



agriculture & rural development

Department of
Agriculture and Rural Development
FREE STATE PROVINCE

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AGRICULTURAL LAND AND
PROJECTS/PROGRAMME/SUPPORT PROFILE FOR
EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

THABO MOFUTSANYAN



THABO MOFUTSANYANE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Thabo Mofutsanyane area of jurisdiction is situated in the eastern corner of the Free State and borders of the Northern Free State and Mpumalanga to the north, Kwa-Zulu Natal to the east part of Lesotho to the south. The District management area comprises of five Local Municipalities (namely **Setsoto, Dihlabeng, Nketoana, Phumelela and Maluti-A-Phofung**) and measures 28 272.86 km². Thabo Mofutsanyana has an estimated population of approximately 728400 people with 310600 (43%) living in urban areas and 417800 (57%) living in rural areas.

Maluti-A-Phofung is the highest concentration of people (54%) in the region and the third densely populated area in the Free State at 88 people per km². The unemployment rate within the Maluti-A-Phofung is estimated at 54.94%. Based on the background Maluti-A-Phofung Local Municipality is one of the nodal areas. This area is characterized by high poverty and unemployment rate. The municipality is primarily agricultural in nature and most households are found in the rural areas. The main centres in the district are Harrismith, Phuthaditjhaba, Bethlehem, Ficksburg, Senekal, Reitz and Warden. The most densely populated local municipality is Maluti-a-Phofung which contains 55,5% of the district's total population. It has three main service centres, namely, Harrismith, Kestell and QwaQwa with Phuthaditjhaba as the town centre.

Kestell serves as a centre for the predominantly agricultural area.

The following are key nodal challenges:



- Poverty, Inadequate provision and maintenance of basic infrastructure, Informal housing and insecurity of tenure, Inadequate public transport, Lack of economic opportunities, High illiteracy and innumeracy, Non-payment of services, Droughts, HIV/AIDS, Unemployment and Crime.

Bulk water is sufficient in most areas but supply systems are not always adequate. On farm water supply is insufficient hence the introduction of water project in most farms.

THABO MOFUTSANYANA



Table 8: Projects analysis and land inventory summary report.

Description	THABO MOFUTSANYANE
Number of projects	41
Number of projects: Inventory	274
Commodities	
Grains	7
Beans	2
Sunflower	1
Lucerne	0
Grasses	3
Vegetables	6
Perennial Fruit Trees	4
Annual Fruit Ctop	0
Beef Cattle	8
Dairy Cattle / Dairy	12
Small Livestock	4
Pigs	3
Poultry	4
Ornamental	0
Agroprocessing	2
Other	0
Status of projects:	
No. of successful projects	29
No. of failed projects	12
Other	0

Total budget spend/allocated	R 84,444,000
Total project hectares	82077.36
Ha's that can be irrigated	197
Land tenure:	
Private	67
LRAD	154
PLAS	12
Restitution	0
FALA	0
Commonage/Communal	20
Leased	1
School	0
Other	1
State land	14
General reasons for failure	Some of the major causes of failure in projects are linked to group dynamics, lack of commitment and too many beneficiaries while issues such as natural disasters, beneficiaries who passed away, projects not being planned properly and a lack of leadership also contributed.
General reasons for success	Reasons provided for success mainly is about the ability of the project to generate income, sustain the family and ability to repay loans. Major contributing factors to this has been given as the involvement of various stakeholders and experience of beneficiaries while availability of markets and business sense and commitment of beneficiaries has played a positive role in certain projects.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The main approach to delivery taken by the department is municipality based and project based service delivery approach where all agricultural activities are taking place. As part of economic rejuvenation and reform, agricultural production programmes have been put in place for the advancement of economic stability and food security to rural, semi-urban and other communities under Mohoma Mobung strategy. The approach is developmental and guided by agricultural potential and development needs. The province seeks to combine equitable share allocation, public and private sector institutions to develop the identified beneficiaries that occupy land with the inherent potential. All five districts have conducted projects analysis and land inventories from their respective districts during October and November 2011 period.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The report has provided the base for the planning and the implementation of Mohoma Mobung 2012-2016 Strategy in the province. The figures and the tables in this chapter are the base for planning and implementation process with particular emphasis on the projects analysis and land inventory report herein attached as “Annexure A & B respectively”.

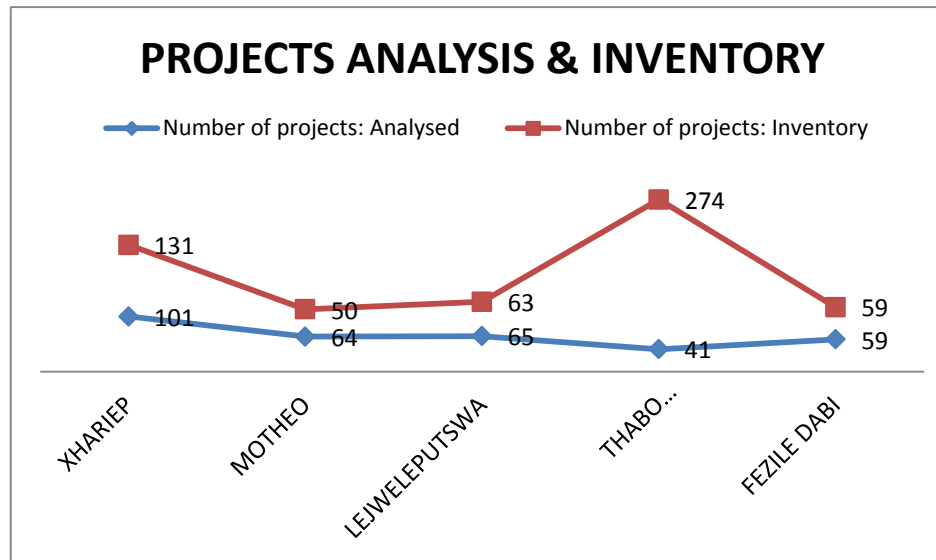


Figure 1: Projects analysis and Land inventory.

Eventhough Thabo Mofutsanyane has managed to analyse only 41 projects it is important to that 274 land inventories have been conducted.

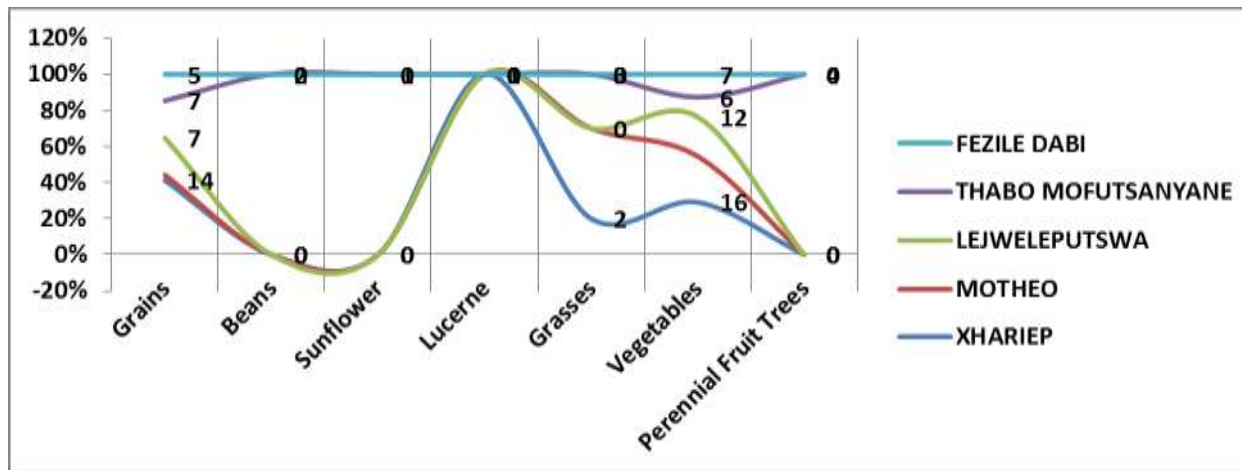


Figure 2: Depicts the distribution of Field Crops.

Out of thirty four (34) grain projects, registered Xhariep has supported fourteen (14) projects, while Lejweleputswa and Thabo Mofutsanyane have supported seven (7) projects respectively.

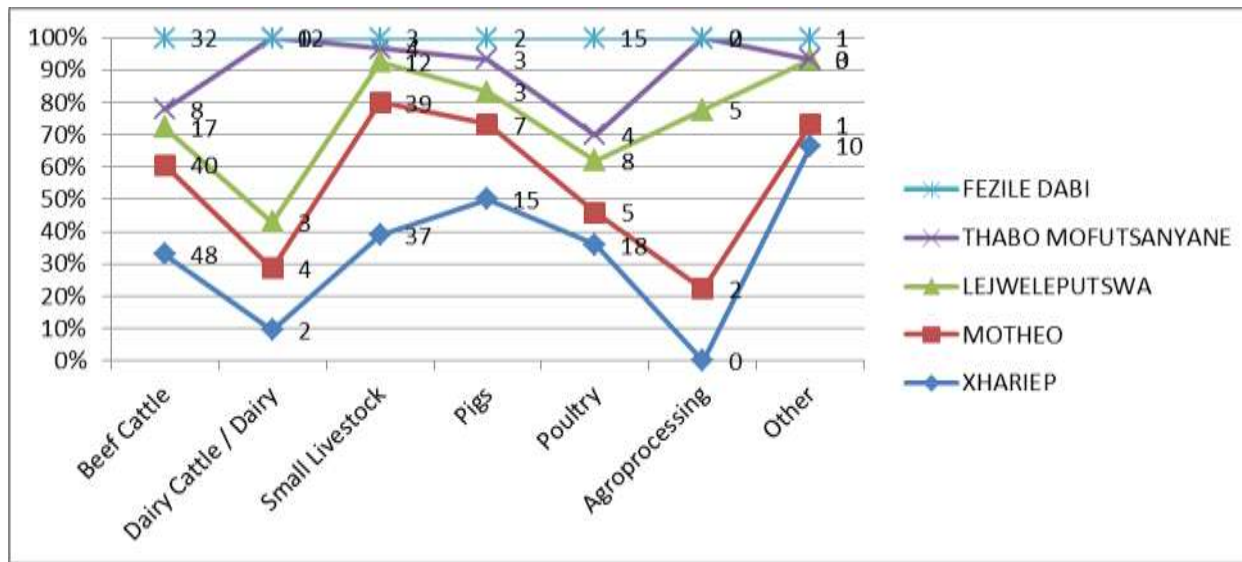


Figure 3: Depicts the distribution of livestock projects in the province.

Out of 145 beef projects, registered Motheo has registered 48 projects followed by Lejweleputswa with 40 Livestock projects. Thabo Mofutsanyane has initiated more Dairy projects (12).

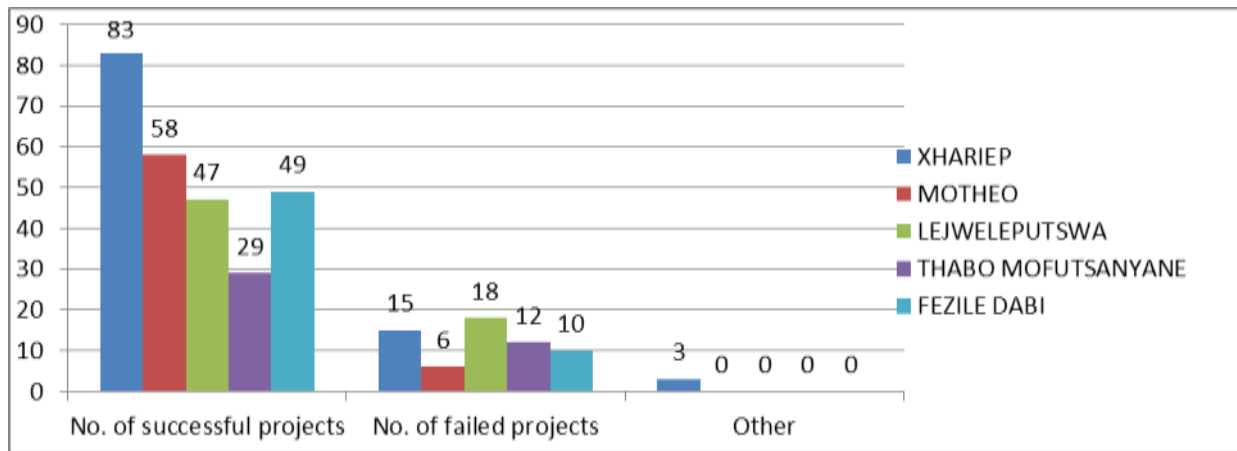


Figure 4: Depicts the number of successful and failed projects.

According to figure 4 above out of 101 projects analysed in Xhariep (83 projects) are successful, while 58 projects are reported to be successful at Motheo. Eighteen projects at Lejweleputswa have been found to be unsuccessful.

Table 1: Below indicates the total budget spent and the hectares of land utilized for agricultural development.

Description	THABO MOFUTSANYANE	FREE STATE PROVINCE
Total budget spend/allocated	R 84,444,000	R 295,405,432
Total project hectares	82077.36	198325.65
Ha's that can be irrigated	197	1522.61
Land tenure:		
Private	67	151
LRAD	154	241
PLAS	12	31
Restitution	0	10
FALA	0	4
Commonage/Communal	20	92
Leased	1	9
School	0	4
Other	1	4
State land	14	14

According to Table 1 above more budget was spent at Xhariep District Municipality (R118 801 999) followed by Thabo Mofutsanyane with R84 444 000.

REFERENCE:

- 1 MOHOMA MOBUNG “AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2011-2016 FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MEGA BEE PRODUCTION INDUSTRY AND RELEVANT VALUE CHAIN ENTERPRISES IN THE FREE STATE PROVINCE (THE DOCUMENTS IS HEREIN ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE “A”).
- 2 FREE STATE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR FRAMEWORK: 2007-2014.
- 3 A STUDY TO INVESTIGATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR VALUE-ADD AGRICULTURE IN THE FREE STATE PROVINCE – APRIL 2009.
- 4 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2009/10-2013/14).
- 5 FIRST CYCLE IRRIGATION SUITABILITY REPORT OF THE 3000 HA OF WATER RIGHTS PROJECTS-SEPTEMBER 2009.
- 6 AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT ZONE (ADZ) IN THE FREE STATE REPORT.
- 7 POLICY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE FREE STATE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-FEBRUARY 2010.
- 8 DISTRICT SUSTAINABILITY AGRICULTURE RENEWABLE ENERGY AUDIT-JANUARY 2009.
- 9 AGRICULTURAL LAND PROFILE FOR PROPER PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FREE STATE PROVINCE-REPORT.
- 10 PROVINCIAL COMMONAGE POLICY, STRATEGY AND MECHANISIM-2007