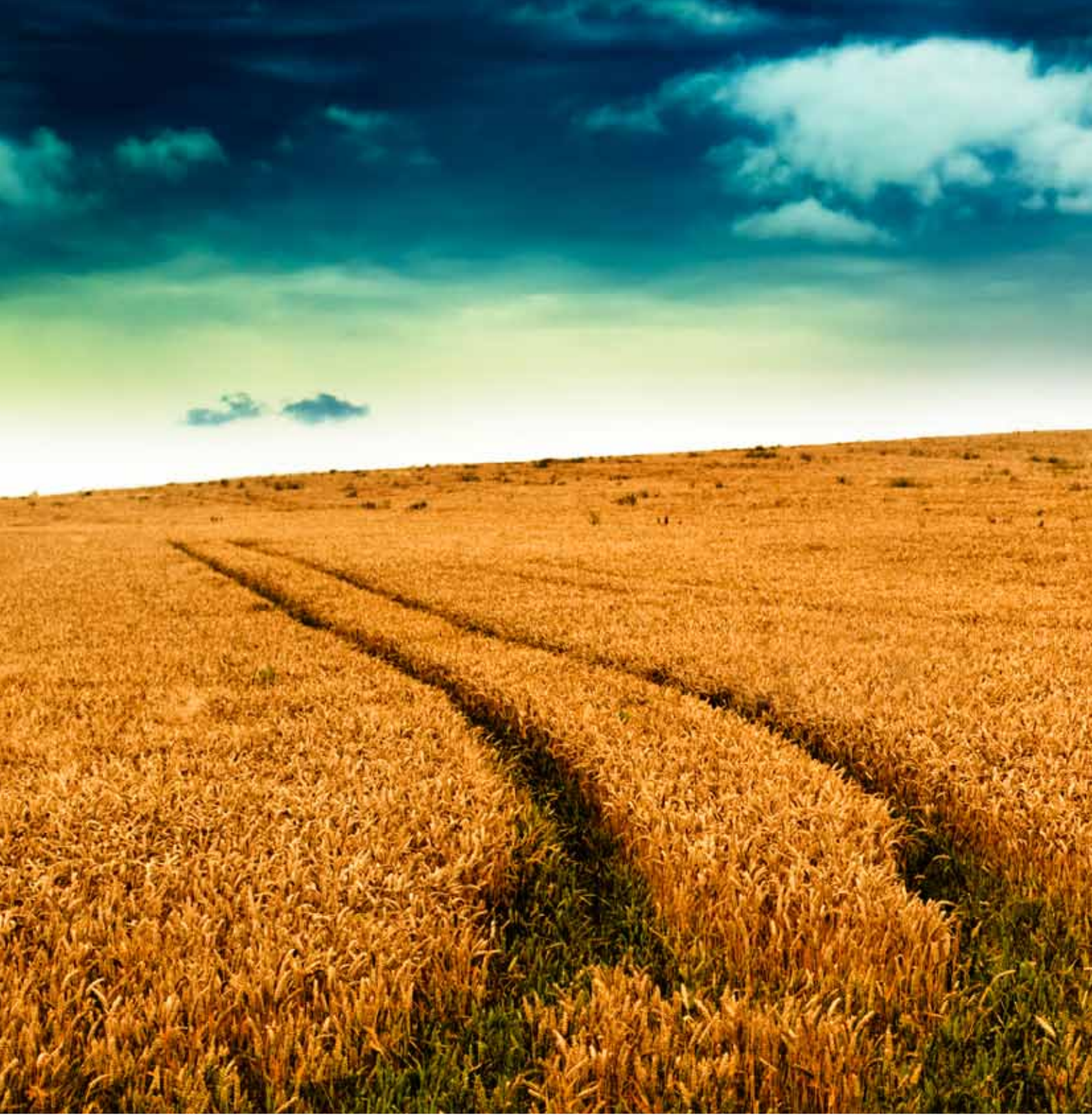
Agricultural Development Strategy for Thabazimbi Local Municipality

2012



This report has been compiled by

Agridelight Training and Consulting

318 The Hillside
Lynwood
Pretoria
0081

info@agridelights.co.za

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIICP	Agricultural Inputs and Infrastructural Coupon Program
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Program
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Program
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries formerly NDA
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
EU	European Union
FETC	Further Education Training College
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LADC	Limpopo Agricultural Development Corporation
LARP	Land and Agrarian Reform Programme
LDA	Limpopo Department of Agriculture
LED	Local Economic Development
LDS	Livelihoods Development Support
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
MAFISA	Micro Agricultural Finance Institutions of South Africa
MERECAS	Mechanisation Revolving Credit Access Scheme
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NDA	National Department of Agriculture, now called DAFF
NLIS	National Livestock Development Strategy
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAET	Provincial Agricultural Education and Training
RESIS	Revitalisation of Smallholder Irrigation Schemes
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAFEX	South African Futures Exchange
SASA	South African Sugar Association
SLAG	Settlement Land Acquisition Grant
UNILIM	University of Limpopo
UNIVEN	University of Venda
WTO	World Trade Organisation

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

Agricultural Development Strategy for Thabazimbi Local Municipality

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1. Agriculture and the Economy

Agriculture plays a very important role in the economy of South Africa; it contributes 2.5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 8% to employment with a much high effect on rural development and food security. Furthermore, the forward and backward linkages of agriculture (.i.e. entire agro-industrial sector) contribute a significant 14% of the GDP (Statistics South Africa, 2007).

Thabazimbi Local Municipality commissioned development of an Agricultural Strategy with a view of setting a path for ensuring household food security, job creation, household income generation, increased exports, supply of raw material and an enabling environment for agricultural produce value addition as well as increasing its contribution to both the Gross Geographic Product (GGP) and GDP. Thabazimbi is situated in Limpopo Province where agriculture is the backbone of the economy with more than 15% contribution towards the GGP. The province, specifically Thabazimbi Local Municipality is endowed with abundant agricultural resources and it is one of the country's prime agricultural regions in terms of livestock and game. The area is known for its comparative advantage wherein a wide variety of agricultural produce ranging from oilseeds to cereals, game, livestock and vegetables are produced.

Despite the high potential of the agricultural sector in economic and rural development within Thabazimbi, income distribution within the municipality remains highly skewed with a gene coefficient of over 0.57. Most households in the communal areas have poor access to productive resources which includes among others; developed and productive land. Given such backdrop, farmers in communal areas have to take full advantage of the land reform program while optimally utilizing the communal land.

Keeping in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Provincial Economic Development Goals (PEDGs), Local Economic Development Goals (LEDGs) and the State of Nation Address (SONA) by the President, development of an agricultural strategy will undoubtedly resolve and improve some of the social and economic ills such as unemployment, food insecurity and pressure on social services within the Municipality.

Thabazimbi Local Municipality's economy is driven by three pillars which are namely; agriculture, tourism and mining with the latter having the largest contribution towards the municipality's GDP. Looking ahead, sustainability of the mining sector depends on the availability and accessibility of the ore. In cases where the ore is depleted or no longer viable for commercial exploitation, agriculture has a high potential of driving the local economy.

1.1 The need for a new agricultural sector strategy in Thabazimbi Local Municipality

Thabazimbi Local Municipality is still faced with a lot of challenges in achieving food security, poverty reduction, transformation of agriculture from subsistence to commercial farming and agribusiness, markets, efficient use of inputs and agricultural credit. The Municipality acknowledges the potential of agriculture in economic and rural development, following the calls by SOPA and SONA. These calls are informed by the New Growth Path which seeks to achieve more decent and sustainable jobs for the people, reduce poverty and inequality and promote a more inclusive economy.

Developing the strategy will position the agriculture sector as a driving pillar for achieving the deliverables of the New Growth Path. The agricultural strategy will guide public and private sector in addressing challenges facing the agricultural sector within the Municipality whilst unlocking its potential. This will further serve as a policy tool that will pave way for agricultural growth in the Municipality. The strategy also take into account district, provincial, national and international initiatives such as Letsema, MERECAS, CASP,RESIS, PLAS,NLIS,PAET,CRDP and the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), which recognizes agriculture's contribution to accelerated economic growth in African countries, and the MDGs in which the United Nations member countries pledged to reduce extreme hunger and poverty by 2015.

Moreover the policy environment supports the development of an agricultural strategy which includes among others; the South African Production Strategy (2011-2015), the Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan (2009-2014), the Limpopo Department of Agriculture's Strategic Plan (2010/11 -2014/15), the Waterberg District Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (2011/12) and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Strategic Plan (2011-14)

- The South African Production Strategy (2011-2015)
  This policy document shows how the country is trying to meet its full agricultural potential through a number of strategic interventions in the agricultural sector. Through aligning of Municipality's agricultural strategic goals to the national goals, positive contributions to the local economy are expected.
- The Economic Growth Path
  The policy document seeks to create enough decent jobs, reduce poverty and inequality and promoting an inclusive economy
- The agricultural strategic objectives of the Limpopo Employment , Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP) (2009-2014)
  This development plan has four agricultural strategic goals that the municipality has to capitalise on. These includes, ensuring more inclusive growth, decent work and sustainable development, rural development, food security and land reform, cohesive and sustainable communities in order to reduce poverty and a developmental state including improvement of public services. These objectives are well captured in the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and Local Government Turn Around Strategies (LGTAS) for Limpopo province.
- The Limpopo Department of Agriculture's Strategic Plan (2010/11 -2014/15)
  This policy document highlights some of the challenges which are faced by farmers in Limpopo and has clear intervention strategies which the Municipality can take full advantage of in order to boost its agricultural sector
- The agricultural strategic goals of Waterberg District Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (2011/12).
- The agrarian transformation as stipulated in the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Strategic Plan (2011-14)

1.2 Purpose of the Strategy

The importance of developing an Agricultural Development Strategy for Thabazimbi Local Municipality cannot be over-emphasized. Given the agricultural potential for job creation and ensuring sustainable livelihoods in Thabazimbi, the purpose of the strategy is as follow:

- To provide an internal analysis of the Municipality in relation to agricultural and agro-processing development and opportunities.
- To develop strategies that promotes agricultural development in Thabazimbi through land reform development programs and empowerment of emerging farmers.
- To identify markets for agricultural produce.
- To identify constraints towards agricultural development in relation to support to emerging farmers, agro-processing and youth development.
- To develop some intervention mechanisms.
- To develop an implementation plan.

1.3 The past and current situation to the agricultural development strategy

Thabazimbi Local Municipality has been functional for some years without a proper agricultural development strategy to guide its agricultural sector development. As allude earlier on, the municipality's economy is driven by three pillars which are mining, agriculture and tourism with the former contributing the largest percentage; however its long run sustainability depends on the availability and accessibility of the ore. Currently some of the mines in the municipality will be closing operations in few years to come and a number of households will be left without incomes. This distress could be averted if only there is a robust agricultural development plan.

The current status of South African agriculture has many challenges which sometimes hinder the country from reaching its full productivity potential. These challenges includes among other things, an unregulated market environment, supermarket revolution, increasing farmer to retail price difference, growing food insecurity, poor access to productive resources and

information asymmetry.

The government of South Africa has developed some strategic goals in order to improve productivity and efficiency of South African agriculture which includes among others; to increase the entry levels of smallholder farmers into commercial agriculture and to stimulate rural economic growth and development through spatial economic planning and implementation. In order to achieve these strategic goals some strategic interventions have been developed. These includes among others, the farmer development act or programme, introduction of agricultural inputs and infrastructural coupon programme (AIICP), agricultural innovation system, commodity forums, agricultural academies (centres of excellence), agricultural development service centres, agricultural spatial economic development systems and food security programme. (NDA, 2010)

South Africa has gone under massive social and economic change for the past two decades. This includes liberalisation of the markets and dispensation of democratic processes. Through this a stronger and stable macro-economy which is better integrated into the global trading system emerged. However, the economy still suffers from high unemployment and poverty, weak educational and social system (OECD, 2006). Agricultural reforms are mainly focused on redressing the past injustices (land redistribution) and economic empowerment of once disadvantages populations. These changes includes among others; the deregulation of the marketing of agricultural products, abolishing of certain tax concessions which favoured the agricultural sector, reduction in budgeting expenditure on the sector, land reform and trade policy changes.

South Africa is a signatory to a number of trade agreements both with SADC countries and countries outside SADC. Coupled with a number of policies such as the replacement of direct controls over imports by tariffs which were set below the rates bound in the WTO and elimination of state controls over exports have enabled farmers to access new foreign markets for South African agricultural produce. However, this came at a price, opening of South African agricultural produce to foreign markets also introduced stiff external competition.

On the domestic front state interventions in the market are still visible in the sugar industry where price pooling system is still being practised by South African Sugar Association (SASA). Also a significant amount of the fiscus is earmarked on land reform processes.

SECTION 2: AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

2. Introduction: A general overview of South African agriculture

South African agriculture is highly dualised, dominated by two sectors which are namely; the large scale commercial sectors and the small scale communal sector. The large scale commercial sector is mainly composed of white farmers although black farmers are slowly venturing into commercial agriculture. Through the colonial legacy of this country they have benefited undoubtedly from then skewed governmental policies. Current statistics stand on 42 000 commercial farmers with access to 86% of the agricultural land and they produce a robust 95% of the marketed production (NDA, 2007). This clearly shows that agriculture in South Africa is dominated by a few players and hence the question of income distribution comes into play. On the other hand the smallholder sector has an estimated 3 million farmers with access to only 14% of the agricultural land and contributes a puny of less than 5% of the marketed production (NDA, 2007). This is as a direct result of technical and institutional barriers that impedes smallholder farmers from participating in the agricultural economy. These technical and institutional barriers includes among others, the lack of understanding the supply chain (issues of ever changing consumer preferences, food quality and safety standards etc), inadequacy of public and private extension services, lack of value addition on their produce, low asset endowments, missing credit markets, market information asymmetry, lack of physical and market infrastructure and lack of post-harvest handling facilities.
Of the total land 13% of South Africa's land is suitable for crop production with 22% of that land falling in the high potential arable land. Water is primarily the major limiting factor in South African agriculture with 1.3 million hectares of arable land under irrigation and using about 50% of South African water reserves.

2.1 The role of Agriculture in poverty reduction

Agriculture plays a crucial role in poverty reduction through three main channels which are namely; the labour market channel, the indirect income effect and the food price channel. Agricultural sector is the major employer of unskilled manpower. Growth in agriculture particularly in high value supply chains results in improved wages. Furthermore through the forward linkages that agriculture has with the manufacturing industries, more employment is generated for urban dwellers. However, agricultural production with crops that need little handling and transformation weaken this link. The indirect income effect undoubtedly pulls a lot of rural and or urban households out of poverty through increased farm incomes. Also poverty reduction can be done through the direct multiplier effects of increased incomes which consequently results in a robust rural or urban economy. Growth in agriculture also results in reduced food prices which make it possible for poor urban or rural households to afford food at reasonably low prices.

2.2 Challenges and interventions in South African agriculture

South African agriculture like any other countries' agriculture was not spared by the global winds of change which include among others; globalization {trade liberalization, foreign direct investments (FDI), international private sector consolidation

etc}, supermarket revolution, climate change and other trans-boundary issues, biotechnology and privatization of agricultural research and introduction of bio-fuels and increasing populations. All these changes brought unforeseen challenges to South African farmers.

With the end of apartheid regime, support shifted from well established large scale commercial farmers to the small scale farmers due to policy shift and a number of agricultural programs were initiated by the government to redress the inequalities in the agricultural sector. These programs include the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) program, Comprehensive Agricultural Support Program (CASP), Micro Agricultural Finance Institution of South Africa (MAFISA), Livelihoods Development Support (LDS), Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) and Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG).

2.3 Agriculture and the macro-economy

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the economy. Its contribution to employment and food security plays an important role in averting socio-economic ills of the country. Agriculture also supplies raw materials for other industries in the upstream supply chain. Through this secondary and tertiary employment is generated in the urban areas. Furthermore through exports to other countries, agriculture generates the much needed foreign currency for the country. With the demand for manufactured goods such as tractors, vehicles etc, in the agricultural sector, agriculture help in driving the economy especially the manufacturing sector.

2.3.1 Competitiveness of South African agricultural supply chains

	Competitiveness of the primary product		
Competitiveness trend in the value chain	**Competitive**	**Marginal**	**not competitive**
Increasing	maize, apples, pineapples, grapefruit, mohair	wheat, tobacco, chicken meat, pork	cotton, barley
Decreasing	sugar, groundnuts, oranges, grapes, wool, plums, hen eggs, hides and skin	Potatoes, sunflower, tomatoes, milk, soya beans mushrooms, olive, beef	

Table 2.1: Showing the competitiveness of South African agricultural supply chains

Source: Adapted from Esterhuizen (2006)

South Africa has increasing competitive trends in the value chains of maize, apples, pineapples, grapefruit and mohair. For maize it is partly because improved technology and deregulation of the maize market in favour of the maize futures markets. Increasing marginal returns are in wheat, tobacco, and chicken meat and pork industries. South Africa imports some of its chicken meat and pork requirements from regional and overseas countries. For tobacco, it does not have the suitable climatic and soil conditions for it to be competitive. Production of cotton and barley are not competitive although the trends show some increasing competitiveness in their value chains. Production of sugar in particular has decreasing competitiveness trend in the value chain mainly due to state interferences in sugar pricing, however it remain competitive compared to other products (OECD, 2006). Groundnuts, oranges, grapes, wool, plums, hen eggs, hides and skin shows decreasing competiveness trends in their value chain however, they remain competitive. Potatoes, sunflower, tomatoes, milk, soya beans mushrooms, olive and beef have decreasing marginal competitive trend in their value chains. For beef in particular, South Africa exports some of its high value cuts to the European Union (EU), concurrently it imports some of its beef requirements from SADC countries such as Namibia and Botswana to meet its domestic demand requirements.

2.3.2 Competitiveness of South African agricultural supply chains

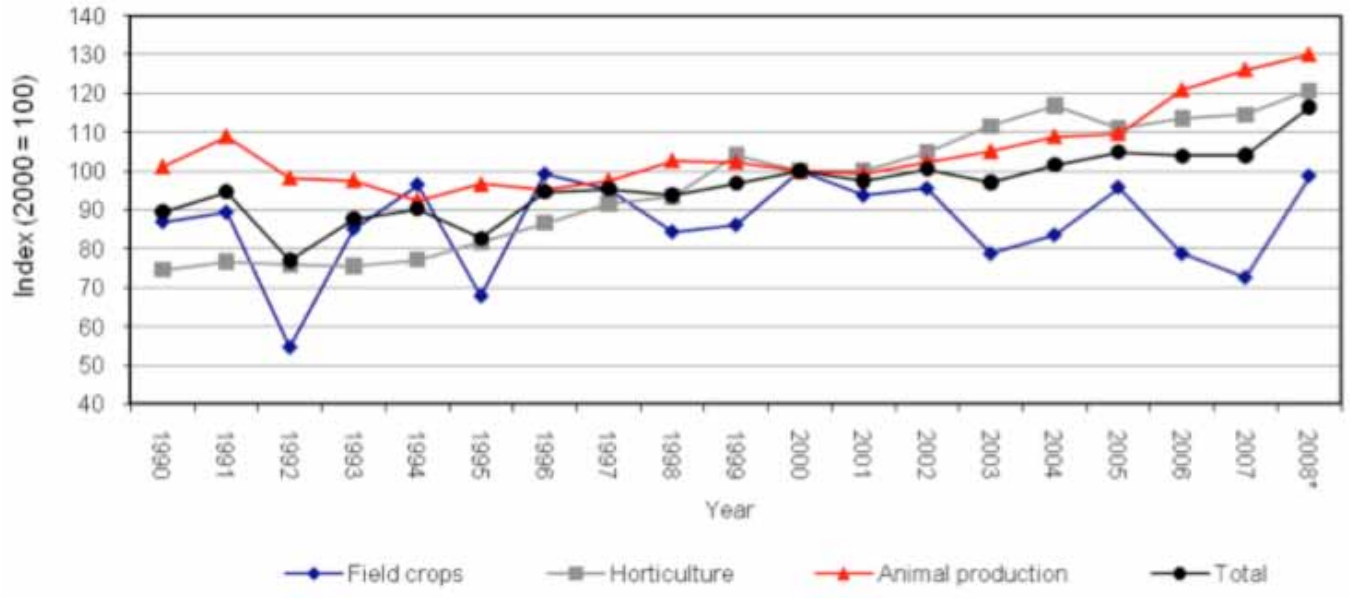


Table 2.1: Showing indices of the volume of Agricultural production

Source: NAMC (2008)

South African agricultural performance assumed an increasing trend for the past two decades; however it is marginal for most of its produce. Animal production registered the most improvements, thanks to technology improvements and globalisation, followed by horticultural production while crop production registered declining marginal performance in the past decade. In particular crop production volumes showed vulnerability to adverse climatic conditions such as the droughts registered in the years 2002 and 2007.

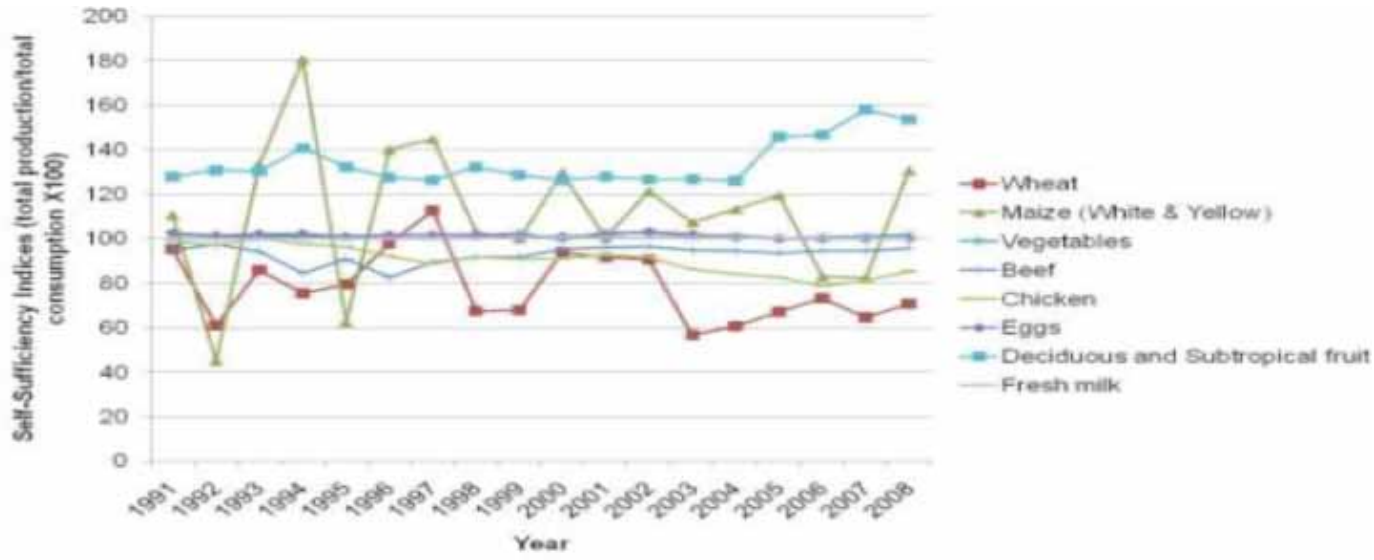


Table 2.2: Showing yields self sufficiency indices of selected agricultural commodities

Source: DAFF (2009a)

Yield self sufficiency indices indicates that South Africa is self sufficient in the production of deciduous and subtropical fruit with over 40% surplus. Maize production assumes a stationary fluctuation sufficiency, meaning that it is sensitive to economic and climatic shocks. Egg and vegetable production assumes 100% sufficiency with very little fluctuations. Wheat, beef and chicken production are still far from self sufficient. Wheat in particular has some deficits of over 20%.

2.3.3 Agricultural contribution to South African GDP

Agricultural contribution to the gross domestic product has been assuming a decreasing trend from a peak of 19.11% in 1965 to a low of 2.8% in 2006. Such trends are typical of a country in transitional stage. As a county develops, the share of agriculture to its GDP declines with more contributions registered in sectors which have elastic demand such as the manufacturing sector. These trends can be read from table 2.2 below.

Year	Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (%)	Mining & Quarrying (%)	Primary sector (%)	Manufacturing (%)	Wholesale and retail trade; catering and accommodation (%)	Other (%)	Value added ad basic price (%)
1965-69	19.11	9.78	18.89	22.14	14.4	44.57	100
1990-94	4.32	7.91	12.23	21.81	14.22	51.73	100
1995-99	3.86	6.83	10.69	19.73	13.88	55.71	100
2000-06	3.37	7.68	11.05	19.09	13.97	55.89	100
2006	2.8	7.7	10.05	18.4	14.2	46.4	100

Table 2.2: Showing sector contributions to GDP since 1965

Source: Adapted from Vink et al (2008)

2.4. Land reform

Land reform can be defined as the laws that govern land ownership. South Africa land reform is centred on three components which are namely; land restitution, redistribution and land tenure reforms.

The South African government through the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) has embarked on farm recapitalization process on a number of distressed land reform projects. This is in line with the government efforts to create new jobs and ensure that the country is food secure. Currently the numbers of recapitalised farms nationally stands at 411 of which 27 are irrigation schemes. The department is aiming at improving productivity on land reform projects through effective implementation of the recapitalisation and development programmes such as the Comprehensive Rural Development Program (CRDP) linked with land and agrarian reform. The proposed agrarian transformation system revolves along land tenure systems reform, livestock and crop production development as well as the enhancement of communities.

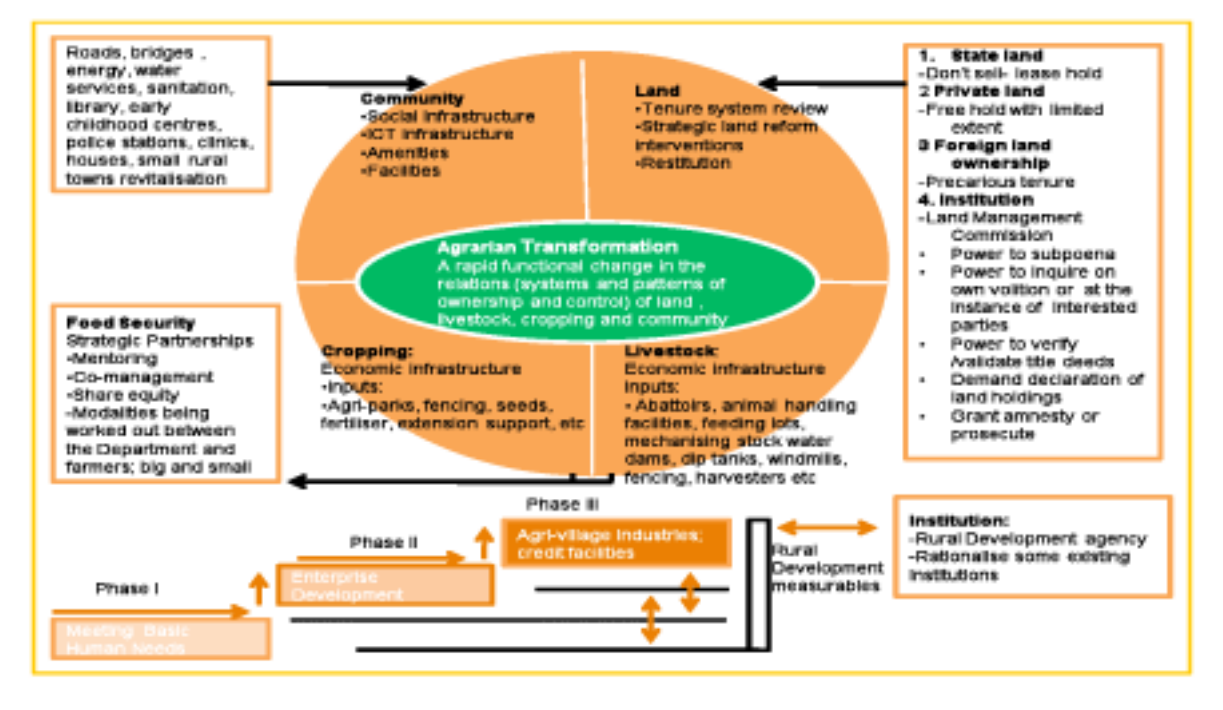


Table 2.3: The agrarian transformation system

Source: Adapted from DRDLR, (2010)

The current state of South Africa land reform is still far away from targeted 30% (25.83million hectares) by 20251 with only a 7.2% (6.2million hectares) having been redistributed so far. This has been primarily caused by the failure of the willing buyer willing seller basis and some governmental red tape as well as corruption, nepotism and mismanagement.

<?>30% was the target for 1999 however due to glitches in the process the year was revised to 2014 in 2000 and then to 2025 in 2009

3. Agriculture in Limpopo Province

The Limpopo Department of Agriculture (LDA) has adopted the approach of revitalising smallholder irrigation schemes through the Revitalisation of Smallholder Irrigation Schemes (RESIS) program. This is going to be achieved through water use efficiency which will in turn result in increased competitiveness and profitability of the smallholder farmers through installation of proven efficient irrigation technologies.

In order for the province to achieve increased participation of blacks into the mainstream economy the Land and Agrarian Reform Programme (LARP) was adopted. Almost 80% of Limpopo province's commercial land is under restitution claims. State land constitutes 45.04% of the land in Limpopo which is comprised of communal areas of former homelands and conservation areas such as the national and provincial parks.

In order to boost economic empowerment and rural development within the province a number of programmes have been initiated. These include among others the Integrated Poultry Programme, development of White and Red meat clusters revamping of inland freshwater fish projects and improving crop production through targeting high value crops as well as value addition. In particular, the Red meat cluster has several projects which are guided by the National Livestock Improvement Strategy (NLIS). This project includes the Nguni cattle loan scheme, the Bapedi sheep improvement and massification, the goat project and the Blouberg integrated livestock co-operative.

For crop production key projects such as the black tea, oil seed-based crops, horticulture and macadamia nuts are underway. Their commercialisation will be done by Limpopo Agricultural Development Corporation (LADC) in partnership with strategic investors and partners. Also the Limpopo Department of Agriculture has developed the Mechanisation Revolving Credit Access Scheme (MERECAS) for easier and affordable working tools for farmers within the province.

3.1 Key Strategic Interventions

In order to achieve the agricultural strategic goals set by the province certain interventions have been developed. Interventions include the following; improving competiveness in agricultural products which in turn results in agricultural growth, improving market development for all agricultural produce, increasing value addition, increasing market research, crafting policies which are inclusive and increasing investment from both the public and the private sector in the agricultural sector. All these if well implemented will create a conducive environment in which agriculture will flourish and grow.

3.2 Challenges faced by farmers in Limpopo Province

Farmers in Limpopo province like all other farmers nationwide face a number of constraints in their production and marketing of agricultural produce. These constraints include among others, high inputs costs, high interest rates which makes farm capital very expensive, lack of physical infrastructure, lack of post harvesting handling facilities and low value addition of agricultural produce. All these impact on the overall efficiency and profitability of their farming businesses.
The Limpopo Department of Agriculture came up with some strategic programmes in order to improve the current challenges faced by famers in the province. These strategic programmes include among others, sustainable agriculture, farmer support and development, veterinary services, technology research and development services and competitive agribusiness and agro-industries.

On sustainable agriculture the department is earmarking to achieve 565 engineering plans and reports for infrastructural development which will consequently boost both primary and secondary production. This programme also aims at revitalising smallholder irrigation schemes through RESIS program. Currently the province has 121 smallholder irrigation schemes with a total irrigable area of 19 460 hectares.

Farmer support and development programme has been initiated in order to facilitate access and settlement of black farmers and communities on agricultural land. Though the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme over 31 000 farmers in the province have been provided with agricultural technical advice. This programme earmarks the transferral of 200 000 hectares of commercial agricultural land to black farmers by 2014 through land reform processes.
The veterinary program has been adopted in order to facilitate control of animal diseases for over 2.5 million animals in the province through vaccination, dipping and treatment. Also this programme coordinates the safe imports and exports of livestock and livestock products.

The technology research and development program has been adopted in order to ensure that there is generation and dissemination of new agricultural technology and innovations. In order to achieve this, the province recently launched the Provincial Agricultural Education and Training Forum (PAET) which comprises of universities and agricultural colleges such as the UNIVEN, UNLIM, FET Colleges, Agricultural high schools, farmer organisations, unions, Youth commission and commodity groups.

The competitive agribusiness and agro-industries program has been adopted in order to support 6 045 agribusiness enterprises along the agricultural value chains in the province. Through such support farmers will be able to value add their produce and realize high prices for their produce.

3.3 Waterberg District Municipality

Waterberg District Municipality consists of six local municipalities which are namely; Lephalale, Mogalakwena, Mookgophong, Bela Bela, Thabazimbi and Modimolle. Agricultural activities vary from municipality to municipality and they are mainly influenced by climatic conditions and availability of water and suitability of soils. Thabazimbi Local Municipality constitutes 20% of the district's total area and contributes 40% of the agricultural activities in the district. Mining and eco-tourism also contributes a greater proportion of the local municipality's GDP. Bela Bela Local Municipality constitutes 7% of the district's area and contributes 1% to the district's GDP. Modimolle Local Municipality constitutes 13% of the district' area and contributes 7% to the district's GDP. Agricultural activities in the municipality constitute 18% of the district's total production. Mookgophong Local Municipality constitutes 9% of the district area and contributes 18% to the district's GDP. Lephalale Local Municipality has a high agricultural potential which the district has to tap on and lastly Mogalakwena Local Municipality has the smallest agricultural sector and has a great potential in meat and crop production. Overall Waterberg District Municipality contributes 30% of Limpopo province's agricultural production and employs 21% of the labour force in the district (Waterberg District Municipality IDP 2011/20120).

SECTION 4: AGRICULTURE IN THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

4. Introduction

Thabazimbi is the biggest local municipality under the jurisdiction of Waterberg District. Thabazimbi Local Municipality lies in the arid to semi arid climatic condition. The municipality stretches over 986 265ha and it has a mean annual rainfall which ranges from 800mm in the eastern areas to 400mm in the western areas. Temperatures are typically hot with average summer temperatures hovering in the range of 28-34 degrees Celsius. Most of the soils fall under the bushveld region, however soils along the Crocodile river and Lengoepe Kgamanyane river are suitable for agriculture and they range from sandy loamy to clay loamy soils. Livestock production is mainly dominated by extensive ranching accounting for 50% of the land use followed by game farming which accounts for 40% of the land use. There are also incidences of mixed game and livestock farming which significantly contribute to eco-tourism through commercial hunting, sell of live game and supplying red-meat markets. Tourism alone raked in approximately R850 million in the year 2009 (Stats SA, 2009). As alluded to earlier on, agriculture in Thabazimbi Local Municipality is mainly driven by increasing demand from an increasing population, the need for green energy (bio-fuels), increasing incomes and increasing demand for meat and meat products. However agriculture in Thabazimbi faces a lot of challenges which includes among others; high incidences of crime, marketing inefficiencies, trade barriers and animal diseases. In particular to trade barriers, Thabazimbi Local Municipality farmers are closer to Gaborone than they are to Pretoria. Exporting products to Botswana is a viable option for them, however in some cases it is hampered by export tariffs.

Income distribution in Thabazimbi Local Municipality is highly skewed with a gini-coefficient of 0.57. The municipality consists of 346 farm units and agriculture employs approximately 2.2% of the permanent employees and 4.6% of seasonal employees in the Limpopo province. Growth in agriculture will result in more job creation which will be in line with State of Nation Address (SONA) by the President and will be one step in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This growth can be championed by private and public partnerships in agriculture.

On the economic front Thabazimbi Local Municipality is targeting a 5% economic growth annually and unemployment reduction of 5% in the next 5 years. This can be achieved by striking partnerships from mining, agriculture and tourism and implementation of the LED plan.

Thabazimbi local economy is driven by three pillars which are namely mining, agriculture and tourism. Although mining constitutes the least percentage of Thabazimbi Local Municipality land use, it contributes significantly to the local municipality's GDP and employment. Game farms and national game reserves constitute the largest share of Thabazimbi local municipality's land use with significant contribution towards the local municipality's GDP through eco-tourism, food and employment through game wardens, hospitality and tour guides. The municipality has great agricultural potential however; the potential is overshadowed by poor climatic conditions particularly erratic rainfall and the unavailability of water for agricultural purposes.

4.1 Agricultural production resources in Thabazimbi

4.1.1 Land use patterns

Extensive livestock ranching constitutes the largest percent of the land use in Thabazimbi Local Municipality, contributing 49.6 % followed by game farming with a 40%. Only 2% of the land is under irrigation and dry land farming constitutes only 3% mainly because of erratic rainfall.

Land use	% of total
Game farming	40
Irrigation	2
Dry land farming	3
Mining	0.4
Towns, settlements, roads and infrastructure	5
Extensive livestock ranching and underdeveloped rural land	49.6
Total	**100**

Table 4.1: Showing the land use patterns in Thabazimbi

Source: STATS SA: Community survey, 2007

4.1.2 Crop Production

Crop production is mainly influenced by the availability of water since most of Thabazimbi Local Municipality lies in the semi-arid region. All vegetable production and citrus production is under irrigation. Most field crops are under dry land production.

Irrigation	Dry land
Beetroot	Cotton
Cabbage	Groundnuts
Carrots	Maize
Onions	Sorghum
Oranges	Soya beans
Other deciduous fruits	Sunflower
Other fodder crops	Wheat
Other vegetables	Other winter crops
Potatoes	other legumes
Pumpkins	
Permanent pastures	
Tomatoes	

Table 4.1: Showing the crops that are grown in Thabazimbi

Source: STATS SA: Community survey, 2007

4.1.3 Livestock production

Thabazimbi Local Municipality	Cattle	Farmers	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Pigs	Dogs	Ostriches	Fowls
Commercial production	53 478	550	4 324	6233	354	276	9	865	1 789	248	5 467
Communal production	14483	53	188	465	10	345	5	164	254	0	3000
Total	67 961	603	4 512	6 698	364	621	14	1 029	2 043	248	8 467
Commercial sector percentage of total	78.69	91.21	95.83	93.06	97.25	44.44	64.29	84.06	87.57	100.00	64.57
Communal sector percentage of total	21.31	8.79	4.17	6.94	2.75	55.56	35.71	15.94	12.43	0.00	35.43

Table 4.1: Showing livestock production statistics in Thabazimbi Local Municipality

Source: Veterinary services 2010

Livestock production is mainly dominated by the commercial agriculture sector across all livestock except for donkeys.

4.3 Land reform

As alluded to earlier on, land reform can be defined as the laws that govern the land ownership. Most land claims in Thabazimbi local municipality are in the rural communities where farming is a well pronounced means of livelihood. The municipality is sitting on long backlog of unresolved land claims. This is partially because of inadequate staff to deal with spatial and land use management.

4.4 Challenges and constraints faced by Thabazimbi Local Municipality farmers

Below are some of the challenges and constraints faced by farmers in the municipality

- High inputs costs
- Lack of water for agricultural purposes
- Agricultural pollution from mining activities
- Poor road infrastructure
- Low value addition
- Missing agricultural markets (both inputs and outputs)
- High interest rates which make capital expensive

SECTION 5: STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

5. Subsector Strategic focus

Agricultural development can simply be defined as the change or move from an undesirable state to a desirable state. This can be measured by agricultural contribution to the general macro-economic conditions of a country, state, province, district or municipality. For Thabazimbi Local Municipality the following subsectors have been identified to promote agricultural development in the municipality which includes among others, the livestock sector, the horticultural sector, the industrial crops sector, the grain crops sector, the game and eco-tourism sector and the cross cutting issues sector. In particular the cross cutting issues sector includes the tenure security awareness campaigns, youth agriculture awareness campaigns, the land reform PLAS program, agricultural pollution incentives and awareness campaigns, agricultural excellence centre, developing synergies with agricultural financiers and development of agro-processing industries.

This subsector strategic focus will highlight some of the constraints and challenges and intervention mechanisms required for positive agricultural development. The strategic thrust will be biased towards improved productivity, commercialisation and competitiveness of agricultural commodities. This will result in agricultural growth and in turn create employment for the locals, alleviate poverty and improve food security within the Municipality.

5.1 The livestock subsector

Livestock production in the Municipality includes beef cattle, goats, sheep, poultry, and ostrich and pig production[2]. Livestock production is very important subsector since it constitutes the most crucial elements of food and nutrition. In particular, it provides the much needed protein in most human diets. Besides that, livestock production also contributes in income generation for the farmers, employment generation for the locals, foreign currency earner for the country, draught power and transportation, and source of organic fertiliser for crop production. Below are some of the strategies identified that can improve agricultural growth in the sub sector.

[2] See table 4.3 for livestock statistics

- Beef cattle production in feedlots

Weaners produced in Thabazimbi are currently sold outside the local municipality to downstream feedlots and other processing options. These lost gains for the municipality can be reversed by developing own dedicated feedlots, developing niche markets for organically produced beef and pasture fed beef.

- Extensive cattle production (cattle ranches)

Most of the Municipality's area lies in the semi arid conditions with bushveld vegetation. Although pasture score drops significantly in the dry seasons, most of the land is suitable for extensive cattle ranching. This low input production system enables sustainability of the farming enterprise.

- Intensive pig production

Pig production under intensive systems can be a profitable venture for farmers considering the general increase in population and meat products consumption. Development of pork value chains will create jobs for the locals while at the same time improving their socio-economic wellbeing.

- Intensive poultry production

Consumption of chicken meat has been rising for the past decade, an attribute of rising incomes and increasing population. In some cases the country imports chicken meat in order to meet its domestic requirements. Through the establishment of white meat clusters through the Integrated Poultry Program as one of the strategic interventions of the province, Thabazimbi Local Municipality has to take full advantage of this.

The South African Poultry Industry is continuously realising a rise in demand and consumption of poultry and its products. The poultry industry (including meat and eggs) continues to dominate the agricultural sector in South Africa, and is the main supplier in kilogram and protein terms, as more poultry products are consumed per annum than all other animal protein sources combined. Economies of scale have become one of the significant driving forces for producers.

The year has seen further expansion in the poultry market in South Africa, as producers gear themselves for future demand and to capitalise on economies of scale, and the advantage that volume brings to tight realisations. The per capita consumption of poultry meat in terms of kg as 32, 96 kg per person per annum and for eggs it was 8, 48 kg in 2010, combined per capita consumption of 41, 44 kg per person per annum. In comparison with poultry, the per capita consumption for beef was 17, 77 kg, pork was 4, 58 kg and mutton and goat was 3, 16 kg per person per annum, a combined per capita consumption of 25, 39 kg per person per annum. This is 16, 05 kg per person less than the combined poultry per capita.

The gross farm income from poultry meat for the period 2010 (as recorded by the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries y [DAFF]) was R22, 940 billion and from eggs R6, 658 billion. Combined, the gross poultry farm income for 2010 was R29, 598 billion. As producers, we are the largest segment of South African agriculture at 23% of all agricultural production,

in comparison with the 24% in 2009 and 45% of all animal products in South Africa (in Rand terms) in comparison with the 48% in 2009. The cattle and calves industry was the second largest at 11, 6% of agricultural production and 23% of animal protein

The poultry industry provides 62, 2% of locally produced animal protein consumed in SA (on a volume (kg) basis). In 2010, the poultry industry supplied, including imports:

1 661 840 tonnes of poultry meat

446 720 tonnes of eggs and egg product

5.1.1 Challenges and constraints

There are a number of challenges and constraints in enhancing agricultural growth in the livestock subsector which includes among others;

- High inputs costs
- Low livestock productivity, in particular calving rates (cattle production) is as low as 30% in the smallholder sector.
- Unpredictable weather conditions. Droughts in particular decreases the carrying capacity of farms due to poor pasture scores
- Trans-boundary animal and zoonotic diseases and pests
- Inadequate technical capacity on disease control and prevention
- Weak information and communication technology ICT in the livestock industry
- Lack of markets for livestock produce and by-products
- Indiscriminate animal breeding especially in the communal areas

5.1.2 Interventions

In order to mitigate the challenges mentioned above the livestock subsector has to implement the following interventions;

- Improving animal productivity
- Sensitise the national programmes on livestock production to local farmers, for instance the Presidential Bull loan and the Integrated Poultry Program (IPP)
- Improving animal health and quality services
- Improving market access for farmers
- Establishing animal disease control and prevention posts especially along highways linking other countries

Improving animal productivity

Improving animal productivity will be focused on three strategic elements which are, animal breeding, animal feeding and nutrition and accessibility and availability of experienced livestock extension officers. Animal productivity will be improved through improving animal breeds, animal feeds and regulation, development of pastures and forages as well as capacitating livestock extension services and improving support on animal research and improvement activities within the Municipality.

South Africa has got a broad genetic pool for most livestock and where there is need, the importation of genetic material is allowed although regulated. Through this, the Municipality should take the pole position to make sure that genetic material is available and accessible to local farmers cost effectively. Furthermore initiatives such as artificial insemination should also be supported in collaboration with DAFF and Veterinary services.

Improvement in animal feeds and regulation is key component of improved animal productivity. For intensively reared animals feeds account for 65-80% of the production costs. Without proper regulation mechanism of feed content, farmers are bound to lose through bogus animal feed dealers. This could be through insufficient nutrient components of the feeds which results in stunted animal growth or failure of meat quality in the market. For extensively reared animals, development of communal and private pastures and forage should be encouraged.

However, all these noble intentions depend on the finances available to the farmers. For most smallholder farmers breeding material and feeds are beyond their reach. Maybe the Municipality has to set a revolving fund for farmers in need of breeding stock.

Sensitizing national programs

Most farmers have little or no knowledge of national agricultural programs which they could fully utilize to improve their livestock productivity. Programs such as the Presidential Bull loan and the IPP to name a few will enable farmers to get improved animal breeds. This strategic intervention could be strengthened and improved through collaboration with DAFF.

Improving animal health and quality services

Through collaboration with the DAFF livestock section and the Veterinary section, the Local Municipality could help prevent livestock diseases and their spreading. Unnecessary loss of livestock through diseases and pests will be abated. Animal movement should be monitored to avoid indiscriminate spread of diseases to healthy stock.

Improving market access for farmers

This intervention seeks to develop an additional abattoir in the Municipality that will cater for increased livestock throughput. Currently the municipality has on one functional abattoir with capacity of 80 units per day. The nearest abattoirs are approximately 130 kilometers away.

Establishing animal disease control and prevention posts

This strategic intervention will result in creation of some animal disease control and prevention posts along the main high way which links the country with border countries where inspection of animal and animal products in transit can be done and certain penalties enforced to transgressors.

The diagram below shows some of the sub sectoral strategies, their interventions and support services as well as anticipated outputs.

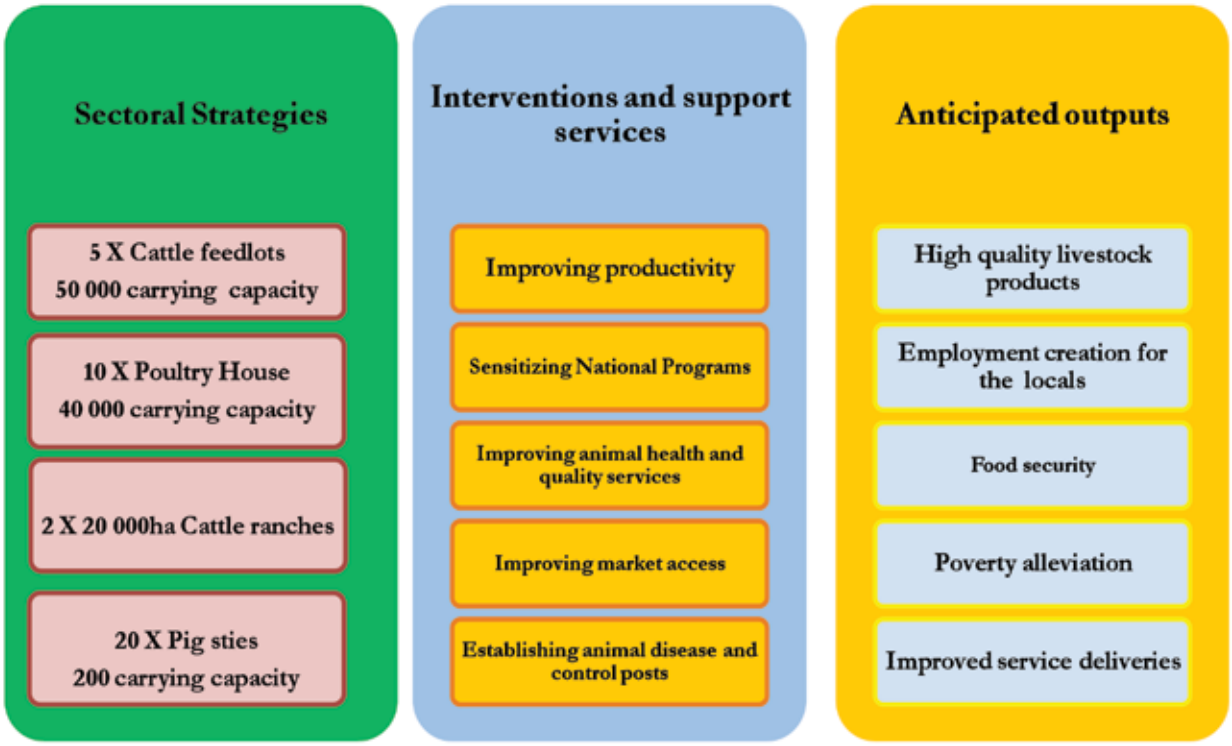


Table 5.1: Showing the livestock sub sector strategies and required interventions and anticipated outputs.

5.2 The Horticultural subsector

- Intensive horticultural production

Participation in high value crop chains generally improves farmers' incomes and it poses a great potential in improving or developing local economies. However, with the spread of supermarket chains who in most cases practise central buying which in most cases excludes local farmers results in poor market access for farmers and consequently . Nonetheless these high value chains have to be explored and supported by both the government and private sector.

- Organic farming

Organically produced crops have a great potential for both large and small scale farmers in South Africa although it is relatively new concept in agriculture. Considering the rise in consumer health awareness, it is highly guaranteed that organically produced crops can easily enter commercial markets. However the major setback is expensive certification process. Besides being health foods, production of organics does not require the use of expense inorganic fertilisers which are ecologically pollutants. Furthermore the potential of organics in the small-scale sector is huge because traditionally farmers use kraal manure to fertilise their crops which is very close to organic farming.
Commercial exploits of organic farming for Thabazimbi Local Municipality farmers is very lucrative. This is so due to a number of factors which includes that the Municipality receives a number of tourists from all over the world, who in most cases are particular about their diets. This creates a huge potential in organically produced crops, particularly in market access. This linkage between tourism and agriculture will definitely results in growth in agriculture and the same time providing the much need foreign currency and jobs in the economy.

5.2.1 Challenges and constraints

- Air pollution from mining activities in some areas.
- Expensive agricultural inputs
- Thin markets for horticultural produce
- Information asymmetry
- Poor access to credit by producers
- Poor market access by farmers

5.2.2 Interventions

- Strengthening and capacitating extension services to farmers
- Strengthening and capacitating institutions
- Strengthening cooperatives
- Enhancing farmers access to credit
- Enhancing market access by contracting farmers to supply government departments such as the Health, the Army and Correctional services

Strengthening and capacitating extension services to farmers

The central government must play a crucial role in training and retaining experienced extension staff. This will ultimately results in sustained horticultural sector. The horticultural subsector contributes immensely in the employment of unskilled farm labour.

Strengthening and capacitating institutions

The Local Municipality has to come up with clear rules pertaining to agricultural pollution and clear enforcement mechanism. Pollution incentives and penalties especially where there is a lot of mining activities will results in positive agricultural productivity.

Strengthening agricultural cooperatives

Cooperative farming is one of the key elements for agricultural growth. However potential of cooperatives in agriculture development in the Municipality remains largely untapped. The whole municipality has only two registered agricultural cooperatives. When farmers do business together, transaction costs are reduced. These include among others; search costs, screening costs, transport costs and marketing. Cooperatives enable farmers to share crucial production and marketing information. Furthermore compliance and honoring of debts is high when farmers are together. Issues of compliance to quality regulations are in some cases internally enforced through farmer to farmer peer pressure.

Enhancing farmers access to credit

All economies worldwide are driven by credit. Availability and accessibility of credit to famers is a crucial step in farmer and agricultural development. Currently commercial banks no longer require farmers give them their title deeds as a form of

collateral, however the viability of the business instead. This means that the produce itself acts as collateral. This came in light of ever increasing inputs costs. Moreover the government has made several interventions in the credit market which includes among others, the MAFISA program, the Old Mutual Letsema program and several funding schemes under the Land bank stewardship.

Enhancing market access

Market access plays a crucial role in agricultural development. Besides improving the existing marketing infrastructure, the central government can take the central role in ensuring market access to farmers in the Municipality by contracting them to supply correctional services facilities barracks and hospitals within the locality.

The figure below shows some of the sub sectoral strategies, their interventions and support services as well as anticipated outputs.

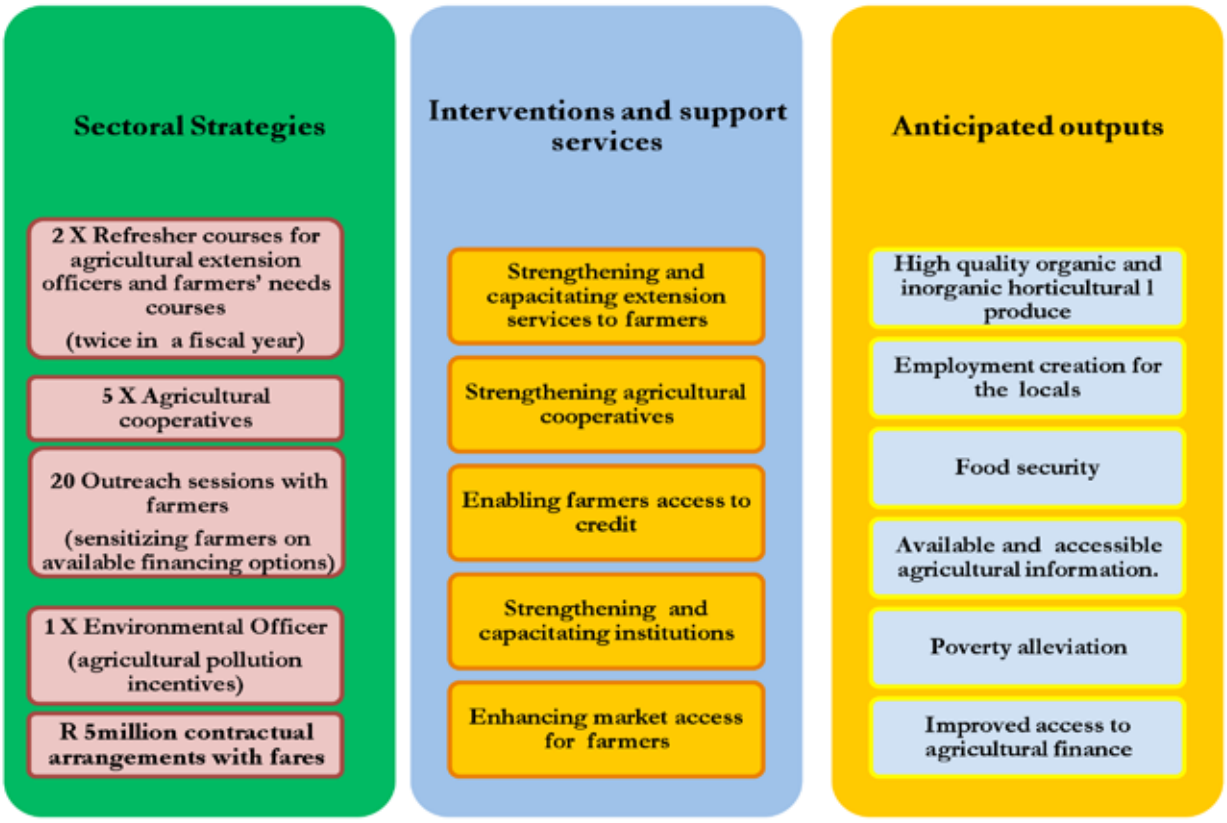


Table 5.2: Showing the horticultural sub sector strategies and required interventions and anticipated outputs.

5.3 The industrial crops subsector (oil seed, essential oils and soya bean production)

Oil seeds crops are crops with seeds which are rich in oils. The oils may be used in vegetable oil and fat for cooking, feed manufacturing, soap making, production of specialised lubricating oils, candle production and cosmetics. Primary sources of vegetable oils are coconuts, corn, and cotton seed, oil palm, olive, peanut (ground nut s oils), sunflower, soya beans and rape seed. A number of other oil seeds are used as sources of seasoning or salad dressing which includes among others almond, poppy seed, pumpkin seed and walnuts.

Most vegetable oils are rich in mono-saturated or polyunsaturated fatty acids. Nutritionists around the world rate vegetable oil as a desirable ingredient compared to the animal fats which in most cases is saturated

Following the trends in consumer behaviour in particular to health awareness, production of oil seed crops could easily find its way into the market easily. Furthermore the residue from the oil press may be used in production of highly nutritious animal feeds.

5.3.1.1 Challenges and constraints

- Water shortages
- Limited processing units available
- High inputs costs
- Poor road infrastructure
- Lack of post harvest handling facilities for example silos
- Low productivity in the small scale sector due to low levels of technology adoption and low and inefficient fertiliser usage
- Poor access to agricultural information
- Poor access to credit lines in spite of a well developed financial sector

5.3.1.2 Interventions

- Developing agro-processing industries
- Construction of Weigh Bridges along major highway to curb overloading and generate income for maintaining the roads infrastructure in the municipality.
- Strengthening and capacitating agricultural extension and training
- Enhancing market access for farmers
- Mechanisation unit in each productive ward

Developing agro-processing industries

Developed agro-processing industries value adds produce from the farmers and creates upstream employment in the value chains. However very few agro-processing industries are operation in the Municipality[3]

Construction of Weigh Bridges

Major highways that link Thabazimbi Local Municipality with other centers of economic activity are badly damaged or in poor state. This is primarily caused by overloading of haulage trucks. Construction of weigh bridge although it is a costly exercise will keep road infrastructure abusers at bay. Furthermore money generated may be used to repair damaged roads and lessens pressure on the Municipality's fiscus.

Strengthening and capacitating agricultural extension and training

The DAFF should play a crucial role in training and retaining experienced agricultural extension staff. For existing staff refresher courses should be carried out regularly. Furthermore key performance areas of employees have to be done regularly to keep work absconders at bay.

Mechanization units in each productive ward

Taking advantage of the Provincial MERACAS program the Municipality should conduct needs assessment for farmers in different wards. This needs assessment forms the basis of developing the mechanisation units in different wards.

The figure below shows some of the sub sectoral strategies, their interventions and support services as well as anticipated outputs.

[3] Please see section 6 on Agro-processing



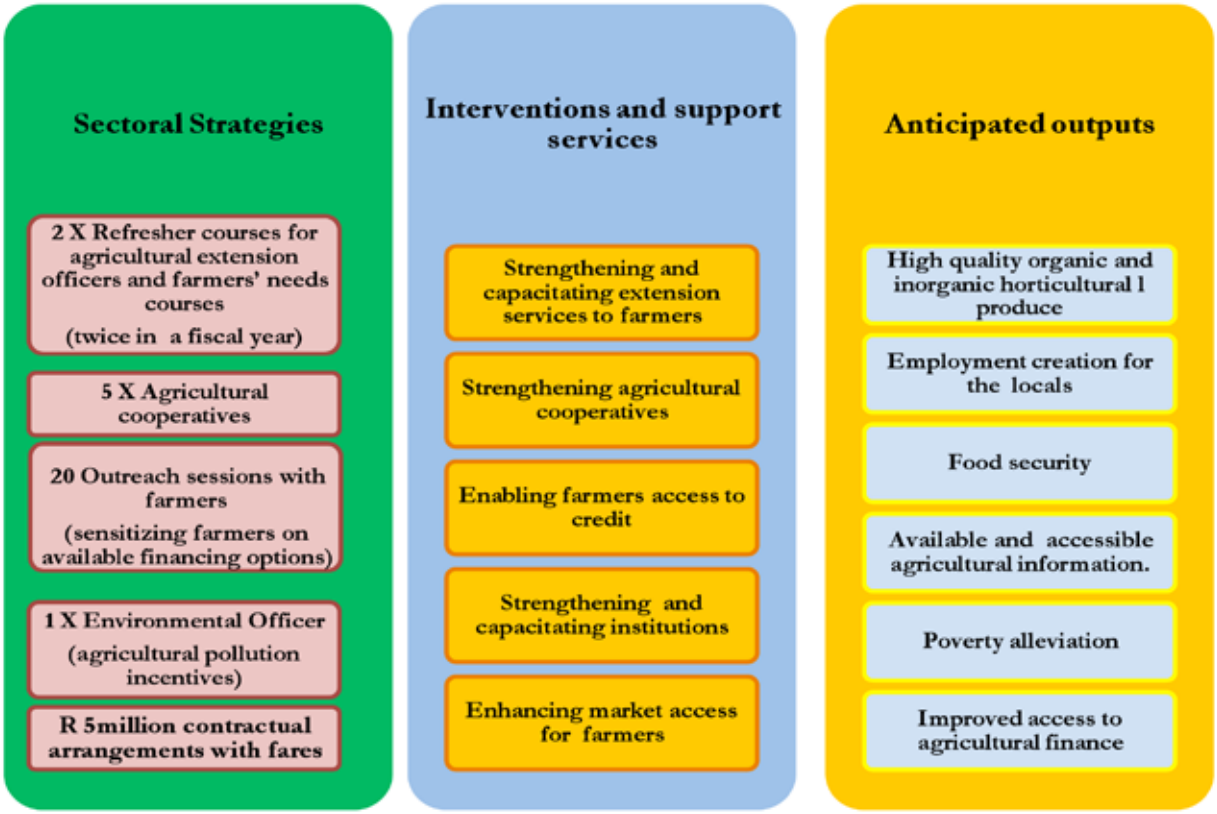


Table 5.3: Showing the industrial crops sub sector strategies and required interventions and anticipated outputs

5.4 Game farming and Eco-tourism subsector

Thabazimbi Local Municipality has a comparative advantage in exploring game farming considering that most of its area lies in arid to semi-arid conditions which are suitable for game farming. Game ranching works essentially on four levels. The first level is the sale of hunting trips and venison (a low-cholesterol, low-fat protein alternative for which the market, both locally and internationally, has hardly been tapped); the second level is the sale of live game at auctions and the translocation of these animals; the third level is the processing of animal products; and the fourth level is the providing of game lodges, conference facilities and related services. Job opportunities open up on all four levels.

Game farming will result in creation of employment through the need of game wardens, tour guides and hotel and catering staff. All this will help in lowering the unemployment levels in the municipality. Furthermore game farming will attract foreign tourists who bring with them the much needed foreign currency into the country. This can also be achieved through trophy hunting and animal viewing.

Game meat is considered to be healthier by most experts. Through supplying of red meat to red meat markets, domestically and internationally, the subsector will generate foreign currency and also stimulate other economic activities within the Municipality.

5.4.1 Challenges and constraints

- Animal diseases
- Poor game extension services
- Poor market access for tourism products

5.4.2 Interventions

- Strengthening game and eco-tourism research, extension and training
- Implementing game and eco-tourism flagship projects
- Improving game productivity
- Improving market access for tourism products
- Establishing animal disease and control posts

The figure below shows some of the sub sectoral strategies, their interventions and support services as well as anticipated outputs.

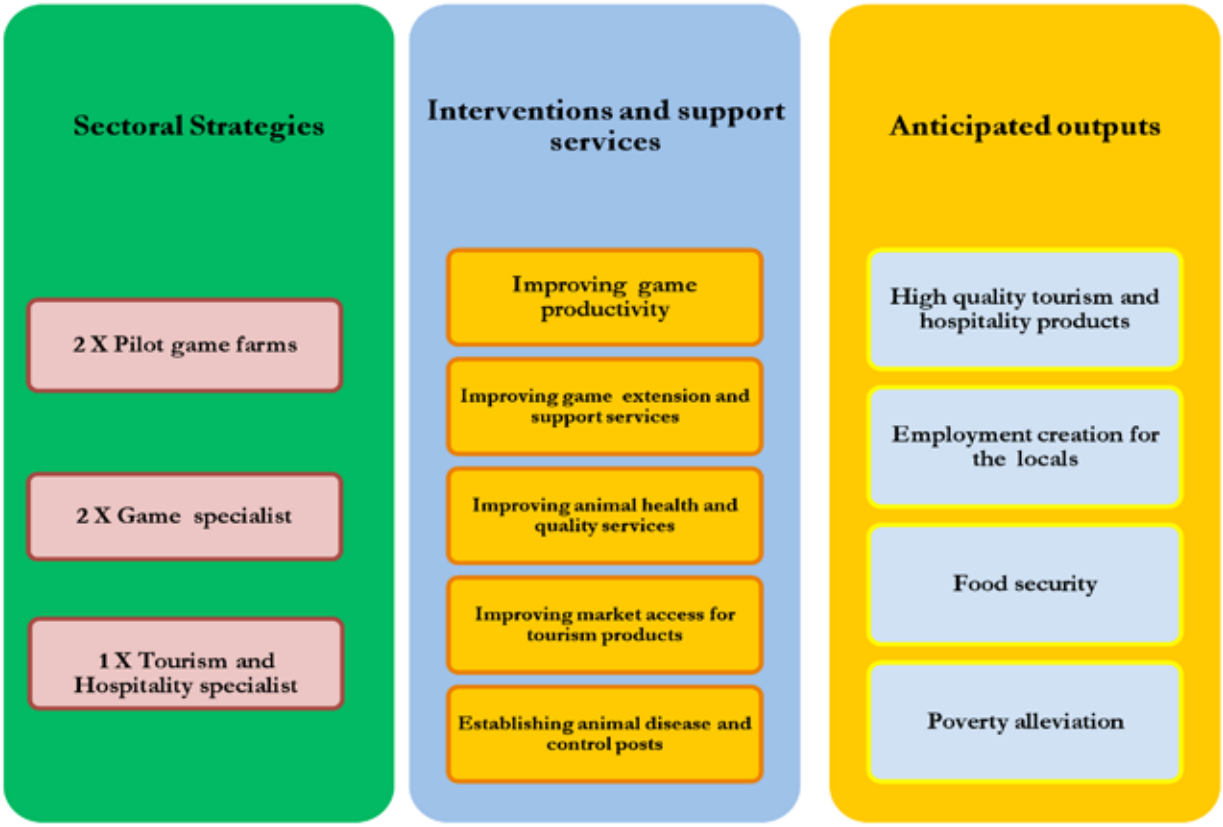


Table 5.4: Showing the game and ecotourism sub sector strategies and required interventions and anticipated outputs.

5.5 The cross-cutting issues subsector

This subsector involves a number of elements which enhance agricultural development. These includes agricultural co-operatives development, land tenure security awareness campaigns, youth agriculture awareness campaigns, the land reform PLAS program, agricultural pollution incentives awareness campaigns, development of agricultural centre of excellence, developing of synergies with agricultural financiers and development of agro-processing industries.

Developing agricultural co-operatives

Thabazimbi Local Municipality has limited registered agricultural cooperatives. This partly as a result of lack of land and water for agricultural purposes, however the municipality plans to draw some water from Lephalale after it has finished its power station. Land unavailability in the municipality is partly caused by the tradeoffs between ownership of land and mine claims.

Tenure security awareness campaigns

Large scale commercial farmers who are predominantly white have a feeling that they are excluded from the current and reform processes, however the DRDLR has programs place specifically for tenure security. Insecure tenure results in low farm investments and will consequently resulting in poor productivity because productive resources will not be used to their fullest capacity. Such negative impacts are felt in the general macro economy through food shortages and price increases. These negative agricultural growth trends can be averted through awareness campaigns by both the public and private sector.

Youth agriculture awareness campaigns

In order for the country to reach its full economic potential the youth of the country should be economically empowered. Generally most of the youth are missing in action in particular reference to primary agriculture and agro-processing despite the efforts being made by the government. Agriculture and agro processing are mainly seen as blue collar professions and very few youth are interested in agriculture. It is important to note that only land for agriculture is the first mode of production which is available to the youth through community property rights, inheritance and the current land reform processes, however very few see it as a tool to improve their economic and social standings. Serious government interventions at grassroots levels need to be carried out in order to instil interest in them. This is an opportunity for the country to resolve some of its socio-economic ills. Apparently the country is sitting on a high unemployment level and the average age of the farmer is above 50 years.

Land reform PLAS program

Through adoption and implementation of the national program of the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) by the government, the land redistribution process will be accelerated; an improved beneficiary identification process which will enable sustainability of the farming and the government will be in a position of access land in nodal areas for easy access to the markets for the farmers.

Agricultural pollution incentives and awareness campaigns

Agricultural pollution in mine areas is quite a headache for farmers. Pollution in agricultural lands greatly impacts farmers on their productivity and profitability. With the rise in phyto-sanitary standards, quality standards and food safety standards certainly any kind of pollution causes great harm to the viability of the farm enterprises. Air pollution from quarrying and blasting results in poor plant growth. This ultimately translates into low quality produce which realizes low profits for the farmer if any. The same is felt when mines deposit wastes in rivers. Absorption of heavy metal elements by the plants are a threat to human and livestock health.

Through capacitating an institutional mechanism that enables polluters to be punished, polluters are kept at bay. Furthermore a constitutional way of reporting polluters must be in place it must be enforceable.

Agricultural excellence centre

Growth in agriculture can only be sustainable when people are capacitated through education. Developing an agricultural excellence centre for the municipality as an affiliate of the provincial universities, agricultural colleges and FET colleges will result in agricultural development. This centre will act as agricultural information and research hub for the municipality. In some cases research and technology development among different players in the agricultural field is not coordinated leading to duplication of work and unwanted use of scarce resources. Through coordination with the national, provincial and local structures such short comings will be minimized

Developing of synergies with agricultural financiers

Availability and accessibility of agricultural finance plays a crucial role in agricultural development. There are number of agricultural financiers in the country, however they differ in their loan repayment and credit conditions. There are also special grants in agriculture which farmers have to take advantage of. These include among others the recapitalization grants from DRDLR and Municipality grants. Furthermore financial credit can be accessed from both commercial banks and the land bank. Following the ever rising trends of agricultural inputs, commercial banks have introduced some different kinds of financial packages for farmers without them (farmers) having to use their title deeds as collateral. This in particular poses a great opportunity for farmers. Funding also can be accessed from public coffers' funds such as MAFISA and other public funding administered by the Land Bank and the Old Mutual (Masisizane).

Development of agro-processing industries

In order for agriculture to grow most of the produce have to be value added for them to realize improved profit streams. This can only be achieved when partnerships are forged within the public and private sector. Following huge differences between the retail prices and the farm gate prices, serious interventions have to taken in order for the farmers to realize more on their produce. This could in one way or another act as stimuli to instil agricultural interest in the youth.

The figure below shows some of the sub sectoral strategies, their interventions and support services as well as anticipated outputs.

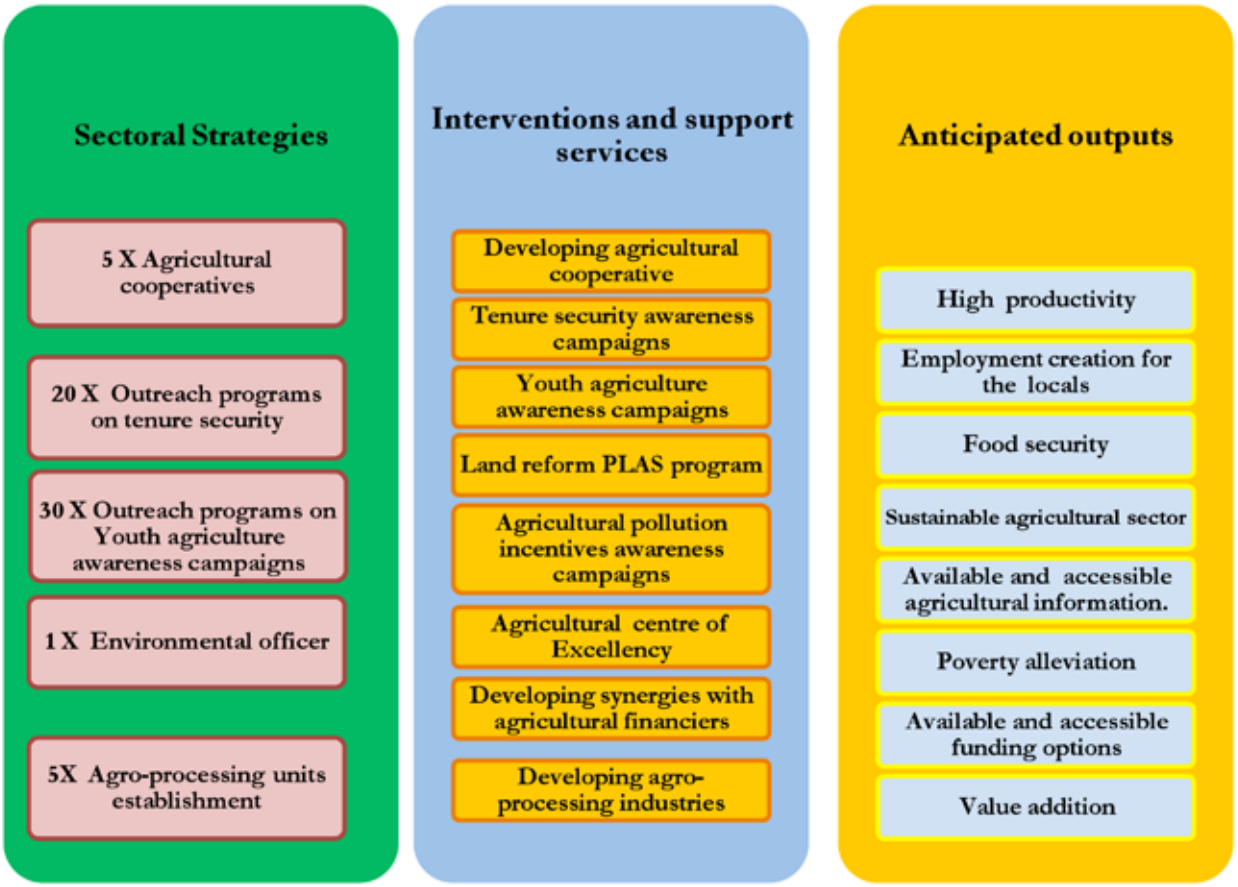


Table 5.5: Showing the cross cutting issues sub sector strategies and required interventions and anticipated outputs.

SECTION 6: AGRO-PROCESSING OPPORTUNITIES IN THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

6. Introduction

Agro-processing involves the transformation of raw materials from primary agriculture into finished or semi-finished products ready for use by the end user or immediate user. This process of transformation involves seven distinctive processes which includes fermenting, slaughtering, blending, moulding, cutting, milling and packaging. Figure 6.1 below shows an overview of the South African agro-processing sector.

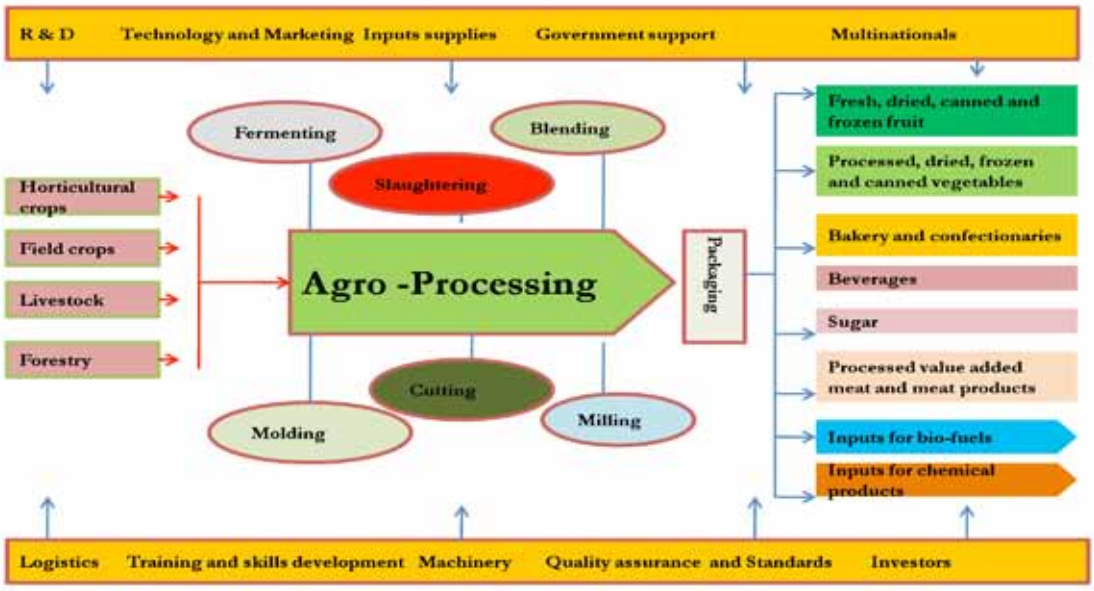


Table 6.1: An overview of South African agro-processing sector

Source: DTI, 2007

Following the schematic diagram on agro-processing sector in South Africa developed by DTI in 2007 and also having accessed their potential the following are some of the opportunities in agro-processing in Thabazimbi.

6.1 The livestock subsector

Animal feeds manufacturing

Thabazimbi Local Municipality produces relatively low volumes of silage maize and maize fodder as compared to other local municipalities primarily because of the dry climatic conditions. However crops such as sorghum that can thrive in dry conditions accounts for 76% of total grain sorghum of Limpopo province under irrigation. Also Soya-bean production under irrigation constitutes 75% of Limpopo province's total production. Most of this production is sold out of Thabazimbi Local

Municipality to feed manufacturers. Developing an animal feed processing plant will help in lowering unemployment level in the municipality; however caution has to be taken when trying to develop one because animal feed production is capital intensive.

Abattoirs and hides tanning

Thabazimbi is suitable for cattle ranching as well as game farming. Through development of specialized abattoirs a number of decent jobs are created within the municipality. In fact the selling of lives animals out of the municipality results in significant loses of basic economic activities that will otherwise benefit the municipality. Hides from slaughtered animals can be used in the manufacturing of leather through tanning and consequently creating employment in the downstream chain of the beef and game chain.

Currently the Municipality has only on functional abattoir with a capacity of 80 units per day. Despite the number of cattle in the Municipality the abattoir is still running below its operational capacity. The nearest abattoirs are approximately 130km in Lephalale, Brits and Rustenburg. This abattoir gets most of beef cattle from the Municipality also some of its beef cattle are procured outside the Municipality. With the introduction of intensive beef feedlots its capacity will be far too short for processing all the cattle, hence an establishment of an abattoir will fill in the gap.

The schematic diagram below shows the production systems directly linked to agro-processing units' establishment.

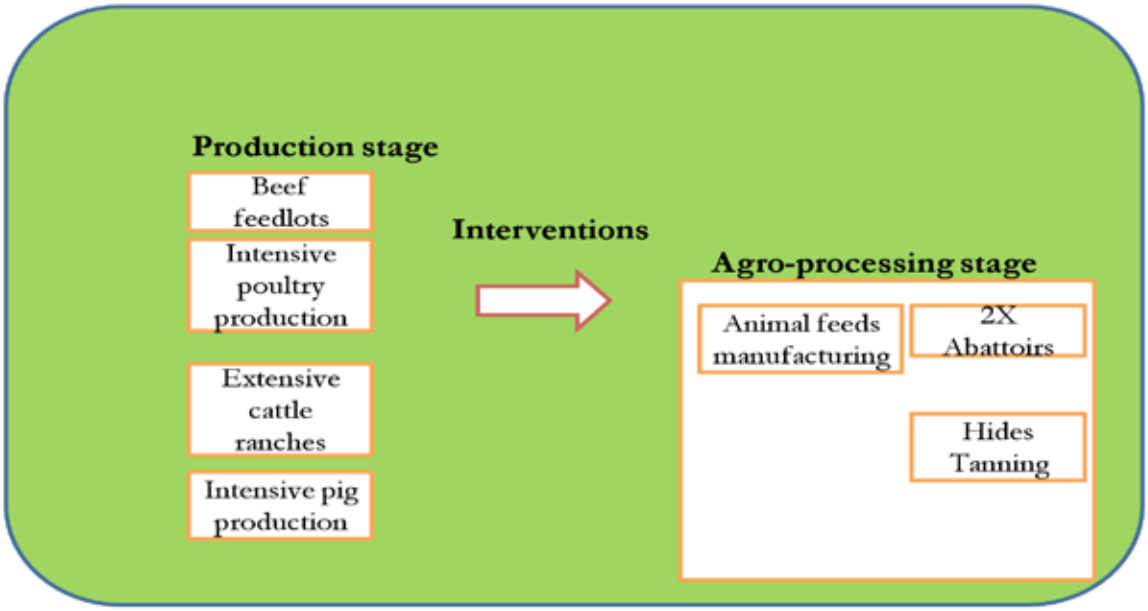


Table 6.2: Showing the agro-processing opportunities in the livestock sub-sector

6.2 The industrial crops subsector

Oil extraction from oilseed crops

Oilseed production in South Africa is mainly dominated by the production of sunflower, soya beans and peanuts. Production of sunflower increased by 29% last year to 650 000 tons on a total area of 500 000 hectares. Soya beans production decreased by 10% last year to 5270 tons and peanuts production remained at 98 000tons. In particular soya beans production with limited processing facilities has led to South Africa being a net exporter (Global Agricultural Information Network, 2010).

In 2010 South Africa crushed about 763 000 tons of oil seed producing approximately 373 000 tons of meal and 261 000 tons of oil which a far cry of the 1 million tonnes of vegetable oil consumed in the country per annum (Global Agricultural Information Network, 2010). Table 6.1 below shows some the consumption figures for soya beans oil, sunflower oil and palm oil in South Africa.

Oil seeds '000t			
Marketing year	2009	2010	2011
Sunflower oil	426	330	345
Soya beans oil	50	250	265
Palm oil	331	335	343
Total	**907**	**915**	**953**

Table 6.1: Showing the agro-processing opportunities in the livestock sub-sector
Source: Adapted from Global Agricultural Information Network (2010)

South Africa's imports of sun flower oil increased by 159% to 116 095 ton by 2009, while in the same period soya beans oil imports decreased by 45% to 136 159 tons and palm oil imports increased by 5%. Sunflower oil is mainly imported from Argentina and Brazil while palm oil is imported from Malaysia and Indonesia.
From this account developing more soya bean crushing mills will undoubtedly results in more value addition of our soya and at the same time improving the social and economic wellbeing of the surrounding communities. Furthermore South Africa has marginal competitive trends although decreasing in the value chains of sunflower, soya beans and olives[4]. If only more interventions from both the private and public sector are done more multiplier effects will be felt in the economy rather than depending on imports. Dependency on imports whose prices are mainly influenced by the global trends leaves our economy vulnerable to price fluctuations, inflation, and underutilisation of resources.

[4] Check table 2.1

The schematic diagram below shows the production systems directly linked to agro-processing units' establishment.

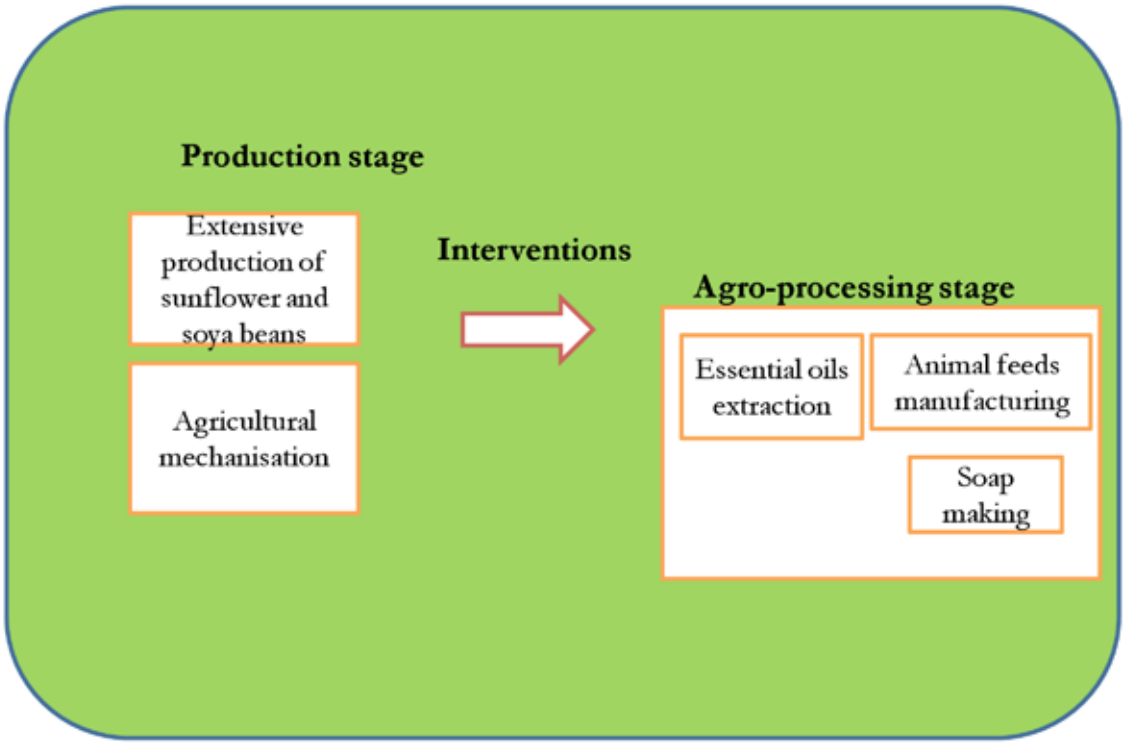


Table 6.3: Showing the agro-processing opportunities in the livestock sub-sector

6.3 The game and eco-tourism subsector

Hides tanning

Animal skins from trophy hunting and other eco-tourism activities may be used to make leather products such as shoes and belts. Proceeds from the sales of such products may earn the country foreign currency and as well as creating jobs for the locals.

Taxidermy

Taxidermy is the art of mounting or replicating chiefly vertebrate animal specimens in a life like form for display. This works hand in hand with eco-tourism. However, the art requires some familiarization with anatomy, dissection techniques, sculpture, painting and tanning. This poses a huge potential for the youth in the Municipality

The schematic diagram below shows the production systems directly linked to agro-processing units' establishment.

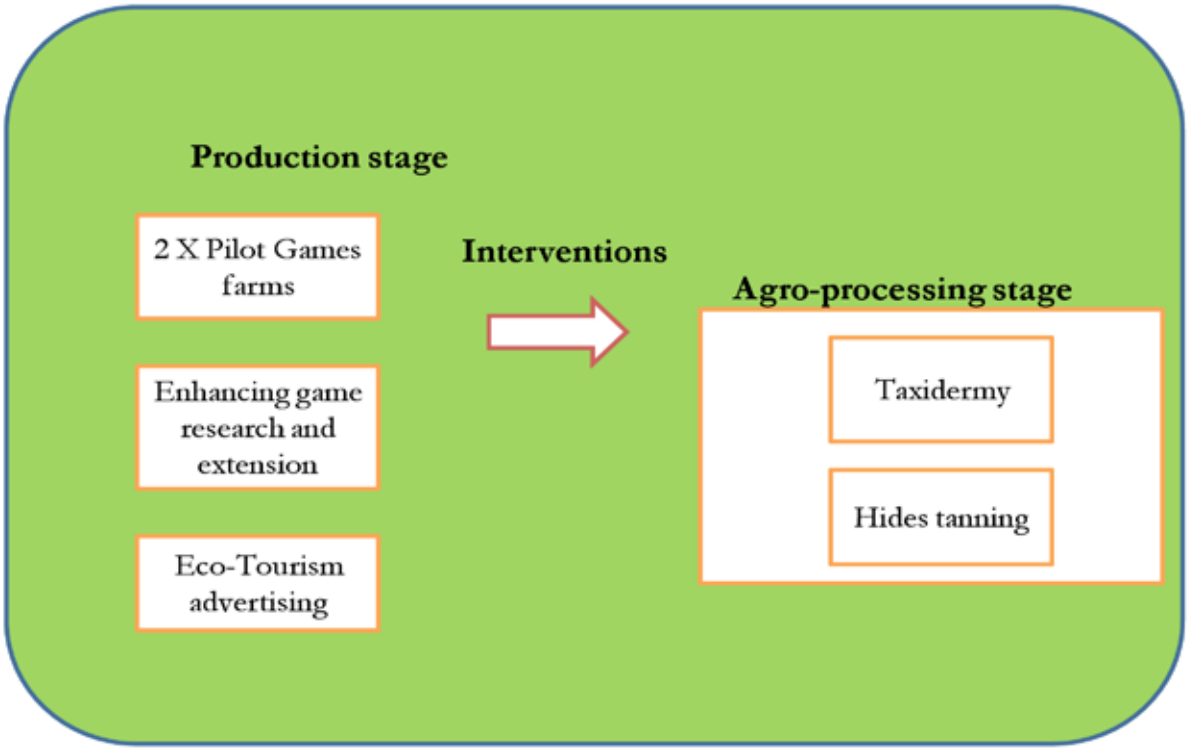


Table 6.4: Showing the agro-processing opportunities in the game and eco-tourism sub-sector

SECTION 7: AGRICULTURAL MARKETS FOR THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY FARMERS

7. introduction

Agricultural marketing is quite unique from any other products' marketing because of perishability and bulkiness. Furthermore, most of the agricultural produce constitutes the foodstuffs whose prices and distribution are considered strategic by most governments. Effective and efficient marketing depends upon a number of institutions and structures which makes up a conducive environment. These include among others; a legal and dispute settling system, a financial and credit provision system, a standard setting and verification system and a price confirmation system. Achieving a conducive environment for marketing agricultural produce can be done through developing and strengthening the information and communication technology (ICT), research and innovation (post harvesting handling preservation and processing etc), private and public partnerships in the provision of information, market research, forecasting and estimation and entrepreneurial and technical skills development.

Agricultural marketing in South Africa has been deregulated during the economic structural adjustment periods of the 1990s. This has seen agricultural marketing moving away from price controls and agricultural marketing boards. For grain products {maize (white and yellow), wheat and sunflower}, marketing is done through SAFEX using agricultural derivatives. However it is important to note that trade in grain is not only limited to agricultural derivatives, other means of coordinating exchange also exist for instance spot market arrangement and contractual arrangements. Agricultural derivatives prices are commonly used as benchmarks in other modes of exchange due to their transparent price discovery.

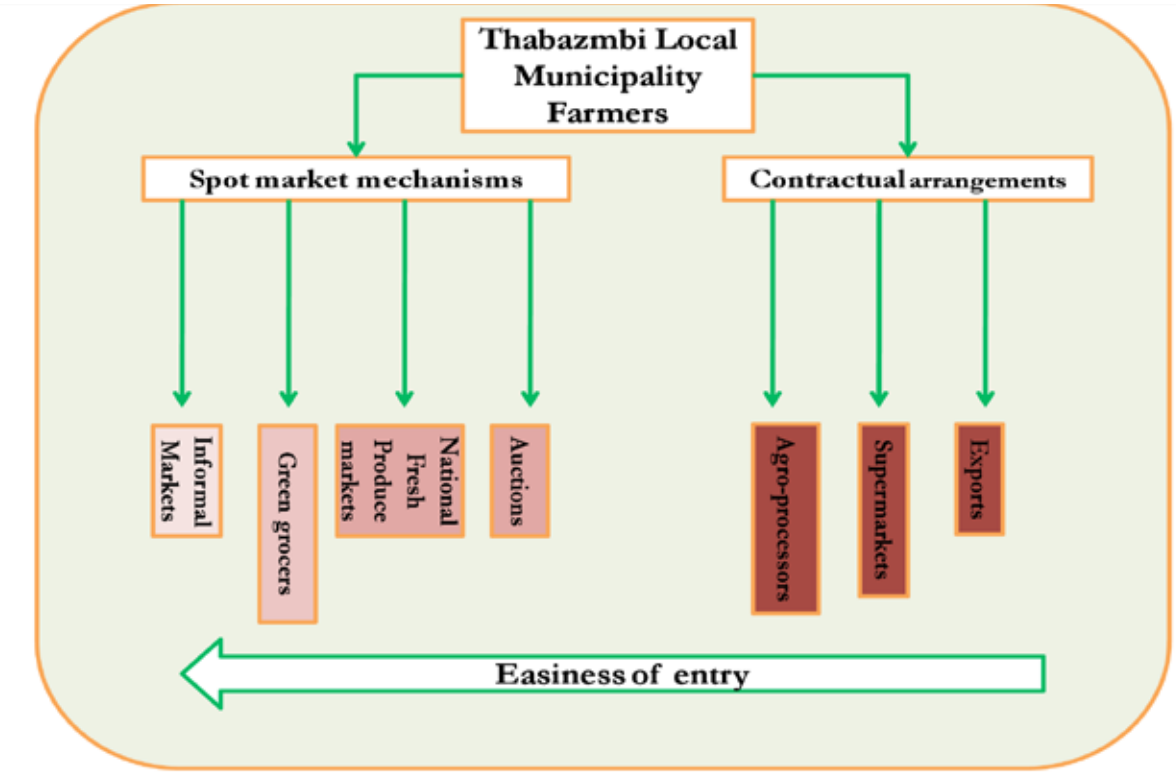


Table 7.1: Showing the easiness of market entry in different agricultural markets

Key market interventions

- The central and local government should take a key role in availing markets for emerging and smallholder farmers. This can be achieved through for instance contracting farmers to supply government departments such as hospitals, army barracks and correctional service facilities within the Local Municipality. Through this farmers' general incomes are greatly improved and this can stir some other economic activities within the Municipality.

- Private and public partnerships should also be facilitated in order to open up markets for emerging farmers. Giving some tax concession to those companies who procure their agricultural products from the emerging farmers will act as some of the incentives for companies to work with emerging and smallholder farmers. Also famers should be given access to production finance at concessionary rates. This is critical since participation in modern value chains require access to quality production inputs.

- Price information should be conveyed to farmers on regular basis. This is critical in farm business planning and decision making. This aspect can be pig backed on the structures of DAFF and might involve cost effective and efficient mode of conveying this information such as short message service (sms).

- Restructuring and capacitating available Fresh Produce Markets will also play a crucial role in making markets available to the farmers.

SECTION 8: THE PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL STRATEGY FOR THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

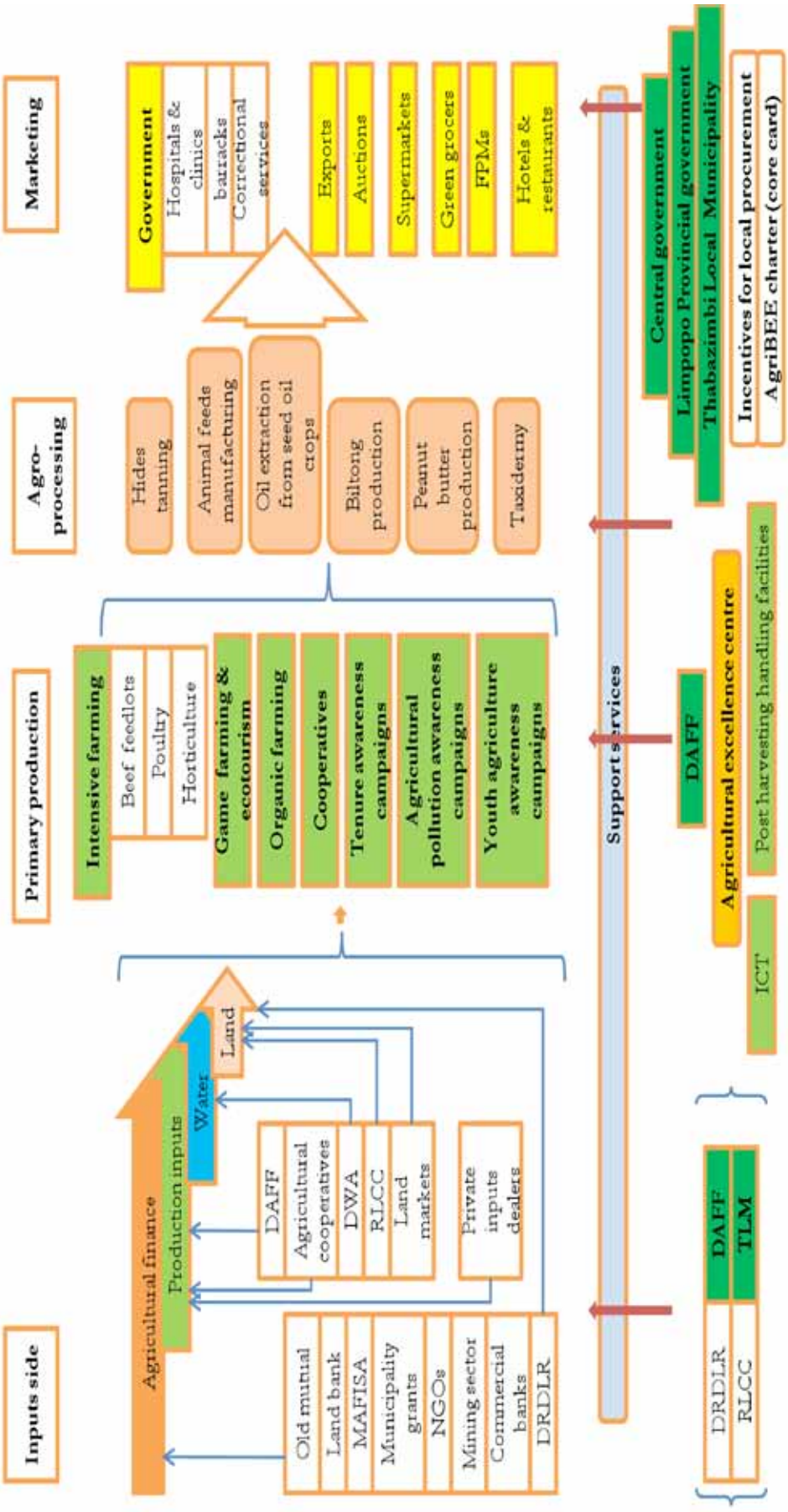


Table 8.1: Showing the proposed agricultural strategy for Thabazimbi Local Municipality

10 POINT STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THABAZIMBI						
	Programmes	WEIGHTING				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	Capacity Building	60%	20%	20%		
2	Livestock sub-sector	30%	25%	25%	10%	10%
3	Horticultural sub-sector	10%	30%	30%	15%	15%
4	Industrial crop sub-sector	40%	10%	20%	20%	10%
5	Game Farming	40%	10%	20%	20%	10%
6	Agro-tourism	30%	25%	25%	10%	10%
7	Agro-processing	10%	30%	30%	15%	15%
8	Agrologistics	5%	5%	40%	40%	10%
9	Cross cutting issues	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
10	M&E	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

Thabazimbi Agricultural Strategy Consolidated

Capacity building

DESCRIPTION							2012												2013	2014	2015
Intervention		Responsible department	Start	End	Duration	Complete	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT																					
A Livestock subsector																					
1.1	5X Cattle feedlots	DAFF/TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-15	36 months	0%															
1.2	10X Construction of Poultry house	DAFF/TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-12	12 months	0%															
1.3	2X Cattle ranches	DAFF/TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-13	24 months	0%															
1.4	20X Pig sties	DAFF/TBZLM	Jan-13	Dec-14	12 months	0%															
B. Horticultural subsector																					
1.1	Refresher courses- extension staff	DAFF	Jan-12	Jun-16	60 months	0%															
1.2	5X Agricultural Cooperatives	DAFF	Jun-12	Jun-15	48 months	0%															
1.3	20X Outreach sessions	DAFF	Jan-12	Jun-16	60 months	0%															
1.4	Appointment of 1 Environmental Officer	TBZLM	Jun-12	Jun-12	1 month	0%															
1.5	Developing contractual arrangements	DAFF	Apr-12	Dec-12	8 months	0%															
C. Industrial crops subsector																					
1.1	Refresher courses- extension staff	DAFF	Jan-12	Jun-16	60 months	0%															
1.2	Construction of weigh bridges	TBZLM	Aug-12	Aug-13	13 months	0%															
1.3	Overhauling transport logistics	TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-12	12months	0%															
1.4	Developing 5 agro-processing industries	TBZLM	Jun-12	Dec-15	48 months	0%															
1.5	Feasibility study for mechanization	DAFF/TBZLM	Apr-12	Jul-12	4 months	0%															
1.6	Establishing 10 mechanisation units	DAFF/TBZLM	Nov-12	Nov-13	12 months	0%															
D. Game faming and Eco-tourism subsector																					
1.1	2X Pilot game farms	TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-13	13 months	0%															
1.2	Appointment of 2 Game Specialists	TBZLM	Apr-12	Apr-12	1 month	0%															
1.3	Appointment of 1 Tourism and Hospitality specialist	TBZLM	Apr-12	Apr-12	1 month	0%															
AGRO-PROCESSING																					
A. Livestock subsector																					
1.1	Animal feeds manufacturing	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jun-12	Jun-15	48 months	0%															
1.2	2X Abattoirs	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jan-12	Dec-13	24 months	0%															
1.3	Hides and tanning	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jan-14	Dec-14	12 months	0%															
B.Industrial crops subsector																					
1.1	Essential oil extraction factory	TBZLM/Private Sector	Oct-12	Aug-13	11 months	0%															
1.2	Animal feeds manufacturing	TBZLM/Private Sector	May-12	Jun-13	13 months	0%															
1.3	Soap manufacturing	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jan-13	Jul-13	7 months	0%															
C. Game faming and Eco-tourism subsector																					
1.1	Hides and tanning	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jan-14	Dec-14	12 months	0%															
1.2	Taxidermy	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jan-12	Dec-12	12 months	0%															
AGRICLTURAL MARKETS																					
1.1	Contractual arrangements with government departments	DAFF/ TBZLM	Apr-12	Dec-12	8 months	0%															
1.2	Market information accessibility	DAFF	Jan-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%															
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES																					
1.1	Tenure awareness campaigns	DRDLR	Jan-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%															
1.2	Agricultural pollution awareness campaigns	DAFF/TBZLM	Jun-12	Sep-12	4 months	0%															
1.3	Youth agriculture awareness campaigns	DAFF/TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-12	12 months	0%															
1.4	Developing of agricultural cooperatives	DAFF	Jun-12	Jun-15	48 months	0%															
1.5	Land reform PLAS program	DRDLR	Jan-12	Apr-12	4 months	0%															
1.6	Agricultural centre of Excellency	DAFF/TBZLM	Jun-12	Jul-13	13 months	0%															
1.7	Developing synergies with agricultural financiers	DAFF/TBZLM	Feb-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%															
1.8	Developing agro-processing industries	DAFF/TBZLM/ Private Sector	Jan-12	Dec-14	36 months	0%															
MONITORING AND EVALUATION																					
1.1	Appointment of Agricultural Development Officer	TBZLM	Jan-12	Jan-12	1 month	0%															
1.2	Strategy Implementation, Monitoring and evaluation	Agribusiness Consulting Company	Jan-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%															

Thabazimbi Agricultural Strategy Consolidated

YEAR 1 - CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME									
	Short Term Objectives		**Strategies**		**Activities and Tasks**	**Timeline**	**Outcome/Impact KPIs**	**Role players**	**Budget**
1	To develop 50 competent and commercial Farmers in Thabazimbi	1.1	Identify of potential farmer	1.1.1	Information Day (Farmer's Day)	January 2012 – February 2012	Attendance by interested farmers	LDA, LED, DRDLR and Stakeholder Forum	R 50,000.00
		1.2	Selection of farmer	1.2.1	Conduct business assessments and profilling of the potential farmers	January 2012 – February 2012	A list of qualifying farmer	LED (Service provider)	R 600,000.00
				1.2.2	Business plan development	January 2012 – February 2012	50 Business plans		
		1.4	Programme process	1.4.1	Mentorship on business skills	January 2012 – December 2012	Competency gained in business skill training enable the successful running of business	DRDLR	R 2,400,000.00
				1.4.2	Mentorship on technical skills	January 2012 – December 2012	Competency gained in business skill training enable the successful production	DRDLR	
				1.4.3	Training of farmers	January 2012 – December 2012	Competency gained in business skill training enable the successful production	LED (Service provider)	R 900,000.00
				1.4.3.1	Businesss				
				1.4.3.2	Finance				
				1.4.3.3	Marketing				
				1.4.3.4	Livestock				
				1.4.3.5	Horticulture				
				1.4.3.6	Eco-tourism				
				1.4.3.7	Game farming				
				1.4.3.8	Aquaculture				
2	Monitor and evaluate progress continuously					On going	Progress monitoring system development	LDA, LED, DRDLR	Internal
3	Registration of a water forum					January 2012 – February 2012	Water management	DWA, LED, LDA	Internal
4	Developing 50 Primary Agricultural Co-operative					January 2012 – February 2012	50 Co-operatives	LDA	Internal
5	Outreach programme					January 2012 – February 2012	50 farms	LDA	Internal
6	Refresher courses for extention officers					28 days	80%	LDA	Internal
Total									**R 3,950,000.00**

Capacity building

								2012												2013	2014	2015	2016	Budget
Intervention		**Target**	**Responsible department**	**Start**	**End**	**Duration**	**Complete**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**					
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT																								
A Livestock subsector																								
1.1	Communal livestock development programm (CLDP)	10 farmers	LDA	Jan-12	Dec-12	12 months	0%																	internal
1.1.1	Presidential Bull Scheme	5 farmers	DRDLR	Jan-12	Jul-12	7 months	0%																	R 250,000.00
1.1.2	Inreasing the herd	50%	LDA	Jan-12	Dec-12	12 months	0%																	internal
1.1.3	Improving the quality of the herd	70%	LDA	Jan-12	Dec-12	12 months	0%																	internal
1.1.4	Improving pastures	80%	LDA	Jan-12	Dec-15	24 months	0%																	internal
1.2	Semi-feedlots for weaners (beef)	5 X 500 Carrying capacity	LDA/TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-15	36 months	0%																	R 5,000,000.00
1.3	Improving animal health and quality services	80%	LDA/TBZLM/ Private Sector	Jan-12	Dec-15	36 months	0%																	internal
1.4	Establishing animal disease and control post	2	TBLM	Jan-12	Dec-15	36 months	0%																	R 1,000,000.00
1.5	Construction of Poultry (Broilers) house	20 X 10 000 Carrying capacity	LDA/TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-12	12 months	0%																	R 24,000,000.00
1.6	Cattle ranches	2 X 5 000ha	LDA/TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-13	24 months	0%																	R 5,000,000.00
1.7	Pig sties	20 X 200 Carrying capacity	LDA/TBZLM	Jan-13	Dec-14	24 months	0%																	R 25,000,000.00
1.8	Stock water system	10 farms		Jan-12	Dec-13	24 months	0%																	internal
1.9	Water resource development	10 farms		Jan-12	Dec-13	24 months	0%																	internal
Total																								**R 60,250,000.00**

Livestock Sub-sector

Description of Activities							2012												2013	2014	2015	2016	Budget
Intervention	Target	Responsible department	Start	End	Duration	Complete	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec					
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT																							
B. Horticultural subsector (Vegetable production)																							
1.1	Appointment of 1 Environmental Officer	1	LDED	Jun-12	Jun-12	1 month	0%																internal
1.2	Irrigation development	200ha	DRDLR, LDA, DWA	Jan-12	Dec-15	5 Years	0%																internal
1.3	Water management	80%	DWA	Jan-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%																internal
1.3.1	Dams (silt scouping and maintainance)	50%	DWA	Sep-12	Oct-12	2 months	0%																internal
1.3.2	Weir (silt scouping and maintainance)	50%	DWA	Sep-12	Oct-12	2 months	0%																internal
1.4	Green houses/ Tunnels construction	5 Tunnels	LDA,TBZLM	Jun-12	Dec-13	3 years	0%																R 2,500,000.00
1.5	Vegetable Packaging facility	1	LDA, TBZLM	Jan-13	Dec-13	3 years	0%																R 1,000,000.00
Total																							**R 3,500,000.00**

Horticultural Sub-sector

Description of Activities								2012												2013	2014	2015	2016	Budget
Intervention		Target	Responsible department	Start	End	Duration	Complete	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec					
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT																								
C. Industrial crops sbsector																								
1.2	Construcion of weigh bridges	2	SANRA	Aug-12	Aug-13	13 months	0%																	R 20,000,000.00
1.3	Overhauling transport logistics	80%	TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-12	12months	0%																	internal
1.3.1	Road	80%	TBZLM	Jan-12	Apr-12	4 months	0%																	internal
1.3.2	Rail	80%	TBZLM	May-12	Aug-12	4 months	0%																	internal
1.3.3	Air	80%	TBZLM	Sep-12	Dec-12	4 months	0%																	internal
1.5	Feasibility study for mechanization	1	LDA/TBZLM	Apr-12	Jul-12	4 months	0%																	R 150,000.00
1.6	Establishing mechanisation units	10	LDA/TBZLM	Nov-12	Nov-13	12 months	0%																	internal
1.7	Irrigation development	80%	LDA	Jan-12	Dec-12	24 months	0%																	internal
1.8	Water Managemet	80%	DWA	Jan-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%																	internal
1.8.1	Dams (silt scouping and maintainance)	50%	DWA	Sep-12	Oct-12	2 months	0%																	internal
1.8.2	Weirs (silt scouping and maintainance)	50%	DWA	Sep-12	Oct-12	2 months	0%																	internal
Total																								**R 20,150,000.00**

Industrial Crops Sub-sector

Description of Activities								2012												2013	2014	2015	2016	Budget
Intervention		Target	Responsible department	Start	End	Duration	Complete	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec					
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT																								
D. Game faming and Eco-tourism subsector																								
1.1	Pilot game farms	2	TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-13	13 months	0%																	internal
1.1.1	Land acqusation trough PLAS	2	DRDLR	Jan-12	Jun-12	12 months	0%																	internal
1.1.2	Recapitalisation of the farms	2	DRDLR	Jul-12	Dec-12	12 months	0%																	internal
1.1.3	Conference centre	1	DTI	Jun-13	Dec-13	6 months	0%																	internal
1.1.4	Lodging facility	1	DTI	Jan-14	Jun-14	6 months	0%																	internal
1.2	Appointment of Game Specialists	2	LDED	Apr-12	Apr-12	1 month	0%																	internal
1.3	Appointment of Tourism and Hospitality specialist	1	LDED	Apr-12	Apr-12	1 month	0%																	internal
Total																								**R -**

Game Farming and Eco-tourism Sub-sector

Description of Activities								2012												2013	2014	2015	2016	Budget
Intervention		Target	Responsible department	Start	End	Duration	Complete	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec					
AGRO-PROCESSING																								
A. Livestock subsector																								
1.1	Animal feeds manufacturing	1	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jun-12	Jun-15	48 months	0%																	R 10,000,000.00
1.2	Abattoir	1	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jan-12	Dec-13	24 months	0%																	R 10,000,000.00
1.3	Hides and tanning	1	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jan-14	Dec-14	12 months	0%																	R 5,000,000.00
14	Compost and fertiliser manfactring	1	Private Sector	Jan-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%																	R 2,000,000.00
B.Industrial crops sbsector																								
1.1	Essential oil extraction factory	1	TBZLM/Private Sector	Oct-12	Aug-13	11 months	0%																	R 2,000,000.00
1.3	Soap manufactuing	2	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jan-13	Jul-13	7 months	0%																	R 1,000,000.00
1.4	cooking oil	1	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jan-13	Jul-13	6 months	0%																	R 1,000,000.00
1.5	yorghut manufacturing intiative	1	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jun-13	Dec-13	6 months	0%																	R 200,000.00
1.6	soya milk	1	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jun-13	Dec-13	6 months	0%																	R 200,000.00
1.7	soya minces	1	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jun-13	Dec-13	6 months	0%																	R 200,000.00
C. Game faming and Eco-tourism subsector																								
1.2	Taxidermy	5	TBZLM/Private Sector	Jan-12	Dec-12	12 months	0%																	R 250,000.00
Total																								**R 31,850,000.00**

Agro-processing

Description of Activities							2012												2013	2014	2015	2016	Budget
Intervention		Target	Responsible department	Start	End	Duration	Complete	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec					
AGRICULTURAL MARKETS																								
1.1	Contractual arrangements with government departments	10 farmers	LDA, TBZLM	Jan-12	Jun-12	6 months	0%																	internal
1.1.1	Hospitals	Fresh vegetables and beef	LDA, TBZLM	Jul-12	Dec-16	54 months	0%																	internal
1.1.2	Correctional services	Fresh vegetables and beef	LDA, TBZLM	Jul-12	Dec-16	54 months	0%																	internal
1.1.3	Barracks	Fresh vegetables and beef	LDA, TBZLM	Jul-12	Dec-16	54 months	0%																	internal
1.2	Supermarkets	Fresh vegetables	TBZLM	Apr-12	Dec-16	57 months	0%																	internal
1.3	Export Market (Botswana, Zimbabwe)	Beef , chicken & fresh vegetables	LDED,LDA	Apr-12	Dec-16	57 months	0%																	internal
1.4	Fresh Produce Market	Fresh vegetables	TBZLM, LDA	Jan-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%																	internal
1.5	Developing hawkers stalls	Fresh vegetables	TBZLM	Apr-12	Dec-12	9 months	0%																	internal
1.2	Market information accessibility	On going	LDA	Jan-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%																	internal
Total																								**R -**

Agricultural Marketing

Description of Activities							2012												2013	2014	2015	2016	Budget
Intervention		Target	Responsible department	Start	End	Duration	Complete	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec					
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES																							
1.1	Tenure awareness campaigns	5	DRDLR	Jan-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%																internal
1.2	Agricultural pollution awareness campaigns	1	DAFF/TBZLM	Jun-12	Sep-12	4 months	0%																internal
1.3	Youth agricuture awareness campaigns	1	DAFF/TBZLM	Jan-12	Dec-12	12 months	0%																R 100,000.00
1.4	Developing of agricultural cooperatives	50	DAFF	Jun-12	Jun-15	48 months	0%																internal
1.5	Land reform PLAS program	1	DRDLR	Jan-12	Apr-12	4 months	0%																internal
1.6	Agricultural centre of excellency	1	DAFF/TBZLM	Jun-12	Jul-13	13 months	0%																R 2,000,000.00
1.7	Developing synegies with agricultural finaciers	All	DAFF/TBZLM	Feb-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%																internal
1.8	Developing agro-processing industries	5	DAFF/TBZLM/ Private Sector	Jan-12	Dec-14	36 months	0%																internal
Total																							**R 2,100,000.00**

Cross Cutting Issues Sub-sector

Description of Activities								2012												2013	2014	2015	2016	Budget
Intervention		Target	Responsible department	Start	End	Duration	Complete	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec					
STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION																								
1.1	Appointment of Agricultural Development Officer	1	TBZLM	Jan-12	Jan-12	1 month	0%																	internal
1.2	Strategy, Implementation, Monitoring and evaluation	Ongoing process	TBZLM (Service provider)	Jan-12	Dec-16	60 months	0%																	R 1,500,000.00
Total																								**R 1,500,000.00**

Strategy Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2012-2013													
ACTIVITY	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Total**
CAPACITY BUILDING													
Information Day (Farmer's Day)	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00											R 50,000.00
Conduct business assessments and profilling of the potential farmers	R 150,000.00	R 150,000.00											R 300,000.00
Business plan development	R 150,000.00	R 150,000.00											R 300,000.00
Mentorship on business skills	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 1,200,000.00
Mentorship on technical skills	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00	R 1,200,000.00
Training of farmers	R 75,000.00	R 75,000.00	R 75,000.00	R 75,000.00	R 75,000.00	R 75,000.00	R 75,000.00	R 75,000.00	R 75,000.00	R 75,000.00	R 75,000.00	R 75,000.00	R 900,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 600,000.00**	**R 600,000.00**	**R 275,000.00**	**R 275,000.00**	**R 275,000.00**	**R 275,000.00**	**R 275,000.00**	**R 275,000.00**	**R 275,000.00**	**R 275,000.00**	**R 275,000.00**	**R 275,000.00**	**R 3,950,000.00**
ARICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT													
A Livestock subsector													
Presidential Bull Scheme	R 35,714.29	R 35,714.29	R 35,714.29	R 35,714.29	R 35,714.29	R 35,714.29	R 35,714.29						R 250,000.00
Semi-feedlots for weaners (beef)	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 1,250,000.00
Establishing animal disease and control post	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 250,000.00
Construction of Poultry (Broilers) house	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 24,000,000.00
Cattle ranches	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 2,500,000.00
B Horticultural subsector													
Green houses/ Tunnels construction	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 1,250,000.00
C Industrial crops subsector													
Construcion of weigh bridges								R 1,538,461.54	R 1,538,461.54	R 1,538,461.54	R 1,538,461.54	R 1,538,461.54	R 7,692,307.69
Feasibility study for mechanization				R 37,500.00	R 37,500.00	R 37,500.00	R 37,500.00						R 150,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 2,473,214.29**	**R 2,473,214.29**	**R 2,473,214.29**	**R 2,473,214.29**	**R 2,473,214.29**	**R 2,473,214.29**	**R 2,473,214.29**	**R 3,975,961.54**	**R 3,975,961.54**	**R 3,975,961.54**	**R 3,975,961.54**	**R 3,975,961.54**	**R 37,192,307.69**
AGRO-PROCESSING													
A Livestock subsector													
Animal feeds manufacturing						R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 1,458,333.33
Abattoir	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 5,000,000.00
Compost and fertiliser manfactring	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 400,000.00
B Industrial crops subsector													
Essential oil extraction factory									R 181,818.18	R 181,818.18	R 181,818.18	R 181,818.18	R 727,272.73

Budget for year 1 (2012)

BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2012-2013													
ACTIVITY	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Total**
C Game & eco-tourism subsector													
Taxidermy	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 250,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 470,833.33**	**R 470,833.33**	**R 470,833.33**	**R 470,833.33**	**R 470,833.33**	**R 679,166.67**	**R 679,166.67**	**R 679,166.67**	**R 860,984.85**	**R 860,984.85**	**R 860,984.85**	**R 860,984.85**	**R 7,835,606.06**
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES													
Youth agricuture awareness campaigns	R 8,333.33	R 8,333.33	R 8,333.33	R 8,333.33	R 8,333.33	R 8,333.33	R 8,333.33	R 8,333.33	R 8,333.33	R 8,333.33	R 8,333.33	R 8,333.33	R 100,000.00
Agricultural centre of excellency						R 153,846.15	R 153,846.15	R 153,846.15	R 153,846.15	R 153,846.15	R 153,846.15	R 153,846.15	R 1,076,923.08
SUB TOTAL	**R 8,333.33**	**R 8,333.33**	**R 8,333.33**	**R 8,333.33**	**R 8,333.33**	**R 162,179.49**	**R 162,179.49**	**R 162,179.49**	**R 162,179.49**	**R 162,179.49**	**R 162,179.49**	**R 162,179.49**	**R 1,176,923.08**
IMPLEMENTATION,MONITORING AND EVALUATION													
Strategy Implementation,Monitoring and evaluation	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 300,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 300,000.00**
GRAND TOTAL	**R 3,577,380.95**	**R 3,577,380.95**	**R 3,252,380.95**	**R 3,252,380.95**	**R 3,252,380.95**	**R 3,614,560.44**	**R 3,614,560.44**	**R 5,117,307.69**	**R 5,299,125.87**	**R 5,299,125.87**	**R 5,299,125.87**	**R 5,299,125.87**	**R 50,454,836.83**

Budget for year 1 (2012) - continued

BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2013-2014													
ACTIVITY	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Total**
ARICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT													
A Livestock subsector													
Semi-feedlots for weaners (beef)	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 1,250,000.00
Establishing animal disease and control post	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 250,000.00
Cattle ranches	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 2,500,000.00
Pig sties	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 12,500,000.00
B Horticultural subsector													
Green houses/ Tunnels construction	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 1,250,000.00
Vegetabl packing facility	R 83,333.33	R 83,333.33	R 83,333.33	R 83,333.33	R 83,333.33	R 83,333.33	R 83,333.33	R 83,333.33	R 83,333.33	R 83,333.33	R 83,333.33	R 83,333.33	R 1,000,000.00
C Industrial crops subsector													
Construcion of weigh bridges	R 1,538,461.54	R 1,538,461.54	R 1,538,461.54	R 1,538,461.54	R 1,538,461.54	R 1,538,461.54	R 1,538,461.54	R 1,538,461.54					R 12,307,692.31
SUB TOTAL	**R 3,100,961.54**	**R 3,100,961.54**	**R 3,100,961.54**	**R 3,100,961.54**	**R 3,100,961.54**	**R 3,100,961.54**	**R 3,100,961.54**	**R 3,100,961.54**	**R 1,562,500.00**	**R 1,562,500.00**	**R 1,562,500.00**	**R 1,562,500.00**	**R 31,057,692.31**
AGRO-PROCESSING													
A Livestock subsector													
Animal feeds manufacturing						R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 1,458,333.33
Abattoir	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 5,000,000.00
Compost and fertiliser manfactring	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 400,000.00
B Industrial crops subsector													
Essential oil extraction factory	R 181,818.18	R 181,818.18	R 181,818.18	R 181,818.18	R 181,818.18	R 181,818.18	R 181,818.18	R 181,818.18					R 1,454,545.45
Soap manufactuing	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14						R 1,000,000.00
cooking oil	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14	R 142,857.14						R 1,000,000.00
yorghut manufacturing intiative						R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 200,000.00
soya milk						R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 200,000.00
soya minces						R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 28,571.43	R 200,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 917,532.47**	**R 917,532.47**	**R 917,532.47**	**R 917,532.47**	**R 917,532.47**	**R 1,003,246.75**	**R 1,003,246.75**	**R 717,532.47**	**R 535,714.29**	**R 535,714.29**	**R 535,714.29**	**R 535,714.29**	**R 9,454,545.45**
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES													
Agricultural centre of excellency	R 153,846.15	R 153,846.15	R 153,846.15	R 153,846.15	R 153,846.15	R 153,846.15							R 923,076.92
SUB TOTAL	**R 153,846.15**	**R 153,846.15**	**R 153,846.15**	**R 153,846.15**	**R 153,846.15**	**R 153,846.15**	**R -**	**R -**	**R -**	**R -**	**R -**	**R -**	**R 923,076.92**
IMPLEMENTATION,MONITORING AND EVALUATION													
Strategy Implementation,Monitoring and evaluation	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 300,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 300,000.00**
GRAND TOTAL	**R 4,197,340.16**	**R 4,197,340.16**	**R 4,197,340.16**	**R 4,197,340.16**	**R 4,197,340.16**	**R 4,283,054.45**	**R 4,129,208.29**	**R 3,843,494.01**	**R 2,123,214.29**	**R 2,123,214.29**	**R 2,123,214.29**	**R 2,123,214.29**	**R 41,735,314.69**

Budget for year 2 (2013)

BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2014-2015													
ACTIVITY	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Total**
ARICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT													
A Livestock subsector													
Semi-feedlots for weaners (beef)	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 1,250,000.00
Establishing animal disease and control post	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 250,000.00
Pig sties	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 1,041,666.67	R 12,500,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 1,166,666.67**	**R 14,000,000.00**
AGRO-PROCESSING													
A Livestock subsector													
Animal feeds manufacturing	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 2,500,000.00
Hides and tanning	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 416,666.67	R 5,000,000.00
Compost and fertiliser manfactring	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 400,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 658,333.33**	**R 658,333.33**	**R 658,333.33**	**R 658,333.33**	**R 658,333.33**	**R 658,333.33**	**R 658,333.33**	**R 658,333.33**	**R 658,333.33**	**R 658,333.33**	**R 658,333.33**	**R 658,333.33**	**R 7,900,000.00**
IMPLEMENTATION,MONITORING AND EVALUATION													
Strategy Implementation,Monitoring and evaluation	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 300,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 300,000.00**
GRAND TOTAL	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 22,200,000.00**

Budget for year 3 (2014)

BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016													
ACTIVITY	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Total**
ARICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT													
A Livestock subsector													
Semi-feedlots for weaners (beef)	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 104,166.67	R 1,250,000.00
Establishing animal disease and control post	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 20,833.33	R 250,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 125,000.00**	**R 125,000.00**	**R 125,000.00**	**R 125,000.00**	**R 125,000.00**	**R 125,000.00**	**R 125,000.00**	**R 125,000.00**	**R 125,000.00**	**R 125,000.00**	**R 125,000.00**	**R 125,000.00**	**R 1,500,000.00**
AGRO-PROCESSING													
A Livestock subsector													
Animal feeds manufacturing	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33	R 208,333.33							R 1,250,000.00
Compost and fertiliser manfactring	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 400,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 241,666.67**	**R 241,666.67**	**R 241,666.67**	**R 241,666.67**	**R 241,666.67**	**R 241,666.67**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 1,650,000.00**
IMPLEMENTATION,MONITORING AND EVALUATION													
Strategy Implementation,Monitoring and evaluation	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 300,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 300,000.00**
GRAND TOTAL	**R 391,666.67**	**R 391,666.67**	**R 391,666.67**	**R 391,666.67**	**R 391,666.67**	**R 391,666.67**	**R 183,333.33**	**R 183,333.33**	**R 183,333.33**	**R 183,333.33**	**R 183,333.33**	**R 183,333.33**	**R 3,450,000.00**

Budget for year 4 (2015)

BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016													
ACTIVITY	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Total**
ARICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT													
AGRO-PROCESSING													
A Livestock subsector													
Compost and fertiliser manfactring	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 33,333.33	R 400,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 33,333.33**	**R 400,000.00**
IMPLEMENTATION,MONITORING AND EVALUATION													
Strategy Implementation,Monitoring and evaluation	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00	R 300,000.00
SUB TOTAL	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 300,000.00**
GRAND TOTAL	**R 58,333.33**	**R 58,333.33**	**R 58,333.33**	**R 58,333.33**	**R 58,333.33**	**R 58,333.33**	**R 58,333.33**	**R 58,333.33**	**R 58,333.33**	**R 58,333.33**	**R 58,333.33**	**R 58,333.33**	**R 700,000.00**

Budget for year 5 (2016)

REFERENCES

IDP Document

Thabazimbi Local Economic Development Strategy (2009)

Investment and Marketing Strategy (Thabazimbi Local Municipality) 2010

Thabazimbi Spatial Development Framework

Limpopo Employment Growth and Development Plan (2009 -2014)

Limpopo Department of Agriculture Strategic Plan (2010/11 – 2014/15)

South African Agricultural Production Strategy (2011-2025)

Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Strategic Plan (2011-2014)

Waterberg District Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2011/12)

Thabazimbi Local Municipality Annual Report (2009-2010)

BBBEE

AgriBEE

financial charter

tourism charter

mining charter

SMME

Agriculture Trade Performance Review (ATPR). South Africa's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Trade Performance during Quarter Four of 2010

Livestock Development Strategy for South Africa (2006)

Implementation Plan for the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) (2006)

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development - South African Policy brief (2006)

World Bank Report (2008)

Agridelight Training and Consulting

318 The Hillside
Lynwood
Pretoria, 0081

info@agridelights.co.za