

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN MANGAUNG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

2020/2021



rural development
& land reform

Department:
Rural Development and Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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PHASE 7: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This section provides an indication of the priority programmes and projects within the context of responsibilities, relationships, and costs estimates to realize the proposed interventions. Relevant monitoring and evaluation tools are also provided to measure the progress of implementation within the Metro.

1.1. PRE-REQUISITES FOR THE RDP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1.1.1. Well Defined Partnerships

A partnership is an agreement in which objectives are shared and a common agenda is developed between different agencies in pursuit of a common goal. Partnership involves formal or informal agreements for working together towards a common purpose.

Meeting the development objectives as set out in the rural development plan will require Mangaung Metro Municipality (MMM) to have strategic and well-defined partnerships. Partnerships foster an inclusive and sustainable transformation to rural sectors and in rural livelihoods. Government institutions, development partners, the private sector, research institutions, NGOs and communities become involved in designing and implementing solutions to local problems and bringing benefits in both partners. Given the resources required to implement the plan in the table to follow. It is almost impossible for MMM to solely undertake the task at hand. Outlined below are some of the benefits that can be derived by forging strategic partnerships:

Table 1: Benefits of Strategic Partnerships

Benefits of partnerships	
Shared vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to foster a shared sense of direction at a local level.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A forum for local people to make their views heard, including groups that are often excluded from discussions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope for creating agreements with broad based support from local communities.
Strategic thinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement on priorities for action, in order to target resources at specific objectives and needs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic planning for long term goals.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matching priorities between different members of partnership.
Stimulus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinate action that can influence funding and decision making bodies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extra impetus to get ideas off the ground and make things happen.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiation of other projects.
Skill development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for developing new skills for local people.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sharing of skills between partners, leading to greater efficiency and cost saving.
Synergy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better links between public agencies, the private and business sector and other elements in the local economy.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A forum to discuss, and hopefully resolve, disagreements and conflicts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wider vision in partner bodies and organizations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to tackle all aspects of a problem rather than addressing parts of it.

Bearing in mind that the most fundamental partnership would be between MMM and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR), there is a need to identify other potential partnerships to realise the vision and implement the rural development plan. For municipalities to operate effectively, it is important to engage with communities on an ongoing basis with the aim of building sustainable, mutually beneficial relationships and shared value.

In addition, co-operation with non-governmental organisations, industry bodies and academic institutions is vital for the successful execution of any strategy or plan that aims to develop communities. Constructive engagements with partners brings forth deeper knowledge, broadens expertise and resources to ensure the relevance of any organisation's socio-economic development programmes. Discussed below are some of the partnerships that can be undertaken by the municipality.

1.1.2. Public and Private Partnerships (PPP's)

National Treasury refers to PPP's as long term contracts between public and private sector; they ensure the delivery of well maintained, cost effective public infrastructure or service, by leveraging private sector expertise and transferring risk to the private sector. In the municipal context, the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) and its regulations (Act 56 of 2003)

enables municipalities to use private and other public entities to either perform municipal functions for or on behalf of municipality or acquires the management or use of a municipal property. The MFMA prescribes a process to be followed when such decisions are made and this is an option for MMM in implementing the plan. In order to implement the objectives as outlined in the rural development plan the municipality will need to also consider the exploration of either public/public or public/private partnerships as indicated.

1.2. COORDINATION OF THE RDP PLAN

1.2.1. Community Participation

Effective participation is regarded as one of the cornerstones determining the success of the Mangaung Rural Development Plan. It will have to be a well-coordinated exercise that will be inclusive of all the stakeholders. Due to the vastness of the topic and the area it should cover, different stakeholders will have to participate separately on areas that concern or affect them. The following are stakeholders in the RDP:

- **Government:** National, Provincial, District and Local Municipalities;
- **Business:** They are investors in the plan. They have the technology and the funding to realize the plan;
- **Cooperatives:** will play an important role to transfer skills and be mentors to up and coming farmers to ensure the plan is a success and ultimately ensure food security and sustainability within the Agricultural Sector;
- **Non-Governmental Organization (NGO's):** They have the expertise and experience on an array of sectoral development. They have the muscle to organize funding from donors who may not fund governments;
- **Overseas Development Agencies:** They are an important international stakeholder in supporting rural development. They have skills, funding and capacity building programmes, as well as experience in implementing poverty reduction orientated projects. They have skills in planning, community participation, funding, monitoring and evaluation, amongst other;
- **Community Based Organizations (CBO's):** There are two types those created by law like ward committees and non-statutory ones like civic association, clubs, "stokvels" farmers association, and others. They are foot soldiers whose participation will determine the success or failure of the Rural Development Plan;
- **Media:** Both print and broadcasting media. They have both a readership and listenership that reach all corners of the study area. Newspaper and radio are some of the media tools that inform, teach and spread the word much faster than any other media of

communication, especially in poor areas. Their involvement will be critical in ensuring that the Rural Development Plan achieves its final goal;

- **Institutions of Higher Learning and Research Institutions:** Going forward research will have to be undertaken to determine new ways of doing things as well as discoveries of better products and seeds e.g. the new drought resistant bean seed discovered in Rome entitled "New bean varieties bred to beat heat." March 26, 2015, comment by Chris Arsenault. This kind of development can play a major role in ensuring that food security is established; and
- **Communities themselves:** They are the beneficiaries of the plan. They will be the main focus when it comes to implementation.

Participation should take place at different levels. The table below indicates such levels:

Table 2: Participation Structures, Composition and their Roles

Committee	Composition	Responsibility
Political IGR	Mayors, Council members, Traditional Leaders. Business Representatives – Chaired by the Executive Mayor or any other	Interrogate progress made, resolve challenges being made and give policy and political direction in respect of Rural Development.
Technical IGR	Planning and Development officials, IDP managers Community Infrastructure officials, Corporate Services, Community Services, Programme/Sector Departments of Provincial and National Departments.	Planning budgeting Implementation of plans, Project Management Monitoring and Evaluation, Consultation.
Technical Working Groups	NGO's working in the District, Overseas Development Agencies in the Province	Planning, Budgeting Implementation, Capacity building, Research and Innovation, Monitoring and Evaluation
Community Working Groups	Technical IGR and identified representative structures of community Based Organization (CBO's), Representatives from Traditional Leadership	Identification of beneficiaries, Data Collection, Planning, Budgeting, Implementation, Conflict Resolution of Feedback, Communication, Supervision

Committee	Composition	Responsibility
Sectoral Working Groups	Project teams on specific programmes and projects.	Planning, Budgeting Implementation, Progress Reporting, Project Management

The above structure can be amended to suit local conditions and dynamics. The bottom line is that a highly participatory and inclusive working arrangement will deliver the goods.

1.2.2. Building on Existing Initiatives

The Rural Development Plan does not seek to replace or disregard initiatives which were under way, instead it seeks to enhance, supplement and complement them. Government has started many programmes towards development e.g. Land Reform, Agrarian Reform, Women in Agriculture, School Building Programme, Skills Development, Adult Basic Education Training, Promotion of Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises, Extended Public Works Programs, Municipal Infrastructure Grant to mention but few, all of which are the cornerstone of the Rural Development Plan. These initiatives should be enhanced and supported all be it under the umbrella of Rural Development. Re-inventing the wheel will be an ill-informed prodigy. However, the plan identifies those that may not have been identified before and have they added to existing ones so as to have a composite basket of initiatives.

Another element to consider will be the participation of other external stakeholders such as Global Development Agencies. There are specific programmes they assist with, which should be explored. Some of them have done similar projects elsewhere and have gained valuable knowledge and experience that could be useful in implementing a successful Rural Development Plan.

1.2.3. Aligning Priorities with Policy Requirements

The implementation plan makes provision for priorities to be observed. Such priorities should be linked to the policy provision in relation to the sectors that government has pronounced as priority sectors. Priority sectors have budgets in a form of government programmes, which are readily available. A good example is the provision of infrastructure in the rural areas.

As priority areas to be considered when planning takes place, both the National Development Plan and the Comprehensive Rural Development Plan have programmes relating to prioritized Agriculture, Infrastructure, Skills Development, Promotion of SMME's, Tourism promotion and provision of Basic Needs. The implication of this on the plan is that it should be driven by such priorities so that the policy ideals can be realized. The plan should typically draw funds from

existing programmes to ease the budgetary constraints that could be placed on Treasury. Policy requirements are a reflection of government's agenda and the development direction the government is taking.

1.2.4. A Coordinated Multi-Sectoral Approach

A Multi Sectoral Approach (MSA) is an approach that promotes the involvement of all sectors of the society e.g. government, business, civil society organisations and communities at all levels of governance i.e. National, Provincial and municipal levels. The approach functions well where there is political will, effective leadership and coordination of activities, developed and sustainable partnerships, strengthened capacity of all sectors to make an effective contribution and sharing of information among stakeholders. It thrives well in situations where those involved use existing networks effectively and develop new ones from National down to community level.

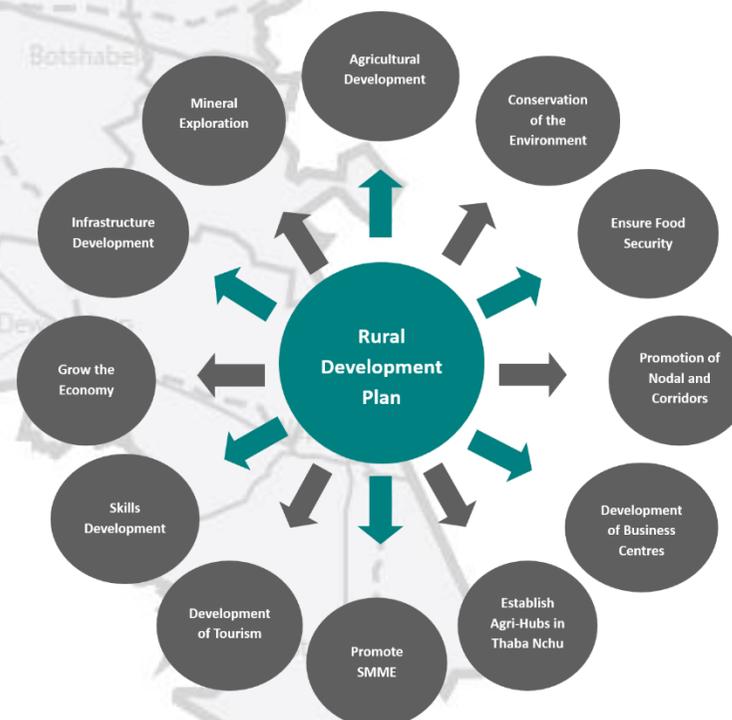


Figure 1: The Wagon Wheel - Intricate Relationships among Sectors

It works better where there is assured funding and adequate skills, as well as dedicated staff to implement plans.

The approach is better implemented through a holistic, inter organizational and interagency efforts that promote participation of people concerned. Its implementation requires interdisciplinary and inter organizational co-operation, collaboration and coordination across key sectors. This approach highlights responsibilities that are unique to each sector and shows how other sectors join in to produce the desired effects.

The approach involves co-operation of stakeholder's role players and partnerships. The main stakeholders in the RDP are Government, Business, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organizations, Global Development Agencies, Institutions of Higher Learning and Research Institutions. Each participant has a role to play as per the table below.

Table 3: Stakeholders and Respective Roles

Stakeholder	Role
Government (Local, Provincial and National);	Policy, Planning, Funding, Monitoring and evaluation, research Communication
Business	Funding and Implementation Skills transfer
Non-Government Organization	Planning, Implementation, Capacity building, funding
Community Based Organization	Community Mobilization, Communication, Conflict Resolution, Advocacy, Monitoring and Evaluation
Overseas Development Agencies	Capacity building, planning implementation, funding
Institution of Higher Learning and Research Institutions	Research, Experience, Innovation and Training

These stakeholders need to cooperate and coordinate their activities. The approach calls for each sector to construct activities of their programmes and projects and indicate what assistance will be needed from other sectors to ensure that a particular sector achieves its goal. These are sequenced on "first things first" basis and result in a multi-year programme implemented through the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process.

1.2.5. Implementation

The Implementation of the RDP will require Leadership from MMM for it to have binding effects and impact; the Rural Development Plan should be made part of the IDP and SDF. As the Rural Development Plan is more detailed, the SDF should be reviewed so that it could express the provisions of the RDP implemented through the IDP process.

1.3. E-IMPLEMENTATION TOOL

A tool will be created through a topic view that will run on the Spatial Planning Information System (SPISYS) tool that will help monitor and achieve success of the Rural Development Plan.

The tool will cater and provide the following benefits for the Mangaung Rural Development Plan:

- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Quick decision-making mechanism;
- Spatial verification of projects;
- Detailed information on land, regarding agricultural potential (Grazing Potential and crop suitability);
- Collection and Distribution routes;

1.4. IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

The following Table presents the projects based by category, type, objectives, priority, key stakeholders as well as rural development alignment per project proposed for the MMM and Thaba Nchu Agri-park development:

1.5. NEW PROJECTS IDENTIFIED 2020/2021

The following projects for Mangaung were identified during IDP capacity building forum workshops, as well as the Extended Community Participation Process for compiling the Rural Development Plan.

Table 5: Newly Identified Municipal Projects

Functional Region	Large Catalytic Projects	Relevant DRDLR Branch	Rating
Functional Region 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Export Hub at Bram Fisher International Airport. 		
Functional Region 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peri Urban Agriculture east of Bloemfontein on the Lakeview and Martindale Small Holdings. Upgrade of Lengau research Farm (South of BFN), in cooperation with the University of the Free State to link to the Agri-Parks programme. 		
Functional Region	Region Specific Projects	Relevant DRDLR Branch	Rating
Functional Region 1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Crop production (Cotton, Dry Beans, pomegranate, garlic, squash & Pumpkin) 		
Functional Region 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydroponics / Organic Farming Processing at BFN Fresh Produce Market 		
Functional Region 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Crop production (Cotton, Dry Beans, pomegranate, garlic, squash & Pumpkin) Further stimulation of Agri-Hub 		
Functional Region 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Agri processing industries & distribution functions in Botshabelo and along N8 corridor More farm acquisitions (Land Reform) 		
Functional Region 5:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing of Wool 		



Table 6: Primary Matrix

Functional Region	PRIMARY PRODUCTION (CROPS) FS Agricultural Master Plan Alignment												PRIMARY PRODUCTION (LIVESTOCK)										OTHER PRIMARY SUPPORT				PRIORITISATION SCORE				
	Sorghum	Soya Beans	Maize	Wheat	Sun Flower	Vegetables (Potatoes etc.)	Lucerne	Pecan / Almonds	Fruits (Waterlemon etc.)	Mixed Grass	Cactus Pear	Spices (Paprika)	Hatchery	Broiler	Battery	Feedlot	Cattle	Livestock handling facility	Dairy	Goats	Sheep	Game Farming	Fishery	Piggery	Fencing	Tool Hire		Laboratory	Mobile Laboratory	Logistics (handling facility)	Basic Collection facility
FR 1	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
FR 2	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	5	0	57
FR 3	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	5	0	31
FR 4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	5	5	2	2	5	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	52
FR 5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	30

Table 7: Processing Matrix

Functional Region	PROCESSING FACILITIES / PROJECTS (CROPS)															PROCESSING FACILITIES (LIVESTOCK)							OTHER FACILITIES					PRIORITISATION SCORE			
	Wet Milling	Dry Milling	Pressing Plant	Cold Storage	Storage	Greenhouse	Hydroponics	Aquaponics	Local Bakery	Mobile Bakery	Juice Extraction	De-Hydration plant	Washing / sorting facility	Canning facility	Package facility	Incubator	Sorghum Beer Facility	Abattoir (Chicken)	Abattoir (Beef)	Mobile Abattoir	Slaughtering facility	Cold Storage facility	Tannery	Packaging	Milk product processing facilities	Fresh Produce outlet - (\pm 100m ²)	Fresh Produce outlet - (\pm 200m ²)		Pesticides / Agri chemicals	Bio - Fuel	ICT Infrastructure
FR 1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
FR 2	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	2	2	5	4	0	2	5	3	4	0	0	2	2	0	5	69

FR 3	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	87
FR 4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	2	5	4	0	4	3	0	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	45
FR 5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	2	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	29

1.6. NEW MUNICIPAL PROJECTS

The current projects for Economic and Rural Development, as reflected by the Capital Budget Estimates for 2019/2020 – 2021/2022, are indicated in the table below;

Table 8: MMM Projects for Economic and Rural Development (2019/2020 – 2021/2022)

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE	PROJECT STATUS	TOTAL ESTIMATE				GPS CO-ORDINATES
			2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Construction of a new community centre in Thaba Nchu	100% design development complete	16,000,000	9,000,000	7,000,000		
Fire station Botshabelo	100% complete	23,000,000	18,000,000	5,000,000		
Fencing of the fresh produce market ii and iii	640 meters complete	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Upgrading and maintenance of ripening and cold rooms	100% complete	4,750,000	750,000	4,000,000		
KLEIN MAGASA HERITAGE PRECINCT REHABILITATION (Fencing)	Fencing of Klein Magasa	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-	
NAVAL HILL PARKING AREA		2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	29° 06' 03.97"S 26° 13' 50.55"E
NAVAL HILL KIOSK		-	-	-	-	29° 06' 03.97"S 26° 13' 50.55"E
REVITALIZATION OF BOTSHABELO PLEASURE RESORT	New indicator	3,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	-	
REHABILITATE MOHOKARE LODGE AND RESORT	New indicator	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	-	
TOURISM ROUTES SIGNAGE	New indicator	400,000	300,000	100,000		
BATHO HERITAGE PARK	New indicator	2,200,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	-	
SMALL SCALE EGG PRODUCTION UNITS	Identification of site	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
PIG FARMING UNIT	Building of incomplete unit	5,700,000	1,700,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
FENCING OF FARMS AND COMMONAGES	Fencing of 3 farms in Dewetsdorp	4,500,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,000,000	
MUNICIPAL POUND BOTSHABELO AND WEPENER	Identification of site	3,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
GROUNDWATER AUGMENTATION(BOREHOLES AND WINDMILLS)	Boreholes and windmills installation	3,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	-	
Informal Trade Design and Infrastructure	Identification of site	1,100,000	600,000	500,000		
ARTS AND CRAFT SMME CENTRE	Identification of site	3,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
INCUBATION CENTRES X 4	Identification of site	7,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	
HAWKING STALLS BOTSHABELO CBD	108 hawking stalls completed	11,413,502	2,384,318	4,222,574	4,806,610	
CONTAINER PARK THABA NCHU	Finalization of the transfer of land	21,046,498	4,396,682	7,786,426	8,863,390	
Revitalising Township Economy (Land Purchase for Factory Shells in Townships)	Municipal business site identified	8,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000		
TN-Botshabelo Node Economic Infrastructure	Urban design completed(New indicator)	10,500,000	3,000,000	7,500,000		
Thaba CBD Revitalisation Economic Infrastructure	Urban design completed (New indicator)	10,500,000	3,000,000	7,500,000		
CECILIA PARK ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE		4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000	
AGRO-PROCESSING (AGRI-PARK)	Business plans competed (New indicator)	16,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	
SUB TOTAL		171,110,000	67,831,000	68,609,000	34,670,000	

1.7. EXISTING DARD PROJECTS

Table 9: Summary of DARD Projects (2019/2020 – 2021/2022)

Project Name	Directorate	Project Description	Commodity	Town	Functional Region	Budget
Roadmap	ILIMA	Tunnels, boarder fence, shade nets, production inputs	Vegetables	Bloemfontein	2	R 110,000.00
Devine ministry	ILIMA	Tunnels, boarder fence, shade nets, production inputs	Vegetables	Bloemfontein	2	R 220,000.00
MM Pigery	ILIMA	20 Sows & 4 Boars, Feeds & medication, tank & stand, and piggery structure	Piggery	Bloemfontein	2	R 13,031,300.00
Itireleng Society for the Blind	CASP	Tunnels, Net shades, Security fence, Production inputs	Vegetables	Bloemfontein	2	R 550,000.00
College Revitalisation	CASP	Infrastructure support for Colleges	Provincial programmes	Bloemfontein	2	R 30,000,000.00
Extension Recovery Plan (ERP)	CASP	Ensure visibilit & accountability of Extension, Promote professionalism & improve image of Extension, Recruitment of extension Pratifioners, Reskilling & re-re-orientation and provision of ICT infrastructure	Provincial programmes	All	2	R 500,000.00
Marketing Infrastructure - Provincial planning and support	CASP	Workshops, Agro-processing strategy, Agri-business Development strategy and Agro-processing Indaba, TM Abattoir feasibility study, Business plan development for Rosemead & Micah farms, Hydrological studies.	Provincial programmes	Provincial	2	R 10,000,000.00
Rapulana farm	ILIMA	Plant 160ha maize, perching of chemicals and fertilizer, diesel @R7000/ha	Maize	Thaba Nchu	3	R 5,771,000.00
Melacwana	ILIMA	50ha pasture established, electricity and erection of silo	Vegetables	Thaba Nchu	3	R 26,165,000.00
Melacwana	ILIMA	50 cattle Bonsmara + 2 Bulls, water reticulation	Red Meat	Thaba Nchu	3	R 1,600,000.00
Tseki Trust	ILIMA	7 500 layers and chickens production input support and medication	Poultry	Thaba Nchu	3	R 650,000.00
Thaba Nchu Irrigation Scheme	CASP	Dam wall construction, Canal repair	Vegetables	Thaba Nchu	3	R 110,000.00
Thaba Nchu Dairy - Poverty Alleviation Programme	CASP	Purchasing of 52 Dairy cows , 1040 layers and fowls, production inputs (1HH:2 Dairy cows & 20 Layers and Fowls)	Dairy	Thaba Nchu	3	R 110,000.00
Gladstone	CASP	Shearing Shed , Rams	Wool	Thaba Nchu	3	R 880,000.00
Modulaqhowa	ILIMA	Tunnels, boarder fence, shade nets, storage facility 7 production inputs	Vegetables	Botshabelo	4	R 4,000,000.00
Mohapi Plot 31/3 Roodewal	CASP	Feedlot 1000 herds, Production inputs(Feeds & medication) Livestock, water reticulation, security fence and transport	Wool	Bloemfontein	4	R 500,000.00
Micah Farm	CASP	Production inputs(livestock, feeds, medication & Vet equipment	Red meat	Wepener	5	R 880,000.00
MANGAUNG METRO 2019/20 PROJECTS DELIVERABLES/ACTIVITIES						
Milton Farm	CASP	Purchasing of Mechanization Bailing equipment, tractor and implements; Purchasing of Production inputs Teff and Eragrostis on 150ha; Purchasing of WEMA Production inputs	-	Thaba Nchu	3	R 2,000,000.00
Khumo Farm	CASP	Erection of Solar System; Construction of Multi-purpose storage	-	Thaba Nchu	3	R 938,804.00
Fortuna Farm	CASP	Siting, drilling and equipping of a borehole; 10ha Centre pivot irrigation system; Erection of 50 000 L Reservoir; Establishment of pastures on 50ha (Teff, Eragrostis and Mechanisation repairs); Purchasing of medication and vet equipment; Purchasing of 200 Merino ewes and 8 merino rams; Purchasing of seeds for Green Feed container-Sheep feeding	-	Wepener	5	R 1,400,000.00
Ramaditse	CASP	Purchasing of 30 Bonsmara cows and Bull; Mobile solar; Erection of 50 000L reservoir; Purchasing of 7km fencing material; Establishment of 30ha Lucerne pastures; Medication and vet equipment	-	Botshabelo	4	R 1,000,000.00
Tauoe Family Trust	CASP	Erection of Handling facilities; Erection of 50 000L Reservoir; Purchasing of 9.5km fencing material; Establishment of 40ha pastures; Purchasing of 30 Bonsmara cows and Bull	-	Bloemfontein	2	R 1,200,000.00
Rosemead Farming 883	CASP	Purchasing of Pecan nuts on 15ha; Purchasing of 20ha irrigation equipments; Land clearing; Installation and planting of trees on 25ha; Probe; Purchasing of fertilizers and chemicals; Installation of Electricity; Cutting and pruning equipment and telescopic saw; Purchasing of Diesel	-	Soutpan	1	R 2,000,000.00
Mohapi Plot 31/3	ILIMA	Purchasing of feeds and medication; Rams; Feeding pellets; Hammer mill and mixer; Repairing of feeding kraal	-	-	-	-

1.8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS PLAN

In this sub-section, general step-by-step implementation guidelines are provided. The guidelines describe the process to follow toward project implementation from start to completion. Steps covered include, but are not limited to the following:



Figure 2: Rural development process plan

1.8.1. STEP 1: RDP Project prioritization and RDP alignment

Project prioritization should be undertaken in partnership with all stakeholders. All stakeholders that form part of the Rural Development Plan should be allowed to suggest additional opportunities and to evaluate the projects already identified in the Metro. They can support existing stakeholders' views or indicate which project(s) would best meet the Metro's economic development needs.

The criteria used to prioritize projects include the following; (ad-hoc projects should follow a similar process):

- **Alignment:** Alignment towards the Rural Development Plan proposals;
- **Processing Potential:** Will primary production be improved and supported to contribute to processing potential?
- **Food Security:** Will the project(s) attend to food security and is the project aligned to the food basket approach?
- **Job creation potential:** The number of jobs that will be created;
- **Strategic importance and alignment:** Are there good value chain benefits and are the benefits aligned to development objectives?
- **Feasibility of the project:** Is there existing research on the project topic; Are resources, skills and technology available?
- **Economic impact:** The level of increase in economic activity, GGP, new business sales, levy income;
- **BEE Capacity Building:** The extent to which HDI's will benefit and grow;
- **SMME Development Support:** Will the project ensure that SMMEs can be developed and supported?
- **Potential Anchor Project:** Could this be the main project for the Metro as a whole?
- **Financial resources:** are there instruments available at provincial or national government level to implement the project?
- **Linkages with other regional initiatives:** MMM to focus on the proposed SEZ's, logistic hub in Harrismith, Tshiame Industrial Hub, as well as the Agri-Hub in Thaba Nchu.

1.8.2. STEP 2: Identification of the ideal location

Once the project to be implemented has been identified, the next logical step would be to identify where it will be located. These considerations include the municipality to operate in, the city and suburb of choice. Thereafter, it is important to see whether there is any land available. It should be noted that some land belongs to traditional leaders, while other land

has been identified for redistribution under the Land Reform and Restitution Programme. Such land cannot be sold to investors or to the Municipality.

The location choice is made by considering:

- What is the functionality score for the land targeted?
- Does the land attend to the rural food basket?
- What is the cost of the land?
- Where is the target market (access towards markets)?
- Where are the inputs sourced from?
- What resources are available in that area e.g. water, labour-force?
- Is transport available?
- Is the project linked to collection/distribution routes?
- What is the already-existing activity in that area?
- Is there a possibility of aligning or complementing already-existing programmes?

1.8.3. STEP 3: Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies

A pre-feasibility study is the precursor to a feasibility and design study. Its main purpose is to ensure there is a solid basis for undertaking a feasibility and design study. There are two main ways of using a prefeasibility study. Its most common use is as the first step in activity preparation, after activity identification is complete – that is, after a decision has been made to take a selected option (or options) forward into preparation of a design for implementation. However, a prefeasibility study can also be used as part of activity identification. This would typically occur when enough is already known about the development situation to enable an identification mission to carry its analysis and reporting through to the standard prefeasibility study level.

After the pre-feasibility study, a feasibility study is conducted to analyse the viability of an idea or project. The development concept is then refined and the concrete concept designing and planning is done.

1.8.4. STEP 4: Partnerships

The main purpose of this step is to identify possible partnerships that can be formed to assist the department in implementing its Rural Development Plan through project implementation. The correct stakeholders, partners, beneficiaries and project leaders need to be identified.

Private sector involvement is crucial to the success of sustainable Rural Development implementation. The private sector has knowledge and experience in the market that could be beneficial when implementing the programmes and projects. It is imperative that the relevant private

sector businesses are invited to the Implementation forums/platforms to be included in the process and be able to provide valuable inputs that will benefit the projects. It is very important that the department encourage and support the formation of representative business structures so that they can also participate in the development of the rural space as a structure rather than a number of individual businesses. The private sector could aid in the capacity building and mentoring once the projects are implemented to ensure sustainable programmes and projects. Cooperatives provide a good foundation in terms of setting the scene towards sustainable agricultural development.

1.8.5. STEP 5: Business Plans

Business plans are drawn up, firstly to map out how a project will be executed and secondly, what is required when sourcing funds. A business plan should have at least some of the following components:

- Description of the Proposed Development Project;
- An Assessment of the optimal utilization of the land to be developed which needs to fit into the food basket approach of the Rural Development Plan;
- Development of an operational plan – to give a concise, clear and understandable description of the input and capital requirements, production, operational and logistical strategies and systems that will be applied by the proposed development;
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Mitigation Framework – This highlights Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) and remedial actions to take, should KPI's fail to be achieved.

Business plans give details about the project that give funders the liberty to decide whether or not they want to invest their money in the project.

1.8.6. STEP 6: Budgeting and funds

The DRDLR has a role to play in funding economic development in the rural space. There should be continuous communication between the DRDLR and the MMM to ensure that all rural development related issues at local level are communicated to the Department. This will enable the aligned Local, Metropolitan and National plans to draw up informed budgets for economic development.

Irrespective of whether the DRDLR or the MMM undertakes the project feasibility studies, the financial information from the feasibility and business plan stages will be used to draw up the municipal budget. No projects can be implemented by the department if these projects are not aligned with the Municipal IDP's. It is therefore critical that the Rural Development Plan be approved/adopted by the MMM. The Municipality remains the first point of entry, even though projects are funded and driven by the Department.

1.8.7. STEP 7: Enabling environment and markets

1.8.7.1. Economic Enabling Environment

An enabling environment describes the environment that is external to a business or any other entity which promotes a sustainable trajectory of market development. While most businesses can control internal matters such as Finance, Human Resources and the bottom line, certain outside factors cannot be changed by private entities. Some of these factors include skills, basic infrastructure like water, roads, electricity, sanitation etc. The Metro has access to several tertiary institutions (i.e. University of Free State and Central University of Technology), which should be brought on board so that the curriculums assist the region to deliver skills that are required.

Good sanitation systems are required in order to allow for the implementation of projects, particularly the agro-processing hub. The higher the population density, the more strained sanitation facilities will be. Therefore, the MMM needs to prepare for the inward migration into areas in advance, where the projects will be located as people prefer to live close to places of employment. These areas of greater concentration, like most urban areas, will require efficient sanitation that is as clean and environmentally friendly as possible.

An environment in which businesses can thrive is one where the road and rail linkages between various towns within a metro/province are efficient. The location of MMM is very strategic as most of the key roads pass through it. The proposed development of logistics and industrial hubs will require even further improvement on all the feeder roads and rail infrastructure. These are the activities that the Metro should be driving through mobilization of resources from key structures like national and provincial departments of transport as well as other key State-Owned Entities like Transnet and Eskom.

Disaster management plans are also critical in providing an enabling environment for businesses as they buffer businesses from 'natural disaster risk'. The Metro must ensure that there are disaster management plans in place. Disaster Management and Emergency Services will also depend on the other aspects of an enabling environment being met, e.g. good roads, good sanitation and easy access to water.

1.8.7.2. Labour Market

All projects will require a sufficient skills base without a doubt. Existing businesses need to enhance the skills of the current workforce. This part of the report, seeks to highlight ways of ensuring that labour is appropriately skilled.

Table 10: Skills required for Agri-Hub development - labour market analysis

PROJECTS	SKILLS REQUIRED	SETA/STAKEHOLDER
Every organisation and all projects (Use and management of finances)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Management Skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and Accounting Services Sector Education and Training Authority (FASSET) The Accounting Standards Board South African Institute of Chartered Accountants
Agro-processing hub (Meat Processing etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food technologists Agricultural economist Marketing agents Fitters and turners Electricians Plumbers Fencing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Beverages Manufacturing Industry Sector Education and Training Authority (FOODBEV) South African National Halaal Authority

1.8.7.3. Attracting the Skilled

Considering the current status of post matric individuals, the Metro has two objectives;

- Training the current population; and
- Capitalizing on skills from outside the Metro

Therefore, in order to attract skilled people to MMM, the positive aspects of living there should be advertised, especially those that answer one or more of the concerns listed above. For example, the fact that Mangaung is a progressive area with the benefits of both urban life and the serenity of rural life, these can be used as an effective marketing tool to attract more people. The rural life attribute will possibly attract people with farming skills and who have found means of living comfortably in rural areas.

2. MANGAUNG PROPOSED PROJECTS PER FUNCTIONAL REGION

The following key projects are proposed within the Mangaung Metropolitan area to unlock the economic potential of the rural areas as well as creating better linkages between urban and rural areas. Through some of the key projects poverty will be alleviated and access to markets will be more accessible for the rural poor.

2.1. FUNCTIONAL REGIONS

The proposed projects have been clustered into five (5) functional regions. Each region comprises a combination of projects from various government departments, as well as those projects that have been identified in terms of the Municipal IDP. The respective projects are not only linked to the main commodities of that particular functional region, but also relate to additional sectors impacting on rural development, including economic and social development, infrastructure projects etc.

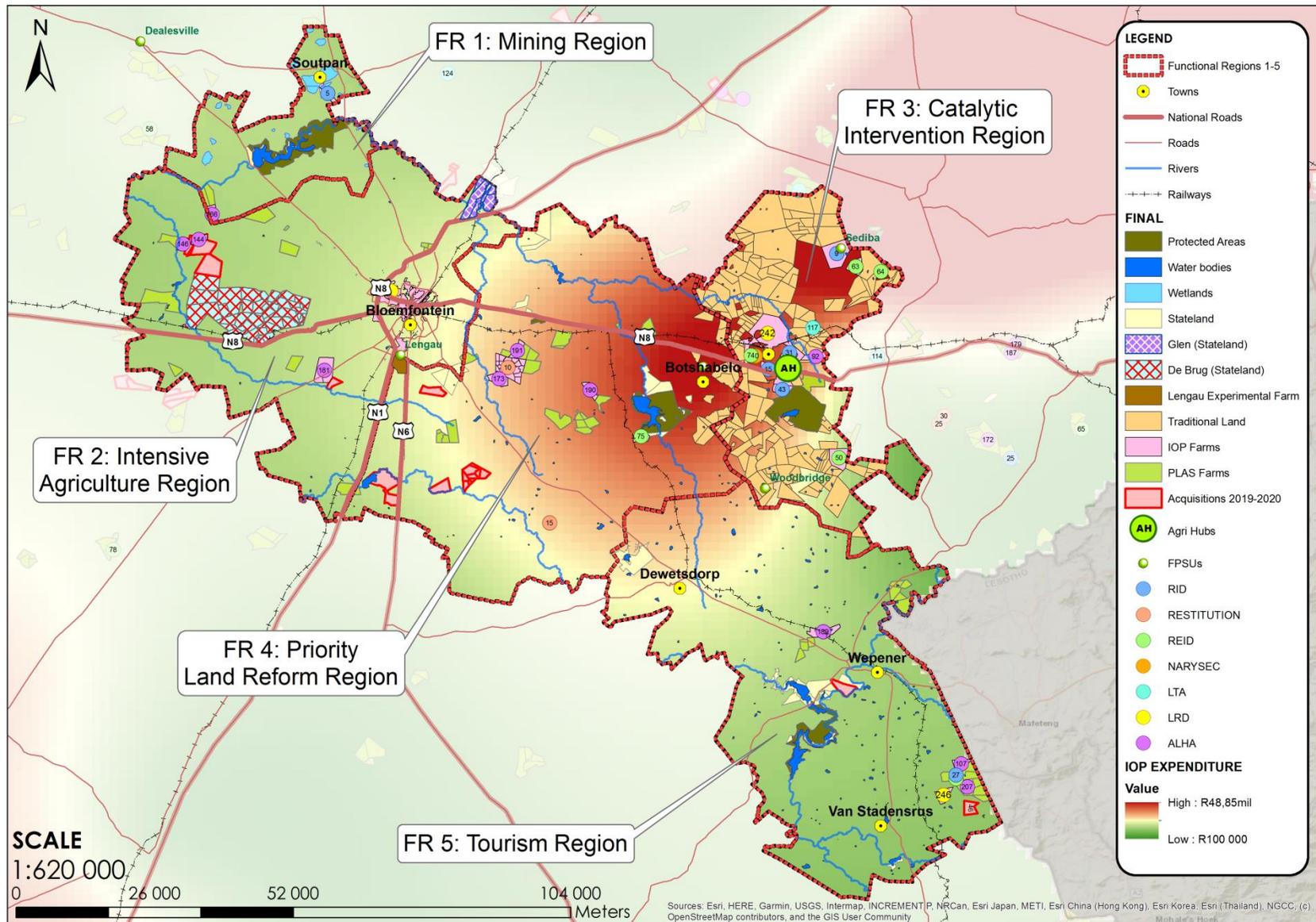
There are five (5) main focus areas within the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality which are located around the following important towns or nodes:

- **Functional Region 1:** Soutpan and surrounds – Mining Region;
- **Functional Region 2:** Bloemfontein and surrounds – Intensive Farming Region;
- **Functional Region 3:** Thaba Nchu – Catalytic Intervention Region;
- **Functional Region 4:** Botshabelo and surrounds- Priority Land Reform Region;
- **Functional Region 5:** Dewetsdorp, Wepener, Van Stadensrus and surrounds – Tourism Region.

Table 11: Proposed Projects

FOCUS REGION	EXISTING PROJECTS	PROPOSED PROJECTS	FUNCTIONAL REGION - EVIDENT
Functional Region 1	Wool & Red Meat	Protein, Poultry and Vegetables	Meats (Beef, Mutton, Game)
Functional Region 2	Poultry	Mixed	Mixed
Functional Region 3	n/a	Mixed	Mixed
Functional Region 4	n/a	Mixed	Mixed
Functional Region 5	n/a	Mixed	Mixed

Map 1: Implementation Plan and overview of Functional Regions



2.2. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The following road projects have been identified to unlock the rural economy and provide access to markets and potential value chains for emerging farmers and rural communities, as illustrated in Map 2:

Table 12: Proposed Road Projects - Maintenance & Building of new Roads

Time Frame	Focus Region	Cluster	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE
Short-Term (5 Yr.)	3	2	Pave road from Thaba Nchu to Paradys	± 10 km
	3	5	Pave road from Gladstone to junction with main road between Thaba Nchu and Black Mountain.	± 10 km
Medium-Term (5-10 Yr.)	3	1	Pave existing road from Bultfontein to Feloana	± 7 km
	3	4	Pave road from Sediba A towards Rooifontein up to existing paving.	± 8 km
	3	5	Pave road from Gladstone to junction with main road between Thaba Nchu and Black Mountain and re-surface existing road between Thaba Nchu and Black Mountain Resort	± 15 km
Long Term (15 – 20)	3	2, 3 & 4	Pave road from Paradys to Kgalala and Talla via Morago, as well as to Sediba A via Morago.	± 60 km
	3	5	From Balaclava towards Thaba Nchu up to Gladstone junction.	± 15 km

2.2. AGRI-HUB PROJECTS

The following Projects have been identified in relation to the Thaba Nchu Agri-Hub as interventions that will contribute towards the upliftment of Thaba Nchu rural area in particular and the entire Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality in general.

Table 13: Proposed projects linked to Agri-Park initiative

Function	Towns	Commodities	Project
Agri Hub	Thaba Nchu	Beef	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slaughtering Facilities Abattoir Cold storage facility Livestock handling facility Packaging Plant Tannery
		Fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit Processing Facilities Packaging Plant Juice Extraction Dehydration Plant

Function	Towns	Commodities	Project
		Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boma Facility
		Grain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry Milling Plant Wet Milling Plant Storage Facilities
		Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battery Abattoir Cold Storage Facility Packaging
		Sunflower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold Pressing Plant Storage Facility
		Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Washing Packaging Cold Storage Dehydration Facility
		Sunflower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/a
		Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fresh Produce Local Market Hydroponics

Table 14: Supporting projects for Thaba Nchu Agri-Hub

Project No. and Name	Location	Responsibility	Status
1 Thaba Nchu Abattoir	Thaba Nchu	DARD/DRDLR	Current
2 Narysec College	Thaba Nchu	DRDLR	Current
3 FET College	Thaba Nchu	DRDLR	Current
4 Transport Logistics	n/a	PLAS/LRAD	Planned
5 Agricultural trade with inventory	n/a	PLAS/LRAD	Planned
6 Meat Processing Plant	Thaba Nchu	PLAS/LRAD	Planned
7 Vergezocht Oils	Bainsvlei	PLAS/LRAD	Planned
8 Mechanization Coop	n/a	PLAS/LRAD	Planned
9 Production Inputs	n/a	PLAS/LRAD	Planned
10 Skills Development and Training	Thaba Nchu	PLAS/LRAD	Planned
11 Auction Facility	Thaba Nchu	PLAS/LRAD	Planned
12 Business Development	Thaba Nchu	PLAS/LRAD	Planned
13 Seedling Nursery	Feloane	DRDLR	Planned
14 Indigenous Nursery	Botshabelo	DRDLR	Planned
15 Irrigation scheme	Feloane	DARD/DRDLR	Planned
16 Irrigation scheme	Sediba	DARD/DRDLR	Planned
17 Irrigation scheme	Woodbridge	DARD/DRDLR	Planned
18 Flower Mill	Twee Spruit	DRDLR	Planned
19 Bakery	Thaba Nchu	DRDLR	Planned
20 Buffalo, Sheep Sheering	Buffalo	DRDLR	Planned
21 Poultry Broilers	n/a	MMM	
22 Piggeries	n/a	MMM	

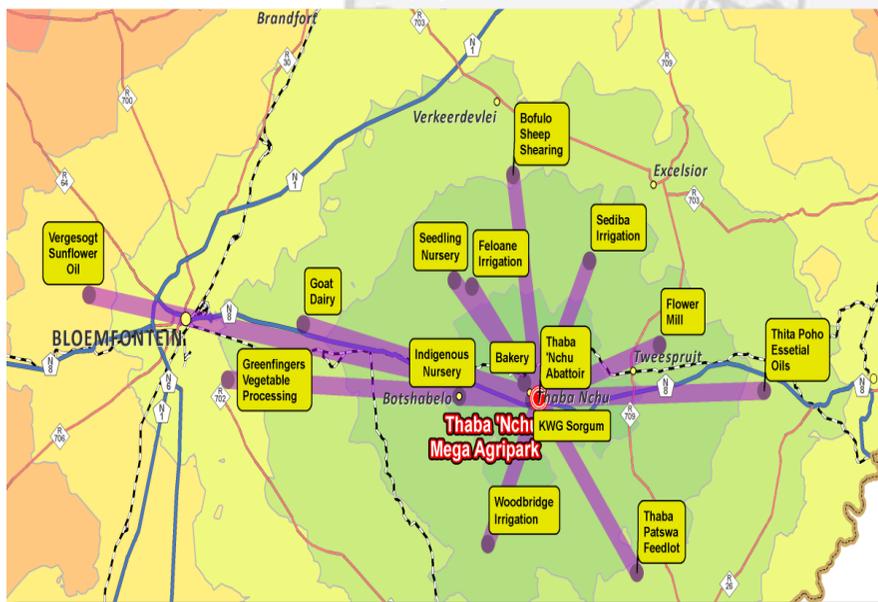
Project No.	Project Name	Location	Responsibility	Status
23	Hydroponics	n/a	MMM	
24	Agricultural Skills Training	n/a	MMM	

Source: Urban Econ: Master Agri Hub Business Plan for Thaba Nchu, Final Report, April 2016

As can be seen from the table above, quite a number of supporting projects are being planned within the MMM, although only a few are operational at present. These projects should, however, become focus points in order to create quick wins and draw from established enterprises. Further synergies and opportunities should be explored in order to further the establishment of the MMM Agri-Hub and the streamlining of projects and initiatives that might otherwise have been duplicated by different sector departments.

Map 2 indicates some of the planned projects and other operations within context of their potential linkages to the Agri-Hub located within Thaba Nchu.

Map 2: Proposed linkages between planned projects and the Thaba Nchu Agri-Hub



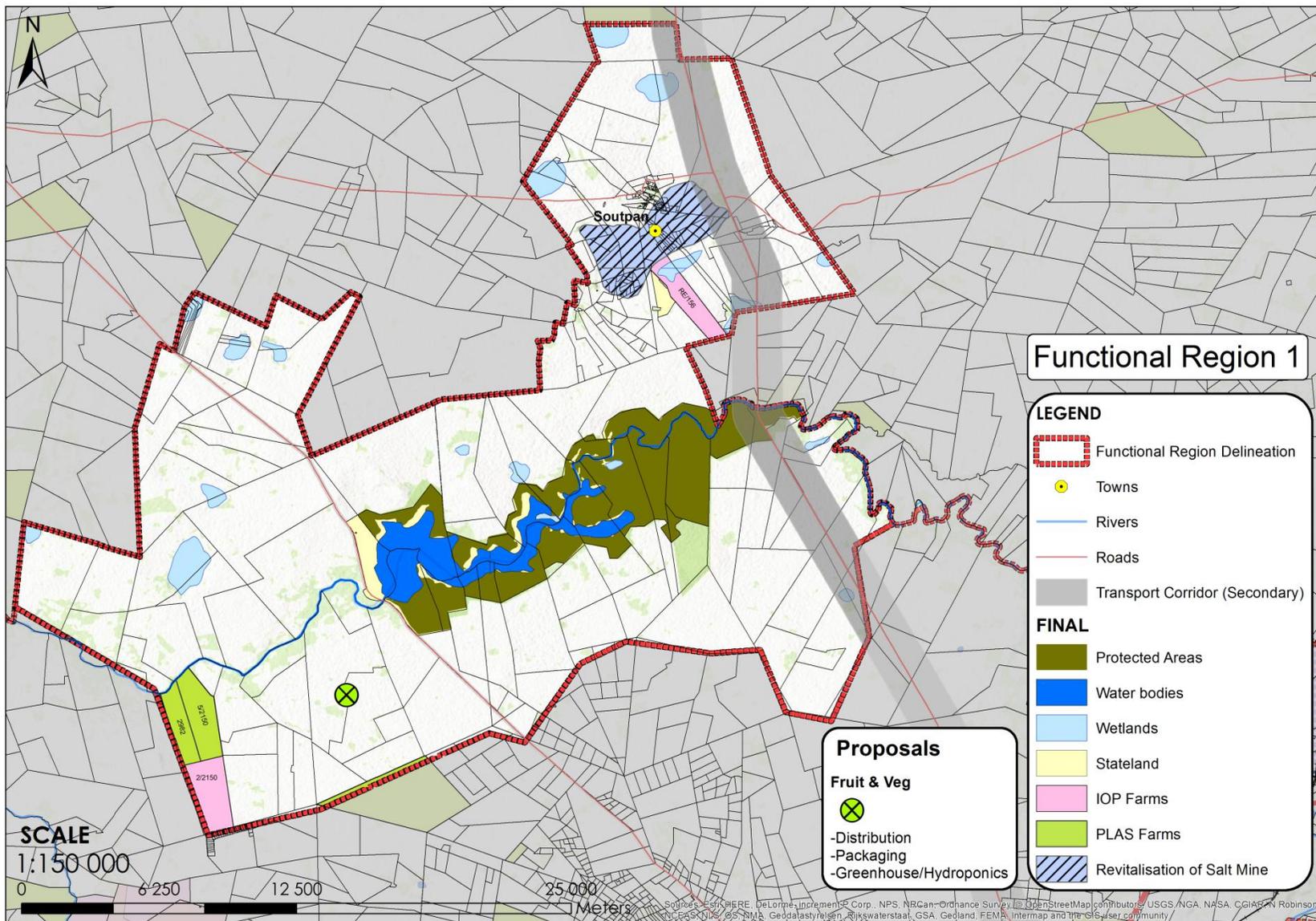
Source: Urban Econ: Master Agri Hub Business Plan for Thaba Nchu, Final Report, April 2016

2.3. PROJECTS PER FUNCTIONAL REGION

Each focus region is briefly summarised according to the following key parameters:

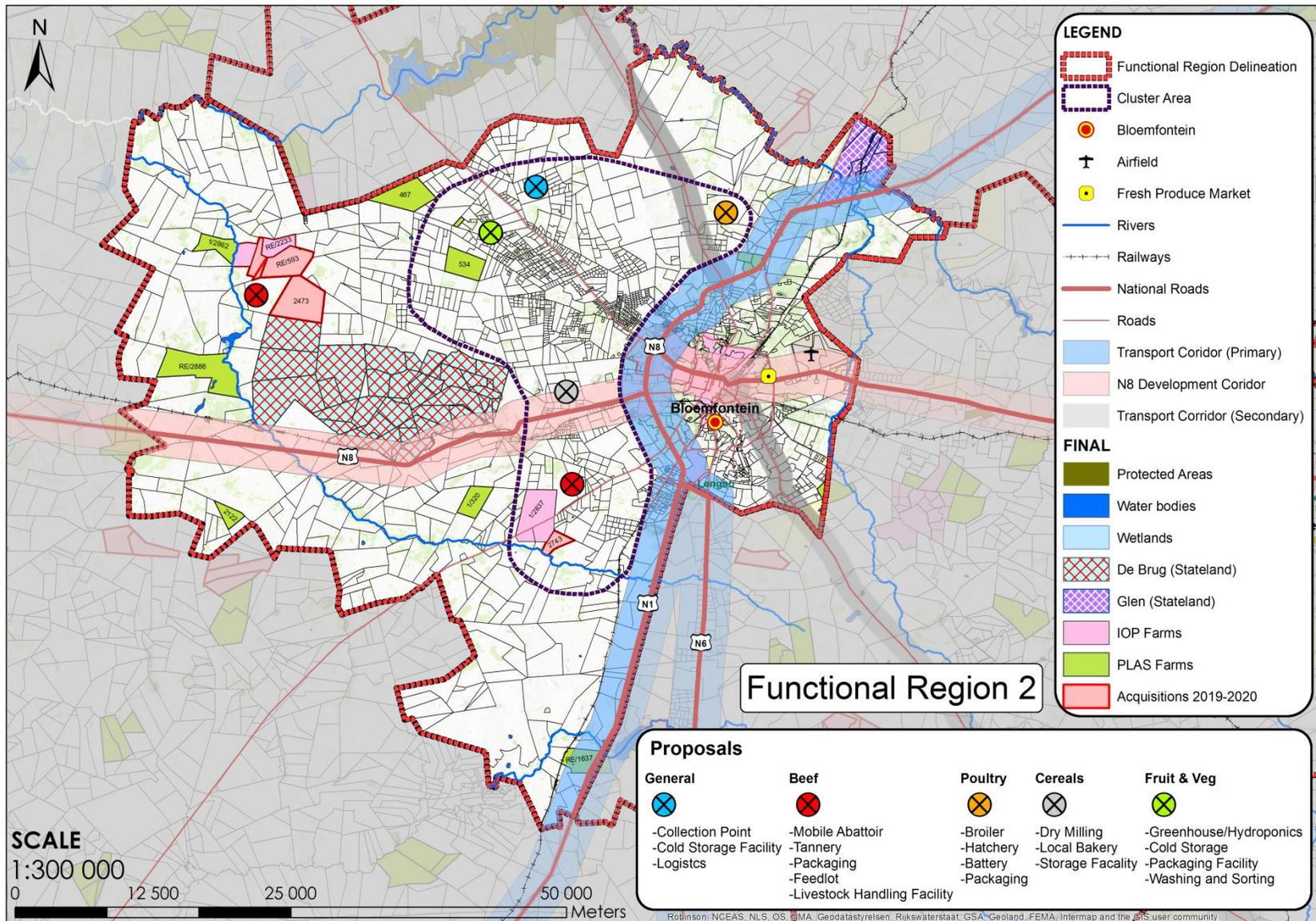
- Crop suitability and yield potential per farm owned by DRDLR
- Grazing and livestock capacity per farm is presented;
- Potential arable and irrigation land is assessed;
- Functional areas rating per farm portion (where information could be obtained from functional Region analysis) and
- Spatial representation of key projects, catchment areas and routes to improve access towards markets. Proposals include provision for Agri-Hub, Farming Production Supporting Units and other Towns. Collection points have been proposed at towns where limited potential exist to ensure accessibility towards all towns within the District.

2.3.1. FUNCTIONAL REGION 1: Soutpan and surrounds



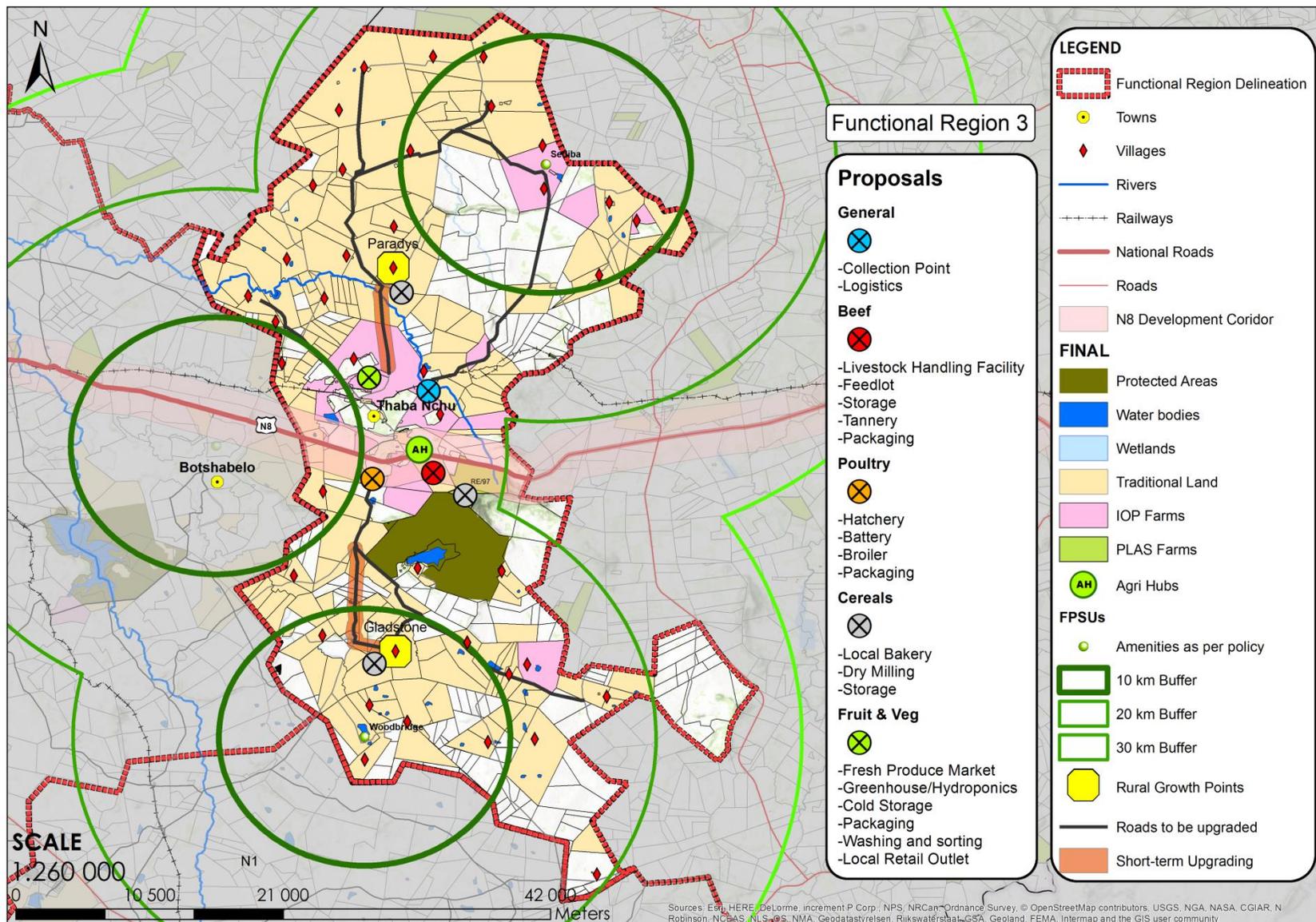
Map 3: Functional Region 1 - Implementation Plan proposals

2.3.2. FUNCTIONAL REGION 2: Bloemfontein and surrounds



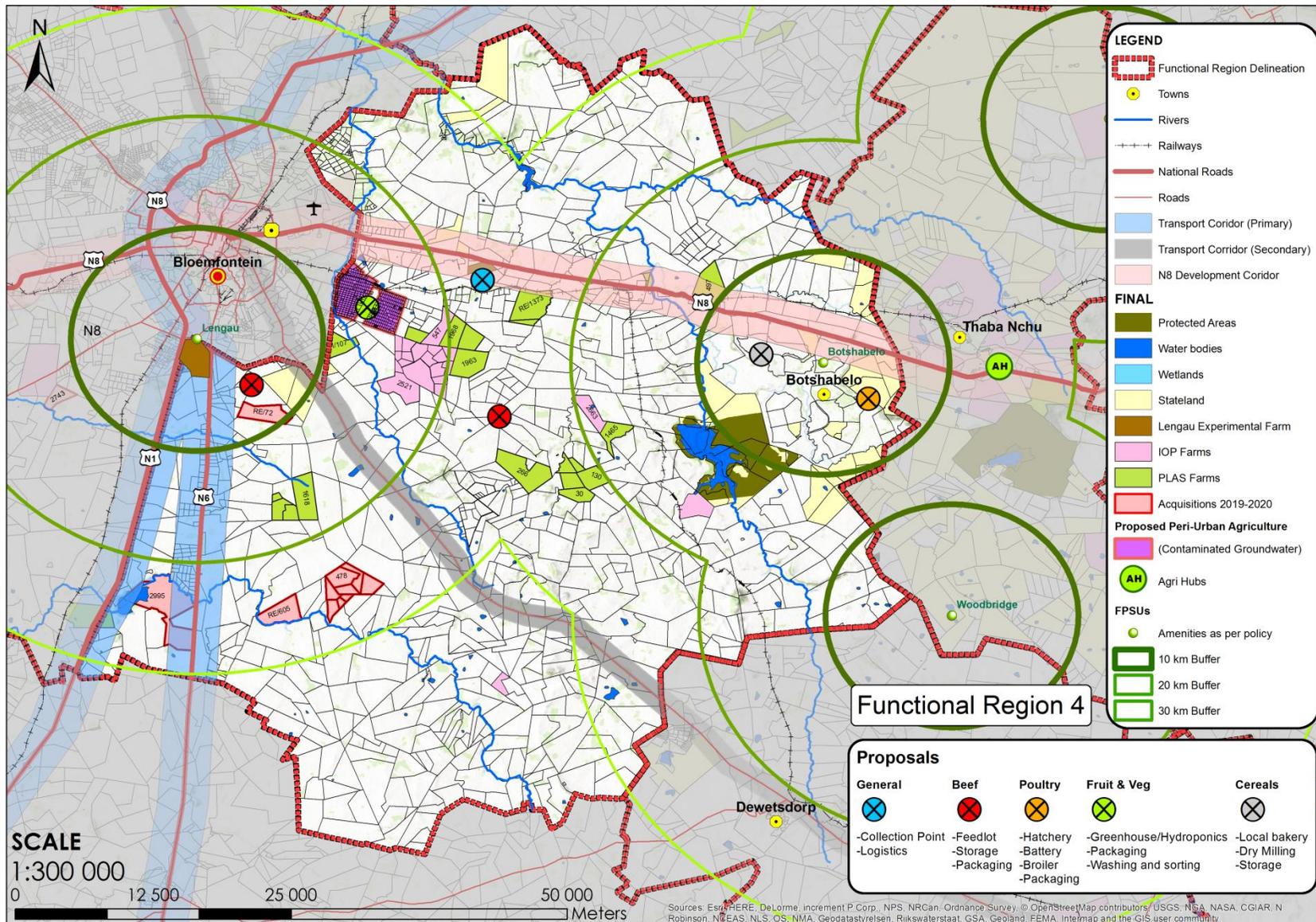
Map 4: Functional Region 2 - Implementation Plan proposals

2.3.3. FUNCTIONAL REGION 3: Thaba Nchu



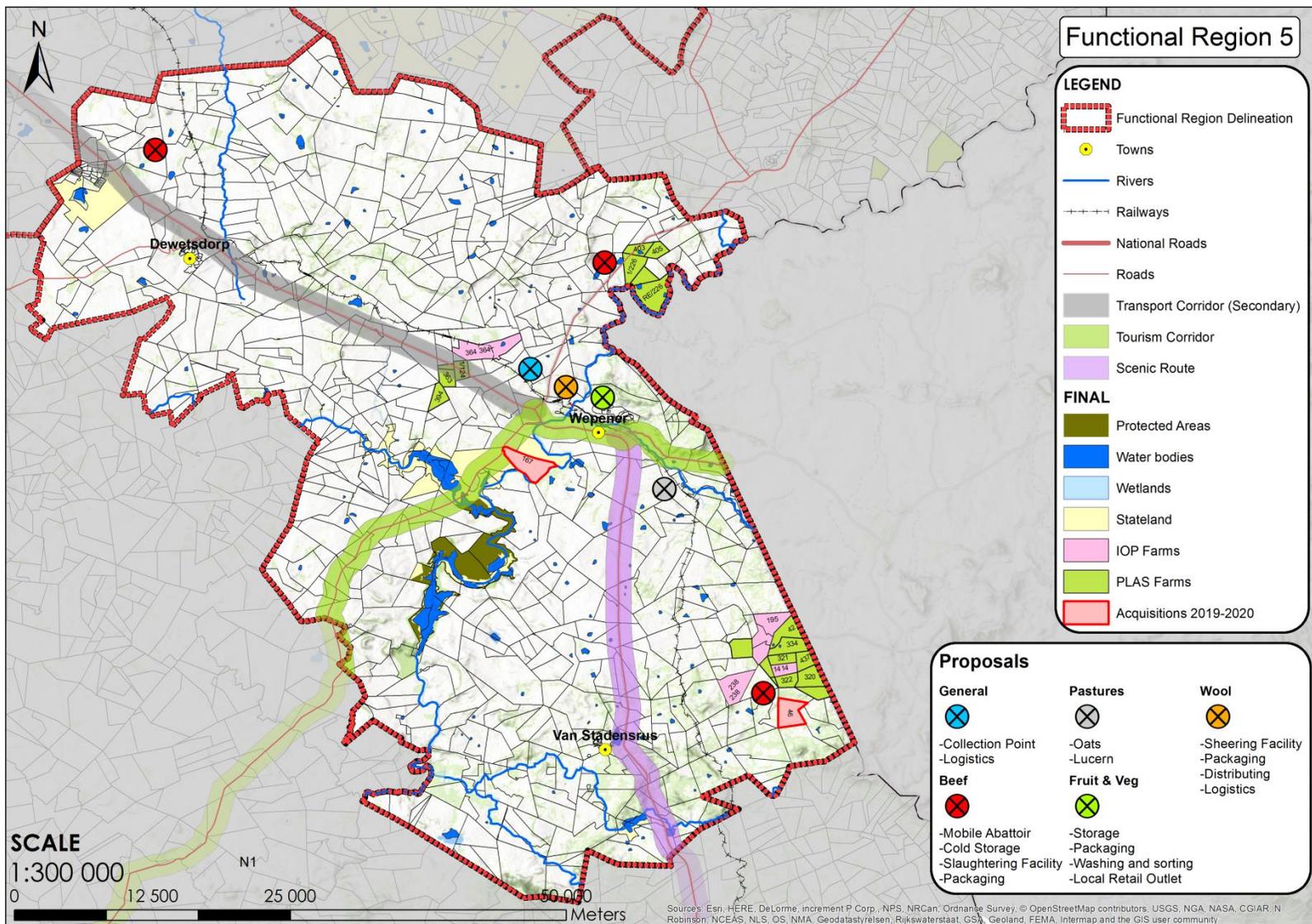
Map 5: Functional Region 3 - Implementation Plan proposals

2.3.4. FUNCTIONAL REGION 4: Botshabelo and surrounds



Map 6: Functional Region 4 - Implementation Plan proposals

2.3.5. FUNCTIONAL REGION 5: Dewetsdorp, Wepener, Van Stadensrus and surrounds



Map 7: Functional Region 5 - Implementation Plan proposals

2.3.6. TOTAL FUNCTIONAL REGIONS

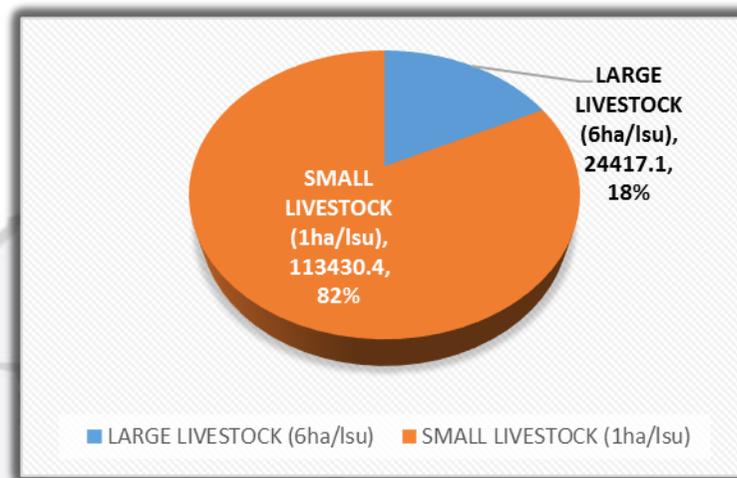
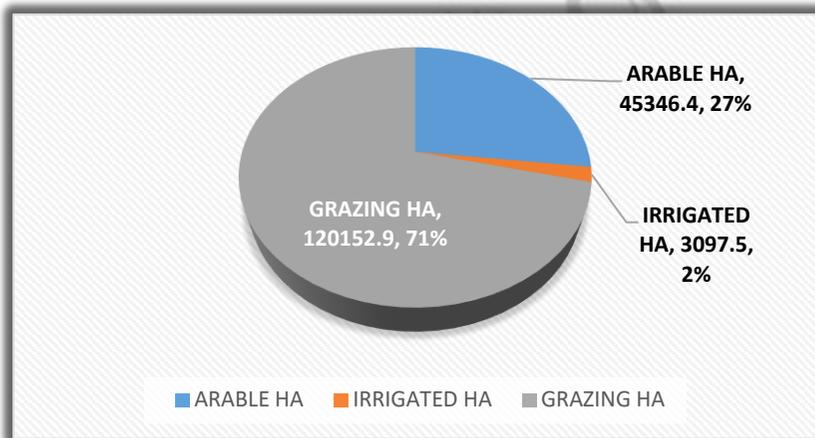


Figure 3: Comparison between arable, grazing and irrigation land per ha within the Metro – DRDLR Projects

Figure 5: Livestock potential - DRDLR Projects

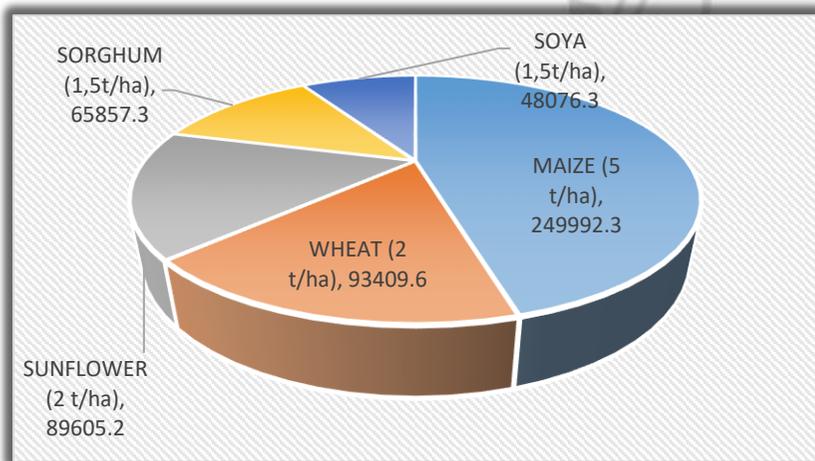


Figure 4: Potential yield production -cereals group - DRDLR projects

3. PRIORITISATION OF FARMS TO BE ACQUIRED

The assessment of farms to be acquired in terms of the land restitution and land reform programmes of DRDLR in support of the Agri-parks needs to take into consideration. The different commodities that need to be provided in Priority focus areas in support of food security.

The following success factors provide the basis for the selection of farms:

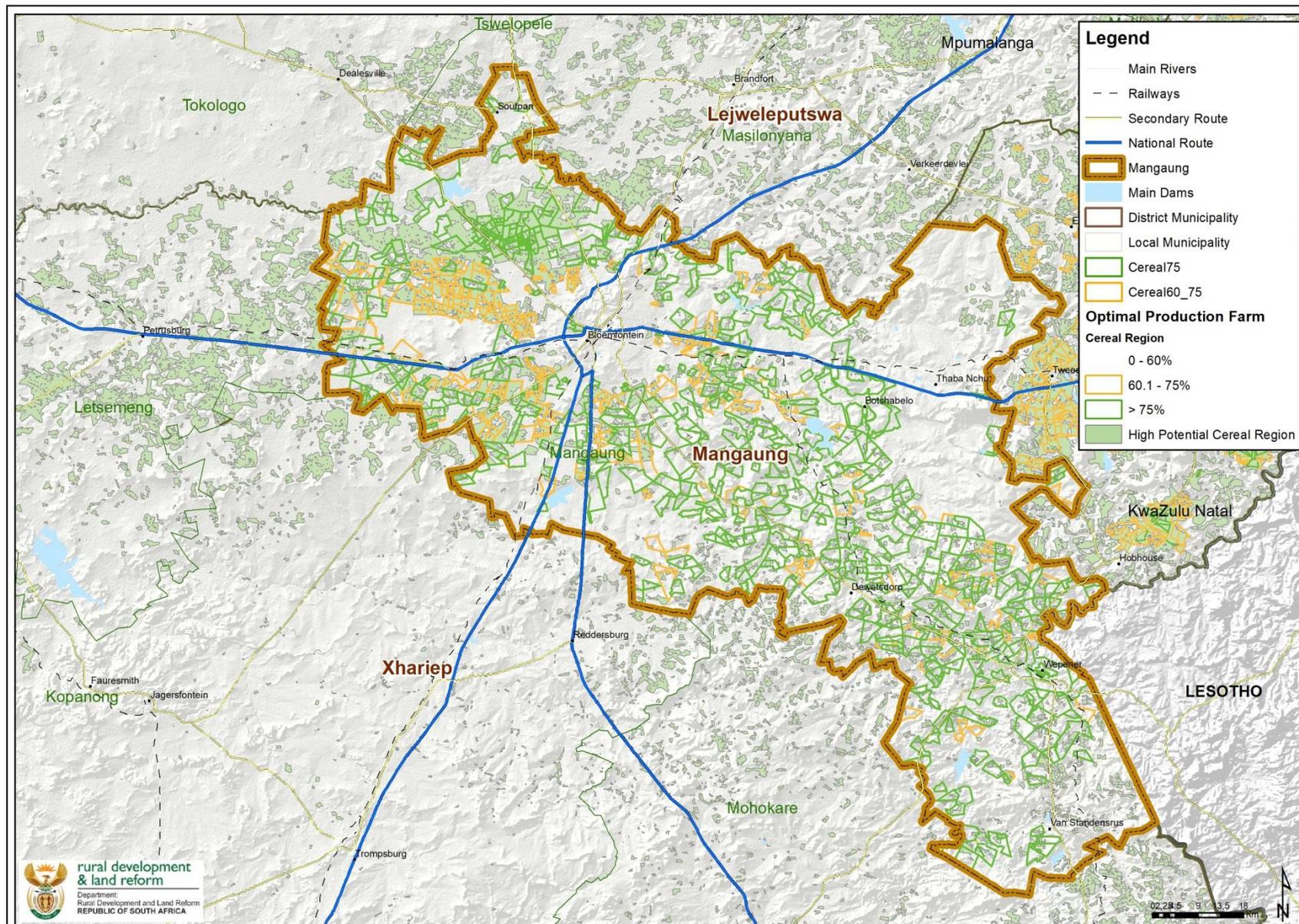
- **Water**
Water is the most essential factor in considering the selection of a farm.
- **Clustering:**
The clustering of existing DRDLR, CASP and Ilima projects provides the potential of economy of scale and production and cost savings.
- **Poverty focus:**
The alleviation of poverty is at the crux of all rural development initiatives.
- **Agriculture Focus Regions:**
The acquisition of the most functional farms in terms of commodity production provides the best chances of success.
- **Agri-park Support**
The optimal distribution of FPSU's to serve the Agri-park initiative is essential. The distance between productive farming units supporting the FPSU's, needs to be optimized.

Table 28: Priority Focus Clusters

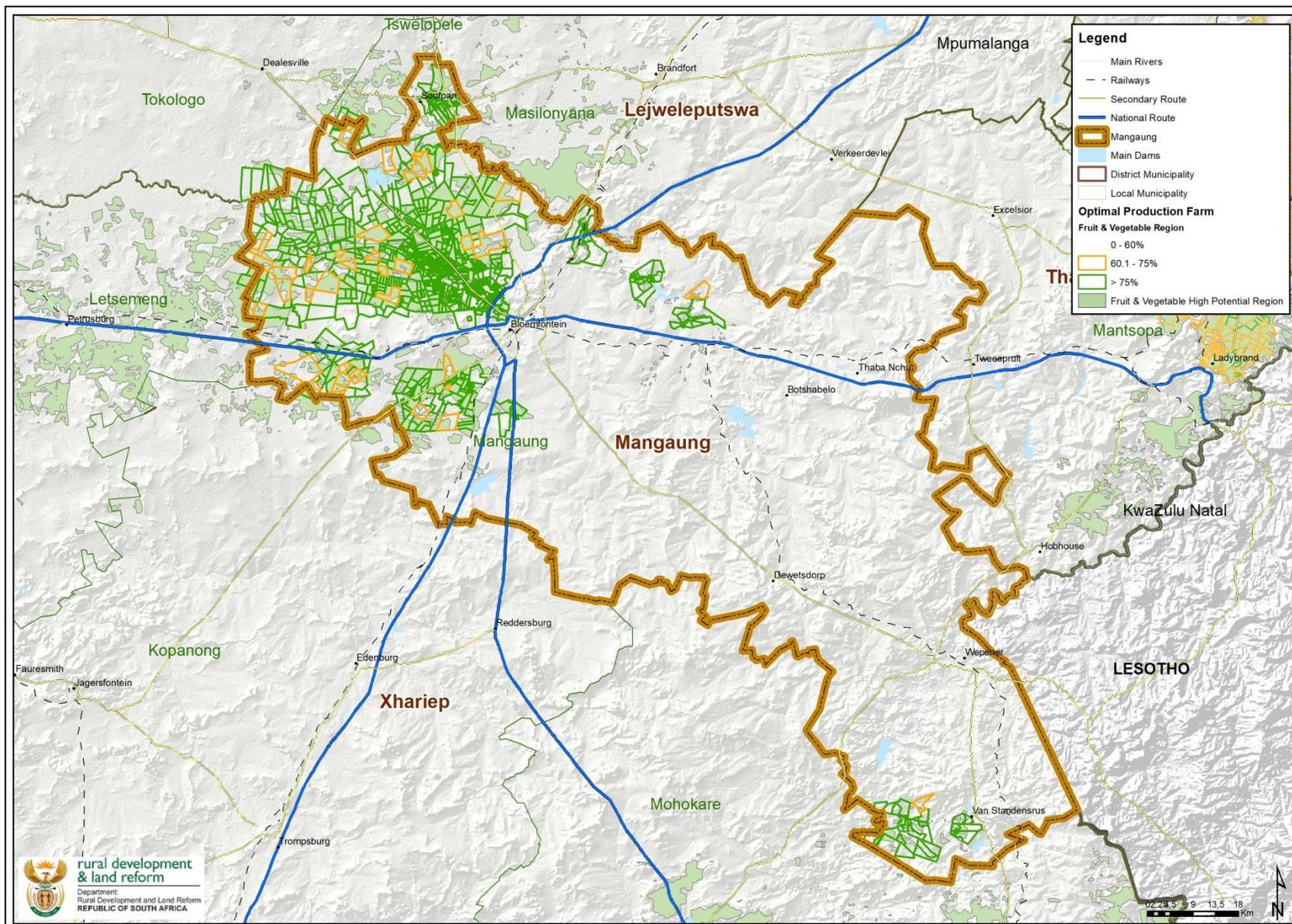
Commodity	Priority Focus Clusters
Cereals	2,3,4
Protein	1,2,3,4
Poultry	1,2,3,4
Oils and fats	2,3,4
Fruits and Vegetables	2
Game	1,3,4

Table 29: Criteria for selecting farms

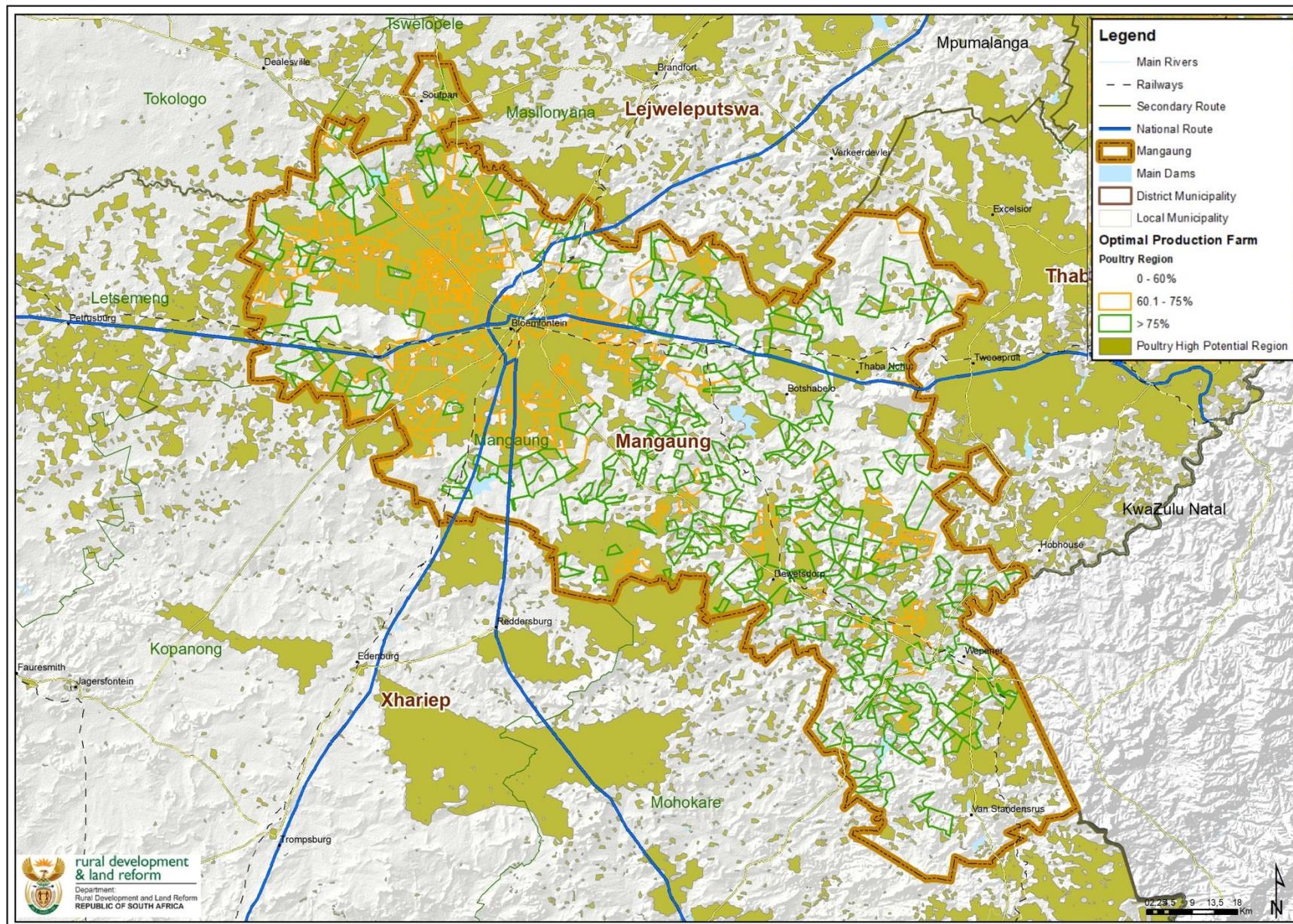
Success Factor	Criteria	Measurement	Rating			
			None	Low	Medium	High
			0	1	2	3
Water	Water Rights. Ground water yield	Availability of water	No project	Sufficient for human consumption	Sufficient for human consumption and animals as per carrying capacity /need	More than sufficient for human consumption and animals
Clustering	Infrastructure Support	Locality within or in close proximity of functional cluster		Within 5 km of cluster	Within cluster but more than 2 km from existing farming project	Adjoining or less than 2 km from existing agricultural projects
	Cluster Priority	Focus priority		Long term focus	Medium term focus	Short term focus
Poverty focus	Poverty areas	Priority in terms of poverty pockets		Poverty functionality 0.4 – 0.8	Poverty functionality 0.8 – 1.2	Poverty functionality 1.2 – 2.0
Agriculture Functionality	N/A	Potential commodity production area	No Project	Agriculture Functionality 50 – 60%	Agriculture Functionality 60 – 75%	Agriculture Functionality 75 – 100%
Agri-park support	N/A	Distance from collection points	No project	80 km+ from FPSU's (collection points)	30- 80 km from FPSU's (collection points)	Within 30 km of collection points



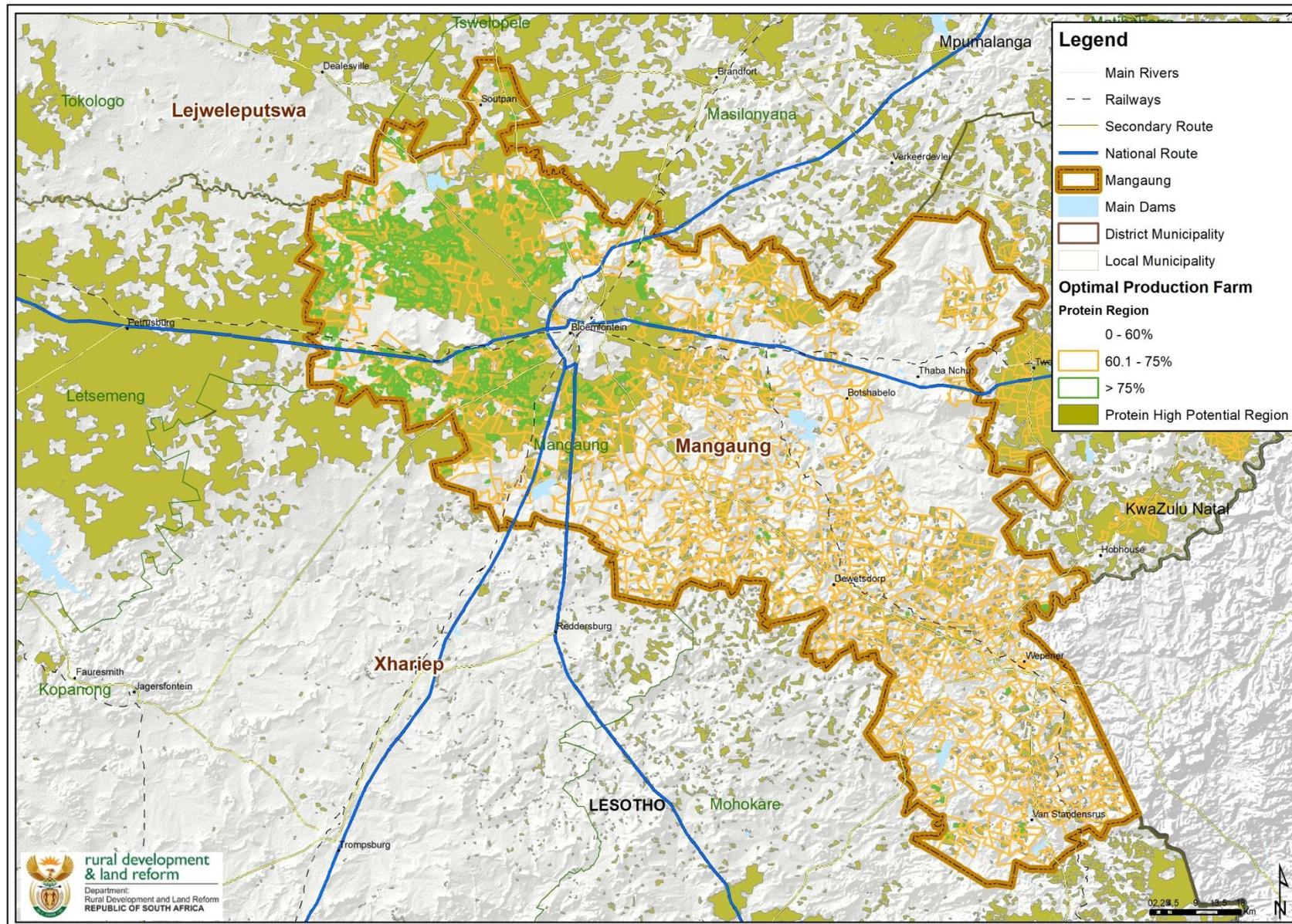
Map 8: Criteria for the selection of farms (Cereals)



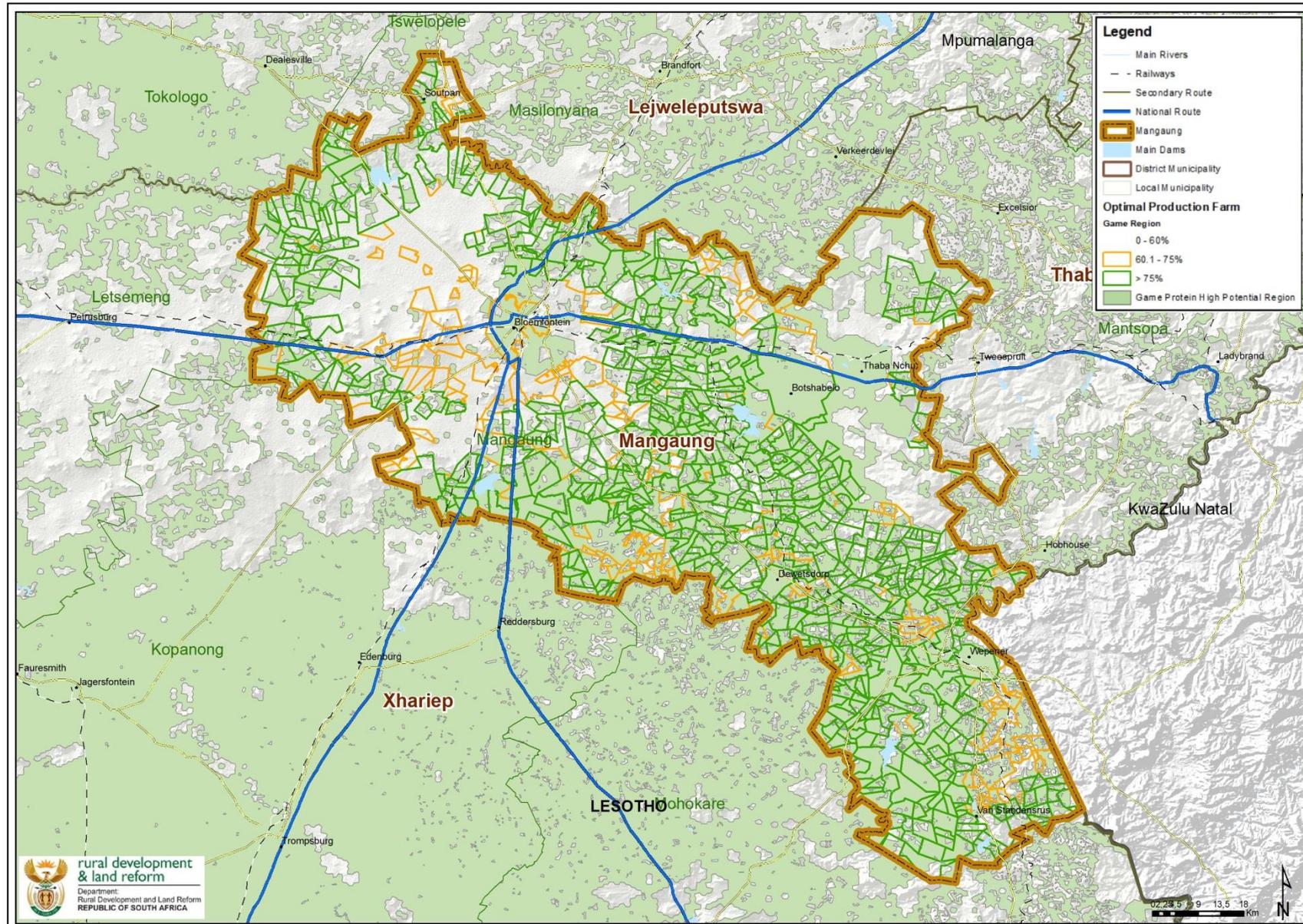
Map 9: Criteria for the selection of farms (Fruits & Vegetables)



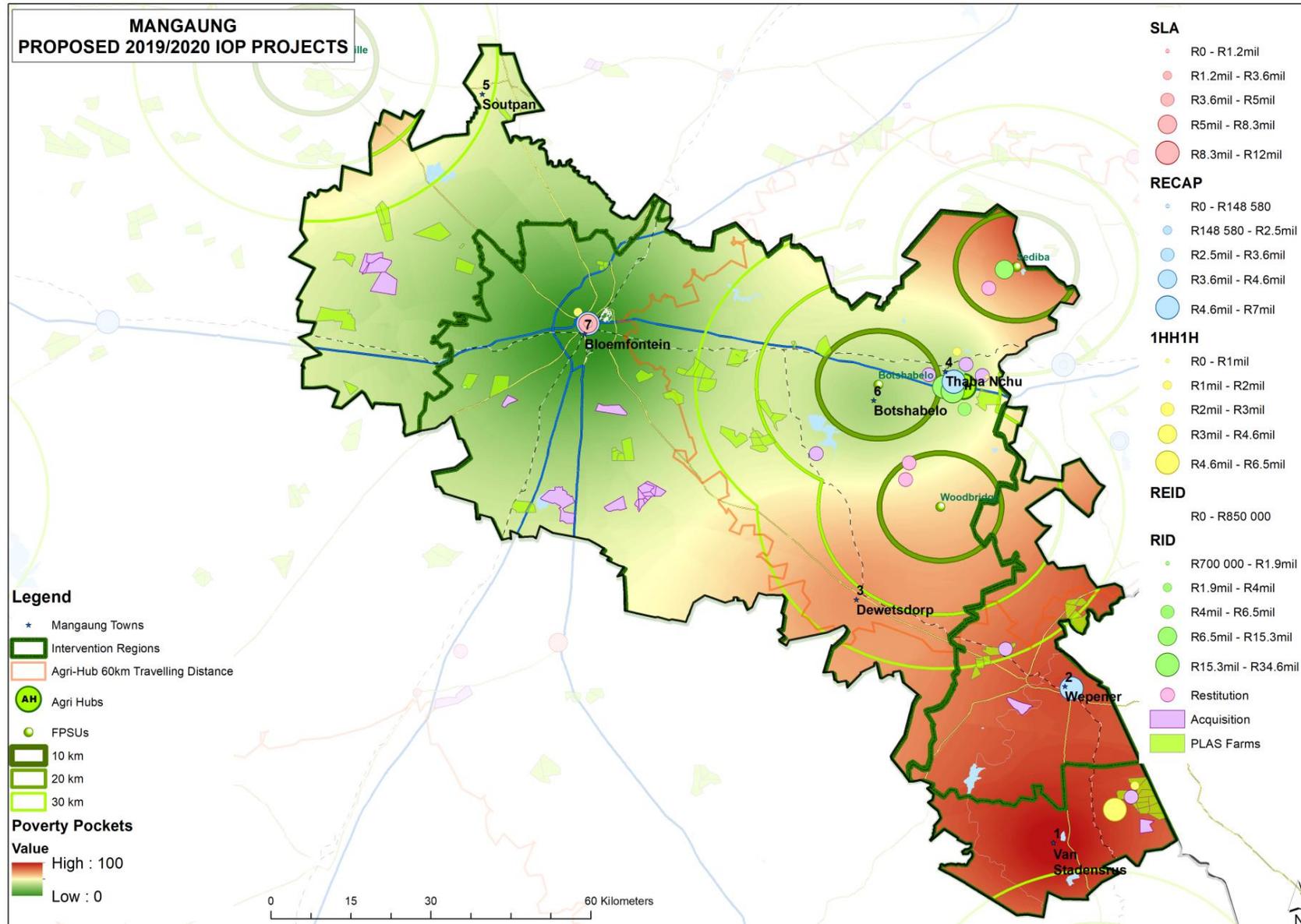
Map 11: Criteria for the selection of farms (Poultry)

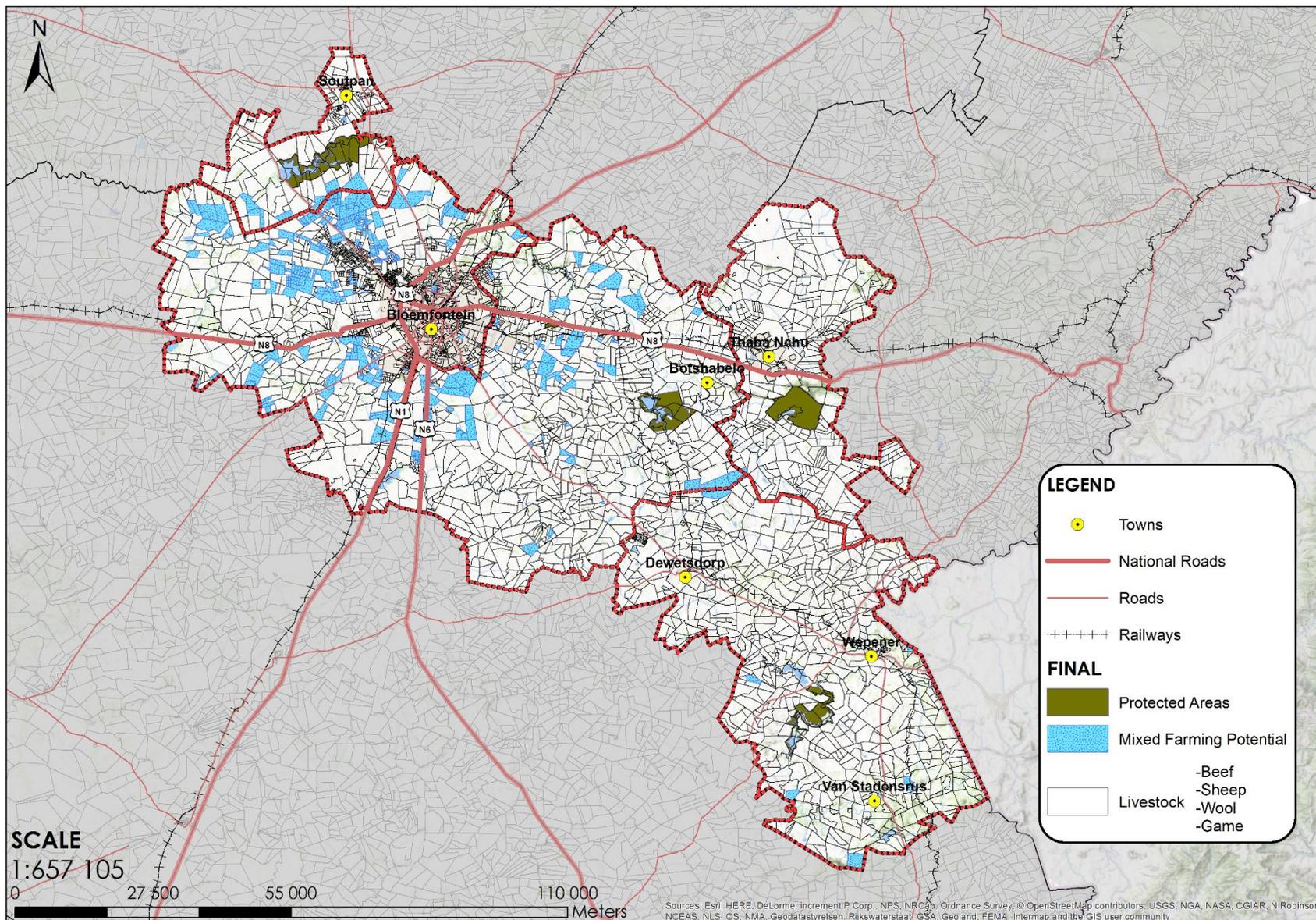


Map 12: Criteria for the selection of farms (Protein)



Map 13: Criteria for the selection of farms (Game)





Map 15: Land with high agricultural potential based on commodities

4. OBJECT PROPOSALS

ANNEXURE B: POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES

Table 30: Potential Industries

CROP	INTERMEDIATE AND END PRODUCTS		USES	PRODUCTS	PRIMARY PROCESSING	SECONDARY PROCESSING	POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES
Wheat	Wheat (whole)	Whole	* Food	Wheat storage	Washing, peeling, chopping, aging, milling of wheat	Conversion of primary processed products into more complex food products and includes: mixing, depositing, layering, extruding, drying, fortifying, fermentation, pasteurization, classification, heating, etc	Silo, bakery, wheat flour milling plant, industrial processing plant (specialized) i.e. pasta, chips, cereal making plants
	Wheat (milled)	Fine ground wheat	* Food	Flour and bread-stuffs (i.e. Bread Wheat, biscuits, breakfast cereals, rusks)			
		Durum wheat	* Food	Pasta			
		Grain	* Food and Industry	* Food: Alcoholic beverages, beer * Industry: industrial alcohol made into synthetic rubber and explosives			
		Wheat grown (for grain crop)	* Feed	Used for pastures before the stems elongate and as a temporary pasturage (nutritious and palatable)			
		Wheat grain	* Feed	Blugur, flour (white or whole-grain), wheat bran, wheat germ, wheat germ oil and pasta			
		Non-food uses	* Industry	Alcohol (ethanol), absorbing agents for diapers, adhesives and industrial uses as starch on coatings, cat litter, wheat based raw materials for cosmetics			
		Animal Feeds	* Feed	Bran (from flour milling) is important livestock feed, grain fed to livestock whole or coarsely ground, wheat in feed for aquaculture and turkey			
	By-products	Starch	* Industry	Used for pastes and sizing textiles, biodegradable plastics, blasting / paint stripping			
		Protein	* Food	Supplement that is rich in protein, low in carbohydrates and fat			
		Straw / Hay	* Decorative industry	Made into mats, carpets, baskets and used for packing material, cattle bedding and paper manufacturing			
	New Uses	Wheat	* Food	Meat substitutes from wheat			

CROP	INTERMEDIATE AND END PRODUCTS		USES	PRODUCTS	PRIMARY PROCESSING	SECONDARY PROCESSING	POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES
Maize	Whole Corn Products	Cob & Kernel	* Food	Baby corn, pickled baby corn, boiled sweet corn, canned corn, frozen packaged	Washing, peeling, chopping, aging, milling of maize	Conversion of primary processed products into more complex food products and includes: mixing, depositing, layering, extruding, drying, fortifying, fermentation, pasteurization, classification, heating, etc.	Silo, bakery, maize milling plant, industrial processing plant (specialized) i.e. pasta, chips, cereal making plants
			* Industrial	Decorative items (pod and Indian corn)			
		Whole kernel products	* Food	Popcorn, snack food, corn nuts, posole, canned corn, soup mixes, canned hominy, frozen packaged			
			* Feed	Livestock feed, wild animal feed			
		Cob or Stover	* Industrial	Polishing media, chemical feedstock, liquid spill recovery media, dust absorbent, construction board, cosmetic powders			
	Alkali cooked	* Food	Tortilla flours, hominy, corn chips, tortilla chips, taco shells				
	Dry Grind Ethanol	Fermentation	* Industrial & Fuel	Fuel ethanol, distillers dried grains with solubles			
	Fractionated Products						
	* Dry-milled corn	Grits & Cones	* Food	Breakfast cereal, fortified foods, snack foods, maize porridges, breads and bakery products, fermented beverages, pert food, corn bread			
			* Industrial	Wall paper paste, floor wax, hand soap, dusting agents			
		Flour	* Food	Bakery products, massa flour, snack foods, baby foods, baking mixes, batters, desserts, pie fillings, gravies & sauces, salad dressings, frozen foods, meat extenders, thickening agents			
			* Industrial	Fermentation media, explosives, gypsum wallboard, paper products, briquettes, foundry binders, ore refining, drilling fluids, label adhesives, edge paste, pharmaceuticals			
Hominy Feed		* Feed	Livestock feed				

CROP	INTERMEDIATE AND END PRODUCTS	USES	PRODUCTS	PRIMARY PROCESSING	SECONDARY PROCESSING	POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES
		Germ				
		* Oil	* Pharmaceutical & Foods	Vitamin carriers, lecithin, cooking oil, margarine, mayonnaise, potato chips, salad dressings, sauces, shortenings, soups		
			* Industrial	Lecithin, soluble oils, insecticides, linoleum, printing inks, rubber substitutes, rust preventatives, soaps, tanning agents, textiles		
		* Meal	* Industrial & Feed	Livestock feed, amino acids, fur cleaners		
	* Wet-milled corn	Steep water	* Industrial & Feed	Steep water (feed), antibiotics, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, yeast cultures		
		Germ		Same uses as dry-milled germ		
		Gluten Feed	* Feed	Cattle feed		
		Gluten Meal	* Feed	Poultry feed, Zain production		
		Modified Starch	* Food	Baby foods, bakery products, chewing gum, restorable thickeners, pudding & custards, prepared desserts, salad dressings, baking mixes, pie & pastry fillings, gum candies, snack food, sauces and gravies, condiments, icing and glazes, dehydrated foods, instant teas, instant breakfast foods, low-Cal sweeteners, nougats, pan coatings		
			* Industrial	Adhesives, book-binding agents, candles, ceramics, casting (mold) blinders, dyes, printing inks, insecticides, insulation and fiberglass, labels, leather products, fireworks, ore separation compounds, poster paints, paper products, plastic moldings, plywood & wallboard, sandpaper, textiles, wallpaper, shade cloth		
		Native Starch	* Food	Baby foods, bakery products, baking powder, brewed beverages, chewing gum, chocolate drinks, puddings & custard, prepared desserts, snack foods, salad dressings, meat products, baking mixes, prepared condiments, pie & pastry fillings, precooked & frozen meals, prepared soups, powdered sugars, canned vegetables, candies		

CROP	INTERMEDIATE AND END PRODUCTS	USES	PRODUCTS	PRIMARY PROCESSING	SECONDARY PROCESSING	POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES	
		* Industrial	Abrasive papers, adhesives, dry cell batteries, composite binders, paperboard products, boiler compounds, bookbinding, briquettes, clay binders (ceramics), chemical precursor, fermentation feedstock, detergents & cleaners, coatings, paper color carriers, paper products, textile color carriers, cord sizing & polishing, cork products, crayon and chalk binders, dispersion agents, dye component, fiberglass sizing, fireworks, powdered insecticides, insulating materials, lubricating agents, oilcloth, well drilling mud, ore refining, paints, fillers & caulks, cleaning compounds, molded plastics, printing inks, colloid emulsions, textile finishing, ceiling tiles, rubber tires, wallboard, wallpaper, water treatment				
		* Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	Antibiotic products, antibiotic production, aspirin, powdered cosmetics, liquid thickeners, dietary formulation, soaps, disinfectants, surgical dressings				
		* Sweeteners					
		** Glucose	* Pharmaceutical & Food				Baby foods, medicinal syrups, bakery products & mixes, beverages, breakfast foods, prepared cereals, cheese spreads, chewing gum, coffee whiteners, cordials & liquors, desserts, prepared egg products, extracts & flavors, frosting & icing, fruit jams & butters, prepared soups and sauces, salad dressings, pickled products, frozen seafood, peanut butter
			* Industrial				Adhesives, chemicals, dyes and inks, explosives, leather tanning, metal plating, paper products, pasticisers, shoe polish, rayon, textiles, theatrical makeup, tobacco products
		** Fructose	* Food				Bakery products, canned fruits, canned juices, condiments, confections, frozen desserts, soft drinks, wine products, yeast production, fruit jams & preserves
		* Fermentation	* Food & Feed	Alcoholic beverages, acidulants, flavor enhancers, soft drinks, amino acids (feed)			
			* Industrial & Fuel	Industrial alcohols, engine fuel, fuel octane enhancers, oxygenate in engine fuels, plastics, solvents, carpeting, textiles, food packaging			

CROP	INTERMEDIATE AND END PRODUCTS		USES	PRODUCTS	PRIMARY PROCESSING	SECONDARY PROCESSING	POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES
Sunflower	Sunflower oil (human consumption)		* Food	Sunflower oil, margarine	Oil extraction plant	Processing plant i.e. margarine	Oil extraction plant, processing plant
			* Industrial	Oil for fuel in diesel engines, paints, varnishes, plastics, soaps, detergents, surfactants, adhesives, fabric softeners, lubricants			
	Sunflower seeds		* Food	Seed expression for oil or oilcake, used raw, baked, roasted, salted or not salted, butter / margarine			
			* Feed	Feeding for seed-eating birds			
	Oilcake		* Feed	Cattle food			
	Flower		* Ornamental	Ornamental plant for flower or vegetable garden			
	Plant		* Industrial	Latex can be used for no allergenic rubber			
	Stem		* Industrial	Fiber that are used in paper production			
	Leaves		* Feed	Cattle feed			
	Roots		* Industrial / chemical	Used in phytoremediation to extract poisons from the soils			
Sunflower meal (by-product)		* Feed	Livestock feed rations				
Apples/pears	Fresh Apples		* Food	Fresh apples for Fresh Produce Market			Cold storage facilities, processing plant, transportation services
			* Feed	Livestock, birds			
	Processed		* Food	Wine/Spirits, canning, drying, juice, fruit leather, preserving (jam), chutneys, sauces, apple cider vinegar, pie fillings and desserts			
			* Pharmaceuticals	Herbal medicines			
Nuts	Raw		* Food	Snack foods, butter			Processing plant for nuts, packaging services,

CROP	INTERMEDIATE AND END PRODUCTS		USES	PRODUCTS	PRIMARY PROCESSING	SECONDARY PROCESSING	POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES
	Oil		* Food	Cooking oil, butter			transportation services
			* Pharmaceutical	Cosmetic uses include skin treatments, teeth health, treats dermatitis in pets			
			* Industrial	Biodiesel fuel, wood conditioner, antidote to aluminum phosphide			
	Flour	* Food	Nut flour				
	Milk		* Food	Nut milk			
Vegetables	Raw		* Food and Feed	Fresh crop products sold for human consumption and animal feeding	Washing, peeling, chopping for fresh produce markets/outlet		Fresh Produce Outlets
	Processed / Frozen		* Food	Processed, frozen, drying, canned vegetables	Washing, peeling, chopping for fresh produce markets/outlet	Processing, canning, drying operations	Processing plant for the frozen, drying, canning of veggies
	Vegetable oils		* Food, Industry and Cosmetic/Pharmaceutical	Cooking oils, oils for butter/margarines, oil used in animal feeds, oils used in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products	Oil extraction plant		Oil extraction plant, processing plant



Input into the District Rural Development Plan for Mangaung Metro District Municipality

(All inputs received will be considered for inclusion and funding in the 2019/20 and/or later DRDP strategic documents as well as inclusion into the IDP)

Project type	Propose project description	Location
(E.g. Engineering, business, social need, land and land development, agricultural, Agri-Park proposal, 1Household1Hectare, etc.)	(Give is a brief description on what is required, e.g. no telephone service or business proposal or lack of facilities)	(Near or in what town? Please be as detailed as possible)
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