



DEPARTMENT OF
WATER AFFAIRS
AND FORESTRY

Feasibility Study for the Raising of Clanwilliam Dam

Opportunities for the Supply of Water to Resource-poor Farmers



Final
February 2009

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY
DIRECTORATE OPTIONS ANALYSIS

FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE RAISING OF THE CLANWILLIAM DAM

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO RESOURCE-POOR FARMERS

Final

February 2009

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Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
Directorate Options Analysis

FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE RAISING OF THE CLANWILLIAM DAM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Olifants River Valley, like much of South Africa, is characterised by significant income and social disparities and fluctuating seasonal unemployment. The potential raising of Clanwilliam Dam offers a unique opportunity to make water available to address some of these issues by supporting water allocation reform. The objective of this phase of the Clanwilliam Dam Raising Feasibility study is to identify ways in which the additional yield made available through the increased storage capacity of the Dam can be used to meet these objectives and ensure that the available natural resources of the area are used to the greatest benefit to society.

The study comprised a review of existing literature on resource-poor farmer (RPF) initiatives around the country as well as in the particular study area. A small workshop of stakeholders was used to consolidate ideas and this was followed by interviews with selected stakeholders. A conscious decision was made not to engage in a large-scale public consultation process, as there were a number of other studies that have already been conducted in the area. The most recent of these was a survey of existing RPF schemes conducted by the West Coast District Municipality. Instead, the results from these studies were analysed and used to make recommendations on appropriate models for using the additional yield to support RPFs and other Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) in the area.

The main conclusion from this study was that there is potential to use water to support the development of HDIs in the area, but that the solution is not a single large-scale RPF. Instead, a suite of development options is proposed. The proposed development options recognised the dual objectives of using water to supporting poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods on the one hand, and the transformation of commercial agriculture on the other. The proposed development options will, however, require significant engagement by DWAF and close co-operation with other spheres of government to ensure the success of any initiative. Key to this is for DWAF to develop a clear mandate on how the water will be allocated. An example of such a mandate could be: **all new water will be allocated to support poverty alleviation and the development of HDIs in the area.**

The research team argues that the large-scale black irrigation schemes, common in our history, serve to entrench the process of separate development, whereas the range of options suggested and required here will result in more integrated development and with that, a normalisation of society. There are some opportunities to establish black farmers on new areas, but these would need to be complemented by a range of other options for using the water. These options may also prove to have a higher chance of success and greater benefits than the development of new schemes. This suite of options that should be considered includes:

- **Ensuring the protection of the Reserve.** This will provide socio-economic benefits consequent on a healthy aquatic ecosystem. Benefits could come through tourism ventures, such as the Vleiland Project, or through direct dependence such as the Ebenhaeser fishermen and other communities both inside and outside of the study area that are dependent on the fish that use the estuary for breeding. Water for the Reserve therefore has an important equity component.
- **Allocation of additional water to the municipalities.** This will support the growing domestic demand and the increase in industrial demands, particularly in the Matzikama Municipality. Most of this water would be used to directly support equity needs through provision of domestic needs, employment and support for broad based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) industrial projects.

- **Allocation of water to ensure availability for municipal commonage schemes.** There are currently a number of successful commonage schemes in both municipalities. These schemes should be focused on providing basic livelihood support and food security, while those farmers who have proved to be successful at this scale, such as the VSB or the Rastafarian community scheme near Citrusdal, should be given the opportunity to expand into fully commercial agriculture.
- **Establishment of a development company (DEVCO) to co-ordinate the development of a sustainable broad based black economic empowerment agricultural project.** The development of a sustainable BBEE agricultural project will require co-operation from a number of role players. This could be achieved through the establishment of a DEVCO that would be responsible for ensuring support from all the necessary parties and administering the benefits. It is proposed that such a development should include downstream industries such as a canning factory to provide additional market opportunities so as not to compete directly with existing commercial farmers. This would encourage support from these farmers who should be encouraged to become shareholders in the venture. A number of potential sites for such a development were identified in WODRIS, but these may be difficult to service with water, given the limited capacity of the existing canal. Another possible location for such a development would be on land located on the right bank of the river just downstream of Bulshoek weir. This would require additional infrastructure to supply the water as the existing canal is located on the left hand bank, but is more feasible than areas identified lower down. The opportunity to approach the national government to assist in the funding of such a development should be considered, as it could become a flagship development project in support of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGISA) and other government initiatives.
- **Support for joint ventures (JVs) between existing commercial farmers and RPFs.** A number of JVs have already been established in the area and appear to be working well. In this case, however, it is important to recognise the power dynamics between the two parties. For example, it is recommended that DWAF assign the value of the water to the RPFs and that this is recognised in any agreement as the contribution of the RPFs to the resultant JV trust. This will also impact on the assessment of the contribution made by the commercial farmer, as any land contributed by him must now be valued as dry land. DWAF should also ensure that the RPFs have adequate representation when negotiating the conditions of the JV and that this be monitored closely to ensure that the benefits are being shared fairly.
- **Encourage black commercial farmers and investors.** Sole ownership was highlighted as the most desirable business model for commercial farmers. In the effort to support resource-poor or emerging farmers, the DWAF must not ignore any opportunities to support private black commercial farmers or investors. These could either be individuals or groups of individuals who have proved themselves by successfully farming on commonage land, such as the VSB, or new farmers and investors looking for commercial opportunities in the area. The DWAF could support these farmers by providing water allocations and grants for developing infrastructure.
- **Encourage existing commercial farmers to provide sufficient land and water to existing farm workers.** This would enable them to provide for their own food and livelihood security. This could be considered as one of the conditions for an increased allocation of water to improve the current assurance of supply.

-
- **Use allocation of additional water as an incentive to make land available for land reform.** There are a number of existing farmers who have purchased additional land in order to improve their water allocation. The possibility of releasing this land at dry land rates to support the objectives of land reform in exchange for increasing the assurance of supply on other parts of their farm should be explored.
 - **Retain water "in trust" for future allocation.** It is also proposed that DWAF retain a certain amount of water "in trust" for the future development of HDI farmers, or for other development opportunities that may arise in the future. The argument here is that DWAF should not seek to allocate all available water immediately unless there is a sufficient equity demand to take up this water. If some surplus remains it should be held over until equity users come to the fore. Where appropriate, this water could be leased out temporarily to existing commercial farmers until such future development opportunities are established, or preferably left in the river to maintain the environmental integrity of the resource.

In order to ensure the equitable distribution of the benefits from the raising of the Dam, it will be necessary to establish a multi-stakeholder planning and development committee, the Olifants/Doorn Development Agency (ODDA). This committee should be responsible for developing a vision for the catchment, identifying possible opportunities and partnerships and preparing a business plan for the equitable allocation of water. The ODDA should be responsible for co-ordinating the development of the proposed initiatives, ensuring the equitable distribution of benefits and monitoring progress so that changes can be made when necessary or in response to new opportunities that arise.

The potential raising of Clanwilliam Dam provides a unique opportunity for water to be used successfully to promote water reform and the development of previously disadvantaged individuals in the area. This will, however, not be an easy process as it is important to consider a range opportunities. This will require a substantial commitment from DWAF and other spheres of government. At the same time it is also important to consider the negative impacts that raising of the Dam wall may have. These impacts may well be particularly significant for the very group of people that the possible raising of the Dam wall is intended to help.

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Appendix E:	DWAF's Policy on Financial Assistance to Resource-poor Irrigation Farmers

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASGISA	:	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
BEE	:	Black Economic Empowerment
BBBEE	:	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
CCAW	:	Co-ordinating Committee for Agricultural Water
CCSIS	:	Co-ordinating Committee for Small-scale Irrigation Schemes
CMA	:	Catchment Management Agency
CMF	:	Catchment Management Forum
DEVCO	:	Development Company
DLA	:	Department of Land Affairs
DPLG	:	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DWAF	:	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
GA	:	General Authorisation
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	:	Geographical Information System
HDI	:	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
ISP	:	Internal Strategic Perspective
IWRM	:	Integrated Water Resource Management
JV	:	Joint Venture
LORWUA	:	Lower Olifants River Water User Association
LRAD	:	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
MIG	:	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
NAFU	:	National African Farmers Union
NGO	:	Non-governmental Organisation
NWA	:	National Water Act
ODRB	:	Olifants/Doring River Basin
ODDA	:	Olifants/Doorn Development Agency
PAETA	:	Primary Agriculture Education and Training Authority
PGWC	:	Provincial Government of the Western Cape
PLAAS	:	Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies
RADC	:	Regional Agriculture Development Centre
RDP	:	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RPF	:	Resource-poor Farmer
SAWIT	:	South African Wine Industry Trust
SMME	:	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises
SPP	:	Surplus Peoples Project
UWC	:	University of the Western Cape
VSB	:	Vredendal Samewerk Boerderei
WAR	:	Water Allocation Reform
WCDM	:	Western Cape District Municipality
WEKUFU	:	Weskaap Ubuntu Farmers Union
WMA	:	Water Management Area
WRM	:	Water Resource Management
WODRIS	:	Western Cape Olifants Doring River Irrigation Study
WUA	:	Water Users Association

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Olifants River Valley, like much of South Africa, is characterised by significant income and social disparities and fluctuating seasonal unemployment. The potential for water to be used as a tool for addressing some of these development issues has been identified and is articulated in the purpose of the National Water Act, which, among other things is intended to:

- Promote the equitable access to water (Section 2.b)
- Redress the results of past racial and gender discrimination (Section 2.c)
- Promote the efficient, sustainable and beneficial use of water in the public interest (Section 2.d); and
- Facilitate social and economic development (Section 2.e)

The active encouragement of allocations of water to resource-poor farmers (RPFs) has been identified as one way of achieving this purpose. This commitment to achieving social development and equity through the allocation of water to resource-poor farmers is also captured in DWAF's Olifants/Doorn Internal Strategic Perspective (ISP) (DWAF, 2005) where it is identified as one of the key poverty eradication strategies for the area.

1.2 Aim of the Study

The objective of this Phase of the Clanwilliam Dam Raising Feasibility study is to identify ways in which the additional yield made available through the increased storage capacity of the Dam can be used to meet these objectives and ensure that the available natural resources of the area are used to the greatest benefit to society.

This phase has been addressed in three sections:

- Expression of the need for social upliftment,
- Identification of opportunities provided by the scheme for the development of resource-poor farmers, and
- Suggested implementation models for enabling and sustaining resource-poor farmers.

The study comprised a review of existing literature on resource-poor farmer (RPF) initiatives around the country as well as in the particular study area. A small workshop of stakeholders was used to consolidate ideas and this was followed by interviews with selected stakeholders. A conscious decision was made not to engage in a large-scale public consultation process, as there were a number of other studies that have already been conducted in the area. The most recent of these was a survey of existing RPF schemes conducted by the West Coast District Municipality. Instead, the results from these studies were analysed and used to make recommendations on appropriate models for using the additional yield to support RPFs and other Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) in the area.

2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Any study of the need for social upliftment must start with an understanding of the basic demographics of the area. All previous demographic studies in the area have been based on the 1996 Census results. For the purpose of this study the 2001 Census results for the two primary municipalities in the study area were used. The municipalities in the Olifants/Doorn WMA are shown in **Figure 2.1**. The three zones of the study area are also shown in **Figure 2.3**. These consist of the area upstream of the Clanwilliam Dam (Zone 1), the area between the Clanwilliam Dam and the Bulshoek Weir (Zone 2) and the area below the Bulshoek Weir (Zone 3).

The pictures below show the Bulshoek Weir and a typical farm worker's house located close to the Olifants River just upstream of the Bulshoek Weir.



Figure 2.1 The Bulshoek Weir



Figure 2.2 Farm worker's house upstream of Bulshoek Weir

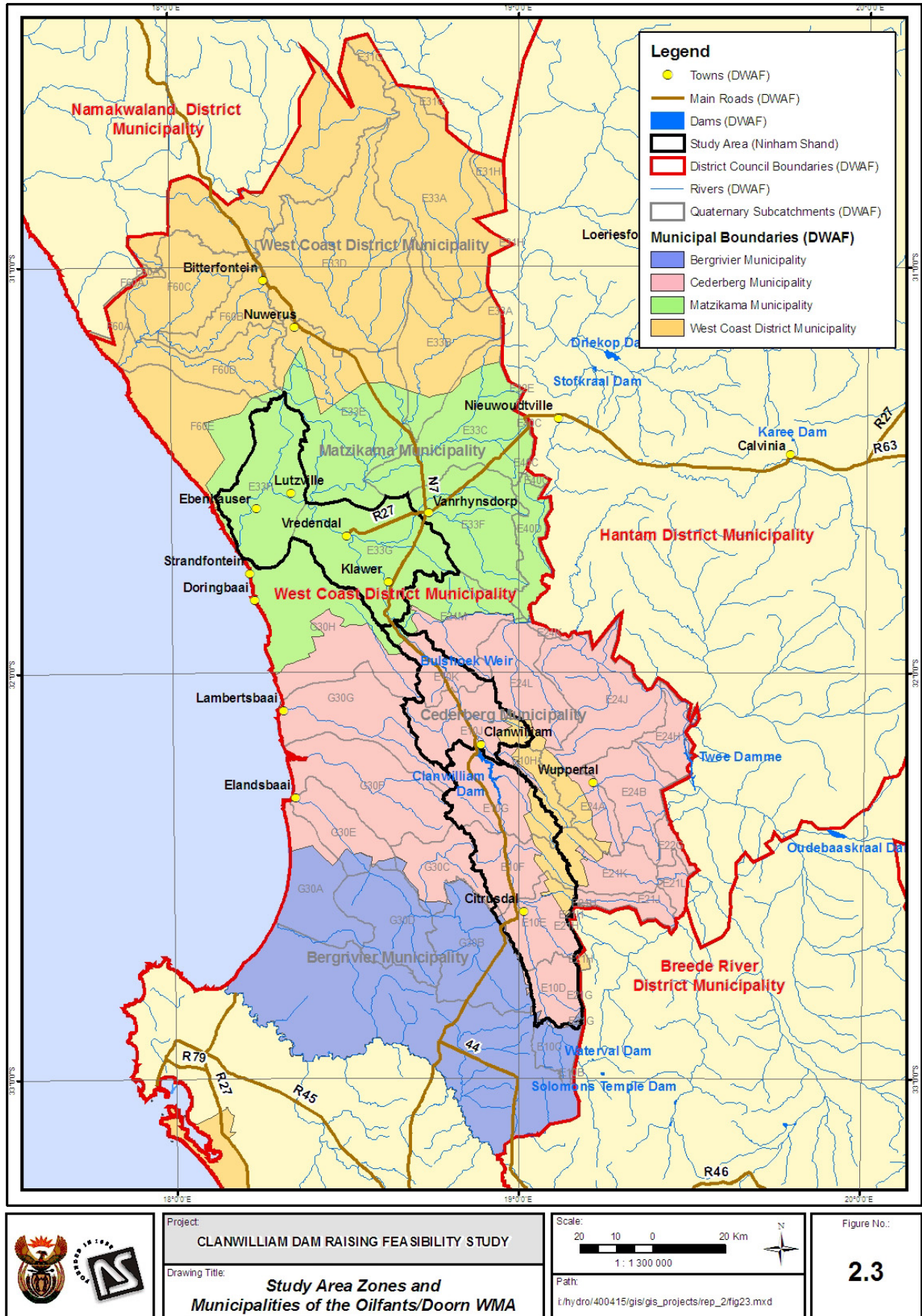


Figure 2.3 Study area zones and municipalities of the Olifants/Doorn WMA

The two main municipalities considered for this study are the Cederberg Municipality, which represents the upper Olifants sub-area and the Matzikama Municipality, which represents the lower Olifants study area. The main towns in each of these municipalities are shown in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 Municipalities and Main Towns

Municipality Name	Matzikama	Cederberg
Municipality Number	WC011	WC012
Olifants Sub-area	Lower	Upper
Main Towns	Klaver Vanrhynsdorp Vredendal Lutzville Ebenhaeser Strandfontein Doringbaai	Citrusdal Clanwilliam Graaffwater

2.1 Study area

In total there are approximately 90 000 people living in the two key municipalities in the study area according to Census 2001. Of these, 50 000 (56%) live in the Matzikama Municipality in the lower Olifants sub-area, and 40 000 (44%) live in the Cederberg Municipality in the upper Olifants sub-area. The percentages of population by major grouping are shown in **Figure 2.4**.

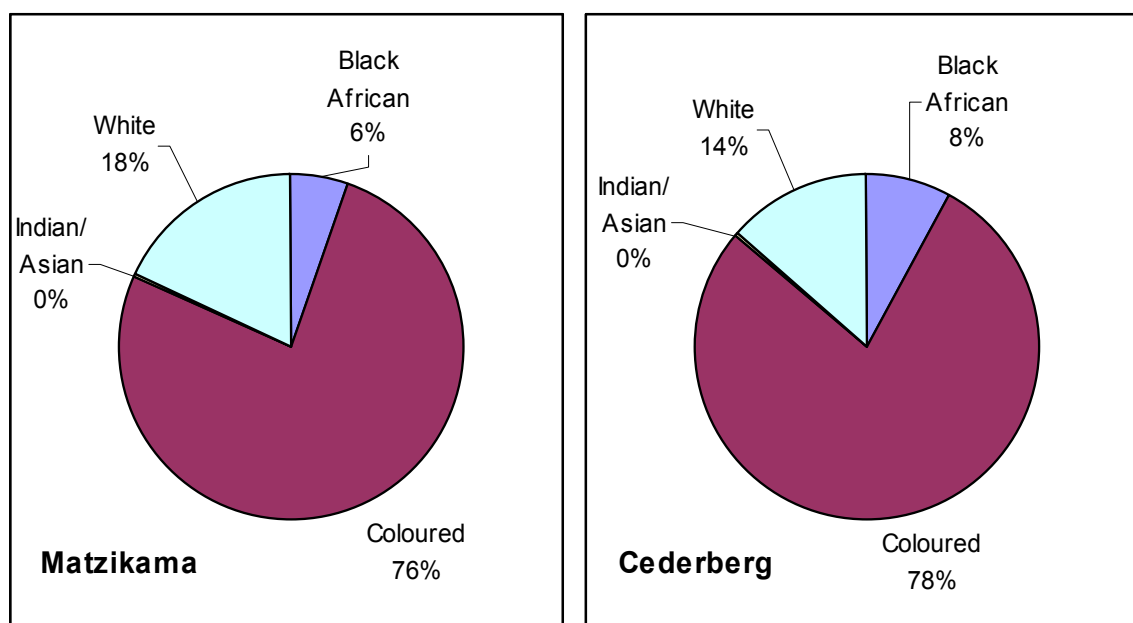


Figure 2.4 Population percentages by major grouping

The largest population group is the coloured race group in both municipalities (76% and 78%). The white population group accounts for 18% and 14%, while the black African population group accounts for 6% and 8%. In comparison with the 1996 Census, there has been little change in proportion of coloured population, while there has been a dramatic increase in the black African

population from 2% of the total population in 1996, and a decline in the white population from 20% of the population in 1996.

Nearly 60% of the population are located in urban areas, as shown in **Table 2.2**, but the Cederberg Municipality is significantly more rural with an even split between urban and non-urban areas.

Table 2.2 Urban and Rural Population

Municipality	Urban	% Urban	Non-Urban	% Non-Urban	Total
Matzikama	32 536	64.8%	17 671	35.2%	50 207
Cederberg	19 631	49.9%	19 693	50.1%	39 324
Total	52 167	58.3%	37 364	41.7%	89 531

2.2 Age Characteristics

The age distribution for the two key municipalities in the study area, as reflected in Census 2001, is shown in **Figure 2.5**.

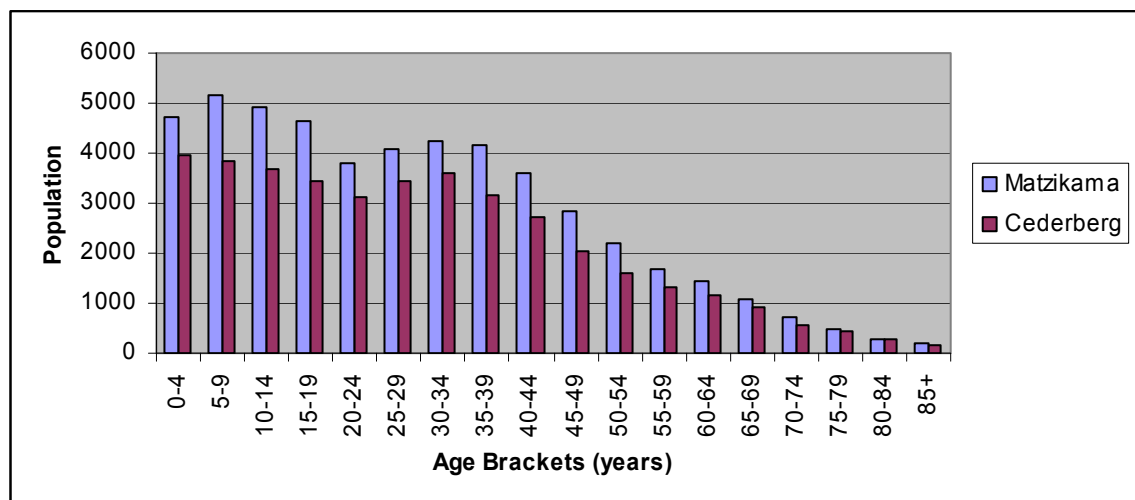


Figure 2.5 Age distribution (Source Census 2001)

The age distribution is summarised in **Table 2.3**, which shows that roughly two thirds of the population are in the economically active group for both municipalities with 30% being under the age of 15 and only 6% being over 65.

Table 2.3 Summary of Age Distribution (Source Census 2001)

Age	Matzikama		Cederberg	
0 -14	14 783	29.45%	11 448	29.11%
15 - 65	32 676	65.09%	25 555	64.98%
66 +	2 746	5.47%	2 325	5.91%
Total	50 205		39 328	

2.3 Gender Characteristics

The gender breakdown for the two key municipalities is shown in **Table 2.4**, which shows roughly an even split between males and females at this level of detail.

Table 2.4 Gender Breakdown (Source: Census 2001)

Gender	Matzikama		Cederberg	
Male	25 047	49.89%	19 608	49.86%
Female	25 158	50.11%	19 720	50.14%
Total	50 205		39 328	

The Western Cape Olifants Doring River Irrigation Study (WODRIS) (PGWC, 2004), which was based on a more detailed analysis of the 1996 Census data, found marked differences in the gender distribution. This was taken as evidence of migration within each municipality, predominantly of males as a result of employment opportunities. This assumption was also noted in the social impact assessment for the Olifants/Doring River Basin Study (Goldin, 1998).

2.4 Individual Income Distribution

The distribution of individual monthly income is shown in **Figure 2.6**. This figure shows a very high percentage of individuals (58%) earning R800 or less per month. This is a far higher proportion of low wage earners than elsewhere in the Western Cape, which has only 26% of individuals earning R800 or less.

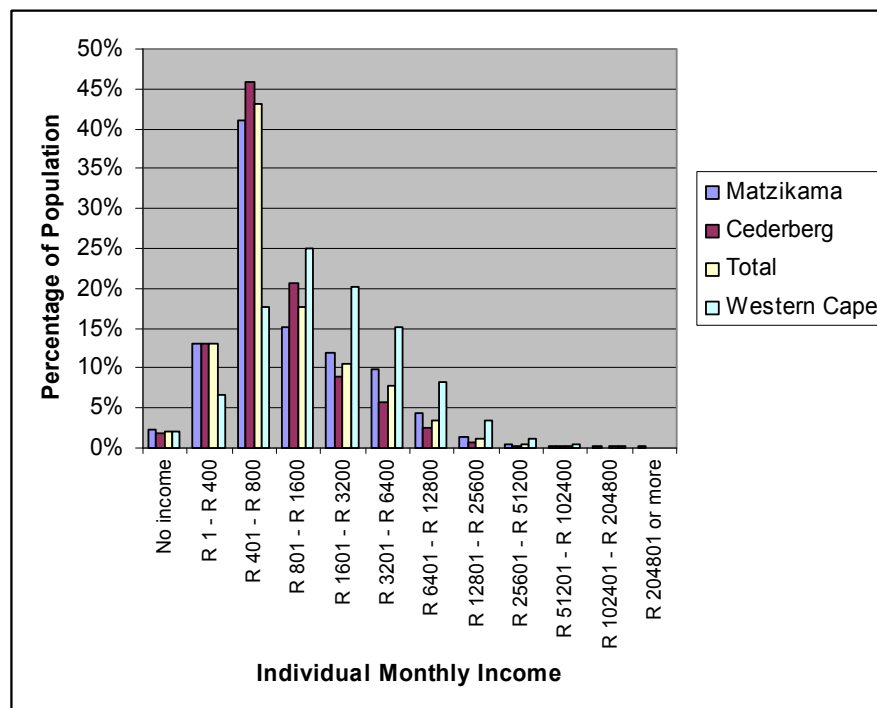


Figure 2.6 Individual monthly income distribution (Source: Census 2001)

It is obvious from **Figure 2.6** that there is a high degree of inequality in individual incomes within the study area, with a few wealthy individuals but the vast majority earning very little. The income distribution appears to be marginally better in the Matzikama Municipality with more individuals in the R1 600 to R51 200 and fewer in the R400 to R1 600 range. Both municipalities, however, are well below the average for the Western Cape. These figures show that there is a clear need, not only for economic development in the area, but also a need to address the income inequalities and that this need is marginally greater in the upper Olifants area as represented by the Cederberg Municipality.

2.5 Employment Status and Occupation per Sector

The employment status of the potential economically active population (aged 15 to 65) in both municipalities is summarised in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5 Employment Status of Study Area (Source: Census 2001)

Employment (Percentage of age 15 - 65)			
	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active
Male	68.85%	8.97%	22.19%
Female	47.58%	8.99%	43.43%
Black	61.10%	16.14%	22.76%
Coloured	57.66%	9.79%	32.55%
Indian	69.81%	5.66%	24.53%
White	59.61%	1.87%	38.52%
Total	58.26%	8.98%	32.77%

Employment levels are relatively high in the study area compared to national figures. What is however not visible from the Census figures is the seasonality of this employment. This is high given the nature of the employment, which is predominantly in the agricultural sector. The percentage of the possible population that is not economically active is also high, particularly amongst women, which results in the much lower employment level of women in the study area. This may be due to the nature of employment in the area, which is predominantly in agriculture, with a lack of opportunities for women in this industry. Unemployment, as a percentage, is highest in the black population, but in absolute terms it is much higher in the coloured population, which accounts for 83% of the total number of unemployed individuals.

Table 2.6 Employment Status of Individual Municipalities (Source: Census 2001)

Employment (Percentage of age 15 - 65)			
Municipality	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active
Matzikama	56.88%	10.65%	32.48%
Cederberg	60.02%	6.84%	33.14%
Total	58.26%	8.98%	32.77%

Table 2.6 shows the relative levels of employment between the two main municipalities in the study area. From this it is evident that unemployment is greater in the Matzikama Municipality, which is representative of the lower Olifants sub-area.

The distribution of employment between the different occupational sectors is shown in **Table 2.7**. The dominant nature of agriculture is evident in that half of all jobs in the area are in agriculture. This is significantly higher than for the Western Cape where agriculture accounts on average for only 13% of jobs. Agriculture is less dominant in the Matzikama Municipality, where mining and the service industries play a greater role in the economy. Overall, a smaller proportion of women are employed in the agricultural sector whilst proportionately more women work in the service industries, notably in private households.

Table 2.7 Employment Distribution between Sectors (Source: Census 2001)

Economic Sector	Matzikama	Cederberg	Total		
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing	42.77%	57.46%	53.59%	43.33%	49.42%
Mining and quarrying	4.84%	0.16%	4.07%	0.76%	2.72%
Manufacturing	5.62%	6.31%	7.09%	4.25%	5.93%
Electricity; gas and water supply	0.79%	0.23%	0.81%	0.13%	0.53%
Construction	3.98%	2.74%	5.50%	0.37%	3.42%
Wholesale and retail trade	11.12%	7.88%	7.69%	12.52%	9.65%
Transport; storage and communication	3.09%	<u>1.60%</u>	3.21%	1.25%	2.41%
Financial; insurance; real estate and business services	4.33%	<u>2.66%</u>	3.20%	4.12%	3.57%
Community; social and personal services	10.46%	<u>8.47%</u>	7.15%	13.07%	9.56%
Other and not adequately defined	0.00%	<u>0.00%</u>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Private Households	6.34%	<u>5.10%</u>	1.13%	12.57%	5.78%
Undetermined	6.66%	<u>7.39%</u>	6.55%	7.62%	6.99%
Total	100.00%	<u>100.00%</u>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 2.8 shows the gender split across the various occupational sectors. As mentioned above, agriculture is the dominant sector and two thirds of the employees in this sector are men. Men are dominant in almost all other sectors except for wholesale and retail trade, social and personal services and private households.

Table 2.8 Gender Split of Labour Force by Industry Sector (Source: Census 2001)

Economic Sector	Male	Female
Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing	64.33%	35.67%
Mining and quarrying	88.63%	11.37%
Manufacturing	70.84%	29.16%
Electricity; gas and water supply	90.16%	9.84%
Construction	95.55%	4.45%
Wholesale and retail trade	47.26%	52.74%
Transport; storage and communication	78.91%	21.09%
Financial; insurance; real estate and business services	53.07%	46.93%
Community; social and personal services	44.39%	55.61%
Other and not adequately defined	N/A	N/A
Private Households	11.58%	88.42%
Undetermined	55.63%	44.37%
Total	59.32%	40.68%

The relative split between men and women in each sector is consistent with the average employment characteristics of the Western Cape.

2.6 Education Level

The education level of the adult population in the study area, as shown in **Table 2.9**, is relatively low.

Table 2.9 Education Level (Source: Census 2001)

	Level of Schooling (Percentage of age 20 and older)					
	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Std 10/ Grade 12	Higher
Male	11.93%	23.18%	10.70%	32.13%	16.22%	5.84%
Female	10.70%	23.23%	11.72%	32.66%	15.77%	5.92%
Black	13.49%	28.63%	11.79%	36.35%	8.57%	1.18%
Coloured	13.75%	28.20%	13.80%	32.91%	9.09%	2.26%
Indian	12.28%	21.05%	7.02%	33.33%	21.05%	5.26%
White	0.96%	1.55%	0.95%	28.80%	45.87%	21.88%
Total	11.31%	23.20%	11.21%	32.40%	15.99%	5.88%

A large percentage of the population (11%) have no formal education, and approximately 35% have not completed primary level education. Only 6% of the population have gone on to tertiary level education and this is dominated by the white population. Education is relatively equal between men and women across all levels.

Table 2.10 shows the level of education of the adult population in each of the two main municipalities in the study area. From this table it can be seen that there is a relatively higher level of education in the Matzikama Municipality, particularly in terms of secondary level education.

Table 2.10 Education Levels in Individual Municipalities (Source: Census 2001)

Level of Schooling (Percentage of age 20 and older)						
Municipality	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Std 10/ Grade 12	Higher
Matzikama	10.79%	21.97%	10.47%	33.57%	17.08%	6.13%
Cederberg	11.98%	24.75%	12.16%	30.92%	14.63%	5.57%
Total	11.31%	23.20%	11.21%	32.40%	15.99%	5.88%

This could be interpreted as showing that the population in the lower Olifants sub-area may be better positioned to learn the skills required to become successful commercial farmers than those in the Cederberg Municipality, but as with other demographic indicators it is likely that migration initiated by any development would alter these statistics and should therefore not necessarily be used as motivation for placing a development in one area or another.

2.7 Summary of Demographic Trends

The dominant race group in the area is 'coloured', but there has been a significant increase in the 'black' population in recent years; largely ascribed to migration into the area in search of job opportunities. Unemployment levels in the area stand at about 10%, which is relatively low compared to national averages, but what is not accounted for is the degree of seasonality of this employment.

Agriculture provides for most of the employment, accounting for 50% of jobs. Furthermore, most other industries in the area are highly dependent on agriculture meaning that the multiplier effect of agriculture is very high. Despite relatively low levels of unemployment, income levels are very low, with over half of the economically active population earning R800 per month or less. This is a general concern where employment is largely dependent on the agricultural sector.

Education levels are also quite low with over 30% of the adult population not having completed primary level education. This will have serious implications on the ability to find suitable candidates to learn the skills required to maintain a successful farming enterprise.

3. NEEDS AND PREFERENCES - OLIFANTS DORING RIVER BASIN STUDY

A needs assessment was conducted as part of the Social Impact Assessment for the Olifants/Doring River Basin (ODRB) Study (DWAF, 1997). This study was conducted through meetings and informal discussion groups with Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) forums, local government, advice officers, as well as the small farmers associations. The needs and preferences of the interest groups in relation to farming and social and economic development are summarised below for the magisterial districts in the Olifants valley.

3.1 Vredendal

Access to land and water is a problem for small-scale farmers in Vredendal where existing commercial farmers are the exclusive owners of both water and land rights. The commonage is not being utilised for small-scale farmers and it is felt that this is potential farming land.

3.2 Klaver

The small-scale farmers from Klaver felt that there was good co-operation between small farmers and commercial farmers, that there is land available for development and a good market for fruit and vegetables. In addition, there is good knowledge of farming amongst the communities.

3.3 Clanwilliam

Small-scale farmers around Clanwilliam said that a lot of water was available, but that commercial farmers had access to it. Despite living right next to the Dam, small-scale farmers did not have access to the water, which was instead used by commercial farmers kilometres away from the Dam. Land is available, but much of the commonage is in the hands of the local authorities or the Church. There is an agricultural school in Clanwilliam, which could help with training.

3.4 Lutzville

At the time of the ODRB Study there were no small farmers union and the farming community was disorganised. The cost of land appears to be a hindrance to small-scale farming, but there is a high level of interest in farming and there are dams and a functioning canal system in the area.

3.5 Citrusdal

There was a high level of interest in farming although, at the time of the ODRB study, there were no practising small-scale farmers. The communities feel that there is water available for small scale farming, but the level of assurance is low. There is also land available, but that it is not utilised.

4. VIEWS, PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES - WODRIS STUDY

An extensive social impact assessment of the Lower Olifants River Basin was conducted as part of the WODRIS (PGWC, 2003). In addition to a desktop study of demographics in the area, the study conducted a number of community interviews and workshops with various stakeholder groups in the area. The following stakeholder groups were interviewed:

- Existing previously disadvantaged farmers and their farmers associations.
- Existing commercial farmers and their farmers associations.
- Farm labourers on existing farms.
- Other interest groups in the urban and private sector.

Some of the key findings from this assessment were:

- The preferred farming model is one of private ownership.
- Interest groups in the towns are keener to get involved in agricultural activities than existing emerging farmers or farm labourers.
- There is very little interest in farming from the younger generation.
- It is very important that local people should be the first to benefit from any proposed development in the area.
- While there appeared to be sufficient interest in agricultural activities it was not possible to identify specific groups and that this should be done through a process of assessment and evaluation.
- Support services are good, but the settlement of new farmers will require additional infrastructural development.
- All potential new farmers will require comprehensive financial assistance, guidance, support and training.
- There are existing commercial farmers and farmers unions keen to become involved in joint ventures with emerging farmers, this approach being viewed as offering a win-win situation.

Consideration of these findings will be crucial in ensuring the success of any attempt to use the water made available from the raising of the Clanwilliam Dam to assist in the development of RPFs and HDIs in the area.

5. EXISTING EQUITY PROJECTS

5.1 Database of Existing Projects

The DANIDA funded Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) project¹ selected the Olifants/Doorn WMA as one of its case study areas for the development and implementation of an IWRM strategy with the specific purpose of empowering previously disadvantaged groups and encouraging participation in the management of water. The project involved developing an understanding of the institutional arrangements in the WMA, drawing up a database of emerging farmers and other equity initiatives in the area, as well as developing a process of mentoring and building the capacity of "water champions" through small development and water conservation projects. A summary of the information contained in the database of equity projects identified in this study is included as **Appendix A**.

Since this initial study the database has been extended by the West Coast District Municipality (WCDM) to include the entire WCDM. The further development of this database includes the photographing and the geographic referencing of each project so that it can be incorporated into a GIS, as well as asking questions on the current state of the projects (Wullschleger, pers. comm.). Although this study has been done for the entire WCDM, only those projects that were identified in the Olifants/Doorn WMA are shown in **Figure 5.1**.

The results of the survey of the RPF schemes in the Olifants/Doorn WMA are given in **Appendix B**. The following general conclusions about RPF projects in the area can be drawn from this information:

- There were 45 RPF projects identified in the Olifants/Doorn WMA, with 32 of these considered to be profitable.
- These schemes represent approximately 3 820 participants. The largest scheme is the Ebenhaeser TRANCRAA Commonage scheme with 3 000 participants. The participants in this scheme were split evenly with approximately 52% men and 48% women.
- The total area represented by the schemes is 45 117 ha and the areas utilised for different farming activities are indicated in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1 Recorded Area Activity for RPF Projects

Type of Activity	No. of Schemes	Area (ha)
Cash crops	15	499
Permanent crops	7	222
Pasture	3	62
Grazing	9	44 312
Not farmed	2	22

- 14 of the projects had access to Municipal commonage with an estimated total area of 22 688 ha. Most of this, 22 042 ha (97%), is used for grazing.

¹ http://www.dwaf.gov.za/iwrm/contents/projects/dwaf_danida_iwrm/introduction

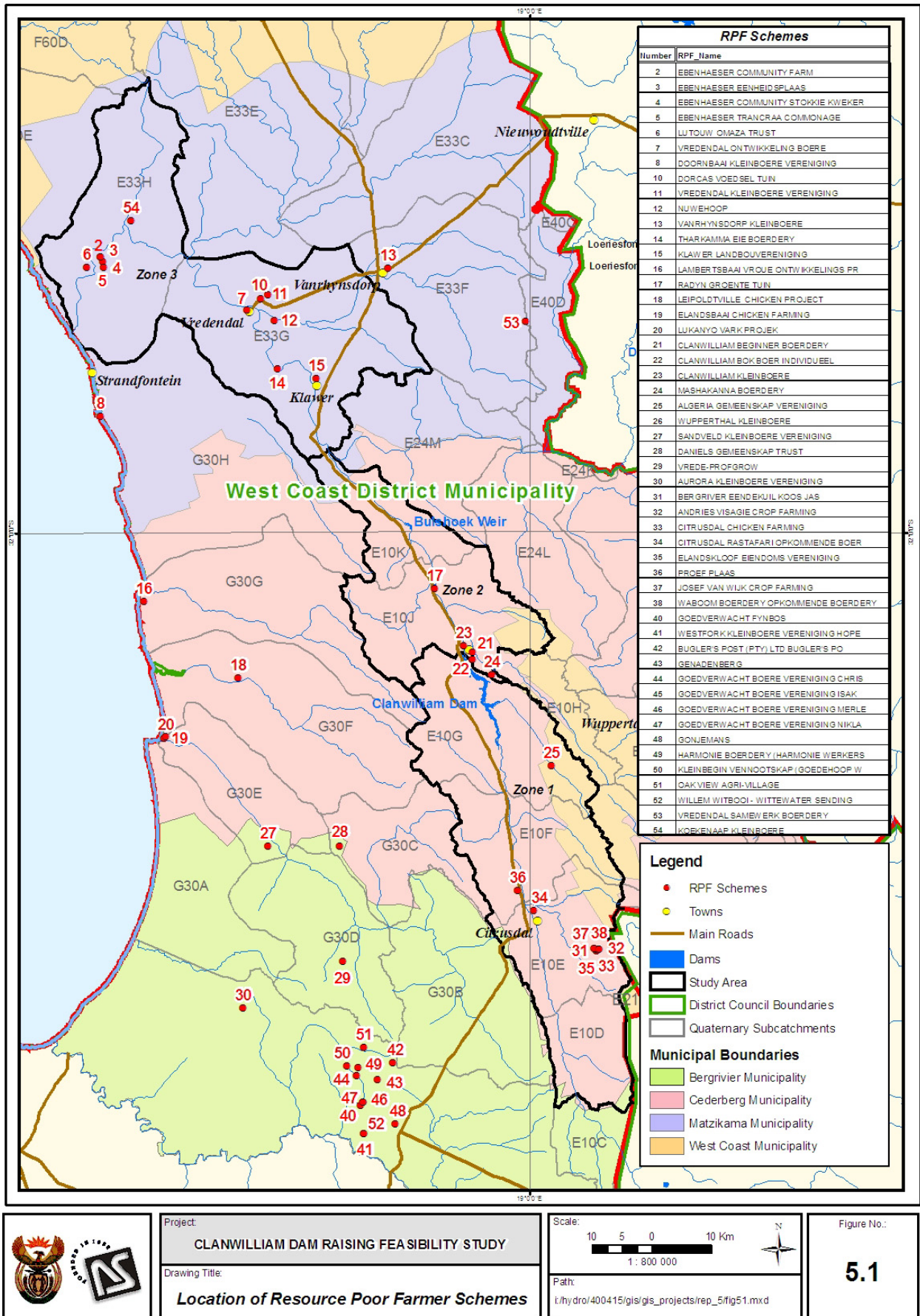


Figure 5.1 Location of Resource-poor Farmer Projects in the Olifants/Doorn WMA

- The number of schemes reported to be using water are indicated in **Table 5.2** by source type.

Table 5.2 Recorded Water Resource for RPF Projects

Source Type	Number of RPF Projects
River	9
Scheme	12
Groundwater	11
Municipal	11
None	1
Unknown	6

- None of the projects that use river water knew how much they used. Only the Ebenhaeser scheme knew how much water it used from the scheme (1.6 Mm³/a) and only two of the schemes using groundwater² indicated how much they were using.
- Only four of the projects have their water use registered with DWAF³.
- Only four of the projects have dams for rainwater harvesting⁴, whilst eight of the schemes have other, off-channel dams⁵. The largest of these are the Ebenhaeser balancing dam (0.14 Mm³) and the Lutouw Omaza Trust Dam (2.8 Mm³).
- Project needs focused primarily on access to land, financing and information. Only seven of the interviewed RPF projects⁶ listed access to water as a project need, and this was never the primary need.

5.2 Areas Identified for Emerging Farmers - WODRIS

The WODRIS identified six areas for irrigation and the development of emerging farmers in the Lower Olifants, comprising a total of 20 000 ha. These areas are listed in **Table 5.3**.

Table 5.3 Areas Identified for Irrigation Development

Identified Area	Potential Irrigation Area
Melkboom	514 ha
Klawer	2 262 ha
Coastal Region	8 945 ha
Atties Karoo	1 963 ha
Along existing canal/river	6 310 ha
TOTAL	19 958 ha

² Josef van Wijk Crop Farming, and Nuwerus Vlakte Kleinboere.

³ Proefplaas, Ebenhaeser Trancraa Commonage, Lutouw Omaza Trust, and Vredendal Kleinboere Vereniging.

⁴ Proefplaas, Lukanyo Vark Project, Wisypher Opkomende Boere, and Rietpoort Boerevereniging.

⁵ Sandveld Kleinboere Vereniging, Elandskloof Eiendomsvereniging, Proefplaas, Algeria Gemeenskap Vereniging, Ebenhaeser Trancraa Commonage, Lutouw Omaza Trust, Rietpoort Boerevereniging, Vanrhynsdorp Kleinboere.

⁶ Bittersfontein Krui Project, Vroue van Calvinia, Doornbaai Kleinboere Vereniging, Ebenhaeser Community Farm, Koekenaap Kleinboere, Rietpoort Boerevereniging, and Vredendal Ontwikkeling Boere.

These areas were identified based on available land and soil suitability. A comprehensive economic analysis of the potential areas concluded that the development of new irrigation farms in the area was only marginally financially viable. The two most viable options were the expansion of existing table grape farms in the Melkboom/Trawal (IRR = 33%) and Klawer/Vredendal (IRR = 19%) areas, and the expansion of existing wine grape farms in the Klawer/Vredendal (IRR = 19%) and Coastal Regions (IRR = 9%). In terms of the development of emerging farmers it was concluded that the most financially viable option would be through joint ventures with existing farmers in either the Melkboom or Klawer areas. The locations of the areas of possible increased irrigation are shown in **Figure 5.2**.

The WODRIS study proposed the development of a new dam on the Brandewyn River to supply the expansion of agriculture, but the raising of Clanwilliam Dam could provide an alternative source of supply through the existing canal system. The existing canal system, however, is already considered to be operating very close to its maximum capacity. While there may be some potential to make additional water available through the rescheduling of irrigation to different crops, or limited pumping from released river water, this could be a significant factor in limiting the feasibility of establishing a new scheme at one of these locations.

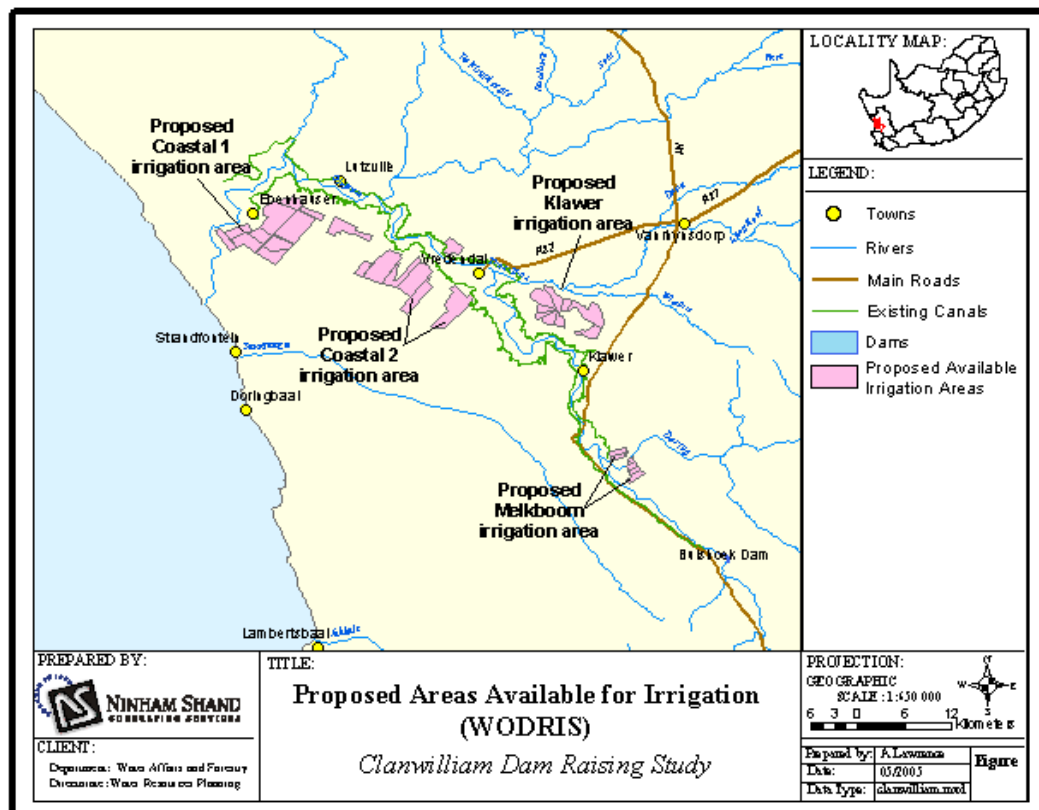


Figure 5.2 Areas identified for increased irrigation in the WODRIS

In addition to WODRIS, the Olifants/Doring River Basin Study concluded that there was sufficient land available of suitable quality to allow the expansion of irrigated agriculture, but that the state of tenure of this land, as well as the availability of water, were limiting factors. The study proposed that the intensification of agriculture in the Koue Bokkeveld and Citrusdal areas would minimise the relocation of people and that developments in these areas would have the greatest chance of success due to the close relationships with established agriculture, the availability of expertise, technical support services and markets. The study also recommended that the

development of suitable soils in the Vredendal area could be achieved through the raising of Clanwilliam Dam and the extension of the existing canal system.

There are, however, other locations that could be considered to be more feasible. One possibility would be on the right hand bank of the river just downstream of Bulshoek weir. This would, however, require a short canal or pipeline to be developed from Bulshoek as the existing canal system is located only on the left hand bank.

The West Coast District Municipality is currently conducting a study to identify potential areas for establishing small-scale irrigation as part of the West Coast Land Reform Strategy Project (Wullschleger pers comm.) This study is still underway and while the results of it will not be made available in time for this feasibility study, they should be available by the time of possible implementation of the raising of Clanwilliam Dam.

5.3 Pending Land Claims

The Ebenhaeser community near Lutzville has recently been awarded the largest land claims settlement in the Western Cape (Business Report, March 17, 2005). The R100 million land claim settlement involves 53 private owners and hopes to enable the community to return to some of the more fertile land along the Olifants River from which they were removed in 1926 in terms of the Ebenezer (Van Rhynsdorp) Exchange of Land Act (RSA, No.14 of 1925). This, along with the repair of the Ebenhaeser canal and the construction of a balancing dam in 2003, should result in the upliftment of the approximately 1 700 adults forming the community (Kasrils, 2003).

5.4 Workshop on Resource-poor Farmer Schemes

As part of this Research project a small workshop was held in Cape Town on 6 July 2005. The objectives of the workshop were:

- (i) To assemble existing knowledge and understanding of the rural poor and especially RPFs in the Olifants Basin both upstream and downstream of Clanwilliam Dam.
- (ii) To gather expert knowledge on the needs, demands, prospects, opportunities and constraints facing the allocation of available water to meet equity goals in accordance with the requirements of the National Water Act (NWA).

The workshop was attended by representatives from DWAF, the Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS) at University of the Western Cape (UWC), private consultants active in the area and other NGOs. Although the Department of Agriculture, Department of Land Affairs (DLA) and the National African Farmers Union (NAFU) were invited to attend the workshop, they were unable to send representatives. Minutes from the workshop are included as **Appendix C**.

The Workshop focussed on the proposed raising of the Clanwilliam Dam and the potential opportunities for resource-poor farmers in the area. Three case studies were discussed:

- The Lutouw Joint Venture Scheme
- The Ebenhaeser Community Project
- The Vredendal Saamewerk Boerdery (VSB) Commonage Scheme

A summary of the key points raised during the workshop are listed below:

- DWAF has a clear desire to see as much of the water made available from the raising of the Clanwilliam Dam go towards transformation and poverty alleviation in the area as possible.
- While there is a definite need for development in the area, it is important to recognise that not everybody wants to be, or has the capacity to be, a successful commercial farmer.
- The importance of co-operative government was raised, but there were concerns that the Department of Agriculture was becoming less involved in training and that this was being left up to the companies providing the machinery, seed and fertilizers. In addition, it was noted that the Department of Land Affairs was moving more towards supporting transformation in commercial farming under the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) programme rather than poverty alleviation projects.
- While there were some concerns with the power dynamics in joint venture schemes, it was recognised that this approach could provide a win-win situation. The participants in the scheme did not necessarily become millionaires, but they at least had an increased stake in the business. They at least became "something-aires", from being close to "nothing-aires".
- The role of a facilitating agent to act on behalf of the RPFs was highlighted as being important for both joint venture and community projects.
- The importance of bridging finance was highlighted. In the case of the Lutouw Scheme, for example, bridging finance had been provided by the Wine Industry Trust.
- The potential value of commonage schemes to provide poverty alleviation and livelihood support was highlighted. Concerns were raised, however, that in the past municipalities had preferred to lease commonage land to established commercial farmers instead of providing for poverty alleviation and livelihood support projects.

5.5 Interviews with Selected Stakeholders

In addition to the workshop, a number of key stakeholders were interviewed during a short field trip to the study area on 13 and 14 September:

- Matilda Smith of Cederberg Municipality
- Hendrik Krone of Matzikama Municipality
- Ricardo Jacobs and Anne Stagler of Surplus Peoples Project (SPP)

Summary notes from these interviews are given in **Appendix D**.

In addition, the study team attended the workshop for the establishment of the Olifants-Doorn Catchment Management Agency (CMA) at which the preliminary results from the survey of RPF schemes was presented. At this workshop, brief discussions were held with RPFs from the area.

Some of the key findings from these discussions are as follows:

- There are opportunities to use water to support RPFs in the area.
- There is already a substantial demand for the use of water on commonage schemes and many of these farmers have the potential to expand. Two examples of these are the Rastafarian community farm near Citrusdal and the VSB near Vredendal.
- There is a strong call for equity water for agriculture, and it does seem as if there are sufficient people very keen to farm should they be given the opportunity (land, water and finances).
- There is a growing demand for water for domestic and industrial uses, particularly in the Matzikama Municipality.
- One of the major limitations to development is the availability of land that could be used for irrigation. Almost all suitable land is currently in the hands of private owners.
- There is a great need to improve the quality of life of farm workers in the area.
- There are substantial farming skills available in the area, particularly those who have been employed as farm workers for a number of years. What potential farmers lack is often the financial and business skill necessary for commercial farming. There are, however existing commercial farmers who are happy to assist in this regard as they realise the importance of supporting emerging farmers in the area.
- The monitoring of existing users is important to ensure that they are not using water in excess of their allocation, thereby making less water available for RPFs. There is also a need to monitor joint ventures and other equity schemes to ensure that the benefits are being realised by both parties.

5.6 Lessons Learnt from Existing Projects

The experience of previous equity projects has shown that unemployment and the provision of water for irrigation is insufficient to motivate for successful agricultural development. In the Ebenhaeser community, for example, there has been little productive irrigated agriculture taking place, despite having sufficient access to land and a substantial entitlement to water (Seshoka *et al.*, 2004). This highlights the importance of understanding the complex social structure which is unique to each community and reinforces the fact that greater involvement and understanding is required from DWAF and other government departments if the supply of water for irrigation is going to be successful in ensuring the development of other communities in the area. In the case of Ebenhaeser it is hoped that the community's recent successful land claims settlement and the construction of a balancing dam will lead to a more productive use of the allocated water.

Just across the river from Ebenhaeser, however, is a seemingly successful partnership deal between an existing commercial farming operation and farm workers. Lutouw Estates⁷ was set up by two existing Lutzville commercial farmers, Truter Lutz and Jan Louw, and the Wine Industry Trust helped some thirty farm workers to purchase a 40% equity share. DWAF assisted in the deal by making the issuing of a licence for the construction of a dam conditional upon the equity scheme (Cartwright pers.com). The dam, with a capacity of 3 Mm³ is used to irrigate the project's

⁷ <http://www.wosa.co.za/transformation3.asp>

300 ha of vineyards, as well as to supply water for the cultivation of seasonal crops to generate cash flow.

In addition to a stake in the profits of the project, the farm workers are being empowered through skills development to establish their own small business units to supply services to Lutouw Estates. The first of these is an owner/driver tractor operating service. The workers have been assisted in purchasing their own tractors to use on the farm and elsewhere, have secured service provider contracts with Lutouw Estates, and are free to negotiate contracts with other farmers in the area once they have met these commitments.

There is a willingness by a number of other existing farmers in, for example the Vredendal area, to enter into such joint venture partnerships as they can see the potential benefits to all parties of such an arrangement (PGWC, 2004). Another recent example is the establishment of an equity share scheme at Goedemoed farming and packaging operations near Vredendal (Cape Business News, May 2006).

6. OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMERGING FARMERS

6.1 Requirements for the Productive Use of Water

The Water Allocation Reform (WAR) programme has identified nine components that are considered as minimum requirements to ensure the productive use of water (DWAF, 2005):

1. The mandate to use the water and the land,
2. Support programmes that make the water available,
3. The financial resources – i.e. the funds for infrastructure and operation and maintenance,
4. Technical skills and extension support,
5. Markets for the products,
6. Institutional arrangements,
7. Planning skills – i.e. the ability to plan for the water use, and to be able to manage times of shortage,
8. Enthusiasm – i.e. the desire to use the water productively, and
9. Sense of catchment – i.e. recognition that the use forms part of a wider catchment, and is affected by upstream use and affects downstream use and the aquatic environment.

It is important that these factors are considered when allocating water to an RPF scheme as they are fundamental to the success of any scheme. In cases where some of the above listed components are weak or missing from a particular scheme, DWAF will need to pro-actively engage with the intended beneficiaries and other spheres of government and service providers to support the development of the required components to ensure the success of the scheme. This will require strong co-operative governance relationships between DWAF and the other spheres of government such as the Department of Agriculture and municipalities, and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as SPP.

6.2 Sources of Funding

The lack of financial support has been highlighted as one of the main hindrances to emerging farmers. Funding is required for capital expenses as well as to fund equity acquisition in a joint venture. There is however, a wide range of potential sources of funding for resource-poor farmers and some of these are discussed below.

6.2.1 Department of Land Affairs

The LRAD programme is a sub-programme of the Redistribution Programme of the DLA and is designed to provide grants to black South African citizens to access land specifically for agricultural purposes. There are two parts to the LRAD. First, there is the part that deals with transfer of agricultural land to specific individuals or groups. Second, there is the part dealing with commonage projects, which aim to improve people's access to municipal and tribal land primarily for grazing purposes. Both these parts of the sub-programme deal with agricultural land redistribution. However, they operate according to different financial mechanisms, different target

groups, and different delivery systems. The key objectives of the LRAD programme are summarised below⁸:

- LRAD focuses on Blacks and will assist them to gain increased access to agricultural land, for use and ownership.
- The grant, which the State provides, is free and does not need to be repaid. However, it is expected of applicants to provide an own contribution to the value of at least R5 000, in the form of cash, labour or agricultural implements. A larger own contribution by applicants will result in a larger grant from the State. To receive the minimum grant amount of R20 000 an applicant must make an own contribution of R5 000, while an own contribution of R40 000 is required in order to access the maximum grant amount of R100 000.
- The grant may be used for land acquisition, investments in infrastructure, short-term agricultural inputs, as well as land improvements in cases where applicants already have access to land. The grant may also be applied for where land is currently leased with the intention to buy at a later stage.
- The Department of Land Affairs will ensure that applicants who require assistance are provided access to design agents, who will aid with the planning and implementation of the projects. The Department will pay design agents appointed in this manner. However, the grant, which applicants may receive, will not be affected.
- Applicants who possess the necessary resources to appoint and pay design agents may do so without prior consultation with the Department. This will also be regarded as a form of own contribution to the project.

6.2.2 Department of Water Affairs and Forestry

Financial assistance is available to resource-poor farmers in terms of Sections 61 and 62 of the National Water Act. The details of these grants are given in DWAF's Policy on Financial Assistance to Resource-Poor Irrigation Farmers, which is attached as **Appendix E**.

There are six proposed forms of grants, which the DWAF can provide to resource-poor farmers who are members of Water User Associations (WUAs) or other approved legal entities. These are:

1. Grants on the capital cost for the construction and/or upgrading of irrigation schemes.
2. Grant or subsidy on operation and maintenance of waterworks and water resource management and depreciation charges, phased out over a six year period.
3. Grant for the acquisition of water entitlements for irrigation.
4. Grant for preliminary or remedial socio-economic viability studies and investigations on irrigation schemes.
5. Grant on training of Management Committees of WUAs.
6. Grant on rain-water tanks for family food production and other productive uses.

Applications for these grants or subsidies should be channelled through the provincial Co-ordinating Committees on Agricultural Water (CCAAs) and each have different financial extents and conditions that need to be satisfied in order to qualify for the grant.

8 <http://www.elsenburg.com/settlement/lrad.html>

6.2.3 Agricultural Organisations

The majority of agricultural organisations have some development and empowerment initiatives that could be accessed by emerging farmers to provide financial assistance as well as development support and training. An example of this is the South African Wine Industry Trust (SAWIT).

The SAWIT⁹, through its Development Company (DEVCO), provides support to Black communities linked to the wine and spirits industry in the facilitation of entrepreneurial development and BEE equity transactions. SAWIT makes funds available to individual communities for the purposes of land acquisition and capital expenses as well as to support other initiatives such as the Rural Development Network (Rudnet), which is involved in the training and capacity building of farm workers in the wine industry. The primary objectives of the DEVCO are:

- Establishment of new farmers in the wine industry and wine industry related businesses, from previously disadvantaged groups.
- Support and upliftment of farm workers in the wine industry and their communities.
- Assist in:
 - Marketing of wine products
 - The cost of surplus removal of wine and wine products
 - Extension services for the new wine grower entrants

To be eligible for funding, potential recipients must submit a full proposal for consideration by the Board of SAWIT. No guidelines are given on the amount of funds available.

The above example refers to only one example of an agricultural organisation that could provide support for the development of RPF projects. Depending on the nature of the project, it is possible that other organisations active in the citrus, vegetable or other agricultural sector would be able to provide similar support for RPF schemes. These would have to be considered on an individual project basis.

6.2.4 Department of Provincial and Local Government

The Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) provides partial funding for the development of municipal infrastructure projects primarily through the municipal infrastructure grant (MIG). This funding is intended for the development of domestic water supply infrastructure rather than irrigation systems. Improving and increasing the supply of domestic water, however, can also play a significant role in providing opportunities for the enhancement of basic livelihoods and poverty reduction through vegetable gardening and small scale commercial uses (see for example Moriarty and Butterworth, 2003).

6.2.5 Department of Labour

Funds are available for skills development through the Primary Agriculture Education and Training Authority (PAETA)¹⁰. R33 million has been approved from the National Skills Fund administered by the Department of Labour to promote skills development in the agricultural sector. These funds are administered by PAETA and the beneficiaries of the programme are levy-paying farmers as well as small and emerging farmers.

9 <http://www.sawit.co.za>

6.2.6 Land Bank

The Land Bank, in its commitment to black economic empowerment (BEE) in the agricultural industry, has developed a suite of low interest finance products to encourage the transformation of the industry. These include:

- Equity Finance: a product designed specifically to support black economic empowerment in agriculture and agri-business.
- Loans for beneficiaries of land reform: to help finance the government's land redistribution efforts
- Step up micro-loans: for people starting an enterprise or a small farming business but who can't get loans from other banks. The micro-loan helps people get a track-record of good borrowing so that they can get bigger loans in future.

A summary of the various options for financial support to resource-poor farmers for the water supply infrastructure and water resource management costs is given in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1 Possible Sources of Financial Support to RPFs

Institution	Financial support	Bulk Infra-structure	On-farm Infra-structure	Water Resource Charges	Operation and Maint.	Other costs	Value	Conditions
DWAF	Capital costs	X	X				Proportional Share, R15 000/ha or R75 000 per member	Grant made available to WUA
	Operation and Maintenance Costs			X	X		100% in 1 st year reducing to 0% in 6 th year	Grant phased out over six-year period.
	Acquisition of water entitlements					X	75% of purchase price, R7 500/ha or R37 500/ member	Section 34 of NWA.
	Viability studies					X	Proportional share, R500/ha or R2500 per member	Grant made available to WUA only.
	Training of Management Committees					X	R1 800/ member or 90% of course fees	Subject to recommendation of CCAW and approval by DWAF
	Rain Water tanks					X	R5 000 per tank	One tank per household
DLA	LRAD		X			X	R20 000 to R40 000	Requires own contribution of R5 000 to R100 000.
DoL	PAETA					X	Variable	R33 million available for skills training
Land Bank	Equity finance		X	X	X	X	Variable	
	Loans		X	X	X	X	Variable	Beneficiaries of land reform
	Step up Micro Loans		X	X	X	X	Variable	
DPLG	MIG Funding	X				X	Variable	Primarily for municipal projects such as providing bulk water for domestic consumption

6.3 Training and Extension Services

The Department of Agriculture has a Regional Agricultural Development Centre (RADC) based in Vredendal, and an Extension Office in Clanwilliam. The aim of these can be summarised as follows¹¹:

"To promote sustainable agricultural systems ... in order to ensure prosperous farming communities and rural livelihoods."

The specific objectives are:

- To identify and prioritise agricultural developmental problems in conjunction with farming communities.
- To transfer proven and applicable agricultural technology and information to farming communities on an ongoing basis.
- To evaluate and demonstrate proven agricultural technology under local conditions within farming communities.
- To identify production, development and marketing opportunities for farming communities.
- To engage in capacity building and organisational development within mostly developing farming communities.
- To promote co-operation and co-ordination with other stakeholders within the development sphere.

In addition, the Cape Institute of Agricultural Training provides further education and training courses at its main campus at Elsenburg as well as on-farm tuition if there is sufficient demand and suitable facilities.

6.4 Institutional Support

There are a number of institutions active in the area that can provide support to emerging farmers. These include:

- Co-operative Governance Institutions
- Local Municipalities
- Water Users' Associations
- Farmers Unions
- Catchment Management Forums

11 <http://www.elsenburg.com>

6.4.1 Co-operative Governance Institutions

The CCAW and the Co-ordinating Committee on Small-scale Irrigation Schemes (CCSIS) are bodies formed from representatives from a range of government departments and are intended to formulate general policies and address all matters relating to emerging farmer schemes.

DWAF requires that a CCAW be established for each WMA in the country. This committee provides an opportunity for representatives from all spheres of government and WUAs to meet to discuss issues relating to the availability of water for agriculture and in particular the opportunities for RPFs to use water productively. The CCAW, however, does not appear to be active in this area and as a result, there is little cooperation between the various spheres of government. It is essential that the CCAW meet regularly and take a pro-active role in ensuring the productive use of water by RPFs in the area as the success of these ventures often relies heavily on efficient co-operative governance.

6.4.2 Local Municipalities

The West Coast District Municipality (WCDM) is currently conducting a study to improve its database of existing equity projects as well as to identify opportunities for the development of new emerging farmer schemes and both the Cederberg and the Matzikama Municipalities have set up committees to assist the development of RPFs (Wullshleger pers.comm.).

6.4.3 Farmers Unions

In addition to a number of national farmers unions who provide institutional support to emerging farmers, there are local farmers' unions such as the Vredendal Farmers' Union who are prepared to help with the establishment of resource-poor farmers (PGWC, 2003). There are two main resource-poor farmer associations in the area. These are the Weskaap Ubuntu Farmers Union (WEKUFU), which is based in Malmesbury but working in the whole West Coast area, and the National African Farmers' Union (Mayson pers comm.).

6.4.4 Water Users Associations

WUAs are statutory bodies established by the Minister of DWAF under Section 92 of the NWA. WUAs are intended to be co-operative associations of individual water users who wish to undertake water related activities for mutual benefit. Existing irrigation boards are currently being transformed into WUAs. There are currently three existing and three proposed WUAs in the Olifants/Doorn WMA (DWAF, 2004):

- Lower Olifants River WUA (LORWUA)
- Clanwilliam WUA
- Citrusdal WUA
- Vanrhynsdorp WUA – proposed
- Graafwater WUA – proposed
- Langvlei WUA - proposed

6.4.5 Catchment Management Forums

Catchment management forums (CMFs) are non-statutory organisations that are promoted as the building blocks to the development of a catchment management agency (CMA) in the WUA. The proposed functions of CMFs include the dissemination of IWRM information, assisting in stakeholder consultation and capacity building, and the monitoring of the water resource and its use. Eleven forums are currently being developed in the area (DWAF, 2004):

- Koue Bokkeveld Forum
- Upper Olifants Forum
- Middle Olifants Forum
- Lower Olifants Forum
- Sandveld Catchment Forum
- South Namaqualand Forum
- Hantam Forum
- Nama-Karoo Forum
- Ceres Karoo Forum
- Cederberg/ Doorn Forum
- Witzenberg Forum

6.5 Benefits of Water Allocation Reform

The current inequity in the distribution of water across South Africa has resulted in a focus on the National Water Act in facilitating a degree of redistribution (DWAF, 2005). This can take place through the reallocation of existing resources, and through the preferential allocation of newly available water to previously disadvantaged users. This second situation would prevail in the case of the raising of the Clanwilliam Dam, with the potential benefit to society of how this water is allocated measured in terms of the contribution to racial and gender equity in the area as well as the amount of employment creation.

New black users should therefore not have any difficulty in receiving licences within schemes or within areas where water becomes available as a consequence of the raising of the Dam, even upstream of the Dam, although it will need to be clear that this water is to be used effectively and efficiently.

An existing commercial farmer may find that it is in his interest to combine with an emerging farmer to apply for a water use licence as this offers a higher guarantee of success and will increase the potential benefit to society of the proposed scheme. The joint venture (JV) approach may well increase the chances of the licence being granted (to either party). This provides a win-win situation for the existing commercial farmer, the emerging farmer, and society as a whole. In the interests of WAR, however, it is important that the value of the water is considered as part of the contribution of the HDIs to any JV trust established. This will have a significant impact on the relative contributions as well as the value of the land contributed by the commercial farmer.

7. OTHER DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

7.1 Allocation of Water to Other Sectors

While agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the area, the opportunity to address poverty and unemployment through the development of other industries must not be ignored. In studies conducted in other parts of the country it has been shown that the returns to water supply in terms of contribution to local gross domestic product (GDP) and employment creation tend to be lower for agriculture than any other industry sector (DAAF, 2004). More efficient, to a substantial degree, is the allocation of water to urban and light industries. The possibility of reducing poverty through the increased allocation of water to light industry in the area must be considered, particularly given the apparent lack of interest in agriculture from the previously disadvantaged youth in the area and the higher proportion of women employed in these industries.

There is, for example, currently an increase in the growth of other small industrial demands in the Vredendal area. Increasing the allocation of water to these emerging Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMMEs), mainly through increasing the allocation to the Municipality, must be considered in the light of promoting local economic development in the area, and provision must be made for this. Planning must allow for possible growth trends and it would be unwise to allocate all available water to agricultural production.

Having said this, urban and light industries are not large individual users of water in the area. It is unlikely that such use will compete significantly with agriculture for any additional water made available by the raising of the Dam wall. Mining has a much higher demand for water but also shows a higher degree of efficiency in terms of contribution to GDP and employment per cubic metre of water use than agriculture. Over the past few years, mining has become a larger component of the local economy and increase in supply must be considered. The location of the mining activities, however, may make it difficult to supply them with water from the Clanwilliam Dam.

7.2 Increased Assurance of Supply to Existing Farmers

The existing farmers in the Olifants River Basin are subject to very low levels of assurance of supply. The possibility of using the additional yield realised by the raising of the Clanwilliam to increase this level of assurance of supply must also be considered.

One of the areas of concern highlighted from the brief study of the demographics of the area was the very low level of income despite a relatively low level of unemployment. This is largely as a consequence of the predominance of employment in the agriculture sector, which is known for highly seasonal labour and low farm wages. If the level of assurance for existing farmers is to be raised then this could be used for the purposes of poverty eradication and development of the historically disadvantaged communities in the area provided the commercial gains from the increased level of assurance are reflected in increased wages for farm workers.

This could be achieved through an arrangement such as a JV or share equity scheme where the permit for the increased water supply is issued to the workers who can then trade this with the owner of the farm in return for improved wages, land, housing or other services such as education support.

7.3 Increased Allocation to the Ecological Reserve

Another possible option for using the raising of the Clanwilliam Dam to provide livelihood support to previously disadvantaged communities in the Olifants River Basin would be to utilise the additional yield to increase the allocation to the ecological Reserve. Not only are poor communities often dependent on the Reserve for their basic water supply, but they are also considered to be the most dependent on other ecological goods and services such as the provision of resources and the processing of wastes.

An improvement in the environmental integrity of the Olifants River could lead to an improvement in livelihoods if allied to appropriate capacity building to enable the previously disadvantaged communities to make use of the ecological goods and services that are available. These could include improvements in fishing techniques or the harnessing of reeds and other raw materials for processing into basic goods for sale.

In addition, an increase in the allocation to the Reserve could serve to boost the growing tourism business in the area. Many people visit the area for the natural beauty associated with the streams and rivers. Allocating more water to maintaining these resources would encourage more people to visit the area, which in turn could have significant benefits in terms of local economic development.

When considering the role of the ecological Reserve, it is important to note the above-mentioned potential social and economic benefits. By reducing the flow in the river to provide additional water for agriculture, you may very well be negatively impacting the very people that you are intending to benefit through increased agricultural activity.

8. MEETING THE OBJECTIVES OF WATER ALLOCATION REFORM

In order to recommend a model for the allocation of additional water that may be made available from the raising of the Dam to resource-poor farmers, it is important to clearly define the intended purpose of this allocation. We feel that it is necessary to distinguish between making water available for the enhancement of livelihoods and the eradication of poverty on the one hand, and for the transformation of commercial agriculture on the other.

8.1 Poverty Alleviation and Support for Livelihoods

To address the first objective, it is recommended that water be made available either through a general authorisation (GA), or through increased allocations to the local municipalities. This water should then be used for purposes in addition to basic human needs and subsistence use, which is covered under the Basic Human Needs Reserve and Schedule 1. These would include small-scale commercial uses such as market gardening on private or commonage land or small industries such as brick making which would provide increased income for extended livelihoods support such as the purchasing of food, clothes or paying of school fees. DWAF should work closely with the local governments, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health, and local NGOs, to ensure that disadvantaged communities are aware of the availability of water through the GAs and/or the local municipal supply system, and that they have the ability to access and make use of this available resource.

Another way in which the livelihoods of farm workers could be improved is through the allocation of licences to farm workers, which they could use to trade for improved working conditions. The additional water could go towards improving the level of assurance of supply to the existing farmers while empowering the farm workers. Alternatively, the farm workers could enter a water-for-land deal with the existing farmer, which would go some way towards bringing about transformation in land ownership in the area. This land and a certain portion of the water allocated could then be used for small-scale purposes to enhance their basic livelihoods.

8.2 Transformation of Commercial Agriculture

In terms of addressing the objective of transformation of agriculture, it is recommended that all future allocations to commercial agriculture be ring-fenced for historically disadvantaged individuals who have been resident in the area. DWAF should be responsible for making the availability of this water known and should work with the Department of Agriculture and local farming groups to encourage applications from suitable emerging farmers or groups of emerging farmers. Potential farmers should be evaluated and selected according to criteria that are designed to determine whether they have the potential and the capability to farm successfully.

While private ownership was identified as the most desirable option, the WODRIS study recommended that this model only be followed in cases where the potential emerging farmer had

suitable experience and would be able to operate in a niche market. In light of the current lack of farming knowledge, management skills, financial requirements and access to markets, it was proposed that joint ventures, partnership and mentoring projects such as the Lutouw Estate model should be pursued in the majority of cases. The potential for partnerships and communal tenure among emerging farmers should also be explored in order to pool expertise and resources, and thereby meet the requirements for a successful application.

8.3 Allocation of Water Use Licences

In terms of the allocation of water use licences, DWAF should make known to existing farmers the advantages of applying for a licence as part of an equity scheme in terms of the increasing chance of a successful application for projects that are deemed to have a higher benefit to society. It is also recommended that DWAF issue the licence to the previously disadvantaged communities in such a joint venture deal as this will increase their bargaining power when it comes to agreeing on the relative contributions to the JV. This approach should also be applied in the case of land reform claims where the availability of a water use licence will have a significant impact on the cost of land under the current system of willing-seller-willing-buyer.

If the additional yield made available is not taken up immediately by emerging farmers or joint ventures that satisfy the requirements for productive use, then this water should be kept for future use by black farmers, black owned industry or local municipalities. The water could be used in the immediate term to increase the assurance of supply to existing farmers on the condition that the benefits from this increased assurance of supply are translated into improved working conditions for the farm labourers.

9. RECOMMENDED MODELS FOR THE ALLOCATION OF WATER

The major finding of the research team is that there is no single development option which would meet the unfolding range of needs, or which could possibly take up all the water made available through the raising of the Dam, particularly should the 10 m or 15 m option be adopted. Instead, a suite of options for utilising the available water to support equitable development should be followed. This will require a much greater degree of effort on behalf of the DWAF and other implementing agencies, but will bring results, which are more in line with the goals of WAR in the country.

The research team argues that the large-scale black irrigation schemes, common in our history, serve to entrench the process of separate development, whereas the range of options suggested and required here will result in more integrated development and with that a normalisation of society. There are some opportunities to establish black farmers on new areas, but these would need to be complemented by a range of other options for using the water. These options may also prove to have a higher chance of success and greater benefits than the development of new schemes. This suite of options that should be considered includes:

- **Ensuring the protection of the Reserve.** This will provide socio-economic benefits consequent on a healthy aquatic ecosystem. Benefits could come through tourism ventures, such as the Vleiland Project, or through direct dependence such as the Ebenhaeser fishermen and other communities both inside and outside of the study area that are dependent on the fish that use the estuary for breeding. Water for the Reserve therefore has an important equity component.
- **Allocation of additional water to the municipalities.** This will support the growing domestic demand and the increase in industrial demands, particularly in the Matzikama Municipality. Most of this water would be used to directly support equity needs through provision of domestic needs, employment and support for broad based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) industrial projects.
- **Allocation of water to ensure availability for municipal commonage schemes.** There are currently a number of successful commonage schemes in both municipalities. These schemes should be focused on providing basic livelihood support and food security, while those farmers who have proved to be successful at this scale, such as the VSB or the Rastafarian community scheme near Citrusdal, should be given the opportunity to expand into fully commercial agriculture.
- **Establishment of a development company (DEVCO) to co-ordinate the development of a sustainable broad based black economic empowerment agricultural project.** The development of a sustainable BBBEE agricultural project will require co-operation from a number of role players. This could be achieved through the establishment of a DEVCO that would be responsible for ensuring support from all the necessary parties and administering the benefits. It is proposed that such a development should include downstream industries such as a canning factory to provide additional market opportunities so as not to compete directly with existing commercial farmers. This would encourage support from these farmers who should be encouraged to become shareholders in the venture.

A number of potential sites for such a development were identified in WODRIS, but these may be difficult to service with water, given the limited capacity of the existing canal. Another possible location for such a development would be on land located on the right bank of the river just downstream of Bulshoek weir. This would require additional infrastructure to supply the water as the existing canal is located on the left hand bank, but is more feasible than areas identified lower down.

The opportunity to approach the national government to assist in the funding of such a development should be considered, as it could become a flagship development project in support of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGISA) and other government initiatives.

- **Support for joint ventures between existing commercial farmers and RPFs.** A number of JVs have already been established in the area and appear to be working well. In this case, however, it is important to recognise the power dynamics between the two parties. For example, it is recommended that DWAF assign the value of the water to the RPFs and that this is recognised in any agreement as the contribution of the RPFs to the resultant JV trust. This will also impact on the assessment of the contribution made by the commercial farmer, as any land contributed by him must now be valued as dry land. DWAF should also ensure that the RPFs have adequate representation when negotiating the conditions of the JV and that this be monitored closely to ensure that the benefits are being shared fairly.
- **Encourage black commercial farmers and investors.** Sole ownership was highlighted as the most desirable business model for commercial farmers. In the effort to support resource-poor or emerging farmers, the DWAF must not ignore any opportunities to support private black commercial farmers or investors. These could either be individuals or groups of individuals who have proved themselves by successfully farming on commonage land, such as the VSB, or new farmers and investors looking for commercial opportunities in the area. The DWAF could support these farmers by providing water allocations and grants for developing infrastructure.
- **Encourage existing commercial farmers to provide sufficient land and water to existing farm workers.** This would enable them to provide for their own food and livelihood security. This could be considered as one of the conditions for an increased allocation of water to improve the current assurance of supply.
- **Use allocation of additional water as an incentive to make land available for land reform.** There are a number of existing farmers who have purchased additional land in order to improve their water allocation. The possibility of releasing this land at dry land rates to support the objectives of land reform in exchange for increasing the assurance of supply on other parts of their farm should be explored.
- **Retain water "in trust" for future allocation.** It is also proposed that DWAF retain a certain amount of water "in trust" for the future development of HDI farmers, or for other development opportunities that may arise in the future. The argument here is that DWAF should not seek to allocate all available water immediately unless there is a sufficient equity demand to take up this water. If some surplus remains it should be held over until equity users come to the fore. Where appropriate, this water could be leased out temporarily to existing commercial farmers until such future development opportunities are established, or preferably left in the river to maintain the environmental integrity of the resource.

10. THE WAY FORWARD

It is clear from the above discussion that there is a need and a desire to use any additional water made available through the raising of the Clanwilliam Dam to support resource-poor farming projects and other broad-based black economic empowerment opportunities. Unfortunately, there is no single solution to address all of the issues concerned. Instead, it is proposed that a suite of opportunities be explored. It is also not possible at this stage to quantify exactly how much water needs to be set aside to support these initiatives. In order to achieve the desired objectives, the following way forward is proposed:

- Develop a clear mandate on how the additional water will be allocated. An example of such a mandate could be: ***all new water will be allocated to support poverty alleviation and the development of HDIs in the area.***
- Obtain final cost estimates of specific development options based on the cost of the Dam and the available yield.
- Exclude any possible options based on other considerations.
- Establish an Olifants/Doring River Development Agency (ODDA) to:
 - Develop a common vision for the catchment
 - Identify possible development opportunities and partnerships.
 - Develop an allocation schedule and business plan for ensuring the support of resource-poor farmer and other broad based black economic empowerment opportunities.
 - Co-ordinate and support the proposed developments.
 - Monitor the progress of the proposed developments and make changes when necessary or in reaction to new opportunities.

Given the need for co-operative governance it is important that the ODDA have representatives from all spheres of government including DWAF, DLA, Department of Agriculture, Department of Trade and Industry, provincial and local government representatives. Representatives of the commercial farms and the water user associations must also be involved as well as representatives of resource-poor farming groups and NGOs such as the SPP who are active in the area. The ODDA must be suitably funded to ensure the involvement of suitably qualified individuals to ensure that the various development options are run in a sustainable way in accordance with sound business principles.

11. CONCLUSION

This study has considered the possibility of using additional water made available through the raising of Clanwilliam Dam to support the development of previously disadvantaged individuals in the area. The study comprised a review of existing literature on resource-poor farmer initiatives in the particular study area. A small workshop was also held and selected stakeholders were interviewed. A conscious decision was made not to engage in a large-scale public consultation process, as there were a number of other studies that have already been conducted in the area. The most recent of these was a survey of existing resource-poor farmer schemes conducted by the West Coast District Municipality at the same time as this study. Instead, the results from these studies were analysed and used to make recommendations on appropriate models.

The main conclusion from this study was that there is potential to use water to support the development of previously disadvantaged individuals in the area, but the solution is not a single large-scale RPF scheme. Instead, a suite of development options should be considered. The proposed development options recognised the dual objectives of using water to support poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods on the one hand, and the need for transformation of commercial agriculture on the other. The proposed development options will, however, require significant engagement by DWAF and close co-operation with other spheres of government to ensure the success of any initiative.

In order to ensure the equitable distribution of the benefits from the raising of the Dam, it will be necessary to establish a multi-stakeholder ODDA. The ODDA should be responsible for developing a vision for the catchment, identifying possible opportunities and partnerships and preparing a business plan for the equitable allocation of water. The ODDA should be responsible for co-ordinating the development of the proposed initiatives and monitoring the progress so that changes can be made when necessary, or in response to new opportunities that arise.

The potential raising of Clanwilliam Dam provides a unique opportunity for water to be used successfully to promote water reform and the development of previously disadvantaged individuals in the area. This will, however, not be an easy process as it is important to consider a range of opportunities. This will require a substantial commitment from DWAF and other spheres of government. At the same time it is also important to mitigate the potential negative impacts of raising of the Dam wall, as these impacts may well be particularly significant to the very group of people that DWAF is intending to support.

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APPENDIX A

Existing Equity Projects – DANIDA/IWRM Study (2003)

APPENDIX A: Existing Equity Projects – DANIDA/IWRM Study (2003)

No.	Project Name	Programme Type	Location	Farm or Town	Project_Type	Project_Description	Project_Status	Implementing Agent
1	Nuwehoop Boedery	Emerging Farmer	Matzikama	Nuwehoop	Agriculture	Not yet decided	1	DLA Cape Town
2	Vredendal Opkomende Boere	Emerging Farmer	Matzikama		Agriculture	Chicken and Veg.	2	DLA Cape Town
3	Ebenhaeser	Emerging Farmer	Matzikama		Agriculture	Cattle	2	DLA Cape Town
4	Vanrhynsdorp	Emerging Farmer	Matzikama		Agriculture	Vegetable	2	DLA Cape Town
5	Omsien Boedery	Emerging Farmer	Matzikama		Agriculture	Vine	2	DLA Cape Town
6	Lutzville Kleinboere	Emerging Farmer	Matzikama		Agriculture	Cattle	2	DLA Cape Town
7	Doringbaai Kleinboere	Emerging Farmer	Matzikama		Agriculture	unknown	1	DLA Cape Town
8	Klawer Ontwikkeling Boedery	Emerging Farmer	Matzikama		Agriculture	unknown	1	DLA Cape Town
9	Klawer Landbou	Emerging Farmer	Matzikama		Agriculture	unknown	1	DLA Cape Town
10	VSB (Vredenda Saamwerk Boedery)	Emerging Farmer	Matzikama	Vredendal Saamwerk Boedery	Agriculture	Vegetable and vine	5	DLA Cape Town
11	Klawer Kleinboere	Emerging Farmer	Matzikama		Agriculture		1	DLA Cape Town
12	Doringbos	Emerging Farmer	Cederberg		Agriculture	Not yet decided	1	DLA Cape Town
13	Lambertsbaai Vroue Groep	Emerging Farmer	Cederberg		Agriculture	Not yet decided	1	DLA Cape Town
14	Clanwilliam SSF	Emerging Farmer	Cederberg		Agriculture	Not yet decided	1	DLA Cape Town
15	Witzenberg SSF	Emerging Farmer	Witzenberg		Agriculture	Not yet decided	1	DLA Cape Town
16	Rooihoogte Farmworkers	Emerging Farmer	Cederberg		Agriculture	Starting project	3	DLA Cape Town
17	Olifantstrust SSF	Emerging Farmer	Cederberg		Agriculture	Initialising	2	DLA Cape Town
18	Algeria	Land Reform	Cederberg	Clanwilliam			4	DLA Cape Town
19	Boontjiesrivier	Farmworker Equity Scheme	Cederberg	Clanwilliam			5	DLA Cape Town
20	Ceder Estate	Emerging Farmer	Cederberg	Clanwilliam			3	DLA Cape Town
21	Ebenhaeser Act 9	Land Reform	Matzikama	Vredendal			1	DLA Cape Town
22	Eikevlei / Roomsekamp	Land Reform	Cederberg	Clanwilliam			3	DLA Cape Town
23	Elandskloof	Land Reform	Cederberg	Citrusdal			3	DLA Cape Town
24	Goedemoed / Olifants Trust	Farmworker Equity Scheme	Matzikama	Van Rhynsdorp			3	DLA Cape Town
25	Karramelksvlei	Farmworker Equity Scheme	Cederberg	Clanwilliam			5	DLA Cape Town
26	Leipoltville	Land Reform	Cederberg	Clanwilliam			1	DLA Cape Town
27	Luiperdskop	Other	Matzikama	Vredendal			4	DLA Cape Town
28	Mount Pierre	Farmworker Equity Scheme	Matzikama	Vredendal			2	DLA Cape Town
29	Olifantstrust	Emerging Farmer	Cederberg	Citrusdal			2	DLA Cape Town
30	Paleisheuwel	Land Reform	Cederberg	Clanwilliam			2	DLA Cape Town
31	Rietpoort Act 9	Land Reform	Matzikama	Van Rhynsdorp			1	DLA Cape Town
32	Up-to-Date	Land Reform	Matzikama	Vredendal			2	DLA Cape Town
33	Cedar Citrus / ALG Boedery	Emerging Farmer	Cederberg	Swartvlei – Citrusdal			4	DLA Cape Town
34	Harmonie Trust	Emerging Farmer	Boland DM	Koue Bokkeveld			3	DLA Worcester
35	Lutouw	Farmworker Equity Scheme	Matzikama			Vine and vegetables	5	

Source: DWAF IWRM Version 11-03

Key – Project Status:

1 = Project known but not registered at DLA, 2 = Project registered at DLA, but no design agent appointed yet, 3 = Design agent working on finalising the feasibility study and business plan, 4 = Business plan approved, 5 = Project completed and transferred to beneficiaries

APPENDIX B

Details of Resource-poor Farmer Schemes
in the Olifants Doorn WMA (2005)

Appendix B: Details of Resource-Poor Farmer Schemes in the Olifants Doorn WMA (2005)

APPENDIX B: DETAILS OF RESOURCE POOR FARMER SCHEMES IN THE OLIFANTS DOORN WMA (2005)

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RFF Project Name	Form Date	Person Name	Person Surname	Telephone Number	Fax Number	Cell Number	Postal Address	Postal Town	Post Office Code	Number of Participants	Number of Men in the RFF Project	Number of Women in the RFF Project	Number People under 35	Number People 35 to 60	Number people over 60	Number of "African" persons	Number of "Coloured" persons	Number of "Asian" persons	Number of "European" persons	Water Management Area	Study Area 2=Middle 3=Lower	Locality municipality	Name closest town	Distance to town (km)	Latitude Decimal Degree	Longitude Decimal Degree
SANDVELD KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	8/Jun/2005	RICO	SMITH	UNKNOWN	022 982 1806	072 157 8457	KLEINLEI PO BOX 62	REDELINGSHUIJS	8105	11	9	2	0	8	3	0	11	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		BERGRIVER	REDELINGSHUIJS	UNKNOWN	-32.47625	18.52533
VREDENBURG KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	16/Jun/2005	MR B	FARMER	022 713 4281	UNKNOWN	078 119 4015	PO BOX 58	VREDENBURG	7360	29	28	3	1	23	5	5	24	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		SALDANHA BAY	VREDENBURG	10	-32.91323	18.08905
ANDRIES VISAGIE CROP FARMING	22/Jun/2005	ANDRIES	VISAGIE	022 821 2587	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	ELANDSKLOOF	CITRUSDAL	7340	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CITRUSDAL	20	-32.63575	19.12014
CITRUSDAL CHICKEN FARMING	23/Jun/2005	ELIZABETH	JANUARIE	022 821 2052	UNKNOWN	078 189 0888	ANEMOEN STREET 5	CITRUSDAL	7340	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CITRUSDAL	20	-32.63575	19.12014
CITRUSDAL RASTAFARI OPKOMMENDE BOERE	22/Jun/2005	MICHAEL	BOTHA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	KLARKA STREET 29	CITRUSDAL	7340	8	8	0	6	2	0	0	8	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CITRUSDAL	0	-32.57419	19.00808
ELANDSKLOOF EIENDOMS VERENIGING	22/Jun/2005	FRANS	PIENNAAR	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	ELANDSKLOOF	CITRUSDAL	UNKNOWN	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CITRUSDAL	20	-32.63322	19.12014
PROEF PLAAS	23/Jun/2005	JOHANNES	ZMURI	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	082 838 5564	PO BOX 28 PROEFPLAAS	CITRUSDAL	7340	54	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	54	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CITRUSDAL	7	-32.54411	18.97858
JOSEF VAN WUK CROP FARMING	22/Jun/2005	JOSEF	VAN WUK	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	073 835 5321	PO BOX 431	CITRUSDAL (ELANDSKLOOF)	7340	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CITRUSDAL	20	-32.63261	19.11878
ALGERIA GEMEENSKAP VERENIGING	23/Jun/2005	PETRUS	HANBKOM	027 482 2851	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	ALGERIA PO BOX 440	CLANWILLIAM	8135	140	70	70	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	140	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		WEST COAST DISTRICT	CLANWILLIAM	UNKNOWN	-32.35458	19.03928
CLANWILLIAM BEGINNER BOERDERY	3/Jun/2005	ABRAHAM	APRIL	027 482 1458	027 482 1347	UNKNOWN	DENNIS STREET	CLANWILLIAM	8135	25	21	8	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	25	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CLANWILLIAM	0	-32.18208	18.89908
CLANWILLIAM BOK BOER INDYPOUSE	21/Jun/2005	ZAMILE	NTSWETI	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	073 221 9031	KHAYELITSHA	CLANWILLIAM	8135	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CLANWILLIAM	2.5	-32.19372	18.89922
CLANWILLIAM KLEINBOERE	3/Jun/2005	BEN	VAN ROOYEN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	MILNER STREET	CLANWILLIAM	8135	8	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CLANWILLIAM	0	-32.17228	18.98342
MASHAKANNA BOERDERY	21/Jun/2005	MAGIDEA	MAYZEL	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	078 145 9341	VUURPYL STREET 3	CLANWILLIAM	8135	8	8	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CLANWILLIAM	1.5	-32.21638	18.93392
RADYN GROENTE TUIN	21/Jun/2005	ANDRIS	ENGELBRECHT	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	RADYN BOERDERY	CLANWILLIAM	8135	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CLANWILLIAM	20	-32.08619	18.83205
VREDE-PROFGROW	23/Jun/2005	NIKLAAS	AFRIKANER	022 942 1280	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	HOOF STREET 4 (PO BOX 1)	EENDEKUIL	7335	80	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		BERGRIVER	EENDEKUIL	80	-32.85063	18.98550
WABOOM BOERDERY OPKOMMENDE BOERDERY	23/Jun/2005	JACQUES	SMITH	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	GOUDA STREET 6	EENDEKUIL	7335	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CITRUSDAL	30	-32.63322	19.12498
ELANDSBAAI CHICKEN FARMING	22/Jun/2005	SYLVIA	NEWMAN	022 972 1783	022 972 1783	082 807 2457	PO BOX 74	ELANDS BAY	8110	10	0	10	4	8	0	5	5	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	ELANDS BAY	0	-32.31128	18.34600
LUKANYO VARK PROJEK	22/Jun/2005	CYDA	RWEXXWANA	022 972 1232	022 972 1745	084 343 7486	PO BOX 143	ELANDS BAY	8110	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	ELANDS BAY	0	-32.30650	18.35128
LAMBERTSBAAI VROUW ONTWIKKELINGS PROJEK	22/Jun/2005	SABINA	SWAITS	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	082 714 8215	ALPHA STREET	LAMBERTS BAY	8130	35	0	35	2	31	2	8	29	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	LAMBERTS BAY	2.5	-32.10353	18.31989
LEIPOLDTVILLE CHICKEN PROJECT	22/Jun/2005	K	AFRIKANER	027 482 1832	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	PO BOX 2070	LEIPOLDTVILLE	8122	1	1	0	0	1	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	GRAAPWATER	25	-32.22067	18.49125
WUPPERTHAL KLEINBOERE	24/Jun/2005	JURIE	VAN ROOY	027 482 3016	027 482 3010	UNKNOWN	TRA-TRA STREET 12	WUPPERTHAL	8318	44	37	5	4	33	5	0	44	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		CEDERBERG	CLANWILLIAM	80	-32.27853	18.21710
BITTERFONTEIN KRUIE PROJECT	10/Aug/2005	FRANCISCO	FENSKY	027 642 7417	027 642 7144	063 877 6497	PO BOX 139	BITTERFONTEIN	8200	5	3	2	2	3	0	0	5	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		WEST COAST DISTRICT	BITTERFONTEIN	0	-31.04052	18.27845
BITTERFONTEIN VLAKTE KLEINVEE	10/Aug/2005	THOMAS	COETZEE	027 642 7033	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	MARIA GOUWS PO BOX 109	BITTERFONTEIN	8200	15	12	3	4	11	0	0	15	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		WEST COAST DISTRICT	BITTERFONTEIN	0	-31.05275	18.25548
VROUW VAN CALVINA	11/Aug/2005	H	CUPIDO	027 341 1144	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	ROOIPLAAS STREET (MATHYS P)	CALVINA	8190	15	0	15	5	10	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		NAMAKWA	CALVINA	0	-31.45975	19.78672
WITSPIYER OPKOMMENDE BOERE	11/Aug/2005	PETRUS	DE BEER	027 341 1075	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	EERSTE LAAN 399	CALVINA	8190	13	12	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	3	0	13	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		NAMAKWA	CALVINA	7	-31.48288	19.78217
DOORNBAAI KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	4/May/2005	KIDO	CARDINAL	072 347 3099	027 215 1539	072 347 3099	PO BOX 28	DOORNBAAI	8151	24	19	5	6	15	3	0	24	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		MATZKAMA	LUTZVILLE	30	-31.82208	18.23758
EBENHAESER COMMUNITY FARM	28/Jun/2005	PETER	LOVE (CHAIR EBENHAESER COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION)	027 217 1816	027 217 1930	082 810 2431	PO BOX 28	EBENHAESER	8149	10	5	5	2	8	0	0	10	0	0	OLIFANTS-DOORN		MATZKAMA	LUTZVILLE	20	-31.58080	18.24018

APPENDIX B: DETAILS OF RESOURCE POOR FARMER SCHEMES IN THE OLIFANTS DOORN WMA (2005)

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RPF Project Name	RPF project located urban, peri-urban or rural	Describe the nature of farming taking place	Describe planned farming	Give reasons for establishing the project	Is project productive (Y/N)	If YES how long?	If NO why?	Describe projects needs	RPF group applied for LRAD funding? (Y/N)	LRAD amount awarded	RPF group applied for CABP funding? (Y/N)	CABP amount awarded	RPF group applied for DWAF funding (Y/N)	DWAF amount awarded	RPF group applied for Local Municipality funding (Y/N)	Local municipal amount awarded	RPF group applied for District Municipality funding (Y/N)	District municipality amount awarded	Other source of funding	Amount awarded from other sources	Date RPF project established
SANDVELD KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	RURAL	NA	OPTION 1 - LIVESTOCK (PIG) OPTION 2 - ROOIBOS TEA	TO IMPROVE STANDARDS OF LIVING, POVERTY RELIEF AND JOB CREATION	1	2	WAS PRODUCTIVE BETWEEN 1996 AND 1998, STOPPED DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS	UNKNOWN	1	185000	1	50000	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1998
VREDENBURG KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	RURAL	LIVESTOCK (SHEEP, GOATS, CHICKEN, GESE, TURKEY)	STILL VERY SMALL	TO BE SELF SUFFICIENT	1	9	PRODUCE FOR OWN USE	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	130000	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1998
ANDRIES VISAGIE CROP FARMING	RURAL	CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK	NA	SELF EMPOWERMENT	1	4	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	2001
OTRUSDAL CHICKEN FARMING	RURAL	CHICKEN FARMING	NA	LOVE OF FARMING, INCOME, FOOD SECURITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0	NA	NOT STARTED FARMING YET	OWN MONEY	0	NA	1	40000	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	2002
OTRUSDAL RASTAFARI OPKOMMENDE BOERE	URBAN	CASH CROPS AND VEGETABLES	PLANNING TO PLANTS ADDITIONAL CROPS	FOOD SECURITY FOR FAMILIES, EMPOWERMENT AND EMPLOYMENT	1	UNKNOWN	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	2001
ELANDSKLOOF EIENDOMS VERENIGING	RURAL	CASH CROPS, FYNBOS MEDICINAL HERBS AND HONEY	NA	WAS BORN AS A FARMER, FOR FOOD SECURITY AND EMPOWERMENT	1	4	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	2001
PROEF PLaAS	RURAL	CASH CROPS	TO GROW CASH CROPS	SELF EMPOWERMENT	0	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NA
JOSEF VAN WILK CROP FARMING	RURAL	CASH CROPS	NA	LOVE OF FARMING WITH 18 YEARS EXPERIENCE, FOR FOOD SECURITY AND TO CREATE AN INCOME	1	1	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	2004
ALGERIA GEMEENSKAP VERENIGING	RURAL	CROPS, LIVESTOCK AND FYNBOS	TOURISM, ROOIBOS TEA, BUCHU FYNBOS HERBS, FYNBOS FLOWERS (PROTEAS)	EMPOWERMENT	1	7	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	1997
CLANWILLIAM BEGINNER BOERDERY	URBAN	NONE YET	VARIOUS CASH CROPS	SELF EMPOWERMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT	0	0	DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO LAND	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	2002
CLANWILLIAM BOK BOER INDIVIDUEEL	PERI-URBAN	LIVESTOCK FARMING	NA	CULTURAL REASONS AND ALSO INCOME DUE TO UNEMPLOYMENT	1	2.5	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	2002
CLANWILLIAM KLEINBOERE	PERI-URBAN	NA	TO GROW CASH CROPS AND FARM WITH LIVESTOCK	SELF EMPOWERMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT	0	NA	NO LAND	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	2002
MASHAKANNA BOERDERY	PERI-URBAN	LIVESTOCK (GOATS AND PIGS)	NA	CULTURAL REASONS AND ALSO INCOME DUE TO UNEMPLOYMENT	1	3	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	2002
RADYN GROENTE TUIN	RURAL	CASH CROPS	NA	LOVES FARMING, ESPECIALLY CROP FARMING, CREATE INCOME AND FOOD FOR HOME	1	4	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	2001
VREDE-PROFGROW	RURAL	CROPS	NA	TO EMPOWER THE COMMUNITY, HAVE A SOURCE OF INCOME	0	NA	STILL NEED TO PURCHASE LAND	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	2002
WABOOM BOERDERY	RURAL	CASH CROPS	NA	TO EMPOWER THEMSELVES, HAVE A FORM OF INCOME	1	2	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	2002
OPKOMMENDE BOERDERY	RURAL	CASH CROPS (POTATOES, BEANS, BUTTERNUT AND MELON)	NA	TO EMPOWER THEMSELVES, HAVE A FORM OF INCOME	1	2	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	2002
ELANDSBAAI CHICKEN FARMING	URBAN	POULTRY FARMING	NA	SELF EMPOWERMENT ?? DOCH COMMITTEE ??	1	1	NA	OPERATION HUNGER AND DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	17000	1999
LUKANYO VARK PROJIEK	URBAN	PIG FARMING	NA	TO PROVIDE FOOD AND EMPOWER THEMSELVES	1	2	NA	MILKINGWIE AND SURPLUS PEOPLES PROJECT	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	5000	2002
LAMBERTSBAAI VROU E ONTWIKKELINGS PROJIEK	URBAN	FOOD CROPS	FOOD CROPS	SELF SUSTAINABILITY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION	0	NA	PROBLEMS ACCESSING LAND AND WATER, MUNICIPALITY HAMPERING PROGRESS WITH ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCKAGES	DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR PROVIDED TRAINING	0	NA	1	NOT YET	1	11000	0	NA	0	NA	1	72000	2000
LEIPOLDVILLE CHICKEN PROJECT	RURAL	CHICKEN FARMING	TO COMMERCIALISE THE PROJECT	THE LOVE OF FARMING, TO BE SELF EMPLOYED AND EMPOWERED	1	2	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	2003
WUPPERTHAL KLEINBOERE	RURAL	CASH CROPS, FYNBOS (ROOIBOS TEA AND BUCHU MEDICINAL HERB), LIVESTOCK (GOATS, SHEEP, PIGS AND CATTLE)	NA	FOOD SECURITY FOR FAMILIES, EMPOWERMENT AND EMPLOYMENT	1	21	NA	OWN MONEY	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	1980
BITTERFONTEIN KRUIE PROJECT	URBAN	INDIGENOUS HERB PRODUCTION (CANCER-BUSH, WILD GARLIC, ALGEE, HODDIA, KOUOOS-SCHELETELUM)	NA	TO PROVIDE JOBS AND HELP ALLEVIATE POVERTY	1	4	PROJECT STRUGGLING TO ACCESS MARKETS, WATER INSUFFICIENT FOR PRODUCTION	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	670000	0	NA	2001
BITTERFONTEIN VLAKTE KLEINVEE	URBAN	LIVESTOCK	NA	TO FARM WITH LIVESTOCK TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY, FOOD SECURITY	1	10	NA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DROUGHT RELIEF	0	NA	1	34000	0	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	1	50000	Jun-04
VROU VAN CALVINA	URBAN	VEGETABLE CASH CROPS	NA	TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY, PROVIDE JOBS AND PUT FOOD ON THE TABLE, NOW FOCUSING ON CASH CROPS TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS	1	2	NA	APPLIED FOR FUNDING TO THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY BUT WERE DECLINED	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	0	Aug-01
WITSYPHER OPKOMMENDE BOERE	RURAL	LIVESTOCK FARMING, GRAIN AND LUCERNE	NO CROPS YET, BUSY CLEARING LAND	PLAN TO FARM COMMERCIALY TO CREATE JOBS AND ALLEVIATE POVERTY	1	6	NA	NA	0	NA	1	200000	0	NA	1	100000	0	NA	0	NA	1998
DOORNBAAI KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	PERI-URBAN	CASH CROPS, BLETROOT, ONIONS, CARROTS, PEAS	NA	TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY AND ESTABLISH SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO FISHING	1	2	VERY SMALL, PROBLEMS WITH WATER	NA	0	NA	1	65000	0	NA	1	RECEIVED IMPLEMENTS?	0	NA	0	NA	2002
EBENHAESER COMMUNITY FARM	RURAL	CASH CROPS LUCERNE, PUMPKINS, BEANS, 1 HA VINEYARD "MOEDER BLOK" USED MAINLY FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	CURRENTLY FARMING ACTIVITIES IS IN DECLINE DUE TO LACK OF WATER, FARM RELIES ON SURPLUS WATER AS THE FARM DOES NOT HAVE ITS OWN WATER	PROJECT WAS INITIATED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES AND TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR THE COMMUNITY	1	20	NA	DEPARTMENT T OF HOUSING PRIOR TO 1994	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	1980

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RPF Project Name	RPF project located urban, peri-urban or rural	Describe the nature of farming taking place	Describe planned farming	Give reasons for establishing the project	Is project productive (Y/N)	If YES how long?	If NO why?	Describe projects needs	RPF group applied for LRAD funding (Y/N)	LRAD amount awarded	RPF group applied for CASP funding (Y/N)	CASP amount awarded	RPF group applied for DWAF funding (Y/N)	DWAF amount awarded	RPF group applied for Local Municipality funding (Y/N)	Local municipal amount awarded	RPF group applied for District Municipality funding (Y/N)	District municipality amount awarded	Other source of funding	Amount awarded from other sources	Date RPF project established
EBENHAESER EENHEIDSPLAAS	RURAL	CASH CROPS, LUCERNE, VINEYARD NURSERY	NA	TO PROVIDE JOBS AND ASSIST THE RURAL COMMUNITY FINANCIALLY	1	UNKNOWN	NA	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	UNKNOWN
EBENHAESER TRANCRAA OOMMUNGE	RURAL	CASH CROPS, LUCERNE, BEANS, SWEET POTATOES, POTATOES, TOMATOES, SEEDS (BEANS, GARLIC, CABBAGE), VINEYARD NURSERY, PUMPKINS, LIVESTOCK (SHEEP AND CATTLE)	FIVE FARM UNITS OF 1000HA ARE A POSSIBILITY TO PRODUCE CASH CROPS AND PERMANENT CROPS (VINES) POSSIBLY WITH CELLARS WITH LUTOUW AS A JOINT VENTURE.	THE MINISTER OF LAND AFFAIRS WANTS ANOTHER ENTITY TO HOLD THE LAND IN TRUST FOR THE EBENHAESER COMMUNITY. THE COMMUNITY WANT TO TAKE OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND AND FARM COMMERCIALY.	1	2	NA	SWEAT CAPITAL	1	800000	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	1998
KLAWER LANDBOUVERENIGING	RURAL	MIXTURE SMALL LIVESTOCK	PLAN TO ACCESS LARGER LAND FOR CROPS	TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY, CREATE JOB OPPORTUNITIES	1	10	NA	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1995
KOBKENAAP KLEINBOERE	URBAN	LIVESTOCK AT HOMES, PLAN TO START A SOUP KITCHEN	PLAN TO OBTAIN LAND FROM A NEIGHBOURING FARMER (FRANS STRAUSS)	TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY, ADD TO THE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION OF THE FAMILY	1	18	NA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DROUGHT RELIEF	1	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	9500	1989
LOERIESPONTEN GROENTE TONNEL EN SAAILAND	URBAN	NA	VEGETABLES (ONIONS, POTATOES, CARROTS, BEETHOOT)	TO PROVIDE JOBS AND ALLEVIATE POVERTY	0	NA	WAITING FOR FUNDING	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LAND CARE IN 2004	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	200000	Feb-04
LOERIESPONTEN OPKOMENDE BOEREVERENIGING	RURAL	LIVESTOCK FARMING	NA	TO FARM LIVESTOCK COMMERCIALY	1	4	NA	LAND CARE IN 2004	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	100000	2001
LUTOUW OMAZA TRUST	RURAL	CASH CROPS (SWEET POTATOES, ONIONS) VINEYARDS	NA	THE COMMERCIAL FARMERS WISHED TO BUILD A DAM - DWAF REQUESTED FARMERS TO EMPLOYMENT FARMWORKERS AS A PRECONDITION TO GIVING A LICENSE. THE OPPORTUNITY WAS PRESENTED AS A SHARE IN AN EQUITY SCHEME. EQUITY PORTION (40%) IS WAREHOUSES AT MOMENT IN A SHELF COMPANY CALLED LARITZA.	1	5	NA	FUNDING FROM SOUTH AFRICAN WINE INDUSTRY TRUST	1	0	0	NA	1	1200000	0	NA	0	NA	1	2200000	1999
BITLINE SA34 CC	RURAL	LIVESTOCK FARMING, ORGANIC ROOIBOS TEA, SAND STONE MINING	NA	HAD A PROBLEM WITH COMMONAGE FARMING, LACK OF PROPER STRUCTURE AND THUS FARM COMMERCIALY TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS	1	4	NA	LAND CARE R50 000 OWN FUNDING R30 000 AND SWEAT CAPITAL	1	182000	1	UNKNOWN	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	0	NA	1	80000	2001
NUMERUS VLAKTE KLEINBOERE	URBAN	LIVESTOCK FARMING	NA	TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY, PROVIDE JOBS OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPROVE LIVING STANDARDS	1	2	NA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DROUGHT RELIEF	1	NOT YET APPROVED	1	35000	0	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	20000	1	50000	Aug-03
RIETPOORT BOEREVERENIGING	RURAL	LIVESTOCK AND GRAIN	NA	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	NA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DROUGHT RELIEF	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	0	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	1	50000	2001
VANRHYNSDORP KLEINBOERE	PERI-URBAN	LIVESTOCK FARMING (SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY)	LUCERNE, CASH CROPS AND POULTRY	TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY, JOB CREATION AND OWNERSHIP OF LAND	1	3	NA	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS IWRM MICRO-PROJECT	0	NA	1	45000	1	4000	1	UNKNOWN	0	NA	1	10000	1999
NUWEHOOP	RURAL	VINEYARDS	CASH CROPS AND VINEYARDS	TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY, CREATE JOBS AND TO FARM COMMERCIALY	0	NA	LACK OF FUNDING, LAND AND UN-COOPERATIVE OWNER	NA	1	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	2002
THARKAMMA EIE BOERDERY	RURAL	CASH CROPS	PLAN TO ESTABLISH VINEYARDS AND POSSIBLY OWN WINE CELLAR	TO EMPOWER FARM WORKER COMMUNITY	0	NA	BUSY WITH PREPARATION	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	2002
VREDENDAL KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	PERI-URBAN	NONE YET	POULTRY, FIG, LIVESTOCK AND CASH CROPS	TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY, JOB CREATION AND EARN AN INCOME	0	0	LACK OF FUNDING AND LAND	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	85000	0	NA	0	NA	1998
VREDENDAL ONTWIKELING BOERE	RURAL	CASH CROPS	CASH CROPS AND VINEYARDS	TO USE OPPORTUNITY BY GOVERNMENT TO OWN LAND AND FARM COMMERCIALY	0	NA	LACK OF FUNDING AND LAND	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	2003
DORCAS VOEDSEL TUIN																					
VREDENDAL SAMEWERK BOERDERY																					
SUMMARY																					
MIN					0					0		34000		4000		85000		20000		0	
MAX					21					800000		200000		1200000		100000		670000		2200000	
AVERAGE					5					281750		74875		405000		92500		345000		210250	
MEDIAN					3					163500		47500		11000		92500		345000		50000	
SUM					32	158			7	1127000	11	599000	3	1215000	5	185000	2	690000	28	2943500	
STD DEV					5					59469		666499		1067		459819		575173		4	
SKWEW					2					2		2		2		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		4	
PERCENTAGE					44	2			10		15		4		7		3		39		

APPENDIX B: DETAILS OF RESOURCE POOR FARMER SCHEMES IN THE OLIFANTS DOORN WMA (2005)

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RPF Project Name	Date RPF project registered with DLA	Date RPF project received funding from DLA	Date RPF project received funding from CASP	Date RPF project received funding from DWAF	How much land is owned by the project	How much land is hired by the project	Does the group access municipal commonage (Y/N)	If YES how much?	Duration of contract to access commonage	Date of commonage contract	Is the project an equity scheme (Y/N)	Percentage owned by HDI's	Hectares farmed as cash crop	Hectares farmed as pasture	Hectares farmed as permanent crop	Hectares grazing	Hectares not farmed	Describe access to markets	Describe location of market	Does the project use river water? Yes / No	How much river water? (m ³ /year)	How much river water? (ha)
SANDVELD KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	1998	1998	2005	NA	13.7	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	13.7	PIGS TO LIEBGO ABBATOIRS PKETSBERG, TEA TO CAPE DRY PRODUCTS REDELINGSHUIJS	LOCALLY	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
VREDEBURG KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	NA	NA	2004	NA	0	190	1	190	9.917	2002	0	NA	0	30	0	150	0	OWN USE ONLY	SELF	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ANDRIES VISAGIE CROP FARMING	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	2	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
CITRUSDAL CHICKEN FARMING	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	NA	2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
CITRUSDAL RASTAFARI OPKOMMENDE BOERE	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	2.5	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0.06	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
ELANDSKLOOF EIENDOMS VERENIGING	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	1.5	0	0.5	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
PROEF PLAAS	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
JOSEF VAN WLK CROP FARMING	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	1	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
ALGERIA GEMEENSAP VERENIGING	2000	Mar-05	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	443	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
CLANWILLIAM BEGINNER BOERDERY	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
CLANWILLIAM BOK BOER INDIVIDUEEL	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
CLANWILLIAM KLEINBOERE	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
MASHAKANNA BOERDERY	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0	UNKNOWN	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
RADYN GROENTE TUIN	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0.5	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
VREDE-PROFGROW	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
WABOOM BOERDERY OPKOMMENDE BOERDERY	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	0	0	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	20	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
ELANDSBAAI CHICKEN FARMING	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
LUKANYO VARK PROJEK	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	20	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
LAMBERTSBAAI VROUe ONTWIKKELINGS PROJEK	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	2004	0	0	1	2	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	2	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	VEGETABLES SOLD TO SHOPS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND OLD AGED HOMES	LOCALLY	0	0	0
LEIPOLDVILLE CHICKEN PROJECT	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.001	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
WUPPERTHAL KLEINBOERE	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	250	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	100	0	100	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
BITTERFONTEIN KRUIE PROJECT	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	5	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	5	0	0	0	0	PROBLEMS ACCESSING MARKETS	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
BITTERFONTEIN VLAKTE KLEINVEE	Aug-05	NA	Feb-05	NA	0	0	1	12	5	Jul-04	0	NA	0	0	0	12	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
VROUe VAN CALVINIA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	WHOLE HANTAM REGION	0	0	0
WITSYPHER OPKOMMENDE BOERE	2004	NOT YET	NOT YET	NA	0	0	1	5989	5	Feb-05	0	NA	0	0	0	5989	0	UNKNOWN	LOCAL AND REGIONAL	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
DOORNBAAI KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	1	1	3	2004	0	NA	1	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0
EBENHAESER COMMUNITY FARM	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NA	NA	0	0	1	25	UNKNOWN	1980	0	NA	16	0	1	0	8	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0

APPENDIX B: DETAILS OF RESOURCE POOR FARMER SCHEMES IN THE OLIFANTS DOORN WMA (2005)

RFF Project Name	Date RFF project registered with DLA	Date RFF project received funding from DLA	Date RFF project received funding from GABP	Date RFF project received funding from DWAF	How much land is owned by the project	How much land is hired by the project	Does the group access municipal commonsage (Y/N)	If YES how much?	Duration of contract to access commonsage	Date of commonsage contract	Is the project an equity scheme (Y/N)	Percentage owned by HDI's	Hectares farmed as cash crop	Hectares farmed as pasture	Hectares farmed as permanent crop	Hectares grazing	Hectares not farmed	Describe access to markets	Describe location of market	Does the project use river water? Yes / No	How much river water? (m3/year)	How much river water? (ha)	
EKENHESER EENHEIDPLAAS	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
EKENHESER TRANSCAA COMMONAGE	1998	2003	NA	NA	17875.7782	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	257	30	0	17299	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	
KLAWER LANDBOUVERENIGING	YES				2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0	2	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	
KOEKENAAR KLEINBOERE	NO				0	1	0	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0	0	0	1	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	
LOERIESFONTEIN GROENTE TONNIE EN SAAILAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	3	NOT YET	NOT YET	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	PROJECT NOT YET PRODUCTIVE	LOCAL AND REGIONAL	0	0	0	
LOERIESFONTEIN OPKOMMENDE BOEREVERENIGING	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	15878	5	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0	0	0	15878	0	SELL LIVESTOCK TO ABATTOIRS	LOCALLY, SPRINGSBOK AND CAPE TOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	
LUTOUW OMAZA TRUST	2002	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	2000	300	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	40	75	UNKNOWN	85	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	GRAPES SOLD TO DISTELL, LUTZVILLE CELLAR AND VREDENDAL CELLAR, TOMATOES SOLD TO LUTZVILLE, CAPE TOWN AND DURBAN	LOCALLY AND NATIONALLY	1	UNKNOWN	180	
BITLINE SAS4 CC	2001	Sep-01	NOT YET	NA	113	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	12	0	33	88	0	SELL LIVESTOCK TO ABATTOIR	LOCAL	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	
NUIWERUS VLAKTE KLEINBOERE	UNKNOWN	Jul-03	Jul-03	NA	0.03	0	0	0.03	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	
RIETPOORT BOEREVERENIGING	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	NA	8822	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	4602	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	
VANRHYNSDORP KLEINBOERE	UNKNOWN	NA	2004	2004	0	0	1	14	3	2004	0	NA	0	0	1	13	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	NA	
NUIWEOOP	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	
THARKAMMA EIE BOERDERY	2003	NA	NA	NA	80	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	48	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	
VREDENDAL KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	301	3	Mar-05	0	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	
VREDENDAL ONTWIKKELING BOERE	NA	NA	NA	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	5.8	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	
DORCAS VOEDSEL TUIN																							
VREDENDAL SAMEWERK BOERDERY																							
SUMMARY																							
MIN					0	0		0.03				40	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	
MAX					17875.7782	190		15878				49	257	30	100	17299	13.7				0	180	
AVERAGE					728	6		1821				45	15	2	7	1583	1				0	7	
MEDIAN					0	0		17				45	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	
SUM					25480	196	14	22688			2	89	499	62	222	44312	22			9	0	180	
STD DEV					3186	32		4368				6	46	6	23	4477	3				0	33	
SKEW					5	6		3				#DIV/0!	4	4	4	3	4				#DIV/0!	5	
PERCENTAGE							19				3									13			

APPENDIX B: DETAILS OF RESOURCE POOR FARMER SCHEMES IN THE OLIFANTS DOORN WMA (2005)

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RPFF Project Name	Does the project use scheme water? Yes / No	How much scheme water? (m3/year)	How much scheme water? (ha)	Does the project use ground water? Yes / No	How much ground water? (m3/year)	How much ground water? (ha)	Does the project use domestic municipal water? Yes / No	How much domestic water? (m3/year)	How much domestic water? (ha)	Dams fed by rain water? (Y/N)	Volume of dams (m3)	Other off-stream dams (Y/N)	Volume of other dams (m3)	Volume of other dams (ha)	Source of other water	Water use registered at DWAF (Y/N)	Describe other water use permits	Does project receive assistance from Dept of Agriculture	Describe assistance from Dept of Agr	Project receive any other assistance (Y/N)
SANDVELD KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	1	UNKNOWN	13.7	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	MUNICIPALITY CANAL WATER	0	UNKNOWN	1	ERIC DU TOIT EXTENSION OFFICER FROM MALMESBURY, ASSIST WITH INFORMATION AND IMPLEMENTS	0
VREDEBURG KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	INFORMATION, ADVICE ON HOW TO SPEND FUNDS AND PROVIDES TRAINING	0
ANDRIES VISAGIE CROP FARMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	0
CITRUSDAL CHICKEN FARMING	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
CITRUSDAL RASTAFARI OPKOMMENDE BOERE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	0
ELANDSKLOOF EIENDOMS VERENIGING	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	1	GROUNDWATER	0	0	0	NA	0
PROEF PLAAS	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
JOSEF VAN WLK CROP FARMING	0	0	0	1	800	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	0
ALGERIA GEMEENSAP VERENIGING	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	MOUNTAIN STREAMS	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
CLANWILLIAM BEGINNER BOERDERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	0
CLANWILLIAM BOK BOER	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
INDRIVJUEL	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
CLANWILLIAM KLEINBOERE	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
MASHAKANNA BOERDERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	1	DROUGHT RELIEF	0
RADYN GROENTE TUIN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
VREDE-PROFGROW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
WABOOM BOERDERY	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
OPKOMMENDE BOERDERY	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
ELANDSBAAI CHICKEN FARMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	1
LUKANYO VARK PROJIEK	0	0	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	1
LAMBERTSBAAI VROUE ONTWIKKELINGS PROJIEK	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	LIMITED INVOLVEMENT BY JOHAN BMT, ATTENDED MEETINGS, SOIL TESTS	1
LEIPOLDVILLE CHICKEN PROJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
WUPPERTHAL KLEINBOERE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
BITTERFONTEIN KRUIE PROJECT	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	5	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	0
BITTERFONTEIN VLAKTE KLEINVEE	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	SOME ASSISTANCE	0
VROUE VAN CALVINA	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING	1
WITSYRHER OPKOMMENDE BOERE	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	1
DOORNBAAI KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	1	0	0	0	0	0	MUNICIPAL DOMESTIC WATER	0	0	1	ADVISE AND CAPACITY BUILDING UP UNTIL 2004	0
EBENHAESER COMMUNITY FARM	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	NO ? THOUGHT THERE WAS AN EARTH DAM	??	??	SURPLUS OLIFANTS RIVER SCHEME WATER, A FEW WILLING FARMERS ALSO SUPPLY WATER TO THE COMMUNITY FARM	0	0	1	CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL	0

APPENDIX B: DETAILS OF RESOURCE POOR FARMER SCHEMES IN THE OLIFANTS DOORN WMA (2005)

RFF Project Name	Does the project use scheme water? Yes / No	How much scheme water? (m3/year)	How much scheme water? (ha)	Does the project use ground water? Yes / No	How much ground water? (m3/year)	How much ground water? (ha)	Does the project use domestic municipal water? Yes / No	How much domestic water? (m3/year)	How much domestic water? (ha)	Dams fed by rain water? (Y/N)	Volume of dams (m3)	Other off-stream dams (Y/N)	Volume of other dams (m3)	Volume of other dams (ha)	Source of other water	Water use registered at DWAF (Y/N)	Describe other water use permits	Does project receive assistance from Dept of Agriculture	Describe assistance from Dept Agr	Project receive any other assistance (Y/N)
EBENHAESER EENHEIDSPLAAS	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
EBENHAESER TRANCRAA OOMKONINGE	1	1800000	257	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	BALANCING DAM	140000	UNKNOWN	OLIFANTS RIVER SCHEME	1	UNKNOWN	1	IN THE FORM OF INFORMATION FROM EXTENSION OFFICERS, GUIDANCE AND STATE VETERINARY SERVICE.	0
KLAWER LANDBOUVERENIGING	1	UNKNOWN	2	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	1
KOBEKENAAP KLEINBOERE	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	1	STATE VETERINARY SERVICE, DROUGHT RELIEF	1
LOERIESFONTEIN GROENTE TONNEL EN SAAILAND	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	3	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	1
LOERIESFONTEIN OPKOMMIGDE BOEREVERENIGING	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	VERY LITTLE ASSISTANCE HAVE NOT BEEN INTRODUCED TO GERT STEENKAMP FOR ASSISTANCE (?)	1
LUTOLU OMAZA TRUST	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	1	2800000	180	OLIFANTS RIVER	1	1	0	NA	1
BITLINE SAS4 CC	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	NA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	COMMUNICATION IS VERY GOOD, BUT PROCESS IS SLOW	1
NLWERUS VLAKTE KLEINBOERE	0	0	0	1	300	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	??	??	??	??	??	??	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	PROVIDE DROUGHT RELIEF	0
RIETPOORT BOEREVERENIGING	0	0	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	UNKNOWN	1	EXCELLENT, PROVIDE DROUGHT RELIEF	0
VANRHYNSDORP KLEINBOERE	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	1	MUNICIPAL SEWERAGE WASTE WATER	0	0	1	PROVIDES FUNDING, TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT	0
NLWEHOOP	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	1
THARKAMA EIE BOERDERY	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	OLIFANTS RIVER	0	0	0	NA	1
VREDENDAL KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	NA	1	UNKNOWN	1	PROVIDED INFORMATION WHEN THE PROJECT WAS STARTED	UNKNOWN
VREDENDAL ONTWIKKELING BOERE	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	0	NA	0
DORCAS VOEDSEL TUIN																				
VREDENDAL SAMEWERK BOERDERY																				
SUMMARY																				
MIN		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	0						
MAX		1600000	257		800	5		0	1		0		2800000	180						
AVERAGE		72727	11		55	0		0	0		0		154737	8						
MEDIAN		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	0						
SUM	12	1600000	274	11	1100	9	10	0	1	4	0	7	2840000	182		4	1	17		14
STD DEV		341121	51		188	1		0	0		0		841382	36						
SKEW		5	5		4	3		#DIV/0!	3		#DIV/0!		4	4						
PERCENTAGE	17			15			14									6	1	24		19

APPENDIX B: DETAILS OF RESOURCE POOR FARMER SCHEMES IN THE OLIFANTS DOORN WMA (2005)

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RPF Project Name	Describe projects needs	Describe projects needs	Provide any other information	Interviewer name	Number of photographs	Photo ID	Additional Notes	Person capturing info	Date info captured	Company capturing info
SANDVELD KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	NA	REQUIRE ASSISTANCE TO REPAIR TRACTOR, NEED A PUMP TO GET WATER FROM DAM TO LAND	NO FARMING AT PRESENT GROUP IS STRUGGLING	GUS PICKARD	5		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
VREDENBURG KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	NA	GROUP WOULD LIKE TO MOVE TO LAND OWNED BY SALDANHA STEEL. WATER IS EXPENSIVE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATING THE REHABILITATION OF BORENKOLE	TOO SMALL TO BE COMMERCIAL	GUS PICKARD	3		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
ANDRIES VISAGIE CROP FARMING	NA	REQUIRES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	3		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
CITRUSDAL CHICKEN FARMING	UNKNOWN	REQUIRES MORE FINANCE TO START PROJECT AND FOR RUNNING COSTS, MORE INFORMATION NEEDED	MORE WOMEN WILL BECOME INVOLVED SHOULD THE PROJECT SUCCEED	NIKLAAS MOUTON	1		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
CITRUSDAL RASTAFARI OPOKOMMENSE BOERE	NA	NONE	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	2		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
ELANDSKLOOF EBENDOMS VERENIGING	NA	REQUIRES ASSISTANCE FROM GOVERNMENT AND FUNDING	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	3		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
PROEF PLAAS	NA	REQUIRES ACCESS TO THE LAND	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	2		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
JOSEF VAN WJK CROP FARMING	NA	REQUIRES FINANCIAL SUPPORT, WATER AND LAND TO PLANT MORE CROPS	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	3		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
ALGERIA GEMEENSKAP VERENIGING	NA	REQUIRES FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO CREATE JOBS IN TOURISM	LACK OF FUNDING TO IMPLEMENT PROJECTS	NIKLAAS MOUTON	1		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
CLANWILLIAM BEGINNER BOERDERY	NA	REQUIRE ASSISTANCE, WISH TO ACCESS COMMONAGE LAND CURRENTLY LEASED TO COMMERCIAL FARMERS	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	2		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
CLANWILLIAM BOK BOER	NA	REQUIRE CAPACITY	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	3		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
CLANWILLIAM KLEINBOERE	NA	REQUIRES ASSISTANCE, CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	2		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
MASHAKANNA BOERDERY	NA	REQUIRES FINANCIAL SUPPORT, ACCESS TO LAND TO EXTEND THE PROJECT	PROJECT RAISED CONCERN IN THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE A CONTRACT WITH THE MUNICIPALITY OR WATER RIGHTS. WISH TO INCLUDE WOMEN IN PROJECT.	NIKLAAS MOUTON	0		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
RADYN GROENTE TUIN	NA	REQUIRE MORE RESOURCES AND INFORMATION	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	2		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
VREDE-PROFGROW	NA	REQUIRES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PURCHASE FARM	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	0		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
WABOOM BOERDERY	NA	REQUIRES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FARMING	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	1		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
ELANDSBAAI CHICKEN FARMING	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	REQUIRE LAND AND FINANCE	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	3		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
LUKANYO VARK PROJEX	SPP	REQUIRE ANY ASSISTANCE	LACK OF INTEREST FROM MUNICIPALITY IS CONCERNING	NIKLAAS MOUTON	6		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
LAMBERTSBAAI VROUE ONTWIKKELINGS PROJEX	FORMED PART OF DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS INFRM MICRO-PROJECTS, SPP ASSISTS GROUP	PROJECT AIMS TO EXPAND TO 30 HA, MUCH ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED	MATILDA SMIT HAMPERS PROGRESS BY NOT LISTENING AND DELIVERING ON NEEDS OF THE GROUP	NIKLAAS MOUTON	3		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
LEIPOLDTVILLE CHICKEN PROJECT	NA	REQUIRES LAND TO EXTEND PROJECT, MORE INFORMATION ON CHICKEN FARMING	NONE	NIKLAAS MOUTON	2		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
WUPPERTHAL KLEINBOERE	NA	REQUIRES MORE INFORMATION ON FARMING METHODS AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT	THIS PROJECT SUPPORTS THE WHOLE OF THE WUPPERTHAL COMMUNITY	NIKLAAS MOUTON	0		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
BITTERFONTEIN KRUIE PROJECT	NA	REQUIRES ACCESS TO MARKETS, FUNDING, LAND, WATER, CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING	THE PROJECT HAS HALTED DUE TO THE LACK OF FUNDING, LIMITED ACCESS TO LAND AND WATER	SARLON MANNEL	0		PROJECT HIRES 5 HA LAND FROM THE NGK CHURCH FOR 5 YEARS COMMENCING 2006, FUNDING FROM THE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND THROUGH THE WEST COAST DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY.	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
BITTERFONTEIN VLAKTE KLEINVEE	NA	REQUIRE FOOD FOR LIVESTOCK, NEED ACCESS TO LAND FOR GRAZING, FUNDING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING		SARLON MANNEL	4		HAVE NOT APPLIED FOR LRAD FUNDING, PROJECT DESCRIBED IN IDP DOCUMENT	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
VROUE VAN CALVINA	SURPLUS PEOPLES PROJECT	REQUIRES TRAINING, CAPACITY BUILDING, MENTORSHIP, AWARENESS RAISING, FUNDING AND WATER	NONE	SARLON MANNEL	0		FOOD SECURITY PROJECT, HOME GARDENS, PROJECT USES MUNICIPAL DOMESTIC WATER, DROUGHT AND WATER SHORTAGES MEANT THAT PROJECT COULD NOT PROGRESS, LACK OF COORDINATION WRT COMMUNITY, POOR SOILS, INVESTIGATE ORGANIC FARMING	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
WITSYPHER OPOKOMMENSE BOERE	SURPLUS PEOPLES PROJECT	REQUIRES FUNDS, IMPLEMENTS, LIVESTOCK AND MENTORSHIP	NONE	SARLON MANNEL	0		GOOD RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, STOCK THEFT BY COMMUNITY IS A PROBLEM, ALSO CARAGAL (ROOKIAT) AND JASKAL	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
DOORNBAAI KLEINBOERE VERENIGING	NA	REQUIRE FENCING, MORE LAND, MARKETING, NEGOTIATION STRATEGIES, TRAINING, FUNDING, WATER, INFRASTRUCTURE, IMPLEMENTS	PROJECT WISHES TO ACQUIRE 76HA ADDITIONAL LAND TO ACCOMMODATE LIVESTOCK BUT MUNICIPALITY DOES NOT HAVE THE CAPITAL TO PURCHASE THE LAND	SARLON MANNEL	6		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS
EBENHESER COMMUNITY FARM	NA	REQUIRE WATER OR AN ALLOCATION, PROJECT SEEKS A JOINT VENTURE WITH COMMERCIAL FARMERS	RECENTLY SARLON MANNEL DEVELOPED TWO BUSINESS PLANS FOR A HOUSTICALLY MANAGED FARM	SARLON MANNEL	0		NONE	NIK WULLSCHLEGER	Aug05	NBL PARTNERS

APPENDIX C

Minutes of Workshop held on 6th July 2005

Appendix C: Minutes of Workshop held on 6th July 2005

Item	Minutes of Meeting	Action
	Clanwilliam Dam Raising Feasibility Study: Resource-Poor Farmers (RPF)	
	Minutes of Meeting held on 6 July 2005 at the Cape Town Environmental Centre (in the grounds of the Valkenberg Hospital, Observatory) <i>How can the potential raising of Clanwilliam Dam be best utilized for the benefit of previously disadvantaged communities in the Olifants Basin?</i>	
	PRESENT	
	Erik van der Berg (Ev/dB) James Cullis (JC) Dirk Versfeld (DV) Alex Kempthorne (AK) Tony Barbour (TB) Abdullah Parker (AP) Mmamotiti Rahube (MR) Nik Wullschleger (NW) Liane Greeff (LG) Neville v/d Westhuizen (Nv/dW) Barbara Tapela (BT) Roger Diamond (RD) Zeinab Suleiman (ZS) Sam Ralston (SR) Willie Enright (WE)	Ninham Shand Ninham Shand Jakoet & Associates Urban Econ Environmental Consultant DWAFF Southern Cluster DWAFF Southern Cluster NBL Environmental Monitoring Group SETPLAN UWC/PLAAS Env Affairs & Development Planning (Provincial) DWAFF Pretoria WESSA DWAFF
	APOLOGIES	
	Doreen Februarie Aldu Le Grange Ben Cousins Francois van Heerden Ann Stagler Noel Oettle Edward Lahiff	
1.	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION	
1.1	Mr Cullis stated that he would be facilitating the meeting in the place of Ms Februarie who was not available, but that he would be assisted by Mr Versfeld .	
1.2	Mr Cullis welcomed those present at the workshop and each person introduced themselves. The above apologies were noted. It was also noted that representatives from Department of Agriculture, Land Affairs, the Local Municipalities, LORWA, NAFU and the Surplus Peoples Project had been invited to the workshop, but had not responded to the invitation.	
2.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	
2.1	Mr Cullis stated that the workshop was to be in the form of an open floor discussion of the topic and that the aims of the workshop had been highlighted in the invitation to the workshop.	
3.	BACKGROUND TO THE CLANWILLIAM DAM RAISING STUDY	
3.1	Mr van der Berg gave some background information with regards to the Clanwilliam Dam Raising Study. Some of the key points were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dam wall needed to be strengthened for safety purposes and as such now was an opportune moment to consider raising the wall. 	

Item	Minutes of Meeting	Action
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The possibility of raising the wall between 5m and 15m would be considered. • The current capacity of the dam currently only represents 13% of the Mean Annual Runoff of the Olifants River. • The way in which any additional water could be used for development purposes would be significant in the decision making on whether or not to raise the dam. • A comprehensive Reserve determination is underway to accurately assess the ecological requirements of the river. It is likely that, unless the dam is raised, existing allocations will have to be reduced so that enough water can be released to meet these ecological requirements. • An EIA on the impact of the raised water level is being conducted as part of this study and a second EIA looking at the re-alignment of the N7 will also be required. • The raising of the wall would not only make more water available for downstream users, but could also allow upstream users to increase their abstractions during the winter for off-channel storage. • While the final yield calculations have not been completed, it was estimated that the raising of the wall by 15m could provide water for the irrigation of approximately an additional 3500ha. 	
3.2	<p>Ms Greeff asked if the raising of the wall would mean that alternative options such as those on the Doring River would become less likely. It was agreed that this would be the case and that the current thinking was to use the Olifants as a working river and attempt to limit any future impacts on the Doring.</p>	
3.3	<p>Mr Enright pointed out that the raising of the wall represented one of the cheapest schemes anywhere in the country for increasing available yield, and that DWAF was committed to ensuring that the water was used in support of development and water allocation reform. He noted that while there were legitimate concerns about who would finance the scheme, he felt that there was a possibility that it could be funded through subsidies offered to resource-poor farmers and that all the available water could therefore be used for development purposes.</p>	
3.4	<p>Mr Versfeld noted that the first 5m would be needed just to meet the requirements of the Reserve and that only if the dam was raised above this would additional water become available for new allocations.</p>	
3.5	<p>Mr Cullis noted that the impact of meeting the Reserve on livelihoods should also be considered. Mr. Wullschleger pointed out that this was particularly true in the estuary where many households were dependent on fishing.</p>	
3.6	<p>Mr. Parker highlighted the importance of water being used to support existing land reform processes in the area. Mr van der Westhuizen commented that there was a commitment to transfer ownership of 30% of the land in the area to HDIs, but that very little progress had been made in this regard. This was partly due to the willing seller/willing buyer philosophy, the difficulty with which the government could secure the funds to purchase land when it came on the market, and difficulties with reaching agreement on the value of the land, particular irrigable or potentially irrigable land.</p>	
3.7	<p>Mr Cullis commented on the need to consider uses for the water other than agriculture, but Mr Enright pointed out that these uses were so small in comparison to the demands of agriculture that they would not be significant.</p>	
3.8	<p>Mr Diamond asked if it would not be possible to develop a map showing available land in the area to determine what the potential demand was and where the resource-poor farmers were located.</p>	
3.9	<p>Mr Wullschleger commented that NBL was currently developing a database of equity schemes for the West Coast District Municipality that included GPS co-ordinates of the existing equity projects and that this information would be available in the next few months. These included mentoring and champions, joint venture schemes such as Lutouw, community schemes such as Ebenhaeser and small commonage schemes such as in Vredendal.</p>	
3.10	<p>Mr van der Westhuizen noted that part of the study would be to identify areas of vacant land, but that in many cases this land would have to be kept free for the protection of biodiversity.</p>	
3.11	<p>Mr Enright pointed out that almost all of the land that is viable for irrigation (i.e. is close enough to the canal for pumping) is currently in private hands.</p>	
3.12	<p>Mr Parker commented that it was important to consider the different scenarios were</p>	

Item	Minutes of Meeting	Action
	water could play a role in development. He felt it was important to distinguish between commonage schemes, emerging farmer communities with land or with a land restitution claim or award, and without land, with and without water, markets for products and skills.	
3.13	It was noted that not everybody wants to be a farmer and that only a small percentage have the entrepreneurial ability to succeed. It was, however, important that these individuals be identified and supported. The importance of long-term mentorship, monitoring and succession planning in equity schemes, particularly joint ventures, was discussed.	
3.14	Mr Wullschlegler noted that Dept of Agriculture was much less involved in training and post care for emerging farmers and that this role had been largely taken over by the companies supplying the machinery or fertilizers to the emerging farmers. Mr Diamond raised a concern about the danger of this practice in terms of future sustainability.	
4.	SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	
4.1	<p>Mr Cullis presented some summary demographic statistics for the area. Some of the key points discussed were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the Census records 60% of the population as urban, it was noted that most of the towns in the area were actually rural in nature and that almost the entire area should be considered to be rural. • The fact that agriculture provided 50% of employment in the area and that the majority of other sectors were highly dependent on agriculture. • While un-employment was relatively low for the area, the monthly incomes were significantly lower than the average for the Western Cape. This implies that wages for farm workers are very low in the area. • There is a low level of education in the area, which is significant with regards to the potential for RPFs to develop the skills necessary for successful commercial farming. 	
5.	EXISTING EQUITY PROJECTS	
5.1.1	<p>Mr Parker presented some facts about the Lutouw joint venture scheme. Some of the key issues discussed were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trust between an existing commercial farmer and his workers had been set up to farm 300ha of wine grapes. • The ownership of the trust was determined by summing up the value of the contribution that each party would make. The value of the dam and the water was put on the side of the workers, while the value of the land, access to markets, other infrastructure etc was put on the side of the commercial farmer. • The result was that the workers currently own 40% of the trust, but there is a plan to gradually increase this share to 100% over time. • The scheme initially included 28 families, but that this was now down to 25 and the terms of the trust clearly defined how to deal with families dropping out of the venture. • The value of the project started at R8million and was now worth R20million, although the last three years had been poor as a result of the drought. • The workers had gone from only receiving a salary to receiving a salary, plus dividends and ownership as well as intangibles such as skills, morale and dignity. The farmer had gained both through increased revenue, and through increased standing in the community. • The project had changed the workers from “nothing-aires” to “something-aires” and hoped to make them “thousand-aires” if not “millionaires”. • The project was considered to be a win-win situation. 	
5.1.2	Some concerns were raised about the real benefits of the JV schemes. Ms Tapela referred this to her experience in the Olifants River in Mpumalanga, where the communities had not really benefited from the scheme. The importance of monitoring the realisation of benefits was highlighted. In addition she commented on how the HDIs did not fully understand the details of the scheme. For example they were not aware of	

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	what their insurance payments were for and then when they lost crops due to drought they were not aware that they could claim for damages. The commercial farmer was, however, aware of this and so was able to benefit from claiming on the insurance.	
5.1.3	The importance of bridging finance was also noted. In this case the workers' financial contribution for the construction of the dam on the farm had been covered by a grant from the Wine Industry Trust. It was also noted that there were a wide range of sources of bridging finance for emerging farmers from DWAF, Dept Agriculture, Land Affairs, and industry organisations such as the Wine Industry Trust.	
5.1.4	<p>Other lessons that had been learnt from this venture include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of legal documents outlining the nature of the trust and the roles and responsibilities. In this regards it was important that the workers were adequately represented. • The importance of succession planning. In the Lutouw scheme two individuals had been identified to train up as future managers and that they could in time become private commercial farmers. • The importance of assigning the value of the water to the workers when establishing a value for the Trust was important. In this regard it was noted that resource-poor farmers were in fact resource rich given their preferential access to water use licences, which could also provide access to land. • The fact that the land should be valued as "dry-land" as the owner was not in possession of the water use licence before entering the JV would have a significant impact on valuing the contributions to the trust. 	
5.2.1.	<p>Mr Parker presented some facts about the Ebenhaeser community project. The key issues discussed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ebenhaeser community had been moved off their land under the Exchange of Land Act in 1925 and resettled on land (300 morgen) owned by the church at the end of the irrigation canal. • While they had sufficient land and water there was limited agricultural activity. This was partly due to the location of the community at the end of the canal, but was also as a result of difficult social dynamics within the community. • Some of the barriers to development have been addressed through the construction of a balancing dam and the recent successful land restitution claim, but others, particularly with regards to leadership and clarity over who should benefit from the scheme, remain. 	
5.2.2	It was noted that the potential for development of the Ebenhaeser community was limited due to its history, but that this should not be a reason for disregarding this type of community based emerging farmer model as a possibility in other areas. Rather lessons should be learnt from their experience that could help ensure the success of other initiatives. In this regard the role of facilitating organisations, such as the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP), would be significant. Mr Wullschleger pointed to a successful community project working with a women's group in Lamberts Bay.	
5.3.1	<p>Mr Wullschleger presented some information about the Vredendal Saamwerk Boerdery (VSB):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an example of a successful municipal commonage emerging farmer model. • It is a relatively small project producing mainly vegetables and grapes. • The municipality supplies the water. 	
5.3.2	Mr Wullschleger noted that the most successful commonage and community-based projects tended to be where there was a strong unifying force such as the church.	
5.3.3	Mr van der Westhuizen noted that there were large areas of commonage land available, but that in some cases this land had been leased out to commercial farmers either directly from the municipality or through a community that had been given access to the land. Mr Parker noted that this was a concern in some areas, but that the municipalities were aware of it and that such leases were not likely to be offered in future.	
5.3.4	Mr van der Westhuizen commented that there was a lack of clarity in the way municipalities should deal with commonage land. This was currently being addressed through the development of a Commonage Strategy for the Dept. Land Affairs.	

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5.3.5	Mr Cullis pointed out the importance role that commonage projects could play in acting as a stepping-stone in the development of emerging farmers by teaching them the basics of farming. This would increase their chances of becoming successful private commercial farmers in the future.	
5.4.1	It was noted that there were no black-owned commercial farms in the area. Mr Parker commented that DWAF had been unable to find any black investors willing to assist them in purchasing of a large allocation of water being put up for auction by Anglo American. The concern was raised that this lack of interest from potential investors was due to the risks associated with entering into commercial farming being too great.	
5.4.2	Mr Parker proposed that the possibility of setting up a fund for CMAs to purchase water licences and pool them for the use of emerging farmers should be considered. This would address the problem of government organisations not been able to act quickly enough to make use of opportunities to purchase licences on the open market. The concern about the government's inability to mobilise funds to realise opportunities to purchase water and land on the open market was considered to be a major hurdle in the way of transformation.	
6.	CLOSING SUMMARY	
6.1	Mr Parker raised the concern that a number of studies (such as WODRIS) had already done work on gathering information on resource-poor farmers and development needs in the area and that the project team should try and avoid duplicating this work and raising expectations before more detailed information is available on actually how much water is likely to be available and what the best way of using this will be.	
6.2	Mr Wullschleger committed that, while this was true and that their study was likely to gather further information, it was still important to involve all potential stakeholders in the process.	
6.3	Mr Parker proposed that the follow up workshop planned for the 2 nd August should be postponed until more of the technical information is available. Instead the project team should continue to consult with relevant stakeholders and use other project or related meetings and workshops to gather further information.	
6.4	Mr Wullschleger commented that their database of information gathered on existing equity projects would be made available to the project team in the next few months and that this would contain useful information that could assist in planning the way forward.	
6.5	Mr Cullis thanked those present for coming to the workshop. He stated that it had been very useful to the project team and hoped that it had also been of interest to those attending. He noted that the project team would keep those who had attended, as well as those who could not attend, informed by distributing a summary document of the workshop. It was agreed that the proposed workshop on the 2 nd August would be postponed and that a notice with regards to this workshop would be sent out once the new date and format had been decided.	
	The meeting was closed at 15:45.	

APPENDIX D

Notes from interviews with selected stakeholders

Appendix D: Notes from Interviews with Selected Stakeholders
Notes from Cederberg Municipality RPF Workshop
14/9/05 – Clanwilliam

Name	Organisation	Email	Tel
Andries Titus	SPP	Andries@citrusdal.org.za	0822583463
Bernie van der Heever	Farmer	capemango@telkomsa.net	
Dirk Versfeld	Jakoet and Associates	dirki@iafrica.com	
James Cullis	Ninham Shand	James.cullis@shands.co.za	
Victor Madabanya	DLA	LVMadibanya@dla.gov.za	0825775561
Janine Waldeck	Department Agriculture		0274822153
Jacques Pheiffer	DLA	jmphpheiffer@dla.gov.za	0823318502
Anne Stagler	SPP	anne@spp.org.za	
Matilda Smith	Cederberg Municipality	matildas@cederbergraad.co.za	

General Points

- Municipality has a Commonage Management Committee that receives applications for the use of commonage land.
- Municipality conducted a walk-about to identify commonage land
- Boreholes have been put in on all commonage.
- The Cederberg Municipality is a Project Consolidate Municipality. Therefore it is classified as being under capacitated and is under strict financial control.
- The District Assessment Committee (DAC) is the regional land reform committee consisting of representatives of municipalities, DLA, Agriculture, Land Bank, etc. They meet once a month to discuss land reform issues.

Lamberts Bay Commonage

- 30ha available, but currently used for airfield. Needs substantial planning before this land can be used. There is a borehole, but there are concerns about the water quality.
- 2ha are available closer to town and an application has been made for CASP funding for infrastructure development. Currently use municipal water, which is very expensive. Local woman's group are organised and keen and have received training from Farm Africa to grow vegetables. Soil is OK for crops.

Elands Bay Commonage

- Approximately 100ha with borehole
- Woman's group (11 Women) are interested in farming pigs. Other options include food gardens and beehives.
- They have received R90,000 from CASP to build piggeries
- An application has been made for MSAT funding from the West Coast Municipality.

Citrusdal Commonage

- Sandcamp – 1ha with borehole. Looking for people from town to take it up for food security.
- Pietersfield Farm – recently purchased using grant from DLA. 29ha including water allocation for 20ha.
 - Group of 10 individuals interested in hydroponics, but still require training. Option is to ask Department of Economic Development who assisted with training on hydroponics in Beaufort West.
 - Group of 8 individuals (Rastas) interested in cash crops and citrus.
 - Dirkie Visser (CEO of WUA) and Hadley Pieter (previous owner) have offered to help in establishing RPFs.

Clanwilliam Commonage

- Clanwilliam Emerging Farmers – 20ha for vegetables and grazing. Heritage project.
- Additional commonage land at entrance to town to become available next year when the lease to the commercial farmer expires. There is a borehole on this land, but the farmer pumps water from the river across his neighbouring farms.
- Sports Ground -1 ha available next to the Jan Dissels River. Can use borehole on sports field. Very rich soil and lots of interest, but still need to decide on who will use it.

Graafwater

- 3ha
- Sandy Soil

Other Opportunities to Use Additional Water

- Ramskop Botanical Garden – now owned by the Municipality
 - Expand the Wildflower Garden and establish an indigenous plant nursery
 - Support from Botanical Institute and Working for Water.
- Rooibos Tea Farmers
 - Near Wuppertal
 - Have land, skills and markets. Just need water.
 - Possibility to increase Rooibos Tea production around Clanwilliam
- Utilize State Land
 - E.g. Agricultural School in Clanwilliam and the experimental farm in Citrusdal (owned by ARC) both of which are no longer in use.
 - ARC has been approached but is reluctant to allow land to be used for commonage projects – may be due to concerns about land tenure.
- Increase assurance of supply to existing farmers if land and water is made available to farm workers.
 - Constant with land owners responsibility to improve the living conditions of farm workers under the Basic Conditions of Employment Act.

General Thoughts

- There is a demand for commonage land to be used for food gardens and livelihood support.
- Some of the groups currently on commonage land would take up the opportunity to expand (e.g. Rastas).
- The Municipality can access funds to purchase land and install infrastructure for commonage projects. The problem is often in finding funding for running costs (including water) and maintenance of infrastructure.
- There are opportunities for training either from NGOs like Land Care or from the local commercial farmers who realise the importance of supporting emerging farmers in their area.
- There are one or two alternative uses for additional water in Clanwilliam, such as the Ramskop Wild Flower garden. But these are limited.

Notes from meeting with Hendrik Kröhn - Matzikama Municipality

14/9/2005

Existing Commonage Schemes**Vredendal Saamewerk Boerdery**

- 10 ha of vineyards and doing well.
- Currently using municipal water
- Potential for an additional 80ha, which would be larger than any of the exiting farmers in the area.
- Started with 16 farmers. Now only 1 left.

Vanrhynsdorp

- 1ha of lucerne
- R10,000 subsidy from DWAF to install borehole
- Potential for an additional 4ha.

Vredendal North

- Potential for 300ha, but currently limited to 5ha as using municipal water.
- New reservoir is being built for domestic use, but this could also provide for the expansion of irrigation.

Lutzville

- 7 farmers.
- Short term arrangement for (11ha?) of water from LORWUA
- Potential for additional 30 to 40ha next to Cellars
- In addition there is 30ha of grazing land available that is not good land, but could support some limited irrigation.

Doringbaai

- There is potential to pump water from Ebenhaeser as it currently goes to the town anyway.

Kokenab

- The Municipality is currently negotiating the purchase of land from commercial farmer.
- The farmer is keen to sell, but wants to keep the water. There are likely to be other farmers in the area who would be interested in such a deal.

Other Opportunities to use Water

- Domestic Demand likely to increase significantly in next five years. Planned housing projects in Capital Plan. Funded by MIG and the Municipality.
 - Doringbaai – 200 houses
 - Kokenab – 200 houses
 - Lutzville – 183 houses
 - Vredendal North – 1500 houses
 - Vanrhynsdorp – 650 houses
- Significant increase in industrial development in Vredendal.
- Need to support the development of farm workers.

General Comments

- Commonage land is being used effectively for small-scale farming in the area. This does, however, require substantial support and investment from the Municipality.
 - There is lots of potential to increase the use of commonage land if the water can be made available.
 - Some of the existing commonage farmers have the potential to expand to become commercial farmers.
 - There is a need to ensure that additional water is made available for the expansion of domestic and industrial demands in the area.
 - There are opportunities to use water as a bargaining chip to get existing commercial farmers to sell land to support land reform in exchange for increased assurance of supply.
 - There is a need to address the living conditions of farm workers. Linking the increase in assurance of supply to existing farmers to the provision of land and water to their workers is one possibility that warrants further investigation.
-

Notes from meeting with Ricardo Jacobs and Anne Stagler of Surplus Peoples Project (SPP)
12/11/2005

Introduction

The dam must be strengthened and the wall can be raised at relatively low cost. This will create additional water which can relieve pressure on current allocations, help in meeting the needs of the ecological Reserve, and provide additional water for equity.

The questions

What sort of demands would there be for this water for equity, to whom and to what sectors should it be allocated? Indeed - will the water be useful in reducing poverty and bringing some measure of equity to the region. How can water make a difference to development?

Discussion

So much hinges on land. The land is in the hands of white farmers and it does not help to provide water unless we can resolve the land issue. It is not possible to participate meaningfully in the debate on water if the land is not available.

Additional issues include Climate Change, and the very volatile economic climate, which does not at the moment favour farmers in this region. SPP have the broad opinion that agriculture in the region, whilst the only economic activity of any scale available to users, is not a very good use of precious water.

Opportunities relating to the use of water:

There are many 'emerging' or small farmers on **Municipal Commonage** who are not getting water at the moment. This is one area to address – noting however that the Commonages are limited in extent and that the land is often marginal. Commonages not a place to try and establish commercial agricultural units – but do provide a place where water can make a difference (basically addressing food security needs). Some municipalities are seeking additional allocations for livelihoods of the resource-poor. Matzikama has four projects on commonage and is seeking to acquire more water. Some of the Commonages could possibly be extended. Perhaps they should be seen also as a proving ground or entry point for the resource-poor into farming.

Joint Ventures are all well and good - but should be treated with some circumspection. They can also fail. The power relations are critical and unless there is some real transfer of power (land ownership?) the arrangement can be meaningless. The message is not to discard JVs but to consider this option with a healthy caution – and to see it as one of a basket of opportunities and not the only route to follow. Two critical assumptions of “Existing commercial farmers are good farmers” and “Existing agriculture is sustainable” are both assumptions to be tested. Truth is that only some (few?) farmers would make good JV partners.

Water for farm workers. (I found this suggestion particularly interesting). If farm workers living and working on farms were given access to land and to water on the farms where they are working in order to grow some crops both for food security and for local (or other) markets, then this could make a significant contribution. Farmers would be required to provide some land for workers to use their newly allocated water. The water would go with the “employment” and would not belong to the farmer. Apparently there are many cases where this could work in assisting the alleviation of farm worker poverty and hardship. It would also provide workers with some opportunity to get direct experience in farming, albeit on a very small scale (my imagination suggests maybe ½ - 1 ha). Issues here would include the need for monitoring and control – ensuring that farmers pass on the allocation, which would probably have to come through them, and that workers avail themselves of the opportunity to use this water. Another one for the basket of options.

Available land: Farmers have historically often acquired land so as to acquire associated water rights. Given that these rights are no longer attached to the land (in terms of the new NWA) but will have been taken up by these farmers in terms of existing lawful use – there is now quite a lot of land which does not have an allocation but could be used if water was available. This is the sort of land that would be suited either to a JV or to direct sale, in the event of new water becoming available.

Commercial agriculture is a hard world - and may not be the best way of using water. However there are no apparent **alternatives to irrigated agriculture** of any significant scale in the region. One option that

has emerged is tourism – and the question here is “How can water make a difference”. Typically would more water in the river, enhancing low flows or keeping wetlands functional, and thus enhancing tourism – not be a way of bringing more benefit to more people than commercial agriculture? This needs to be explored.

A recommendation (articulated by Dirk) which emerges from the discussion is that, whilst commercial agriculture may appear the one available and viable way of bringing water into the equity market, it would be a mistake to lock up (allocate) all available water to equity agriculture at this stage of the game. Far more prudent would be to **set some water aside for equity allocations** in alternative, and hopefully value-adding, industries into the future. Basically it would be a pity to find that we have allocated ALL new water to RPFs and then to find that other and far more profitable and meaningful development opportunities, WHICH HAVE NOT YET EMERGED, could not be fulfilled because there is no more available water. Basically this message is “do not condemn the region to a purely agricultural future”. (Trading is one way of shifting water out of one sector and into another – but it would be better to keep some of the equity water for future opportunities). It was noted that there would in any event be a significant time lag before new water comes on stream - and that we should work with this lag in seeking opportunities.

Summary

- Consider a basket of interventions. There is no silver bullet.
- Commonages provide one important opportunity. Existing projects and communal schemes another. There is little suggestion of new “community schemes”.
- JVs provide another opportunity – but not the only one. Consider carefully.
- Develop an inventory of farmers who show a willingness to provide land for farm workers / emerging farmer schemes.
- Explore the possibility of making distributed allocations to farm workers (inventorise or evaluate the significance of this intervention)
- Consider alternative uses of water. Keep a particular eye open for value-adding industries.
- Do not lock all water up into agriculture. Other opportunities will emerge and there should be water to allow for these to be realised.

APPENDIX E

DWAF policy on financial assistance
to resource-poor irrigation farmers

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

POLICY ON

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RESOURCE POOR IRRIGATION FARMERS

— IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 61 AND 62 OF THE
NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998

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1. STRUCTURED SUPPORT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The National Water Act, 1998 has equity and sustainability as central guiding principles to protect, use, develop, conserve, manage and control water resources. It is thus necessary to address the need to promote social and economic development through the use of water in an equitable way, and to provide different forms of assistance, which will promote these objectives through self-sufficiency and sustainability of the different water management institutions (WMIs).

1.2 BROADER CONTEXT

Looking at the broader context of water management as one of the Department's main tasks, and within that task, focusing on the institutional aspects, we should identify the key intervention areas.

The key interventions needed in order to achieve the objective of sustainable WMIs, are:

- Decentralisation of Water Resources Management;
- Developmental institutions contributing to social and economic development;
- Redressing past imbalances;
- Stakeholder empowerment with regard to historically disadvantaged individuals, and others.
- ensuring necessary powers and functions are devolved to appropriate levels that will enable the WMI to perform effectively
- implementing support structures to assist WMIs in executing their functions
- implementing monitoring and reporting strategy to monitor progress and identify interventions as needed

1.3 PURPOSE

In order to ensure effective, efficient and sustainable WMIs, the following aspects need to be facilitated, while remembering that this process is of prime importance:

- ensuring community participation as a departure point rather than an afterthought
- facilitating stakeholder empowerment through stakeholder involvement in every step of the process
- developing socio-economically viable, practical, manageable and sustainable institutions, schemes and/or projects
- promoting through co-ordinating with the other role-players, the availability of support services, such as
 - capacity building and training in management and institutional skills
 - accessible credit facilities
 - real-time market and product information
 - technical and agricultural support
 - administrative and legal support
 - effective monitoring systems in place

As experience has proven, supplying financial assistance in the form of grants on the strict condition that the above-mentioned process is carefully followed, always serves as a very strong motivation to stakeholders and all other role-players to take this process seriously. Especially at this stage when the focus is on the development of new schemes and/or projects, one of the keys to success is the use of funding as a lever to ensure that the process that support sustainable development best, is followed. Therefore this policy should serve both objectives, namely to provide the necessary financial assistance to those who need it most for development and empowerment, as well as to ensure that a process of real

stakeholder consultation, capacity building and training is followed, in order to ensure sustainable development towards prosperity.

1.4 DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS:

Rural development should be promoted through the following mechanisms:

Empowerment, family food security and poverty alleviation

Empowerment through capacity building and training

- to restore the dignity of the poor
- decision taking on solving long term problems
- development and management of institutional structures

Water utilised for family food production

- dietary requirements for family food supply
- optimal utilisation of water for production of vegetables, grain and fruit
- access to rain water harvesting infrastructure and management

Infrastructure revitalisation

- planning of infrastructure
- considering manageability, maintainability and affordability
- construction, operation and maintenance of schemes

National government irrigation scheme infrastructure transfer

- HR management
- infrastructure operation and maintenance
- business Plan development and scheme viability
- agricultural and agribusiness development
- public participation and support services

Institutional, social and economic sustainability

Cooperative governance

- activating structures within provincial and local government to support/ enable successful development projects
- ensuring involvement of traditional leadership
- addressing land tenure/ownership

CMA

- establishment process of CMA
- develop institutional legitimacy
- develop Catchment Management Strategy
- seed-funding
- support and aftercare

WUA

- agri-economic and socio-economic viability analyses
- development of business plans
- establishment process of WUA
- seed-funding
- development of Water Management Plan
- support and aftercare

CMF

- operational support

Civil society partnerships

Partnerships within civil society (with investors, successful commercial farmers, experts, etc.) within WMI context

- Promotion of access to successful commercial enterprises
- Capacity building i.t.o. financing, marketing and management
- Conclusion of empowerment objective.

2. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BY RESOURCE POOR FARMERS

The majority of poor people in South Africa live in rural areas. A way to help them is through the development of sustainable irrigation schemes, or the revitalisation of existing ones, if the resources are available. That will enable them to take charge of their own situations by firstly allowing them to provide in the basic food requirements of their families, and then moving on to become economically independent and eventually full-scale commercial farmers.

Financial assistance will therefore be supplied in terms of Sections 61 and 62 of the NWA, 1998, which states the following:

" Financial assistance by Minister

61. (1) *The Minister may, subject to a regulation made under section 62, give financial assistance to any person for the purposes of this Act, including assistance for making licence applications, in the form of grants, loans or subsidies, which may be made subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine.*

(2) *The financial assistance must be from funds -*

(a) *appropriated by Parliament; or*

(b) *which may under this Act or otherwise lawfully be used for the purposes in question.*

(3) *Before giving any financial assistance, the Minister must take into account all relevant considerations, including -*

(a) *the need for equity;*

(b) *the need for transparency;*

(c) *the need for redressing the results of past racial and gender discrimination;*

(d) *the purpose of the financial assistance;*

(e) *the financial position of the recipient; and*

(f) *the need for water resource protection.*

(4) *A person who wilfully fails to comply with any obligations imposed by this Act is not eligible for financial assistance under this Act.*

Regulations on financial assistance

62. *The Minister may make regulations concerning -*

(a) *the eligibility for financial assistance;*

(b) *the manner in which financial assistance must be applied for; and*

(c) *terms and conditions applicable to any financial assistance granted. "*

2.1 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PRODUCTS:

1. Grant on the **capital cost** for the construction and/or upgrading of irrigation schemes, to resource poor farmers who are members of WUAs or other approved legal entities, for:
 - consultant services for facilitation, needs assessments, technical planning and design, including the socio-economic feasibility studies;
 - the assessment of long term water availability, existing infrastructure, different options available and development prospects for irrigation schemes,
 - the cost of materials, equipment and construction of new bulk-supply water works or the rehabilitation or upgrading of existing schemes;
 - water conservation and water management measures on irrigation schemes;
 - dealing with the legal and administrative requirements for the development or rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.

2. Grant or subsidy on **operation and maintenance** of waterworks and **WRM and depreciation charges**, phased out over a six year period, to resource poor farmers who access:
 - GWS that are managed by DWAF;
 - GWS that are operated and maintained by WUAs or other approved legal entities;
 - Other WUAs or approved legal entities
3. Grant for the **acquisition of water entitlements** for irrigation;
4. Grant for preliminary or remedial **socio-economic viability studies** and investigations on irrigation schemes;
5. Grant on **training of Management Committees** of WUAs or other approved legal entities on:
 - Efficient water distribution management on irrigation schemes;
 - Water use and conservation programmes, techniques and practices;
 - Financial management, business plan development, budgeting and legal aspects; and
 - Measures on how to ensure scheme sustainability.
6. Grant for **rain-water tanks** for family food production and other productive uses.

2.2 THE FRAMEWORK

This new policy framework endeavours to promote initial access to irrigated agriculture and to enhance sustainable irrigation development for resource poor farmers by making available to them various types of grants or subsidies, in terms of Sections 61 and 62 of the National Water Act, 1998, like:

- Government Water Schemes (GWS); or
- ex-homeland GWS; or
- water user association (WUA) schemes; or
- schemes of other approved legal entities.

Applications for these grants or subsidies should be channeled through the provincial Coordinating Committees on Agricultural Water (CCAWs) and when recommended by that body, the relevant Regional Offices will provide all the necessary information and documentation to Head Office, needed to prepare the grant or subsidy application for submission to the Minister. This role played by the Regional Offices, will eventually be taken over by the relevant CMAs, once they have been established. The Directorate: WR Finance and Pricing will provide Regional Offices with a list of requirements that are needed in order to deal with applications. Comprehensive guidelines in a clear step-by-step format will be supplied to all CCAWs, in order to ensure that every proposed applicant can be advised correctly on the procedures and best practices, and to ensure standardisation of the process that will be followed.

Beneficiaries will qualify for each of these six products once only per specific use. That means that neither would the same user qualify for a second grant or subsidy for the same use, nor would another user qualify for a grant or subsidy for the same use, if somebody else has already been subsidised for the specific use.

Since it is very difficult to prioritise resource poor farmer irrigation schemes that are spread over the country, and because serious efforts are being made to speed up development, the applications will, unless special circumstances require otherwise, be dealt with on a '*first come, first serve*' basis.

If the legal entity, in its present or in a modified/reconstituted form, has in the past been:

- i. found guilty of financial misconduct or fraud;
- ii. declared bankrupt; or
- iii. failed to pay any amounts previously required from it by DWAF,

except for the subsidisation of WRM charge or depreciation charge, DWAF may decide not to consider the approval of a grant or subsidy if there is a good reason according to DWAF's judgement.

Funding for all six products, except the grant or subsidy for O&M, which should be budgeted for by the Regional Offices, will be supplied by the Directorate: WR Finance and Pricing from Program 2 of the Exchequer Account. See **Table 1** on page 12 for more detail. The grant or subsidy on the WRM charge and depreciation tariff will be calculated and reported monthly, but will only be paid over from Program 2 of the Exchequer Account every six months.

The total annual financial implication for DWAF for the six different grants or subsidies proposed here, is expected to be about **R27 million** during the first year or two, which could be serviced from the above-mentioned budget. The possible growth in the need for this financial assistance will be closely monitored, in order to budget adequately in future.

2.3 KEY DEFINITIONS

Resource poor farmers:

Farmers who are citizens of South Africa and who are members of the historically disadvantaged population groups. In a case where the individual resource poor farmers, who are members or shareholders of an approved legal entity (like an approved trust or an approved company), and where this legal entity is a member of a WUA or other approved legal entity that applies for a grant or subsidy, the individual resource poor farmers will be counted separately when the grant or subsidy is calculated.

Gender equity: A condition for qualifying for the full extent of the three grant products, namely the i) capital cost for water distribution infrastructure, ii) socio-economic viability studies and iii) training of management committees, is that the proportion of historically disadvantaged female decision makers/farmers within the legal entity, must be officially represented on the Management Committee (MC) of the relevant WUA or other approved legal entity, otherwise the grant will be reduced.

The full extent of the relevant grants are therefore only applicable when at least the proportion of the scheduled area on a scheme which is under control of historically disadvantaged female decision makers/farmers, is represented on the MC of the WUA or other approved legal entity, as reflected in the legal entity's official list of scheduled areas.

If less than this proportion is represented by historically disadvantaged female decision makers or farmers, the total amount of the grant will be percentage-wise reduced according to the following rule:

$$R = \frac{1}{2} (F - C)$$

where: **R (%)** is the percentage reduction in the total grant to the legal entity, with **R** always bigger than or equal to zero ($R \geq 0$);

F (%) is the percentage of the irrigated area on a scheme which is under the control of historically disadvantaged female decision makers/farmers, as reflected in the legal entity's official list of scheduled areas;

C (%) is the proportion of historically disadvantaged women on the MC of the relevant WUA or other approved legal entity.

This has the implication that no reduction in the total grant is applied when the proportion of historically disadvantaged women on the MC is equal to or more than the percentage of the scheduled area on a scheme which is under the control of historically disadvantaged female decision makers/farmers.

Example:

If on a certain irrigation scheme, 40% of the irrigated area on the scheme is controlled/farmed by historically disadvantaged women, but the MC consisting of six members, only contains one historically disadvantaged women, the total grant will be reduced by $\frac{1}{2} (40\% - 16,7\%) = 11,7\%$. If

there is not even one historically disadvantaged women on the MC, the grant will be reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ (40% - 0%) = 20,0%.

This should provide the clear message that women's rights and privileges within their communities are promoted and protected by DWAF.

Approved legal entity: A registered legal entity that complies with the following criteria:

- Acceptable financial management, as specified by the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1, 1999 as amended by Act 29 of 1999).
- Provide full information of its individual members and the share every individual person has in terms of liabilities and benefits in the legal entity,
- The constitution of the entity should adequately (to DWAF) specify and/or prescribe
 - the sustainable management, operation and maintenance of its irrigation related systems and assets, and
 - its objectives with regard to efficient water use, water conservation and demand management within its area of operation.
- The actions of the legal entity should adequately (to DWAF) comply with its constitution.

Before any legal entity other than a WUA applies for a grant, that legal entity should apply for approval with DWAF, which application for approval will be considered against the criteria given above. If a legal entity does not comply with these criteria, it will be informed accordingly and an application for a grant will not be considered. DWAF will supply some advice to the legal entity, in order for the legal entity to amend its constitution and actions (if it wishes to) before it applies for approval once more. The approval of a legal entity can be withdrawn if it, to DWAF's discretion, stops complying with any of the above criteria, in which case the legal entity will be notified as such in writing by DWAF.

Scheduled area, or irrigated area: In cases where water entitlements in a specific WUA or approved legal entity is made only on the basis of a volume of water per annum, DWAF can with the assistance of the SAPWAT model, determine the area on which that amount of water could be applied for the specific crop composition, irrigation system and other relevant factors that typically prevail in the area. That area, expressed in hectares, will then be regarded the scheduled area.

2.4 DESCRIPTION OF GRANT OR SUBSIDY PRODUCTS

2.4.1. CAPITAL COST OF WATER DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE

The establishment of the infrastructure for an irrigation scheme normally constitutes the biggest single investment needed for the development of such a scheme. Expensive lessons have been learnt from irrigation schemes previously developed in South Africa, which were for several reasons not sustainable.

We have to ensure that the social, institutional and technical aspects are dealt with in a way that we today believe is the more judicious approach. It is thus expected from the developers of an irrigation scheme that a fully participatory and consultative approach is followed.

This grant is available to WUAs and other approved legal entities, for the capital costs related to

- the direct costs in terms of
 - community consultations, the assessment of social, technical and training needs of communities, and/or the facilitation of these services,
 - the assessment of long term water availability, existing infrastructure, different options available and development prospects for irrigation schemes,
 - socio-economic, agri-economic and benefit-cost studies and to determine the financial, social and environmental sustainability (including the environmental impact assessment, if necessary) of the development of irrigation schemes,

- the technical planning, design and supervision for the construction and/or upgrading and rehabilitation of water distribution infrastructure and other waterworks for irrigation,
 - dealing with the legal and administrative requirements for the development or rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.
- the acquisition of materials and equipment, the construction, installation and commissioning of new water distribution infrastructure for irrigation, as well as the physical upgrading and rehabilitation of such waterworks, and
 - efficient water management, water conservation and demand management measures planned and implemented by the WUA or approved legal entity.

2.4.1.1 EXTENT OF GRANT

The maximum extent of the grant payable will be based on the lowest value of:

- i. The proportional share (percentage of total annual water allocations) of the beneficiaries in the total grantable capital cost investment in the scheme, or
- ii. R15 000 per scheduled hectare belonging to a resource poor farmer, or
- iii. R75 000 per scheduled member belonging to a resource poor farmer.

The Minister may under extraordinary circumstances waive this limitation in meritorious cases.

2.4.1.2 FINANCIAL IMPACT

The short term financial impact that the introduction of this grant may have, in order to give access to irrigated farming to an expected 200 farmers at R75 000 per farmer, is **R15,0 million per annum**.

2.4.1.3 CONDITIONS

The payment of a grant is subject to the prior approval of the Minister or her/his delegated nominee. It is further subject to the availability of funds on the DWAF budget, as well as the following conditions:

- (a) The grant only applies to WUAs or approved legal entities;
- (b) The grant will only be considered for bulk water distribution infrastructure on irrigation schemes that directly supply water to resource poor farmers, or of which the water supply to resource poor farmers form an integral part of any bigger scheme. Bulk water distribution infrastructure means communal infrastructure that distributes irrigation water to the different members of the relevant WUA or approved legal entity. On-farm and in-field infrastructure and equipment, serving only the owner or occupier of the land, does therefore not qualify for this grant. However, water management measures like sluice gates, water meters, etc. installed at off-take points to individual farmers may be regarded as communal infrastructure;
- (c) A water allocation or license must be obtained from DWAF before any payments of grants will be considered. The application for a water allocation will be considered taking into account the factors contained in section 27 of the NWA, 1998, with the emphasis on the efficient and beneficial use of water in respect of water-scarce areas;
- (d) The application should also include a description of an applicable needs assessment that has been done or will be done as well as the steps that will be taken at the inception of the project to achieve full stakeholder participation and community involvement, and how capacity building and empowerment of the broader community will be promoted through the implementation of the project.
- (e) Any socio-economic, agri-economic investigation or benefit-cost study should be performed in accordance with guidelines laid down by the relevant provincial Co-ordinating Committee on Agricultural Water (CCAW) in order to investigate the financial, social and environmental sustainability of the irrigation scheme;
- (f) A recommendation by the relevant CCAW, confirming the consent of the involved departments, is needed before a grant in this regard will be considered by DWAF. It should be noted further that a grant would not be considered for costs that are granted by any other government department;

- (g) Every application for a grant should be accompanied by a comprehensive training plan for the RPFs who will use the infrastructure. This training plan should be developed in consultation with the role-players on the scheme and the relevant CCAW, and should eventually be recommended by the CCAW before DWAF will consider it for approval. DWAF may require among others the utilisation of applicable SETA accredited training courses, if available. The training should be directed towards the efficient use of the infrastructure by the RPFs. Between a half and one percent (0,5 – 1,0%) per annum every year for the first five years after completion of the project, should be budgeted for this training. The full approved training cost (as represented by certified claims of the actual costs) will be paid by DWAF as a grant to the WUA or approved legal entity, every year after the training has been done satisfactorily. If the upper limit according to 2.4.1.1 (previous page) has been reached, this amount will be paid over and above that upper limit;
- (h) The grant must be approved before construction may commence. Any increase in the cost above the approved amount, could be considered a separate grant application;
- (i) Payment of the grant to the WUA or approved legal entity will only be made after the new irrigators have been established and constituted as members of the WUA or approved legal entity, or when the process of establishment has reach an irreversible stage;
- (j) Signed contracts between the WUA or approved legal entity and resource poor farmers must be in place to protect the rights of the new farmers;
- (k) The beneficiaries of the grant should either have the land registered in their names or in the case of communal land, they should have permission to occupy that land;
- (l) The grant must be used to directly provide in the proportional capital cost share of the beneficiaries, resulting in differential tariffs to be imposed on them;
- (m) The work is done according to approved plans and specifications and to the satisfaction of DWAF;
- (n) Reporting procedures including inspection schedules are established to the satisfaction of DWAF
- (o) Payment of the grant will be subject to the submission of certified claims of actual expenditure;
- (p) To prevent speculation and the sale of granted farming units to established farmers, a grant repayment condition may be imposed in collaboration with other state departments;
- (q) The grant should only be paid after confirmation has been received from other role-players responsible for the financing of the scheme, e.g. the Land Bank or Departments of Land Affairs or Agriculture, that the conditions set by them for the financing of the project, have been met;
- (r) Before any funds are transferred, a written assurance must be issued by the WUA or approved legal entity, on an official letterhead, to the accounting officer of DWAF or the relevant official in DWAF, to the effect that that WUA or approved legal entity implements effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems in terms of section 38(1)(j) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999 as amended by Act 29 of 1999) (PFMA) or if such written assurance is not or cannot be given, the transfer of funds must be subject to conditions and remedial measures requiring the WUA to establish and implement the said measures.

2.4.1.4 EXAMPLES

1. A new WUA in a former homeland, supplies water to 42 resource poor farmers irrigating 36 ha in 0,86 ha blocks of maize and vegetables each, through a 3,7 km long earth canal. The WUA applies for a grant for a concrete lining for the canal and sluice gates at all the off-take points. The total cost of the work will be R475 200. The following applies:

Maximum grant payable to the WUA amounts to the lowest value of:

i.	$\frac{36 \text{ ha} \times R475\,200}{36 \text{ ha}}$	= R475 200
ii	$36 \text{ ha} \times R15\,000/\text{ha}$	= R540 000
iii	$42 \text{ farmers} \times R75\,000/\text{farmer}$	= R3 150 000

which is R475 200.

The amount added to the project cost by the WUA for training of the resource poor farmers for the effective participation to and efficient utilisation of the canals, should be between R2 400 (0,5% of R475 200) and R4 800 (1,0% of R475 200) per annum for five years.

2. A WUA plans the construction of a weir and canal system that will serve 142 commercial and 100 resource poor farmers with irrigation water. The resource poor farmers will grow sugar cane under irrigation on 6,0 ha blocks each. The following information applies:

Contract cost of scheme = R92,0 million
 Proposed scheduling of emerging farmers = 600 ha
 Scheduling of commercial farmers = 5 678 ha
 Maximum grant payable to the WUA amounts to the lowest value of:

- i. $\frac{600 \text{ ha}}{6\,278 \text{ ha}} \times R92,0 \text{ million} = R8,8 \text{ million,}$
- ii. $600 \text{ ha} \times R15\,000/\text{ha} = R9,0 \text{ million, and}$
- iii. $100 \text{ farmers} \times R75\,000/\text{farmer} = R7,5 \text{ million}$

which is R7,5 million.

The amount added to the project cost by the WUA for training of the resource poor farmers for the effective participation to and the efficient utilisation of the scheme, should be between R44 000 (0,5% of R8,8 m) and R88 000 (1,0% of R8,8 m) per annum for five years.

2.4.2 OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M), WRM AND DEPRECIATION CHARGES

The management bodies of WUAs or other approved legal entities with irrigation schemes are expected to mobilise their own resources to meet the O&M cost of their schemes. The expected O&M costs of a scheme should be within the potential long term affordability of a WMI, in order to be viable. However, during the transitional period DWAF will provide assistance to resource poor farmers, to assist them in becoming able to farm independently and cover the O&M costs within six years, in which period the O&M grant or subsidy will be phased out linearly.

As in the past, Regional Offices should budget for the O&M grants or subsidies in their respective regions, deal with the applications, get approval and pay the grants or subsidies directly to the WUAs or other legal entities.

The grant or subsidy also covers the WRM charges for the resource poor farmers in the form of a charge grant or subsidy, phased out similarly over six years. It is important to note that the depreciation charges (where applicable), are waived for the first six years, and are invoiced in full in the seventh year, that is the year after the resource poor farmers started to pay the full WRM and O&M charges.

Table 1: How the grants or subsidies on the different charges should be applied:

Different situations where this policy will be applied to	WRM charge	Depreciation charge	O&M charge
Resource Poor Farmers (RPFs) on irrigation schemes where the resource and the distribution system belongs to DWAF, <u>and</u> the distribution system is still managed by DWAF	At time of invoicing, relevant RPF subsidy amount brought into consideration within SAP, which amount is then debited to an appropriate SAP ledger account, and is credited twice a year from Program 2, Exchequer Account (EA).		
RPFs on irrigation schemes where the resource and the distribution system belongs to DWAF, <u>but</u> the management of the distribution system has been transferred to a WUA.	At time of invoicing, relevant RPF grant brought into consideration within SAP, which amount is then debited to an appropriate SAP ledger account, and is credited twice a year from EA.		Region should budget, and pay grant directly to WUA. SAP is not involved.
RPFs on irrigation schemes where the resource belongs to DWAF, <u>but</u> the distribution system is owned by a WUA	Until individual water users have been registered onto WARMS, SAP invoices full charge to relevant WUA. In such cases, the WUA should apply for grant for RPFs, Minister approves it and the relevant grant is paid back to the WUA from EA.		Region should budget, and pay grant directly to WUA. SAP is not involved.
RPFs on irrigation schemes where neither the infrastructure of the resource (if any), nor the distribution system belong to DWAF	Until individual water users have been registered onto WARMS, SAP invoices full charge to relevant WUA. In such cases, the WUA should apply for grant for RPFs, Minister approves and relevant grant is paid back to the WUA from EA.	No depreciation charge imposed by DWAF.	Region should budget, and pay grant directly to WUA or approved legal entity. SAP is not involved.

The grant which will be paid to a WUA or approved legal entity (on the condition that only the resource poor farmers' accounts should be credited), is applicable to the real and proven operation and maintenance (O&M) charges, phased out linearly over a six year period, for resource poor farmers who access:

- GWS that are managed by DWAF
- GWS that are operated and maintained by WUAs or legal entities
- WUAs other than previous GWSs
- Other approved legal entities.

2.4.2.1 EXTENT OF GRANT OR SUBSIDY

The real and proven O&M and WRM charges to the resource poor farmers, will be subsidised as follows:

Table 2: Phased out grants or subsidies on O&M, WRM and depreciation charges:

	Grant or subsidy on O&M and WRM charges	Grant or subsidy on depreciation charge (if applicable)
1 st year (or part of year)	100%	100%
2 nd year	80%	100%
3 rd year	60%	100%
4 th year	40%	100%
5 th year	20%	100%
6 th year	0%	100%
7 th year onwards	0%	0%

Note: The depreciation charges (where applicable) are in the majority of cases a relatively small amount, and can be phased in one go, namely in the seventh year, without being overly problematic to the resource poor farmers.

Please note further that the financial year within which the specific water use commences, is taken as the 1st year. This first year may therefore be a full year, it may be part of a year or it may even be only one month. From the second year onwards, the years should coincide with the DWAF financial years.

The Minister may under extraordinary circumstances waive this limitation in meritorious cases.

2.4.2.2 FINANCIAL IMPACT

The expected short term financial impact that the introduction of this grant or subsidy will have, is expected to be about **R1,5 million per annum**.

2.4.2.3 CONDITIONS

The payment of a grant or subsidy is subject to the prior approval of the Minister or her/his delegated nominee. It is further subject to the availability of funds on the DWAF budget, as well as the following conditions:

- (a) Proof is supplied of the real operation and maintenance (O&M) costs of the WUA or approved legal entity;
- (b) The grant or subsidy is to be used to cover the O&M cost attributable to the resource poor farmers only;
- (c) O&M grants or subsidies are paid from the Regional Offices' budgets, and only when funds are available on such budgets;
- (d) Before any funds are transferred, a written assurance must be issued by the WUA or approved legal entity, on an official letterhead, to the accounting officer of DWAF or the relevant official in DWAF, to the effect that that WUA or approved legal entity implements effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems in terms of section 38(1)(j) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999 as amended by Act 29 of 1999) (PFMA) or if such written assurance is not or cannot be given, the transfer of funds must be subject to conditions and remedial measures requiring the WUA or approved legal entity to establish and implement the said measures.

2.4.3. ACQUISITION OF WATER ENTITLEMENTS FOR IRRIGATION

Section 25(2) of the National Water Act, 1998 makes provision for the transfer of a water entitlement or part thereof to use water from a water resource on any land to someone who is making an application for a license to use water from the same resource in respect of other land. The transfer only becomes effective if the new water use license is granted.

This grant should financially assist resource poor farmers to either buy a water entitlement in the case of new irrigation development, or to provide a grant the monetary value of the water entitlement, together with any bulk water supply infrastructure, which has not previously been subsidised by DWAF, when purchasing land with a water entitlement. This endeavours to allow resource poor farmers access to irrigated farming, not only through new development, but also in existing commercial farming enterprises.

The targeted beneficiaries are resource poor farmers or prospective resource poor farmers, who will access existing or new GWS or will be registered or licensed under ex-homeland GWS, or become members of WUAs or other approved legal entities and who either collectively or privately buy water entitlements or land with water entitlements in terms of the stipulations of the National Water Act, 1998.

A condition attached to this grant, is that if the relevant water entitlement or land with a water entitlement on which a grant has been paid by DWAF, is sold within a period of 10 years, the full amount (or a portion in specific cases) of the grant plus interest, should be repaid.

2.4.3.1 EXTENT OF GRANT

a) For a water entitlement alone:

The maximum extent of the grant for the acquisition of water entitlements alone, together with any accrued debt on this same water entitlements as a result of unpaid charges for water, will be based on the lowest value of:

- i. 75% of the purchase price of a water entitlement and the accrued debt on this same water entitlement as a result of unpaid charges for water,
- ii. R7 500 per scheduled hectare water entitlement purchased, and
- iii. R37 500 per individual member on the water entitlement purchased.

b) For the value of the water entitlement, together with the value of any bulk water supply infrastructure, when developed land is being purchased.

The maximum extent of the grant for the acquisition of land with a water entitlement, together with any accrued debt on this same water entitlement as a result of unpaid charges for water, will be based on the lowest value of:

- i. 75% of the monetary value of the water entitlement, as well as the value of any bulk water supply infrastructure (as stipulated under 2.4.3.3 (e)(ii)), when purchasing land with a water entitlement, as well as the accrued debt on this same water entitlement as a result of unpaid charges for water,
- ii. R7 500 per scheduled hectare water entitlement, which is attached to the land, and
- iii. R37 500 per individual member on the water entitlement purchased.

The Minister may under extraordinary circumstances waive this limitation in meritorious cases.

2.4.3.2 FINANCIAL IMPACT

The expected short term financial impact that the introduction of this grant will have, to provide a grant for the purchase of about 500 ha per annum, is about **R3,75 million per annum**.

2.4.3.3 CONDITIONS

The payment of a grant is subject to the prior approval of the Minister or her/his delegated nominee. It is further subject to the availability of funds on the DWAF budget, as well as the following conditions:

-
- (a) Section 34 of the NWA is applicable and the lawfulness and extent of the existing water use must be verified in terms of section 35 of the NWA;
- (b) The socio-economic impact resulting from the surrender of the existing entitlement in respect of workers and tenants must be addressed in terms of section 27 of the NWA;
- (c) The conditions stipulated in the Policy for Surrendering of Water Use Entitlements must be adhered to;
- (d) Every individual that applies for a grant of this type will be requested, before the grant is considered, to sign an agreement with DWAF to repay the Applicable Portion of the grant plus interest, calculated according to the interest rate as announced from time to time by National Treasury, if the relevant water entitlement or land with a water entitlement is sold within a period of 10 years from the date of approval of the grant. The Applicable Portion of the grant will be determined in the following way:
- If the relevant water entitlement is sold to anybody other than a resource poor farmer, the full grant should be repaid together with the interest, or
 - if the relevant water entitlement is sold to another resource poor farmer, the percentage of the grant which is equal to the remaining portion of the original 10 years, should be repaid together with the pro rata portion of the interest. In this case the resource poor farmer that acquires the relevant water entitlement, may only qualify for the same percentage of the grant that is determined to be repaid by the previous owner.
- (e) The monetary value of the water entitlement, together with the value of any bulk water supply infrastructure on developed land could be determined in consultation between DWAF, the Department of Land Affairs (DLA), the Department of Agriculture (DoA) and any other relevant department. The service of an independent valuator could be used to break down the value of already developed land into
- (i). the value that the land would have had, if it was undeveloped, unimproved and without any water entitlement (for which an application for financial assistance should be directed to DLA),
 - (ii). value that the water entitlement, together with any bulk water supply infrastructure (the sum of which could be considered for grant under 2.4.3.1 (b) above by DWAF) add to the value of the land,
 - (iii). the value of all improvements to the land itself, like the addition of infrastructure and other production measures on the farm, as well as soil and water conservation measures (for which an application for financial assistance should be directed to DoA or the relevant provincial Department of Agriculture).
- A recommendation by the relevant CCAW regarding this subdivision of the value of developed land, is required before a grant for 2.4.3.3 (e)(ii) will be considered by DWAF;
- Discussions between the Departments of Water Affairs and Forestry, Land Affairs, Agriculture, the provincial Departments of Agriculture and other relevant departments is envisaged that may lead to a set of guidelines based on the principles set out in 2.4.3.3 (e).*
- (f) A definite commitment for adequate extension support for the prospective farmers, should be given by the relevant provincial Department of Agriculture;
- (g) An application for a grant should be submitted by the relevant resource poor farmer or prospective resource poor farmer (as set out in the definition above) who's intention it is to become a member of a WUA or approved legal entity. If the applicant will not become the sole proprietor of the water entitlement involved in this application, he/she can apply for his/her specific share in the water entitlement, which share will be taken into account by DWAF in considering the application;
- (h) A letter from the relevant WUA or approved legal entity confirming that the applicant will qualify for membership after the acquisition of the water entitlement or land with the water entitlement, should be submitted with the application;
- (i) The grant must be used as direct payment towards the acquisition of a water entitlement or farm with an existing water entitlement, depending on the case at hand, or the redemption of debt accrued upon the water entitlement by a previous entitlement holder as a result of unpaid charges for water;

- (j) Payment of the grant will be subject to the submission of certified claims of actual expenditure, and
- (k) Before any funds are transferred, a written assurance must be issued by the WUA or approved legal entity, on an official letterhead, to the accounting officer of DWAF or the relevant official in DWAF, to the effect that that WUA or approved legal entity implements effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems in terms of section 38(1)(j) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999 as amended by Act 29 of 1999) (PFMA) or if such written assurance is not or cannot be given, the transfer of funds must be subject to conditions and remedial measures requiring the WUA or approved legal entity to establish and implement the said measures.

2.4.3.4 Example:

A resource poor farmer wants to buy an existing fruit farm of 15 ha with a 7,5 ha water entitlement. The price of the farm, which has 7,5 ha sub-tropical fruit under micro irrigation as well as the necessary on-farm infrastructure, is R471 000. The water is supplied through a canal system from a weir belonging to a WUA.

An independent valuator was approached and he/she determined the following values in accordance with the principles laid down above:

- i. The value the land would have had, if it was undeveloped:
R4 700/ha for the 15 ha farm.*
- ii. The value of the water entitlement and the bulk water supply infrastructure:
R7 800/ha for the 7,5 ha water entitlement.*
- iii. The value of all agriculture-related improvements on the farm:
R22 800/ha for the 15 ha farm.*

The grant from DWAF for which the proposed farmer may qualify, is the lowest value of

- 75% of R7 800/ha x 7,5 ha = R43 875,*
- R7 500/ha x 7,5 ha = R56 250, and*
- R37 500,*

which is R37 500.

Together with an application for a grant from DWAF on the value of the water entitlement and the bulk water supply infrastructure (of which the value of the water entitlement is R7 800/ha in this case), the farmer could also approach DLA for a grant to the value of the land (which is R4 700/ha in this case), as well as DoA for a grant to the value of the agriculture-related improvements on the farm (which is R22 800/ha in this case).

2.4.4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC VIABILITY STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

In the proposed development of irrigation schemes, it is sometimes needed and often advantageous to execute a preliminary socio-economic viability investigation, before serious consideration is given to either the development of a new irrigation scheme, or the upgrading or revitalisation of an existing scheme. There is thus the need for such preliminary investigations, which could assist in the normal scheme development process if the scheme is found viable. It is also important to determine the possible viability of an irrigation scheme, before the establishment of a WUA or approved legal entity. In cases where existing resource poor farmer schemes do not perform satisfactorily, and such investigations were never done or are out-dated, this could be done as part of a remedial exercise to enhance the economic prospects of such schemes.

For this purpose it is normally necessary to either undertake a water availability analysis and/or a socio-economic viability investigation, or else an appropriate diagnostic analysis to pinpoint major constraints and problems. Such analyses should form the basis for the planning of a new irrigation scheme or of the refurbishment of an existing one, including the changes in the layout and design of the distribution infrastructure, and also in the management and participation of farmers in the scheme. The overall objective of these investigations is to give direction to, to support and to accompany decisions and actions undertaken by DWAF and/or other departments, NGOs, development operators or existing scheme management, whichever is applicable, some or all of which can be stipulated by DWAF as conditions for the approval of a grant for any further work.

Investigations to determine the socio-economic viability of existing or new irrigation schemes will require the services of consultants with applicable and relevant capacity, knowledge and experience of the potential and constraints for resource poor farmer irrigation schemes.

The direct cost of these investigations may be partly granted by DWAF. In cases where a WUA or approved legal entity does not yet exist, DWAF will consider the likelihood of a positive outcome of such investigations, in which case the appointment of consultants will be considered by DWAF, according to the normal procedure for this purpose.

2.4.4.1 EXTENT OF GRANT

The maximum extent of the grant payable to the WUAs and other approved legal entities, will be based on the lowest value of:

- The proportional share (percentage of total annual water allocations) of the beneficiaries in the total cost of the study, or
- R500 per scheduled hectare of the beneficiaries, or
- R2 500 per scheduled member of the beneficiaries. In the case of a new scheme where beneficiaries have not been identified yet, this condition can be ignored.

The Minister may under extraordinary circumstances waive this limitation in meritorious cases.

2.4.4.2 FINANCIAL IMPACT

The expected short term financial impact that the introduction of this grant will have, to provide a grant for the assessment of about 2 000 ha per annum, is about **R1,0 million per annum**.

2.4.4.3 CONDITIONS

The payment of a grant is subject to the prior approval of the Minister or her/his delegated nominee. It is further subject to the availability of funds on the DWAF budget, as well as the following conditions:

- (a) The grant only applies to WUAs or approved legal entities;
- (b) The socio-economic and/or agri-economic investigation should be performed in accordance with guidelines laid down by the relevant provincial Co-ordinating Committee on Agricultural Water (CCAW) in order to investigate the financial, social and environmental sustainability of an irrigation scheme;
- (c) A recommendation by the relevant CCAW for the appointment of the consultant or consultants is needed before a grant in this regard will be considered by DWAF. It should be noted further that a grant would not be considered for costs that are granted by any other government department.
- (d) The application should also include a description of an applicable needs assessment that has been done or will be done as well as the steps that will be taken at the inception of the project to achieve full stakeholder participation and community involvement, and how capacity building and empowerment of the broader community will be promoted through the implementation of the project.
- (e) The grant must directly pay the applicable proportional cost share of the beneficiaries, resulting in differential tariffs to be imposed on them;
- (f) Payment of the grant will be subject to the submission of certified claims of actual expenditure; and
- (g) Before any funds are transferred, a written assurance must be issued by the WUAs or legal entities, on an official letterhead, to the accounting officer of DWAF or the relevant official in DWAF, to the effect that that WUA or approved legal entity, implements effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems in terms of section 38(1)(j) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999 as amended by Act 29 of 1999) (PFMA) or if such written assurance is not or cannot be given, the transfer of funds must be subject to conditions and remedial measures requiring the WUA or approved legal entity, to establish and implement the said measures.

2.4.4.4 EXAMPLE

A WUA has constructed a new dam 8 years ago and due to a number of factors, the WUA developed some difficulties in repaying its loan. The WUA plans to appoint consultants to analyse the situation and to recommend the most viable options available to them to ensure financial sustainability. The 128 resource poor farmers on the scheme occupy 576 ha water entitlements against the 354 ha of the commercial farmers.

The study by the consultants will cost the WUA R294 200 and they apply for a grant from DWAF.

If a grant is approved, it should be the lowest value of:

- $\frac{576 \text{ ha}}{930 \text{ ha}} \times R294\,200 = R182\,215$
- $R500/\text{ha} \times 576 \text{ ha} = R288\,000$
- $R2\,500/\text{farmer} \times 128 \text{ farmers} = R320\,000$

which is R182 215.

In this particular case, this amount is the exact amount that the resource poor farmers needs to pay towards the viability study.

2.4.5. TRAINING OF MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

This grant is provided for the training to resource poor farmers who are members of Management Committees (or key personnel appointed by them), of WUAs or approved legal entities, on:

- The obligations, responsibilities and value of water management;
- Effective scheme water distribution management;
- On-farm water use and conservation principles, techniques and practices;
- Financial management, business plan development and budgeting; and
- Sustainability of irrigation schemes.

Some of these training topics may overlap with the training done by other directorates, and in such cases proper alignment with those directorates should be ensured.

2.4.5.1 EXTENT OF GRANT

The maximum extent of the grant payable to the WUA or approved legal entity will be the lowest value of

- R1 800/Management Committee or Board Member per annum, or
- 90% of the course fees per annum

for a total of five years. The five years need not be consecutive and can be extended over a longer period.

The Minister may under extraordinary circumstances waive this limitation in meritorious cases.

2.4.5.2 FINANCIAL IMPACT

The expected short term financial impact that the introduction of this grant will have, to provide a grant for the training of an expected 200 members of Management Committees, is about **R0,4 million per annum**.

2.4.5.3 CONDITIONS

The payment of a grant is subject to the prior approval of the Minister or her/his delegated nominee. It is further subject to the availability of funds on the DWAF budget, as well as the following conditions:

- (a) The contents of the course(s) that will be given, are subject to the recommendation of the CCAW and the approval of DWAF, and should be based on a proper training needs assessment in the WUA or approved legal entity.
- (b) The application should also include a description of an applicable needs assessment that has been done or will be done as well as the steps that will be taken at the inception of the project to achieve full stakeholder participation and community involvement, and how capacity building and empowerment of the broader community will be promoted through the implementation of the project.

- (c) The payment of the grant is subject to the availability of funds on the DWAF budget;
- (d) Payment of the grant will be subject to the submission of certified claims of actual expenditure, and
- (e) Before any funds are transferred, a written assurance must be issued by the WUA or approved legal entity, on an official letterhead, to the accounting officer of DWAF or the relevant official in DWAF, to the effect that that WUA or approved legal entity, implements effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems in terms of section 38(1)(j) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999 as amended by Act 29 of 1999) (PFMA) or if such written assurance is not or cannot be given, the transfer of funds must be subject to conditions and remedial measures requiring the WUA or approved legal entity, to establish and implement the said measures.

2.4.6. RAIN-WATER TANKS FOR HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTIVE USES BY THE POOR

This grant will be paid to WUAs or other approved legal entities for the capital cost towards the construction of storage tanks for rain-water and related rain-water harvesting works for poor households in rural areas and villages, for family food production and other household economic activities. The purpose of the grant is to contribute to South Africa's achievement of the UN Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), and specifically to reduce by half the number of food insecure households. This consideration should guide the selection of beneficiary families. It has been found in work done so far in this regard, that where the underground rain-water tanks are dug by the family, ownership, dignity and pride are promoted within the family. Even in cases of HIV households, the holes could be dug by healthy friends and relatives, which contributes to restoring dignity and mutual care within the community. The water should be used primarily for productive uses by the family, such as food gardens and other household economic activities.

The tanks, which could be underground or above ground level, should be water-proof and well constructed of acceptably durable materials. If underground, the tanks should have sturdy roofs. The tanks should be built according to plans approved by DWAF. Standardised plans, specifications and construction methods would be supplied by DWAF, when available.

Since the rain-water tanks will normally be within the yard, a strict condition is that the accidental or deliberate entrance of children and unauthorised persons into the tank should not be possible at all. The entrance needed for purposes of cleaning and maintenance of the tank, should therefore be lockable and tamper-proof and kept locked at all relevant times. The seriousness of any form of neglect in this regard should be explained to the families, but DWAF can not take responsibility for the consequences of incidents, including damage to property, injury or loss of life.

2.4.6.1 EXTENT OF GRANT

A maximum of R5 000 to establish a tank and related rain-water harvesting works, as well as an appropriate manual pump. Only one tank and pump per household will be supported.

The Minister may under extraordinary circumstances waive this limitation in meritorious cases.

2.4.6.2 FINANCIAL IMPACT

An expected 1 000 rain-water tanks would be built per annum when this grant is implemented, with a short term financial impact of approximately **R5,0 million per annum**.

2.4.6.3 CONDITIONS

The payment of a grant is subject to the prior approval of the Minister or her/his delegated nominee. It is further subject to the availability of funds on the DWAF budget, as well as the following conditions:

- (a) The requirements of the 'National Guidelines on Integrated Management of Agricultural Water Use' are applicable;
- (b) The entity that will be responsible for the management of the project or a portion of the project should be an approved legal entity, and must further be specifically approved by DWAF for this purpose, for which some additional requirements may be set. Apart from these additional requirements, the approval of such a legal entity can be withdrawn by DWAF at any stage, if the legal entity does not comply with the conditions set out in this policy.

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- (c) This grant is not available for any costs that are, or were granted by any other government department, institution or person.
 - (d) There should be evidence of a process of targeting to ensure that this grant would contribute to the achievement of the MDGs.
 - (e) The application should also include a description of an applicable needs assessment that has been done or will be done as well as the steps that will be taken at the inception of the project to achieve full stakeholder participation and community involvement, and how capacity building and empowerment of the broader community will be promoted through the implementation of the project.
 - (f) There should be sufficient evidence that beneficiary households have developed clear plans on how to utilise the water for productive use. In most instances this would require a process of facilitation. The tank size should be adequate to achieve the intended activity.
 - (g) Generally, the grant is not available for the digging of the holes of underground tanks, or for the preparation of the terrain for tanks above ground level, except where physical soil conditions require expert intervention.
 - (h) The tanks should be built according to plans (with at least basic details and specifications), approved by DWAF. Standardised plans, specifications and construction methods would be supplied by DWAF, when available;
 - (i) Responsibility for the safety of people and especially children should rest on the owner or occupier of the home at which the tank is erected. DWAF does therefore not take any responsibility whatsoever for loss, injury or death as a result of the design, construction and usage of the structures erected through this grant;
 - (j) A recommendation by the relevant CCAW, confirming the consent of the involved departments, is needed before a grant in this regard will be considered by DWAF.
 - (k) The legal entity approved by DWAF for managing the project, must oversee the construction and erection of the tanks and related rain-water harvesting works;
 - (l) In order to claim payment, the legal entity responsible for the management of the project must supply reports to DWAF of every structure, containing the following, and which are verifiable during an inspection:
 - i. Name and ID number of the head of the household, and the address of the house;
 - ii. A basic 'As built' plan;
 - iii. Certified claims of actual expenditure on materials, labour, transport and other relevant expenses.
 - (m) The work is done to the satisfaction of DWAF;
 - (n) A written assurance must be issued by the legal entity, on an official letterhead, to the accounting officer of DWAF or the relevant official in DWAF, to the effect that that legal entity implements effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems in terms of section 38(1)(j) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999 as amended by Act 29 of 1999) (PFMA) or if such written assurance is not or cannot be given, the transfer of funds must be subject to conditions and remedial measures requiring the legal entity to establish and implement the said measures.
 - (o) Payment is only made by DWAF to the legal entity approved by DWAF, if:
 - i. DWAF is satisfied that all conditions are met;
 - ii. funds are available on DWAF's budget;
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FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE RAISING OF CLANWILLIAM DAM

Study Reports

No	Report name	DWAF Report numbers	NS Report numbers
1	Inception	No report number	4414
2	Screening of Options	P WMA 17/E10/00/0405	4415
3	Water Quality	P WMA 17/E10/00/0509	4416
4	System Analysis	P WMA 17/E10/00/0609	4417
5	Groundwater Resources	P WMA 17/E10/00/0709	4418
6	Environmental Scoping	P WMA 17/E10/00/0809	4419
7	Environmental Impact	P WMA 17/E10/00/0909	4420
8	Soils, Water Requirements and Crops	P WMA 17/E10/00/1109	4422
9	Water Management Plan for the Olifants-Doorn Catchment Management Area	P WMA 17/E10/00/1209	4423
10	Opportunities for the Supply of Water to Resource-poor Farmers	P WMA 17/E10/00/1309	4424
11	Irrigation Development and Water Distribution Options	P WMA 17/E10/00/1409	4425
12	Impacts on Roads and other Infrastructure	P WMA 17/E10/00/1509	4426
13	Financial Viability of Irrigation Farming	P WMA 17/E10/00/1609	4427
14	Socio-economic Impact Assessment	P WMA 17/E10/00/1709	4428
15	Financial Evaluation	P WMA 17/E10/00/1809	4455
16	Main	P WMA 17/E10/00/1909	4429

No	Reports by DWAF	DWAF Report numbers	NS Report numbers
17	Feasibility Design of Raising (Engineering Design) and Design Report Addendum	-	4430
18	First Engineering Geological Materials Report (Course Aggregate) For Proposed Raising (Council for Geoscience)	-	4431
19	Farm Dams (Options Analysis): include under Report 4 as Appendix	-	4432