

REPORT ON THE  
PROVINCIAL VISITS TO MONITOR  
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURE  
SUPPORT PROGRAMME (CASP)

9<sup>TH</sup> – 24<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2005

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The National LandCare programme and the Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programmes (CASP) are some of the important programmes within the Department of Agriculture. Amounts of R 200 million and R40 million have been allocated during the 2004/2005 financial year under the Division of Revenue Act (DORA) for CASP and LandCare respectively. A summary of expenditure trends, Annexure A, presented to the National Treasury in August 2004 indicate lack of expenditure by the provinces. The National Treasury raised concerns on this matter and thus requested the Department to provide information on the constraints encountered in implementing the programmes.

To address the concerns previously raised by the National Treasury, it was suggested that teams under the leadership of DEXCO members should visit the provinces. At the QRM held on the 24-26 February 2005, DMC recommended that the teams be composed of DEXCO plus two other members. The purpose of the visits was to, among other things, to monitor compliance by the provinces on the provisions made within DORA. As a follow up to the proposed terms of reference (Annexure 2). The period for consultation, as proposed by DDG: APRM, was from the 9<sup>th</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> March 2005 but was extended to April due to the non-availability of the HODs in some of the provinces. The proposed teams were required to submit their initial reports to DDG: APRM by the 25 April 2005.

The initial provincial visits in October/November 2004 identified six critical challenges in service delivery. These were ineffective delivery systems; lack of mobilized civil society; double dipping; poor planning; weak monitoring and evaluation; and non-compliance. The follow up visits in March 2005 reiterated these challenges. In addition, they highlighted strategic areas to consider and provided some recommendations in addressing the procurement and tendering process, integration within the IDP, business plan development, reporting and capacity building. This report provides the consolidated findings and observations of the teams.

## **VISIT TO THE Northern Cape DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Date: 22 March 2005

Place: Northern Cape Provincial Department of Agriculture Board Room

Time: 8H00 – 10:00

### **Attendees**

1. Dr. Moerane, Northern Cape PDA
2. Ms Jackie Maisela, Northern Cape PDA
3. Mr. Piet De Bruyn, Northern Cape PDA
4. Mr. Kenny Williams, Northern Cape PDA
5. Dr. Sizwe Mkhize, DoA (Team Leader)
6. Ms Gerda Van Dijk, DoA
7. Mr. Godfrey Mogoane, DoA

### **Apologies**

1. Mr Mothibi, Northern Cape PDA
2. Mr. Roewyn Danster DoA
3. Mr. T Herselmann, DoA

### **Purpose of the visit**

- To determine the progress made in the implementation of both the CASP and the Landcare programmes
- To assist the province in addressing some of the difficulties/challenges encountered in the implementation of the programmes
- Visit some of the projects on the ground and talk to the beneficiaries

**Discussions on LandCare Programme**

<b>No</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Roll Over</b>	<b>Budget 2004/05</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Funds committed</b>	<b>Total budget</b>
1	Doringkloof	-	460700	72300	361234	460700
2	Beeshoek	-	140000	38284	76254	140000
3	Hartebeesrivier	5900	100000	111295		111800
4	Kono	33413	110000	49034	19862	143413
5	Lehatling Firelanes	0	108000	108000		108000
6	Loriesfontein	0	100000	81706	2931	100000
7	Olyfenhoutsdrift	24206	100000	54666		124206
8	Onseepkans	63915	200000	263915		263915
9	Pofadder commonage	0	96400	96400		96400
10	Pofadder Koeries	57815	100000	160	136315	157815
11	Severn Firelanes	34150	100000	133650		134150
12	Suid-Bokkeveld	0	219000	183445	143450	219000
13	Witbank	7480	100000	105509		107480
14	Administration	0	60000	19003		60000
15	Lepelsfontein	75390	0	62516		75390
16	Soebatsfontein	78140	0	0	0	78140
<b>Totals</b>		<b>380409</b>	<b>2000000</b>	<b>1382737</b>	<b>675220</b>	<b>2380409</b>

### **Constraints on CASP projects**

- Boreholes do not have water, and projects cannot continue smoothly as planned.
- Environmental impact studies only take place after the project is allocated funds and the process takes too long before approval is given for the project to be implemented.
- BEE Companies tend to under budget for their projects, and this leads to over-expenditures (at a later stage).

### **Way forward**

- Some of the funds from projects that encounter difficulties will be redirected to new projects and the funds only returned when the challenges have been dealt with.
- Quarterly reporting is still a challenge the province will organise a workshop and request the DoA (Secretariat) to come and clarify the way in which the reporting has to be done.
- DoA has to improve the way it communicates with the province, especially when reports have to be submitted.
- Projects: DoA to revisit the process of business plan development makes this process user – friendly.

**NB:** the province will only roll over R2, 8 million which is expected to be spent by end of May 2005.

### **Visits to the 2 CASP projects**

#### **Moreletswa (Hydroponics farming)**

The project was initiated by three youths who are unemployed and have Technikon diplomas in agriculture; they secured a market for their produce in Kimberly. Four tunnels are nearly completed and first produce is expected at the end of May 2005. The delegation was impressed by this kind of project, and the team was cautioned about their contract with the “Market”. SM: DM

was going to be requested to look at the said contract – in order to make sure that the young farmers were not going to be exploited. The project is a good start. It has a potential of looking at other markets.

### **Taaiboschdraai (Construction of soil conservation works)**

The construction of soil conservation works has been completed, and the erosion has been stabilised and there is a huge improvement of soil cover in the camps. This project should be used as a model for soil conservation projects where “look and learn” visits could be made.

## **REPORT FROM THE GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

This progress report was forwarded by the Gauteng Department of Agriculture; the planned visit by the team did not take place due to the non-availability of the HOD. There was no physical visit to the projects.

### **1. BACKGROUND**

The agriculture sector plan refers to a number of policy reforms that have reshaped the agriculture sector over the last ten years and recommended strategic interventions for achieving the vision of a united and prosperous agriculture. Among the policies is the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Program (CASP) document, whose primary objective is to make provisions for agricultural support to targeted beneficiaries of the land reform and agrarian reform within six priority areas. The purpose of this report therefore, is to update the DoA on the progress made by the Gauteng province in regard to CASP funding. The Gauteng province adopted an approach that is relevant and suitable to the conditions prevailing in the province with regard to small and emerging targeted beneficiaries. The approach was to allocate infrastructure grants to individual beneficiaries in R10 000 grants and R25 000 interest free loans for infrastructure. The main role players in the process are the Land Bank who are administering the fund on behalf of the department, the provincial department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment who are the custodian of the program, service providers who are to provide services and physical infrastructure and lastly the FARMER who is the

beneficiary. Gauteng province committed a bit late into the program due mainly to aligning processes with the Land Bank, identifying qualifying beneficiaries and getting actual applications from the beneficiaries. Only in February 2005 did the Land Bank start processing applications.

## **2. PROGRESS TO DATE.**

The Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment (GDACE) contracted the Land Bank of SA to assist in the administration and implementation of CASP, due to limited capacity. Qualifying farmers were assisted with the development of business plans and actual applications were made through to the Land Bank. According to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed between GDACE and the Land Bank, the latter is responsible for actual disbursement once the required information has been supplied to the satisfaction of the extension personnel of the department. To this end, thirty six farmers have received their guarantees to access the required infrastructure. This was done by way of issuing letters to farmers in order that they can proceed to service providers who would then render the required services.

Table 1 attached reflect all applications that have been received from beneficiaries. A total of 132 beneficiaries have applied to be assisted and so far 36 have been processed through to the service providers for disbursement of infrastructure.

## **3. CHALLENGES**

- The implementation phase is faced with challenges coming from the service providers who are to render the services and supply the required infrastructure. To date no farmer / project has received the required infrastructure, due to the fact that the service providers insist on upfront payment or part payment. The situation is however receiving the necessary attention.



- The Land Bank as the administrator of the Fund has committed only one official to the program despite a plea we have made regarding the time element and thus the process is very slow.
- Further delays will negatively affect plans for the 2005/06 financial year.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Funds allocated to the Gauteng province are committed and will be disbursed by the Land Bank.

Infrastructure will be erected on various farms of applicants as per attached tables of applicants.

The process is overlapping in the new financial year much to the dissatisfaction of the farming community as they desperately need the infrastructure.

Table 1: List of applications indicating the required infrastructure

Reporting Officer: N.M. Mahila

Area Zuurbekom

Surname	Plot No	Farming Activities	Intended use of the grant
1. Makhubu	316	Vegetable production	Fencing
2. Tshabangu S (Thwala)	315	Vegetable production	Fencing
3. Mbatha M	378	Vegetable production	Fencing
4. Sangweni B	22	Dry land maize, indigenous chickens	Build poultry house
5. Cebekhulu J	245	Vegetable production	Fencing, Net shading,
6. Mazibuko S	188	Vegetable	Extend the existing

		production	poultry house
7. Mafuna O	320	Dry land maize, vegetable production	Improve the existing poultry structure
8. Chisale M	127	Vegetables, Rabbits, Orchard	Fencing
9. Mothlala T	346	Vegetable production	Fencing
10. Morris	594	Vegetable Production	Fencing
11. Gumbi D.	37	Vegetable Production	Fencing
12. Masipa D	526	Vegetable production	Extend poultry structure
13. Mohohlo N	187	Broiler chickens	Improvement of existing poultry structure
14. Mokgaghe R	183	Vegetable production	Fencing and irrigation pipes installation
15. Maleka L	242	Piggery	Extension of the existing piggery structure
16. Mosala C	230	Vegetable production	Revival of poultry structure and fence
17. Makaya T	311	Vegetable production	Fencing
18. Kgobe L	39	Vegetable production	Fencing and piggery structure
19. Mogale N.C.	324	Vegetable Production	Fencing
20. Mokoena J	377	Vegetables, Orchard	Erect poultry structure
21. Mtshali	200	Vegetable	Fencing

		Production	
22. Mhlongo G	284	Broiler Chickens	Extend the existing poultry structure
23. Tshabalala M	261	Vegetable production	Erect poultry structure
24. Nhlapo B	314	Vegetable Production	To improve security and irrigation system
25. Radebe	56	Broiler chickens	Improve existing poultry structure
26. Masilela T	235	Broiler chickens	Roofing of existing poultry structure
27. Mohlabi L	63	Piggery	Security fence
28. Malope M	354	Used to plant vegetables	Fencing
29. Hlapolosa S	287	Dry land maize, Vegetables, indigenous crops	Revive the poultry structure
30. Mashwoledza S (Chefu)	319	Vegetable production	Fence
31. Vilana S	469	Broiler Production	Extend the poultry house
32. Bacela N	509	Vegetable production	Fencing
33. Marule O.		Used to plant vegetables	Fencing
34. Mdluli		Used to plant vegetables	Fencing
35. Ntuli		Used to plant vegetables	Fencing
36. Mukwebo		Used to plant vegetables	Fencing
37. Moshobane		Used to plant	Fencing

		vegetables	
38. Mathebula		Used to plant vegetables	Fencing
39. Zondo		Used to plant vegetables	Fencing
40. Luthuli		Used to plant vegetables	Fencing
41. Mazibuko C.C.	27	Used to plant vegetables	Fencing
42. More		Used to plant vegetables	Fencing
43. Khumalo Z.M.	446	Vegetable Production	Fencing

Grants applicants for Elandfontein farmers

NAME	PLOT NO	FARMING ACTIVITIES	GRANTS APPLIED FOR
44. Ms A Bester	39	Vegetables and Free range chickens	Borehole
45. Mr B. Anthony	21/302	Cattle	Equip the borehole
46. Mr. E. Ftricks	65	Sheep and orchard	Fencing
47. Mr V. Davies	74	Beef production	Borehole equipment and water tank
48. Mr. D. Moemise	13	Sheep	Borehole drilling
49. Mr.R Diale	67	Beef production	Equip the borehole Water tank and pipes
50. Mr D Lewis	26	Maize and	Electricity installation

		beef production	
51. Mr K Williams		Dairy production	Equip the borehole
52. Mr. O Johnson	31	Pig, goat and dairy production	Improve existing dairy structure
53. Mr. D Lemmentjies	45	Goat production	Electricity installation
54. Mr Molotonyane	68	Chicken (Free range)	Borehole drilling
55. Mr Mkhwanazi	61	Sheep	Borehole drilling and equipment

Extension officers :Ms. M. J. Tsatsimpe & Mr. T. Tlhale  
Area: Merafong, Mogale and Randfontein municipalities.

Name of farmer	Plot number	Farming activity	Infrastructure required
56. Mr. Spanti Maboe	Plot 88b, Middlesvlei	Piggery and vegetables	Water Tank and fencing.
57. Mr. Thabang Mamonyane	Portion 12 of Plot 53	Crop farming	Packing shed
58. Mr. Mannie Brodie	Plot 43, Witfontein	Stock and Crop farming	Fence, fix cement farm dam and roofing material for the storeroom.
59. Mrs. Keneilwe Langa	Plot 8, Middlevlei	Vegetable farming	Irrigation system
60. Mr. Magetlane Manthatha	Plot 43, Lange road, Elandvlei	Poultry farming and abattoir	Fencing material
61. Mrs. Busisiwe Gama	Plot 43, 3 <sup>rd</sup> street, Pelsvale	Chickens and vegetables	Fencing

62. Mr. Daniel Ngqumeya	Portion 44, Venterpost	Vegetables and Poultry	Adding windmill pipe, engine and irrigation pipes To complete two door storeroom garage on the farm
63. Mr. Kabelo Bogatsu	51 & 52, Tarton	Maize and pasture	Borehole pump
64. Mrs. Thenjiwe Khambule	Plot 47, second street, Pelsvale	Vegetable production	Irrigation system
65. Mr. Zolile Majova	Plot 237, Hillside,	Livestock farming	Fencing and feeding troughs
66. Otladisa Kgwadi	19 Bootha Plot,	Piggery	Pig houses
67. Mr. Tshepo Legodi	Plot 40, Wheatlands	Vegetable production	Tunnel
68. Mr. Molete Sepolwane	Plot 172, Hillside	Vegetable production	Irrigation system
69. Mr. Morabane Modise	Plot 138, Lindley, Lanseria	Herb cultivation	Irrigation system
70. Mr. Peter Skhosana	Plot 103, 9 <sup>th</sup> Ave, Pelsvale	Diary farming	Diary farming equipment
71. Mr. Vusumuzi Mzondeki	Plot 48 & 49, Green pasture	Crop and Livestock farming	Water tank, Borehole pump and Building material
72. Mr. Sello Mono	Portion 42, Vlakdrift	Livestock- Cattle and pigs	Poultry shed
73. Mr. Kenneth Ntshingila	Plot 104, Klein Elandsvlei	Pig and vegetable farming	Repair to existing pig sty Replace damaged electrical cable

			and borehole machine
74. Mr. Setlepu Thema	Plot 118, Hillside	Beef, sheep and piggery production	Building materials to extend the piggery house
75. Mr. Ntlhalefeng Letsholo	Plot 35, main street, Pelsvale	Diary and crop farming	Irrigation system
76. Mr. Joseph Ramorola	Plot 33, Dennydale	Poultry production	Building materials to finish the existing poultry structure
77. Mr. Phillemon Sigwele	Plot 129, Venterpost	Intensions: Poultry and pasture production	Pumps to repair the borehole
78. Mrs. Rebbeca Mashokwe	Plot13, Wheatlands	Livestock production	Fencing material
79. Mr. Molefe Pheto	I. Q. 38, Portion 44467, Hartebeestfontein	Pigs, Sheep and organic vegetables	Borehole pump, Pressure and irrigation facilities
80. Mr & Mrs Setlhare	Plot 26, Rietpoort 395 IQ,	Diary farming	Irrigation system and fencing material

Responsible Officer: Lindiwe Mnguni

Name of the farmer	Plot number	Farming activity	Grants applied for
81 Mr. S Ntombela	78	Vegetables and grains	R10 000 applied for -Fencing -Borehole equipping
82. Mr. B Topo	30	Livestock and grains	R10 000 applied for -Fencing

83. Ms. E Mahloko	58	Vegetables and piggery	R10 000 applied for -Fencing -Irrigation pipes
84. Mr. B.L Mahlobo	58	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Building material -JoJo tank - Borehole (cable pump)
85. Mr. B Makhubu	99	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Fencing -Borehole (motor pump)
86. Mr. T Zwane	17	Vegetable and Herbs	R10 000 applied for -Fencing -Irrigation pipes
87. Ms. B Shibambo	100	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Fencing -Borehole equipping
88. Ms. M Majokane	95	Vegetable and grains	R10 000 applied for -Building material for piggery and poultry structure.
89 Mr. M Matla	74	Piggery and vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Building material

#### Lenasia farmers

Name of the farmer	Plot number	Farming activity	Grants applied for
90. Mr. Y Takolia	15	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Irrigation pipes
91. Mr. S Takolia	13	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Building material
92. Mr. H Takolia	40	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Borehole drilling
93.Mr. A Takolia	45	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for



			-Fencing
94. Mr. M Takolia	43	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Fencing

Magaliesburg farmers

Name of the farmer	Farm number	Farming activity	Grants applied for
95. Yabco		Roses	R10 000 applied for -Irrigation pipes

Responsible Officer: Phindile Maphupha

Doornkop farmers

Name of the farmer	Plot number	Farming activity	Grants applied for
96. Mr. L Tsime	78	Livestock	R10 000 applied for -Fencing
97. Ms. L. Mosoahle	86	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Borehole equipping -Building material
98. Ms. C. Mazibuko	77	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Fencing
99. Mr. N. Kelebonye	103	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Fencing -Borehole pump
100. Mr. P Mofokeng	83	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Fencing -Irrigation pipes
101. Mr. M Mosala	74	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Irrigation pipes
102. Ms. V Bila	105	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Fencing -Irrigation system

103. Mr. T Mogapi	43	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Fencing
104. Ms. C Mogapi	78	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Fencing
105. Ms. T Sithole	94	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Building material
106. Ms. A Conceicao	102	Vegetables	R10 000 applied for -Fencing -Borehole pump
107. Mr. S Mthembu	42	Poultry production	R10 000 applied for -Building material
108. Ms V Kubeka	53	Pig Production	R10 000 applied for -Building material -Irrigation pipes

#### List of farmers-Grant application

Extension officers :Ms. S.S ZWANE & Mr. K. F BOPAPE

Area Tswane Metro:

Name of farmer	Plot number	Farming activity	Infrastructure required
109. Mrs. Gloria Makgabo	Plot 214, Blessboork street	Dairy farming	Borehole and borehole pump.
110. Mr. Simon Nemavhulani	Plot 133, Soutpan Onderstepoort	Layers and vegetables production	Chicken house improvement and installation of pipes.
111. Mr. James Seopa	Plot 30, Lusthof	Beef cattle farming	Borehole equipment (electric pump, water tank and

			pipes).
112. Mrs. Grace Ntshinga	Plot 140, Onderstepoort	Vegetable farming	Irrigation system
113. Mrs. Beatrice Mashigo	Plot 249, Murrayville Road.	Poultry, sheep goat and beef production.	Borehole and borehole pump.
114. Mr. Johannes Kharibe	Plot 123 Soutpan Road.	Groundnuts and chicken farming	Chicken house, Feeders and Drinkers.
115. Mrs. Dinah Aphane	Plot 238, Swaeltjie str. Haakdoornboom	Vegetables and Poultry farming	Dam construction.
116. Mr. Alpheus Moraba	Plot 202 Honingnestkrans	Piggery, Dairy Beef and Sheep	Piggery structure with a drainage system and storage room.
117. Mr. Flink Radebe	Block G 1967, Soshanguve	Vegetable production	Irrigation pipes
118. Mr. Mahlangu	Plot 142	Poultry farming.	Poultry house
119. Mrs Motaung	Plot 115	Sheep and poultry farming.	Security fencing
120. Mrs. Lydia Botipa	Plot168, Grooutvlei	Poultry and Vegetable production	To improve poultry house.

Responsible Officer Phindile Maphupha

Area: Zuurbekom

Name & Surname	Plot No.	Farming Activity	Grant applied for
121. Nombuyiselo Octovia Njikelana	328 6 <sup>th</sup> Street	Poultry & Veg.	Fencing
122. Ntombifuthi Lizzy Mjwara	329 6 <sup>th</sup> Street	Veg. production	Fencing
123. Maggie Elizabeth Malindi	43 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	Veg. production	Fencing
124. Sibongile Sheila Tshabangu	574 Ada Street	Beef & Dairy production	Fencing
125. Zandile Constance Nabe	302 6 <sup>th</sup> Street	Fruit Farming	Fencing
126. Constance Bulukazi Ngxekisa	168 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street	Vegetable Production	Fencing
127. Thomas Maome	160 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	Maize & Veg. Production	Fencing
128. Sabelo Zondo	461 Rose aven.	Vegetable Production	Fencing
129. Sannie Naledzani Mashwoledza	319 High Street	Vegetable Production	Fencing
130. Vimba Titus Luthuli	184 Zuurbekom	Vegetable Production	Fencing
131. Zandisile Gibson Mpendu	387 Santos Str.	Vegetable Production	Fencing
132. Bennet Qaphelani Sangweni	22 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street	Maize & Poultry Prod.	Poultry Structure



TABLE: 2 LIST OF PROCESSED APPLICATIONS BY THE LAND BANK.

GAUTENG FARMER SETTLEMENT PROGRAM (GRANTS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE)								
No	Date received	GFSP No.	Beneficiary	District	Grant R10000	Loan R25000	Purpose	Size (Ha)
1	31-Jan-05	125267/8	AC NTLATLENG	GERMISTON	10,000	25,000	Fencing, irrigation	2.0236
2	31-Jan-05	125284/5	M SONJICA	GERMISTON	10,000	25,000	Fencing, borehole	2.0236
3	31-Jan-05	125929	MM MOTSUSI	VEREENIGING	10,000	-	Fencing	0.8104
4	31-Jan-05	125302/3	TI MOFOKENG	VEREENIGING	10,000	25,000	Borehole	9.9135
5	31-Jan-05	125319/20	ML MAARTENS (MAGGIE & SONS)	VEREENIGING	10,000	25,000	Cash crops	1.8668
6	31-Jan-05	125327/8	A MOYO	VEREENIGING	10,000	25,000	Cash crops	4.0471
7	31-Jan-05	125333	BL TSHABALALA	VEREENIGING	10,000	-	Cash crops	2.0236

8	31-Jan-05	125403/4	S NCHOLO	VEREENIGING	10,000	25,000	Electircity, irrigation	2.0236
9	31-Jan-05	125428	T MGODI	VEREENIGING	10,000	25,000	Irrigation, Poultry structure	9.9136
10	31-Jan-05	125448	P MPHUTING	VEREENIGING	12	-	Borehole pump	3.9654
11	31-Jan-05	125458/9	MS TSOTETSI	VEREENIGING	10,000	25,000	Irrigation, Poultry structure	2.0215
12	31-Jan-05	125517/8	SC TLADI	VEREENIGING	10,000	25,000	Borehole	3.4261
13	31-Jan-05	125524/5	KA LEPHOTO	VANDERBIJLPAR K	10,000	25,000	Irrigation, fencing	2.0814
14	31-Jan-05	125558/9	MP MASANGO	BHS	10,000	25,000	Fencing, pump	54.7302
15	31-Jan-05	125483/4	P SITHOLE	MEYERTON	10,000	25,000	Poultry structure	4.0087
16	31-Jan-05	125657/8	TP SETHLAPO	WALKERVILLE			Fencing,	

					10,000	25,000	irrigation	4.0471
17	31-Jan-05	125646/7	ZM MASANGO	BHS	10,000	25,000	Electricity, borehole	506.9360
18	31-Jan-05	125507/8	SE MALINGA	DE DEUR	10,000	25,000	Poultry structure	3.9654
19	31-Jan-05	125503/4	S SEHWANA	MEYERTON	10,000	25,000	Fencing, borehole	2.0260
20	31-Jan-05	125674/5	KJ HILL	DE DEUR	10,000	25,000	Poultry structure	2.0819
21	31-Jan-05	125679/80	TJ KALASI	DE DEUR	10,000	25,000	Fencing, Borehole &poultry	2.5080
22	31-Jan-05	125691/2	MM MASHININI	DE DEUR	10,000	25,000	Borehole pump	3.9654
23	31-Jan-05	125611/2	MA TLHABANELO	BOKSBURG	10,000	25,000	Fencing	2.5696
24	31-Jan-05	125641/2	BJ MAHLANGU	NIGEL	10,000	25,000	Milking parlour	2.0863
25	31-Jan-05	125644/5	SR SITHOLE	BENONI			Poultry	



					10,000	25,000	structure	2.0298
26	31-Jan-05	125852/3	DS MASHELE	MEYERTON	10,000	25,000	Borehole pump	4.0471
27	31-Jan-05	125862/3	JM KUBEKA	DE DEUR	10,000	25,000	Borehole, irrigation	0.8002
28	31-Jan-05	125865/6	MICHAEL KUNENE & SONS CC	DE DEUR	10,000	25,000	Fencing, irrigation	1.3945
29	31-Jan-05	125890	KI MAHLANGU	HAAKDOORN	10,000	-	Fencing	8.5653
30	31-Jan-05	125880	KH MOTAUNG	KROMDRAAI	10,000	-	Borehole	8.5653
31	31-Jan-05	125921/3	NKOMEZIBOMVU CC	NIGEL	10,000	25,000	Shade-net	108.9980
32	31-Jan-05	125956/7	BE SKOSANA	HEIDELBERG	10,000	25,000	Borehole	2.0234
33	31-Jan-05	125877/8	N KEKANA	WALKERVILLE	10,000	25,000	Poultry structure	4.0471
34	31-Jan-05	125897/8	PE VUNDLA	BOKSBURG	10,000	25,000	Fencing, irrigation	14.9968

35	31-Jan-05	125906/7	N NGODELA	BHS	10,000	25,000	Fencing	186.0902
36	14-Feb-05	126003/4	NG MNGUNI	NIGEL	10,000	25,000	Dairy	2.0234
37	14-Feb-05	125995/6	SK MOHAU	WALKERVILLE	10,000	25,000	Fencing, pump	4.4483
38	14-Feb-05	125993/4	KM SHILOMO	HEIDELBERG	10,000	25,000	Poultry structure	1.2140
39	14-Feb-05	125985/9	SM MASHIGA	BHS	10,000	25,000	Piggery	26.1622
40	14-Feb-05	125982/3	IP SHABANGU	BHS	10,000	25,000	Piggery	52.9337
41	14-Feb-05	125980/1	NM MOTSOENENG	VISCHKUIL	10,000	25,000	Fencing, pump	1.5041
42	14-Feb-05	125978	JJ NKOSI	VISCHKUIL	10,000	-	Fencing	4.7775
43	14-Feb-05	125975/6	VP MBO THENI	WITHOK	10,000	25,000	Fencing	2.0201
44	14-Feb-05	125972/3	BH KHAN	DE DEUR			Poultry	

					10,000	25,000	structure	0.8130
45	14-Feb-05	125969/70	BL MAPHALALA	GLEN AUSTIN	10,000	25,000	Fencing, poultry structure	1.7130
46	14-Feb-05	125967/8	PZ NKOSI	KAYDALE	10,000	25,000	Borehole, pump	2.0235
47	14-Feb-05	125423	MB NDLOVU	WALKERVILLE	-	25,000	Borehole, fencing	2.0819
48	14-Feb-05	125425	NM NDLOVU	WALKERVILLE	10,000	-	Borehole, fencing	
49	14-Feb-05	125965/6	GA NTSEARE	SPRINGS	10,000	25,000	Dairy equipment	302.3278

470,012      1,050,000      1,380.6650

## **MPUMALANGA CASP and LANDCARE PROJECT VISITS**

### **Background**

The Department of Agriculture (DoA) has on the 29th to 30th April 2005 visited the Mpumalanga Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) as part of the compliance to Division of Revenue Act (DORA). The department mandated the DEXCO members to visit provinces and monitor the implementation of CASP and Land Care programmes. The team from Department of Agriculture was comprised of Dr. S. R. Moephuli, Assistant Director – General, Ms. J. Josephs, Senior Manager, Mr. B. Morokolo, Senior Manager, Mr. B. Ndlaleni, CASP project manager and Mr. M. Ally Igbal, National Treasury. Part of the visit included specific project visits as follows:

### **CASP/Landcare Projects visited**

#### **1. BAITUL MIZRA FARM PROJECT- CASP PROJECT**

##### **2004/2005 Budget:**

R196 686 thousand

##### **Expenditure to-date**

R196 686 thousand (completed)

##### **Beneficiaries:**

2 farmers

##### **Employment:**

6 Seasonal Workers and Manager

##### **General Observations**

The Baitul Mizra project is an LRAD farm situated in Peebles near Jerusalem Village, owned by two beneficiaries (husband and wife). The extent of the farm is about 23.8 Hectares. The farm has two newly erected poultry houses with an extent of 20m x 10m and estimated capacity of 2500 chickens. Through CASP funding the project is busy repairing the Reservoir.

The farm buys chicken feed from Feed Master and vaccination from local coop. The project beneficiaries have also erected electric fencing around the poultry houses as part of their contribution to the project. The fenced area is about 16m x 160m. Bricklaying is another contribution from the beneficiaries.

Marketing is still informal and utilizing the nearby Dwaleni abattoir for slaughtering chickens. The beneficiaries are looking for a Halaal abattoir that could enable them to supply Muslim and Indian communities with chicken. The project also supplies the nearby communities of Jerusalem with live and slaughtered chicken.

The project owners have started trial/ production experimental plots on Indian Bean and Pigeon Pea for full production roll-out if successful.

The outstanding CASP funded activities still to be completed by end March 2005 are repairing the Reservoir and poultry houses

## **2. LUMBI PROJECT- Land Care Project**

### **2004/2005 Budget:**

R186 000 thousand with a Provincial top-up of R100 000 thousand  
= R286 000 thousand.

### **Beneficiaries:**

Fencing and camping system is shared by three villages

### **Employment:**

Community members

### **General Observations**

The Lumbi Fencing is a community project started in 1999 to fence the livestock grazing camps for three villages of Lumbi community. The extent of the project is 5000 Hectares.

The three villages graze their livestock (cattle and goats) in this area which also is threatened by housing demands. Most of the camp boundary area has been fenced off, with villagers planning to start fencing the division of

camps. The Lumbi community established the Lubambiswano Forum which takes responsibility for the fencing together with the local Chief. Theft and housing is the major constraint for this project.



### **3. SABIE RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT- CASP PROJECT**

#### **2004/2005 Budget:**

R1 314 million-irrigation pipeline is funded through CASP

#### **Expenditure to-date**

R1 314 million

**Beneficiaries:**

75 farmers

**Employment:**

Farming community members exchanging turns

**General Observations**

The Sabie Water Irrigation Canal project is an irrigation project situated in Hazyview to support farming community along the Sabie river valley. The farming land extent is estimated at about 900 Hectares with 460 hectares suitable for agriculture production purposes. The Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) has successfully negotiated with Sabie Irrigation Board for utilization of excess water from the river canal (400 cubic meters per hour).

The water irrigation piping underway from canal is 4.5 km from the cement reservoir. The project managers are planning to complete the pipe to the reservoir before end of the financial year ending April 2005. The outlets are expected to release 70 cubic meters per second. PDA is also negotiating water rights for the farmers. The outstanding activity is the completion of water piping to the reservoir.

**4. MOSELY PROJECT****2004/2005 Budget:**

R1.000 million (PDA top-up= R432 000)

**Expenditure to-date**

R1 432 million

**Beneficiaries:**

41 farmers

**Employment:**

All 41 Members

## General Observations

The Mosely project is an LRAD farm situated in Barbeton with 41 beneficiaries. The farm is 68 hectares in size. A big half a hectare (0.5 ha) green house has been built through support from CASP program. The farm has no water rights but still negotiating with the Department of Water Affairs.

There are 3 boreholes operating in the farm from the previous owner.

There is discussion with the local irrigation board for 3 Ha of water rights and 3 boreholes shall be utilized for fertigation. Through CASP the project has erected the green house renovated and repaired the fertigation infrastructure.

Regarding markets: Pieter Bucker a supplier of Woolworths has approached the Mosely beneficiaries to assist on the contract. Beneficiaries need insurance for infrastructure.





## **5. ZENDELINGS POST- Land Care project**

### **2004/2005 Budget:**

R639 000 thousand

### **Beneficiaries:**

Local community

### **Employment:**

100 workers

### **General Observations**

The Zendelings Post project is a Land Care project started in year 2000 with the main aim of rehabilitating dongas and veld improvement. The project has over time established a 2 hectare orchard over the banks of the Dongas as part of the livelihood support. The orchard has Peaches, Apricots and Plums.

About 100 plants/trees were donated by Mondi to assist the community rehabilitate the overgrazed land. The gabion structures are being used to close-up the eroded dongas. The main problem of this area is Donga and Seep erosions. This grazing land is also infested by alien invasive plants like Lantana and acacia species. The other problem from the orchard side is pests and diseases infestations.

The land Care funding has supported the project with fencing, water storage tanks from the oozing fountains/spring and livestock drinking troughs. The community needs more plants to support the gabion structures and package houses for orchard production





## **6. KULANI BALIMI - CASP PROJECT**

### **2004/2005 Budget:**

R124 000 thousand

### **Expenditure to-date:**

R102 269 thousand

### **Beneficiaries:**

25 farming members

### **Employment:**

All Members

### **General Observations**



The Kulani Balimi is a SLAG project situated in Volksrust. It started in 2001. The total extent of the farm is 586 hectares of which 286ha are arable land. The CASP funding is supporting the farmers with Fencing, Borehole and windmill. The water reservoir from the borehole will be installed within the next two weeks. The other planned outstanding activities with this budget are handling facilities with a package shed.

The farm members bought a tractor and equipment from the remainder of the farm purchase price. The existing farm activities are Maize production, beans, Goats, Horses and Cattle production. The members were previously farm dwellers and have no ideas and skills about agricultural production yet. Community mobilization and training concerning farm business management are severely needed by this community.



## **7. DAGGAKRAAL PROJECT- Hlalakahle Land Care project**

### **2004/2005 Budget:**

R459 000 thousand plus top-up of R927 000 from PDA

### **Employment:**

136 workers from community

### **General Observations**

The project has about 136 Workers working different teams around four gabion structure sites. The main problem in the area is high unemployment.

The gabion stone structures are being erected in all the four donga sites. The project is also aimed at protecting the community symmetry /grave yard. The project is linked to the vegetable garden within the community to improve livelihoods.



## EXPENDITURE AS AT END MARCH 2005

<b>GRANT</b>	<b>DORA ALLOCATION 2004/05 (‘000)</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE  (‘000)</b>	<b>ROLL – OVER 2005/06 (000)</b>
CASP	<b>18 903</b>	<b>14 178</b>	<b>3 144</b>
LANDCARE	<b>7 744</b>	<b>5 500</b>	<b>2 244</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26 647</b>	<b>19 678</b>	<b>5388</b>

### STATE OF READINESS FOR 2005/06

During discussions with the Provincial Head of Department and other officials they all indicated their readiness in terms of streamlining the procurement procedures and ensuring that all the paperwork was on time. Planning within the province appears to have improved significantly over the previous financial year. The business plan submitted to DoA provides such evidence. However, the province in some projects appears to be lagging on community mobilization of projects.

### RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS

- Provinces were urged to utilize the civil society mobilization and facilitate the communities to own up their projects and resources. This will reduce theft and conflict within projects;
- There is a need to accelerate the integration of CASP and Land Care. At the moment project planning for programs is done separately;
- Project Business plans must include specifications and implementation plans with appropriate costing and timeframes;

- Coordinators to assist Land Reform beneficiaries to utilise less productive land for their residences/houses.
- Department of Agriculture is urged to consult with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry in order to negotiate a package/programme for allocation of water rights. This recommendation is important as projects such as the Moseley one, may not succeed if the beneficiaries are denied sufficient water by those already allocated such rights. The discussions and outcomes of these negotiations must be shared with the PDA.
- The province would need to develop a clear plan that integrates the support it will provide to beneficiaries for inputs. Such a plan must incorporate elements of sustainability and ownership by the beneficiaries. In compiling such a plan, the province may delineate expenditure for CASP from that of Landcare.
- Implementation of the projects must demonstrably incorporate priorities and principles of local authorities (district municipalities).
- Norms and standards for infrastructure must be an integral element of support and implementation of every project.

## **CONDITIONAL GRANT (CASP AND LANDCARE) MONITORING – LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

### **1.1 Background to the visit**

The Department of Agriculture as part of its role to monitor the implementation of projects financed under DORA undertook visits to the various Provinces from the 9<sup>th</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> March 2005.

The visit to the Limpopo province was conducted on the 29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> March 2005. The team consisted of Mr. S Malatji, Acting AGD:FSD and leader of the delegation, Mr S. Maphaha (National treasury), Mr N.E. Ntsonto and R. Silimela provided secretarial support. On the 29<sup>th</sup> March the team attended the meeting with the HOD: Mr M.B. Maloa, Mr. K.C.M. Manny, general manager: Farmer Support, Mr. H. Ncube (Provincial LandCare Coordinator);

Mr. Sharker, Mr Masehla (Finance) and Mr. M.A. Rakgase (Provincial CASP Coordinator) after lunch the team visited projects in Sekhukhune . On the 30<sup>th</sup> several projects at Bohlabela and Mopani were visited.

### **1.2. Current Status 2004/05**

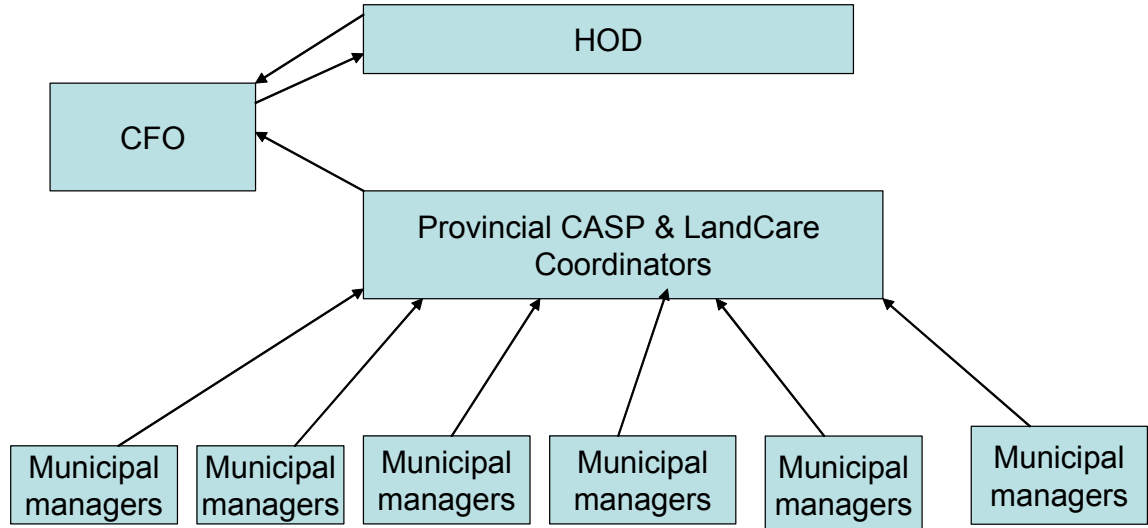
No funds were allocated for LandCare to this Province for the current financial year 2004/05. Projects in the current financial year are funded from the previous years roll overs , the province has requested that an amount of R2.4 Million be rolled over (again) for LandCare and with regard to the CASP budget, an amount of R13 million is being to rolled over.

### **1.3 State of readiness for 2005/2006**

The department is planning to decentralize the responsibility of CASP implementation. Each district municipality will hold accountability to CASP implementation. i.e. the municipal managers will play a major role in the implementation of CASP and then report to the Province. The province consists of six district municipalities. The institutional arrangement is in place which involves, Land Affairs, Agric economists and Engineers, Farmers union etc. The province mentioned that there still some constraints with the procurement and tendering. One of the constraints is the time delayed when purchasing the material, which also affects the DORA reporting. Below is the structure that the province proposed for the implementation of the programmes.



# Structure for implementation of CASP



The PDA seems confident that they will deliver and indicated that, according to their new proposed structure the procurement will be solved since every thing will be decentralised.

## 1.4 Observation made on 2004/05 projects

Project Name:	<b>Mahlashi project</b>
No. of Beneficiaries:	400
Year started:	2005
Extent of the project:	2473 ha
Farm enterprise:	1700 Livestock
Activities:	Fencing for grazing and Erection of crush pens

Overall observation: The project is still at an initial stage

Project Name:	<b>Thulamahashe ( Inglington project)</b>
No. of Beneficiaries:	223
Year started:	2005

Extent of the project: 3400 Ha  
Farm enterprise: Livestock  
Activities: Fencing for grazing, renovation of dipping tanks

Project Name: **Clare A**  
No. of Beneficiaries: 400  
Year started: 2004  
Extent of the project: 3500 ha  
Farm enterprise: Livestock  
Activities: Renovation of dip tanks, erection of crush pens,  
renovation of auction pens

Project Name: **Mehale, Selwane and Sodweni villages**  
No. of Beneficiaries: 800  
Year started: 2004  
Extent of the project: 90 km  
Farm enterprise: Livestock  
Contribution: R850 000 from CASP  
Activities: Renovation of dip tanks, erection of crush pens  
and fencing of grazing camps

## **2.5 Recommendation**

- DEXCO visits should start at the project before meeting the HOD's
- Implementation and risk management plan per project ( to ensure that projects are no vandalized)
- Province should state clearly the selection criteria of the project
- CASP funds must target beneficiaries of Land and Agrarian Reform programmes ( Proposal is 70%)

- Guidelines be provided for use of CASP to pay for wages ( some regions are paying laborers for their work, others are not -there is no consistency).
- Need to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the various role players, DoA ( Farmer settlement coordinators in particular), PLRO, Municipalities ( Local Government) in the implementation of CASP
- Need for the PMU to discuss and approve/endorses the document on the Alignment of CASP with the Land and Agrarian reform programmes.

**REPORT ON A VISIT BY AN ASSESSMENT TEAM TO KWAZULU NATAL  
TO REVIEW  
CASP CONDITIONAL GRANT AND LANDCARE EXPENDITURES  
7, 8 April 2005**

**Background**

The Department of Agriculture as part of its role to monitor the implementation of projects financed under DORA and offer assistance where necessary as part of inter-governmental support visited the KwaZulu Natal province on the 07th and 08th of April 2005.

The DoA investigative team was comprised of Mr. Attie Swart, ADG TBD; Dr J Jaftha, SM: Genetics; Mr. I Kgakatsi, SM: Agricultural Risk and Disaster management ; Dennis Ramanyimi (Secretariat) and Mr. Igbal Mohammed Alli (National Treasury) and, the KZN Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs team: Dr Mjwara, HOD; Mr Kuben L Moodley, General Manager Strategic Support Services; Mr Haroon Karodia, General Manager Operational Support; Mr. Carlos Boldogh, Chief Operational Officer; Mr. Justice Mchunu, Deputy Manager, Post Settlement Support; Ms Nana Shange, Manager Macro Planning (CASP Coordinator) and Ms Boniswe Nkosi.

### **Provincial feedback**

Dr Mjwara opened by indicating that most of the hurdles they raised at the last meeting have been cleared. There has been much progress and the province appreciates the CASP initiatives to deal with unemployment and poverty. This coincides with the KZN ethos and is five-year plan that picks up on the President's support of new black farmers. The KZN Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) had combined the CASP allocation of R37 million for the 2004/05 financial year with the Provincial allocation, the Siyavuna Programme, of R67 million to provide support in seven priority areas. The CASP allocation had been utilized as follows:

1.	Liming and Soil Fertility	: R 2, 5 million
2.	Animal handling facilities	: R 2, 0 million
3.	Irrigation	: R 6, 0 million
4.	Mentorship	: R 1, 0 million
5.	LRAD	: R15, 5 million
6.	Fencing	: R 5, 0 million
7.	Water Provision	: R 5, 0 million
	TOTAL	: R37, 0 million

The above allocation had been subdivided as per the Siyavuna Business Plan, which had been submitted to and tacitly accepted by the Department of Agriculture (DoA). Although, Mentorship and Liming and soil fertility are not infrastructure items, the PDA continued the implementation, as it had not received any feedback from the DoA that the above subdivision of funds was not acceptable. It was reported that the department has expended 100 percent of the R37, 0 million CASP allocation to it. Mentorship has not progressed as well as they would have wished. The amount provided for human development and training should amount to about 10% and the PDA will approach this through an accredited training service provider to improve service delivery in addition to their own Cedara college, which has been identified a key service provider. The PDA considers a broader training agenda under its concept of mentorship.

This training includes:

- Financial management such as access to banking
- Business management entrepreneurs
- Technical management such as actual handling of machine e.g. cooling tank etc.
- Decision making
- Conflict resolution
- Farm management etc.

The HOD indicated that an agreed set of guidelines for CASP had not yet been concluded through ITCA. The department has adopted two modes of support in KZN, namely support to subsistence farmers who do not have the objective of growing to commercialism; and then for those that are moving to commercial farming and should exit from the dependency system.

The PDA wishes to encourage hands-on project auditing at community level, but this had not yet been implemented adequately and will need to be improved. The PDA will advertise 4 auditor posts in mid April. The PDA provides funds directly to the farmers/project leaders and allows them to spend these funds in accordance with an approved business plan through approved service providers. Their approach is to encourage beneficiaries to think independently and progress from subsistence to commercial farming. R22mil was available for direct assistance through Siyavuna. The extension officer plays a crucial role in the direct transfer in advising on the possible cheapest sources and service providers. The new establishment of the provincial department also provides for the posts of project auditors who would support the Manager: Evaluation and Monitoring to assess progress on the projects and the level of client satisfaction with services. While tractors and other mechanization and on-farm structure do not generally form part of a land transfer the Department supports farmers with these services and tractor subsidies, even gratis, where there is a need. They are also willing to help the creation of BEE SMMEs that can supply these types of services and farming inputs. PDA is working closer with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner (RLCC) in order to speed up CASP support when land is acquired by

beneficiaries through LRAD. It has also instituted various coordinating and assessment mechanisms for projects.

## **Status of CASP Implementation 2004/2005**

### **Liming & Soil Fertilization**

The aim of this project is to improve soil conditions through the incorporation of lime (dual funded, both CASP & Provincial funding). Two major projects have been implemented in the northern region: Nkonjeni & Maphophona.

### **Animal handling facilities**

This project aims to refurbish and rehabilitate animal dip tanks throughout the province. Communities will be engaged to form livestock associations. Over 19,000 beneficiaries benefited (Dual funded).

### **Irrigation**

The aim of this project is to rehabilitate existing water works, develop new areas and train communities on irrigation management. The Pongola phase 1 project has been completed, while phase 2 will be completed in the new financial year. The Makhithini and Empangosweni projects are currently being implemented.

### **Mentorship**

The purpose of mentorship is to provide new entrants access to support in terms of practical farming and management training. The department will in future only utilise accredited service providers. Projected beneficiaries: 1,330.

### **LRAD (post settlement support)**

Support is provided through direct finance assistance, and 45 projects were approved this year. 774 beneficiaries received on and off farm infrastructure services and 823 received market and market information support.

### ***Fencing***

Almost the total amount budgeted for financing was spent. Norms and standards exist for service providers and fences.

### **Water provisioning**

This project aims to provide water through the boreholes and tanks. 98 boreholes drilled, 95 boreholes rehabilitated. Norms and standards are available for boreholes. 19300 beneficiaries were reported.

### **Landcare**

It was reported under the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) alignment that 1040 temporary jobs have been created and 2911 people trained including 340 youth. The types of training include communication skill, record keeping, conflict resolution, business plan drafting and implementation, alien weed eradication and office administration. The departmental staff was also trained in the sustainability of the projects.

The reasons for under-expenditure by the province in the past were attributed to lack of an adequate structure and capacity to facilitate the implementation of the Landcare programme. But it was reported that positions were advertised to boost the present staff.

A steering committee was formed to revive the old projects, which are composed of DWAF, PDA, Sugar Association etc. to offer support on these projects. This committee will make site visits and interview communities on a regular basis as part of 2005/06 business plan assessment. To further improve the expenditure trend the following were done:

- Awareness campaign and training programme.
- Mobilization of inactive projects
- Buy-in and support from the sub-regions

Moreover, it was mentioned under EPWP that there are eight thousand community-initiated projects such as the erection of fences etc. The department is responsible for paying all the wages for the people erecting the

fences. The Cedara Agricultural College students will also assist in monitoring the implementation. The beneficiaries will also be mobilized to have a sense of ownership. Further, it was mentioned that the MEC for Agriculture with the senior management on a weekly basis encourage community mobilization and awareness via the local radio station, UKhozi FM.

### **Roll over**

It was reported that the department do not have any rollover for CASP allocation as they have spent the whole amount. Landcare rollover is only R 6000.

### **Incorporation of CASP recharged principles**

The CASP grant objectives, conditions and criteria, as published, for the year 2004/05 focus on prioritizing basic support services: fencing, water for household food security and food production, training, dipping services and stock handling facilities. CASP projects should meet the following objectives:

- Long-term sustainability and economic viability;
- Community involvement and ownership;
- Target beneficiaries from the previously disadvantage group;
- Enhance national and household food security;
- Once-off grant and not committing the Government to any form of direct recurrent operational or maintenance projects grants;
- Project finance support for those agricultural activities having the required level of institutional and technical support;
- Request for the grant funding of an agricultural related project must adhere to the guidelines as proposed in the LRAD operational manual;
- Projects that will generate employment opportunities should be prioritized.

According to the HOD all these objectives of CASP are reflected in the departmental strategic plan and/or the new policies mentioned above. While the review by the investigative team mostly concurs, bullet points 5 and 6



above could not be confirmed explicitly. The expenditure on CASP is in accordance with business plan submitted to the DoA. CASP expenditure is front-loaded by the PDA where projects are jointly funded.

### **CASP and Land care projects visited**

Two projects were visited, namely, Cliffbux development project (Landcare) and Ndabezitha & Associates (CASP). Their descriptions are as follows:

#### **The Cliffbux development project**

This is a Landcare funded project. During the National Assessment Panel (NAP) meeting the KZN PDA reported that there were some inactive Landcare projects from which the PDA wanted to transfer its allocation to other projects. The NAP did not approve this and suggested that there should be interventions to turn them around. This project was one of those and is now working well.

The type of enterprise is vegetable gardening. It focuses on household food security. The size of the farm is 1200m<sup>2</sup> and is comprised of 40 beneficiaries with 28 women; 12 Men and 14 Youth. The total funding was R348 000. It is situated in the high steep type of topography. The soil conservation structure is made up of contour banks with vertiver grass. It commenced on 2004. The project sent one beneficiary to the University of Zululand for training in the field of Community participatory development and Landcare & Permaculture. One of the challenges observed by DoA team was the lack of irrigation water. Presently they are relying on the rainwater. They are busy improving and enlarging the present small water reservoir to conserve water for irrigation. The service provider contracted to train the beneficiaries about permaculture also assist them in marketing their products.

#### **Ndabezitha & Associates**

Ndabezitha & Associates is the LRAD project and supported by CASP. It situated ±100km away from Pietermaritzburg. The project started in 1998 and implementation in 2001. The number of beneficiaries is 5 (4 female and 1

male). The farm size is 791 ha. with maize and beef enterprises. The project acquired a LRAD grant of R428 754 and the beneficiaries contributed R176 000. Furthermore the project acquired a loan from the Landbank up to the total of R1 316 000 and the price of the farm, which according to the current owner was purchased as a going concern, was R1 100 000.

The beneficiaries were supposed to begin repaying the loan in January 2003 but to date nothing has been paid due to zero income. It was reported that the seller of the farm removed assets (farm infrastructure), which were very important in ensuring the farm was functional and a going concern as a result the farm is struggling to continue. On the other hand, the Landbank is demanding the repayment of their loan. Presently they are about to harvest the maize of which the Landbank is targeting as repayment. The PDA has been requested to assist and is planning to intervene. Currently the department allocated an amount of R366 459 for infrastructure development, of which R19 607 is allocated for irrigation renewal for up to 100 hectares.

### **Visit to the project office**

Documentation regarding all sub-regional projects is housed in the project office. These include project descriptions, progress reports, status of projects, authorizations of payments, invoices, reports, etc.

### **Report on the civil society mobilization:**

The Siyavuna farmer association: consists of representatives from different community structure and consumer organizations. This association aims to coordinate community organizations and rural development.

### **The Agricultural Advisory Committee**

The aim of this committee is to independently test consumer satisfaction of agricultural service in all areas of service delivery. A complete assessment is not yet available.

### **The PDA also highlighted the activities of the:**

District Grant approval committee (DGAC): composed of municipalities, local & district committees, DLA and Province. This committee assists in the assessment of business plans.

Provincial Grant Approval committee: Similar composition as the DGAC, except the municipalities.

### **Observations**

The province shows high level of implementation and readiness to expand their CASP activities. This was shown by the new institutional arrangements in place for the two programmes. It has recently instituted new policies and a restructured department focusing on local delivery and project management that will guide expenditure of CASP projects. It approved the beneficiaries and business plans for all projects that benefit from the CASP allocation.

The PDA forwarded its comprehensive Siyavuna business plan, including the CASP allocation, and not individual project business plans to be approved by National Assessment Committee. It noted that it had not been informed by the DoA that its business plan was unacceptable in terms of CASP.

The PDA has spent 100 percent of the CASP allocation and is left with 0.02 percent roll over on Landcare. On Landcare, the PDA had managed to revive the one of previously inactive projects called Cliffbux development project, which now seems to be working well.

The PDA has recognized the reporting requirements of DORA and has committed to monthly reporting on both CASP and Landcare to the DoA. They also submitted the fourth quarter EPWP report

The Siyavuna programme is a project driven based on applications by the beneficiaries.

### **Recommendations**

The PDA has now refocused on delivery, restructured, has developed a project based direct assistance scheme and has indicated that it has the intent and mechanisms in place to expand the CASP and Landcare

expenditure. Therefore, no alternative mechanisms of delivery are recommended at this point for the KZN PDA.

The PDA should follow up on all CASP projects on the regular basis to monitor their progress and continue working with other stakeholders such as Landbank, Department of Land Affairs so as to be able to pick up problems at an early stage and develop corrective actions. Individual projects should furthermore be assessed for sustainability. The DoA investigating team is of the opinion that it is too early to comprehensively assess the value obtained from CASP expenditure and the long-term viability of the projects supported. However, it recommends that such an assessment be undertaken soon, e.g. following the end of the 2005/06 financial year and that the reporting by PDAs to the DoA capture such a requirement.

The second project visited underlined the critical need to ensure that LRAD beneficiaries should be assisted in financial management training and that the government offerings and resources through other service providers, e.g. Land Bank etc. should be coordinated and the task team so recommends. The KZN PDA reported on various elements of working towards this type of coordination or exchange of information regarding projects and beneficiaries. Given the fact that the PDA had submitted a business plan but had not been informed by the DoA on its acceptability, the team recommends that the process of submission and approval of business plans to the DoA and norms and standards for CASP focus areas needs to be refined. As noted in the interim report, it is recommended that the reporting requirements, e.g. scope and frequency, for Provinces on CASP, Landcare and EPWP be aligned or combined and simplified.

The recommendations by the National Treasury representative who accompanied the team to KZN are:

“Although DoA has assigned team leaders in each project which have been also been assigned to other tasks leaving them with little time to spend on the monitoring of CASP, it is recommended that:

- a Special Task Team be appointed by DoA to monitor CASP progress in all the provinces;
- this task team make monthly and not periodic visits;
- report and work in collaboration with DLA on providing CASP support;
- DoA not accept grouped business plans but specific business plans reflecting exact allocations per project and
- That there be a smooth transition when land is transferred from a seller to an emerging farmer and that there be no time delays when projects require CASP support and
- The DLA, the Land Bank and DoA work together to review processes to make projects successful, viable and effective.”

Thank you for the opportunity of participating in this assessment, which has contributed to the members understanding of the challenges faced in service delivery to final clients.

DoA and National Treasury KZN CASP expenditure assessment team

25 April 2005

## **CONDITIONAL GRANT (CASP AND LANCARE) monitoring – Eastern Cape**

### ***Background to the visits***

The Department of Agriculture as part of its role to monitor the implementation of projects financed under DORA undertook visits to the various Provinces from the 9-24 March 2005. The terms of reference and composition of teams is attached as annexure A.

The visit to the Eastern Cape Province was re-scheduled and conducted on the 12—13 April 2005. The team consisting of Ms Njabulo Nduli, DDG: APRM (attended NCOP meeting in Cape Town during day 1 joined the team during day 2); Ms Jeanetha Mahlangu, Senior Manager: Financial Services and Cooperative Development; Mr. Eben Rademeyer, Senior Manager: SA

Quarantine and Inspection Services and Mr. Harry Mashamba and Ms Thandokazi Mangala provided secretarial support. On the 12<sup>th</sup> April 2005 a review session was held with Advocate Amon Nyondo, the HOD; the Acting CFO, Mr. Zukile Pityi, General Manager: Agricultural and Rural Development, Mr. Jacobus Joubert: Senior Manager: Engineering Services; Mr. S Tshunungwa, Acting Senior Manager: Projects and Planning; Project Coordinators for LRAD for Eastern Cape under Directorate Farmer Settlement and the Procurement Section of the Provincial Department. The Provincial Department presented progress regarding CASP and LandCare projects

In the afternoon we had the opportunity of visiting two CASP projects within the Amatole district. Day two focused on the visits to CASP projects around Chris Hani District.

Based on the presentations made by the Department and the discussions held on the two days, the following conclusions and recommendations are made:

### **1.1.1 Response to the terms of reference**

- (a) On CASP a presentation was made updating the team on the progress made and the challenges faced by the programme. Two committees are already in place, the CASP screening committee and the CASP approval committee. The two committees meet on a monthly basis to assess and approve projects as per CASP guideline.
  
- (b) The province envisages to rollover an amount of R19 Million to the 2005/06 Financial Year from the allocated R38 Million. The arrangement between the PDA and Provincial Treasury is that the rolled-over funds must be spent by June 2005.
  
- (c) The Landcare coordinator provided a verbatim report on progress made in implementing landcare. It was established that from the LandCare projects, the Hagebe LandCare Project is being withheld

pending the Ministerial Approval for the request by the Steering Committee to amend the business Plan. This project was allocated R900, 000 during 2004/05 and the rollover is R535, 000, which will be spent during 2005/06

### **Progress to date**

Institutional arrangements have been put in place and these include the formation of two committees with the following objectives:

- CASP screening committee
  - Receives applications from the regions
  - Verifies and screens applications against CASP guidelines
  - Assess viability and sustainability of projects based on business plans
  - Recommend to provincial approval committee
  
- CASP approval committee
  - Confirm compliance with guidelines
  - Approve applications of projects
  - Submit quarterly report to NDA
  - Take full responsibility and control of the CASP budget

### **Way forward 2005/06**

- Budget has been decentralized to the districts
- Tender evaluation committees have been instituted in all the districts and they will meet at least twice a week
- Logis to be implemented in all regions by September 2005
- Regions to submit implementation plans with time frames

Projects have been identified in all the districts and no major problems are expected this financial year.

### 1.1.2 Projects visited

#### 1. Gladstone Farm

There are 16 women involved in the project. Their main focus is on poultry farming and are currently raising 100 chicks and sell them in the neighbourhood. The profit from poultry farming will be injected into crop farming. The Department of Labour provided the beneficiaries with skills training in poultry and vegetation production.

Fencing is almost complete

- A fowl run which is fixed with all equipment has been completed but needs electricity. The building will be able to accommodate 1000 chicks and they intend supplying the chickens to local hospitals and supermarkets.

#### 2. Koffiefontein

There are 37 beneficiaries involved in the project. Currently their main focus is on dairy farming. They have twenty cattle whose milk is sold at a nearby location. Due to a poor irrigation system, it is not possible plant any crops or to provide food for the cows. The business plan revolves around dairy farming, a cheese factory and beef production. The dairy is not yet operational due to the fact that there is poor power supply. Negotiations have been held with Eskom to upgrade the line. The beneficiaries need to be given formal courses in beef and dairy production. Management, bookkeeping and planning skills are also required. The beneficiaries of this farm also have a problem accessing a tractor. They are dependent on the assistance of their neighbour who is a commercial farmer.

- 30 km fencing has been completed.
- Milking parlour has been erected and simple milking machines which are practical to use have been fitted.



- Windmill has been erected to supply water for dairy and stock, but the solar pump still needs to be modified to hold muddy water.

### 3. Lumko Farming cc

Project visited included Land and Agrarian reform (LRAD) beneficiaries comprising of 2 families with 8 members at Amotola Region. The extent of the farm is 300 ha with 250 under grazing and 50ha under cash crops; these families received R200 000 from CASP for fencing of their farm.

The project consists of eight people and they are currently focusing on livestock farming. An amount of R300 000-00 was allocated to fencing and R196 208-00 has not yet been spent.

### 4. Valley Food Growers Project

We also visited a project at Middeldrift where 10 women received funding for irrigation system on 6 ha for vegetable growing; beneficiaries receive on farm training from the nearest Fort Cox college of Agriculture. With the funds that were left over from the amount allocated to them by Land Affairs, the beneficiaries bought a tractor, but the tractor is not in a good condition and all their profit goes towards its maintenance.

### 5. Xashimba Farm

This project is being run by two brothers who got the farm through private means. Their main focus is on crop and livestock farming. They are currently selling their produce of spinach and cabbage to pick 'n pay and neighbouring supermarkets. They have employed about 30 people from a neighbouring community and casual workers are also employed when a need arises. Funds were allocated for fencing and irrigation. The farmer has also recently started farming on pigs and intends expanding his vegetable produce by cultivating another 30 ha of crops and this would result in more job creation in

the area. The farmer indicated that most of the farmers are not informed about the services offered by the government such as CASP; he only got to know about it through an Extension Officer who was driving by inspecting the farms. He also indicated that small scale farmers also have a problem of putting up business plans therefore they require some kind of assistance from the government in this regard so that they could be able to benefit from these kinds of services like CASP.

### **Problems encountered in the Projects**

The shortage of tractors was the problem encountered in most projects. The mechanization programme needs to be seriously implemented, whereby the Department needs to ensure that there are registered service providers, with standard prices from which the farmers could hire tractors. It is questionable that on a vegetable initiative (farm) fencing has been done but production can not take place because there is a lack of implements.

### **General observations: National**

The expenditure pattern of the province has improved but the “late” allocation of money last year without capacity (systems and HRM resources) to manage it properly has not fully being solved. Procurement systems had for instance been decentralized (restructured). There is an indication however, that this is not yet fully effective e.g. some information regarding funding had not been filtered through to ground level; tender specifications for the current year’s allocation had not been finalized/drawn up (next year will/might also need roll-overs). To a certain extent the province seems to be ready to implement projects approved for 2005/06. The areas which were raised during last year’s visits in October and what was talked about in CASP recharged have been dealt with and we are now facing new challenges.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The DoA should monitor the expenditure pattern of this province on a monthly basis.
- There has to be clear linkage with Land Affairs because these LRAD beneficiaries already had business plans. The Secretariat must be involved in the approval of Business Plans.
- Training and public human relationships. What are the share holding mechanisms? Social Relations-the nature of the joint ventures, the composition of the groups, the legal requirements.
- There needs to be clarity about which of the money should be grant and which should be loan
- Can CASP money be used to buy tractors? There is need to clarify funding mechanisms between MAFISA as a pillar of CASP and what should be financed within the other five pillars.
- Sustainability/ Exit strategy, Sustainability in terms of a plan and support to cover initiatives in totality is not always clear. (To teach people to fish for themselves in the end and not only be given fish). Specific need in this regard seems the issue of product marketing (knowledge and guidance).
- Marketing demands and post harvesting, storage, packaging-the market development pillar also needs to be enhanced.
- There should be an alignment with municipalities through IDP.
- There should be an alignment with EPWP

## **CONDITIONAL GRANT (CASP AND LANDCARE) MONITORING – WESTERN CAPE**

### **1.1 Background to the visit**

The Department of Agriculture as part of its role to monitor the implementation of projects financed under DORA undertook visits to the various Provinces from the 9<sup>th</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> March 2005. The terms of reference and composition of teams is attached as annexure 1.

The visit to the Western Cape was conducted on the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> March 2005. The team consisted of Mr. L Mabombo, Ms A. Shokane and Mr N.E. Ntonto provided secretarial support. On the 17<sup>th</sup> March the team attended the meeting with the HOD: Dr Van Rooyen for the Department of Agriculture at Elsenberg. On the 18<sup>th</sup> March several CASP funded project were visited.

### **1.2 State of readiness for 2005/2006**

The department is planning to decentralize the responsibility of CASP implementation. Each district municipality will hold accountability to CASP implementation. i.e. the managers will play a major role in the implementation of CASP and then report to the Province. The province consists of five district municipalities. The institutional arrangement is in place which involves, Land Affairs, DBSA, Agric economists and Engineers, Farmers union-NAFU etc. The province mentioned that there still some constraints with the procurement and tendering. One of the constraints is the time delayed when purchasing the inputs, which also affects the DORA reporting. On the involvement of the National LRAD coordinators on the province, the HOD mentioned that the only problem is that they were not officially introduced to the management structure and they take them as spy.

### **2.3 Roll-overs**

In terms of the rollovers it was stated that the province is prepared to spend the money finish by the end of financial year on Landcare and rolled-over an

amount of 2 million on CASP. The only thing that always led to rollovers is that the province policy says that what ever involve money the must be legal agreement set down. However, they mentioned that their coming up with this kind of constraint.

#### **2.4 Observation made on 2004/05 projects**

Project Name:	<b>Mizamoyethu Project</b>
No. of Beneficiaries:	6
Year started:	1998
Extent of the project:	120x50 meters
Farm enterprise:	Vegetables
Contribution:	R50 000 from CASP
Activities:	Bought production inputs and fencing (seeds, fertilizer, watering Cans, spades, pesticides and shelter
Overall observation:	The project is a food security project. Beneficiaries borrowed a plot at nearest school. PDA-WC used CASP funds to buy production inputs Beneficiaries are not aware about CASP funding Beneficiaries don't know the exact amount that have been allocated to project There is no transparency among the govt. officials and beneficiaries

Project Name:	<b>Zamikhaya Project</b>
No. of Beneficiaries:	Started 33 but now are 15 beneficiaries, 11 women And 4 man
Year started:	2004
Extent of the project:	1 ha.
Farm enterprise:	Vegetables
Contribution:	R50 000 from CASP

Activities: Bought production inputs and fencing (seeds, fertilizer, watering cans, spades, pesticides and training

Overall observation: The project is a food security project.  
Beneficiaries borrowed a plot at nearest school.  
PDA-WC used CASP funds to buy production inputs  
Beneficiaries are not aware about CASP funding  
Beneficiaries don't know the exact amount that have been allocated to project  
There is no transparency between the WC-PDA

Project Name: **African Harvesters (Regular families)**

No. of Beneficiaries: 6 brothers

Year started: 2002

Extent of the project: 5 ha.

Farm enterprise: Vegetables

Contribution: R270 000 from CASP

Activities: Bought water pump, irrigation equipment, one borehole, production inputs (seeds, fertilizer, pesticides) and training

Overall observation: The project is a private owned  
PDA-WC used CASP funds to buy production inputs  
Beneficiaries are not aware about CASP funding  
Beneficiaries don't know the exact amount that have been allocated to project  
There is no transparency between the WC-PDA  
Mentor with a commercial farmer for marketing purpose

Project Name: **Green figures**

No. of Beneficiaries: 3

Year started: 2004

Extent of the project: 3 ha  
 Farm enterprise: Vegetables  
 Contribution: R250 000 from CASP  
 Activities: Bought water pump, irrigation equipment, mini tunnels, production inputs (seeds, fertilizer, pesticides) and training  
 Overall observation: PDA-WC used CASP funds to buy production inputs

Beneficiaries are not aware about CASP funding  
 Beneficiaries don't know the exact amount that have been allocated to project  
 There is no transparency between the WC-PDA

Project Name: **Bouuland project**  
 No. of Beneficiaries: 26 families (60 beneficiaries)  
 Year started: 2003  
 Extent of the project: 56 ha through LRAD programme  
 Farm enterprise: Vineyard: 56ha grapes  
 Contribution: R3.27 Million from CASP  
 Activities: Bought water pump, irrigation equipment, improve the cellar, instrument production inputs (seeds, fertilizer, pesticides), tractor and training  
 Overall observation: Beneficiaries are not aware about CASP funding

Beneficiaries don't know the exact amount that have been allocated to project  
 There is no transparency between the WC-PDA  
 The project is one of the successful projects

## 2.5 Recommendation

- Before National Assessment Panel to take over for the next financial year 2006/07 there should be a project visit to all provinces
- DEXCO visit should start at the project before meeting HOD's

- DoA should be strong on the production inputs to be financed through CASP or not.

## **REPORT ON A VISIT TO THE FREE-STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CASP AND LANDCARE PROJECTS.**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

On the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> March 2005 the branch PPME as a delegated responsibility undertook a follow-up visit to the Free State Provincial Department of Agriculture. In reference to the previous visit in November 2004, amongst other objectives the team was to observe the levels of progress made after resolving problems which led to under expenditure of funds transferred by the DoA to the provincial department for the implementation of CASP and Land Care projects. The DDG: PPME Ms V. Titi, SM: Food Security and Rural Development, SM: FSRD, Ms M.Ramabenyane, and SM: ME, Mr M.R Seleke and SM: FSQA, Ms M.Rathebe, visited projects in the Free State at Thabo Mofutsanyane and Northern Free State regional offices.

The purpose of the visit was also to determine the applicability of CASP norms and standards so as to gradually influence and ensure compliance by provinces on effective levels and appropriate investments within the agricultural sector. The amount of progress made since the previous visit of the 3-4<sup>th</sup> November 2004. To determine the effective methods applicable for monitoring and evaluation of progress made with regard to the national on farm and off farm infrastructure development programmed for CASP beneficiaries.

### **2. PROCEDURE**



At the beginning of each visit discussions were held with the Coordinator of the provincial CASP projects, Dr M.Moorosi, the District Manager and members of the district office staff. Due to unforeseen circumstances the HOD was not available and was represented at Harrismith by Dr Masiteng.

Prior to the visits, the District manager at both Thabo Mofutsanyane and Northern Free State regional offices gave a presentation of several projects within their districts, so that the team could get a proper background of the projects before taking on a site visit.

### **3. FINDINGS**

#### **3.1 Development Planning**

The regional development planning dimensions have not yet developed to a level where projects can be developed from a basis of a baseline information, where a genuine market or gap in service flow has been identified and used as a business opportunity. An aggregated plan gives the management an opportunity to approach development in an integrated and comprehensive manner. It creates a window of opportunity for stakeholders and other development parties with each party much in the know of its responsibilities and budget inputs.

There were issues relating to conflicting roles, especially with reference to the development of access roads. The municipality and other departments such as transport and public works seem not very keen or clear as to who should be responsible for farm roads. In a case where an aggregate planning plan involving all parties to share in the regional development objectives, such problems can be resolved.

#### **3.2 Business Plan Development**

The business plans are developed by consultants, not necessarily that this approach is wrong, but the clear role of a technical support function is put to

question. Planning costs are considerably high, and tend to take a bigger portion in the project budget. It is imperative for departments to build the necessary capacity internally so to minimise costs in the long run and maximise delivery in the short term.

### 3.3 Marketing Arrangements

Security of markets is primary to the successful business operation in this volatile and ever changing agribusiness environment. All the presentations were indicating market possibilities, no contract signed but the infrastructure development is taking shape. A need for market creation and development support is inevitable and requires an immediate attention for successful projects to emerge.

### 3.4 Management Capacity Transfer to Beneficiaries

The day to day business decisions are made by the extension officers on behalf of the beneficiaries. It is important for an intervention of some for to be devised so those beneficiaries can be able to access managerial capacity relevant to their business venture.

### 3.5 Project Technical Support

It was observed that some of the projects are being serviced by the extension officers with a total dependency on the contractors, who are profit driven and may not necessarily, adhere to the overall objective of CASP.

### 3.6 Procurement Problems

Procurement has been pointed out as a general problem across the projects, accounting for much of the delays in implementation. It needs some form of innovative solutions.

### 3.7 Status of the Entities

The legal status of the business entities/projects are not determined at a project conceptualisation stage, and are incorporated into the management plan portion of the business plan.

#### **4. OBSERVATIONS**

The projects visited are classified in the following project categories:

##### **4.1 Hydroponics Projects**

This project will be made up of 6 tunnels at Sasol and 12 tunnels at Parys. The 18 beneficiaries, who are currently unemployed all are Matriculants. The beneficiaries were selected at the local youth forum. These projects were mostly at the initial stage of implementation

The beneficiaries have undergone training in crop production/horticulture as well as a three months Hydroponics course funded by the provincial department, and it is envisaged that they will start functioning in May 2005. The province paid for, training provided. An estimated amount of R2, 38m all from CASP funds has been committed on these projects.

The department is working on a process to register the enterprises as individual legal entities, so as to enhance the Business Status.

##### **4.2 Mix farming Project**

Weltevrede project implementation was planned to roll over a 3 year period, and is now halfway through. It consists of 17 units of which the majorities are livestock farmers and only 6 out of 17 are into mixed farming. Much of the funding is from Land Care supplemented by CASP funding. Currently the Roads Department and Agriculture are in the process of identifying district roads which must be rehabilitated. Much work has been done in the project to put up to 12 windmills.

### 4.3 Dairy Enterprise

Farmer Tsoetsi—one of the 114 unit project. This farmer was said to be one of the more successful in the group. His milk par lour produces 400 liters/day of milk and he produces for Nestle. Has 40 Ayshires and has had no CASP funding yet but he is one of the beneficiaries for the next financial year.

### 4.4 Poultry Project

Diatalwa project Is said to be equipped with 3 bore holes with solar panels piping for domestic/livestock water points adjacent to the living quarters have been laid. Some Poultry equipment has been received for 900 birds. It is envisaged that in financial year 2005, 8 additional bore holes will be sunk and houses for seed and fertilizer will be erected.

### 4.5 Beef Projects

The Itekeng beef project is at the initial stages of development; however it appears that the project has been properly planned.

## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1 The Provincial CASP Projects Managers need the support of the National Department if these projects are to be a success.

5.2 The District managers and extension officers needs to be motivated and as well as workshoped to be able to conceptualise CASP programme as envisaged at the National Level. The energy and agility on the part of the implementers was evident but it has to be directed to achieve the maximum impact possible.

5.3 The procurement system seems to frustrate implementation processes.

There cases were acquisition of fencing material is pooled across the whole province and distributed according to orders. Such mechanisms may appear to save costs yet the delays in implementation may be severe and adverse to a level were an intervention would be surpassed by the extend of a problem.

“Diatalwa could become an instrument of poverty alleviation and job creation for all of its beneficiaries. A multidisciplinary team which should be appointed to assist the beneficiaries to develop a comprehensive business plan as well as identify immediate projects that can begin to provide an immediate source income. The use of CASP funding to employ a full time manager for the first three to five years should be considered.”

5.4 DoA should consider employing staff to monitor the projects on an on-going basis. This would be money well spent considering the level of funding that is going into CASP.

5.5 The legal status of the business entities/projects has to be looked at as part of the business plan assessment norm. The nature and type of entity has to be determined at a project conceptualisation stage, and be incorporated into the management plan portion of the project business plans.

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**DDG: PPME**

**Ms VANGILE TITI**















