



agriculture & rural development

Department of
Agriculture and Rural Development
FREE STATE PROVINCE

10 September, 2012

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

XHARIEP DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The Xhariep District Municipality is located in the south west of the Free State Province. Xhariep District Municipality covers an area of 3 424 966 ha and its population is estimated at about 135,791. It is comprised of three local municipalities in its jurisdiction, namely:

- Letsemeng Local Municipality
- Kopanong Local Municipality
- Mohokare Local Municipality

6.1.1 Situational Analysis

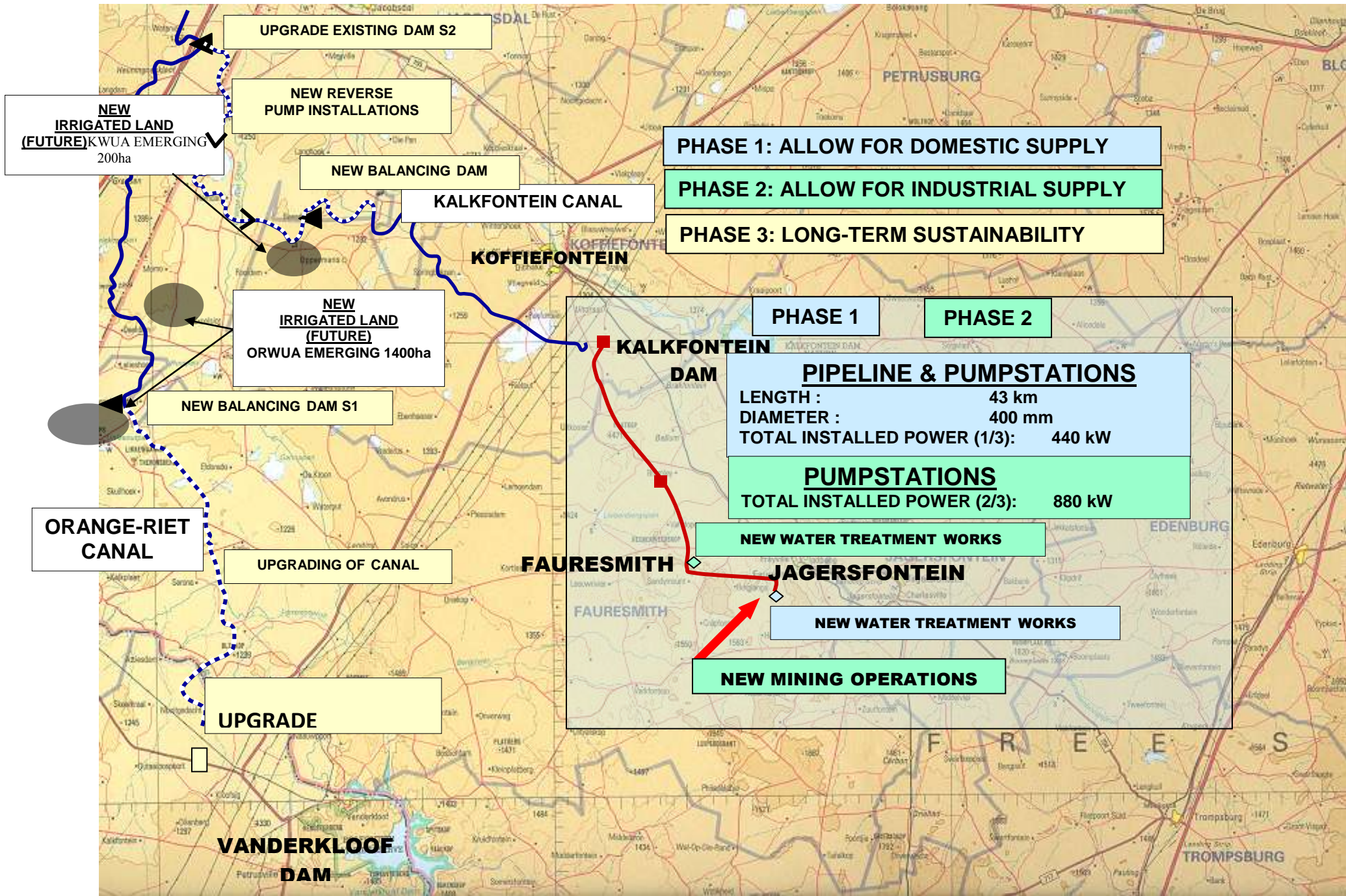
The Xhariep district is an arid region with Karoo characteristics. The main economic sector is agriculture, consisting of mainly stock farming. Localised irrigation from the Orange, Caledon and Riet Rivers provide much-needed livelihoods in certain areas.

6.1.2 Development Challenges in Xhariep

Xhariep District is faced with socio-economic challenges such as unemployment, poverty, housing and health related problems. According to the Free State Growth and Development Strategy of 2004, the unemployment rate in Xhariep was 38.3% and people living in poverty were 57.1%. The district has a high grant dependency rate which was 5% of the operating revenue. There is a reported migration by the young economically active people out of Xhariep into other parts of the Free State and the rest of South Africa in search of jobs and better opportunities.

The challenge is to develop and improve the smallholder and black commercial farmers. The potential exists for the black farmers to make effective use of the Gariep and Vanderkloof Dams, the Caledon and Orange Rivers. The two dams and rivers also have a potential for irrigation, although this is limited by the suitability of soil in the area. 0.32% of land in Xhariep has been restituted but not much of it is being productively used. There is however several fringe benefits that are obtained through the sustainability of Kalkfontein Dam as well as the increased water supply. These benefits are:

- The supply of industrial water will ensure that sustainable mining activities can take place at Jagersfontein. This will in turn provide economic benefits to the local community.
- The sustainable water supply to the agricultural sector is a major benefit that will boost employment.
- The sustainable water supply will allow the Orange-Riet and Kalkfontein Water Users Associations to establish emerging farmers on 1600 ha of irrigated land. The improved agricultural situation will provide 1000 people with jobs. At least 50 new farmers can be established.



A schematically overview of the project

Table 5: Projects analysis and land inventory summary report.

Description	XHARIEP	
Number of projects		101
Number of projects: Inventory		131
Commodities		
Grains		14
Beans		0
Sunflower		0
Lucerne		1
Grasses		2
Vegetables		16
Perennial Fruit Trees		0
Annual Fruit Ctop		0
Beef Cattle		48
Dairy Cattle / Dairy		2
Small Livestock		37
Pigs		15
Poultry		18
Ornamental		0
Agroprocessing		0
Other		10
Status of projects:		
No. of successful projects		83
No. of failed projects		15
Other		3

Total budget spend/allocated	R 118,801,999
Total project hectares	74202.61
Ha's that can be irrigated	982.91
Land tenure:	
Private	37
LRAD	32
PLAS	19
Restitution	9
FALA	3
Commonage/Communal	24
Leased	3
School	2
Other	2
State land	0
General reasons for failure	Some of the major causes of failure in projects are linked to group dynamics, lack of commitment, lack of record keeping, lack of financial management and too many beneficiaries while issues such as natural disasters, beneficiaries who passed away and projects not being funded fully also contributed.
General reasons for success	Reasons provided for success mainly is about the ability of the project to generate income, sustain the family, create jobs and ability to repay loans. Major contributing factors to this has been given as commitment and experience of beneficiaries while support from commercial farmers and/or mentors has played a positive role in certain projects.

XHARIEP DISTRICT PROFILE



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”.

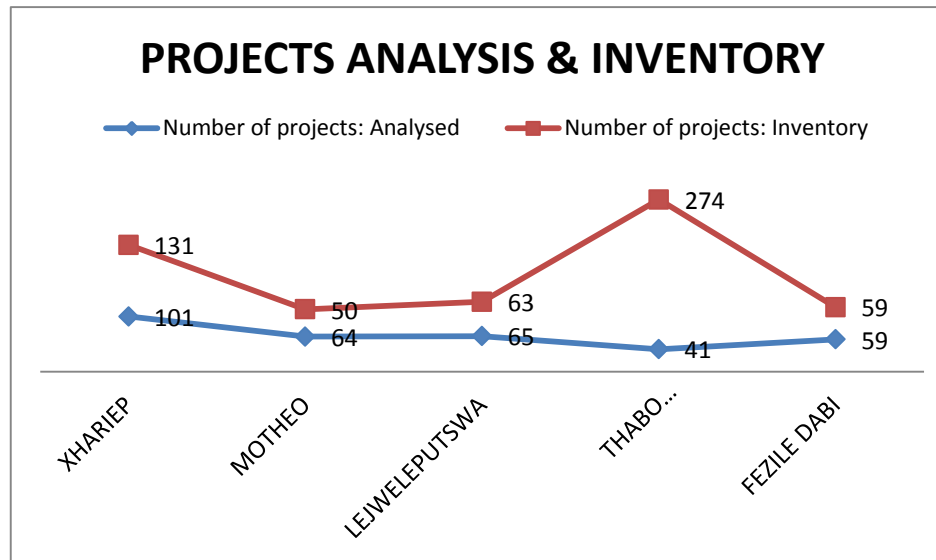


Figure 1: Projects analysis and Land inventory.

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

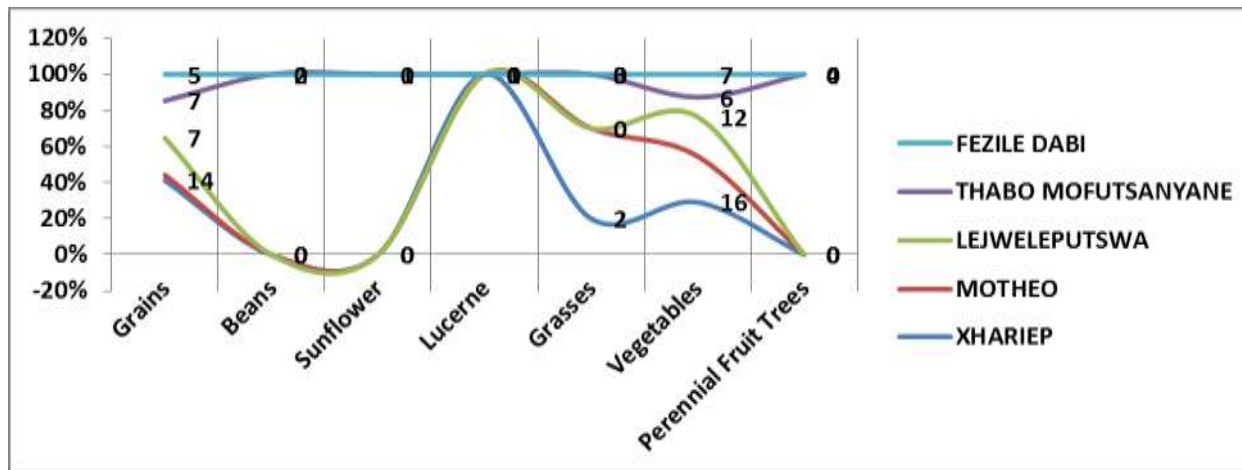


Figure 2: Depicts the distribution of Field Crops.

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.

XHARIEP DISTRICT

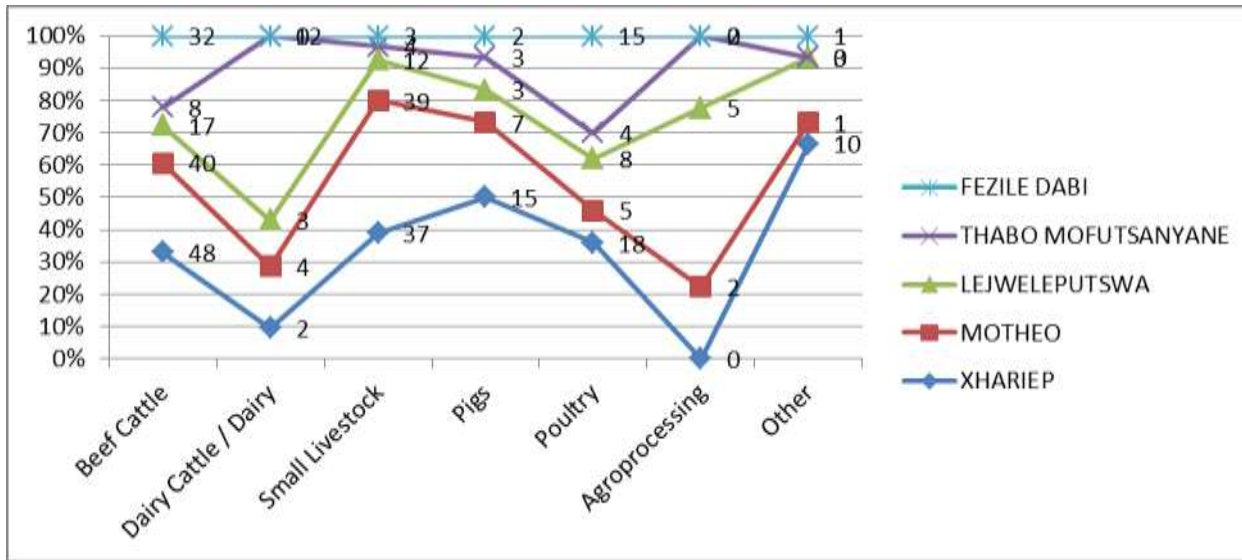


Figure 3: Depicts the distribution of livestock projects in the province.

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).

XHARIEP DISTRICT



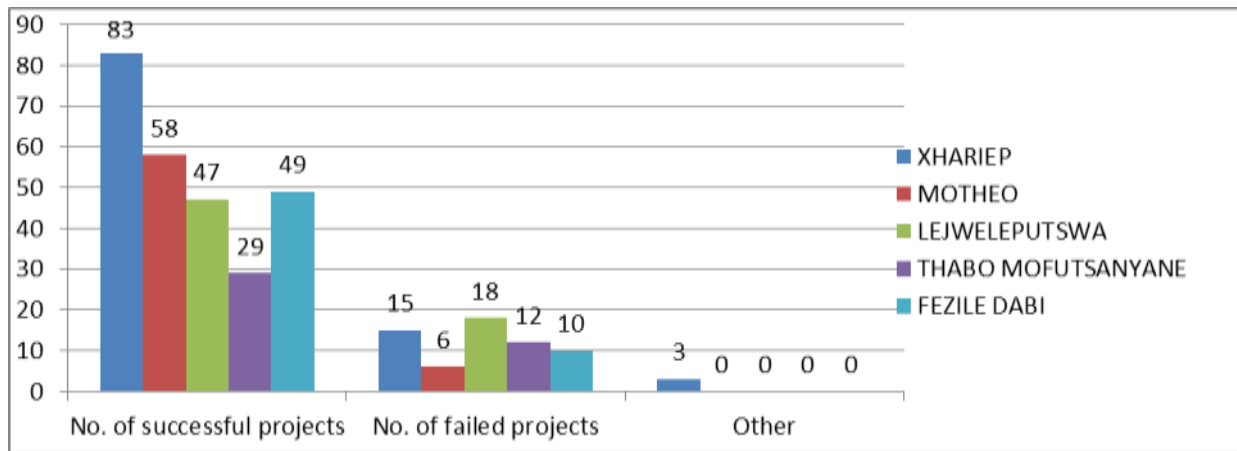


Figure 4: Depicts the number of successful and failed projects.

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	XHARIEP	FREE STATE PROVINCE
Total budget spend/allocated	R 118,801,999	R 295,405,432
Total project hectares	74202.61	198325.65
Ha's that can be irrigated	982.91	1522.61
Land tenure:		
Private	37	151
LRAD	32	241
PLAS	19	31
Restitution	9	10
FALA	3	4
Commonage/Communal	24	92
Leased	3	9
School	2	4
Other	2	4
State land	0	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
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- 10 PROVINCIAL COMMONAGE POLICY, STRATEGY AND MECHANISIM-2007