



ARDRI

SETTLEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FARMERS

IN KWANDEBELE



University of Fort Hare
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THE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

JANUARY 1994

**SETTLEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FARMERS
IN KWANDEBELE**

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RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

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FOREWORD

ARDRI wishes to acknowledge the support and cooperation received in compiling this report.

Particular thanks are due to:

Kwandebele Department of Agriculture, and especially to Mr Hennie Rothman who coordinated information gathering; and to the extension staff for their assistance during the workshops and in carrying out the field surveys.

Kwandebele Agriculture Company for making available a supply of detailed information. The assistance of Mr Barry Koch of the KAC, in coordinating this information, was most valuable.

It is important to note that this report was originally commissioned by the now defunct Department of Development Aid's Research Division, primarily as an information resource. However, since the completion of the previous ARDRI report, namely "An evaluation of the KwaNdebele Extension Service" and the final version of the current report, many changes took place in the perceptions of farmers, the structure and functioning of supporting institutions, the modus operandi of the service centres, and the internal organisation of the farming community. The two ARDRI reports are therefore both chronicler of, and roleplayer during the transition that took place and is still taking place. Many of the findings of the earlier report, as well as the results of the farmer survey in the current report, reflects a state that no longer is. We trust that the spirit of the transition is adequately reflected in the following pages.



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PROJECT LEADER

January 1994

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief historical background to the project

KwaNdebele constitutes a total area of approximately 361 000 hectares made up of two large blocks: 176 000 ha original and 1975 consolidation areas, on which communal farming is practised; and 185 000 ha incorporated during 1985, which consists of individual farming units formerly owned by white farmers (Figure 1). These commercial farms were held in trust by the South Africa Development Trust (SADT) as was the normal procedure with regard to agricultural land expropriated for the purpose of consolidating the ten national states in South Africa.

The KwaNdebele Government made a policy decision not to incorporate the 1985 land into the communal system, but rather to subdivide the existing farms to establish as many individual commercial Ndebele farmers as feasible on their own farms.

The area, also known as the 1985 KwaNdebele Consolidation Area was originally farmed for own account by STK. During this period STK undertook, on behalf of the RSA government, the physical replanning of the area with the objective of settling farmers on commercially viable farming units. In anticipation of a settlement model which could affect existing infrastructure, no maintenance was undertaken with a resultant degradation.

The process of planning the units and creating the necessary infrastructure for subdivision before transferring to Ndebele farmers was initiated by STK, which created the Kwandebele Agricultural Company (KAC) on 17 October 1985 to maintain, develop and manage the consolidation land.

Subsequently the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC) was created by Act 2 of 1985, and on 1 October 1987 management responsibility for KAC was transferred from STK to KNDC. On 1 April 1988 all KAC shares were transferred to KNDC.

Political intervention led to the "overnight" transfer of the land to KwaNdebele and the immediate allocation of lands to farmers. The farming model was not tested, institutional arrangements, in particular at grassroots level, was not in place and selection of farmers was of no consequence. KAC was tasked to provide, on behalf of government, and as an interim arrangement to privatisation, comprehensive support service to the inexperienced emergent farming community. They also had to provide infrastructural on-and-off-farm upgrading.

The DBSA approved a phased approach of financial assistance to a Farmer Support Programme with a total project cost of R47 million (1986 values). The

first phase was to serve the cash crop farming community. Financial assistance to infrastructure was based on a proportioning formula i.e. 37 000ha of 135 000ha.

In the Phase 2 project description a number of outstanding issues were identified. The issues pertain in main to institutional restructuring aimed at realising sustainability through a process of commercialisation and privatisation. Farmer and farming community decisionmaking supported by a fully fledged farmers' organisation constitutes a critical element of the process. Collective action were to be encouraged and promoted where the need is perceived. Such action would financially improve the bargaining power of the individual.

Institution building is an evolutionary process derived from the needs of the farming community, to which the developers have to respond in such a way that cohesion from top to bottom is promoted. Since 1987 the process has culminated in the establishment of the KwaNdebele Agricultural Farmers Union (KAFU), a primary cooperative group, women's clubs, and formal business arrangements (closed corporations, partnerships). Other building blocks in this process has been the establishment of Service Centre Committees and Farmers' Associations at Service Centre level with representation at KNAU. A need for the establishment of a Women's Agricultural Union was identified but such an institution has as yet not been constituted. Liaison and coordination between the Department of Agriculture and KAC was achieved by the establishment of the KwaNdebele Agricultural Planning Committee, the Credit Board, the Finance Advisory Committee and the Implementing Committee. A number of Liaison committees between specific interest groups have also been established.

Fears and uncertainties of the farmers were clarified in 1989 with the entering in to formal land rental agreements with governments. Landownership will be facilitated with the recent promulgation of the KwaNdebele Land Ownership Act.

KwaNdebele is a self-governing territory and as such its Department of Agriculture operated under the auspices of the now disbanded Department of Development Aid (DDA). Agricultural planning in KwaNdebele was undertaken by a joint committee consisting of the KwaNdebele Department of Agriculture, the DDA and STK (and its successor, KAC). During 1991 the DDA commissioned ARDRI to research the settlement of commercial farmers on the former STK land.

1.2 Terms of reference

The brief to ARDRI was to

- ascertain the production potential of the individual units.
- assess the need for and effectiveness of the support systems.
- collect demographic information on the farmers settled on the land.
- establish farmers' perceptions about the scheme.

At the first meeting of the Steering Committee it was agreed that a detailed assessment of the production potential of each unit was not practical, and that the original estimates of STK would suffice for describing production potential. It was noted however, that the norms used for estimating production potential did not apply with equal accuracy to every unit.

1.3 Project Steering Committee (SC)

The following project committee was constituted to guide the research programme:

Chairman	:	Mr L Rossouw, Dept. of Development Aid - DDA
Secretary	:	Ms van Blerk - DDA
		Prof AO de Lange - ARDRI
		Mr H Rothman - KwaNdebele Dept. of Agriculture - KDA
		Mr PM Maluleke - KDA
		Mr PJ Botha - KDA
		Mr HB Strauss - KDA

The SC had its first meeting on 6 May 1991 and subsequently met on 7 August 1991, 1 October 1991 and 8 May 1992. A weakness in the composition of the SC was the absence of representatives from KAC and the farming community itself.

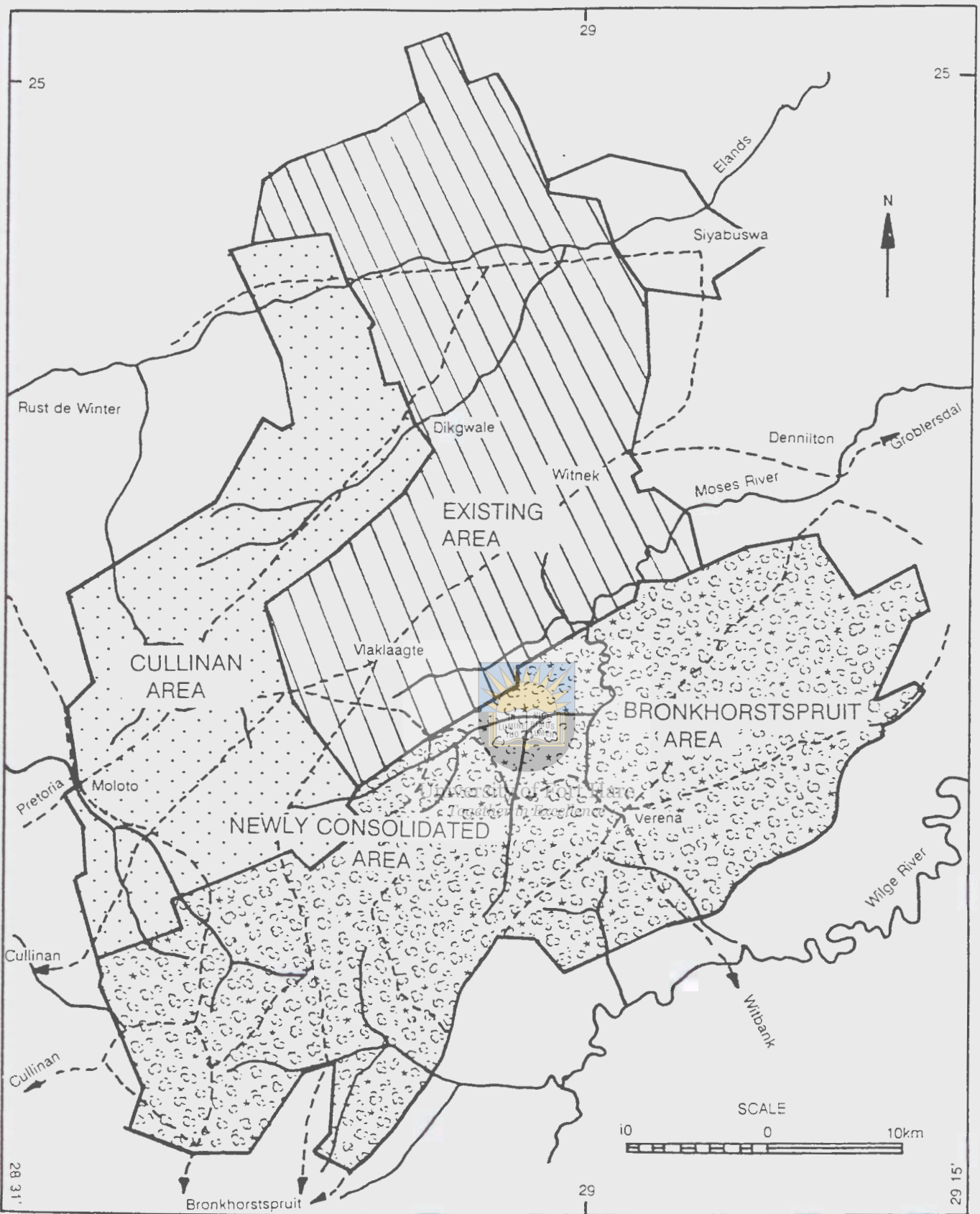


Figure 1.1 Map of Kwandebele showing existing communal, and post-1985 consolidated commercial, farming areas

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Information sources

Data for the study was obtained from the following sources:

- available reports, policy documents and other relevant written material generously provided by KAC, KDC and DBSA. Much of this material is being used verbatim in the current report.
- interviews with staff from KAC and the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs.
- two workshops held at KAC Head Office and Zwartkopje Service Centre. A technique known as the nominal group technique was used to gather information to establish farmers' perceptions on the service-providing system as well as about their farming situations and the need for institutional structures.
- a report back meeting attended by a group of farmers.
- a questionnaire survey conducted by extension staff.
- information gathered for the ARDRI report on the KwaNdebele Extension Service.

2.2 Workshops

Two workshops were held, on 16 and 17 July 1991. The first session was held at the Loopspruit Cellar where 18 farmers were involved: twelve crop farmers, three livestock farmers and three farmers with mixed farming practices. At the second session, on the following day at the KAC distribution depot at Zwartkopje where a farmhouse is used as offices, nine farmers took part in the discussion. Five were livestock farmers, three crop farmers and one had a mixed farming operation.

At these workshops, the nominal group technique was used. This technique has a number of major advantages. It helps to avoid argument and domination of the discussion by a small number of people; and it enables the construction of a prioritised list from amongst the many views and opinions put forward.

The technique works briefly as follows: the facilitator explains the procedure and introduces the headings under which the discussion will take place. (In these workshops, the headings were: The Farm; Infrastructure; Size; The lease agreement; Inputs; Mechanisation; Labour; Finance; Marketing; Training; Extension; Housing; Institutions; Squatters; General.) Each heading is written on

a piece of card and these are attached to walls or similar flat surfaces so as to be visible to the participants. The participants are also equipped with pieces of card, each approximately 20 cm by 10 cm, and with fibre-tipped pens.

On the cards, each participant writes one comment or opinion in relation to each heading. At the July workshops, extension officers, acting as interpreters, assisted at this point, allowing participants to write in whichever language best suited them. As each card is completed, it is collected and attached under the relevant heading. Cards expressing identical opinions are attached on top of each other, thus allowing the extent of agreement to be represented while avoiding unnecessary repetition in the final display.

This first stage of the workshop lasts for approximately one hour. The second stage, of between one and two hours, consists mainly of clarification - but not evaluation - of the material listed under the headings. Participants are free to ask for further detail on any point, but are not allowed to argue its merits or demerits.

The final stage is to prioritise from among the points raised. If the second stage has been successful in clarifying and amplifying, the participants should be able to reach a consensus.

Apart from gathering information, these workshops gave valuable insights into the problems of the farmers and facilitated the design of the detailed questionnaire.

2.3 Questionnaire objective and design

A questionnaire was designed to obtain information concerning the demographic characteristics of the farmers, and their attitudes towards certain aspects concerning their farms and towards institutional organisations. It was also used to determine the nature of the infrastructure on their farms, and their needs.

The logo of the University of Fort Hare, featuring a shield with a sunburst at the top, the motto 'LUMINE BIVIVUS' in the center, and the year '1916' at the bottom. The shield is flanked by two figures. Below the shield, the text 'University of Fort Hare' and 'Together in Excellence' is written.
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The task of interviewing the farmers was carried out by extension officers of the Department of Agriculture of KwaNdebele.

They were carefully instructed on the techniques of interviewing, and the questionnaire was explained to them in order to leave no doubt as to what was required by the different questions.

2.4 Sampling procedure

It was decided initially that all 268 farmers should be interviewed, but eventually only 143 questionnaires were returned by the extension officers. A number of these questionnaires were completed with farmers on the 5ha plots, which were not part of the study, and a few more were excluded because of insufficient data. Eventually 115 questionnaires were left which were suitable for analysis. This gave a sample of 43% which was considered sufficient to get a reliable picture of the farming situation.

The following reasons were given for the non-return of the questionnaires:

- Some farmers refused to be interviewed.
- Extension officers had to travel long distances to a farm. Where the farmer was not there at the time of the first visit, the officer was often reluctant to return.
- The survey was conducted at a time when the main drive for the establishment of the Zijamele Farmers Cooperative was on and there was a general antagonistic feeling among the farmers against KAC.

However, checks were made and it appeared that these factors had not biased the data and that the sample, although not planned according to scientific principles, could be regarded as a random sample. The number of 115 returned questionnaires was also much more than the minimum required for a study of this nature.

A more serious shortcoming is the fact that the survey took place at the time when the major drive for the establishment of the Zijamele Farmers Cooperative took place. During this process there was a fairly strong element of propaganda against KAC.

2.5 Interviewing procedure

During the questionnaire survey, interviews lasting from one and a half to two hours were conducted in single sessions. Interview time varied according to the nature of the interviewer as well as the interest of the farmer in his farming enterprise, and his alertness.

2.6 Qualitative reliability

A number of anomalies were found in the questionnaire survey, but only one was of such magnitude as to affect the validity of conclusions drawn from the data. The problem arose in relation to questioning about farmer income, and it is indeed not surprising that there should be reluctance to divulge what is regarded as confidential information.

Every precaution was taken to explain to the farmers the anonymous nature of the survey and that it was conducted for their benefit. They agreed to support the survey and the impression was gained that suspicion and prejudice were mostly eliminated.

It was therefore considered that the data and conclusions presented give a realistic picture of the situation of the commercial farmers in KwaNdebele.

CHAPTER 3

KWANDEBELE AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The stated policy of the KwaNdebele Government in respect of agricultural development is (From: Development Policy and Strategy, March 1991, Doc Ref PB910305/03.k)

3. **RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

KwaNdebele has a relatively low agricultural potential. Notwithstanding the agricultural potential, agriculture plays an important role in two respects: Agricultural production provides an important supplementary income for those families which rely on migrant and commuter incomes. Agricultural activities also provide the basis of a 'subsistence existence' of a significant portion of KwaNdebele's population.

In summary then, whilst a small contributor to KwaNdebele's GGP, agricultural activity plays a significant role in enhancing the quality of life of the rural population.

3.1 **Mission statement**

To promote self-sustaining and integrated rural development with the full participation and support of the local communities so as to better the quality of life of the rural communities.

3.2 **Key issues: rural and agricultural development**

* **Integrated rural development**

The existing policy and institutional environment within which agricultural development should be implemented is inadequate. There is a lack of integration regarding the planning and execution of development programmes such as agricultural, mineral, tourism and business development.

* **Land ownership**

The process whereby the ownership of farms is transferred to private individuals is currently too cumbersome and is inadequately planned and funded.

The principals underpinning Government ownership of land is one that is questioned by the community and is regarded in some quarters as a stumbling block in the development of agriculture.

Communal land ownership, although regarded as an important 'social' building force within the community, is also considered to be restrictive in terms of maximising the potential of such agricultural land.

* ***Rural land tenure***

Existing land tenure arrangements, and the low levels of private ownership of land have in certain instances resulted in the inefficient and ineffective utilisation of land for agricultural purposes.

* ***SADT land***

There is currently a high level of uncertainty regarding accessibility to, and the future use of, Trust Land located adjacent to KwaNdebele. This situation has resulted in the poor utilisation of potential agricultural land.

* ***Under-utilisation of agricultural land***

There remain within KwaNdebele, significant areas of land with agricultural potential which are 'un' and under utilised.

* ***Utilisation of agricultural production***

In view of the fact that primary production tends to be exported and the subsequently processed goods imported back into KwaNdebele, the multipliers from agricultural development are low.

* ***Perceived value of agricultural land***

There is a low economic value attached to the natural resource of land.

* ***Infrastructure provision in the rural areas***

The availability of physical and social infrastructure in the rural communities of KwaNdebele is limited.



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The nature of settlement patterns, together with the incidence of poverty and low 'scale economies', impacts severely on the provision of infrastructure in the rural areas and the ability to generate revenue from such infrastructure.

* ***Spontaneous settlement on agricultural land***

Resulting from the urbanisation trends at the regional level and in KwaNdebele, the incidence of spontaneous settlement on land with agricultural potential is regarded as problematic.

* ***Urban agriculture***

There is little clarity on the role of agriculture in the urban environment. There is a need for a clear policy and strategy to guide and support urban agricultural development programmes.

* ***Skill levels***

Agricultural development is constrained by the low incidence of technical and basic managerial skills, and a lack of appropriate support mechanisms for skills training. Related to the above, the procedures and criteria applied in the identification of farmers for public sector support, requires reconsideration.

* ***Institutional aspects***

The absence of representative local structures is a constraint to effective communication between the public and private sectors. There is a lack of communication and coordination between the major development actors in agriculture.

* ***High costs of agricultural development***

The majority of agricultural development initiatives in KwaNdebele are funded by way of loan capital. Communal farmers experience extreme difficulties in gaining access to credit facilities.

3.3 ***Policy guidelines for rural and agricultural development***

* ***Integrated Rural development***

The government wishes to promote economically viable agricultural development within the context of an integrated rural development approach. As such, agricultural development programmes should be planned, structured and implemented within the context of the relative development potentials and constraints of other economic sectors (such as tourism development and business and entrepreneurial development) as well as the institutional and financial capacities within KwaNdebele.

* *To ensure an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to rural and agricultural development, cooperation and coordination between the agricultural organisations in KwaNdebele, as well as with other functional departments and interest groups both within KwaNdebele and in areas adjacent to KwaNdebele is regarded by the Government as a high priority.*

* ***Land tenure***

Whilst recognising the role and significance of community owned land, the Government is committed to embarking upon a process whereby Government owned land would increasingly be available for individual land ownership.

* ***Rural land use***

The Government is committed to a process of replanning state owned agricultural land into viable farming units. How much land?

Agricultural production

- * *In order to increase productive potential, the Government accepts its responsibility to support the initiatives of subsistence farmers.*
- * *The government places a high value on future agricultural development initiatives which promote increased labour intensity in parallel to increased agricultural production.*
- * *So as to optimise the multiplier effects of agricultural development activities, the government wishes to actively promote the processing of agricultural production within KwaNdebele.*

In this regard, specific attention will be given to establishing and developing the necessary linkages between agricultural activities and related business and entrepreneurial development activities.

- * *In terms of the marketing of agricultural production, the Government supports the active marketing of produce both within KwaNdebele and to those markets adjacent to KwaNdebele.*

* **Communication**

In response to the absence of representative local structures, and so as to improve communication between the farmers and the Government, private sector and other relevant parties/organisations, the Government supports the establishment of farmer organisations through which farmers can collectively promote their interests.

* **Urban agriculture**

The development of community farming gardens and commercial grazing lands in or adjacent to functionally urbanised areas is regarded as an important element of integrated urban and rural development.



3.4 Strategies for rural and agricultural development

* **Integrated rural development**

- * *To establish structures to facilitate greater levels of, community participation in the planning and development of the rural areas.*
- * *To confirm with the full involvement and support of the local communities the identified areas of agricultural potential. This should be considered within the context of a multi-sectoral and integrated approach, taking due cognizance of existing priorities and development programmes and with specific reference to existing urbanisation's trends, needs and potentials.*

* ***Land tenure***

* *To structure and implement a multi-year programme of action to facilitate the transfer of Government owned land to private ownership.*

* *In support of the above, and as an initial action, an advisory body is to be instituted to advise the Government on appropriate strategies and related legalities, to implement such a process.*

* ***Farmer support***

To review and restructure existing procedures and criteria applied in the selection of farmers for public sector support.

* *To evaluate the effectiveness of present farmer support programmes so as to promote the optimum utilisation of agricultural land via the rendering of appropriate technical and financial support to commercial and subsistence farmers.*

* *To identify managerial and technical problem areas experienced by farmers, and to structure extension services to address such weaknesses.*

* *To investigate the need to develop and/or introduce curricula aimed at addressing agricultural training needs which could be presented by training institutions in the region.*

Agricultural development

* *To investigate the opportunities for, and viability of, agro-industrial development whereby primary produce can be further processed within KwaNdebele.*

* *To reconsider the role and function as well as policies and strategies applied by existing marketing institutions in order to identify appropriate strategies for expanding the market for locally produced goods.*

- *to settle Ndebele farmers on commercially viable units in newly incorporated areas; and*
- *to supply comprehensive farmer support services to all Ndebele farmers.*

To achieve this, sound development principles are applied as contained in the Southern African Regional Development Policy to which KwaNdebele subscribes and that emphasises:

- *maximum opportunity to private sector participation;*
- *balanced growth with special reference to less developed regions; and*

- *devolution of decision-making.*

It is also accepted that agricultural planning and development should take place within an integrated rural development approach.

The following agricultural and integrated rural development objectives are identified:

- *to structure an agri-support system, promoting equal access of all farmers to opportunities in agriculture;*
- *to promote entrepreneurial activity in agriculture;*
- *to promote market-related, commercial farming by optimally utilising available resources, production factors and market opportunities;*
- *to reach large numbers of the rural population by supporting farmers and by creating employment opportunities;*
- *to maximise agriculturally generated economic and social spill-overs by complimentary agro-industrial and integrated rural development activities; and*
- *to increase household food production as to secure reasonable subsistence and nutritional levels for poor rural families.*

The principles that are to be applied to the above objectives are the following:

- *maximum opportunity be given to the private sector, especially emerging and small farmers as well as rural entrepreneurs;*
- *comprehensive support to be given to emerging farmers to become commercial agricultural producers;*
- *equitable access to opportunities be given to all farmers within the principle of comparative cost advantage;*
- *decision-making by local institutions as well as local participation in planning and implementation of agricultural development;*
- *joint utilisation of infrastructure to prevent duplication;*
- *the socio-economic benefits should exceed the socio-economic cost of a project or programme;*
- *agricultural activities should be based on sound financial and administrative principles; and*
- *sound conservation principles should be applied to ensure long-term viability of the natural resources.*

CHAPTER 4

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: FARMER SETTLEMENT PROJECT

In order to assess the effectiveness of the support system as required in the terms of reference, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the original vision when the project was embarked upon. The DBSA, which partly funds the project, describes it as follows:

PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA

The following principles and design criteria applied during preparation will further be applied during the implementation of this project inter alia to structure and appraise individual farm plans:

Economic Criteria:

- *Maximum opportunity should be given to all levels of the private sector, especially small farmers and contractors to participate in agricultural activities in an effort to reduce regional economic imbalances.*
- *Maximising local involvement and participation require that all activities should involve local initiative that is based on their needs.*
- *The application of inputs and resources should be cost-effective and affordable and within the stated development objectives.*
- *Farmers in KwaNdebele should have equitable access to opportunities to compete in the market, based on the principle of comparative cost advantage.*
- *Market processes should not be replaced nor interfered with by planned intervention but rather strengthened.*
- *The economic benefits should exceed the economic costs of the project.*
- *An assessment of the economic potential of the resource base and of the people involved should underline all the activities.*
- *The functional and sectoral components presently in operation within the rural economy should be integrated to the greatest possible extent e.g. small business development, corporative farming activities, etc.*

Institutional Criteria:

- *Maximum devolution of decision making through farmer and community participation should be attained at all levels of activity, i.e. during identification, planning, management and implementation of the project.*
- *In order for the FSP to be sustainable, specific attention must be paid to the training needs of participants in management skills.*
- *In order to maximise the spin-offs from the intended developments, an Integrated Rural Development approach must be followed and therefore a high level of interaction between all interested institutions involved in the project area is required.*
- *The greatest possible degree of privatisation should also be favoured in the production processes and also in institutional structures.*
- *Intervention should be encouraged only when formal/organised collective action is more advantageous than individual action and when individuals seek to act collectively.*

Technical Criteria:

- *Technical design should accommodate the given properties of the natural resources.*
- *Irrigation water should be made available to farmers on an economically viable, reliable and cost-effective basis.*
- *All proposed technologies, managerial structures and practices must be appropriate and affordable in terms of the educational level, abilities, experience, needs and preferences of the local population. A phasing-in approach to new practices, taking cognisance of these aspects, should be considered.*
- *Technical design should be flexible, accommodating the improvement in the farming and managerial abilities of the participants.*
- *The following design criteria should apply for physical facilities during detail planning in the implementation of the project:*
- *Planning of building sites should consider correct orientation in relation to site contours and position of access roads;*
- *Appropriate utilisation of available infrastructure to be ensured and appropriate cost efficient infrastructure to be created where needed;*
- *Provision of facilities to be based on proven and realistically expected demand to prevent duplication;*

- *Rational space allocation, affordability, energy efficiency and appropriate low maintenance design standards will be considered;*
- *Appropriate construction technology will, where practical, be applied to ensure the use of local resources such as labour, material and support services;*
- *Small building industry should be stimulated by involving emerging local contractors on a competitive sub-contractor basis; and*
- *The planning and implementation of the project should be based upon sound conservation principles.*

Financial Criteria:

- *Development activities should be based upon sound financial management and administrative control procedures.*
- *The approach to be followed towards participation by beneficiary communities in the costs of the project (whether in cash or in kind) needs to be established.*
- *The financial benefits to the participants should exceed the financial costs.*
- *Funding proposals for farming units by KNAC should be affordable and cost effective with respect to the fiscal impact on the KwaNdebele Government (KNG).*



INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURING

The institutional structuring of this project will consist of the orderly arrangement of the relationships between all parties involved in the project.

KNG as represented by KwaNdebele Department of Agriculture (KND A) will:

- *lay down agricultural policy and promulgate legislation to give effect to the policy;*
- *take up loans for on- and off-farm basic infrastructure, fixed improvements and pasture establishment;*
- *provide development officials (not the extension officers) to ensure that the conditions of the rental agreements are adhered to;*
- *assist the KwaNdebele Agricultural Company (KNAC) with detail planning and financial viability assessments;*

- *in conjunction with the KNAC provide each Service Centre (SC) with at least one extension officer;*
- *accept financial responsibility for the maintenance of off-farm infrastructure;*
- *make budgetary provision for the implementation of the project; and*
- *serve on the Implementing Committee (IC).*

KwaNdebele Development Corporation (KNDC) will:

- *take up loans for movable assets and livestock, as well as direct production inputs;*
- *through KNAC make these loans available for on-lending to farmer participants in this programme, via KNAC at no on-lending charge; and*
- *serve on the Implementing Committee (IC).*

KNAC will:

- *serve on the Implementing Committee (IC);*
- *as implementing agent, be responsible for the day to day implementation of this project according to this project description;*
- *on-lend loans for movable assets and livestock to farmers at a low two per cent on-lending margin, and on-lend loans for direct production inputs to farmers at a four per cent on-lending margin. In time, these loans can be channelled through the relevant SC's, particularly as the SC's will be treated as separate cost centres;*
- *report back on a six monthly basis to the management committee of each SC with particular reference to the financial position of the SC;*
- *in conjunction with the IC and the relevant farmer associations oversee and ensure that the implementation of all aspects of the project occur in an integrated manner, in order to preserve and improve the productive potential of the area;*
- *establish and implement an overall management programme which includes functional responsibility in the provision of services; parameters and guidelines for the management of the various branches of farming operations to be followed by the farmers;*

- *second staff to the SC's as required, which KNAC staff members should be projected out over a period of five years and their responsibilities taken over by local people as appointed by the SC management committees;*
- *be responsible for implementing an appropriate strategy as devised in conjunction with the IC, to facilitate the development of an organisational structure to eventually assume managerial control of the programme e.g. a co-operative;*
- *in conjunction with KNDA be responsible for the detail planning of farming units as well as the accompanying financial viability assessment;*
- *be responsible for ensuring that the participating farmers operate according to stated guidelines as set by the IC;*
- *make budgetary provision for the implementation of the project; and*
- *actively pursue private sector involvement/participation in this development.*

The Implementation Committee (IC)

The IC will consist of representatives of KND-A, KNDC, KNAC, KwaNdebele Agricultural Union (KNAU), District Agricultural Unions (DAU's) and the Agricultural Planning Committee (APC). DBSA members will have observer status. The functions of the IC will be to monitor progress of the project in co-operation with DBSA project team and make recommendations concerning changes or improvements to the project. It will also be responsible for operational and institutional decision making during implementation and assist in promotion of collectively action, institution building and the finalisation of tradeable leasing arrangements between KNG and the farmers. The IC will also assist the KNG in resolving problems relating to farm dwellers on farming units which have been allocated to individual farmers. The IC will meet as and when required but no less than quarterly to review progress with implementation of this project.

Service Centres will:

- *provide production inputs to farmers;*
- *carry out its operations in such a way that it can be privatised over a period of time e.g. as a result of collective actions by interested farmers forming a Co-operative;*
- *keep separate accounts for each farmer within its area of influence;*

- *manage its various activities as separate cost centres with the intention of privatising these as it becomes possible;*
- *actively promote linkages with small business development e.g. grain milling; and*
- *make facilities available for other commercial activities as required.*

The farmers will:

- *pay rental for the farms which they occupy, calculated according to the production potential and infrastructure improvements on the farm. The rent payable will be determined by the existing tariff committee (TC) and the IC with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture;*
- *be responsible for all farming activities on their farms;*
- *establish their own managerial systems with the assistance of SC personnel;*
- *have representatives which serve on SC management committees;*
- *be responsible for maintaining on-farm infrastructure;*
- *take entrepreneurial decisions and accept risk, profits and losses associated with these decisions, e.g. marketing of produce; and*
- *adhere to sound farming principles as laid down by the KNDA.*



Private Sector:

The KNAC should strive to actively promote private sector involvement in agricultural activities in KwaNdebele by creating conditions for effective participation and competition e.g.

- *assistance with the marketing of crops and livestock;*
- *involvement in farmers days through exhibitions, demonstrations, etc; and*
- *rendering services to farmers and Government.*

Training

Funda Mlimi in close consultation with KNAC and KNDA, will be responsible for all formal managerial, technical and financial training of farmers, in-service training of extension officers and for the co-ordination and planning of all training aspects.

Farmers will be trained by extension officers supplied by the KNDA through the SCs. Supplementary training courses will also be held for farmers at the SCs with the aid of audio visual equipment at each SC. KNAC can also assist with training requirements through its technical personnel.

Information will be relayed to farmers by means of farmer days, lectures on natural resources, etc. This work will be done in close consultation with the farmer associations and the private sector, and will supplement the KNAC's and KNDA's own training and extension work.

Farmers' Associations

Existing farmers' associations and those which will be established via grass roots processes will, through their management committees, participate in resolving disputes. The farmers' associations will also be responsible for the initiation of collective action when required and will act as a mouthpiece for participating farmers. The farmers' associations, with the assistance of service centre management, will pursue the establishment of a co-operative type of organisation to take over the responsibilities of the service centres, and therefore serve as the basic institutional vehicle for the support of farmers and which will include the administration and management of service centres over time.

PHYSICAL/TECHNICAL STRUCTURING

Infrastructure

Each of the proposed farming units will be appropriately upgraded so that on-farm infrastructure complies with the minimum requirements for the application of sound farm management practices viz.:

- *the farm must have a formal fencing. Grazing and cropping areas must be suitably divided to enable the implementation of sound farming practices;*
- *good quality drinking water must be available on a farming unit to help ensure effective and sustainable farming practices;*
- *the farmer must have access to other necessary facilities so that his farming operations can be carried out effectively e.g. sheds for storage, dipping tanks, etc.*

Farm Planning

Each farming unit will be planned in detail w.r.t. inter alia the required infrastructure and the proposed farming operations. This detailed farm plan needs to be approved by the IC before the development of a farm unit is financed under this programme.

MATTERS AGREED UPON

The project, FSP 1 (Project 1) must be treated as a separate cost centre in KNAC accounting records. Each SC will also be run as a separate cost centre according to recognised accounting principles in order to facilitate the future privatisation of the SC's. Each farming unit serviced by a SC will be treated as a separate entity.

The books of KNAC will be audited annually and such audited statements will be submitted to the IC and DBSA within a reasonable period of time which is not later than six months after the end of each financial year. These audited statements should therefore also reflect the position of each SC as applicable from time to time.

A report on the progress made with the implementation of the project in terms of this project description will be submitted by KNAC to IC and DBSA at each quarterly meeting. The nature and format to be finalised during implementation.

The establishment of a co-operative type of organisation will be actively pursued to take over the responsibilities of the Service Centres, where financially sound and economically justified.

The physical planning and financial viability based on sound farming practices of each farmer must be approved by KNAC, in consultation with KNDA, before any credit is granted to a farmer and improvements are carried out on a farming unit.

The purchasing of any new mechanization equipment will only be approved if such equipment forms part of a mechanization package of a particular service centre.



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Privatization of elements of the mechanization fleet will continue to take place where the opportunities arise.

The initial two year budget for phase II submitted by KNAC indicating the financial requirements for this project should be updated annually and submitted to the IC and DBSA for perusal.

Farmers requiring assistance for housing on farming units should approach this matter through the KwaNdebele Utility Company.

The "illegal" farm dweller issue will be treated as a matter of urgency during implementation.

The Implementing Committee as specified in the project description becomes operational as soon as possible.

Lease agreements for farming units are concluded between the Government and the farmers to the satisfaction of DBSA.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IRD)

The IC will be responsible and pro-active in initiating an IRD approach which will endeavour to link the existing farming and related agricultural development and future socio-economic activities and the required infrastructure. Particular care will be taken not to duplicate activities of other development agencies involved in the area, and to ensure co-ordination between institutions presently involved in IRD planning. The following should amongst others be considered:

- *The utilisation of existing facilities to serve as community service centres and to promote all economic IRD activities e.g. small business development at the service centres by local entrepreneurs and livestock auctions;*
- *That existing small businesses will not be jeopardised but rather accommodated in activities to enhance the economic impact of the development in the area;*
- *The financing of homesteads by appropriate institutions should be actively pursued; and*
- *Commercial development initiatives should be initiated and supported.*
- *The possibility of DBSA support for alternative arrangements through FSP and CSP projects for "illegal" farm dwellers on individual farming units included in this programme.*



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CHAPTER 5

FARMS

5.1 Agricultural potential of KwaNdebele

KwaNdebele falls within the Highveld and Springbok Flats area. It thus enjoys warm temperate summers and bracing sunny winters. It has a summer rainfall which varies from 700mm in the south to 400mm pa in the north. Most of the soils in the south are of high potential and suitable for crop production. The middle half of the country has moderate moisture stress and extreme temperatures. Hail damage restricts the choice of crops. The northern area is only suitable for livestock production with a carrying capacity of 6,5ha/LSU. Figure 5.1 summarizes the land capability classification of the various land classes.

5.2 Land use: spatial arrangement

The broad breakdown of land use in KwaNdebele is as follows:

Communal area	176 000ha
Individual farms	141 800ha
Conservation areas	35 000ha

The generalised land use is summarised in annexure A, which lists the farms, their agricultural potential, and use. The location of each farm is shown in figure 3.

5.3 Number of farming units and settlement rate

The settlement process is not a once-off activity. It is a dynamic process where adjustments are made as lessons are learned. The earliest reference to settled farmers is contained in a report dated June 1980 which states that 30 farmers had been settled. Another report dated October 1986 refers to 100 units which had been planned and 58 farmers who had been settled.

The DBSA appraisal report dated 1 September 1989 refers to 119 active farmers but also states in the same report that 140 cash crop farmers had been allocated 38 600ha in the Southern, higher potential areas. The Chief Minister in a speech at a farmers' day on 26 August 1988 referred to 230 farmers. The current list of occupants (annexure B) indicates that the original 51 surveyed farms (annexure A) have been subdivided into 341 " farm" units. Some units are used for mining purpose or township development, and KAC and other institutions use a few units for support services. Currently 268 units are available to farmers: 206 with a lease contract for 9 years and 11 months, 26 are being farmed without a signed lease contract, 23 are leased on a year to year basis, 7 current occupants have applied unsuccessfully for a lease, and 6 units are vacant.

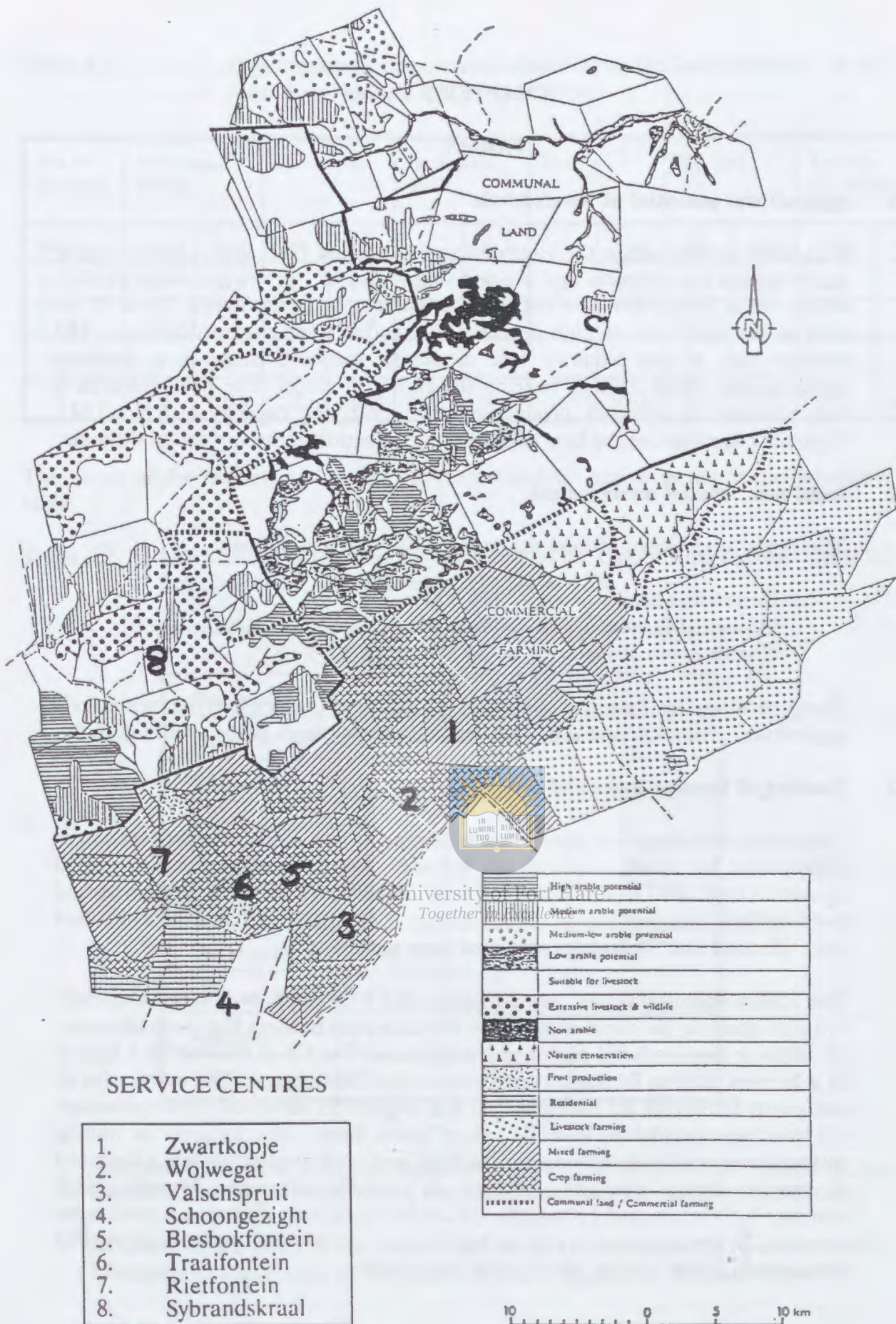


Figure 5.1 Map of Kwandebele showing land capability and Service Centres

5.4 Farm size and farm income

The criterion which originally guided subdivision was to provide a farmer with a nett income of \pm R5 000 per annum at 1986 prices. This target figure was subsequently raised to R6 000 - R10 000 by the KDA. At real 1993 prices this will equal about R15 000 to R20 000. The de facto situation is reflected in the following figures drawn from the 1989 farm list showing the distribution of farm sizes (figure 5.4), and projected income distribution per farm (figure 5.5) at 1989 prices.

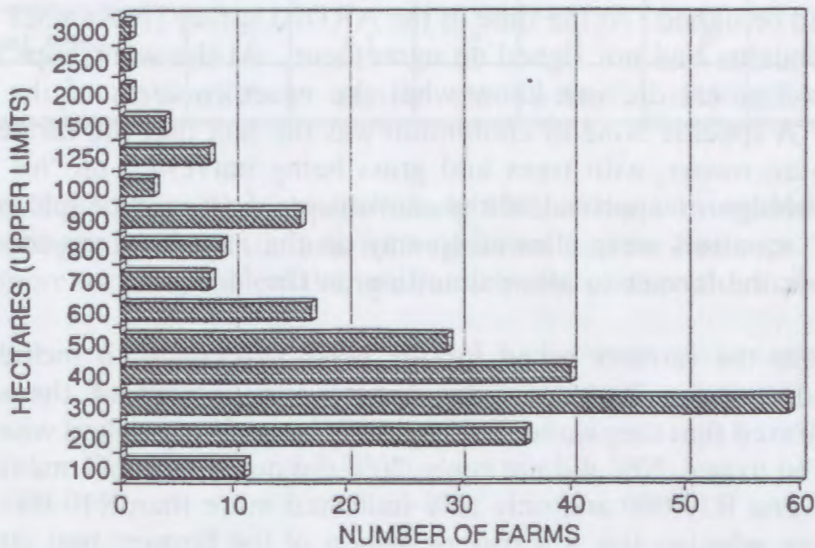


Figure 5.4 Distribution of commercial farm size, Kwandebele

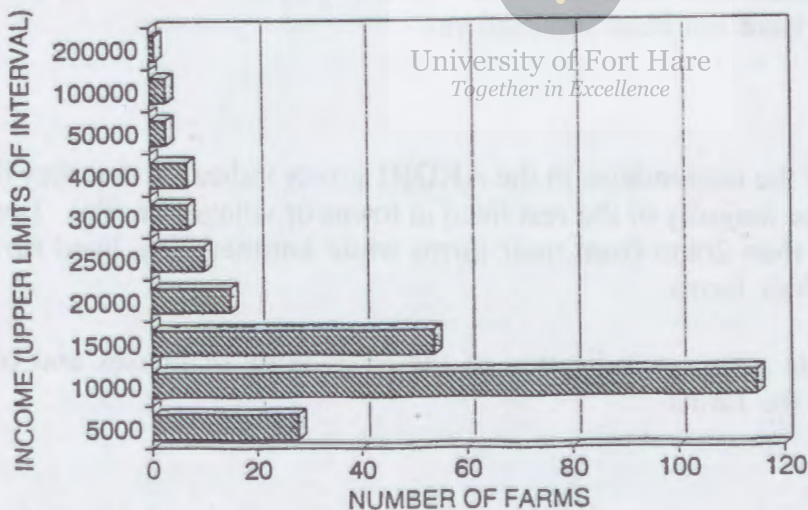


Figure 5.5 Projected income per farm (1989 prices), Kwandebele commercial farms

In the ARDRI survey it was found that 55% of the farmers were satisfied with the size of their farms, while a third (33%) indicated that the farms were too small.

5.5 Tenure arrangements

The farmers lease the farms for 9 years and 11 months from the Department of Internal Affairs. This period is in line with the general practice in South Africa. Leases shorter than 10 years are designated short term and do not require registration in the Deeds Office.

At the time of the DBSA appraisal (1 September 1989) the lease agreements had not been finalised or signed. At the time of the ARDRI survey (November 1991) 7% of the respondents had not signed an agreement. At the workshops it was found that most farmers did not know what the exact contents of the lease agreement was. A specific bone of contention was the fact that the farmer was not treated like an owner, with trees and grass being harvested on "his" farm without his knowledge or approval of the movement of strange people on the farm. Similarly, squatters were allowed to stay on the farm, and yet the lease agreement forbids the farmer to allow squatting on the farm.

During discussions the farmers asked for the lease agreement to include the option to buy during the lease period. Ninety one percent of the survey respondents indicated that they wanted to buy their farm. When asked what they would be prepared to pay, 20% did not reply, 20% did not know, 16% mentioned between R1 000 and R10 000 and only 12% indicated more than R10 000. It is doubtful, however, whether this is a true reflection of the farmers real attitude, since it may be a case of "lobbying" for a low price.

Since the workshop almost 90% of the farmers have signed the lease agreement, and recent legislation now allows for the farmer to purchase the farm. The conditions of sale have not been finalised yet.

5.6 Infrastructure

Only 60 percent of the respondents in the ARDRI survey indicated that they lived on their farms. The majority of the rest lived in towns or villages nearby. Twenty percent lived less than 20km from their farms while another 20% lived further than 20km from their farms.

The following table gives an indication of the availability of houses and other farm buildings on the farms.



Table 5.1 Distribution of respondents according to the farm buildings on his farm, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115)

No. of buildings	Residential houses		Storerooms		Implement sheds		Stables		Pig styes		Fowlruns (Brick with roof)	
None	25	21,7	58	50,4	65	56,8	82	71,3	99	86,1	105	91,3
1 - 2	80	69,6	56	48,7	48	41,7	33	28,7	15	13,1	10	8,7
3 - 4	9	7,8	1	,9	2	1,7	-	-	-	-	-	-
>5	1	2,9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	,9	-	-
	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0

The needs of the farmers with regard to farm buildings are reflected in the following table.

Table 5.2 Distribution of respondents according to the farmer's needs with regard to farm buildings, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115)

STRUCTURE	No.	%
No need	31	27,1
Residential house	25	21,7
Storerooms	39	33,9
Implement sheds	2	4,3
Animal stables	1	,9
Pig styes	1	1,7
Permanent fowl runs	4	3,5
Labour housing	2	1,7
Garage	1	,9
Kraal/crush pen	5	4,3

The perceived need for farm buildings seems to be very low in relation to the available buildings on the farms, the exception being the need for storerooms.

In South Africa water is always a critical element in any farming operation. The adequacy or inadequacy of the water supply is illustrated in tables 5.3 to 5.5.

According to table 5.3 it does not seem as if water supply is a major problem on the farms and that it only occurs in isolated cases. The problems farmers experience with water are given in the table 5.4, and if it is read with table 5.5 in which the adequacy of water is given, a clearer picture emerges.

Table 5.3 Distribution of farmers according to the water sources on their farms, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115)

WATER SOURCE	For Domestic use		For vegetables & fruit trees		For Livestock		For crops	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
No water supply	18	15,7	80	69,6	17	14,8	110	95,7
Fuel water pump	19	16,5	9	7,8	13	11,3	1	,9
Electric pump	4	3,5	4	3,5	1	,9	-	-
Fountain	11	9,6	3	2,6	10	8,7	-	-
Borehole	50	43,4	7	6,1	20	17,4	2	1,7
River	13	11,3	2	1,7	38	33,0	-	-
Earth dam	-	-	4	3,5	16	13,9	2	1,7
Surface irrigation	-	-	6	5,2	-	-	-	-
	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0

Table 5.4 Distribution of farmers according to problems experienced with water, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115).

PROBLEM	For Domestic use		For vegetables & fruit trees		For Livestock		For crops	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
No problem	49	42,6	88	76,5	61	53,1	102	88,7
Water shortage	42	36,5	22	19,1	36	31,3	-	-
No water tank	2	1,7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impure water	11	9,6	-	-	3	2,6	-	-
Engine maintenance	4	3,5	-	-	4	3,5	-	-
Lack of infrastructure	6	5,2	4	3,5	9	7,8	8	7,0
Too far from source	1	,9	1	,9	2	1,7	-	-
Equipment stolen	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4,3
	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0

Table 5.5 Distribution of farmers according to their perception of the adequacy of water on their farms, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115).

ADEQUACY	For Domestic use		For vegetables & fruit trees		For Livestock		For crops	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
No response	6	5,2	22	28,7	11	9,6	61	53,0
Severe shortage	47	40,9	50	43,5	44	38,3	40	34,8
Enough water	55	47,8	30	26,1	55	47,8	14	12,2
Abundant water	7	6,1	2	1,7	5	4,3	-	-
	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0

Table 5.5 shows that approximately 40% of the farmers indicated severe water shortages for domestic use, for vegetables and for livestock. It does seem to be a more serious problem than was anticipated and should receive further attention.



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CHAPTER 6

THE FARMERS

6.1 Farmer selection

When a farm is advertised for lease, anyone in KwaNdebele can apply on the prescribed form (Annexure II). A committee consisting of a representative from each of the five tribal authority areas and officials from KDA, the Department of Home Affairs, and KAC select the applicants. The proposed conditions as attached to a specimen application form for selection are:

- between 25 and 55 years of age
- preferably married
- in good health
- able to read and write
- hardworking and progressive
- ability to organise
- to have a clean record
- at least 5 years farming experience
- use alcohol sparingly
- good human relations
- to have a Christian church relationship
- neat and tidy
- to possess cash, vehicles, machinery and cattle to the value of at least R10 000 - R20 000.

The criteria for farmer selection is very clearly indicated in documentation compiled by the KDA. The application form is also designed to make the task of the selection committee as reliable as possible. To what extent these conditions can be or have been met in practice is uncertain. To give but one example of a condition that has not been met with 58% of the respondents in the survey were illiterate.

6.2 Farmer Training

6.2.1 Agricultural training

Farmer training is provided by the DBSA supported Funda Mlimi Training Centre on the farm Gembokfontein. A South African Company, Measured Farming, was commissioned by the KwaNdebele Government to develop and manage this training centre, where farmers could receive practical training before they started farming on farms allocated to them by the KwaNdebele Government. The first twenty-four students enrolled for a one-year training period at the beginning of 1984. Prior to this group, eight farmers had already been settled on their farms. When the major settlement programme was started, the original policy was that the selected farmers were to be trained for a period of six months in basic farming techniques before being settled on farms. The centre was to

continue the training after settlement with courses reinforcing and expanding upon the original knowledge supplied.

The first prospective farmers, who numbered fifteen in total, arrived at Funda Mlimi on 15 February 1985. As time progressed, policies were changed and it was decided that the period of training should be reduced to five weeks so that the turnover could be increased. A total of fifty-four students went through this course, which covered the following topics:

- Basic farm management
- Soils and fertilizers
- Soil conservation
- Crop production
- Animal husbandry
- Vegetable production

A political decision was made that the settlement could no longer wait for the training and that farmers were to be settled prior to coming to Funda Mlimi. KDA was of the opinion that on-farm training as an interim arrangement will be sufficient to farmers to practice basic farming methods. With the help of thorough extension by the Government and KAC, the on-farm development of farmers could be expected to be successful. Although training has been given to farmers in the subsequent years, they have never received the complete training originally intended. According to verbal reports there is a relation between the farmers' rate of success and the period of training which they have had. It is likely, however, that exceptions will occur.

The agricultural training which the farmers in the survey received is reflected in the table below.



Table 6.1 Distribution of farmers according to the agricultural training they have received, KwaNdebele 1990 (University of Fort Hare)

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CATEGORY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
No training	14	12,2
A few lectures & farming days	61	53,0
A few weeks training	21	18,3
A few months training	19	16,5
	115	100,0

The majority, 84% of the farmers, can be regarded as having received no formal agricultural training. An analysis of variance of the data indicated no significant relationship between training and income. One can but assume that the possible beneficial effects of training were masked by other variables (or that the data on

income were not very reliable)

Almost a third (29,9%) of the farmers perceived themselves as being capable of farming successfully without any further training. A large number did, however, indicate that they still needed some agricultural training, as shown in the following table.

Table 6.2 Distribution of KwaNdebele farmers according to perceived training needs, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115).

NEED	NO.	%
No need	11	9,6
Crop production/pest control	24	20,9
Livestock diseases/parasite control	11	9,6
Crop & livestock production	29	25,2
Budgeting	2	1,7
Record keeping	3	2,6
Farm management	27	23,5
Poultry production	2	1,7
Refresher course on farming	2	1,7
Soil analysis	3	2,6
Fruit production/ornamental trees	1	,9
	115	100,0



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Nearly 80 percent mentioned the need for training in crops, livestock and management which are all applicable to their type of farming enterprise.

6.2.2 Vocational training

It is not uncommon to find that commercial farmers have had some form of vocational training on which they can fall back in times of crop failures, or which they can apply on their farm.

These farmers have had very little vocational training, as shown in table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Distribution of respondents according to vocational training received, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115).

Type of training	No.	%
None	97	84,3
Typist	2	1,7
Welding/Plumber/Bricklayer	7	6,1
Poultry farming	4	3,5
Teacher	1	,7
Business	1	,7
Homecraft	1	,7
Mechanic	2	1,7
	115	100,0

Only 16% of the respondents received some form of vocational training which is a very low figure. This is an indication that the majority of the farmers must have worked as labourers before coming to the farm.

6.3 Farming experience

Experience as a labourer on a farm may not necessarily produce a good commercial farmer. A labourer will however learn certain practices and techniques, although he may be unaware of all the management decisions which the farmer has to make and implement.

Eighty four percent of the farmers indicated that they worked on white-owned farms before.



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Table 6.4 Distribution of farmers according to years worked on white owned farms, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115).

Time period in years	No	%
0	19	16,5
1 - 10	35	30,4
11 - 20	33	28,7
21 - 30	18	15,7
>30	10	8,7
	115	100,0

Just more than percent of the farmers had more than 10 years experience of work on a commercial farm and this should be to their benefit.

The total farming experience is reflected in table 6.5.

Table 6.5 Distribution of farmers according to farming experience, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115).

Time period in years	No	%
0	2	1,7
1 - 10	45	39,2
11 - 20	34	29,6
21 - 30	20	17,4
31 - 40	14	10,4
>40	2	1,7
	115	100,0

A substantial number (59%) of farmers had more than 10 years farming experience, while a very small number had no experience at all. Although such experience is not a guarantee to be a good farmer, it is definitely an asset for any farmer.

6.4 Age of respondent and spouse

It has often been established in studies that the farmers in the rural areas tend to be older, more traditional and more illiterate than the populations in the urban areas. The age of the respondents and their spouses are given in figure 6.1.

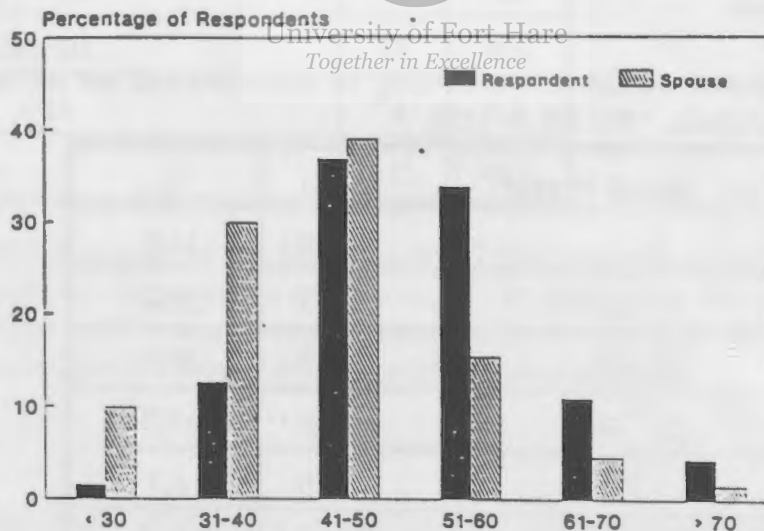


Figure 6.1 Distribution of farmers and their spouses according to age, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115).

The figure shows a fairly normal distribution with 87 per cent of the farmers under the age of 60, the mean age being 48. The spouses were generally younger with almost 95 per cent under the age of 60, the mean age being 39. As both groups formed a normal distribution, and had 81 and 56 per cent respectively in their active years under the age of 50, the age of the farmers did not seem to have any negative effect on their farming activities. In other rural communities, where small farmers are involved, the farmers are usually much older.

6.5 Sex of the respondents

Traditionally, women in Africa attended to gardening and crops, while men took responsibility for the livestock. Ninety eight percent of the respondents were males and as these farmers are involved in commercial agriculture, the sex of the farmers cannot be regarded as a negative factor.

6.6 Family size

Household size is rather large, as reflected in table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Distribution of farmers according to family size, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115).

Household size	Frequency	
	No.	%
No response	14	12,2
1 - 5	22	19,1
6 - 10	47	40,8
11 - 15	17	14,8
16 - 20	11	9,6
>20	4	3,5
	115	100,0

Just more than a quarter of the households (27,9%) had more than 10 members. The households are large with a mean of eight. In rural areas the household size is usually seven, and it would appear that the household size of these farmers must put a considerable strain on the head of the household.

6.7 Education

Education has been emphasised as one of the most important factors affecting development in general. The education levels of the respondents and their spouses are given below.

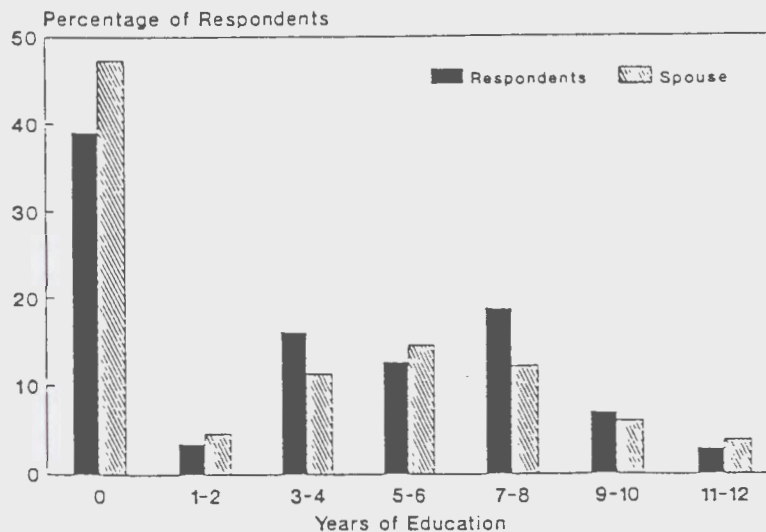


Figure 6.2 Distribution of farmers according to years of education, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115).

As a person with less than four years' education is regarded as functionally illiterate, (54%) of the farmers are illiterate. The position of the spouses was even worse with 63% illiteracy. Approximately ten percent of the respondents and their spouses were educated beyond Standard Six.

6.8 Religion

The religion of a person plays a very important role in the determination of his or her value system. Of the 115 farmers five (4,3%) did not belong to a church while the remaining 110 mentioned 20 different churches. The most popular churches were as follows:-

Ndebele church	19,1%
Apostolic church	13,9%
Zionist church of Christ	10,4%
Apostolic Zion church	9,6%
Dutch Reformed church	6,1%

The other churches had a following of 4,3% or less which constituted fewer than 5 respondents.

The degree of their involvement in their traditional religion was not investigated. The respondents were very heterogenous as far as their religion is concerned. This can be ascribed to an influx of Ndebele people to KwaNdebele from all over South Africa. This occurred to some extent after the KwaNdebele area was enlarged. The farmers on these farms came from all over and brought their church affiliation with them. It is doubtful if there would have been such a variety of churches had the farmers lived together in the area for a long period of time.

6.9 Socio-economic indicators

6.9.1 Transport

For a commercial farmer it is almost essential to have some form of transport in order to obtain necessities for the farm.

Table 6.7 Distribution of farmers according to availability of transport, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115).

Type of transport	NO. OF FARMERS							
	No Transport		1-2 vehicles		3-4 vehicles		5-6 vehicles	
Bakkie or lorry	20	17,4	82	71,3	10	8,7	3	2,6
Sedan car	68	59,1	47	40,9	-	-	-	-
Tractor & trailer	44	38,3	56	48,7	13	11,3	2	1,7
Motocycle	114	99,1	1	,9	-	-	-	-
Bicycle	84	73,0	29	25,2	1	,9	1	,9
Animal drawn cart.	103	89,6	12	10,4	-	-	-	-
Sledge	113	98,3	2	1,7	-	-	-	-
Horse	110	95,7	3	2,6	1	,9	1	,9

A fair number of farmers owned some form of transport and lack of transport cannot be regarded as a severe constraint.



6.9.2 Radios and television

Radios and high fidelity systems signify contact with the outside world and are an important communication channel.

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Table 6.8 Distribution of farmers according to radio and television ownership, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115).

Type of equipment owned	No.	%
Radio	110	95,7
Radiogram/tape deck	55	47,8
TV with electricity	36	31,3
TV with a car battery	34	29,6

Nearly all the farmers had radios, while half had access to a television set. This latter is an indication of the farmers' standard of living as well as an educational medium which will enrich their lives. The extension service should take note of this and use radio in their programmes.

6.9.3 Cooking facilities

The type of fuel which is used by a household is usually an indication of the socio-economic status or development level of the people.

Table 6.9 Distribution of farmers according to the main fuel used for cooking, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115).

FUEL	Number	%
Open fire	24	20,9
Coal/wood stove	59	51,2
Paraffin	1	,9
Gas stove	10	8,7
Electric stove	21	18,3
	115	100,0

It is usually people at the lower socio-economic levels who use open fires to cook their food, while electricity use is characteristic of the wealthier in society. Only 20% indicated that they used open fires while 80% can be regarded as being in a more privileged situation.

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6.10 Farm labour

Labour is one of a farmer's basic necessities in order to produce. A third of the farmers said that they did not have sufficient labour for their farming operations. This seems to be contradictory to the general situation in KwaNdebele where unemployment is rife. A possible reason could be that the farm is far from a village and has no labourers' houses on the property. A further reason could be that the newly established farmers have not yet been able to acquire a stable work force, because they are still in the process of settling down and getting to know the conditions, neighbours etc.

The farmers had the choice of employing their own labour or getting it for a fee from K.A.C. A quarter of the farmers indicated that they had problems with squatters on their farms. These were labourers who were left behind when the previous owner left. They mentioned damage to fences, theft, overstocking and that the squatters did not want to co-operate with them. There were farmers,

however, that mentioned that they had squatters on their farms, but that they worked for them as labourers and that they did not experience any problems with them. The whole matter of the squatters will have to receive attention at a high level to solve the problem.

The labour situation is illustrated in the two tables below.

Table 6.10 Number of labourers employed, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115).

No. of labourers per farm unit	Permanent				Temporary			
	Females		Males		Females		Males	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
None or no response	96	83,5	57	49,6	87	75,5	87	75,6
1 - 5	19	15,6	53	46,1	18	15,7	-	-
6 - 10	1	,9	5	4,3	8	7,0	-	-
11 - 15	-	-	-	-	1	,9	-	-
>15	-	-	-	-	1	,9	-	-
	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0

Relatively few farmers (approximately half) have permanent labourers in their service. Livestock farming however is not labour intensive and such farmers could manage without outside labour. The livestock farmers preferred to hire their own labourers rather than getting labour from K.A.C. or some other source.

Approximately half the farmers made use of temporary labour, as is typical of crop farming. The farmers made use of a considerable number of female labourers.



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11 Time spent on the farm

Although the allocation of farms was meant for fulltime bona fide farmers, the practical allocation occurred in a very short period of time due to political pressure and the initial guidelines were not always adhered to. It was mentioned that some farmers work elsewhere and did not stay on their farms on a fulltime basis.

The farmers were questioned on the number of days they spend on their farms and the time spent on the farms is given in table 6.12.

Table 6.11 Distribution of farmers according to the number of days spent on their farms per month, KwaNdebele (N=115).

No. of days on farm	No.	%
0	5	4,3
1-10	4	3,5
11-20	72	62,6
21-31	34	29,6
	115	100,0

Nearly 60% of the farmers indicated that they are present for 20 days per month, while just more than 20% said 30 days. As there are approximately 20 working days in a month, and only 14 farmers (12%) indicated that they spend fewer than 20 days on their farms, it would seem that absenteeism does occur, but did not appear to be such a big problem. Seventeen per cent of the farmers have appointed farm managers to manage their farms.

Information obtained from three of KAC,s service centres indicate that 35 of the 49 farmers served by these centres live on their farms. Seventeen farmers do everything for themselves, 18 does most of the mechanisation themselves, and for 14 farmers KAC does all the mechanisation. According to KAC approximately 54% of the 49 farmers can be characterised as being fully involved in their farming operations, 30% as being partially involved, and 16% with little or no involvement.



6.12 Mechanised equipment

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The survey yielded some information relating to the extent to which mechanised agricultural equipment is owned and operated by commercial farmers in KwaNdebele. The following table lists the equipment recorded in the questionnaires:

Table 6.12 List of mechanised agricultural equipment owned by commercial farmers in KwaNdebele (N=115).

	No. of implements owned	No. of farmers owning equipment
Agricultural tractors	145	78
Tractor drawn ploughs	143	75
Tractor drawn harrows	55	41
Tractor drawn planters	49	42
Tractor drawn cultivators	73	52
Animal drawn ploughs	27	19
Animal drawn harrows	25	20
Animal drawn planters	9	8
Animal drawn cultivators	29	16
Animal drawn ox-carts	21	16

The numbers of tractors and implements owned by farmers seems to be relatively high considering the mechanisation services available to them. According to KDA and KAC officials a large percentage of these tractors and implements are not in a sound working condition, hence the dependency on KAC services. The farmers may also experience cash flow problems to effectively mobilise their farming equipment.



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6.13 Perceived farming problems

These will be dealt with in Chapter 14.

CHAPTER 7:

THE SUPPORT SYSTEM I: FUNCTIONAL COMMITTEES, FARMERS' ORGANISATIONS INSTITUTION BUILDING PROCESS

7.1 Functional Committees

To further reciprocal communication at the top down - bottom up interface, committees have been established to assist in solving day to day farmer's problems. Functions of these committees are briefly outlined hereunder:

7.1.1 Finance Advisory Committee

This committee is composed of 4 farmer's representatives, 3 members from KAC and 1 from KDA.

Functions of this committee are inter alia.

- to advise KAC in respect of providing credit to farmers;
- to recommend for approval farmer loan applications and lodge appeals for reconsideration of disapprovals;
- to resolve problem financing areas and make investigations where necessary, and in so doing ensure equitable access to financing;
- to determine farmer's needs;
- to inform farmers on financing policy and related aspects etc.



7.1.2 Implementation Committee (IC)

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The composition of the IC is by ministerial nomination consisting of the DBSA loanees (KDA, KNDC/KLM) and at least three (3) members nominated from KAFU through which farmer representation is facilitated. Chairmen from the various committees private sector and NGOs could be co-opted from time to time. The DBSA as the present principal financier of the FSP initiative is also co-opted.

Responsibilities include inter alia

- to keep farmers informed in respect of aspects such as institutional structuring, policy position, situation analysis, functional responsibilities of various organisations etc.
- to advise the Minister of Agriculture and other structures such as the Planning Committee accordingly.

7.1.3 Credit Board

This Board which function under the Chairmanship of a magistrate and members from the Dept. of Finance, KDA, Farmers Union and KAC, assess applications of any natural disasters affecting agricultural operations;

Through funds allocated by Government the Board assist farmers during such financially crippling times, by providing the necessary funding after careful investigations have been made.

KAC per se provides administration for the Board.

7.1.4 Liaison committee (LC)

This committee meets as frequent as deemed necessary and is composed of representative from KDA, KAC, Co-operative Management Committees and delegations of interest groups, addressing matters of multilateral interest of grass-root organisations.

7.1.5 Agricultural Planning Committee

Farm planning is jointly undertaken by KDA and KAC on behalf of an in consultation with the farmer, service centre managers and management committees.

Priorities and requirements are determined and monitored by the Agricultural Planning Committee. Approval of planning proposals is vested in the Minister of Agriculture. The IC is however consulted in determining priorities and progress made.



7.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF FARMERS ORGANISATIONS

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7.2.1 Background

Within the Institutional building process, specific criteria is constantly observed which inter alia entails:

- devolution of decision making being encouraged;
- addressing training needs;
- adaptation of an Integrated rural development approach that promotes perpetual interactions between all interested institutions at all levels;
- encouragement of an evolutionary privatisation process that would allow easy take over by both individuals and farmer groups;
- encouragement of collective farming where such action is more advisable than

7.2.4 individual farming.

7.2.2 Actual Progress

The following institutions have been established:

- eight (8) Farmers Associations with Management Committees
- Service Centre Management Committees
- a Farmers Agricultural Union, and
- a Farmers Cooperative (ZFC)
- a Woman's Agricultural Union
- Women's Associations and Clubs
- a number of interest groups.

7.2.3 Farmers Association (FAs):-

The eight FAs are spread throughout the crop production and livestock farming areas. Hereunder follows the names of these associates followed by their respective Chairman's name:

ASSOCIATION

CHAIRMAN (1991)

Sybrandtskraal	Farmers Assoc.	S Mtshweni
Rietfontein	Farmers Assoc.	FK Mahlangu
Blesbokfontein	Farmers Assoc.	EM Mabena
Valspruit	Farmers Assoc.	D Skosana
Wolwegat	Farmers Assoc.	ZJ Kabini
Verena	Farmers Assoc.	S Phahlane
Klipspruit	Farmers Assoc.	J Swartz
Taaifontein	Farmers Assoc.	EM Mabena



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Inter-institutional linkages are realised through cross representation of elected members of the farmers' associations on other committees and associations. The Farmers' Associations form the basis of the KwaNdebele Agricultural Union which is autonomous in its formation, decisionmaking and strategic planning.

The Farmers associations through their management committees participate in resolving disputes, and are constantly acting as a mouthpiece for farmers. Unresolved disputes or matters are referred to the Farmers Union which through various established forums such as, Finance and Advisory Committee, Implementation Committee, Liaison Committee, Credit Board etc. strives to find mutual solutions.

7.2.4 Service Centre Management Committee (SCM)

The SCM was originally conceived as a result of the "over-night" settlement of farmers. Represented by SC manager (chairman), SC seconded extension officer and members of the local FA, it acts at the interface level between farmers, the managing and implementing agent, KLM and government. When deemed necessary specialist government and KLM officials are co-opted to respond to specific problem statement arising from farmers through the FA representative or from top down.

The actions, functions and responsibilities are inter-linked. Fundamentally and as originally perceived these two institutions would devolve to one SC coordinating body.

Responsibilities are coupled to specific operations and programmes. These tasks are mainly logistical and organisational related.

7.2.5 Kwandebele National Agricultural Union

The functioning of the KwaNdebele Agricultural Farmers Union (KAFU) gained impetus early in 1991 when farmers' fears and uncertainties were alleviated by the acquisition of land lease-contracts. A series of meetings with farmers are held and coordinated by KAC, KDA and KAFU's executive members.

The structure of KAFU is as follows:

Chairman, Mr DP Mabona; Secretary Mr SM Mtshweni and the Chairmen of the various farmers associations from the Executive Management Committee.

The Executive Management Committee serves as a direct link with the government. It also serves to address socio-economic aspirations of farmers. KAFU also provides linkages with other NGOs.

KAFU has already made contact with other external agricultural bodies e.g. Transvaal Farmers Union and the National African Farmers Union.

KAFU is at present lobbying with all aforementioned organisations in pursuance of obtaining guidelines to draw up a constitution of its own.

Notwithstanding its lack of a formulated constitution it is committed to servicing its farming community in acting as mediator for their cause.

7.3 STATUS OF INSTITUTION BUILDING

The establishment of the various institutions listed above in clear evidence of the evolutionary process of grass roots capacity building to create lines of communication between the three major role players ie. the farmer, KDA and KAC. There appears to be some confusion amongst farmers as to the difference in the role and function of the Service Centre Committees, KAFU and the farmers cooperative, ZFC. This issue needs further clarification. There is also a need to strengthen institutional efficiency through workshops, secretarial support and the formulation of constitutions. It should however be noted that farmers participate on a voluntary basis on committees, and that KAC currently provides invaluable secretarial services.



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CHAPTER 8

THE SUPPORT SYSTEM II: KWANDEBELE AGRICULTURAL COMPANY

8.1 History

KAC was founded on 17 October 1985 by STK to develop and manage the farms earmarked in 1983 for incorporation with Kwandebele. In 1987 incorporation became a reality and the Kwandebele Government decided that the Kwandebele Development Corporation (KDC) should take over KAC. This took place on 1 April 1988 when KNDC bought all the shares in the KAC from STK. The following interests are represented on the Board of Directors: KDA, KDC, NAFCO, KwaNdebele Farming Community, KwaNdebele Department of Finance and Economic Affairs.

8.2 Mission

The stated mission of the KAC is to enhance agricultural development in the widest sense of the word in order to improve the quality of life of the people of KwaNdebele by increasing the productivity of people, ground, water and veld and at the same time preserving the long term potential of all the resources.

8.3 Structure

8.3.1 Headquarters

KAC has its headquarters on the farm Loopspruit where it also manages the Loopspruit Cellar. Head Office staff consists of five divisions: Special Services, Finanem, Human Resources, Liason Services, and Operations.

8.3.2 Service Centres

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Input supplies, mechanisation services and marketing services are rendered to farmers from ten Service Centres strategically placed through the region (see Figure 5.1).

These service centres comprise:

- Administrative centre
- Tractor and implement sheds.
- Service and Maintenance Workshops.
- Agricultural inputs storage sheds.
- Crop storage facilities.
- A veterinary clinic.

These facilities are also made available to organised institutions for training, meetings and functions.

The typical personnel complement is a Manager, Production Officer, Extension Officer from KDA, one or two clerks, foreman, ± 20 tractor drivers, and ± 10 casual labourers. Tractors and crop production equipment are housed and maintained at these centres and are used to carry out most of the mechanisation activities performed on the farms serviced by the centre. The number and types of tractors as well as of the equipment at a centre is not constant since tractors and equipment can be transferred from one centre to another to accommodate increases in local demands for mechanisation services. However each centre tends to have tractors all belonging to the same make along with a range of implements compatible with such makes of tractor. The workshop tends to hold a range of spares compatible with the tractors and equipment in use at the centre.

A service centre renders service to 20 to 50 farmers as follows:

- planning the cropping programme for the coming season in consultation with the farmer
- compiling a budget
- assisting the farmer with a loan agreement
- providing of mechanisation service if requested
- calibrating implements for farmers
- providing extension services (in conjunction with KDA).

The service centre is managed by a Service Centre Management Committee as described in paragraph 7.3.4.



8.4 Functions and scope of activities

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KAC renders a very comprehensive service to KwaNdebele farmers. The nature of these services are explained in annexure C, and can be summarised briefly as follows.

8.4.1 Financing

Because of the limited access that Ndebele farmers have to financing opportunities, it is probably the most important function that the KAC fulfills. Financing of farmers is done for seasonal production credit, livestock loans for the purchase of breeding stock (longterm loans) or the purchase of rounding off animals (short-term loans), and asset loans (tractors, implements, facilities). Viability studies, financial information and management services are also provided. When these viability studies prove to be positive, the physical financing takes place. After implementation of the loan, the KAC aids the farmer with professional and financial aftercare. Interest rates are competitive, and through

a centralised pool all farmers who do business with KAC are registered with the Receiver of Revenue and can therefore reclaim VAT.

The scope of financing is indicated in table 8.1. It is clear that the demand for financing is increasing every year. What is especially noteworthy is the very low carry over debts and bad debts written off as reflected in table 8.2. This is quite remarkable as compared to the general experience of similar institutions.

Table 8.1 Loans granted by KAC to individual farmers

Production year	Crop production	Livestock	Agricultural equipment	Total
1986/87	912 247	-	-	912 247
1987/88	5 464 225	321 674	-	5 785 899
1988/89	6 515 616	271 538	164 780	6 897 934
1989/90	7 189 468	448 227	83 250	7 720 945
1990/91	7 249 806	163 200	563 351	7 949 357
1991/92	7 977 823	474 551	340 559	8 792 933
1992/93 (until 31/12/93)	10 380 576	104 550	557 597	11 042 723
TOTAL	45 689 761	1 729 740	1 682 537	47 102 038

Table 8.2 Carry over debt/bad debts written off

Production year	Actual carry over debt (accumulative year-end balance)	Bad debts	Budget provision for bad debts
1986/87	73 696	-	-
1987/88	392 646	12 306	-
1988/89	425 318	-	669 000
1989/90	709 276	-	636 697
1990/91	354 001	176 451	881 412
1991/92	35 692	1 717	1 311 244

8.4.2 Support Services: overview

The most perceptible service that the KAC renders is a wide range of support services which are of cardinal importance to the farming industry in KwaNdebele. More than ninety per cent of the mechanisation activities in KwaNdebele are presently being performed by the KAC. These services fall under the following categories: Soil preparation, ploughing, planting, discing, cultivating and harvesting. The farmer also has the choice of purchasing all his production inputs via the KAC. For the supply of inputs, provision have been made for the following services: Fertilizer, herbicide, insecticide, seed and fuel. Another support service which KAC renders is the recruiting of farm labour for the farmers. In conjunction with the Marketing Board, KAC aids Ndebele farmers in the marketing of their produce. Training of farmers is also done on an ongoing basis as well as providing extension on a variety of topical subjects.

During the 1991/1992 cropping season, KAC rendered comprehensive support services on the following areas:

Maize	7 887 ha
Sunflower	1 321 ha
Sojabeans	1 666 ha
Groundnuts	231 ha
Dried beans	40 ha
Cotton	40 ha
Pasture establishment	241 ha
Pasture maintenance	1 506 ha

TOTAL 12 932 ha



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8.4.3 Mechanisation services

KAC makes provision for just about any type of mechanisation activity a farmer may wish to do, with the result that some implements are not used optimally (e.g. peanut lifter). In spite of this, KAC's tariffs are very competitive as shown in table 8.1.

Table 8.3 Comparison of KAC tariffs with those of STK and Lebowa Agricultural Corporation. (1991/92)

	KAC R/ha	LAC R/ha	STK R/ha
Ploughing	91,65	96,81	97
Disc	42,60	46,16	55
Plant	35,85	52,19	56
Fertilise	16,85	24,98	28
Spray	17,25	38,35	32
Weeding	25,25	44,97	35
TOTAL	229,45	303,46	303

The difference between KAC rates and SADT or LAC rates (R73 for the total of all operations listed) is quite substantial.

8.4.4 Planning and Infrastructural Services

As the implementing arm of the Department of Agriculture, KAC is involved in providing the following infrastructure on farms:

- Soil Conservation Works
- Fencing
- Livestock water supply
- Borehole development
- Pipe reticulation
- Water tanks
- Cattle drinking troughs
- Waterways
- Planted pastures
- Sheds
- Livestock handling facilities



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This programme has created considerable entrepreneurial opportunities for Ndebele contractors and also provides employment to over 300 people.

To illustrate the scope of these activities, during 1991 KAC provided:

- Livestock watering systems:

In total 138km of stock watering systems was established on 49 farming units. In these systems 215 drinking troughs, 6 reservoirs, 46 tanks and 44 diesel engines were installed.

- Fencing:

A total of 371km of new fence was erected of which approximately one third were boundary fences and the rest camp fences. During this period 334km of irreparable fences were dismantled, 26km of fences repaired and 397 gates installed.

- Soil conservation:

A total of 1 582km of contours were constructed serving an area of 682ha waterways.

8.4.5 Soil fertility maintenance service

KAC renders a very comprehensive fertiliser service. Soil samples are analysed annually for each land to be cultivated and specific recommendations are made for that particular land. This programme has been followed for the past five years with the result that a history exists of the nutritional status of each land.

The total fertiliser requirements is then calculated and tenders are invited from fertiliser companies to supply this total requirement. KAC's pricing policy to farmers is highly competitive as shown in table 8.2. In addition these prices are quoted for on-farm delivery for those farmers who use planters from their service centre.



Table 8.4 Comparison of fertiliser prices between KAC and OTK (1991/92).

Fertiliser	University of Fort Hare Together in Excellence	
	KAC	OTK
	R/50kg	R/50kg
2:3:4(30)	39-35	43-63
4:3:4(33)	41-91	46-03
KAN(28)	25-30	28-18
Supers(10,5)	23-90	26-48

An added advantage to the farmer who makes use of the service centre planters is the fact that he does not have to make provision for bulk storage of fertilisers, nor does he take any risks with regard to losses due to hardening, broken bags, theft, or a change in the planting programme.

8.4.6 Weed control service

Based upon the recorded history of each land, the intended cropping programme, and ongoing inspection, a weed control programme is recommended to the farmer. As with the fertiliser service the farmer can do his own spraying. If so, KAC assists the farmer with the calibration of equipment free of charge. An analysis of prices show that the price of ten commonly used weedkillers are on average 13,74% lower than at OTK. The difference on a typical weed control programme for maize amounts to R12,36/ha.

8.4.7 Pest control service

This service is similar to the fertiliser and pest control services with regard to expert advice, price, and availability. An extra feature is the setting up of approximately 14 biotrap traps annually, to ensure optimal timing of stalk borer control spraying.

8.4.8 Seed supply service

KAC liaises with research institutes and seed companies to determine which cultivars are best suited to the prevailing conditions. Bulk purchasing and storage saves the farmer money. Carry-over seed from the previous season is sent to outside laboratories for testing germinating potential before it is sold to farmers.

8.4.9 Technical after care advisory service

KAC provides an intensive aftercare service with regard to fertilising, weed and pest control and quality of seed. This consists primarily of on-site monitoring of, and if required expert advice on, aspects such as deficiency symptoms, time of topdressing, leaf analysis, occurrence of weeds and pests, and seed germination.

8.4.10 Livestock services

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Livestock services are rendered to the commercial and communal sectors. These services include recommended management programmes, herd inspection and selection, supplying livestock medicines, veterinary services to augment the State Veterinarians, shearing services, after-care extension services, and marketing assistance.

An advisory service on animal husbandry and livestock marketing is provided by one animal scientist and two livestock officers. These specialist staff members make on average 60-110 visits per month to livestock farmers, depending on the time of year. A planning file with a recommended management programme is opened for each farmer. In addition farmers' days are held on specific topics. Because of the current drought a series of drought information meetings were held throughout KwaNdebele during May 1992 to give practical advice to farmers on ways to cope with the drought (e.g. baling of maize residues; propagation of speculation livestock loans to farmers who have excessive maize residues).

8.4.11 Marketing services

KAC has developed a wide network of marketing channels over the years. Controlled products are delivered to the Control Board's agents. Other products are marketed through very diverse channels. Transport of small volumes of product and identification of possible selling points are undertaken by KAC. A sealing machine for small packaging is available to farmers. KAC buys and sells hay.

Marketing services are rendered by KAC as an integral part of the comprehensive FSP. All marketing arrangements are cleared beforehand with the farmers through commodity committees (now being initiated) and the Marketing Board. Where applicable KAC acts as an agent and is responsible for the recovery of levies presently applied and similar to that of RSA Boards. Similarly, RSA Boards agency fees are charged by KAC to farmers.

- Maize

All maize is delivered to the Bronkhorstspuit Maize Board agent, OTK. Although Ndebele farmers cannot become members of OTK, they are all allocated delivery numbers which ensures that each farmer is paid separately. Levies and agency fees are paid to RSA. The private sector has applied for the development of a maize mill at Sybrandskraal which will have an initial capacity of 10 000 tons per annum. If this development is to go ahead the mill will act as agent for the KMB and will then collect levies. The estimated maize consumption of KwaNdebele is 30 000 - 40 000 tons per annum which presently equals its production.

- Groundnuts



All groundnuts are shelled, hand cleaned and graded in KwaNdebele by an entrepreneur in Ekandustria. Seed and baking requirements in KwaNdebele consume approximately 50 per cent of the annual crop, while farmers receive R80 - R300 more per ton, depending on quality, than the RSA Oilseeds Control Board advance price. Levies are recovered by KAC on behalf of the KMB.

- Wheat

The same marketing arrangements as for maize apply.

- Sunflower

The same marketing arrangements as for wheat apply. White and striped seed is sold in bulk on behalf of farmers from Sybrandskraal.

- Hay and fodders

Where requested by farmers, KAC buys hay and fodders into a pool account based on an acceptable advance price. Arrear payments are made after all feed has been sold. Handling fees which include stacking and storage costs, interest and insurance are recovered by KAC from the pool. In certain instances, KAC arranges a direct marketing link between the buyer and seller (farmer). No commissions are levied.

- Grass seeds

A similar pool account as for hay is administered. Seed cleaning is done by KAC and charged to the pool.

- Deciduous fruits

Fruit is packed by Letolo Boerdery. This will facilitate the development of a packhouse operating a pool system.

- Vegetables

Current vegetable production is low and the producer markets produce locally. Producers have been exposed to canners and freezers for contract production but little interest has been shown by the producers to date. KAC does however render technical and financial support to farmers marketing in the PWV area.

- Livestock



Farmers either market internally or KAC arranges RSA buyers and auctioneers to negotiate directly with the farmer. The farmer is also provided with RSA market prices to assist in his negotiations. Organised auctions for Sybrandskraal and Verena are presently being negotiated by KAC and KMB with RSA agencies.

- Integrated Marketing System

The existing marketing network (especially with regard to eggs and broilers) is currently being fine-tuned to include value-adding activities at Sybrandskraal and a more extensive distribution outlets.

During the 1991 production year, marketing services for the following products were rendered:

Maize	19 240	tons
Sunflower	3 048	tons
Groundnuts	168	tons
Hay	2 614	tons
Cotton	71,4	tons

In addition, KAC rendered services with the marketing of \pm 1 200 cattle from KwaNdebele worth over one million rand.

KAC does buy or sell livestock under certain conditions. They will only buy livestock from farmers if there are no other marketing alternative. They assist farmers with various aspects of livestock marketing such as advice on which animals to market, linking buyers with sellers and making sure that farmers are not exploited, organising permits and transport for marketing in the controlled areas etc. In the past KAC assisted the KwaNdebele Marketing Board to hold local auctions, but these auctions were not very successful. Currently the KAC livestock officers assist farmers to market at well-established weekly auctions in the proximity of KwaNdebele's boundaries. All these services are rendered free of charge.

8.4.12 Swartkopje Bloodstock Enhancement programme

The Swartkopje project forms an important part of the livestock development programme in KwaNdebele. This project has two main objectives: the provision of well selected breeding stock as well as young animals to KwaNdebele farmers; and the constant testing and implementing of the most viable economic breeding system.

The cows that were purchased initially are at present being strictly selected with the aim of establishing the core of a breeding herd which is well adapted, highly fertile and free of illness such as contagious abortion and tuberculosis. These selected bulls, cows and heifers are available to KwaNdebele farmers at realistic market prices which helps restrict the exploitation of farmers. The herd consists of 24 bulls, 180 cows, 345 heifers and 170 calves. The success of this project is becoming evident in that farmers who have purchased some of these breeding animals have an average calving percentage of 60 per cent while the average calving percentage in KwaNdebele is only 45 per cent.

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8.4.13 Pasture establishment

The KwaNdebele Government policy makes no provision for a maize withdrawal scheme and associated subsidies of R90/ha for pasture establishment and an annual subsidy of R50 per ha for maintenance as is the case in the R.S.A.. However, a one-off public support for pasture establishment is provided which includes all inputs up to and including a nitrogen top dressing 6 -10 weeks after germination. The establishment of teff or other annual pastures is excluded.

In terms of the conservation act, KAC will establish pastures on those lands not suitable for crop production irrespective of its final use.

Pasture establishment aims to:

- protect lands withdrawn from cash crop production against erosion;

- enhance the financial viability of farms marginal for cash crop production through the introduction of pastures with a resultant increase in the livestock carrying capacity and decrease in farming risk.

Two pasture types viz Eragrostis curvula (EC) and Digitaria smutsii (DS) are considered, both adapted to the region. DS (Smuts Finger) is preferred due to its more flexible maintenance programme, palatability in the mature stage and excellent forrage potential. Pastures will be planted in a ratio of 1:3 (EC:DS) to ensure early season grazing.

The pasture establishment programme takes cognizance of the overall livestock carrying capacity of the farm, the farmers' training needs and livestock farming ability and interests and available infrastructure, particularly water.

An integrated livestock expansion/pasture development programme forms part of the planning process of a particular farm.

The liming requirements of pastures are similar to those of other crops to realise optimal production although grasses, in particular EC, are more tolerant to soil acidity conditions.

Table 8.5 Pasture Establishment Programme (ha)

YEAR	TOTAL	88/89	89/90	90/91
SERVICE CENTRE				
Sybrandskraal	250	110	90	50
Wolwegat	200	160	50	50
Roodepoortje	630	380	200	50
Swartkopje	530	530	500	500
Irrigation	28	1	27	-
TOTAL	2 698	1 181	867	650
ACCUMULATIVE		1 181	2 048	2 698

8.4.14 Human resource development

Training facilities have been established at all service centres to implement continuous training programmes for KAC employees, farmers, and other interest groups. These include

- Literacy courses for KAC employees and people in the immediate vicinity

- Tractor license and basic maintenance courses for KAC personnel and farmers
- Entrepreneurial courses for farmers (developed by the National Productivity Institute)
- Farmer's days on a variety of subjects
- Apprentice training

In addition KAC has embarked upon a 6M training programme which all employees should have done by the end of 1993.

8.5 Privatisation policy

It is the stated aim of KAC to establish private contractors in agribusiness by providing bridging finance and expert advice. Table 8.4 summarises the scope activities of contractors established by KAC.

Table 8.6 Numbers and economic impact of KAC contractors

Type of contractor	Number	Number of labourers	Gross income /month	Output/month
Water supply	3	60	90 000	30km pipelines
Fencing	11	74	35 000	80km
Soil conservation	1	18	80 000	15km watercourses 50km contours
Wood exploitation	3	45	30 000	800ton pulpwood

The best way to measure privatisation of mechanisation services rendered by KAC is to measure the number of tractors in operation and the hours worked overtime.

During 1987/88 204 fleet tractors were in operation with an average output of 785 hours per tractor unit.

In 1989/90, KAC tractor fleet output decreased to 60 percent of the 1987 output.

In 1990/91 the tractor fleet output decreased to 44 percent of 1987 output. The effects of drought should also be considered during this season. However if the area had remained constant it could be argued that 60 percent of activities had been privatised to farmers and contractors.

KAC had privatised 50 tractors and a number of implements such as ploughs, maize planters, groundnut harvesters, crop sprayers and cultivators to Ndebele farmers. Where farmers do not have all the necessary implements it is rented from KAC (if available).

Farmers with own tractors do almost all their own mechanisation inputs and where possible contract to other farmers. It is estimated that commercial farmers already own 79 tractors approximately 4100ha of crop area.

Farmers are constantly encouraged to buy their own tractors and implements and advised not to over capitalize on mechanisation. KAC will privatise any asset, project or service only if it is economically viable. It is for this reason that the mechanisation service (which runs at a huge loss for the company) have not been fully privatised.

KAC have reached an agreement with KDA that its own projects will be privatised by the end of 1994, but only if it is economically viable, financially rewarding and affordable to the emergent entrepreneur. To this end the Moloto project has been partiallyly privatised, the broiler unit at Letolo have been privatised, the Letolo orchards are in the process of privatisation, the Roodepoortjie laying hen project has been privatised, and the privatisation of Swartkopje is currently being investigated. All new projects include a privatisation model.



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CHAPTER 9

SUPPORT SYSTEM III: KWANDEBELE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The functions of the KwaNdebele Department of Agriculture are listed in paragraph 4.2.1 under project description. An evaluation of the KwaNdebele Extension Service was done by ARDRI during 1990 (Bembridge & Williams, 1991) and the role of the Department will therefore not be fully discussed in this report.

Suffice it to say that there is too much confounding of functions between KDA and KAC. This makes it impossible do design efficient lines of control. With regard to extension services the recommendations in the abovementioned report should be carefully considered, especially paragraph 7.4.1 which is quoted verbatim:

"Ideally, there should be a unified extension service with a single line of command and the necessary subject-matter specialists back-up, falling either under the DA and EA or the KAC(see Annexure A).

If the above recommendation is not acceptable, then there is a need for a joint strategy between the KAC and the DA and EA with a clear cut definition of roles.

In either structure there is a need to separate field extension services for commercial and communal land farmers.

In the event of the second option being accepted, it is recommended that KAC assume full responsibility for extension services in the commercial farming areas, as well as for agricultural projects under their control. The DA and EA to retain responsibility for extension services in the communal land areas.

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Because of scarce manpower resources it is not feasible in terms of the second alternative above, for each service to have its own corps of subject-matter specialists. A weakness in the present extension system is a lack of subject-matter specialists to fulfil the role of training staff, carrying out adaptive research and providing specialist back-up advice to extension workers and farmers.

A recommended structure and organistaion can only be drawn up once a decision is made by the Kwa Ndebele government as to which of the above alternatives will be implemented. A suggested structure for a unified extension service is given in Annexure A. There needs to be clearly defined responsibilities and job descriptions at each level of line management, as well as co-ordination and control procedures. It is important not to lose sight of the overall purpose of the organisation, which is to beneficially influence farming and household practices, productivity and profitability."

CHAPTER 10

SUPPORT SYSTEM IV: FUNDA MLIMI TRAINING CENTRE

Funda Mlimi Training Centre (FMTC) was established in 1984 after cabinet approved to act aside the farm Gemsbokspruit for agricultural training. Measured Farming Heidelberg was appointed to manage the farm. An amount of R5 million was originally budgeted for, but the intention was that it should become self-financing after about five years. As a result training and production activities takes place simultaneously. Over time it seems that production have become more important than training, potentially contradicting the initial goal. As with so many of the other institutions the general awareness of what FMTC has to offer is limited.

The role of Funda Mlimi in farmer training was discussed in paragraph 4.2.8 and the role of the Training Council in chapter 7. The shift from the original one-year full-time training to short courses and on-site training is clearly illustrated in the following excerpts from their annual reports.

[1987/88]:

A number of meetings were held on future agricultural training for KwaNdebele and a task group was appointed in January to investigate and recommend relevant training for farmers.

Discussions on training aspects between the Department of Agriculture, KAC and Measured Farming staff took place throughout the year.

2. TRAINING



2.1 Numerous short courses on various agricultural aspects were held during the year. University of Fort Hare
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2.1.1 Tractors drivers' courses

2.1.1.1 Eight trainees obtained their licences on the course held from the 31st March to 3rd April. John Deere presented the course.

2.1.1.2 Eleven drivers from KAC obtained licences from the 8th to 12th June.

2.1.1.3 Another eleven drivers obtained licences from the 22nd to 30th June.

2.1.1.4 Three drivers received licences after attending a course from 6th to 10th July.

2.1.1.5 We organised for Ford to present a course from the 16th to 20th February which was attended by ten trainees. An additional two

weeks of practical training was given and six trainees finally obtained their licences.

2.1.2 Extensive cattle production 13th - 16th April, attended by 17 farmers and 1 extension officer. Practical demonstrations of dehorning, castration methods, dosing and immunization were given as well as marketing practices by a representative of BKB. A follow-on course on animal diseases was attended by the same 17 farmers during 27th to 29th April.

2.1.3 Three fencing courses were presented. An initial course conducted by CWI was attended by contractors during the 13th to 15th April.

A practical fencing course was attended by 12 farmers from the 13th to 15th May.

Two farmers attended a course from the 30th June to 2nd July.

2.1.4 A basic irrigation and crop production course was held at Moutse on the 4th and 6th May. This was attended by 42 wheat and vegetable farmers.

2.1.5 On our request Barlows SA Ltd. held an earth moving machinery maintenance course from the 19th to 21st May. Nine operators from the Department of Agriculture attended the course.

2.1.6 A sheep production course presented from 18th - 22nd May was attended by 12 farmers which included an excursion to a nearby sheep farmer.



2.1.7 A soil conservation and veld management course was held from the 1st to 5th June and attended by 16 farmers.

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2.1.8 Nine people attended a one-day course on agricultural chemical spraying on the 4th August.

2.1.9 Seven clerks attended a course from the 1st to 3rd September.

[1988/89]:

Farmer Training

A new concept in farmer training was introduced, that of taking the training to the farmer on his home ground.

Tremendous interest was shown by the farmers. The farmers' days or discussion groups have been advertised in the local press and on radio and organised in conjunction with Extension Officers. To date the following such

courses have been run:

- (a) *Vegetable production: Soil preparation, fertilization and disease control. 9 attendants.*
- (b) *Cattle management: De-horning, castration, branding and de-worming. 2 courses. 12 attendants.*
- (c) *Land preparation. 8 courses. 171 attendants.*
- (d) *Crop planting and fertilization. 5 courses. 64 attendants.*
- (e) *Crop harvesting and storage. 1 course. 7 attendants.*

[1989/90]:

In all a very successful year was achieved under the direction of the Training Manager Armstrong Mbatha.

The training has been organised into either one day courses away from the centre or residential student courses held at Funda Mlimi.

The whole direction of the training has been set up in close co-operation with the Department of Agriculture.

The training completed has been as follows:

- 1) *Farmer training*
- 2) *Womens club training*
- 3) *In-service training of Departmental Personnel*
- 4) *Training of KwaNdebele Agricultural Company Personnel*
- 5) *Training of non-agricultural personnel*



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- 1) *Farmer training*

At the request of the Department and farmers the concept of one-day courses being presented on-site has been continued. The main advantage being that farmers would be trained under circumstances that they could readily relate to. In addition there is a transport problem for farmers attending courses at Funda Mlimi.

All courses are organised in conjunction with Extension Officers based at the Service Centres. Extension Officers are encouraged to become involved as often as possible. However a general lack of motivation among these personnel has made the task extremely difficult.

In addition, regular private visits are made to individual farms on their request to reinforce training and to deal with specific problems. This is conducted

with the Extension personnel.

The following topics have been covered with the farmers:

- Land preparation
- Weed control
- Crop pest and diseases control
- Maize production
- Dehorning and castration

The above courses were organised at each of the Service Centres in the new commercial area and were attended by some 260 farmers.

4. Training of KwaNdebele Agricultural Company Personnel

From time to time KAC has requested that training of their personnel be undertaken on their behalf. All their requests have been accommodated.

a) Clerical Training

Twelve young Ndebeles were enrolled in a course for three months. The trainees had recently passed their Matric and all had a pass in mathematics.

The students were given an intensive course in basic clerical work with an agricultural bias. The following topics were covered:

- Mathematics
- Elementary bookkeeping
- Telephone etiquette
- Radio procedure
- Agricultural jargon

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The students were also given a tour of some of the Service Centres giving them an opportunity to become accustomed to the KAC system of working.

Facilities currently consists of 12 cow dairy units, poultry housing for 14 000 layers and 1 000 broilers, accommodation for 24 students, an office complex, and two staff houses.

SUPPORT SYSTEM V: DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

DBSA funds the programme as FSP I (Farmer Support Programme) project I and project II. Project I refers to the rendering of comprehensive support services to 140 cash crop farmers on 38 600 ha in the Southern, higher potential area. Project II refers to same for approximately 160 farmers on another plus minus 103 000 ha. Farming activities vary from livestock farming in the north (Verena, Zwartkopjes and Wolwegat) to cash cropping in the South (Bronkhorstspuit and Cullinan). According to the appraisal report by DBSA dated 1 September 1989:

"Due to the emergent nature of the project, public sector financing is regarded as justified. DBSA as primary source of finance for such projects is therefore the appropriate institution for the funding of the outstanding capital requirements of the FSP I. The total cost to provide a comprehensive FSP to the total consolidation land area (Projects I and II and future projects), entails an estimated amount of R127, 374 million. In view of the fiscal considerations and implementing capacity in KwaNdebele, it is argued that Project I (\pm R33,1 million, total cost) and Project II, with a total cost of \pm R34,2 million, be implemented over the next two years. Of these amounts DBSA will make loans available of R20,1 million for Project I and R16,5 million for Project II. Future requests for financial assistance to be submitted to DBSA by the borrowers as needs arise."

The establishment of farm infrastructure consists of basic improvements to protect natural resources and enable basic farm management. These are a once-off investment by Government whereafter the farmer is responsible for maintenance.

Perusal of the bi-monthly reports of KAC reveals statements such as "The establishment of farm infrastructure which came to an end during the previous period of report has not been restarted on account of delays of the loan from the DBSA" (Oct. 1991); "No new on-farm infrastructure has been established during the past two months because of a lack of FSP fund" (Jan/Feb, March/April 1992). The reason for the delay is not stated. Apparently this was caused by a restructuring of the DBSA Task Team for the KwaNdebele region.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

12.1 Reasons for keeping cattle

It is common knowledge that livestock, especially cattle, plays an important part in the life of the traditional African. Cattle are not only regarded as a financial asset, but also play an important social and religious role. The farmers were asked to give the three most important reasons for keeping livestock. Not all the farmers kept cattle, but from the discussions with the farmers it was established that their perception of a true farmer was one who farmed with both cattle and maize.

The reasons for keeping livestock are shown in table 12.1.

Table 12.1 Distribution of farmers according to the reasons for keeping cattle, KwaNdebele (N = 95).

REASONS	% farmers who mentioned it
For selling	98,9
Breeding	6,3
Lobola/culture/traditional ceremonies	69,5
For milk/beef	51,6
For status	10,5
An easy farming practice requiring little labour	14,7
Security	11,6
To utilize grazing area	8,4

Although all the farmers who responded to the question indicated that they kept cattle for commercial purposes, almost 70% mentioned some cultural reasons as well. It is important to recognise that cultural factors may sometimes cause a farmer to take decisions regarding his cattle which are not compatible with sound economic principles. ...

12.2 Herd size

According to the survey, 10 % of the farmers had no cattle at all, while only 3 farmers (2,6%) had more than 200 head, the mean being 55. The herd sizes are given in table 12.2.

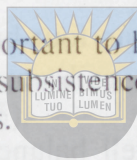
Table 12.2 Distribution of farmers according to herd size, KwaNdebele, 1991 N = 115).

Herd size	No.	%
0	11	9,6
1 - 20	25	21,7
21 - 40	30	26,0
41 - 60	10	8,7
61 - 80	7	6,1
81 - 100	11	9,6
101 - 120	8	7,0
> 120	13	11,3
	115	100,0

Although a number of farmers farm with both crops and cattle, a third own more than 60 head of cattle and should be able to earn a good living just from cattle.

12.3 Herd composition

In a commercial enterprise it is important to have a balanced herd composition, which is often not the case among subsistence small farmers where a man may own more bulls and oxen than cows.



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Table 12.3 Distribution of farmers according to herd composition, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115).

Number	Bulls		Cows		Oxen		Tollies		Heifers	
0	15	13,0	12	10,4	44	38,3	52	45,2	25	21,7
1 - 10	100	87,0	30	26,1	57	49,5	43	37,4	58	50,5
11 - 20	-	-	23	20,0	10	8,7	12	10,4	10	8,7
21 - 30	-	-	8	7,0	2	1,7	4	3,5	9	7,8
31 - 40	-	-	13	11,3	-	-	2	1,7	7	6,1
41 - 50	-	-	2	1,7	1	,9	-	-	3	2,6
51 - 60	-	-	8	7,0	1	,9	-	-	1	,9
61 - 70	-	-	4	3,5	-	-	-	-	2	1,7
71 - 80	-	-	5	4,3	-	-	1	,9	-	-
81 - 90	-	-	1	,9	-	-	-	-	-	-
91 - 100	-	-	1	,9	-	-	-	-	-	-
>100	-	-	8	7,0	-	-	1	,9	-	-

Only four farmers had more than four bulls. Of the farmers who owned oxen, a quarter had fewer than 5 oxen.



Table 12.3 indicates a very well balanced normal herd composition with few exceptions here and there. This does not seem to be a constraint and could be due to the guidance of the KAC, animal health officers and extension officers.

12.4 Cattle breeds

The following table gives an indication of the types of breeds the farmers keep.

Table 12.4 Distribution of farmers according to cattle breeds, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115)

Breed	Bulls		Cows		Oxen		Trollics		Heifers	
None	25	21,8	22	19,1	54	47,0	59	51,3	38	33,0
Brahman	39	33,9	26	22,6	18	15,7	18	15,0	25	21,8
Drakensberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	,9
Simmentaler	3	1,7	2	1,7	2	1,7	1	,9	2	1,7
Indigenous	13	11,3	20	17,4	17	14,8	14	12,2	21	18,3
Bonsmara	11	9,6	12	10,4	5	4,3	4	3,5	6	5,2
Brown Swiss	3	2,6	2	1,7	1	,9	1	,9	1	,9
Friesland	3	2,6	4	3,5	1	,9	3	2,6	2	1,7
Crossbred	3	2,6	5	4,5	2	1,7	3	2,6	2	1,7
Afrikaner	16	13,9	22	19,1	15	13,0	12	10,4	17	14,8

The breeds most commonly found are Brahman, Indigenous, Bonsmara and Afrikaner. These breeds have proved to be successful in that region and can be regarded as a good choice.

12.5 Small stock

Approximately 46% of the farmers kept small stock, as shown in the following table.

Table 12.5 Distribution of farmers according to their small stock numbers, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115).



Number	Sheep		Goats	
	No.	%	No.	%
0	60	60,8	64	63,6
1 - 10	19	14,0	19	13,3
11 - 20	16	11,2	12	8,4
21 - 30	10	7,0	7	5,6
31 - 40	3	2,1	5	3,5
41 - 50	2	1,4	3	2,1
>50	5	3,5	5	3,5
	115	100,0	115	100,0

Almost half the farmers kept goats and sheep, but not in such large numbers that this could be regarded as an economic enterprise, but more for home use and a small income.

12.6 Poultry

Poultry is usually a popular source of protein in the rural areas. Just more than half the farmers kept poultry, but not in such numbers that it can be regarded as a significant enterprise.

Table 12.6 Distribution of farmers according to poultry numbers, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115).

Number of fowls	No.	%
0	52	45,2
1 - 50	46	40,0
51 - 100	9	7,8
>100	8	7,0
	115	100,0

12.7 Cattle owned by wife

According to some customs certain cattle were sometimes designated to a man's wife. According to the survey only a quarter of the wives owned cattle and not in such large numbers as to warrant further discussion.

12.8 Marketing of cattle

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The farmers were asked how many animals they sold during the past one and a half years i.e. since 1 January 1990.

Table 12.7 Distribution of farmers according to the sale of cattle during the past one and a half years, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115).

No. of animals	Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	78	74,1	92	83,9	91	83,2	95	96,5
1 - 10	27	18,9	17	11,9	19	13,3	3	2,1
11 - 20	8	5,6	3	2,1	4	2,8	1	,9
21 - 30	1	,9	2	1,4	-	-	1	,9
31 - 40	-	-	1	,9	1	,9	-	-
>40	1	,9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0

A large number of farmers did not sell any livestock which may be due to the fact that they had not been established as farmers for very long and were still in the process of building up their herds. The mean number of animals sold per farmer was 7.

It is not easy to establish the real truth concerning the income of a person and this survey is no exception. It can be expected that some respondents did not give the full truth.

The nett income received from all livestock during the past year July 1990 - July 1991 is as follows:



Table 12.8 Distribution of farmers according to nett income from livestock, during the past year, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115).

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Income in hand	No.	%
No income	40	44,7
1 - 5 000	44	31,5
5 001 - 10 000	14	9,8
10 001 - 15 000	3	2,1
15 001 - 20 000	7	4,9
> 20 0000	7	7,0
	115	100,0

Only 15% received R10 000 or more which is a very low figure. The mean was R5 531.

12.9 Grazing system

Nearly three quarters (73%) of the livestock farmers said that they supplied extra food for their cattle in winter. Details concerning the food is as follows:

Table 12.9 Distribution of cattle farmers according to the food supplied in winter, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115).

Food	No.	%
No supplement	29	26,6
Lucerne	15	13,8
Teff grass	6	5,5
Rumevite	19	17,4
Concentrates	18	16,5
Hay/maize stalks	22	20,2
	109	100,0

Nearly 70% of the cattle farmers were providing their cattle with supplementary feed which is a necessity in the Highveld region during winter.

12.10 Mating season

Only 30% of the livestock farmers had a specific mating season. The time of the year which was used as the mating season varied slightly, but 67% of those who had a mating season used December to March every year. An insignificant number of farmers had a mating season for their sheep and goats.



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12.11 Kraaling of animals

It is common for small farmers to kraal their animals at night. Sixty percent of the livestock owners indicated that they kraaled their animals at night. The main reasons given were for security to prevent theft (42%), vermin (3%), to have animals nearby for milking (3%) and because they had no grazing camp (9%).

12.12 Information sources

Nearly 70% of the livestock owners said they got their information or advice on cattle from the extension staff. KAC was mentioned by 6% of the farmers. The low incidence of KAC involvement in this case may be due to the farmers perception that KAC staff is also regarded as extension staff. A few other sources were also mentioned amongst others Animal Health officers (6%) and Funda Mlimi. Only 3 per cent were not satisfied with the livestock practices which were

recommended to them, while only one individual believed that the recommendations were not practical for his farm. The recommendations given to the farmers concerning livestock were therefore acceptable to them.

12.13 Cattle practices carried out for farmers

There are certain practices concerning livestock production which have to be carried out for illiterate farmers who have not had much training as they cannot always grasp complicated principles or read instructions.

Vaccination and dosing were the most common practices which were done for the farmers and 52% of the livestock owners said that vaccination was done for them. The majority of the farmers agreed with the practices and only 1 individual did not agree.

Of those farmers who had practices done for them, all but three indicated that they would like to do the practices themselves. The practices mentioned by most were dehorning, castration and vaccination.

The need for training of these practices was clearly identified and should receive further attention.

12.14 Dosing and dipping of animals

The regular dosing and dipping of cattle are essential management practices.

Table 12.10 Distribution of farmers according to the frequency of dosing cattle, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 84).



Frequency	University of North Harare	No.	%
Twice a month	<i>Together in Excellence</i>	5	6,0
Once in 2 months		5	6,0
Once in 3 months		14	16,7
Once in 4 months		2	2,4
Twice a year		29	34,4
Once a year		22	26,2
When symptoms are noticed		7	8,3
		84	100,0

Although the dosing may not always be according to the prescribed frequency, it can be concluded that most of the farmers were dosing their cattle on a regular basis. This could be ascribed to the training received from Funda Mlimi, extension inputs by the animal health officers and management control by KAC.

The figures for dipping were more or less the same as for dosing. A third of the livestock farmers mentioned that they dipped their cattle more frequently in summer than in winter which shows that a significant number of farmers were aware of the finer details of dipping.

12.15 Selling of livestock

When asked about the decision concerning the selling of livestock only three mentioned KAC while the next indicated that they decided themselves when to sell their livestock.

12.16 Problems with livestock

Nearly half the farmers or 48,7% indicated that they had problems with their livestock. The following table shows what problems were experienced.


Table 12.11 Distribution of farmers according to problems experienced with livestock in KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115)

Problem	No.	%
No problem or no response	59	51,3
Livestock diseases	20	18,3
Poisonous plants	9	7,8
Shortage of grazing camps	13	11,3
Birth problems	3	2,6
Problems with water	10	8,7
	115	100,0

Almost a quarter (24,3%) of the livestock farmers mentioned heartwater as one of the most common diseases affecting their livestock, while a 14% mentioned gall sickness. Nearly 80% indicated that "Terramycin" is the best remedy for the two diseases. Only seven percent admitted that they did not know. This is an indication that the livestock farmers are informed and up to date with their knowledge concerning the treatment of cattle diseases in their area. Only 12% were not satisfied with the service rendered by the local veterinary officer and half of these said that they do not respond quickly enough when they are needed.

However, with the farmers scattered over such a wide area, it could be regarded as unrealistic to expect a faster response.

Nineteen per cent of the cattle farmers said that they would prefer to have veterinary officers from the private sector, but 82% did not know what the cost of the veterinary services in the private sector was.



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KAC data		ARDI survey	
No.	%	No.	%
22	22.91	00	0.00
21	21.88	12	12.50
8	8.33	10	10.42
10	10.42	8	8.33
9	9.38	7	7.29
7	7.29	6	6.25
6	6.25	13	13.54
46	100.00	100	100.00

CHAPTER 13

CROP PRODUCTION

13.1 Scope of production

Table 13.2 shows the distribution of farmers according to the area of land cultivated with the different crops.

13.2 Income from crops

Table 13.1 Distribution of farmers according to income from crops.

Income in Rand	ARDRI survey		KAC data	
	No.	%	No.	%
None or no response	60	52,2	22	22,91
1 - 5000	12	10,4	21	21,88
5001 - 10000	16	13,9	8	8,33
10001 - 15000	8	7,0	10	10,42
15001 - 20000	7	6,1	9	9,38
20001 - 25000	3	2,6	7	7,29
25001 - 30000	6	5,2	6	6,25
>30000	6	5,2	13	13,54
	115	100,0	96	100,00

Almost half received no income from crops while a further 11,2 per cent got less than R2000 per annum, which can be regarded as a negligible income. A third of the farmers (33,9%) received more than R5000,00 per annum.

Table 13.2 Distribution of respondents according to the area of land planted to crops, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 115).

Area	Maize		Sorghum		Sunflower		Pumpkins		Beans		Groundnuts		Soyabeans		Pastures	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0	42	36,5	113	98,3	95	82,7	104	90,4	98	85,2	92	80,0	92	80,0	107	93,0
1-20	19	16,5	-	-	7	6,1	11	9,6	14	12,2	16	13,9	8	7,0	5	4,3
21-40	10	8,7	-	-	5	4,3	-	-	2	1,7	6	5,2	9	7,7	1	,9
41-60	12	10,4	-	-	5	4,3	-	-	1	,9	-	,9	4	3,5	-	-
61-80	14	12,2	-	-	3	2,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	,9	1	,9
81-100	7	6,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	,9
101-120	3	2,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> 120	8	7,0	2	1,7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	,9	-	-
	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0	115	100,0



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Table 13.3 Distribution of farmers according to total income from livestock and crops KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 115)

Income in Rand	No.	%
0	22	19,1
1 - 5000	28	24,3
5001 - 10000	18	15,7
10001 - 15000	11	9,6
15001 - 20000	13	11,3
20001 - 25000	6	5,2
25001 - 30000	4	3,5
>30000	13	11,3
	115	100,0

No significant relationship between income, farm size and age was found.

13.3 Decisions on cropping programme

Sixty per cent of the farmers said that they themselves decided on which crops to grow, while 8% mentioned K.A.C. and 3% extension officers. Concerning inputs, 26% were advised by K.A.C., 32% made their own decisions and 4% were advised by the extension officer. Twelve per cent of the crop farmers, however, were not satisfied with the recommendations, but they could not really mention how they would improve matters. The only significant reply of six farmers was that they would use kraal manure. Sixty four per cent thought that they could improve their crop production, but when asked how they could achieve it, a wide variety of answers was given.

The current practice followed is to have regular information days at the various service centres on cropping programmes, cultivars, liming, etc. When a farmer decides to plant a certain crop and applies for either a loan or services, he discuss the programme with the service centre manager. Recommendations are made to the farmer if necessary, but the final decision rests with the farmer. No services will be rendered without the farmer requesting it.

13.4 Crop rotation

A third of the farmers indicated that they practiced crop rotation and more than a quarter (29,6%) mentioned that they planted maize and groundnuts on a rotational basis. Through the years extension staff has advised emergent farmers to abandon the intercropping they may have practised in the communal situation. During the past few years, however, some agronomists have pointed out that

intercropping may sometimes serve a useful purpose especially on small areas of land.

13.4.1 Cropping plan

Forty four per cent of the crop farmers said that they had a cropping plan. Of those who had such a plan, a (16%) said that it was an extension officer or project manager who drew it up, while 17% mentioned K.A.C. Thirteen percent indicated that they did it themselves.

A third of those who had plans said that they were not consulted in the matter by the person who drew it up. Consulting with farmers and involving them in the farming activity can serve as a very effective extension tool and should be pursued as far as possible.

Table 13.4 Distribution of farmers according to their perception of their farming plan KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 62).

Could not understand the plan	10	16,1
Bad and impractical	1	1,6
Fair	20	32,3
Good	31	50,0
	62	100,0

More than 80% had a fair and good perception of the farming plan.

13.5 Satisfaction with farming operations

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Nearly three quarters of the farmers who answered the question said that they were satisfied with the mechanised operations which were carried out for them, but they did not come up with any constructive detail as to how the methods which were used at present could be improved. The answers given were "to purchase own implements" (53%), "correct farm management" (25%), "more lectures" (10%), "being involved" (6%) and "early planting" (6%).

13.6 Fertilizer recommendations

Eighty six percent of the crop farmers said that they agreed with the fertilizer recommendations.

Only 5% commented on what they thought was wrong - half thought it was too

much, the other half too little. It can be concluded that the farmers were generally in agreement with what was recommended to them.

13.7 Perception of crop records

Two thirds of the crop farmers said that other institutions kept records for them. This is likely to be K.A.C. in this case. A large number of the crop farmers (58%) admitted, however, that they did not understand the records. Because of the high percentage of illiteracy, it can be expected that the farmers would not be able to understand the written records.

A special effort should be made to improve communication with the farmers. The problems experienced by the farmers with regard to the record keeping and payments are given in the table below.

Table 13.5 Distribution of the farmers according to problems experienced with regard to records and/or payments, KwaNdebele, 1991 (N = 46).

Problem	No.	%
Complicated statements	26	56,5
Cheques arrive too late	26	56,5
Illiteracy	5	10,9
Not involved in decision-making	5	10,9



The two biggest sources of unhappiness are the financial statements, which the crop farmers do not understand and the fact that they have to wait for their money. The first problem is a logical one for a group of farmers with a high illiteracy rate and should be addressed by closer liaison of the extension staff with the farmers to explain their statements to them. This is a situation where a compromise should be reached between implicitness on the one hand and the necessity to convey high technological information on inputs and practices. The statements should be made as simple as possible and every effort should be made to pay the farmers as soon as possible.

13.8 Perceived farming problems

The problems which farmers perceive as the most important are often not really so important as perceived by someone else.

The most important problems are listed in table 13.6.

Table 13.6 Distribution of farmers according to their perceived problems, KwaNdebele 1991 (N = 143).

Type of Problem	No.	%
No problem	20	17,4
Shortage of equipment	45	39,2
Pest problem	7	6,1
Not involved in decision-making	3	2,6
No storage & housing	8	7,0
Shortage of inputs	9	7,8
Lack of financial aid	28	24,3
Shortage of water	21	18,3
Poor soils	7	6,1
Profit unsatisfactory	2	1,7
Squatters	9	7,8
Boundaries not clearly defined	8	7,0
Shortage of grazing camps	9	7,8
Services not rendered at the right time	1	,9
Lack of technical know-how	1	,9
Management	1	,9
Insufficient land	6	5,2
Theft	1	,9
Shortage of labourers	2	1,7
Poisonous plants	2	1,7
Fence damage by people	3	1,7
Animal diseases	4	3,5
Vermin	1	,9

Careful analysis of the problems mentioned in the table 13.6 above shows that very few of the problems can be regarded as insurmountable. A problem like shortage of water is serious, and may not be easy to solve. Other problems such as shortage of equipment, inputs and financial aid are debatable as they should be available from KAC.

CHAPTER 14

FARMER'S PERCEPTIONS: THE WORKSHOP RESULTS

Some farmer perceptions derived from the questionnaires have already been described in chapters 6,12 and 13.

A technique known as the nominal group technique was used to further establish farmers' perceptions on the service-providing system as well as about their farming situation and the need for institutional structures (see paragraph 2.2).

Two such sessions were held on 16 and 17 July 1991. The first session was held at the Loopspruit Cellar where eighteen farmers were involved. Twelve crop farmers, three livestock farmers and three mixed farmers were present. At the second session, held on the following day at the KAC distribution depot at Zwartkopje where a farmhouse is used as offices, nine farmers took part in the discussion. Five were livestock farmers, three crop farmers and one had a mixed farming operation. Because of the insights it provides, the complete set of issues raised by the farmers is listed in Annexure IV.

Many of these perceptions are based upon either a lack of information or incorrect information. The fact remains, however, that from the farmer's point of view the perception is the real thing, and any outside agents need to take these perceptions seriously. The farmers are not always able to differentiate between the functions of the Department and KAC and have often confused the one with the other. Where some drastic incorrect perceptions exist, an effort is made to present the "other side" of the coin as well.

14.1 Farm infrastructure

The farmers were generally satisfied with the infrastructure on the farms, but mentioned the problems of insufficient livestock watering points and lack of water for domestic use.

14.2 Size of farms

Some indicated that the farms were too small to earn a living on a fulltime commercial basis. However, when asked whether some farmers should lose their land in order to allow for bigger farm units, they felt that the situation should remain as it is.

14.3 The lease contract

The farmers have entered into a lease contract with the Department of the Interior to lease the farms for a period of 9 years and 11 months. These contracts are not negotiable and no provision has been made for arrangements after the initial period. Legislation to allow for private ownership of the farms have since been promulgated.

The farmers were overwhelmingly in favour of a clause being added to the contract which would enable them to purchase the farm at any time.

It was further found that the farmers were not fully aware of all the conditions of their contracts. Some claimed that they had been farming for some time, but that they had not entered into any lease agreement at this point in time, which is now a few years later.

It is a basic principle that when a lease agreement is concluded the lessee should have the right to operate under the conditions laid down in the lease. According to farmers' agreement it is forbidden to allow squatters on the farm. Yet, when some farmers took possession of their farms, they found that squatters were already living there. This seems to be a problem which the Department will have to address.

It is also important that the lease agreements should be in accordance with the potential of the farm.

14.4 Housing

Many problems concerning housing were raised. The most important issues are as follows:

- Not all the farm units have houses and some farmers have to live elsewhere, away from their own farms. Because of this, some farmers have to sleep in their vehicles when the crops are ripening to protect against theft.
- Farmers did not want to build their own houses or even do permanent improvements, because they did not have title deeds for the land.
- It was mentioned that farmers were allowed to build their own structures after approval had been obtained from the Department and that compensation would be paid in cases where such farms had to be relocated for some reason or other. Farmers were sceptical about this arrangement.
- Farmers could apply to KDA for the erection of a combination type of structure which could partly be used as a dwelling and partly for an equipment shed. The farmers were not very impressed with it and some did not even know of the facility.
- There were separate contracts for the farms and the houses on the farms. A farmer had no say about the placement of people in other houses on his farm as they were allocated by the Department of Interior. Sub-letting was not allowed either. The farmers found this irritating and it is a matter which will have to be addressed as soon as possible. If farms were sold, the problem would be eliminated to a certain degree, but the farmer would still have to remove the additional people from his farm.

14.5 Squatters

Some farmers indicated that they experienced problems with squatters on their farms and that they had no control over them as they found them on the land when they arrived there. Some indicated that the squatters kept livestock and even cut fences to let them graze anywhere. One squatter had more livestock than the farmer. Some farmers had no squatters, while others indicated that the squatters worked for them and that they had no problems with them. Others said that the squatters did not want to work.

One farmer indicated that his whole farm had become a squatter camp, in fact a township and that he has not been given other land.

14.6 Inputs

It is essential for any farmer to have easy access to agricultural inputs at a reasonable cost. KAC has the task of providing inputs to the farmers and have established distribution depots scattered throughout KwaNdebele to serve the commercial farmers.

The farmers agreed that they had no problems with the availability of inputs.

14.7 KAC

The farmers felt that KAC did everything for them according to KAC's planning and that they were left in the dark about the different practices. The farmers were not allowed to make their own decisions and if they wanted to do something on their own, KAC refused to assist them. As an example a farmer mentioned that he found KAC harvesting his maize without him even knowing about it.

KAC as the financing body has to take certain steps to protect the investment made on the farm and that they have to intervene sometimes without permission. KAC indicated that some farmers are never available to contact when certain actions has to be done.

A number of aspects concerning the services rendered by KAC were raised and are as follows:

- The farmers claimed that the interest rates on loans for inputs were too high and that they had to pay 18%.
- The KAC interest rates of 1987-1989 were 10%, 1990 were 12% and 1991 14%.
- The cost of insecticides was too high. Consequently too little was used and it turned out to be inefficient.

- KAC indicated that chemicals are sprayed according to the registered amount. The bargaining power of KAC causes a much cheaper product as in the rest of the region.
 - KAC regarded them as totally ignorant and they had no say whatsoever. If they wanted maize rows 3 metres apart, KAC just went ahead and planted 4 meter rows. If they wanted something different, they were simply told that they could not have it that way and if they insisted, they were told to do it themselves.
 - KAC policy was to plant a row width of either 0,91 or 1,5 meter.
 - They claimed that KAC took the major farming and other decisions, but that accountability and risks rested with the farmers and they had to accommodate the losses due to crop failures.
 - KAC maintained that the farmers did have a choice when they completed their cropping programme.
 - Input costs were calculated according to the land size of the farmers. KAC made contours on one farmers' lands which took up a lot of space, yet this area was not deducted from the original calculation and he still had to pay according to the original size of the land.
 - According to KAC contours and waterway areas were taken into consideration when calculations were made.
 - The farmers claimed that they were not informed of what was happening on their farms. They were, for example, not even told what kind of insecticide was being used. If they had to continue farming on their own, they would not even know what to ask for at a shop.
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- KAC indicated information and farmers days were held on a frequent basis. When applying for a loan all these aspects were discussed with the farmer.
 - The production officers of KAC were supposed to do extension work, but when they come to some of the farms, the farmers are simply told to look at what they are doing. The extension service is seen as being people who have their own implements and are doing the work themselves.
 - The farmers did not like KAC. One reason given was that after four years they did not know how to farm yet. They believed that a farmers' co-operative would give them more training and thus allow them to become independent. It was also mentioned that they did not know who the directors of KAC were. There was a strong feeling that the farmers should establish their own co-operative and that it should take over KAC on a gradual basis. All should have access to the co-operative.

It seemed as if some malicious information was spread amongst the farmers to develop such a negative attitude towards KAC. Amongst people with high illiteracy levels it is common to become frustrated when they are confronted with complicated technology, administrative and financial procedures which they do not comprehend. A special effort should be made to communicate with the farmers on an individual basis to explain things to them to avoid misunderstandings.

14.8 Mechanisation

The farmers indicated that they did not have implements but that they wanted to buy their own because they were not satisfied with the present service. Some had made application a few years ago to purchase implements as well as livestock, but no answer had been received. Implements are expensive and they could not get financial assistance to buy them. They also indicated, however, that they needed access to a pool of implements as was the case at present.

14.9 Labour

The labour situation varied from farm to farm across a wide spectrum from satisfaction to unhappiness. It was not a problem to obtain labour. Some farmers had permanent labour, while others used temporary labourers.

KAC provided labour, while some farmers provided their own labour. The farmers paid lower wages to their own labourers than KAC who paid R11,00 per day plus transport. KAC does not want to give loans to farmers to employ labour. They prefer to organise the labour themselves and let the farmers pay for it according to KAC tariffs.

14.10 Financial matters



The farmers can only obtain credit through KAC, but they stated that it is not channelled to them directly, but to KAC for services rendered. They can only obtain loans to purchase tractors if they have the necessary deposit while no money is given for the purchasing of livestock. The farmers' perception is that they will make a profit if they farm on their own as KAC is taking all the profit. They have no problem in buying inputs from KAC, but do not like the way things are presented to them. The farmers maintain that KAC does not inform them of the detail of their accounts. They are forced to obtain credit from KAC and cannot use commercial banks as they cannot provide the necessary security. Most of the problems concerning these matters are due to poor communication and misunderstandings.

14.11 Marketing

At present, KAC delivers the crop to OTK co-operative, but farmers assert that they are not told how much payment KAC receives and that furthermore KAC delays onward payment to the farmers by up to three months.

KAC indicated that monies are paid over within two weeks.

The farmers were of the opinion that it would be better if they could market their own crops directly to OTK and receive payment directly from them on their own account number. They would then pay KAC what they owed.

The farmers also claimed that KAC were harvesting grass, thatching grass, teff, ouland grass and firewood on their farms and that they were not compensated for it. They felt that they should be allowed to harvest wood and grass themselves without administrative procedures and that they should be able to use the income.

14.12 Training

The necessity for training was acknowledged, but they indicated a preference for practical in-service training and demonstrations on their own lands.

14.13 Conclusion

The overall impression is that the farmers displayed a much more satisfied perspective during the questionnaire interviews than during the workshops as can be seen in paragraphs 13.3, 13.5 and 13.8. It does seem therefore that all the accusations and problems in this chapter reflect an attitude prevalent at the time, which was probably caused by two factors: the campaign for a cooperative and inefficient communication with KAC. The negative perceptions are further enhanced by the confusion in the minds of many farmers as to the functions of the different roleplayers, e.g. KAC did not harvest grass (paragraph 14.11). This was done by ZFC.

CHAPTER 15

FARMER PERCEPTIONS : ZIJAMELE FARMERS COOPERATIVE LTD

During the Bembridge investigation (Bembridge and Williams, 1991) and also during the two workshops conducted by ARDRI, it became evident that many farmers had a negative attitude towards KAC. It was this perception which precipitated moves towards the formation of the Zijamele Farmers Cooperative Ltd, as indicated in the following document compiled by their Management Committee.

15.1 Statement by Management Committee, Zijamele Farmers Cooperative

Background

Nearly four years passed since the farmers were settled on their farms and one can look back and see that quite a lot was achieved. Infrastructure was improved tremendously. Some farmers did very well on the financial side but a lot of farmers did not make any progress due to uneconomical units.

But during all this time there was a slow growth of uneasiness amongst the farmers. To pinpoint the real cause is not possible. It built up to a point where the Minister of Agriculture one day decided to call a series of meetings so that all the parties concerned could try and solve their differences. During a series of meetings a lot of grievances were raised.

The next week a meeting was called by the Chairman of the Agricultural Union and ± 72 farmers attended the meeting. The Chairman of the Agricultural Union told the farmers that he was puzzled with the state of affairs. The farmers discussed the issue at length and decided to form their own body of decision making. A Management Committee was elected to investigate the most viable organisation.

After discussions with the Secretary of Agriculture it was decided to form a co-operative. The Minister of Agriculture was then visited. After a word of both caution and support the Minister requested a written report on how the farmers intended to proceed.

In this document we are trying to spell out the thoughts and wishes of the farmers.

Statement by Management Committee

As duly elected representatives of the farmers of KwaNdebele we hereby declare our intention to explore and verify all possibilities in establishing a viable, acceptable and practical business organisation through which the advantages of its members can be increased as far as possible.

The mere existence of this committee implies the existence of an overall feeling of discomfort with the present situation.

We see our duties outlined in two directions. The one is to explore possibilities in the business and farming sectors outside and the other is the exploration of possibilities within the farming community itself. Communication and more communication will be our motto.

A burning aspiration exists among all farmers to be involved in all aspects of farming activities as far as he feels he can handle it and with the limited knowledge and resources at his disposal. All suggestions and attempts of individual farmers in satisfying these aspirations will be attended to on an equal basis. Especially from local institutions we request understanding and compassion with the aspirations of the farmers, keeping in mind their scholastic standard and relative short experience in the farming framework. In addition the excitement of developments in political spheres must be seen as a stimulant in the motive of the average farmer to become more involved.

The farmers are aware of stumbling blocks on the way but are prepared to carry the risks of own involvement, in order invigorate their sense of pride in their own achievements.

The Management Committee intends to move step by step in identifying reachable targets. We support the privatisation idea of the Government and need support in our efforts. However, we do not intend to be involved in all aspects of activities currently carried out by KAC at once, but are of the unstoppable intention to become immediately involved in certain aspects which we feel are reachable within our abilities and will be more profitable to the farmers because of own involvement.

Regulations to serve as guidelines to operate within, were drawn up and will be handed in with the Application for Registration to the Registrar of Homeland co-operatives.



Long term objectives

The long term objectives of the ZFC Ltd is to become a fully fledged Cooperative in all aspects. The demands of the New South Africa are not totally clear but the Management of ZFC realise that difficult demands will be made on the farmer's abilities and own resources and that competition will be strong.

The overall main objective is to identify the strong points with regard to the farmer's individual skills and abilities, to identify the most viable farming activities to proceed with and to develop the areas where the conditions with regard to soil types, rainfall, temperature and infrastructure are the most favourable to reduce the overall risk as far as possible.

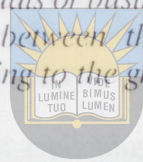
Short term objectives

The following short term objectives were identified:

- (a) To utilise collective bargaining power to the full.*
- (b) To utilise collective own funds to start off bigger projects which will be to the benefit of all farmers involved.*
- (c) The establishment of a suitable forum where each farmer can state his needs, timetables can be drawn up and planned projects can be discussed.*
- (d) The purchasing of enough tractors and implements to provide an own flexible mechanisation service to its members.*
- (e) To identify certain abilities and skills amongst the farmers to minimise cost and to stimulate private initiative and encourage entrepreneurs.*

Management

In addition to the existing Management Committee of ZFC certain officials from KAC, the Department of Agriculture or experts from outside will be requested to become involved in the managing process of projects where such a need might be. ZFC needs the skills, expertise and contributions of the private sector from outside KwaNdebele and is therefore willing to enter into agreement with private individuals or businessmen to obtain certain objectives and also enhance relations between the black farmers and their white counterparts thereby contributing to the growth of a stable and peaceful New South Africa.



15.2 DBSA Proposal

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A discussion paper by DBSA dated 27 June 1991 (Steyn 1991) summarised DBSA's input on appropriate farmer collective action. The executive summary of this paper reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The farmers of KwaNdebele have held meetings where they elected a committee to take the necessary steps to initiate the formation of a cooperative with the name Zijamele and to draft the regulations for such a cooperative. This committee obtained the services of a previous employee of KwaNdebele Agricultural Company (KAC) to serve as a manager/consultant and have submitted an application to the Registrar of Cooperatives with Department of Development Aid (DDA). KwaNdebele have indicated to the Registrar that they support the formation of the Co-operative in principle.

Some discomfort between the farmers concerned and KAC regarding the cooperative action was noticed. Thus the Government of KwaNdebele officially requested DBSA to provide technical assistance to resolve the issue and to structure an appropriate collective farmer action in KwaNdebele.

After various interactions between this farmers committee and the affected parties, i.e. KwaNdebele Department of Agriculture (KDA), Minister of Agriculture, KAC, DBSA and the Registrar of Cooperatives, a joint decision was reached to form a Steering committee consisting of representatives of the following bodies involved in this matter:

- The Government of KwaNdebele (Chairman)
- KAC
- DBSA
- The Farmers' Committee of Zijamele Cooperative
- KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC)
- KwaNdebele Farmers Union

The Registrar of Cooperatives was also invited but could not attend.

This committee was formed with the following terms of reference:

- Investigate alternative collective action mechanisms to satisfy the needs expressed by some commercial farmers in KwaNdebele;
- Compile the necessary procedure documents to facilitate the establishment of the appropriate institution;
- Investigate alternative strategies to implement the proposed institution in such a way that the maximum benefit would accrue to farmers in the long term with the least fiscal impact to the government of KwaNdebele.

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After this event KDA informed the Registrar of Cooperatives to hold back registration pending outcome of the SC findings and the Minister of Agriculture's position on a cooperative.

DBSA PROPOSALS

In view of the high costs involved in providing the required services, it is argued in the main report that: (i) a cooperative be formed with regulations and objectives to eventually cover all the members' needs and aspirations, but with an affordable start, to enhance the collective bargaining position and training needs of farmers; and then (ii) to allow the cooperative to expand its services in an evolutionary way by negotiation with the present organisations supplying services.

It is recommended that the Zijamele Cooperative be formed with its first objective to improve the availability and quality of commercial agricultural support services provided by KAC through improved negotiation and bargaining. This can be achieved by a very elementary administration which could be done by a cooperative official, appointed as a secretary by the management committee and a typist/telephonist to do the work for the management committee. The management committee will become directly involved in all the bargaining situations.

The second objective should be attended to simultaneously, namely, to train and equip the people involved in the cooperative, to be able to take meaningful control of their business and to negotiate on behalf of their members.

When these two objectives have been satisfactorily implemented, a third objective can be considered namely, to commence supplying members with their consumer requirements, which are not catered for by KAC. As a fourth long term objective, the achievement of a fully fledged cooperative can be pursued. The position of the cooperative vis-a-vis the privatisation of service centres can then be pursued and negotiated with full representation of farmers.

15.3 Objectives of the Co-operative

In the discussion paper prepared by the DBSA team under HJP Steyn, 1991, the objectives of the ZFC were described as follows:

The objectives of the Cooperative shall be to promote the economic interest of its members whether in the production, transport, marketing or consumption of products or in any other way. A further main objective is to develop the experience and know-how of its members in farming planning and execution by establishing the necessary structures whereby the preferences of each member can be incorporated into the main operational plan of the Co-operative.

In order to achieve these objectives the following methods may be used:

- (i) The collection of funds by all methods agreed to by members and acceptable to the Registrar.*
- (ii) To supply members with all their requirements.*
- (iii) To market members products also in processed form.*
- (iv) To render to members all services and facilities necessary to achieve these objectives.*
- (v) To formulate proper credit (sic) policy guidelines to facilitate*

orderly credit allocations.

- (vi) *To acquire any assets required for the purpose of the business.*
- (vii) *To take any other measures to promote the interests and standard of living of members of the Cooperative, as may be agreed upon by members and approved by the Registrar.*

15.4 Operation

The Cooperative was registered in October 1991. As an interim measure office facilities were given to ZFC at the Sybrandtskraal service centre. A KAC open general credit account and an operational loan for the baling marketing of fodder was granted. Bridging finance for start-up and recurrent costs was also made available. Biweekly meetings are held between KAC and ZFC and technical information is made available to ZFC on a continuous basis.

15.5 Viability

The viability of ZFC is primarily dependant on financial considerations. The following extract from the affordability statement (prepared by DBSA) provides a rough estimate of the monies required.

It is accepted that the cooperative is formed to gradually expand its services to achieve all its objectives as set out in the regulations, and based on the principle that the cooperative belongs to its farmer members as their own business set up, then those members must accept the responsibility of building up the capital required to render the services they require. The popular method used by most cooperatives to build up their capital, is by using a levy system, whereby a small percentage on [sic] the farmers total turnover is retained by the cooperatives as a source of income.

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In the KwaNdebele set up, KAC could deduct these levies from all the cooperative members turnover, and pay it over to Zijamele Farmers Cooperative to cover expenses and build up funds for future expansion.

The following gives some indication of the implications and costs involved and possible income in such a limited activity set up:

- i) *Involve the Cooperative as a negotiation and decision making forum.***

In this case an amount of R150 000 per annum for staff which will be needed to sustain the Cooperative.

- ii) *Training programme for cooperative directors and staff.***

The following subjects must be considered in the first course - Cooperative theory, Cooperative practice, Cooperative responsibilities,

Cooperative bargaining and 4 days are required.

A first course should cost less than R20 000,00 to cover course material and presentation, and travelling costs, etc.

Follow-up courses can be considered in due course.

In the long term, it is proposed that the following be negotiated. (Financial implications of the expected cost of these actions are given as an indication of the magnitude of expenditure):

- i) **Enable the cooperative, in addition to the above, to also carry on with the trading of non-agricultural commodities to its members.**

In this case R135 000, R126 000 and R118 000 (1991 values) will be needed in the first three years respectively.

This operation will of course also generate income of \pm on turnover, and this turnover could be about R100 000 per year.

- ii) **In addition to the above, it should be considered to allow the Cooperative to charge a levy on the sale of production inputs to its members.**

- To break-even a levy of 3,1% will be needed, however, due to the start-up requirements of the business R72 283 and R35 837 will be needed in years 1 and 2 respectively.

- This type of levy will have to be recovered from either the farmers themselves or from KAC or the suppliers of production inputs.

In performing the above calculations the following principles were considered necessary as a prerequisite for sound financial management:

- The original members' contribution must be considered as share capital and can only be applied for the purchase of income generating assets.

- If government assistance is needed it should be based on sound principles e.g. annual revision, etc. and it should be for a limited period.

CHAPTER 16

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

16.1 Introduction

KwaNdebele is quite unique amongst developing areas in the sense that more than half the agricultural land is being farmed by individual commercially orientated farmers instead of the traditional communal system. The settlement of farmers on such a scale was unprecedented in South Africa, and unfortunately, although there are many indications that it was otherwise intended, the scheme gradually drifted into the trap of "top down" planning. The result was a general feeling of discontent amongst farmers and uncertainty amongst the major roleplayers responsible for implementing the programme.

Three major problem areas were identified during the investigation, namely

- the low income potential of the majority of the farms
- the tenure system
- the negative attitude towards the implementing agent (KAC).

All three these problems are to some extent interrelated, but the common denominator is the historic approach to agricultural settlement projects in the developing areas. Two predominant features of this historic approach have been:

- paternalism: lack of faith in the innate capacity of the participants to make it on their own
- non-acceptance of failure: usually no provision is made for a participant to make a dignified exit from a scheme.



As a result of these two underlying characteristics (which may not be consciously recognised) of many settlement schemes, the "rules of the game" applied to the participating farmers are totally different to those which apply to the commercial farmer. Superficially the same elements may be present: access to finance, availability of inputs, and access to a marketing system. In practice however these support systems are often provided in such a way as to be directly in conflict with important aspects of human nature such as motivation, pride in ownership, altruistic behaviour, free choice, status, self-image, social dynamics, etc.

What then is the real need of the emergent farmers on settlement schemes? The answer is a single word: "empowerment". Once this is realised the task of the implementing agent becomes clearly focussed, namely to provide the interim measures necessary to enable those farmers with the potential to succeed to become part and parcel of mainstream agriculture and its support systems. From annexure C it is evidently clear that the implementing agent is providing an

extremely diverse range of support functions to empower farmers. Empowerment, however, does imply that a time frame has to be set to phase the implementing agent out of many of its current functions.

16.2 Production potential of individual farms

Enquiries made by the research team indicate that the norms used by STK to calculate expected yields were quite realistic. As can be expected, however, due to the relatively small subdivision of farms, and the fact that land potential maps are based on relatively macro-scale soil surveying, not every unit will be correctly assessed by these norms.

The original targeted incomes used as a criterion for subdivision were very low. Even at 1989 prices 28 farms were not expected to yield a nett income of more than R5 000 per year, 115 farms between R5 000 and R10 000, and 54 farms between R10 000 and R15 000 (figure 5.5). The biggest orchard farm had a projected income of R153 000, the other four orchard farms were expected to yield on average R58 000, and only nine other farms topped the R30 000 mark.

The low target incomes made no allowance for a learning curve for the individual farmer on how to best manage a farm. More important, very little margin was allowed for risks such as drought, rising input costs and static product prices. On such small units, farming should have been orientated towards risk aversion rather than towards production. Instead, normal production practices were advised and adhered to, with the result that crop failures left the farmer with a burden of debt. The vulnerability of the farmers to adverse conditions is clearly demonstrated by the estimate by KAC that the drought accounted for crop losses between R7m and R10m (bi-monthly report March/April 1992).

The problem of small farm size is recognised by KDA and KAC as shown for example in the KAC bi-monthly report dated 27/2/92: "... die swak finansiële toestand van boere in die Wolwegin en Verena dienssentrumgebied, waarvan sommige nie eens die basiese lewensmiddele gehad het nie. Die redes vir hierdie toedrag van sake is hoofsaaklik boerderyeenhede wat te klein is....." and in the same report: "KLM het 'n versoek tot die Departement van Landbou gerig om die nodige infrastruktuur op die eenhede te vestig. Weens die feit dat hierdie eenhede feitlik deur die bank onekonomiese eenhede is, kon daar nie aan hierdie versoek voldoen word nie". To try and alleviate the problem of extremely low farm income KAC made innovative efforts such as wattle and thatch exploitation. This obviously can only be a temporary measure.

In spite of the small farm sizes, 55% of the farmers surveyed were satisfied with the size of their farm, whilst only 33% replied that it was too small. During the workshops farmers were unanimous that expansion in size should not be at the expense of current lessees. Clearly expansion is a matter that should not be enforced by outside planners.

Productivity is however not only a function of size. Tenure arrangements is a

critical determinant of motivation as far as land use is concerned. Ninety-one percent of the farmers surveyed indicated that they wanted to buy their farms, and at the workshops they were unanimous that a clause making provision for the option to buy should be included in the lease contract. Problems experienced with the current lease contract can be traced back to the basic principle that farmers are not treated the way commercial farmers would have been treated, even if they rented the farm. They lack access control and are saddled with the problem of squatters and their cattle (paragraphs 5.5, 14.3, 14.4). The severity of the squatter problem is indicated by the fact that 124 squatter households live on 54 farms. The squatters owned 2182 cattle compared to the 2337 cattle owned by the farmers themselves.

According to the lease contract farmers can build their own structures, including housing, and be compensated for these improvements, subject to the approval of the KDA. At the workshops farmers proved to be extremely sceptical about this arrangement.

Once again the underlying cause of the problems experienced is the departure from the accepted norms and concepts with regard to ownership, rental agreements, and accountability practised in an industrial society.

Recommendation

The best way to go about increasing the size of individual units is to let farmers set their own objectives with regard to the benefit stream (financial and non-financial) they expect to derive from access to a farm. The mechanism for expansion should be created in terms of tenure arrangements. Tenure options should involve the following principles:

- a relatively short lease period to provide a screening mechanism
- the option to buy after this screening period
- a non-subjective mechanism to eliminate farmers that are unsuccessful (eg non-payment of rent as opposed to judgement by a committee)



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16.3 The effectiveness of the support system

16.3.1 KwaNdebele Agricultural Company

KAC is by far the dominant supporting actor on the settlement scheme. It must be stated that technically KAC was and still is a success story. But, fundamentally, the way the scheme was structured made it practically inevitable that friction would build up over a period of time between the farmers and KAC, because of the presence of the two underlying factors of paternalism and reluctance to allow failure. The tempo of this build-up was greatly accelerated by (i) the initial tendency of KAC to make decisions for farmers and to do things for them rather than to develop acceptable mechanisms to assist farmers in such a way that they could eventually make it on their own, and (ii) the confusion in the minds of the farmers as to the difference between KAC responsibilities and

KDA responsibilities, and (iii) the involvement of KAC in its own projects not related to farmer support such as the Loopspruit Wine Cellar.

The tendency to be prescriptive and to do things "for the farmer" was gradually reversed, so that currently KAC's attitude is far more representative of a supporting organisation. The current procedures followed by KAC gives full recognition to the principle that farmers must make their own decisions and accept accountability for the results. This is a far cry from the findings of Bembridge and Williams(1991, eg paragraphs 6.2.5.1, 6.2.5.2, 6.3.6 and 6.3.7). Unfortunately perceptions change more slowly than reality, so that it develops a momentum of its own. This momentum has led to the establishment of the Zijamele Farmers Co-operative. A study of the objectives of the co-operative shows that it was basically intended to usurp the functions of KAC with regard to the commercial farmers.

The involvement of KAC in its own projects creates confusion in the minds of its farmer clients. Any organisation develops a culture of its own. For obvious reasons the culture of a service organisation differs fundamentally from the culture of an entrepreneurial organisation. KAC cannot be both. Again, there has been major policy shift as indicated by the fact that KAC has already privatised many own projects, and has set the end of 1994 as the target date to privatise all its own projects.

KAC has further been hampered by gaps in communication between itself and KDA. This is illustrated by the following quotations from KAC reports: "In the Wolwegat area 11 farming units which were individually non-viable were consolidated and replanned to form nine viable farming units. In the process a farm which had not previously been allocated....." and then "Voordat die konsolidasie egter geïmplementeer kon word is die lee eenhede aan nuwe boere toegeken..." It is further illustrated in the poor communication between KDA and KAC at the beginning of the current investigation, and their exclusion from the steering committee. During the course of the project there has been a substantial improvement in communication, so that presently this does not seem to be a major problem.

One of the major achievements of the farmers on the scheme (and indirectly of KAC) has been the extent to which they have managed to keep carry-over and bad debts to an absolute minimum.

The policies followed at the initiation of the settlement process was determined by the historic approach to rural development which put the emphasis on production and efficient resource use. The widespread failure of this approach has led to the current trend, which is to focus on the human element rather than agricultural production as such. This approach can be stated as: "To contribute on a sustainable basis to an enhanced quality of life of rural communities, by creating economic opportunities using agricultural and other resources". The emphasis thus shifts from means (agricultural resources and institutions) to objectives (people and their aspirations). An important condition is that any

intervention should be environmentally sustainable (not lead to irreversible degradation), politically sustainable (endure without intimidation or force), and economically sustainable (endure without price-modifying subsidies).

Chapter 8 of this report provides ample evidence that KAC has already embarked upon strategies in line with this paradigm shift regarding rural development.

16.3.2 KwaNdebele Department of Agriculture

Bembridge & Williams (1991) dealt extensively with this aspect, therefore it will not be discussed again. Suffice it to repeat that as matter of policy, the confounding of functions between KDA and KAC should be disentangled as a matter of urgency.

16.3.3 Farmer organisations

One of the major implications of the paradigm shift towards people rather than resources is the need for internal cohesiveness and structure within society. In the agricultural sector this is usually achieved through the formation of farmer associations, commodity groups, special interest groups, etc. operating under the auspices of an umbrella body such as an agricultural union. This kind of development is taking place in KwaNdebele and should be encouraged.

There is however a difference between organisations to structure society (such as those mentioned above) and organisations established for financial gain. An agricultural cooperative is an example of the latter kind of organisation. Unfortunately, as indicated in paragraph 16.3.1 the ZFA was not created to satisfy the economic needs that usually leads to the formation on an agricultural cooperative. It may therefore be necessary to redefine its role. One possibility that needs to be investigated is to use cooperative(s) as a bridging mechanism to gradually hand over full control of the service centres to the farmers. In the original concept the service centres were to be privatised. Exactly how this was to be done was never spelled out, except that the early policy of KAC was to establish private contractors to render progressively more mechanisation services to the farmers. However, KAC is clearly aware of the dangers of privatising a non-viable asset or enterprise to individuals or groups. (The service centre concept is often implemented to supply mechanisation services to small production units, eg in Taiwan).

16.4 Demographic information

Originally farmers were supposed to be selected according to strict parameters and then given six months training at Funda Mlimi Training Centre. Due to the pressure to settle farmers quickly, only the first 15 farmers received the envisaged training. The next 45 applicants received five weeks training and there-after the pre-settlement training requirement was waived. There is also evidence that selection criteria were not always adhered to. More than eighty percent of the farmers indicated that they had worked on white-owned farms before. On average

the farmers are younger than the typical "farmer" in the communal areas. Data supplied by KDA suggest that approximately half of the farmers permanently occupied their farms. Thirty percent had business interests and one in five had another occupation including politicians, taxi owners, teachers, public service employees, etc. It is evident that the farmers represent both the reality of the part-time farmer trend in the agricultural sector, and the reality of the composition of the KwaNdebele population.

16.5 Institutional needs of the scheme

The farmers' insistence on having a greater say in their own affairs (and rightly so), the confusion about the division of functions between the different roleplayers, uncertainty surrounding the intended privatisation of the service centres, and the political changes taking place in South Africa clearly necessitate a restructuring of the support systems to the settlement scheme. To ensure the success of restructuring it is essential that (i) all the stakeholders have a common vision of the future, and (ii) accept ownership of the plan for restructuring.

The accepted strategy in the new South Africa to achieve these two objectives is to hold workshops. All the stakeholders must participate: farmers, farmer organisations, government, semi-government and DBSA. The objective of the workshops should be twofold:

- To develop a common vision for the future. These must be attended by as many representatives as possible. The ideal size for such workshops is between 50 and 70 delegates.
- Once a common vision is agreed upon, smaller task teams can be assembled to work out action plans and time frames for implementing each component needed to achieve this vision.

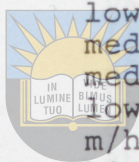
Transparency, participation and communication must be the key to restructuring.

FARM	AREA	AGR. POT.	USE
Allemandsdrif 162 JR	1962	low	t/ship + grazing + n/res.
Allemandskraal 164 JR	2261	low	n/reserve
Badfontein 445 JR	722	med	agric-farms
Bezuidenhoutskraal 166 JR	892	low	n/reserve
Blesbokfontein 459 JR	5046	m/high	agric-farms+TRUST+ Priv
Bloedfontein 153 JR	5236	low	t/ship+ grazing
Boekenhoutfontein 198 JR	2465	low	n/reserve
Boekenhouthoek 61 JS	3747	low	t/ship + grazing + n/res.
Boschbult 432 JR	324	med	agric-farms
Boschkloof 203 JR	674	low	grazing-farm
Brakfontein 200 JR	2254	low	n/reserve
Breytenbachsrus 64 JS	708	low	nat/park
Buffelshoek 91 JS	2653	med	agric-farms +TRUST + Priv
Bultfontein 94 JS	2981	med	T/ship +agric Farms
De Beersput 152 JR	2231	low	t/ship +grazing+ Arab.lan
Doornfontein 98 JS	1124	low	TRUST
Doornnek 88 JS	1839	low	TRUST
Droogeveld 438 JR	55	med	Agric-farms
Engelschedoornboom 95 JS	2514	low	TRUST
Enkeldoorn 217 JR	4411	med	grazing-farm
Enkeldoornoog 219 JR	2833	low	t/ship + grazing
Enkeldoornspoort 207 JR	3151	low	grazing/farm
Gembokfontein 199 JR	3928	med	farm + grazing
Gembokfontein 231 JR	3983	m/high	funda Mlimi+farms+ Arab.L
Gembokspruit 229 JR	3302	m/high	t/ship + farms
Geweeffontein 156 JR	713	low	t/ship + grazing
Goedereede 60 JS	1725	low	t/ship + grazing
Graslaagte 232 JR	1298	med	t/ship + farms
Haakdoornlaagte 685 KR	1792	low	t/ship+agric,Graz.,Arab.L
Hartbeesfontein 93 JS	3820	low	nat/park
Hartbeesfontein 224 JR	1971	m/high	Agric farms+Klipspruit Ir
Hartbeestfontein 441 JR	1682	med	agric-farms
Hartebeestspruit 235 JR	3437	med	grazing + t/ship(Moloto)
Hartebeestspruit 434 JR	4733	m/high	agric/farms
Heloise 225 JR	34	low	grazing
Houtenbek 194 JR	3932	low	t/ship + n/res.+ farms
Kalkfontein 143 JR	1717	med	t/ship + agric
Kameelpoort 202 JR	6770	med	agric-farms + t/ship
Kameelpoortnetk 218 JR	3990	low	t/ship + grazing
Kameelrivier 160 JR	3686	low	t/ship + stam
Klipdrift 252 JR	2197	med	agric-farms
Klipdrift 62 JS	3738	low	nat/park +DE BRON
Klipfontein 205 JR	2817	med	agric-farms + t/ship
Klipplaatdrif 193 JR	3893	medium	t/ship + n/resere + Irr.
Klipspruit 245 JR	2110	med	agric-farms
Kloppersdam 187 JR	1886	low	n/reserve
Koedoebos 159 JR	1385	low	n/reserve
Kwaggafontein 196 JR	2863	med	t/ship + grazing
Langkloof 229 JS	3055	med	TRUST
Lanseria 233 JR	568	med	t/ship + grazing
Leeuwfontein 188 JR	3357	low	t/ship + n/res.+ irr.
Leeuwfontein 228 JS	4863	low	TRUST + farms
Leeuwkop 228 JR	2869	med	agric-farms
Leeuwfontein 248 JR	2217	low	agric-farms
Leeuwfontein 466 JR	3064	m/high	Ekgangala
Loopspruit 435 JR	2876	m/high	agric-farms
Maloekzynkop 58 JS	3086	low	nat/park + farm



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Mathijs Zijn Loop 195 JR	804	low	t/ship +graz.+ Priv
Matjiesgoedkuil 3 JS	1780	low	t/ship + grazing
Modderfontein 490 JR	1409	m/high	TRUST
Nooitgedacht 436 JR	2453	m/high	agric-farms
Nooitgedacht 87 JS	446	low	TRUST
Ougood 186 JR	295	low	n/reserve
Papkuilfontein 469 JR	3604	med	agric-farms
Pieterskraal 190 JR	2984	low	t/ship + graz.+ n/res.
Prins Anna 234 JR	1708	low	t/ship + agric-farms
Rhenosterfontein 227 JR	3054	low	nat/park + agric-farms
Rhenosterkop 157 JR	3080	low	n/reserve + t/ship
Rhenosterkop 452 JR	1307	low	TRUST
Rhenosterkuil 63 JS	2606	low	nat/park + agric farms
Riekertslaager 165 JR	4779	low	n/reserve
Rietfontein 214 JR	4946	med	agric-farms
Rietfontein 446 JR	4076	med	TRUST + agric farms
Rietfontein 470 JR	2157	m/high	agric-farms
Rietfontein 486 JR	835	med	TRUST
Rietfontein 90 JS	3845	low	agric farms
Rietvallei 185 JR	319	low	n/reserve
Roodekoppies 167 JR	1931	low	t/ship + agric + stam
Roodepoort 439 JR	3159	med	agric-farms
Roodepoortje 250 JR	3534	med	agric-farms
Rooipoort 440 JR	3731	m/high	agric-farms
Schoongezicht 465 JR	2894	med	Ekgangala
Silverhill 253 JR	307	med	agric-farms
Simpkinsvale 59 JS	248	med	nat/res.+graz.+Dairy + Ir
Spitsrand 430 JR	728	med	agric-farms
Stroomwater 96 JS	1192	low	TRUST
Sybrandskraal 244 JR	2380	med	agric farms/S Centre Coop
Taaifontein 461 JR	1449	m/high	agric-farms
Troya 151 JR	1491	low	t/ship + agric
Tweefontein 220 JR	4562	low	t/ships
Vaalbank 163 JR	2920	med	t/ship + n/res.+ grazing
Vaalplaas 463 JR	111	med	TRUST
Valschfontein 33 JS	3816	low	t/ships + stam
Valschspruit 458 JR	3327	m/high	agric-farms
Van Dykspruit 431 JR	4091	high	agric-farms + Irr.
Vlakfontein 453 JR	3661	med	agric-farms + t/ship
Vlakfontein 457 JR	3700	high	agric-farms
Vlaklaagte 221 JR	3813	low	t/ship + grazing+ irr.
Vreemdeling 65 JS	4376	m/low	agric-farms
Vrieskraal 4 JS	1805	low	t/ship + grazing
Vrischgewaagd 226 JR	4426	low	t/ship + grazing
Waterval 34 JS	3237	low	t/ship + stam
Weltevreden 158 JR	1753	low	t/ships + grazing+ stam
Wilverdiend 249 JR	1172	med	agric-farms
Witlaagte 173 JR	857	low	t/ship + agric
Wolvengat 442 JR	2555	med	TRUST (agric-farms)
Wolvenraten 255 JR	2247	med	agric -farms
Wolvenkop 227 JS	2145	med	t/ship + TRUST + farms
Wolvenkraal 192 JS	3822	low	t/ship + grazing
Worstal 97 JS	788	low	nat/park
Yzervarkfontein 467 JR	3116	high	agric- farms
Zandspruit 189 JR	5102	low	military + n/reserve
Zustershoek 246 JR	3731	low	t/ship
Zwartfontein 89 JS	2665	low	TRUST
Zwartkopje 444 JR	3997	m/high	agric-farms (KLM)



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TOTAL AREA

296 766

ANNEXURE B

List of current occupants of the commercial farms



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NO.	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT	STATUS	DATE
054	MOLVENGATEN 255 JR	MADIBURA S.Z.			
055	MOLVENGATEN 255 JR	SHOENAN S.M.			
056	MOLVENGATEN 255 JR	SITHOLE P.N.			
057	ZWARTKOP 444 JR	K.P.			
058	ZWARTKOP 444 JR	WRAJ C.B.			
059	ZWARTKOP 444 JR	MOISA T.J. + METZA			
060	ZWARTKOP 444 JR	MHLANGU S.S.			
061	RIETPONT 445 JR	MGULI S.			
062	RIETPONT 445 JR	SHOENAN S.M.			
063	RIETPONT 445 JR	MATHIBELA P.B.			
064	RIETPONT 445 JR	MHLANGU W.M.			
065	MOLVENGAT 442 JR	BUTHE D.Z.			
066	MOLVENGAT 442 JR	MHLANGU P.			
067	MOLVENGAT 442 JR	MHLANGU J.M.			
068	MOLVENGAT 442 JR	MHLANGU W.M.			
069	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU W.M.			
070	MOLVENGAT 442 JR	MULLI J.F.			
071	MOLVENGAT 442 JR	SABINE P.N. + MOISA M			
072	MOLVENGAT 442 JR	MHLANGU P.			
073	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
074	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU J.T.			
075	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU L.M.			
076	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
077	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
078	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
079	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
080	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
081	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
082	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
083	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
084	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
085	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
086	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
087	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
088	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
089	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
090	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
091	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
092	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
093	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
094	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
095	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
096	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
097	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
098	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
099	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			
100	MARTIESPONT 441 JR	MHLANGU P.			

PLAASEENHEDE

NO.	PLAAS	BOERE	STATUS
001a	MALOEKZYNKOP 58 JS	VAKANT	
001b	MALOEKZYNKOP 58 JS	MASANGO D.P.	K
002	VREEMDELING 65 JS	VAKANT	
003	VREEMDELING 65 JS	VAKANT	
004	ZWARTFONTEIN 89 JS	MAHLANGU M.D.	K
005	VREEMDELING 65 JS	SKHOSANA P.B.	K
006	ZWARTFONTEIN 89 JS	MADISA J.M.	K
007	NOOITGEDACHT 87 JS	SAOT	
008	DOORNEK 88 JS	SAOT	
009	VLAKFONTEIN 453 JR	SAOT	
010	DOORNEK 88 JS	MASILELA J.G/SAOT	
011	ZWARTFONTEIN 89 JS	MATHABATHE M.D.	K
012	RHENOSTERKUIL 63 JS	MABONA M.B.	K
013	RHENOSTERKUIL 63 JS	NTULI J.K.	K
014	BREYTENBACHSRUS 64 JS	SKHOSANA P.G.	K
015	RIETFONTEIN 90 JS	MTHOMBENI H.K.	K
016	RIETFONTEIN 90 JS	MASUKU H.Y + MAHLANGU T	K
017	STROOMWATER 96 JS	SAOT	
018	DOORNFONTEIN 98 JS	SAOT	
019	ENGELSCHEDOORNBOOM 95 JS	MTHOMBENI D + MTHIMUNYE	K
020	ENGELSCHEDOORNBOOM 95 JS	MSIZA J.M.	K
021	RIETFONTEIN 90 JS	PHAHLANI S.M.	K
022	RIETFONTEIN 90 JS	SIBANYONI J.M.	K
023	KLIPDRIFT 62 JS	SKHOSANA S.K.	K
024	BUFFELSHOEK 91 JS	SKHOSANA P + SKHOSANA D	K
025	BUFFELSHOEK 91 JS	MAHLANGU P.V.	K
026	BUFFELSHOEK 91 JS	MTSWENI P.P.	K
027	HARTBEESFONTEIN 93 JS	NTULI P.N.	K
028	HARTBEESFONTEIN 93 JS	SIBIYA J.M.	K
029	LEEUFONTEIN 228 JS	SKHOSANA J.	K
030	LANGKLOOF 229 JS	SAOT-DORP	
031	LANGKLOOF 229 JS	SAOT-DORP	
032	LEEUFONTEIN 228 JS	SAOT-DORP	
033	LEEUFONTEIN 228 JS	NTULI E.S.	K
034	LEEUFONTEIN 228 JS	MATHIBELA J.S.	K
035	LEEUFONTEIN 228 JS	SAOT	
036	HARTBEESFONTEIN 93 JS	THUKWANE J.O.	K
037	HARTBEESFONTEIN 93 JS	MASEMOLA G.B.	K
038	BULFONTEIN 94 JS	MDLULI G.M.	K
040	BULFONTEIN 94 JS	MABENA A.M.	K
041	BULFONTEIN 94 JS	MTSWENI A.S.	K
042	BADFONTEIN 445 JR	NGOMA L.P.	K
043	RHENOSTERFONTEIN 227 JR	MAHLANGU J. + SIBEKO S	NAG
044	LEEUKOP 228 JR	KUNUTU P.J.	K
045	LEEUKOP 228 JR	HLATSHWAYO D.F.	K
046	LEEUKOP 228 JR	NDALA A.S.	K
047	LEEUKOP 228 JR	MAHLANGU M.G.	NAG
048	LEEUKOP 228 JR	MAHLANGU M.G.	NAG
049	LEEUKOP 228 JR	MAHLANGU M.G.	NAG
050	LEEUKOP 228 JR	MAHLANGU M.G.	NAG
051	WOLVENGATEN 255 JR	SIBIYA G.N.	K
052	WOLVENGATEN 255 JR	MASILELA W.Q.	K
053	WOLVENGATEN 255 JR	SIBIYA W.N.	K



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054	WOLVENGATEN 255 JR	MASOMBUKA G.Z.	K
055	WOLVENGATEN 255 JR	SKHOSANA D.M.	K
056	WOLVENGATEN 255 JR	SITHOLE P.N.	K
057	ZWARTKOPJE 444 JR	KLM	K
058	ZWARTKOPJE 444 JR	NTULI C.B.	K
059	ZWARTKOPJE 444 JR	MSIZA T.J. + MSIZA A.M.	K
060	ZWARTKOPJE 444 JR	MAHLANGU S.S.	K
061	RIETFOONTEIN 446 JR	MGIDI E.	K
062	RIETFOONTEIN 446 JR	SAOT(MASILELA K.)	
063	RIETFOONTEIN 446 JR	MATHIBELA P.B.	K
065	RIETFOONTEIN 446 JR	MAHLANGU W.M.	K
066	WOLVENGAT 442 JR	BUTHE D.Z.	K
067	WOLVENGAT 442 JR	MAHLANGU P.	K
068	WOLVENGAT 442 JR	MAHLANGU J.M.	K
069	HARTBEESFOONTEIN 441 JS	MAHLANGU H.M.	K
070	WOLVENGAT 442 JR	NTULI J.F.	K
071	WOLVENGAT 442 JR	KABINDE P.M. + MSIZA H	K
072	WOLVENGAT 442 JR	MAHLANGU P.	K
073	HARTBEESFOONTEIN 441 JS	MASILELA K.	K
074	HARTBEESFOONTEIN 441 JS	MAHLANGU J.T.	K
076	HARTBEESFOONTEIN 441 JS	MAHLANGU L.M.	K
077	HARTBEESFOONTEIN 441 JS	BHUDA J.B.	K
078	HARTBEESFOONTEIN 441 JS	MSIZA K.M.	NAG
079	ROODEPOORTJE 250 JR	MAHLANGU K.S.	NAG
080	ROODEPOORTJE 250 JR	SKHOSANA P.D.	K
081	ROODEPOORTJE 250 JR	MBONANI V.M.E.	K
082	ROODEPOORTJE 250 JR	MAHLANGU S.J.	K
083	ROODEPOORTJE 250 JR	MOKWENA J.F.	K
084	ROODEPOORTJE 250 JR	MASILELA J.B.	K
085	ROODEPOORTJE 250 JR	KABINI M.L.	K
086	ROODEPOORTJE 250 JR	SIBANYONI H.P.	K
087	ROODEPOORTJE 250 JR	MABENA A.J. (KAPT)	K
088	WELVERDIEND 249 JR	MAHLANGU S.E.	K
089	WELVERDIEND 249 JR	KEKANA G.S.	K
090	WELVERDIEND 249 JR	NTULI S.	K
091	WELVERDIEND 249 JR	MAHLANGU R.	K
092	SILVERHILL 253 JR	MAHLANGU G.T.	K
093	ROODEPOORTJE 250 JR	KABINE J.Z.	K
094	KLIPDRIFT 252 JR	FUNDA MLIMI	
095	KLIPDRIFT 252 JR	MASANABO J.	K
096	KLIPDRIFT 252 JR	SKHOSANA S.	NAG
099	KLIPDRIFT 252 JR	MASANGO M.S.	K
100	KLIPDRIFT 252 JR	MGIDI S.H.	K
101	KLIPDRIFT 252 JR	MOGALE A.N.	K
102	ROOIPPOORT 440 JR	MAHLANGU S.M	K
103	ROOIPPOORT 440 JR	MATSHIKA P.M.	K
104	ROOIPPOORT 440 JR	CHILI K.M.	K
105	ROOIPPOORT 440 JR	NDALA S.S.	K
106	ROOIPPOORT 440 JR	MAHLANGU A.P.	K
107	ROOIPPOORT 440 JR	NTULI M.S.	NAG
108	ROOIPPOORT 440 JR	DORP	
109	ROOIPPOORT 440 JR	DORP	
110	ROOIPPOORT 440 JR	MAHLANGU J.M	K
111	VLAKFONTEIN 453 JR	NGODELA N.	K
112	VLAKFONTEIN 453 JR	MAHLANGU A.T.	K
113	VLAKFONTEIN 453 JR	MAHLANGU L.M.	K
114	VLAKFONTEIN 453 JR	MASILELA P.M.	K
115	DOORNNEK 88 JS	SAOT	
116	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MAHLANGU J.	K



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117	VLAKFONTEIN 453 JR	TLAMAMA P.M. + MAHLANGU D	K
118	VLAKFONTEIN 453 JR	MTHOMBENI G.	AFGK
119	MODDERFONTEIN 490 JR	SAOT (KLM)	
120	VLAKFONTEIN 457 JR	SAOT (KLM)	
121	VLAKFONTEIN 457 JR	SAOT (KLM)	
122	VALSCHSPRUIT 458 JR	THUBANE P.C.	K
123	VALSCHSPRUIT 458 JR	MABENA D.K.	K
124	VALSCHSPRUIT 458 JR	MAHLANGU J.Q.	K
125	VALSCHSPRUIT 458 JR	MNGUNI Z.D.	K
126	LOOPSPRUIT 435 JR	MAHLANGU M.J.	K
127	VALSCHSPRUIT 458 JR	MASILELA J. + S.	K
128	VALSCHSPRUIT 458 JR	MABENA P.	K
129	VALSCHSPRUIT 458 JR	MABENA S.M.	K
130	VALSCHSPRUIT 458 JR	MABENA D.J.	K
131	VALSCHSPRUIT 458 JR	SKHOSANA D.	K
132	VALSCHSPRUIT 458 JR	MOKWENA B.M.	K
134	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	SKHOSANA A.H.	K
135	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	SKHOSANA J.M.	K
136	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MAHLANGU D.Z.	K
137	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	NDALA J.B.	K
138	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MAHLANGU J.P.	K
139	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MNGUNI S.M.	K
141	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MAHLANGU D.M.	K
142	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MAHLANGU G.M.	K
143	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MTHIMUNYE J.M.	K
144	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MASHIYA T.A.	K
145	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MASANGO D.M.	K
146	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MOTSWENI G.M.	K
147	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	SKHOSANA M.S.	K
148	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	NTULI D.B.	K
149	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MABENA E.M.	K
150	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MASOMBUKA J.O.	K
151	BLESBOKFONTEIN 459 JR	MAHLANGU G.W.	K
152	NOOITGEDACHT 436 JR	MABONA P.D.	K
153	NOOITGEDACHT 436 JR	KABINI B.S.(MYN)	K
154	NOOITGEDACHT 436 JR	MASILELA T.S.	K
155	NOOITGEDACHT 436 JR	NDALA J.A.	K
157	NOOITGEDACHT 436 JR	MAHLANGU P.M.	K
158	NOOITGEDACHT 436 JR	MAHLANGU S.S.	K
160	TAAIFONTEIN 461 JR	MAHLANGU G.M.	K
161	TAAIFONTEIN 461 JR	MTHIMUNYE A.	K
162	TAAIFONTEIN 461 JR	MBONANI G.M.	K
164	TAAIFONTEIN 461 JR	THABOKGALE S.N.	K
165	TAAIFONTEIN 461 JR	MYN	K
166	YZERVARKFONTEIN 467JR	THAMONA M.	NAG
167	YZERVARKFONTEIN 467JR	MNGUNI J.N.	K
168	YZERVARKFONTEIN 467JR	MAHLANGU S.S.	K
169	YZERVARKFONTEIN 467JR	MASILELA S.M.	K
170	YZERVARKFONTEIN 467JR	MAHLANGU W.M.	K
171	YZERVARKFONTEIN 467JR	NTULI W.M.	K
172	YZERVARKFONTEIN 467JR	SINDANE P.M.	K
173	YZERVARKFONTEIN 467JR	MABENA G.J.	K
174	YZERVARKFONTEIN 467JR	MASEMULA D.E.	K
175	YZERVARKFONTEIN 467JR	MAHLANGU F.K.	K
176	BOSCHBULT 432 JR	SIKYOSANA A.M.	K
177	LOOPSPRUIT 435 JR	ASIBAMBANE F/A	K
178	LOOPSPRUIT 435 JR	TSHABANGU M.J.	K
180	LOOPSPRUIT 435 JR	MYN (MIKES)	
181	LOOPSPRUIT 435 JR	KLM (KELDER)	



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182	LOOPSPRUIT 435 JR	MYN (MIKES)	
183	VALSCHSPRUIT 458 JR	MAHLANGU M.J.	K
184	LOOPSPRUIT 435 JR	TRAD PLAAS	
185	LOOPSPRUIT 435 JR	MAHLANGU V.I.	K
186	LOOPSPRUIT 435 JR	MASUKU J.M. + KABINI J	T
187	LOOPSPRUIT 435 JR	NTULI A	K
204	PAPKUILFONTEIN 469 JR	MTSWENI G.J.	K
205	PAPKUILFONTEIN 469 JR	SKHOSANA J.S.	NAG
206	PAPKUILFONTEIN 469 JR	MALULEKA G.M.	K
207	PAPKUILFONTEIN 469 JR	SKHOSANA V.P.	K
208	PAPKUILFONTEIN 469 JR	SIBANYONI H.	K
210	PAPKUILFONTEIN 469 JR	MKHABELA M.M.	K
211	PAPKUILFONTEIN 469 JR	MAHLANGU S.S.	K
212	PAPKUILFONTEIN 436 JR	NTULI J.	NAG
213	PAPKUILFONTEIN 469 JR	MABENA J.B.	K
214	RIETFONTEIN 470 JR	MASOMBUKA P.	K
215	RIETFONTEIN 470 JR	MAVIMBELA J.	K
216	RIETFONTEIN 470 JR	MTHIMUNYE P.V.	K
217	RIETFONTEIN 470 JR	MBONANI J.M.	K
218	RIETFONTEIN 470 JR	MALUKA A.B. (MYN)	K
301	BEZUIDENHOOTS. 166 JR	NATUURBEWARING	VTO
302	RIEKERTSLAAGER 165 JR	NATUURBEWARING	VTO
303	RIEKERTSLAAGER 165 JR	NATUURBEWARING	VTO
304	KLOPPERSDAM 187 JR	NATUURBEWARING	VTO
305	ZANDSPRUIT 189 JR	MAKENA P.	K
306	KAMEELPOORT 202 JR	DORP	
307	KAMEELPOORT 202 JR	MAHLANGU L.M.	K
308	KAMEELPOORT 202 JR	MABENA I.C.	K
309	KAMEELPOORT 202 JR	MABENA J.M.	K
310	KAMEELPOORT 202 JR	MACHINE J.	K
311	KAMEELPOORT 202 JR	MAGOLEGO W.M.	K
312	KAMEELPOORT 202 JR	MAHLANGU J.	K
313	KLIPFONTEIN 205 JR	INGWENYAMA DORP	
314	KAMEELPOORTNEK 218 JR	MASHISHI P.S.	K
315	RIETFONTEIN 214 JR	NKOANA P.K.	K
316	RIETFONTEIN 214 JR	MABENA Z.J.	K
317	RIETFONTEIN 214 JR	CHILI M.	K
318	RIETFONTEIN 214 JR	MASHIGO F.	K
319	RIETFONTEIN 214 JR	MNGUNI J.S.	K
320	RIETFONTEIN 214 JR	MASEMOLA F.M.	K
321	ENKELDOORNOOG 219 JR	DORP	
322	ENKELDOORNOOG 219 JR	DORP	
323	LEEUFONTEIN 248 JR	MAHLANGU S.M.	K
324	ROODEPOORT 439 JR	MASILELA A.	AFGK
325	LEEUFONTEIN 248 JR	NKWANA S.	K
326	ROODEPOORT 439 JR	MABENA A.S.	K
327	ROODEPOORT 439 JR	MABENA E.S.	K
328	ROODEPOORT 439 JR	KABINI S.S.	K
329	ROODEPOORT 439 JR	MASANGO D.S.	K
330	ROODEPOORT 439 JR	MASOMBUKA B.	K
331	ROODEPOORT 439 JR	MAHLANGU E.	K
332	ROODEPOORT 439 JR	MAHLANGU J.B.	K
333	ROODEPOORT 439 JR	MYN	
335	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 434	SKHOSANA P.L.	K
336	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 434	MAHLANGU J.	NAG
337	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 434	MTSWENI S.	K
338	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 434	MAHLANGU S.K.	K
340	ZUSTERHOEK 246 JR	SKHOSANA J.	K
341	ZUSTERHOEK 246 JR	MTSWENI J.J.	K



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342	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 434 JR	NDALA Z.P.	AFGK
343	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 434 JR	SKHOSANA ABRAM	K
344	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 434 JR	MASEMOLA G.	K
345	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 434 JR	MASOMBUKA J.	K
348	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 434 JR	MNGUNI J.M.	K
349	WOLVENGAT 442 JR	MAHLANGU J.M.	K
350	VAN DYKSPRUIT 431 JR	MTSWENI K.M.	K
351	KLIPSPRUIT 245 JR	MABENA E.M.	K
354	VAN DYKSPRUIT 431 JR	MOTOU	AFGK
355	VAN DYKSPRUIT 431 JR	NTULI	NAG
356	VAN DYKSPRUIT 431 JR	NATUURBEWARING (PROTEA)	
357	VAN DYKSPRUIT 431 JR	NTULI W.	K
360	SYBRANDSKRAAL 244 JR	MOKWENA E.W.	NAG
361	VAN DYKSPRUIT 431 JR	MABENA S.	NAG
362	ZANDSPRUIT 189 JR	NDEBELE MISSION C.	K
363	VAN DYKSPRUIT 431 JR	MAHLANGU M.G.	NAG
364	GRASLAAGTE 232 JR	MTSWENI G.T.	NAG
365	GRASLAAGTE 232 JR	MAHLANGU D.T.	NAG
366	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 235 JR	SKHOSANA A.	K
367	SYBRANDSKRAAL 244 JR	MNGUNI J.-DORP	
368	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 235 JR	KEKANA J (DORP)	
369	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 235 JR	NTULI J (DORP)	
370	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 235 JR	SKHOSANA P.	T
371	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 235 JR	CHILI P (DORP)	NAG
373	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 235JR	NKOANA P.K.	NAG
374	GRASLAAGTE 232 JR	THABANG N.	T
375	GRASLAAGTE 232 JR	MAHLANGU D.-SEUNS	T
376	GRASLAAGTE 232 JR	MAHLANGU S.M.	T
377	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 235JR	MADELA F + NTULI N W	T
378	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 235JR	MASOMBUKA D.D.	T
379	KLIPFONTEIN 205 JR	MAHLANGU P.M.	K
381	HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 235 JR	MOLOTO KWEKERY	
382	KLIPSPRUIT 245 JR	MAHLANGU A.B.	K
383	SYBRANDSKRAAL 244 JR	MAHLANGU P.D.	
384	ENKELDOORN 217 JR	VAN DEVENTER	
385	ENKELDOORN 217 JR	OOP (NUWE EENHEID)	
386	VAN DYKSPRUIT 431 JR	MNGOMEZULU J.	K
387	KLIPSPRUIT 245 JR	MABENA S.J. (MIN)	K
388	PRINS ANNA 234 JR	APHANE L.	AFGK
390	VAN DYKSPRUIT 431 JR	KLM	
391	SPITSRAND 430 JR	MTSWENI S.	K
401	GEMSBOKFONTEIN 231 JR	MAHLANGU C.N.	K
403	GEMSBOKFONTEIN 231 JR	OOP (GEADVERTEER)	
404	GEMSBOKFONTEIN 231 JR	INYANDA WOMEN C.	NAG
405	GEMSBOKSPRUIT 229 JR	SKHOSANA J. (MEV)+MASHILOANE	K
406	GEMSBOKSPRUIT 229 JR	MTHIMUNYE S.L(MIN)	NAG
407	GEMSBOKSPRUIT 229 JR	MAHLANGU A.	NAG
408	GEMSBOKFONTEIN 231 JR	NTULI K.M.	K
409	GEMSBOKFONTEIN 231 JR	MTHIMUNYE G.	NAG
410	GEMSBOKFONTEIN 231 JR	GROENTETUIN	
411	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	VAKANT	
412	HARTBEESFONTEIN 224	TSHILI A	AK
413	HARTEBEESTFONTEIN 224 JR	MAHLANGU J.S.	K
414	HARTEBEESTFONTEIN 224 JR	MAHLANGU W.J.	K
415	HARTEBEESTFONTEIN 224 JR	MONARENE J.T.	K
416	HARTEBEESTFONTEIN 224 JR	MTHIMUNYE S.L(MIN)	NAG
417	HARTEBEESTFONTEIN 224 JR	MAHLANGU E.K.	K
418	GEMSBOKSPRUIT 229 JR	MAHLANGU L.S.	K
419	GEMSBOKFONTEIN 199 JR	PHAKAMANI (4)	K



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420	TROYA 151 JR	UMNOTHO (6)	GK
421	GEMSBOKTONTEIN 231 JR	FUNDA MLIMI	K
422	HOUTENBEK 194 JR	INGWENYAMA	
451	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	KABINI G.	GK
452	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	SKHOSANA A.	GK
453	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MASOMBUKA D.	GK
454	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	SWARTS J.	GK
455	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MABENA D.	GK
456	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	SKHOSANA F.	GK
457	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MASEMOLA P.	GK
458	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MASILELA P.	GK
459	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MBONANI A.	GK
460	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MHLANGA J.	GK
461	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MASILELA S.	GK
462	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MABONA C.	GK
463	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	TJATJI L.M.	GK
464	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	KABINI N.R.	GK
465	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MASOMBUKA S.	GK
466	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MTHIMUNYE A.	GK
467	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MKHWEBANI P.	GK
468	VLAKFONTEIN 453 JR	MAHLANGU J.	GK
469	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MAHLANGU D.	GK
470	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	TJATJI A.	GK
471	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	APHANE M.	GK
472	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MALOBOLA S.	GK
473	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MKHONTO J.	GK
474	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MOONWE J.	GK
475	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	MTHIMUNYE J.	GK
476	VLAKLAAGTE 221 JR	VAKANT	
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	MABENA E	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	MAHLANGU E	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	MACHIKA D	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	MASILELA K	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	MAHLANGU T J	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	SIBANYONI P.M.	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	MAHLANGU S & A	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	KEKANA G	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	MAHLANGU R	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	KABINI Z J	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	MOGALE A	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	MAHLANGU J	J
	LEEUFONTEIN 466 JR	MAHLANGU D M	J
	SCHOONGESICHT 465 JR	MAHLANGU C.N.	J
	SCHOONGESICHT 465 JR	MTHIMUNYE S.L.	J
	SCHOONGESICHT 465 JR	MAHLANGU S.M.	J
	SCHOONGESICHT 465 JR	MAHLANGU V.S	J
	SCHOONGESICHT 465 JR	MTJHAYISE M.J.	J
	SCHOONGESICHT 465 JR	MASANGO E.S.	J
	SCHOONGESICHT 465 JR	MABENA M.B.	J
	SCHOONGESICHT 465 JR	MAHLANGU N.J.	J
	SCHOONGESICHT 465 JR	MAHLANGU S.J.	J
	SCHOONGESICHT 465 JR	MAHLANGU S.	J



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K = KONTRAK
NAG = NIE AANSOEK GEDOEN
AFGK = AFGEKEUR
GK = GEEN KONTRAK
T= TYDELIK

J= JAAR TOT JAAR
VTO = VERGUNNING TOT OKUPASIE

ANNEXURE C

Services rendered by K.A.S. to
KwaNdebele farmers



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ANNEXURE C

Services rendered by KAC to KwaNdebele farmers



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SERVICES RENDERED BY KWANDEBELE AGRICULTURAL COMPANY TO
KWANDEBELE FARMERS

KwaNdebele Agricultural Company renders extensive services to the Ndebele farmers, which include the following:

1. FINANCING

- 1.1 Production loans for crop production
- 1.2 Cattle loans
- 1.3 Asset loans
- 1.4 Smaller loans
- 1.5 Financial information/management

2. SUPPLYING OF PRODUCTION INPUTS

- 2.1 Fertilizer service
- 2.2 Herbicide service
- 2.3 Insecticide service
- 2.4 Seed service
- 2.5 Fuel service



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3. MECHANISATION SERVICES

- 3.1 KLM renders partial or complete mechanisation services falling under the following categories:
 - soil preparation
 - ploughing

SERVICES RENDERED TO KWANDEBELE FARMERS BY KFM

- planting
- discing
- cultivating
- harvesting (contractors)

4. PLANNING, DEVELOPING AND INSTALLATION OF INFRA-STRUCTURE

5. SUPPORT SERVICES

- 5.1 Agricultural economical surveys
- 5.2 Research services
- 5.3 Animal stock services
- 5.4 Educational services
- 5.5 Marketing services
- 5.6 Agricultural Extension
- 5.7 Repair services
- 5.8 General advice



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6. PUBLIC LIAISON

7. INFORMATION SERVICES

8. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

SERVICES RENDERED TO KWANDEBELE FARMERS BY KLM

The main objective of KwaNdebele Agricultural Company (KLM) is to render proper agricultural services to the farmers and citizens of KwaNdebele.

Investigations into the appropriate execution of these services are undertaken on a continuous basis.

The following are some of the services supplied by KLM.

1. FINANCING

1.1 Production loans for crops

1.1.1 Term

The repayment term is 12 months or the length of a production season.



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1.1.2 Repayment

Repayment of the loan becomes due just after harvest time.

1.1.3 Loans for crops

Loans are available for crops such as maize, sunflower, soyabeans, dry beans, groundnuts and vegetables.

Fuel, repairs and labour costs are also financed should specific application hereof be made.

1.1.4 Securities

Cession on the crop is security for the loan.

Additional security may be asked, depending on the merits of the application.



1.2 Livestock loans

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1.2.1 Term

The terms of repayment can be as long as 8 years depending on the intended breeding or production scheme.

1.2.2 Repayment

Repayment of livestock loans are scheduled to fall within the marketing cycle of the livestock.

1.2.3 Purpose of livestock loans

Livestock loans are available for the purchase of breeding stock, over a long period of time, or the purchase of rounding-off animals over a shorter term. The latter loan is usually available for farmers who want to use their crop residues on the lands for fodder and also to improve the cash flow of farmers, in the short term.



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1.2.4 Securities

The purchased animals are usually the security for the loan.

1.3 Loans for agricultural Equipment.

1.3.1 Terms

The terms for repayment can be over a 5 year period but is based on the speculated lifespan of the item.

1.3.2 Repayment

Repayment of equipment is scheduled to correspond with the harvesting time of crops.

1.3.3 Equipment Loans



Loans are available to purchase moving assets such as tractors, implements, etc. for use in the production process.

1.3.4 Securities

The purchased asset is the security for the loan.

Additional security may be asked, depending on each case.

1.4 Smaller Loans - Terms up to 9 months

Loans for the purchase of, for example hawker stalls, for entrepreneurs (not necessarily farmers) within the community are also available.

1.5 Monthly accounts

Monthly accounts can be organised for cattle licks, medicine, diesel, etc. These accounts are repayable within one month.



1.6 Financial Information

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1.6.1 How to apply for financing

Application forms for financing are available at the different Service Centres. Help is available to complete the application form.

1.6.2 Requirements for loans

The following requirements must be fulfilled to get a loan.

- Applicants must be KwaNdebele citizens
- In the case of a commercial farmer, he must have a legal lease agreement with the KwaNdebele Government
- The loan application form must be filled in properly and the applicant must agree with the loan conditions
- The applicant must be able to make an own contribution, viz:

Crops - 25% in actions or cash
(negotiable)

Assets - 25% of the purchase price in cash

Livestock - Rounding off livestock, according to merit.

- The necessary securities must be supplied.

1.6.3 Repayment problems

Farmers which may encounter mishaps due to droughts or natural disasters, can, according to merits, get help from the KwaNdebele Agricultural Credit Board.

1.6.4 Credit Assurance

A group assurance policy with favourable terms was bargained for at an insurance company. This policy covers the debt of the farmer in case of death. The age restriction for this policy is 70 years.

1.6.5 Advantages for the farmer

Unlike other financial organisations outside KwaNdebele, KLM offers the following financial advantages to the Ndebele farmer as a client:

- Competitive interest rates for:

Production input loans

Livestock and asset loans

Accounts with credit balances

Monthly accounts

- Production budgets are transferred to financial budgets against which all financial inputs are accounted.

- KLM handles the delivery of the harvests to the different marketing agents and also receives the relevant payment on behalf of farmers. Payments



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are however made out on the individuals name and as soon as it is received it is paid over. KLM also ensures that farmers receive the official producer price announced or even more if negotiations for a better price with private agents are successful.

- Supplementary payments on delivered crops are also handled by KLM and paid over to farmers.
- No administration fee, for services rendered is charged to farmers.
- Through a centralized pool, all farmers who do business with KLM were registered with the Receiver of Revenue, and can therefore reclaim VAT.



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1.6.6 Other financial services

KLM administers funds allocated to the KwaNdebele Agricultural Credit Board for the Department of Agriculture of KwaNdebele. The administrative duties are:

- Facilitation of Board Meetings
- Comprehensive bookkeeping system
- Completing and undersigning of loan agreements
- Control and safekeeping of securities
- Pay out loans
- Receive payments
- Collection of overdue payments
- Delivery of periodic statements to the borrowers

2. SUPPLYING OF PRODUCTION INPUTS

2.1 Fertilizer service



The fertilizer service rendered by KLM is a comprehensive program which started when commercial farmers were established and still continues.

2.1.1 Soil surveys, soil analysis and history

Soil surveys were done throughout the commercial area as well as soil samples taken for analysis on the available lands. For the past five years soil samples which were taken from the different lands helped

in compiling a fertilizer program by computer for the specific lands. A soil analysis gives information regarding the acid (pH) and the general fertility status. Out of this, correctional steps can be planned and taken in order to obtain optimum yields per specific crop.

The soil sampling and analysis service was free of charge, up to date, although private analysis laboratories charge up to R80-00 per sample.

A comprehensive fertilization and fertility history of each and every land on a farm is kept to determine the performance over time, in terms of yield and fertility.

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In the light of the problematic soils of KwaNdebele, regarding low pH, phosphate levels and aluminium poisoning, it is absolutely essential to keep such records.

2.1.2 Fertilization recommendations and demands

The fertilization recommendations per specific crop and land are grouped together so that calculations can be made on a

national level of fertilization demands.

2.1.3 Fertilizer purchases

Tenders are requested from all fertilizer companies. This bulk purchasing of fertilizer has the advantage that the emerging farmer has access to lower fertilizer prices. This benefit is in accordance with KLM's policy of ensuring KwaNdebele farming enjoys the best cost advantage and gain equitable access.

The price of fertilizer is highly competitive and even lower than that of other institutions in the neighbourhood such as regional cooperatives. If it is taken into consideration that these prices include delivery on site, it is an enormous advantage for the KwaNdebele farmer.

2.1.4 Calibration of Fertilization equipment

Before planting, all planters and fertilizer sprayers are properly calibrated in order to ensure that the correct amount of fertilizer is used to prevent unnecessary spillage.

2.1.5 Storage of Fertilizer

After purchase of fertilizer, it is stored properly at the different service centres, which are placed at different areas in KwaNdebele.

With the storage of such a mass of fertilizer, problems may be encountered such as damages or theft. KLM has however made insurance provision carried on its own account and not the the farmers'.

The advantage for the farmer is that he does not have to carry all this overhead costs, stock losses and interest of unused stock, but can still buy fertilizer at a competent price.



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When a farmer does his own planting, he can go and fetch the fertilizer at his nearest service centre, otherwise when KAC does the planting for him, the fertilizer is delivered on his farm with the planting action.

If a farmer makes any changes in his planting program, it is not necessary for him to buy any extra fertilizer and keep it in stock.

2.1.6 Fertilization aftercare services and training

The fertilization service of KAC is a comprehensive one if one takes into consideration that certain after care services are also supplied. These aftercare services include the following:

- Identification of nutrient deficiencies and making recommendations
- Continuous monitoring with regard to timeous application of top dressing
- Leaf analysis to determine nutrient deficiency
- Mobilization of specialists to help the farmers with problems
- Holding Farmers- and Information days where specialists give lectures to farmers.



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2.2 The Herbicide service

The herbicide service which KAC renders to the farmers is a comprehensive one which has been on-going for a number of years.

2.2.1 History of lands planted

Based on the history of the lands, crop program which a farmer follows, and the

annual identified weeds, a herbicide program is developed for the farmer which will cost him the minimum, but which still works perfectly and has the least effect on the follow up crop.

2.2.2 Planning of herbicide programmes

Based on the crop choices the farmers made, a herbicide programme is compiled to ensure that the widest spectrum of weeds will be eradicated.

Soil analysis are taken into account to determine the clay content of a land before a herbicide which may be clay sensitive is used.



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2.2.3 Procedures with herbicide purchases

Negotiations with chemical companies are held, to jointly study the up to date technology before new purchases are made. The aim here is to purchase the cheapest but still the most effective herbicide for the farmers.

2.2.4 Availability of Herbicides

Stock is delivered in bulk at the service centres and stored free of charge, for the farmer. This means that the farmers do not have to carry stock, have losses due to leakages, theft etc. All these mishaps and losses are KLM's problems without lifting the price of herbicides.

2.2.5 Calibration of equipment

When herbicides have to be applied in granular or liquid form all equipment are carefully calibrated to ensure that the correct amount is applied to the land.

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The transport of water which may amount up to 300 litres per hectare, is included in the spraying service which KLM renders to farmers. In the case of a farmer which has his own equipment, calibration of his equipment is done free of charge by the service centre staff, or specialists from outside can also be mobilised to help the farmers.

2.2.6 After care

The herbicides after care service includes the following:

- Lands are monitored to ensure that herbicides work effectively. In the case of inefficient control, recommendations are made to correct the problem.
- In some cases specialists are asked to visit the farms to solve problems
- Demonstration days are held to demonstrate calibration of equipment to those people who already have their own sprayers etc. or to those farmers who are specially interested to know more of certain farming practices.



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2.3 Pesticide services

The pesticide services which KLM renders to the farmers has the effect that farmers not only pay a competitive price for pesticides but also get a service which is given "behind the curtains"

of which the farmer does not know of.

2.3.1 Compiling and Keeping records

The pesticide service implies that records are built up of plant diseases and pests in KwaNdebele. Preventative measures are taken in time to prevent pests from getting out of hand.

Yearly, about 14 monitors (biotraps) are placed out at a cost of at least R2800, to determine what the correct time is for spraying insecticides against stalkborer. This measure prevents a too early or a too late control of these insects which both may be ineffective.



This service is absolutely free of charge for the farmer.

2.3.2 Purchases of Pesticides

As with herbicides, pesticides are also placed out on tender so that the cheapest but also the most effective pesticide can be purchased. In this case the farmer also enjoys the bargaining power of KLM.

2.3.3 Storage and availability of pesticides

As soon as tenders are accepted and stocks delivered at the different service centres, it is stored at KLM's own expense. Carry over chemicals are monitored to see that the chemicals are not used later than the expiry date. As with fertilizers and herbicides, farmers do not have to carry stock, as it is available at the service centres.

When a farmer uses chemicals, KLM will take back unused stocks under certain conditions viz: a container must still be sealed and the expiry date should not have lapsed.

After care



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The after care of pesticides includes the following:

- Monitoring effectiveness of control.
- Land inspections to determine whether spraying must take place
- Calibration of spraying equipment
- Mobilizing of specialists in order to give advice to the farmer on farm
- Holding information and farmers days

2.4 The Seed Supply Service

The seed supplying service of KLM, rendered to farmers, is a program which is worked out in detail with different seed suppliers.

2.4.1 Research and cultivar recommendations

Based on research results country wide, attendance of information days of seed suppliers, and the preference of the farmer, seed cultivars best suitable for the region are purchased. KLM encourages seed suppliers on a continuous basis to conduct planting trials in KwaNdebele in order to find the best adapted cultivars for this region.



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2.4.2 Crop choices

Before one can make a crop choice, one has to first look at the fertility and pH status of the particular land, as well as the previous crop. According to that, recommendations are made to the farmer what the best crop choice may be.


2.4.3 Procedures with seed stock purchases

After consultations with different seed suppliers according to cultivar choices, negotiations take place in order to get the stock at the best prices available.

2.4.4 Storage and supplying of seed

Seeds are purchased on a large scale and carefully stored at the different service centres, ready to be used by the farmer.

All expenses or losses through breakages, insect damages, theft, etc. are to the expense of KLM.

Unused seed which has to be carried over, from one season to the other, is stored at own expense.  Carry over seed is tested for

germination by reputable seed laboratories

The cost thereof is not carried over to the farmer.

In the case of a farmer who plants on his own and does not use all the seed taken by him, KLM will take back the unused seed when the bags are clean, sealed and properly stored.

In the case where a farmer makes use of KLM's planting service, seed is delivered on his farm and records are carefully taken of how much seed is used in order to debit the farmer only for full bags of seed used. All planters are correctly calibrated to ensure the correct plant population on a land.

2.4.5 Determination of planting dates

Due to the fact that the potential yield of a crop, is influenced by the planting date, recommendations are made to the farmers regarding the best time to plant a specific crop in order to prevent yield losses. Planting only takes place when enough soil moisture is present on the lands.



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2.4.6 After care

After care of the seed service is very important to ensure that the farmer gets the best benefit.

Seed after care includes:

- Monitoring of lands after plant to determine proper germination and population
- Proper storage and fumigation to prevent insect damage
- Annual germination tests by laboratories to determine whether germination is still in line with legal norms.
- Training and information days.

2.5 Fuel service

KwaNdebele farmers can get fuel in two ways at the service centres:



1. In small amounts at the pumps where it is paid for in cash, or if organised, on account (according to the budget).
2. In bulk where KLM organises deliveries of fuel on the farm. This fuel can also be put on the account or it can be paid for in cash.

3. MECHANISATION SERVICES

The KwaNdebele Agricultural Company renders a

comprehensive mechanisation service with 127 tractors and implements which include ploughs, planters, sprayers, harrow discs, etc. An area of about 14000 ha is serviced.

3.1 Determination of mechanisation package

The mechanisation package is worked out in detail with the help of a computer program which takes the amount of tractors, size, implements, peak demand etc in consideration. This program has the advantage that the KwaNdebele farmer today has the cheapest mechanisation service on the market.

3.2 Purchasing of Tractors and Implements



As is the case with other inputs, tenders are also asked when tractors and implements have to be purchased. In this case special emphasis is put on quality, after care service and effectiveness of such a tractor or implement. This is done so that the KwaNdebele farmer can be helped with the least disruption during his mechanisation programme. However purchases of tractors and implements by KLM per se have been scaled down over the years with last purchases done in 1989.

3.3 Hiring of Mechanisation Services

When a farmer wants to make use of KLM's mechanisation services, he only has to go to the service centre and apply for the service which is then done on account or on cash basis. All services rendered include a tractor driver and operator. KLM also hires out the implement range at reasonable cost to the farmer who does not already have the whole implement range for his farming operations.

3.4 Maintenance of tractors and implements

Before an implement goes into the lands, care is taken that the plough, planter, harrow or sprayer is properly adjusted or calibrated so that the implements can work as efficiently as possible.



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The farmer with his own implements is welcome to go to the service centre manager and ask for the adjustment or calibration of his implements which will be done at no cost.

3.5 Selling of Tractors and implements

One of KLM's aims is to privatize the mechanisation service and the fleet that goes with it. With this in mind, KLM renders the following, in order to help the farmer to become independent:

- Tractors at reasonable prices
- Financing of tractors for up to five years depending on the tractors' condition
- A three months or 100 hours free guarantee on second hand tractors bought at KLM
- Advice to buyers according to the size of tractors and implements needed on his land.
- Advice and help to farmers who want to buy tractors elsewhere
- Financing a farmer who wants to make use of a fellow farmer's mechanisation services
- Service of tractors at the workshop
- Hiring of farmers implements by KLM, when necessary so as to boost the farmers income, thus enabling him to meet his payment commitments.



3.6 Contractors

When KLM is unable to render a certain service such as harvesting for instance, advertisements are published and tenders requested. Evaluation of the tenders are done in conjunction with the KwaNdebele Agricultural Union and recently the farmers cooperatives were also consulted.

When the harvest has to be delivered, the local citizens with appropriate transport gets first choice for contract work, whereafter other transport tenders can be accommodated.

3.8 Transport of other products



KLM does not only organise transport of harvest but can also arrange the transport of cattle and fruit for farmers who do not have access to such resources.

3.9 After-care

After-care is especially important with mechanisation, so that it is in this field that KLM renders an indispensable service, such as:

- A three months or 100 hour guarantee on second hand tractors bought at KAC
- A service and repair workshop, open for every farmer
- A frequent soil investigation to determine soil compactness by implements
- Training courses on maintenance of tractors and implements.
- Land inspections with the plough and plant activities.
- Transporting of harvests and other products.

4. PLANNING AND DESIGNING OF INFRA-STRUCTURE

The KwaNdebele Agricultural Company acts as a developing agent for the KwaNdebele Department of Agriculture to plan agricultural units in KwaNdebele. When infrastructure is provided on these units, KLM is responsible for the physical erection thereof by using local and external contractors to erect fences, boreholes and installation thereof, waterways, stores, etc. This service has the advantage that as far as possible KwaNdebele citizens are used, with the effect that the life standards of both the contractor and recipient of the service are uplifted.



KLM renders an infrastructure aftercare service by bringing together the farmer and a contractor who is able to repair infrastructure. KLM often acts as mediator between two parties.

5. SUPPORT SERVICES

Other support services rendered by KLM may not in nature be directed at individuals but the effects of these services are often beneficial to all. Here follows some of these services:

5.1 Agricultural-Economical Service

The agricultural-economical service is integrated in nearly all aspects of the other services rendered by KLM.



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Mechanisation packages including production programmes, determination of tariffs, new projects, in fact any operations are preceded by viability studies before implementation.

Loans and financial support is only extended to farmers after proper viability studies were done, and thereby ensuring that prospective loanees are not exposed to unnecessary risk.

By using this service, the farmer gets the enormous advantage in that he becomes familiar with prevailing and healthy farming standards and norms.

5.2 Aftercare services

5.2.1 Own research

KwaNdebele Agricultural Company only does research on a small scale, mainly to find techniques appropriate to KwaNdebele's circumstances.

This applied research includes research on alternative fertilizing methods, such as application of liquid fertilizer on pastures, use of fertilizer such as chicken manure on crops and row width trials. Different new cultivars are on trial on small scale to determine whether they are adaptable to this region's climate.

One of the results of these trials is that soyabeans which were not planted in KwaNdebele in the past, are now planted with success, as an

alternative to other protein enriched crops. Research on mechanisation gave the result that an efficient mechanisation package can be offered to the farmers at a very competitive price.

5.2.2 Use of other research results

Contact is made on a continuous basis with research institutions such as seed suppliers, fertiliser and chemical companies, Summergrain Centre at Potchefstroom, Oudestad Research Station, etc.

Out of this rich source of knowledge KLM gets information which can be applied to the benefit of KwaNdebele farmers.



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5.2.3 Communication of research results to farmers

Research results are communicated to farmers personally, or by means of short publications, on a continuous basis.

5.3 Livestock services

The livestock services renders a comprehensive service to all livestock farmers in KwaNdebele. Livestock farmers include commercial and communal cattle farmers, sheep farmers, stud farmers, speculators, milk farmers and chicken farmers.

5.3.1 Live stock Management programmes

Approved management programmes are distributed amongst the farmers.

Although these programmes contain broad guidelines, detail programmes are compiled for individual farmers. The Management programmes include breeding, feeding, marketing and general management.



5.3.2 Herd inspection and selection

The livestock service staff gives advice to farmers according to selection of live stock. This includes inspections when cattle are selected for culling, marketing and breeding.

5.3.3 Investigation of Viable livestock production options



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Viability studies of viable livestock production options extension or intensifying an existing livestock branch are conducted on a continuous basis. Farmers are

also made aware of alternative livestock embranchments if it could make the farming practices more viable.

5.3.4 Marketing services

When cattle has to be sold, KLM bring together the farmer and the buyer and also acts as facilitator. When livestock has to be sold at an auction, transport can be organised if asked for. During auctions farmers are advised to accept or refuse the offer. Slaughter permits are organised for those farmers who want to slaughter their livestock at the controlled markets.



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KLM also helps the farmers to weigh their cattle in order to determine a price. Under certain conditions KLM bought cattle from farmers when a proper price could not be reached at an auction.

Farmers are also advised when they want to buy livestock. KLM introduce farmers to the auctions where they are supported with selection and buying of livestock. Training in auction procedures are also given.

5.3.5 Supplying of Disease free Livestock

KLM keeps a cattle herd in stock which undergone strict selection criteria in order to supply the KwaNdebele farmer with well adapted, selected, fertile and disease free cattle, to grade up his own herd.



5.3.6 Supplying of Livestock Medicines

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According to approved management practices, KLM has a stock of animal medicines at reasonable prices at the different service centres.

Farmers are also advised about medicines KLM does not have in stock, and if asked for, it can be ordered.

5.3.7 Veterinary services

Veterinary services are needed on a large scale in KwaNdebele. The State veterinaries renders an important service, but there are farmers who also want to make use of veterinary services in the private sector. The veterinary services of KLM gives advice to farmers when and how to make use of this service. The services in question are continuous miscarriage tests, gestation tests, post mortems, etc.

5.3.8 Shearing services



BKB shear services are organised by KLM for those farmers who have sheep to shear. The shear teams are distributed among the farmers by KLM. Farmers are also supported with baling and dispatching of wool.

5.3.9 Specialist Extension Services

Specialists are organised by KLM to

visit farmers and give advice at no extra cost. These specialists are in the field of animal health, diseases, husbandry, pastures, etc.

5.3.10 After-care:

KLM renders an intensive livestock aftercare service. At least 60 livestock farmers are visited individually per month. This after-care service includes the following:

- Frequent visits to farmers to determine herd and pasture condition
- Written recommendations and follow up of such recommendations
- Distribution of animal medicines to service centres
- Support and demonstrations to farmers of medication of animals
- Support with management actions such as dehorning, castration, etc.



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5.4 TRAINING SERVICES

KwaNdebele Agricultural Company is committed to train and develop the local farmers in order to equip them with the necessary skills that will enable them to act independently. At Loopspruit a hall exists which can accommodate at least 80 people. This hall is equipped with an overhead projector, white boards, a video machine, etc. to assist one when lectures are given. A video camera was also purchased to take videos exclusively for training purposes.

5.4.1 Training to own staff and community

In order to have a skilful workforce KLM sees to it that its own staff is properly trained to support the community. In co-operation with institutions such as Funda Mlimi, National Education, National Productivity Institute and some private institutions, courses are held for the community to develop themselves.



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5.4.2 Literacy courses

Literacy courses are held at the different

service centres, not only for internal staff but also for the regional adults who are interested.

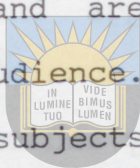
5.4.3 Tractor licence courses

Tractor licence courses are held for KLM staff and interested farmers in co-operation with Boskop and Funda Mlimi training centres.

5.4.4 Farmers Days and Information Days

Farmers and Information Days are held on a frequent basis and are specifically aimed to train the audience. These days cover a wide range of subjects such as agronomy, animal breeding, tractor and implement maintenance etc.

Nearly every Service Centre has a community hall where basic facilities such as a white board is kept for small informal lectures. Good contact was made with external institutions who are willing to supply training videos on a wide range of aspects.



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5.5 Marketing Services

KwaNdebele Agricultural Company managed to develop a wide network of marketing channels through the years. The experience gained here, is directly to the advantage of the farmer.

Controlled products such as maize, soyabeans, groundnuts and sunflower, are delivered to the Boards' agents on behalf of the farmers.

Payments of the deliveries are checked and paid over to the farmers. Alternative marketing channels are continuously investigated.

Other agricultural products which KAC handles on behalf of the farmers, are

- Broilers and eggs
- Fruit
- Hay - grass hay and maize residues.



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5.5.1 Poultry and poultry products

Several broiler units were developed by KLM and privatized. Several egglayer units were also developed throughout KwaNdebele with most of them being under the control of several poultry Farmers.

The marketing of these products, takes place in two ways viz:

- Sales at a selling point at the broiler units to the public and hawkers
- Transport of the products on behalf of the producers to selling points such as "Zenzele" stalls where chickens and eggs are in demand.

These actions are to the advantage of both the farmer and consumer. The egglayer units have the advantage that people can generate money at home at an affordable cost and can sell products to the immediate community.

Poultry After Care



Whenever marketing problems arise, KLM is willing to investigate alternative marketing potential on behalf of the farmers.

5.5.2 Fruit

KLM renders an important service by assisting fruit farmers, to sell their produce to public markets, where maximum prices can be realised.

5.5.3 Crops

The marketing of crops is an integrated part of KAC's total marketing actions to the advantage of the farmers.

Irrespective of price bargaining of scarcer products, a seed sifting service is rendered where products can be prepared for small packaging. A sealing machine for preparing small packaging is also available for the farmer to pack some of his products for selling to the local community.

5.5.4 Animal Feed

Irrespective of the mechanisation service to make hay, a marketing service in this regard is also rendered to the KwaNdebele Farmer.



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Hay can be bought by KLM from the farmers, so that the risk of damage or fire is off his shoulders. KLM then sells the hay to those who are interested.

5.6 Extension Service

Although KLM does not have a full-fledged

extension service section, extension is given by subject matter specialists, service centre staff and other institutions on demand and during information and farmers days.

5.7 Repair Services

KLM has to its disposal a well equipped workshop at Taaifontein, where tractors implements and other mechanisation equipment can be repaired. A wide range of spare parts are in stock or can be obtained at short notice. Repair services are available at very competitive prices.

5.8 General Advice

KLM is prepared to give general advice to anyone, by using either own expertise or mobilising others.



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6. LIAISON SERVICES

To accomplish and maintain good relations with farmers, civil departments, and other institutions, KLM developed a liaison service department. This department also sees to it that mutual talks can take place.

7. INFORMATION SERVICES

KLM renders an information service to all farmers and staff so that they can be up to date with the most modern technology on the market.

A library containing information over a wide spectrum, is available at Loopspruit for farmers or service centre staff. When information on a topic is not on hand, it can be obtained within the shortest possible time.

The information service department is also responsible for disseminating information regarding farming practices.

Farmers-, information- and training days are run on a continuous basis.



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This service is free of charge and available to the farmers so that the mission of KLM, that is community development, can be fulfilled.

8. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

KLM has committed itself to community development, especially within the farming community.

Several community development projects which are

specially aimed on the agriculture and agricultural products are continuously investigated, developed, implemented and propagated.

The marketing of broilers and eggs, handmade products are some of the marketing projects encouraged, in order to stimulate local entrepreneurship and economy. "Zenzele" stalls which were made and distributed by KLM, play a meaningful role in community development.

Courses which enable the local community to write, read and do basic calculations can be arranged on request at the service centres.



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