputs. However if current production, markets, input and transportation costs are addressed through the production of the high niche products, this sector can become competitive. Government intervention is therefore very important to ensure that the sector becomes highly productive and competitive. The Mt Nebo projects are an initiative by the N-W Department to ensure that this sector becomes profitable and competitive in order for the empowerment initiatives to succeed.

Ideally all projects/programmes stand a chance of succeeding if the Mt Nebo model is adopted provided that there is synergy amongst the participants.

4.2.8 Sustainable Use of Resources

The Land Care Programme has been used to raise the awareness of communities on the sustainable utilisation of natural resources. Educational tours were undertaken to successful farming units. Focus was on proper veldt management practises. A number of rangeland projects have been implemented. Awareness campaigns on land care from provincial to district level are said to have enhanced the understanding and involvement of other departments, local municipalities and communities.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The North-West Department has a wide range of production programmes. If successful, these programmes will benefit a lot of people as subsistence farmers become small scale farmers and small scale farmers become commercial farmers. Further, this process will ensure that the small scale farmers enter the mainstream of the economy and benefit there from.

Although these programmes have an empowerment thrust, they were not informed by the sector strategy as they were already in existence when the document was finalised. Nevertheless, the programmes/projects are in line with the objectives outlined in the sector plan.

The Department has taken an initiative in terms of supporting development projects even though they have very limited development funds. There is therefore need for the National Department of Agriculture to review development funding if the empowerment initiative are to succeed. Further, government needs to ensure that legislation is in place to ensure the entry of successful empowerment initiatives into local markets. Projects have already been identified in a drive to enhance the empowerment process in the agriculture sector. This therefore means all stakeholders need to formulate a strategy of cooperation and support current initiatives. Therefore support institutions, cooperatives, formal market structures and funding institutions need to work as partners in a coordinated manner in order to achieve the best results. The success and lessons learned in the current should therefore inform the development of empowerment initiatives in the future. Table 4 is a matrix relating land use to farming necessities.

Table 4. Matrix relating land use to Farming Necessities

LAND USE →		Food safety nets	Communal land	Equity schemes	Out grower schemes	Joint ventures	Multiple ownership	Individual ownership
ACCESS TO ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Land/ Agribusiness	1	DLA Land Bank	DLA Municipalities				Land Affairs Land Bank	Land Affairs Land Bank
Skills and knowledge	2	Provincial DOA (Extension Services) NERPO ARC	Provincial DOA (Extension Services) NERPO ARC Agricultural Colleges NGOs				Provincial DOA's Directorate of Entrepreneurial Development ARC NGOs NERPO Agricultural Colleges ABC/CDI	Provincial DOA's Directorate of Entrepreneurial Development ARC NGOs NERPO Agricultural Colleges

Finance	3	Provincial DOA	Provincial DOA				Provincial DOA Netherlands government Farmer Settlement Support	Provincial DOA Netherlands government Farmer Settlement Support
Inputs	4	Grain SA	Grain SA				Provincial DOA Grain SA	Provincial DOA Grain SA
Markets	5	Cooperatives Informal	Cooperatives Informal				Cooperatives Informal	Cooperatives Informal
Lobbying	6	NERPO NAFU?	NERPO NAFU?				NERPO NAFU?	NERPO NAFU?

6. CASE STUDY: THE BEEF PROFIT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME

6.1. Introduction

This project is a partnership between the ARC, Australia, and the North West Department of Agriculture aimed at empowering livestock farmers in the North West through technical, business and negotiation skills. This is aimed at ensuring that emerging farmers enter the mainstream of the livestock industry and participate fully therein. This, it is hoped will result in improved household incomes.

6.2. Access to Land

6.2.1. Role Players: Livestock farmers (households), Chiefs, Australian Government, Provincial Department of Agriculture, NDA and the ARC.

The farmers have been given access to communal land and others are using land under the LRAD programme. The land has been divided into camps for livestock rotation and the number of animals per household ranges from five (5) to fifty (50).

6.2.2. Initiatives

The farmers work as a team and when problems arise they are discussed at a meeting and a decision is taken on whether solving the problem will require them to work as a collective or whether the problem is better resolved on an individual farmer basis. The livestock is evaluated to determine whether it is worth keeping or not. The community use local resources as feed supplement.

6.2.3. Lessons learned

Land is not a constraint for these farmers and the presence of the ARC ensures that farmers are advised on how to use the land appropriately.

6.3 Access to Finance

6.3.1. Role Players: Australian Government, NDA, ARC and the Provincial Department of Agriculture

Some farmers who apply to the NDA are assisted under the LRAD programme to acquire land. Those using the communal land are using it for free. Both the ARC and the Australian government and the Provincial Department cover the costs of their personnel. The Australian government is said to have contributed R70,000.

6.3.2. Initiatives

Other farmers use some of the money received from selling livestock that is not worth keeping for buying feed and they have also learned the power associated with bulk buying to ensure that they get discounts.

6.3.3. Lessons learned

Farmers are more than willing to follow advice from various institutions because they would like to make money from livestock rather than keep them as pets.

6.4 Access to Knowledge and Skills

6.4.1. Role Players: The ARC; Australian Government and the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

6.4.2. Initiatives

The programme is aimed at empowering the farmers to improve their livestock and make money out of it. The training ranges from training them on best rearing practises, and good feeding practises that will ensure that the livestock is of good quality. Empowering them with negotiation skills will also ensure that they will not depend on government to find them

markets but they can negotiate for markets themselves anywhere. This project has the Technical Support and training in business and negotiating skills characteristics.

6.4.3. Lessons learned

Because of the training received, some farmers have livestock that fetches good prices. Further, other are now able to take the livestock themselves and are able to negotiate for good prices. Further there are no overgrazing problems because of the advice they receive.

6.5. Access to Inputs

6.5.1. Role Players: Local cooperatives

6.5.2. Initiatives

The community use the available natural resources efficiently and also use their own money to buy feed and animal health products. Currently there are no major problems in this regard.

6.6. Access to Markets

6.6.1. Role Players: ARC, NDA and the Provincial Department of Agriculture

6.6.2. Initiatives

The main aim of the farmers is to sell their livestock at auctions. Currently some farmers are now selling at neighbouring auctions and getting a good price for their livestock.

6.6.2. Conclusion

This is typical example of an empowerment project that is being nurtured by the appropriate role players to ensure that it is successful and sustainable. Regular meeting ensures facilitated by the role players ensure that problems that arise are resolved on time. Further, there is commitment by the farmers to contribute when it comes to buying feed for the livestock. Such commitment is also important in ensuring that the project remains a success.

7. APPENDIX 1. Mt Nebo PPP for the Transformation of Subsistence Farming

WESTERN REGION: MOUNT NEBO PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	No. OF MEMBERS (CURRENT)	ANTICIPATED	SIZE OF LAND	STATUS OF LAND OWNERSHIP	INFRASTRUCTURE (PRESENT)	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Glenred Poultry Project(Glenred)	Poultry Project (Layers)	9 Participants (7 Woman and 2 men)	Growth to a 1000 chickens	50m x 50m site	Tribal Land	Electricity 1 Broiler house	The project has An existing bank Account. The Project started With a R200 Joining fee.
Seoding Hydroponics (Seoding)	Vegetable project	8 Participants (7 Woman and 1men)		100mx 100m site	Tribal Land	1 Hydroponics House	All tunnel projects in the area to be moved to their Project site. Received funds From NDA.
Tsoga o itirele (Seodin)	Poultry (Broilers)	13 Participants (12 Woman and			Tribal Land		The broiler Houses are

		1men)					Owned by the Department of Agriculture
Utlwanang vegetable project	Food plot and Orchard	19 Participants (9 Woman, 15 youth and 1 men)	Livestock farming (Grass grade of good quality)	1.2 Ha.	Tribal Land	Water (Needs inspection) Water pump (Can pump 10260 litres of water, and it is Not being utilised. Confined Diesel engine Pump, Rubber dam, Windmill, Perimeter Fencing.	Spring next to the site
Dirang poultry (Ellendale)	Poultry project	9 women			Tribal Land	2 Broiler houses, 1 Store room, Engine pumped	3 rd Generation of chickens,600 Chickens Available.

						borehole, Perimeter Fencing	
Kagiso Project (Kokfontein)	Food plot	13 Woman		1Ha.	Tribal land	Water, Engine pump, perimeter fencing, steel Dam.	Stream runs by The site, Stream's PH balance should be tested.
Reikemetse Food plot and Orchard (Gaseruttege)	Food plot and Orchard	25 Participants (24 Woman and 1 Man)		0.66 Of a Ha.	Tribal land	Perimeter Fencing, Tap System, Steel Dam, Engine Pump.	Female farmers Of the year
Legobate Food Plot (Legobate)	Food plot			1Ha.	Tribal land	Perimeter Fencing, Confined Engine pumped borehole, 2 Water tanks, Tap system.	Stream runs by the site
Thotloeso	Food plot	14 Participants		3 Ha	Tribal land	Perimeter	

(Experensa)		(11 Woman and 3 Man)				Fencing, Rubber Dam, Tap System.	
Boiteko (Ditshipeng)	Poultry (Layers)	9 Participants (7 Woman and 2 Man)		50 x 50Sqm	Tribal land		
Botshelo (Cardington)	Food Plot			3 Ha			

TAUNG AGRI PROJECTS

Lesedi Food plot	Food Plot		1Ha.	Tribal land	Perimeter fencing, Engine Pump.	The Government Assisted with the Infrastructure Available.
Kaone Poultry Project	Broilers	2 Participants			3 Broiler houses, Electricity.	
Agisanang Food Plot	Food Plot	7 Participants		Tribal land	Office structure, Engine pump.	The British Embassy assisted

						With funding, which only came through when quotations were handed in.
Molelema Piggery (Molelema)	Piggery	10 Participants		Tribal land	Perimeter Fencing and Water	The Department Of Agriculture Funded this Project with R10 000.
Lorato Food Plot (Mogopela A)	Food Plot	17 Participants (14women and 3 Man)	1Ha.	Tribal land	Perimeter, fencing, 1 Water tank, Confined borehole.	The Project was initiated by the Department of Health, due to the fact that the local people were malnourished. The project has a Constitution and a bank account.
Boiteko Food Plot (Mogopela A)	Food Plot	17Participants (15 Women and 3 Men	1Ha.	Tribal land	Perimeter fencing,1 Water tank, 1 Concrete	The Government Erected a fence, Sent a tractor to

					dam, Tap system, Engine pump	Clear the site and measured the site for the project. Limited possibility Of land expansion The project is Next to Mogopela Dam (Man made dam)
Tlhabologang Self Help Project (Pudimoe)	Poultry Project (Broiler)	5 Participants		Tribal land	1 Broiler house' 100 Chickens, 1 Store room	The project is situated in a Church yard but to be relocated.
Tshwaragano Farming Project	Crop Production	9 Participants	3.8Ha	Tribal land	Perimeter Fencing. Store rooms +_ 200m from the site	Soil type is called Huton. Soil depth Is 120. Soil type Is suitable for Planting citrus, olives, vegetables and pica nuts. The project

						<p>have a constitution and a bank account available. The project was allocated a fence and poles by the Dept. of Agriculture. Participants contributed a joining fee of R100 each to start the project, and a monthly contribution of R5 per participant, plus an annual renewal fee of R20</p>
Moremogolo Taola	Food Plot	8 Participants	1.2 Ha		Perimeter Fencing, Water Pipe system.	Spring next to the site
Mokgareng Flood	Food Plot	36 Participants	48 Ha		Drag system. Electricity. Perimeter fencing Balancing dam.	Falls under the Ipelegeng Agricultural Primary Co- op

Mokgareng South	Food Plot	5 Participants	5 Ha		Furrow system	Falls under the Ipelegeng Agricultural Primary Co-op.
Smous	Food Plot	6 Participants	2Ha		Perimeter Fencing. Flood irrigation scheme Engine pump. Electricity.	Land can be expanded To 6 Hect. Falls under the Ipelegeng Agricultural Primary Co- op
Manthe Broilers (Manthe Village)	Broilers	4 Participants (4 Women)	500 s-m	Tribal land		
Longaneng Broilers (Longaneng Village)	Broilers	2 Participants (2 Women)	1 Ha	Tribal land		
Morokweng Food Plot Morokweng Village	Food Plot	16 Participants (10 Women and 6 Men)	1Ha	Tribal land		
Matsheng Food Plot (Matsheng Village)		23 Participants (13 Women and 10 Men)	2.3 Ha	Tribal land		
Randstad Food Plot Randstad Village	Food Plot	10 Participants (9 Women and	1Ha	Tribal land		

		1 Man)				
Pudimoe Broiler (Pudimoe Village)	Broilers	3 Participants (3 Women)		Tribal land		
Myra Food Plot (Myra Village)	Food Plot	16 Participants (9 Women and 7 Men)	1.5Ha	Tribal land		
Kagisano (Morokweng)	Poultry (Layers)	10 Participants		Tribal land	Layer House (Houses 400 birds)	Falls under Kitlano Co-op (Ltd)
Regone (Leeunaar)	Poultry (Layers)	17Participants (15 Females and 2 Men)	1Ha	Tribal land	Layer House (Houses 300 birds)	Falls under Kitlano Co-op (Ltd)
Baitiredi (Vryburg)	Poultry (Broilers)	10 Participants (3 Women and 7 Men)		Municipal Land	3 Broiler Houses (Houses 300 birds)	
Tsogang (Tlakgameng)	Poultry (Layers)	10 Participants (10 Women)	2 Ha	Tribal land	Layer House (Houses 300 birds)	
Boiteko (Kgokgojane)	Poultry (Layers)	7 Participants (5 Women and 2 Men)		Tribal land	Layer House (Houses 300 birds)	Falls under Rekagoga Co- op (Ltd)

Kitlanang (Kgokgole)	Poultry (Layers)	5 Participants (5 Women)		Tribal land	Layer House (Houses 400 birds)	Falls under Rekagona Co- op (Ltd)
Thusano (Tlapeng)	Poultry (Layers)	10 Participants (8 Women and 2 Men)		Tribal land	Layer House (Houses 300 birds)	Falls under Rekagona Co- op (Ltd)
Tshwaragano (Vragas)	Poultry (Layers)	5 Participants (5 Women)		Tribal land	Layer House (Houses 300 birds)	Falls under Rekagona Co- op (Ltd)

CENTRAL REGION: MOUNT NEBO PILOT PROJECTS

POTCHEFSTROOM AGRI PROJECTS

Project Name	Project type	Number of members (Current)	Size of land	Status of land ownership	Current problems
Ikageleng poultry (Potch)	Poultry (boilers)	6 Participants (3 men and 3 women)			Chickens dying (lack of food and sickness)
Tshwaraganang	Food plot		25 x 25 m	Municipal land	Current problems (economy of

(Schweitzer Reneke)			(possible extension to 50x50m)		scale)
Ikageng	Baking, cooking and food plot		50x30m (no potential of extension)	Department of Social Welfare	Lack of funding and markets
Boineelo	Food plot	10 members (4 women and 6 men)	29 hectare. (23 for maize plantation and 6 hectare for vegetables)		Insufficient water
Ipelegeng (Schweitzer Reneke)	Poultry farming	7 members	1 hectare	Municipal land	
Bathommogo poultry (Leeudoringstad)	Poultry farming	11 members (4 women and 7 men)	2 hectare.		
Leeudoringstad community	Vegetables		2 hectare.	Communal land	Marketing, lack of commitment by the participants: intervention of the Council for restructuring.
Maputle Gaanakgomo (CPA) (Kaffirskraal)		12 families	12 hectare.		Lack of funds

Appeldraai Boikhutsong Broiler Units	Broiler	Six youth participants			
Mogopa farming project	Crop production		100hect.		Lack of funds.
Boikhutso appeldraai farming project	Crop production		300hect		Lack of funds.
Sheepfold CPA	Food plot and layer unit				Needs expansion of the irrigation system in order to irrigate more hectors to supply the contracts already in place.
Bambanani Wedela Crop Cultivation Association	Crop production		70hect	Leased land	They are in need of farming equipments, such as tractors and implements for the 70 hectors they are cultivating
Nkagisang CPA	Crop production, Broilers, and Food plot	152 Families		Communal land	
Bapong	Hydroponics				
Naaupoort	Piggery				

Sheila	Broilers				
Itereleng (Wilverdiend)	Broilers	5 members	16500hect.		
Boikhutso and Blydeville(B&B0)	Hydroponics	36 members		Municipal land	
Aganang garden project			1hect. With possible expansion		Under trial
Delareyville	Food plot	10 members	13hect		
Bakerville	Yoghurt, Cheese making, Leather Tanning	36 members	4hect.with possible expansion		
Grasfontein	Food processing and piggery	23 members	4hect. With possible (2hect+2hect.)		
Maribogo farm (Delareyville)	Dairy, layers, food plot		200hect		
Bloedzygerfontein			70hect		Under LRAD
Ubuntu broiler production (Rietdry farm)	Poultry (broiler project)	10 members			Will be transferred by the council
Ga Motlatla	Layer project				

Agisanang women's club (Sannieshof)	Food plot				
Molopo Agri Projects	No information				
Tshwaraganang	Food plot	10 members (6 men and 4 women)	1hect	Tribal land	1 water tank needs repair
Tlapeng	Food plot	10 members (3 men and 7 women)	0.5hect.	Tribal land (limited area for land expansion)	
Itereleng (Lopapa)	Food plot	10 members (4 men and 6 woman)	1hect	Tribal land (limited area for land expansion)	
Madibe Makgabana	Food plot	25 members (10 men and 15 women)	1hect.	Tribal land	
Magelelo	Food plot	22 members (4 men and 18 women)	1hect	Tribal land	The borehole yields insufficient water. A nearby well could be bought about 600m from the site.
Tswelelopele	Food plot	6 members (3	1hect	Tribal land	

(Mocoseng)		men and 3 women)			
Phola	Poultry (broiler)	4 members (1 man and 3 women)	0.5hect	Tribal land	Shares offices with Tshwelopele.
Are fepeng setshaba (Tshunyana)	Food plot	13 members (5 men and 8 women)	1hect		No electricity in the whole village.
Kgatelopele (Dithakong)	Food plot and broiler	16 members (6 men and 10 women)	2hect.	Tribal land	

EASTERN REGION MOUNT NEBO PILOT PROJECTS**RUSTERNBURG AGRI PROJECTS**

Project name	Project type	No. of members (current)	Size of land	Status of land ownership	Infrastructure (present)	Current problems
Itekeng (Mathopestad)	Food plot &nursery project	4-5 members	2.5hect	Tribal land		
Moletestad	Crop production			Tribal land		
Reagile integrated(Koster)	Food plot	10 members		Municipal land		
Marikana commonage project		50 members	60hect	Communal land	Water for 7hect.	
Boitekong	Food plot	8 members				
Tirisano communal property association	Food plot	14 members				
Kopano (Rietfontein)	Poultry project		300hect			
Re basadi tunnel production (Rustenburg, Koster, Swartruggens)						
Leokeng	Food plot					

Madinyane	Food plot	4 members (3 men and 1 woman)	4hect	Tribal land	Perimeter fencing, tractor	Electricity, implements, tractor needs repairing.
Itumeleng food gardens	Food plot	43 members (17 males and 26 women)	4.5hect	Municipal land		

MOTHUTLUNG AGRI PROJECTS

Project name	Project type	No. of members(current)	Size of land	Size of land ownership	Infrastructure (present)	Current problems
Itereleng (Bapong)	Food plot	36 members (20 men and 16 women)	2hect,	Tribal land	Equipped borehole, 4 water tanks, irrigation, taps, office structure, implements, reservoir, perimeter fencing, store room, implements, electricity, and bank account.	Vegetable theft reported once a week Unreliable water supply by the mine. Available borehole cannot supply sufficient water, damage of Crop by hail.
Dirang ka Kgogo (Modikoe)	Poultry (broiler)	12 membership (10 women and 2 men)	No land restrictions	Community land	Broiler structure (not equipped)	Lack of funding
Mmulakgoro (Rietgat)	Crop production		750hect.	State land	Perimeter fencing and a small concrete dam	
Matlasedi (Rietgat)	Food plot		13hect.	State land	Perimeter fencing	
Tshirelets	Food plot		3hect.no	State land	Perimeter fencing	

a tlhago			land restriction s.			
Moiletswane (rice plant)	Rice project		22hect		Rice beds, office structure, store room, electricity, river flows near the site	

CONTACT DETAILS

NORTH WEST				
ENTITY/INSTITUTE	NAME	TEL	FAX	E-MAIL
Department of Agriculture	Patrick Leteane	018 389 5111		
	Ms Mpho Mojanaga	018 3895383		
	Mr Mosetlhi	018 3895674		
	Mr Vali Mmutle	018 3895479		
	Mr Oupa Motswane	082 5413199		
Beef Profit Partnership Project	Dan Moteang	082 3395124		
Moruleng Vegetable production.	Sonya Venter	082 566 3872		
Mt Nebo Projects	Dr F. Mafora	082 6976735		