

Appendix B

Agri Workers Household Survey Report



BETTER TOGETHER



Farmworker Household Survey Report 2014/15

Cape Winelands, Augulhas and Swellendam

March 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been divided into 12 sections, the first sections deal with household particulars, education, healthcare services, employment, access to social services, access to vital documents as well as social participation. The final sections of the report deal with access to housing and basic services such as water and electricity as well as communication and the use of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture facilities.

HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

This section of the report outlines the general demographic trends of farmworker households in the Cape Winelands area. The study covered a total of 6 086 households with 23 202 individuals living in these households. From the results it was estimated that a total of 34 074 people live and or work on farms in the Cape Winelands area). Witzenberg had the highest number of households and individuals followed by Breede Valley, the lowest number of households and individuals was within the Cape Agulhas region.

Table 1: Household Particulars

	Num of Farms	Num HH	Num People
Stellenbosch	70	811	3351
Drakenstein	54	645	2839
Witzenberg	110	2482	8181
Langeberg	93	802	3261
Breede Valley	88	1005	4222
Swellendam	34	199	822
Agulhas	27	142	526
Total	476	6086	23202

Assessing gender it was found that there was an almost equal split between males and females with an average age of 27.37 years. It was also found that over 66% of individuals were below the age of 35, while only just over 1% of the individuals were above 65 years of age. Further it was noted that a large part of the population (30.09%) were regarded as youth i.e. between the ages of 19 and 35 years old. Further analysis also indicated that only 8.05% of the population had obtained their matric qualification with less than 1% having some type of tertiary qualification.

Lastly with respect to employment it was found that overall 62.63% of individuals living in farmworker households have permanent jobs both on and off the farm they live on, 18.1% are unemployed while 19.27% have either temporary or seasonal work. This means that just under 40% (37.37%) of individuals that are eligible to work run the risk of being unemployed.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

This section focused on the ways in which farmworkers and their children are able to access education. The report attempted to understand how the children of farmworkers access education and what barriers exist that prevent them from attending school. The categories that are covered in the report include:

- time travelling to and from school
- distance to and from school
- mode of transport
- educational assistance required

Overall it was found that the majority of learners (crèche, primary school, and high school) spend no more than 30 minutes travelling to and from school. Those who do spend more time travelling are more likely to be in high school; particularly in Drakenstein (19.05%) and Witzenberg (31.58%). This data is supported by the results of the section "distance travelled" which indicates that the majority of learners travel no further than 4.9km to school. High school learners however, are more likely to travel further, up to 10km (Witzenberg, Breede Valley, and Langeberg).

Approximately one third of learners (in all regions) utilized the bus as their preferred method of transport to and from school. Walking is the second most common mode of transport. The least popular forms of transport include bicycles and the train which both had response rates of 2% or less across the regions.

In terms of educational assistance required; school fees was greatest in Stellenbosch (324) and Witzenberg (235). School uniforms are a significant issue in all of the surveyed regions except Swellendam and Cape Agulhas; the remaining 5 regions had more than 200 households requesting assistance. Households in Stellenbosch and Drakenstein requested better access to special needs education. Assistance with access to textbooks was requested in Stellenbosch (208) Drakenstein (122), Witzenberg (238), and Breede Valley (155). This data was analysed and presented according to the number of households per region.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

Access to primary healthcare is essential for all citizens. This section of the report started by assessing the more general health concerns and then focused on critical health issues such as tuberculosis and other chronic diseases. The aim of this section was to isolate what services were critically required. There were very few participants who responded positively to these questions; however improved access to general medical assessments may increase the need for critical healthcare treatments.

Impaired vision was ranked as the most common health concern across all seven regions, with Cape Agulhas (19.72%), Drakenstein (14.57%), and Swellendam (13.57%) displaying the greatest need for assistance in this area. Difficulty hearing and physical disabilities are the other notable health concerns. The data indicates that there is a higher number of people who have difficulty with self-care in Cape Agulhas (7.75%), Drakenstein (4.34%), and Swellendam (4.52%).

The Road to Health Card was the most popular health service that required assistance for Witzenberg (69.62%), Breede Valley (48.36%), and Swellendam (58.79%). In Stellenbosch there was a small need (2.71%), and in Cape Agulhas no one requested the card. The need for medical assessments and medication was requested in all seven regions. Access to pap smears (4% and above) and family planning (2%) has the greatest need in Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, Witzenberg, and the Breede Valley. The healthcare services least required were PMTCT, pre/postnatal treatment, nutritional programs, and assistive devices.

EMPLOYMENT

The report assesses the employment status of all individuals living in the participating households. The other topics in this section included skills possessed and skills desired. From the analysis it was found that a large percentage of the working population are employed as farmworkers ("permanent on the farm") in all the surveyed regions. Only Stellenbosch and Cape Agulhas have more than 10% of the population who are employed permanently in the jobs located off of the farm.

Unemployment was highest in Stellenbosch (15.58%), Drakenstein (13.38%), and Swellendam (12.29%); and lowest in Cape Agulhas and Langeberg where the unemployment figure is less than 10%. While these unemployment figures may seem low, note that a significant proportion of individuals are employed on a temporary and seasonal basis.

The most common positions are directly correlated with the most common skills: general worker (75%) and tractor driver (at least 5%). The largest overall percentage of technically skilled labourers is in Cape Agulhas while the largest proportion of general workers resides in Langeberg (92.12%). Across all regions; senior positions (supervisor, section leader, and managers) are the least filled and therefore the largest desire for new skills was in these positions. An example of this is that at least 24% of respondents in Witzenberg and Swellendam would like to obtain drivers' licences and become tractor drivers.

ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

Section 6 of the report assesses access to Social Services. This section analyses social services commonly used by households, as well as social services households commonly require assistance with in each of the different regions. It was found that across all regions an average of 43.90% households received at least one child support grant. Witzenberg had the lowest proportion of child support grants received.

With regards to social grants required by households, it was found that a similar trend existed. The child support grants has the highest proportion of household members that feel they are eligible for but are not receiving the grant. The need for the child support grant is particularly prevalent in regions such as Swellendam (11.06%) and Stellenbosch (10.36%). Langeberg (3.74%) is the region with the lowest need for assistance in receiving the child support grant.

The Access to Social Services section lastly looked at other forms of social assistance households required. Respondents were asked to indicate what social issues they require assistance with, namely child maintenance, behavioral problems, domestic violence etc.

Behavioral problems were the highest concern across all regions, followed by substance abuse. 3.50% household respondents in Stellenbosch indicated they require assistance with behavioural problems, followed by 2.50% in Drakenstein and 2% in Cape Agulhas.

ACCESS TO VITAL DOCUMENTS

Section 7 of the report; "Access to Vital Documents" assessed if all farmworker household members have access to vital documents such as ID documents, birth certificates, and passports etc. This is calculated using the total provided for all household members that require vital documents against the total number required for each vital document per region.

Of the total number of households that require vital documents, the highest need was observed in respect to assistance with ID documents with an average of 38.37% across all regions. 80% of the households that require assistance with vital documents in Swellendam require ID documents, followed by Drakenstein (76%), and 65% in Breede Valley.

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

The section on Social Participation in the report assessed households' participation in social groups and organisations in their community, including political parties and trade unions, parent/school associations, religious groups etc. The percentage is calculated using the number of household responses relative to the total number of households per region.

Across all regions religious groups are the most popular social participation group. An average of 74% of households across all regions indicated they are part of a religious group. 85% of the households in Breede Valley indicated they were part of a religious group, followed by 79% in Langeberg and 73% in Drakenstein. Relative to the other regions Cape Agulhas had the lowest participation rate in all social groups and organisations other than religious group participation.

DWELLING INFRASTRUCTURE

In order to better understand the physical needs of farmworkers a section looking at the Dwelling Infrastructure and Access was compiled. This section assessed the state of farmworker dwellings, and the associated infrastructure and services available to farmworker households. The most common dwelling type for farmworkers both on and off the farms are brick houses. The second most lived in dwelling type is informal housing. Informal dwelling structures are more common for farmworkers living off farms with more than 30% of farmworkers residing in informal dwelling in four regions (Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, Witzenberg and Breede Valley).

Approximately 90% of the farmworker households have piped water, electricity and flush toilets. Water is provided free to 90% of the farmworkers living on farms across the regions while refuse and sanitation service are free for all farmworkers. The monthly expenditure is

similar across the regions with an average household spend between R1200- R1800 per month. Farmworkers households in Witzenberg and Langeberg had lower monthly expenditures with approximately 50% of households spending between R800- R1800 per month, while 35% of households in Stellenbosch spent between R1800 – R 2500.

LAND TENURE AND RESTITUTION

The section regarding Land Tenure and Restitution assessed issues with respect to land tenure as well as access and restitution of land. 5% of the households across the regions have people over 60 years old that have worked on the farms for more than 10 years living within the household. The most widely requested assistance was for assistance with formalization of land tenure, eviction problems and feedback/information on current applications.

WCDOA SERVICES, MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION

The last section of the report "WCDoA Services, Marketing and Communication" assessed the level of awareness with regards to current services offered by the Western Cape Department of Agriculture (WCDoA). Around one third of the respondents were aware of the Local District offices, while only 14% of the respondents have used the office. Approximately 65% of these respondents using the offices received a good level of service at the local office.

Almost 20% of the overall respondents were aware of the Minister's Prestige Farmworker Forum; Breede Valley had the highest level of awareness (28%), followed by Drakenstein (21%) and Swellendam (19%). Breede Valley also had the highest level of awareness for the Western Cape Annual Farmworker of the Year Competition (30%), while Stellenbosch had the lowest awareness levels (10.65%). Farm management, word of mouth and radio are the most widely reported channels for creating awareness of the WCAFYC, while flyers and social media were the least effective.

For the farmworkers who participated in the WCAFYC, the most reported consequences from the competition were; "Improved confidence in skills", "Gaining experience outside of the farm", and "Improved standing in the community".

In terms of media and communication channels, radio and newspapers are widely used. "Die Son" and "Die Burger" are the most widely read newspapers. Evening times are the most popular radio listening times followed by the morning slots. Cellphone SMS is the most popular and preferred communication mode followed by receiving information from the Farmer, while social media is the least used and least preferred mode of communication.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture as a sector is becoming increasingly important on a global, national and local level. With the world population having grown rapidly in the last century, the concept of food security is becoming an ever increasing concern for governments across the globe. The agricultural sector is also seen as a critical employer with larger scale farming operations not only creating many jobs in rural communities, but also being a catalyst in creating downstream business and employment opportunities within the agri-processing and manufacturing sectors. In 2012 and 2013 more than 75% (Statistics South Africa, 2014) of all national farm operation costs were attributed to labour, further reiterating the significant use of labour in the sector.

In South Africa the "Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing" (AFF) sector contributes 2.3% to GDP ((Statistics South Africa , 2014), unadjusted figures) and within the last year has shown strong economic growth with growth culminating at 8.9% year on year in the third quarter of 2014. The growth experienced in this sector was more than double that of any other sector in the economy and more than 6 times higher than the 2014 national average of 1.4% year on year third quarter growth.

The Agricultural Sector of the Western Cape is the second largest in the country after KZN. The region currently contributes 22.6% to the AFF sector's national output. At a provincial level the AFF sector contributes 3.4% (Statistics South Africa, 2014) to the economic activity in the Western Cape but is also a major contributor to the manufacturing and wholesale sectors (respectively contributing 13.7% and 15.1% to the Gross Regional Product). It should be noted that the only other province where the AFF sector's contribution to GRP is higher is in the Northern Cape (6.6%).

From the above discussion it is clear that Agriculture is a significant sector in the growth and development of both the regional and national economies. In order to assist the growth of this sector an in-depth understanding of dynamics and critical components of the sector is necessary so that Government at both a regional and national level can put in place policies and strategies to fast track growth and development. As outlined above labour contributes more than 75% to the cost base in the sector, thus having a clear understanding of labour (farmworkers) and their needs is critical in ensuring that stable, long term growth and development of the sector takes place.

Until now no comprehensive data has existed that has allowed a clear understanding of the needs of farmworkers. Hence policies that have been generated to assist these workers have had to rely on secondary or anecdotal data; this report represents the first attempt at providing comprehensive data on the current state of farmworkers specifically in the Winelands region of the Western Cape. The report comprises several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of farmworkers' lives. It is hoped that this report is the first step in creating a clearer picture of the current state of farmworkers in the Western Cape so that effective policies can be developed not only to assist these workers but to grow the agricultural sector as a whole.

SECTION 1: METHODOLOGY

The Farmworkers' Household Survey project commenced in December 2013; with the fieldwork component concluding on 24 December 2014. It is important to note that this study is not a random sample of households but a census of farmworkers' and their households. This report encompasses data from all areas within the Cape Winelands. Note however that the Theewaterskloof area was not included in the study as it had already been surveyed in a previous exercise. Farmers in each region were informed of the study through departmental/community representatives and farm related organisations.

Following this, fieldworkers canvassed specific geographic areas before going to each farm in the area. In the cases where access was gained, farmers were again informed of the study and asked to schedule interview sessions with farmworkers at a convenient time. If this were not possible immediately, interview sessions were scheduled through the operational centre. The regional manager was responsible for coordinating fieldwork teams to conduct the surveys. In many cases, the fieldwork required multiple visits to the same farm.

Where no access was possible on the first attempt, a second and third visit to the farm was made. If it was still not possible to gain access to the farm, the contact numbers were then given to the operational centre where multiple phone calls were made to the farm to attempt to arrange a time to meet with the farmworkers. Where farms refused to participate in the project, the Department of Agriculture (DoA) was informed, who in turn attempted to contact the farms directly in an attempt to convince them to participate.

It should be noted that the regional manager had to be aware of the preferred spoken language on farms in order to schedule fieldworkers who could perform interviews in that language. Fieldwork teams covered more than 200 000km over a period of six to nine months in order to ensure that all farms were given an opportunity to participate. The table below outlines the number of farms that were surveyed as well as the number of households per region and subsequently the number of people living in these households in each region.

Table 2: Number of Farms Canvassed

	Num of Farms Canvassed	Num of Farms Surveyed	Num HH Surveyed	Num People in the Survey	Crude Estimate of Number of people living and/or working on Farms
Stellenbosch	106	70	811	3351	4833
Drakenstein	86	54	645	2839	4340
Witzenberg	151	110	2482	8181	10905
Langeberg	146	93	802	3261	5015
Brede Valley	137	88	1005	4222	6491
Swellendam	62	34	199	822	1498
Agulhas	51	27	142	526	993
Total	655	476	6086	23202	34074

A census aims to capture all respondents of interest, though this is not always possible for a variety of reasons. In this study, there were cases where farmers refused to participate and allow access to farmworkers. In other cases, farmworkers themselves refused to participate or did not answer all the questions in the questionnaire.

A further limitation of the study was that farmworkers could only be accessed during certain times of the year. It was found that farmworkers could not be accessed between December and March, and June and July due to the holiday and harvesting seasons. This resulted in the fieldwork component of the project being conducted over a full year rather than the expected six months. Despite this, it was still possible to obtain a response rate of more than 50% in each region, indicating that this data represents the majority of farms in the Cape Winelands region. This is the first dataset to do so in the Western Cape.

SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

The following section outlines the general demographics with respect to the study. The section begins by outlining the number of households, farms and individuals that were covered by the study; this is then followed by Gender, Age and Education assessment. The section then ends by looking at the current employment profile of respondents in the study.

GENERAL POPULATION & HOUSEHOLD ANALYSIS

The table below outlines the total number of individuals and households covered by the study; this is then further broken down into regions. The study covered a total of 23 202 individuals and 6086 farm worker households, note that these households were both residing on and off the farm. Witzenberg had the highest number of households at 2481 (40.77%) as well as individuals (35.2%). The smallest proportion of households came from the Cape Agulhas region with 142 (2.33%) households and 526 (2.3%) individuals.

Table 3: Sample Population per Region

	Num HH		Num People	
Stellenbosch	811	13.32%	3 351	14.4%
Drakenstein	645	10.59%	2 839	12.2%
Witzenberg	2 482	40.78%	8 181	35.3%
Langeberg	802	13.18%	3 261	14.1%
Breede Valley	1 005	16.50%	4 222	18.2%
Swellendam	199	3.27%	822	3.5%
Agulhas	142	2.33%	526	2.3%
Total	6 086		23 202	

As indicated above households were both on and off the farm. In this respect the table below outlines the details of geographic spread of the households both on and off the farms. It was found that overall 80.65% of households were on the farm surveyed while 19.35% were off the farm. The region with the highest number of households on farms was Langeberg (92.31%) while Stellenbosch had the highest number of households not on the farm 41.03%.

Table 4: House On vs. Off the Farm

Is your house on the farm?	Yes	No
Stellenbosch	58.97%	41.03%
Drakenstein	74.14%	25.86%
Witzenberg	83.43%	16.57%
Langeberg	92.31%	7.69%
Breede Valley	82.89%	17.11%
Swellendam	96.46%	3.54%
Agulhas	72.06%	27.94%
Total	80.65%	19.35%

The gender breakdown was relatively equal between males (50.52%) and females (49.48%), while the breakdown between adults and children was 39.4% children and 60.6% adults. The average age was 27.37 years with the oldest recorded individual being 98 years old.

Table 5: Demographic Breakdown

Gender Breakdown		
	Female	Male
Adults	30.01%	30.60%
Children	19.47%	19.93%
Total	49.48%	50.52%

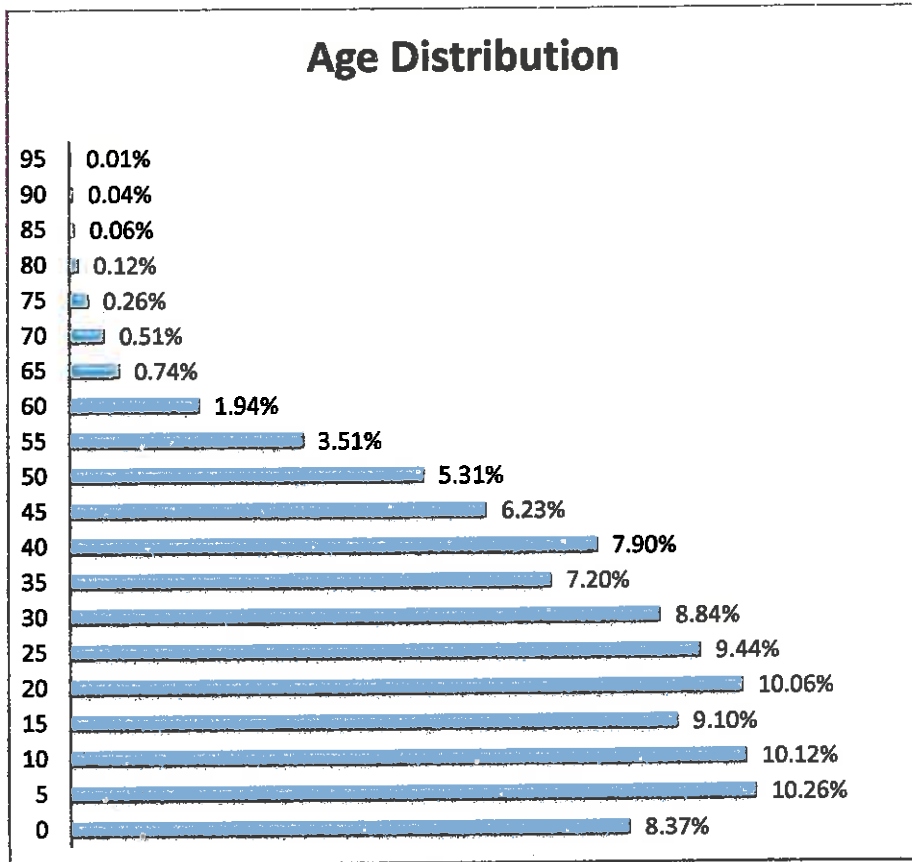


Figure 1: Age Distribution Bar Graph

In order to get more insight into the age distribution, an age band analysis was undertaken. The graph on the previous page as well as the table below outline the age distribution; from this graph and table it can be seen that the bulk of the individuals are below the age of 35 years (66.17%), with only 1% of the population above the age of 65 years.

Table 6: Age Bands

Age Bands			
Year Intervals	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative %
0	1,773	8.37%	8.37%
5	2,173	10.26%	18.63%
10	2,143	10.12%	28.74%
15	1,927	9.10%	37.84%
20	2,132	10.06%	47.90%
25	1,999	9.44%	57.34%
30	1,872	8.84%	66.17%

35	1,525	7.20%	73.37%
40	1,674	7.90%	81.27%
45	1,319	6.23%	87.50%
50	1,125	5.31%	92.81%
55	743	3.51%	96.31%
60	411	1.94%	98.25%
65	156	0.74%	98.99%
70	108	0.51%	99.50%
75	56	0.26%	99.76%
80	26	0.12%	99.89%
85	13	0.06%	99.95%
90	8	0.04%	99.99%
95	3	0.01%	100.00%

These bands were then further aggregated to 7 bands corresponding to the general school and youth categories; these are presented in the table and graph below. Note that both the gender breakdowns have also been provided however there is little difference between the two.

Table 7: Age Breakdown

School, Youth & Adult Breakdown			
	Total	Male	Female
0 - 6 years	12.57%	12.48%	12.66%
6 - 13 years	13.96%	13.65%	14.28%
14 - 18	9.54%	9.73%	9.35%
19 - 34	30.09%	30.44%	29.72%
35 - 50	21.34%	21.15%	21.54%
50 - 64	10.75%	10.97%	10.53%
65 and older	1.74%	1.58%	1.91%

From the previous table as well as the graph below it is clear that the greatest proportion of individuals are between the ages of 19 and 34 (30.09%), a further 36.07% of individuals are below the age of 19 while only 1.74% are above the age of 65 and 10.75% are between the ages of 50 – 64. The table below the graph further breaks down the bands on a regional basis; this was done to determine if a large difference existed between the regions. As it can be seen from the table the differences are minimal which shows the age distribution is relatively similar across all the regions.

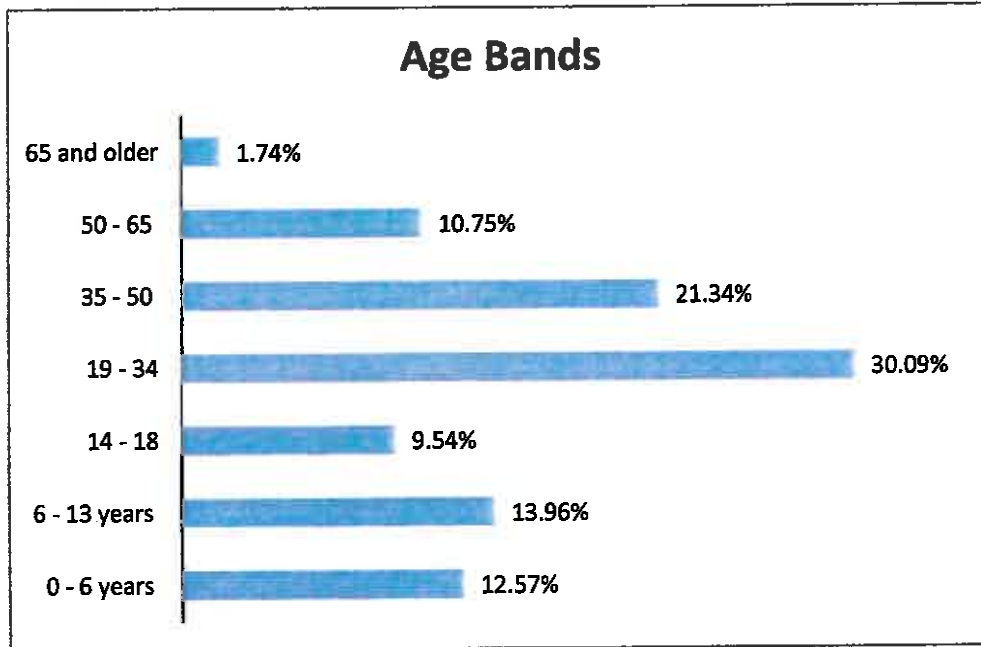


Figure 2: Age Bands

Table 8: Age per Region

Age Bands	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Langeberg	Breede Valley	Swellendam	Agulhas
0	12.05%	13.31%	10.75%	13.04%	15.03%	15.03%	15.18%
1 - 7	13.00%	13.91%	13.08%	13.93%	16.43%	13.93%	14.78%
8 - 14	9.39%	10.67%	8.85%	9.53%	10.54%	9.24%	9.11%
15 - 19	30.89%	29.51%	31.53%	29.81%	27.69%	28.28%	27.94%
20 - 35	20.82%	20.53%	23.43%	19.77%	19.27%	20.97%	21.26%
36 - 50	12.46%	10.47%	10.46%	11.61%	9.71%	10.34%	10.53%
51 - 65	1.40%	1.60%	1.91%	2.32%	1.32%	2.21%	1.21%

The last focus points of this section are education and employment. The table and graph below outline the overall current education levels. Once again a gender breakdown has

been provided, from the data it can be seen that only 8.05% of respondents had completed Matric while only 0.26% had a tertiary qualification. These results indicate that extensive skills training is required for those individuals that have already left school while further support needs to be given to those children that are in school to ensure that they go on to study in institutions of higher learning.

Table 9: Level of Education Achieved

Education	Total	Male	Female
No Schooling	12.95%	13.38%	12.50%
Primary	14.10%	13.99%	14.21%
Senior Primary	28.93%	28.84%	29.02%
Some High	35.38%	35.52%	35.23%
Matriculation	8.05%	7.76%	8.35%
Tertiary	0.26%	0.18%	0.35%
ABET	0.33%	0.32%	0.34%

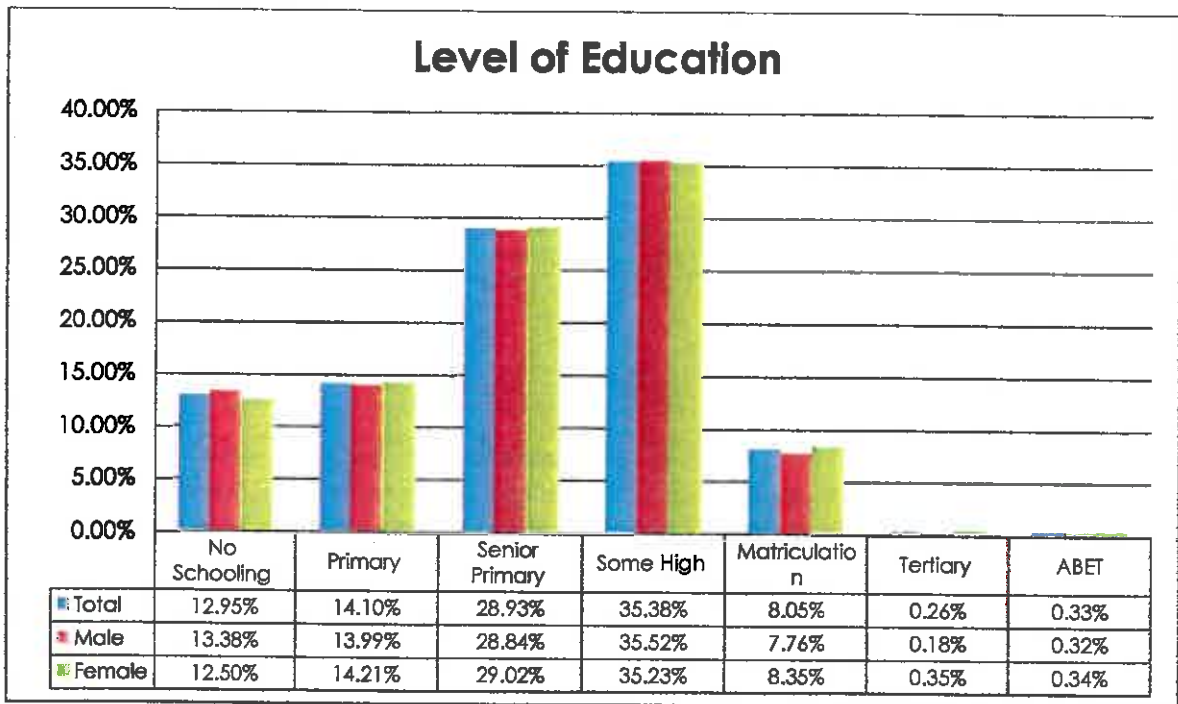


Figure 3: Level of Education Achieved

The last table below outlines the current employment statistics. The results are presented in total as well as within the various age bands outlined above, note that the percentages provided are calculated on a column basis. The employment categories have been broken down into Permanent, Temporary and Seasonal, these results are provided with respect to

individuals being employed in positions on the farm as well as off the farm, the overall unemployment has also been provided.

The results in the table show that overall 62.63% of individuals living in farmworker households have permanent jobs both on and off the farms they live on, 18.1% are unemployed while 19.27% have either temporary or seasonal work. This means that 37% of those living on farms are at some point in the next 12 months at risk of not being employed.

Table 10: Employment Age

Age Bands	19 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65	Total
Employment Status					
Permanent off Farm	513	326	150	4	1,043
	8.92%	7.49%	6.96%	1.35%	7.93%
Temporary off Farm	189	59	25	8	312
	3.29%	1.36%	1.16%	2.69%	2.37%
Seasonal off Farm	103	43	13	0	171
	1.79%	0.99%	0.60%	0%	1.30%
Unemployed	820	474	540	251	2,381
	14.26%	10.90%	25.06%	84.51%	18.10%
Permanent on Farm	2,849	2,868	1,314	29	7,195
	49.53%	65.93%	60.97%	9.76%	54.70%
Temporary on Farm	602	276	64	2	986
	10.47%	6.34%	2.97%	0.67%	7.50%
Seasonal on Farm	676	304	49	3	1,066
	11.75%	6.99%	2.27%	1.01%	8.10%
Total	5752	4350	2155	297	13154

CONCLUSION

This section of the report has outlined the general demographic trends of farmworker households in the Cape Winelands area. From the results presented 6 086 households formed part of the study with over 22 303 individuals living in these households. From the results it is estimated that a total of 34 074 number of people live and or work on farms in the Cape Winelands area. Witzenberg had the highest number of households and individuals followed by Breede Valley, the lowest number of households and individuals was within the Cape Agulhas region.

Assessing gender it was found that there was a relatively equal split between males and females with an average age of 27.37. It was also found that over 66% of individuals were below the age of 35, while only just over 1% of the individuals were above 65 years of age. It was also found that large parts of the population (30.09%) were regarded as youth i.e. between the ages of 19 and 35 years old. It was also found that only 8.05% of the population had obtained their matric qualification with less than 1% having some type of tertiary qualification.

With respect to employment it was found that overall 62.63% of individuals living in farmworker households have permanent jobs both on and off the farm they live on, 18.1% are unemployed while 19.27% have either temporary or seasonal work. This implies that just under 40% (37.37) of individuals that are eligible to work, run the risk of being unemployed.

SECTION 8: ACCESS TO EDUCATION

The following section assesses the current education system and its accessibility for learners in outlying areas: specifically those living on farms. The results of the research expose how learners travel to school; why those who do not attend cannot, and provides an indication of the current needs of the learners in the different areas.

TIME TAKEN TO TRAVEL TO SCHOOL FOR LEARNERS

This table displays how much time children attending crèche (pre-primary), primary school and high school spend travelling to and from school every day. The row percentages have been reported in the cell below the total count for the area. The percentages are calculated using the total number of respondents per area according to their level of education.

The data indicates that, for all seven regions at all levels of primary education, the majority of learners spend no more than 30 minutes travelling to and from school on a daily basis. Overall only a minority of learners spend more than an hour travelling to and from school. High school learners are more likely to travel for longer periods than the younger learners; particularly in Drakenstein (19.05%) and Witzenberg (31.58%).

Table 11: Time travelled to school

	Less than 15	15-30	31-60	61-90	More than 90	Don't Know	Total
Stellenbosch							
Crèche	114	35	6	0	0	2	157
	72.60%	22.30%	3.82%	0%	0%	1.27%	
Primary	187	135	9	1	1	1	334
	55.99%	40.40%	2.69%	0.3%	0.30%	0.30%	
High school	44	62	15	2	0	1	124
	35.48%	50%	12.10%	1.61%	0%	0.81%	
Drakenstein							
Crèche	53	10	0	0	0	0	63
	84.10%	15.80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Primary	127	156	34	2	1	0	320
	39.69%	48.75%	10.62%	0.62%	0.31%	0%	
High school	33	66	24	2	1	0	126
	26.19%	52.38%	19.05%	1.59%	0.79%	0%	
Witzenberg							
Crèche	234	58	15	2	0	0	309
	75.70%	18.70%	4.85%	0.65%	0%	0%	

Primary	335	375	129	15	5	4	863
	38.82%	43.45%	14.95%	1.74%	0.58%	0.46%	
High School	89	170	138	27	9	4	437
	20.37%	38.90%	31.58%	6.18%	2.06%	0.92%	
Breede Valley							
Crèche	199	52	9	0	0	0	260
	76.54%	20%	3.46%	0%	0%	0%	
Primary	239	246	36	0	1	8	530
	45.10%	46.42%	6.79%	0%	0.19%	1.51%	
High School	55	143	46	7	1	14	266
	20.68%	53.76%	17.29%	2.63%	0.38%	5.26%	
Langeberg							
Crèche	65	30	9	2	1	5	112
	58%	26.79%	8%	1.79%	0.89%	4.46%	
Primary	163	152	30	13	5	18	381
	42.78%	39.90%	7.87%	3.41%	1.31%	4.72%	
High School	37	65	23	6	4	9	144
	25.69%	45.14%	15.97%	4.17%	2.78%	6.25%	
Swellendam							
Crèche	9	3	1	0	0	0	13
	69.23%	23%	7.69%	0%	0%	0%	
Primary	45	37	8	3	0	0	93
	48.39%	39.78%	8.60%	3.23%	0%	0%	
High School	13	14	5	1	0	1	34
	38.24%	41.18%	14.17%	2.94%	0%	2.94%	
Cape Agulhas							
Crèche	4	4	0	0	0	0	8
	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Primary	23	37	3	2	1	1	67
	34.33%	55.22%	4.48%	2.99%	1.49%	1.49%	
High School	5	11	2	3	0	1	22
	22.73%	50%	9.09%	13.64%	0%	4.55%	
	Less than 15	15-30	31-60	61-90	More than 90	Don't Know	Total
Stellenbosch							
Crèche	114	35	6	0	0	2	157
	72.60%	22.30%	3.82%	0%	0%	1.27%	
Primary	187	135	9	1	1	1	334

	55.99%	40.40%	2.69%	0.3%	0.30%	0.30%	
High school	44	62	15	2	0	1	124
	35.48%	50%	12.10%	1.61%	0%	0.81%	
Drakenstein							
Crèche	53	10	0	0	0	0	63
	84.10%	15.80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Primary	127	156	34	2	1	0	320
	39.69%	48.75%	10.62%	0.62%	0.31%	0%	
High school	33	66	24	2	1	0	126
	26.19%	52.38%	19%	1.59%	0.79%	0%	
Witzenberg							
Crèche	234	58	15	2	0	0	309
	75.70%	18.70%	4.85%	0.65%	0%	0%	
Primary	335	375	129	15	5	4	863
	38.82%	43.45%	14.95%	1.74%	0.58%	0.46%	
High School	89	170	138	27	9	4	437
	20.37%	38.90%	31.58%	6.18%	2.06%	0.92%	
Breede Valley							
Crèche	199	52	9	0	0	0	260
	76.54%	20%	3.46%	0%	0%	0%	
Primary	239	246	36	0	1	8	530
	45.10%	46.42%	6.79%	0%	0.19%	1.51%	
High School	55	143	46	7	1	14	266
	20.68%	53.76%	17.29%	2.63%	0.38%	5.26%	
Langeberg							
Crèche	65	30	9	2	1	5	112
	58%	26.79%	8%	1.79%	0.89%	4.46%	
Primary	163	152	30	13	5	18	381
	42.78%	39.90%	7.87%	3.41%	1.31%	4.72%	
High School	37	65	23	6	4	9	144
	25.69%	45.14%	15.97%	4.17%	2.78%	6.25%	
Swellendam							
Crèche	9	3	1	0	0	0	13
	69.23%	23%	7.69%	0%	0%	0%	
Primary	45	37	8	3	0	0	93
	48.39%	39.78%	8.60%	3.23%	0%	0%	
High School	13	14	5	1	0	1	34
	38.24%	41.18%	14.17%	2.94%	0%	2.94%	

Cape Agulhas							
Crèche	4	4	0	0	0	0	8
	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Primary	23	37	3	2	1	1	67
	34.33%	55.22%	4.48%	2.99%	1.49%	1.49%	
High School	5	11	2	3	0	1	22
	22.73%	50%	9%	13.64%	0%	4.55%	

DISTANCE TRAVELLED TO SCHOOL BY LEARNERS

The tables below display the distance travelled each day by school children who live on the farms. The data was analysed and sorted according to their current level of education (crèche, primary and high school) and the region in which they live. The percentages were calculated utilizing the total number of respondents to the question.

The findings for distance travelled correspond with and support the data regarding the time spent travelling to school. The majority of learners attending crèche (preprimary) and primary school travel no more than 4.9km to and from school each day. High school learners are more likely to travel further than the younger learners, with many travelling as far as 10km and further to reach their schools. Witzenberg (247), Breede Valley (140), and Langeberg (80) have the largest number of learners travelling more than 5km to and from school.

Table 12: Distance travelled to school

	0-3 KM	3-4.9 KM	5-10 KM	More Than	Total
Stellenbosch					
Crèche	126	26	6	1	158
	79.70%	16.46%	3.16%	0.63%	
Primary	226	86	11	5	328
	68.90%	26.22%	3.35%	1.52%	
High school	47	59	13	1	120
	39.17%	49.17%	10.83%	0.83%	
Drakenstein					
Crèche	53	8	2	0	63
	84.13%	12.70%	3.17%	0%	
Primary	140	131	42	6	319
	43.89%	41%	13.17%	1.88%	
High school	36	52	32	7	127
	28.35%	40.94%	25.20%	5.51%	

Witzenberg					
Crèche	225	55	20	8	208
	73%	17.86%	6.49%	2.60%	
Primary	321	291	192	59	863
	37.20%	33.72%	22.25%	6.84%	
High school	77	109	141	106	433
	17.78%	25.17%	32.56%	24.48%	
Breede Valley	0-3 KM	3-4.9 KM	5-10 KM	More Than	Total
Crèche	195	44	18	5	262
	74.43%	16.79%	6.87%	1.91%	
Primary	212	182	122	18	534
	39.70%	34%	22.85%	3.37%	
High school	37	82	72	68	259
	14.29%	31.66%	27.80%	26.25%	
Langeberg					
Crèche	52	36	15	3	106
	49%	33.96%	14.15%	2.83%	
Primary	122	147	74	41	374
	29.95%	39.30%	19.79%	10.96%	
High school	21	40	45	35	141
	14.89%	28.37%	31.91%	24.82%	
Swellendam					
Crèche	7	2	2	0	11
	63.64%	18.18%	18.18%	0%	
Primary	34	17	25	16	92
	36.96%	18.48%	27.17%	17.39%	
High school	7	10	7	9	33
	21.21%	30.30%	21.21%	27.27%	
Cape Agulhas					
Crèche	4	3	1	1	9
	44.40%	33.30%	11%	11%	
Primary	20	14	15	14	63
	31.75%	22.22%	23.80%	22.22%	
High school	3	3	4	10	20
	15%	15%	20%	50%	

MODE OF TRANSPORT TO SCHOOL

The table below, "Mode of transport to school", outlines the various (and most popular) methods of transportation used by school children on a daily basis. Percentages and counts are given on a region-by-region basis (i.e. percentages are based on column totals). The most popular modes of transport are bus (32% and above) for most of the regions surveyed. Walking is the most common mode in Witzenberg (35.2%) and Breede Valley (37.48%). The least popular forms of transport include bicycles and the train, both of which had response rates of 2% or less across the regions.

Table 13: Mode of transport to school

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Aguilhas
Foot/walk	241	241	750	527	223	66	38
	29.11%	34.83%	35.21%	37.48%	27.16%	32%	31.40%
Bicycle	2	15	31	14	2	0	0
	0.24%	2.17%	1.46%	1%	0.24%	0%	0%
Farm paid	156	104	287	194	102	29	17
	18.84%	15%	13.47%	13.80%	12.42%	14%	14%
Bus	291	225	934	572	439	96	61
	35.14%	32.15%	43.85%	40.68%	53.47%	46.60%	50.41%
Private	62	36	81	50	28	9	2
	7.49%	5.20%	3.80%	3.56%	3.41%	4.37%	1.65%
Train	13	2	1	1	0	0	0
	1.57%	0.29%	0.05%	0.07%	0%	0%	0%
Taxi	63	69	46	48	27	6	3
	7.61%	9.97%	2.16%	3.41%	3.29%	2.90%	2.49%
Total	828	692	2130	1406	821	206	121

The table below, "Reasons for not attending school", explores why school-aged children who are living in the household are not attending school. Percentages and counts are given on a region-by-region basis (i.e. percentages are based on column totals). Aside from children being too young or too old to go to school or have already completed their education, the top reasons why school-aged children are not attending school include, children are no longer willing or interested in attending school, they have failed their exams and have decided not to return to school, and female learners who had fallen pregnant and became mothers.

The list was compiled based on the overall most prevalent reasons across the seven regions. Family commitment is a significant reason in Langeberg (10.48%) and Swellendam (8.47%) as to why children are not attending school. In Witzenberg 7.7% of respondents claimed that they lack the funds required to enroll their children in school. On the lower end of the scale; bullying, illness, school difficulty, marriage, and violence were the least selected reasons.

Table 14: Reasons for Not Attending School

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Agulhas
Too Old / Young	176	147	368	151	151	45	15
	72.73%	63.64%	57.86%	57.63%	60.89%	76.27%	78.95%
Completed	23	28	83	54	18	1	1
	9.50%	12.12%	13.05%	20.61%	7.26%	1.69%	5.26%
School too far	1	4	3	2	2	0	0
	0.41%	1.73%	0.47%	0.76%	0.81%	0%	0%
Difficulties getting to school	0	3	6	0	1	1	0
	0%	1.30%	0.94%	0%	0.40%	1.69%	0%
No money	5	5	49	4	10	2	0
	2.07%	2.16%	7.70%	1.53%	4%	3.39%	0%
Working	0	3	6	3	2	0	0
	0%	1.30%	0.94%	1.15%	0.81%	0%	0%
No time	0	0	3	1	2	0	0
	0%	0%	0.47%	0.38%	0.81%	0%	0%
Family commitment	1	4	9	5	26	5	0
	0.41%	1.73%	1.42%	1.91%	10.48%	8.47%	0%
Education useless	0	2	22	4	3	0	1
	0%	0.87%	3.46%	1.53%	1.21%	0%	5.26%
Does Not want to study	15	16	33	9	12	4	1
	6.15%	6.93%	5.19%	3.44%	4.84%	6.78%	5.26%
Unable to perform	2	2	6	3	4	0	0
	0.83%	0.87%	0.94%	1.15%	1.61%	0%	0%
Illness	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
	0.41%	0%	0.16%	0.38%	0.40%	1.69%	0%
Pregnancy	5	4	9	10	3	0	0
	2.07%	1.73%	1.42%	3.82%	1.21%	0%	0%
Failed Exams	3	4	12	3	7	0	0
	1.23	1.73%	1.89%	1.15%	2.82%	0%	0%
Got Married	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	0%	0.43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Disability	4	0	0	2	3	0	0
	1.65%	0%	0%	0.76%	1.21%	0%	0%
Violence	1	1	1	3	2	0	0
	0.41%	0.43%	0.16%	1.15%	0.81%	0%	0%

Not accepted	2	2	2	2	0	0	1
	0.83%	0.87%	0.31%	0.76%	0%	0%	5.26%
Bullying	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	0%	0%	0.47%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	3	5	20	5	1	0	0
	1.24%	2.16%	3.14%	1.91%	0.40%	0%	0%

EDUCATION RELATED ASSISTANCE

The table below displays the type of education related assistance required by households in the various regions. The analysis is presented regionally and therefore the percentages are of the total number of households per area. Respondents were allowed to select more than one item for which they required assistance.

The need for assistance with school fees was greatest in Stellenbosch (324) and Witzenberg (235). School uniforms are a significant issue in all of the surveyed regions except Swellendam and Cape Agulhas; the remaining 5 regions had more than 200 households requesting assistance. Households in Stellenbosch and Drakenstein requested better access to special needs education. Assistance with access to textbooks was requested in Stellenbosch (208) Drakenstein (122), Witzenberg (238), and Breede Valley (155).

Table 15: Education related assistance required

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Agulhas
Feeding	144	85	121	76	58	10	6
	17.76%	13.18%	4.88%	7.56%	7.23%	5.03%	4.22%
School Fees	324	199	235	191	128	29	27
	39.95%	30.85%	9.47%	19.00%	15.96%	14.57%	19.01%
School Uniform	311	208	406	328	263	56	31
	38%	32%	16%	33%	33%	28%	22%
Scholar Transport	119	86	140	146	97	17	19
	14.67%	13.33%	5.64%	14.53%	12.09%	8.54%	13.38%
Career guidance	106	70	17	4	15	3	2
	13.07%	10.85%	0.68%	0.39%	1.87%	1.50%	1.40%
Access to bursaries	162	92	42	16	26	8	2
	19.98%	14.26%	1.69%	1.59%	3.24%	4.02%	1.40%
Special Needs Education	69	48	45	9	10	3	0
	8.51%	7.44%	1.81%	0.90%	1.24%	1.50%	0.00%
Vocational Skills Development	55	32	19	4	10	0	0
	6.78%	4.96%	0.76%	0.39%	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%
Textbooks	208	122	238	155	111	33	6

	25.65%	18.91%	9.58%	15.42%	13.84%	16.58%	4.22%
Short courses	80	37	19	5	11	1	1
	9.86%	5.74%	0.76%	0.49%	1.37%	0.50%	0.70%
Other	4	5	12	14	2	1	0
	0.49%	0.78%	0.48%	1.39%	0.25%	0.50%	0.00%
Total	1582	984	956	919	637	129	58

CONCLUSION

The majority of the learners do not travel far or for long distances to reach their school each day. However as learners get older and progress to high school they are more likely to have to travel further. Respondents felt that overall they require a large range of assistance (school fees, textbooks, school uniforms and feeding schemes) as they attempt to provide basic education for their children

SECTION 3: ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

The following section outlines the level of access that farmworkers have to healthcare services. It also highlights critical health problems that are faced by farmworkers with respect to healthcare assistance.

HEALTH CONCERNS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

This table represents the various health concerns in the household according to the surveyed regions. The analysis is done according to the regions and therefore the percentages are calculated using the total number of households per area and is found in the earlier tables that outlined the number of households surveyed per region.

Impaired vision was ranked as the most common health concern across all seven regions, with Cape Agulhas (19.72%), Drakenstein (14.57%), and Swellendam (13.57%) displaying the greatest need for assistance in this area. Difficulty hearing and physical disabilities are the other notable health concerns. The data indicates that there is higher number of people who have difficulty with self-care in Cape Agulhas (7.75%), Drakenstein (4.34%), and Swellendam (4.52%).

Table 16: General Health Issues

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Agulhas
Difficulty seeing	142	94	183	78	60	27	28
	17.51%	14.57%	7.37%	7.76%	7.48%	13.57%	19.72%
Difficulty hearing	36	35	60	29	31	8	9
	4.44%	5.43%	2.42%	2.89%	3.87%	4.02%	6.34%
Speech problems	17	19	29	8	6	5	6
	2.10%	2.95%	1.17%	0.80%	0.75%	2.51%	4.23%
Physical disability	33	34	65	28	25	10	11
	4.07%	5.27%	2.62%	2.79%	3.12%	5.03%	7.75%
Remembering / concentrating	24	26	33	13	8	6	6
	2.96%	4.03%	1.33%	1.29%	1.00%	3.02%	4.23%
Self-care	28	28	30	16	10	9	11
	3.45%	4.34%	1.21%	1.59%	1.25%	4.52%	7.75%
Total	280	236	400	172	140	65	71

HEALTHCARE SERVICES

The table below identifies which health related services and treatments that farmworkers in the differing regions require access to. The analysis is done according to the regions and therefore the percentages are of the total number of participating households per area. Respondents were able to select more than one type of healthcare service they or their families required access to.

The road to health card was the most popular health required assistance for Witzenberg (69.62%), Breede Valley (48.36%), and Swellendam (58.79%). In Stellenbosch there was a small need (2.71%), and in Cape Agulhas no one requested the card. The need for medical assessments and medication was requested in all seven regions. Access to pap smears (4% and above) and family planning (2%) has the greatest need in Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, Witzenberg, and the Breede Valley. The healthcare services least required were PMTCT, pre/postnatal treatment, nutritional programs, and assistive devices.

Table 17: Assistance required from Health Services

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Agulhas
Road to Health Card	22	71	1728	486	254	117	0
	2.71%	11.01%	69.62%	48.36%	31.67%	58.79%	0%
Treatment Medication	27	51	96	137	41	11	5
	3.33%	7.91%	3.87%	13.63%	5.11%	5.53%	4%
Medical check-up	83	104	180	74	14	4	4
	10.23%	16.12%	7.25%	7.36%	1.75%	2.01%	3%
Rehabilitation services	4	3	13	1	0	1	1
	0.49%	0.47%	0.52%	0.10%	0.00%	0.50%	1%
Assistive devices	5	5	18	7	3	2	1
	0.62%	0.78%	0.73%	0.70%	0.37%	1.01%	1%
Nutrition programs	2	7	19	1	4	0	0
	0.25%	1.09%	0.77%	0.10%	0.50%	0.00%	0%
VCT	9	43	14	0	0	0	0
	1.11%	6.67%	0.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0%
Immunization	18	24	21	32	2	0	0
	2.22%	3.72%	0.85%	3.18%	0.25%	0.00%	0%
Height/Weight measurements	14	19	21	40	3	0	0
	1.73%	2.95%	0.85%	3.98%	0.37%	0.00%	0%
PMTCT	1	0	17	0	0	0	0
	0.12%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0%
Pre/postnatal	1	1	17	0	0	0	0

care	0.12%	0.16%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0%
Pap smear	35	36	156	61	1	0	0
	4.32%	5.58%	6.29%	6.07%	0.12%	0.00%	0%
Family Planning	20	17	45	27	0	0	0
	2.47%	2.64%	1.81%	2.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0%
Total	241	381	2345	866	322	135	11

CRITICAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE

This table highlights the critical, long-term health treatments and services farmworkers and their families require access to. The analysis is done according to the regions and therefore the percentages are of the total number of participating households per area. Respondents were able to select more than one type of healthcare service they or their families required access to. There were very few participants who responded positively to these questions; however improved access to general medical assessments may increase the need for critical healthcare treatments.

Assistance with the management and treatment of chronic illness in general was the highest requested service in all seven regions. The need is most pressing in Langeberg (5.86%), Breede Valley (4.63%), and Drakenstein (3.84%). Assistance with Tuberculosis is required in Witzenberg and Langeberg. Cape Agulhas has the lowest overall need for assistance with critical illnesses while Drakenstein and Stellenbosch have the highest.

Table 18: Critical health assistance required

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Agulhas
Chronic illness	84	109	156	151	47	19	2
	2.51%	3.84%	1.91%	4.63%	5.86%	2.31%	0.38%
Terminal illness	6	22	12	4	5	3	0
	0.18%	0.77%	0.15%	0.12%	0.62%	0.36%	0.00%
HIV	12	7	9	3	5	4	0
	0.36%	0.25%	0.11%	0.09%	0.62%	0.49%	0.00%
TB	12	9	25	9	14	2	1
	0.36%	0.32%	0.31%	0.28%	1.75%	0.24%	0.19%
Asthma	11	2	2	1	3	0	0
	0.33%	0.07%	0.02%	0.03%	0.37%	0.00%	0.00%
Diabetes	9	2	1	1	2	0	0
	0.27%	0.07%	0.01%	0.03%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%
High	13	1	0	0	4	1	0

Blood Pressure	0.39%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.12%	0.00%
Total	147	152	205	169	80	29	3

CONCLUSION

The questions in this section relied on the self-reporting of participants and therefore the response rate was low. Only once farmworkers and their families have better access to healthcare will a broader understanding of the types of prominent healthcare issues that exist be available. This is supported by the fact that a significant portion of respondents from all regions requested better access to general health assessments and medication.

SECTION 5: EMPLOYMENT

This section assesses the current employment status of individuals at a household level, and looks at the agricultural skills individuals currently hold as well as those that are required.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The table below outlines the employment status of the household members and as in previous cases the analysis is done according to the regions and therefore the percentages are of the total number of household members per region.

As expected, the large majority of the respondents and household members are employed as farmworkers ("permanent on the farm"). The areas with the largest percentage of permanent farmworkers are Swellendam (33.94%), Breede Valley (45.02%), and Langeberg (39.96%). In Stellenbosch and Cape Agulhas more than 10% of household members have found permanent employment off of the farm. The percentage of unemployed household members is highest in Stellenbosch (15.58%), Drakenstein (13.38%), and Swellendam (12.29%). It is only in Cape Agulhas and Langeberg where the unemployment figure is lower than 10%.

Table 19: Employment status of household members

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Agulhas
Permanent off farm	384	194	285	128	118	26	56
	11.46%	6.83%	3.48%	3.93%	3.62%	3.16%	10.65%
Temporary off farm	93	46	84	46	51	15	9
	2.78%	1.62%	1.03%	1.41%	1.56%	1.82%	1.71%
Seasonal off farm	4	14	98	37	29	1	4
	0.12%	0.49%	1.20%	1.13%	0.89%	0.12%	0.76%
Unemployed	522	380	900	380	320	101	34
	15.58%	13.38%	11.00%	11.65%	9.81%	12.29%	6.46%
Too young	233	211	205	260	206	46	20
	6.95%	7.43%	2.51%	7.97%	6.32%	5.60%	3.80%
At school	622	486	1057	548	275	70	23
	18.56%	17.12%	12.92%	16.80%	8.43%	8.52%	4.37%
Permanent on farm	902	784	2656	1470	1303	279	143
	26.92%	27.62%	32.47%	45.08%	39.96%	33.94%	27.19%
Temporary on farm	168	216	411	123	98	24	8
	5.01%	7.61%	5.02%	3.77%	3.01%	2.92%	1.52%
Seasonal on farm	18	39	768	183	100	28	4
	0.54%	1.37%	9.39%	5.61%	3.07%	3.41%	0.76%
Total	2946	2370	6464	3175	2500	590	301

FARMWORKER JOBS

The table below depicts a breakdown of the type of farm work of the members of the household according to the regions surveyed as a part of this study.

The most common position filled by farmworkers across all seven regions is the general worker. The data indicates that at least 75% of those employed on farms are general workers and Langeberg has the most general workers (92%). The second most common position is tractor driver with the largest proportions in Stellenbosch (5.5%) and Witzenberg (7.6%). Cape Agulhas has the largest percentage of farmworkers in technically skilled positions in comparison to the other regions. There are 3.68% of farmworkers working in animal production, 5.26% of farmworkers are employed as technical operators, and 3.16% of farmworkers are working as supervisors in the Cape Agulhas region. There are very few section leaders, managers and administrative staff in all of the regions with the majority residing in Witzenberg (2.02%).

Table 20: Farmworker positions occupied

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Agulhas
General worker	1270	1063	3100	1653	1519	328	152
	84.39%	85.59%	75.30%	86.14%	92.12%	87.94%	80%
Tractor driver	84	56	313	96	59	12	10
	5.58%	4.51%	7.60%	5.00%	3.58%	3.22%	5.26%
Animal Production	12	9	54	15	17	15	7
	0.80%	0.72%	1.31%	0.78%	1.03%	4.02%	3.68%
Technical operator	18	21	86	16	8	6	10
	1.20%	1.69%	2.09%	0.83%	0.49%	1.61%	5.26%
Irrigation specialist	22	36	139	25	15	5	2
	1.46%	2.90%	3.38%	1.30%	0.91%	1.34%	1.05%
Section leader	12	11	76	26	9	3	1
	0.80%	0.89%	1.85%	1.35%	0.55%	0.80%	0.53%
Supervisor	49	28	244	70	13	2	6
	3.26%	2.25%	5.93%	3.65%	0.79%	0.54%	3.16%
Administration	22	13	83	15	6	1	1
	1.46%	1.05%	2.02%	0.78%	0.36%	0.27%	0.53%
Manager	16	5	22	3	3	1	1
	1.06%	0.40%	0.53%	0.16%	0.18%	0.27%	0.53%
Total	1505	1242	4117	1919	1649	373	190

AGRICULTURAL SKILLS POSSESSED

The table below displays the current skills held by the household members who are employed on the farm. The percentages are calculated using the total number of skills per region. This table reflects and supports the findings of the previous table by linking most common skills with the most common jobs. The majority of farmworkers possess the skills to be general workers across all of the regions - at least 54% of farmworkers have general worker skills. Being able and licensed to operate a tractor is, overall, the second most popular skill. In Stellenbosch other common skills include irrigation specialist (13.5%), tractor driver (11.94%), and technical operator (5.97%). The scarcest skills are for jobs in management and administration as noted previously by the low number of farmworkers who are employed in these positions. None of the respondents in Cape Agulhas were able to work in administration, and no farmworkers in Swellendam were eligible to fill management positions.

Table 21: Agricultural skills of farmworkers

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Agulhas
General worker	1039	963	3274	1424	1424	285	162
	53.95%	65.78%	73.28%	84.91%	90.82%	86.89%	69.83%
Tractor driver	230	139	454	96	88	18	40
	11.94%	9.49%	10.16%	5.72%	5.61%	5.49%	17.24%
Animal Production	88	77	63	6	6	11	9
	4.57%	5.26%	1.41%	0.36%	0.38%	3.35%	3.88%
Technical operator	115	57	84	14	7	4	12
	5.97%	3.89%	1.88%	0.83%	0.45%	1.22%	5.17%
Irrigation specialist	260	134	176	22	18	4	1
	13.50%	9.15%	3.94%	1.31%	1.15%	1.22%	0.43%
Section leader	73	41	91	25	8	1	1
	3.79%	2.80%	2.04%	1.49%	0.51%	0.30%	0.43%
Supervisor	77	34	224	72	10	4	3
	4.00%	2.32%	5.01%	4.29%	0.64%	1.22%	1.29%
Administration	25	15	70	15	5	1	0
	1.30%	1.02%	1.57%	0.89%	0.32%	0.30%	0.00%
Manager	19	4	32	3	2	0	4
	0.99%	0.27%	0.72%	0.18%	0.13%	0.00%	1.72%
Total	1926	1464	4468	1677	1568	328	232

AGRICULTURAL SKILLS DESIRED

The table below displays the skills that farmworkers desire in order to progress in their careers on the farm. The percentages are calculated using the total number of respondents for this question.

The skills that are desired vary across the different regions. In Breede Valley, Langeberg, Swellendam, and Cape Agulhas at least 22% of respondents would like to gain skills as a general worker or improve upon their existing skills. In Stellenbosch and Witzenberg 23% of farmworkers are interested in gaining the necessary knowledge to become supervisors. Tractor driver is a popular position that farmworkers would like to fill in Witzenberg (24.2%), Langeberg (22.79%) and Swellendam (29.1%). Farmworkers in Stellenbosch and Cape Agulhas are the most interested in managerial positions and at least 9% of respondents from all regions would like to become supervisors. Animal production is the skill set that is least desired, with less than 8% of respondents across all of the regions desiring this skill set.

Table 22: Agricultural skills desired by farmworkers

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Agulhas
General worker	44	67	364	450	235	24	17
	2.63%	6.11%	15.46%	47.17%	30.60%	25%	22.37%
Tractor driver	139	124	572	164	175	28	13
	8.29%	11.31%	24.29%	17.19%	22.79%	29.17%	17.11%
Animal Production	63	41	51	3	8	6	6
	3.76%	3.74%	2.17%	0.31%	1.04%	6.25%	7.89%
Technical operator	154	123	192	31	27	3	5
	9.19%	11.22%	8.15%	3.25%	3.52%	3.13%	6.58%
Irrigation specialist	171	167	94	20	42	8	3
	10.20%	15.24%	3.99%	2.10%	5.47%	8.33%	3.95%
Section leader	295	187	97	26	51	3	5
	17.60%	17.06%	4.12%	2.73%	6.64%	3.13%	6.58%
Supervisor	398	217	546	145	153	14	7
	23.75%	19.80%	23.18%	15.20%	19.92%	14.58%	9.21%
Administration	218	110	223	70	42	3	4
	13.01%	10.04%	9.47%	7.34%	5.47%	3.13%	5.26%
Manager	194	60	216	45	35	7	16
	11.58%	5.47%	9.17%	4.72%	4.56%	7.29%	21.05%
Total	1676	1096	2355	954	768	96	76

CONCLUSION

As is expected, the majority of respondents and their family members who are employed on the farm are general workers. As a result, many farmworkers are interested in upskilling which would allow them to qualify for better employment positions that offer higher salaries and ultimately a better quality of life. The percentage of unemployed household members varies from region to region, but is above 10% in 5 of 7 surveyed areas.

SECTION 6: ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

The following section analyses the household use of available social services, as well as areas where households require further social services.

SOCIAL GRANTS

The table below details the number and percentage of households that receive various social grants such as the child support grant, old age pension, permanent disability grants and so forth in each region. Across all regions, an average of 43.90% households receive at least one child support grant. In Langeberg approximately 52.24% households receive the child support grant, followed by 50.23% in Drakenstein. Relative to the other regions, Witzenberg had the lowest proportion of the child support grant received (37.63%).

Table 23: Grants received

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Langeberg	Breede Valley	Swellendam	Agulhas
Child support	361	324	934	419	478	98	58
	44.51%	50.23%	37.63%	52.24%	47.56%	49.25%	40.85%
Old age pension	42	34	199	101	90	26	7
	5.18%	5.27%	8.02%	12.59%	8.96%	13.07%	4.93%
Temporary disability	19	8	9	3	3	1	1
	2.34%	1.24%	0.36%	0.37%	0.30%	0.50%	0.70%
Permanent disability	23	20	64	13	28	4	3
	2.84%	3.10%	2.58%	1.62%	2.79%	2.01%	2.11%
Foster care	6	6	16	6	19	1	1
	0.74%	0.93%	0.64%	0.75%	1.89%	0.50%	0.70%
Care dependence	3	21	22	24	84	1	1
	0.37%	3.26%	0.89%	2.99%	8.36%	0.50%	0.70%
Grant-in-aid	3	33	80	23	139	10	3
	0.37%	5.12%	3.22%	2.87%	13.83%	5.03%	2.11%
War veterans grant	3	1	4	0	3	0	0
	0.37%	0.16%	0.16%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%
Social relief	3	1	9	2	1	1	0
	0.37%	0.16%	0.36%	0.25%	0.10%	0.50%	0.00%
Indigent	3	1	5	1	1	0	0
Roster	0.37%	0.16%	0.20%	0.12%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%

The table below outlines households in which members believe themselves to be eligible for social grants but are not receiving them. Similar to the previous table, across all regions, the child support grant has the highest proportion of households that believe they are eligible but not receiving the child support grants. An average of 5.46% households believe they are eligible but not receiving the child support grant. The need for child support grants is particularly prevalent in regions such as Swellendam (11.06%) and Stellenbosch (10.36%). Langeberg (3.74%) is the region with the lowest need for assistance with receiving child support grant.

Table 24: Eligible but not receiving grants

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Langeberg	Breede Valley	Swellendam	Agulhas
Child support	84	33	115	30	36	22	12
	10.36%	5.12%	4.63%	3.74%	3.58%	11.06%	8.45%
Old age pension	6	6	21	10	16	4	0
	0.74%	0.93%	0.85%	1.25%	1.59%	2.01%	0.00%
Temporary disability	3	5	8	4	6	0	0
	0.37%	0.78%	0.32%	0.50%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%
Permanent disability	17	4	14	3	9	2	1
	2.10%	0.62%	0.56%	0.37%	0.90%	1.01%	0.70%
Foster care	0	2	5	0	9	1	1
	0.00%	0.31%	0.20%	0.00%	0.90%	0.50%	0.70%
Care dependence	0	1	9	5	16	0	0
	0.00%	0.16%	0.36%	0.62%	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%
Grant-in-aid	0	9	15	6	21	2	0
	0.00%	1.40%	0.60%	0.75%	2.09%	1.01%	0.00%
War veterans grant	0	1	3	0	6	0	0
	0.00%	0.16%	0.12%	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%
Social relief	0	1	3	1	6	0	0
	0.00%	0.16%	0.12%	0.12%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%
Indigent roster	0	0	3	0	6	0	0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

The table below illustrates households that require some form of social assistance. Respondents were asked to indicate social issues they required assistance with such as, child maintenance, behavioural problems, domestic violence, temporary shelter etc. The percentage is calculated using the number of household responses relative to the total number of households per region.

Relative to the other social services listed in the table below, behavioral problems are the highest concern for households across all regions, an average of 1.25% households require assistance with behavioural problems, followed by 1.10% for assistance with substance abuse. Approximately 3.50% of household members in Stellenbosch indicate they require assistance with behavioural problems, followed by 2.50% in Drakenstein and 2% in Cape Agulhas.

Table 25: Social services required

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Langeberg	Breede Valley	Swellendam	Agulhas
Child at conflict with the law	13	4	9	0	5	0	3
	1.60%	0.62%	0.36%	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	2.11%
Temporary shelter	2	3	2	2	2	0	0
	0.25%	0.47%	0.08%	0.25%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%
Foster care services	1	2	6	0	3	0	0
	0.12%	0.31%	0.24%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%
Child maintenance	11	2	10	0	5	0	3
	1.36%	0.31%	0.40%	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	2.11%
Orphaned /abandoned /neglected /abused children	2	0	3	0	2	1	0
	0.25%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.20%	0.50%	0.00%
Behavioral problems	28	15	14	6	9	1	3
	3.45%	2.33%	0.56%	0.75%	0.90%	0.50%	2.11%
Domestic violence	8	4	6	5	6	0	3
	0.99%	0.62%	0.24%	0.62%	0.60%	0.00%	2.11%
Substance abuse	21	10	17	4	11	2	2
	2.59%	1.55%	0.68%	0.50%	1.09%	1.01%	1.41%
Services to older persons	3	4	10	3	4	0	0
	0.37%	0.62%	0.40%	0.37%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%
Victim empowerment	6	3	3	0	2	0	0
	0.74%	0.47%	0.12%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%

programme							
Counseling and Support Services	14	6	14	2	3	0	3
	1.73%	0.93%	0.56%	0.25%	0.30%	0.00%	2.11%
Reintegration of Adult offenders	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
	0.25%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%
Reintegration of child offenders	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%
FAS Issues	1	0	2	0	2	0	0
	0.12%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%

CONCLUSION

The social grant most received throughout the regions was the child support grant, followed by old age pension grant. Similarly it also appears that relative to other social grants mentioned above, a large number of household members indicated they were eligible but not receiving the child support grant. With regards to required social services, respondents displayed a great concern for behavioural problems in their households and communities. An additional concern was substance abuse even more so in areas such as Stellenbosch and Cape Agulhas.

SECTION 7: ACCESS TO VITAL DOCUMENTS

This section of the report assesses whether all household members have vital documents such as ID documents, birth certificates, passports etc. As in the case of the last section both the count data and percentage has been provided. This was calculated using the total number of household members that require vital documents against the total number required for each vital document in each respective region.

The table below illustrates the number of households per region, where a member/members do not possess vital documents. The total number of requests for assistance with the different types of vital documents was 576. Of the requests, an average of 38.37% household members required assistance with obtaining vital documents in Stellenbosch, followed by 35.94% in Witzenberg. The region that required the least assistance with vital documents was Swellendam (3.47%). The highest need was observed in obtaining ID documents with an average of 4.34% household members requiring assistance with obtaining ID documents. Of the members that indicated they required assistance with obtaining vital documents, 80% required assistance with ID documents in Swellendam, followed by 76% in Drakenstein.

Table 26: Vital Documents required

	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Langeberg	Breede Valley	Swellendam	Agulhas
ID	61	29	108	16	19	16	15
	27.60%	76.32%	52.17%	61.54%	65.52%	80.00%	42.86%
Birth certificate	38	7	64	9	5	3	7
	17.19%	18.42%	30.92%	34.62%	17.24%	15.00%	20.00%
Marriage certificate	31	1	2	0	0	1	4
	14.03%	2.63%	0.97%	0.00%	0.00%	5.00%	11.43%
Death certificate	30	0	1	0	0	0	3
	13.57%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.57%
Passport	31	0	8	1	3	0	3
	14.03%	0.00%	3.86%	3.85%	10.34%	0.00%	8.57%
Resident Permit	30	1	24	0	2	0	3
	13.57%	2.63%	11.59%	0.00%	6.90%	0.00%	8.57%
Total	221	38	207	26	29	20	35

CONCLUSION

This section assessed farmworker households' access to vital documents. Of the members that indicated they require assistance with obtaining vital documents, the majority require assistance in obtaining ID documents, followed by a need for birth certificates. The greatest need is observed in Swellendam, as 80% of the respondents that indicated they require assistance with vital documents; require assistance in obtaining ID documents. The least required vital documents in the majority of regions were death certificates, passports and resident permits.

SECTION 8: SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

This section of the report assesses households' participation in social groups and organisations in their community, these include political parties and trade unions, parent/school associations, religious groups etc. Similar to the last section the count data and percentages have been provided. The percentage is calculated using the number of household responses per social group/organisation relative to the total number of households per region.

The table below outlines the different types of social groups and organisations that members of a household engage in. The most popular social group across all regions were religious groups, with an average of 74% household participation across all regions. 85% of the households in Breede Valley indicated they were part of a religious group, followed by 79% in Langeberg and 73% in Drakenstein. This is followed by participation in sports clubs/gymnasiums, with the least popular social groups being sewing groups, community gardening and community groups. Overall, Cape Agulhas had the lowest participation rate in all the social groups and organisations other than religious groups.

Table 27: Social group and Organizations Participation

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Langeberg	Breede Valley	Swellendam	Agulhas
Type of organization							
Political Parties & Trade Unions	158	105	53	33	85	4	3
	19.48%	16.28%	2.14%	4.11%	8.46%	2.01%	2.11%
Parents/school association	12	6	148	19	49	0	1
	1.48%	0.93%	5.96%	2.37%	4.88%	0.00%	0.70%
Farm Watch	15	11	40	15	9	2	0
	1.85%	1.71%	1.61%	1.87%	0.90%	1.01%	0.00%
Religious Group	567	470	1735	638	855	142	90
	69.91%	72.87%	69.90%	79.55%	85.07%	71.36%	63.38%
Pensioners Group	14	10	23	7	12	1	0
	1.73%	1.55%	0.93%	0.87%	1.19%	0.50%	0.00%
Community Group	17	17	16	4	2	2	1
	2.10%	2.64%	0.64%	0.50%	0.20%	1.01%	0.70%
Sewing Group	5	11	17	5	2	1	0
	0.62%	1.71%	0.68%	0.62%	0.20%	0.50%	0.00%

Community Garden	8	11	7	4	4	1	0
	0.99%	1.71%	0.28%	0.50%	0.40%	0.50%	0.00%
Farm worker association	31	20	43	18	7	1	0
	3.82%	3.10%	1.73%	2.24%	0.70%	0.50%	0.00%
Sport club / gymnasium	135	113	468	162	113	9	1
	16.65%	17.52%	18.86%	20.20%	11.24%	4.52%	0.70%

CONCLUSION

This section of the report assessed farmworker household participation in social groups and organisations. Across all regions religious groups were the most popular form of social participation. Approximately 74% of all the households surveyed indicated they were part of a religious group of some form. The least popular social participation categories were community gardening and community groups.

SECTION 9: DWELLING & INFRASTRUCTURE

The following section assesses the state of farm worker dwellings and the associated infrastructure and services available to these households. Only a few tables are shown here while all results are discussed. A complete set of tables may be found in the Appendices¹.

Table 28: Type of Dwelling

Is your house on the farm?	Mud House	RDP House	Brick House	Informal Dwelling	Back Room	Caravan /Tent	Other
Stellenbosch							
Yes: 427 (52.65%)	1	10	384	24	2	0	6
	0.23%	2.34%	89.93%	5.62%	0.47%	0.00%	1.41%
Drakenstein							
Yes: 442 (68.53%)	1	6	422	5	2	0	6
	0.23%	1.36%	95.48%	1.13%	0.45%	0.00%	1.36%
Witzenberg							
Yes: 1963 (79.09%)	13	24	1731	45	4	5	141
	0.66%	1.22%	88.18%	2.29%	0.20%	0.25%	7.18%
Langeberg							
Yes: 724 (90.27%)	4	7	697	8	1	0	7
	0.55%	0.97%	96.27%	1.10%	0.14%	0.00%	0.97%
Breede Valley							
Yes: 815 (81.1%)	10	4	754	25	0	0	22
	1.23%	0.49%	92.52%	3.07%	0.00%	0.00%	2.70%
Swellendam							
Yes: 190 (95.48%)	2	1	180	5	0	0	2
	1.05%	0.53%	94.74%	2.63%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%
Cape Agulhas							
Yes: 97 (68.31%)	2	1	79	6	1	2	6
	2.06%	1.03%	81.44%	6.19%	1.03%	2.06%	6.19%

From all the respondents (living on and off farms) across the regions, 83% live in brick structures. Large differences are observed in the proportion of brick structures between those houses that are on the farm and those that are not. From those living in brick structures across the seven regions; 89% of the households that live in brick structures were on farms (please refer to infrastructure tables for further details). 95% of all the households in the regions have electricity, while 98% of the households on the farms have electricity compared to the national figures of 85% and the provincial figures of 93%. In terms of access to piped water at dwellings, 95% of all households have piped water. More households on farms have access

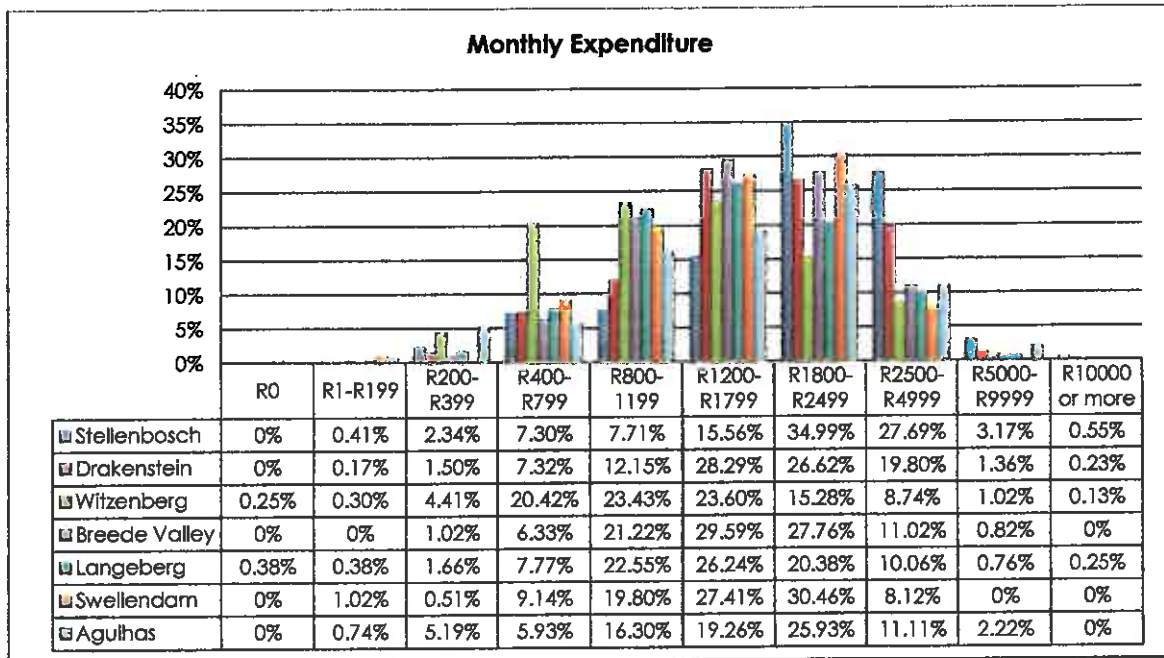
¹ The complete dataset has been provided for further analysis as required

to piped water with 98% of the households on farms having access to piped water on their premises while 83% of households off farms have access to piped water. These figures are still higher than the national (73%) figures. Overall across the seven regions, 93% of the households have flush toilets on the premises which is significantly higher than the national figure (57%) for households. Comparing households on and off farms; 94% of households on the farms have flush toilets while 90% of the households off the farms have flush toilets. Overall, households on the farms are more likely to have access to electricity, piped water and flush toilets than households off the farms.

For households on the farm, water is largely provided free to the farmworker (93.61%) across the regions. Houses off the farm either pay the municipality or obtain free water from the farmer or the municipality. More than 75% of households on the farm pay the farmer for electricity while 65% households off the farm pay the municipality for electricity. Across the regions; 90% of the households receive free refuse and sanitation services.

The data provided in the graph below as well as the table that follows is aimed at understanding the income and expenditure of farmworker households as well as the assets in each household. The distribution of expenditure is similar across all regions though households in Stellenbosch appear to have a slightly higher expenditure than households in other regions. The differences in expenditure between houses on and off the farm are not large. Overall households across all regions had an average monthly expenditure between R800 and R2500. In Stellenbosch 35% of the households have a monthly expenditure of between R1800 – R2500.

Figure 4: Monthly Expenditure per Region



ASSET OWNERSHIP

This section assesses the asset ownership of farmworkers living on farms in the seven regions of the study. Respondents were asked to indicate the number of working items they possessed in their homes in accordance with the asset list provided.

Table 29: Household Asset Index

Asset index	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Agulhas
Television							
Number	652	556	1742	908	682	162	116
Percentage	80.39	86.20	70.19	90.35	85.04	81.41	81.69
Paid TV							
Number	222	266	1227	471	366	66	44
Percentage	27.37	41.24	49.44	46.87	45.64	33.17	30.99
Radio							
Number	479	475	1377	678	542	107	87

Percentage	59.06	73.64	55.48	67.46	67.58	53.77	61.27
Refrigerator							
Number	620	540	1665	850	654	153	111
Percentage	76.45	83.72	67.08	84.58	81.55	76.88	78.17
Electrical Stove With Oven							
Number	650	562	2154	940	728	156	104
Percentage	80.15	87.13	86.78	93.53	90.77	78.39	73.24
Microwave							
Number	431	396	917	586	417	52	59
Percentage	53.14	61.40	36.95	58.31	52.00	26.13	41.55
Telkom Landline							
Number	117	223	438	212	171	9	10
Percentage	14.43	34.57	17.65	21.09	21.32	4.52	7.04
Prepaid Cell Phone							
Number	617	534	1851	815	575	152	107
Percentage	76.08	82.79	74.58	81.09	71.70	76.38	75.35
Contract Cell phone							
Number	99	226	457	210	181	7	11
Percentage	12.21	35.04	18.41	20.90	22.57	3.52	7.75
VCR DVD Player							
Number	471	465	1374	734	520	102	74
Percentage	58.08	72.09	55.36	73.03	64.84	51.26	52.11
Personal Computer							
Number	147	245	383	239	203	5	6
Percentage	18.13	37.98	15.43	23.78	25.31	2.51	4.23
Internet Facility at home							
Number	92	219	307	213	167	4	7
Percentage	11.34	33.95	12.37	21.19	20.82	2.01	4.93
Bicycle							
Number	154	292	571	409	291	32	30

Percentage	18.99	45.27	23.01	40.70	36.28	16.08	21.13
Car							
Number	187	269	502	283	227	22	25
Percentage	23.06	41.71	20.23	28.16	28.30	11.06	17.61
Truck Bakkie							
Number	106	222	342	207	181	4	8
Percentage	13.07	34.42	13.78	20.60	22.57	2.01	5.63
Farming equipment/ machinery							
Number	72	207	292	191	154	19	8
Percentage	8.88	32.09	11.76	19.00	19.20	9.55	5.63
Cattle Livestock or chickens							
Number	99	243	511	307	301	65	42
Percentage	12.21	37.67	20.59	30.55	37.53	32.66	29.58

More than 70% of households reported ownership of at least one TV, refrigerator or electric stove. Reported ownership of at least one radio, microwave, prepaid cell phone and VCR/DVD player was also relatively high. Households in Drakenstein had the highest reported proportion for cattle livestock/chickens and farming equipment. While the proportion of households with pets (dogs/cats) is low in all regions, most households that did report ownership had at least one dog and/or one cat.

The majority of respondents who live on the farms live in brick houses and have access to basic services such as water, sanitation, and electricity. The monthly expenditure is similar across the regions with around 40% of the farmworker households spending between R1200- R2500 per month. At least 50% of farmworker households in Breede River and Langeberg have monthly expenditures between R800 and R1800, while Stellenbosch has the highest (35%) spend between R1800 – R 5000. Drakenstein has the highest asset wealth with the highest ratios for ownership of personal computers, internet, cars and contract phones.

SECTION 10: LAND TENURE, ACCESS & RESTITUTION

This section assesses issues with respect to land tenure as well as access and restitution to that land. Count and percentage data is provided, percentage data has been calculated on the total number of households in that region.

Across the 7 regions, a total of 5% of the households have people over the age of 60 years that have worked on the farm for more than 10 years. The regions with the highest proportion of households with members over the age of 60 years living in them are Stellenbosch and Cape Agulhas while Drakenstein and Langeberg have the lowest proportion of households with members over 60 years old.

Table 30: Households with people over 60 years old

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Cape Agulhas	Total
Number of HHs	811	645	2482	802	1005	199	142	6086
People over 60years old	58	25	106	55	39	11	10	304
%	7.15%	3.88%	4.27%	6.86%	3.88%	5.53%	7.04%	4.99%

LAND TENURE ASSISTANCE

Note that as in earlier cases of "assistance" in preceding sections, this is from the perspective of the recipient which means that further work needs to be done to assess these needs. Stellenbosch has the highest number of requests (120), followed by Drakenstein (40) and Breede Valley (29). In total there were 256 household requests for some type of assistance with reference to land restitution. The main requests in Stellenbosch were for assistance with formalization of land tenure (29%) and assistance with eviction problems (27%); in Drakenstein assistance was required almost equally across all aspects of land restitution. Overall, across the regions the respondents requested the most assistance with land restitution claims as well as information the status of their claim and assistance in order to help with the progress of their land claims.

Table 31: Land tenure assistance required

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Cape Agulhas
Formulation of land tenure	35	7	5	4	2	2	2
	29%	18%	19%	14%	13%	29%	11%
Eviction	32	9	5	5	2	0	1
	27%	23%	19%	17%	13%	0%	6%
Settle restitution claim	21	8	3	6	3	2	5
	18%	20%	12%	21%	19%	29%	28%
Update on status of claim	13	8	7	7	3	1	5
	11%	20%	27%	24%	19%	14%	28%
Progress on a restitution claim	19	8	6	7	6	2	5
	16%	20%	23%	24%	38%	29%	28%
Total	120	40	26	29	16	7	18

CONCLUSION

5% of households across all of the regions have a family member who is older than 60 years and has worked on the farm for more than 10 years. The largest need for assistance with land tenure and restitution issues comes from Stellenbosch. However there are a notable number of respondents from all of the regions who require some form of assistance in this area.

SECTION 11: WCDOA SERVICES & MARKETING & COMMUNICATION

This final section of the report assesses if farmworkers are aware of the current services that are on offer by Western Cape Department of Agriculture (WCDoA) as well as ways in which households access information and which methods are preferred by households.

WCDOA AWARENESS

The table below assesses the various aspects of service delivery on the part of WCDoA. The awareness levels of the WCDoA services and participation therein was assessed and overall 28.51% of the respondents across the regions were aware of the local district office. However only 14% of the respondents who were aware of the local office had ever used it and of this number, 68% felt that they had received a good service from the office. In terms of the region with the highest awareness of the local office, Stellenbosch respondents were most aware (43.4%), with 9% of these respondents having used the office. Respondents from Swellendam were the most satisfied with the service they received with 83% of the people who used the office feeling they had received good services. Witzenberg has the lowest satisfaction levels, with only 54% of the respondents that have used the office feeling that they had received good service.

Table 32: WCDoA Services Awareness

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	langeberg	Swellendam	Agulhas	Total
Are you aware of the local district office	352	257	524	338	166	50	48	1735
	43.4%	39.84%	21.11%	33.63%	20.7%	25.13%	33.8%	28.51%
Have you ever used the office	35	33	84	62	22	6	7	249
	9.94%	12.84%	16.03%	18.34%	13.25%	12%	14.58%	14.35%
I received good service	23	25	46	46	14	5	4	163
	65.71%	75.76%	54.76%	74.19%	63.64%	83.33%	57.14%	67.87%
Are you aware of the Ministers prestige farmworkers forum	133	133	448	279	135	38	25	1191
	16.4%	20.62%	18.04%	27.76%	16.83%	19.09%	17.06%	19.57%

Are you aware of the Annual Farmworker Competition	86	81	650	299	104	30	40	1290
	10.6%	12.56%	26.19%	29.75%	12.97%	15.08%	28.17%	21.2%
How did you hear about the Competition								
Radio	3	3	79	19	6	5	5	120
	3.49%	3.7%	12.15%	6.35%	5.77%	16.67%	12.5%	9.3%
Farm worker Union	3	4	54	28	23	3	3	118
	3.49%	4.94%	8.31%	9.36%	22.12%	10%	7.5%	9.15%
Farm Management	23	28	237	121	36	7	5	457
	26.74%	34.57%	36.46%	40.46%	34.625	23.33%	12.5%	35.43%
Farmworker Magazine	3	8	66	6	1	1	1	86
	3.49%	9.88%	10.15%	2%	0.96%	3.33%	2.5%	6.67%
Word of mouth	11	26	77	71	19	4	1	209
	12.79%	32.1%	11.85%	23.75%	18.27%	13.33%	2.5%	16.2%
Training Facility	1	0	30	14	1	9	4	59
	1.16%	0%	4.62%	4.68%	0.96%	30%	10%	4.57%
Newspaper	2	5	64	18	10	9	4	112
	2.33%	6.17%	9.85%	6.02%	9.62%	30%	10%	8.68%
Flyer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0%	0%	0.15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.08%
Social Media	4	4	2	7	2	0	0	19
	4.66%	4.94%	0.31%	2.34%	1.92%	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%
Participation in WCAFYC								
Have you participated in WCAFYC?	56	21	136	64	19	7	8	311
	6.91%	3.26%	5.48%	6.37%	2.37%	3.52%	5.63%	5.11%

Have you won any of the regional or provincial awards?	23	7	72	43	6	1	2	154
	41.1%	33.3%	52.9%	67.2%	31.6%	14.3%	25%	49.5%
Effect of Competition								
Helped me get Promotion	59.09%	63.64%	40.17%	61.4%	88.89%	66.67%	100%	46.4%
Helped me access training	75%	77.78%	60.36%	52.54%	100%	75%	100%	61.65%
Helped me gain Additional Responsibilities	75%	60%	63.03%	50.85%	88.89%	66.67%	100%	62.67%
Made me confident in my skills	90.48%	90%	65.48%	53.33%	100%	100%	100%	66.81%
Improved my standing in the community	81.82%	77.78%	63.22%	45.61%	87.5%	66.67%	100%	62.79%
Helped me gain experience outside the farm	90.91%	80%	63.85%	44.64%	87.5%	66.67%	100%	63.74%

Only 19.57% of the overall respondents were aware of the Ministers Prestige Farmworkers Forum and Breede Valley had the highest awareness with 27.7%, followed by Drakenstein with 20.62% and Swellendam with 19.09%. Breede Valley also has highest number (29.75%) of respondents that are aware of the Western Cape Annual Farmworker of the Year Competition (WCAFYC) and Stellenbosch had the lowest awareness levels with 10.6%.

The three most popular ways in which respondents across the regions have heard about the WCAFYC is through Farm Management 35%, Word of Mouth 16% and Radio 9%. The modes of creating awareness that were least effective are flyers (0.08%) and Social Media (1.47%).

Across all the regions, a total of 5% of the respondents have participated in the WCAFYC. From the respondents that participated in the WCAFYC; almost half won a regional or provincial award. For the respondents who participated in the WCAFYC, the three main outcomes of the competition were: "becoming more confident in their skills" (66.81%), "gaining experience outside of the farm" (63.74%), and "improved their standing in the community" (62.79%).

The following table assesses the various Communication Channels used by farmworkers across the regions. Radio and newspapers are popular media channels in the regions and

the most popular time of the day to listen to the radio is the evening followed by the morning. Across the regions, 88% of the respondents listen to the radio. More than 70% of the respondents in Stellenbosch listen to the radio in the evening, while Langeberg has the highest number of respondents listening to the radio in the morning with 46.72%. The afternoon time slot has the least listeners across the regions. Radio Sonder Grense (RSG) has the highest number of listeners from the regions with a third of respondents listening followed by KFM (20%) and Valley FM (12%). More than 70% of the respondents read newspapers and Die Son was by far the most read newspaper with more than half the respondents reading it, followed by Die Burger (20.7%) while the Worcester Standard was also popular in the Breede Valley region.

Table 33: Marketing Radio

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Cape Agulhas
Listen to the Radio	444	375	2048	1033	839	174	153
Morning	80	96	525	328	392	57	38
	18.02%	25.60%	25.63%	31.75%	46.72%	32.76%	24.84%
Midday	26	51	239	171	103	35	30
	5.86%	13.60%	11.67%	16.55%	12.28%	20.11%	19.61%
Afternoon	24	22	130	98	110	16	17
	5.41%	5.87%	6.35%	9.49%	13.11%	9.20%	11.11%
Evening	314	206	1154	436	234	66	68
	70.72%	54.93%	56.35%	42.21%	27.89%	37.93%	44.44%

METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

The three most currently used methods of communication by households in all the regions are cell phone SMS (58.1%), Farmer (35.7%), and Radio (12.7%), though word of mouth was also popular in Cape Agulhas. Communication through social media has the lowest responses along with email and farmer associations.

Table 34: Current Communication Channels

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Cape Agulhas	Total
Cell phone sms	504	282	1605	528	383	131	104	3537
	62.15%	43.72%	64.67%	52.54%	47.76%	65.83%	73.24%	58.12%
Cell phone whatsapp or BBM	23	14	59	11	8	8	3	126
	2.83%	2.17%	2.38%	1.10%	1.00%	4.02%	2.11%	2.07%
Cell phone email	6	3	9	0	1	2	5	26
	0.73%	0.47%	0.36%	0.00%	0.12%	1.01%	3.52%	0.43%
Access to email via computer	1	1	5	1	2	0	0	10
	0.12%	0.16%	0.20%	0.10%	0.25%	0%	0%	0.16%
Word of mouth	26	11	298	63	60	19	47	524
	3.2%	1.71%	12.01%	6.27%	7.48%	9.55%	33.10%	8.61%
Radio	136	70	379	95	57	11	25	773
	16.76%	10.85%	15.27%	9.45%	7.11%	5.53%	17.61%	12.7%
Newspaper	157	77	333	88	52	11	27	745
	19.36%	11.93%	13.42%	8.76%	6.48%	5.53%	19.01%	12.24%
Farmer	234	196	918	360	332	80	47	2174
	28.85%	30.39%	36.98%	35.82%	41.40%	40.20%	33.10%	35.72%
Union/association	1	4	19	4	5	3	17	53
	0.12%	0.62%	0.77%	0.40%	0.62%	1.51%	11.97%	0.87%
Social media	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
	0.49%	0%	0.04%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.08%

As with the modes of communication that are utilized, the preferred methods of communication for households are cell phone SMS (40.28%), Farmer (19.56%), and Newspaper (5.58%) and social media is still the least preferred method of communication with 0.14% preference.

Table 35: Preferred communication channels

Region	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Swellendam	Cape Agulhas	Total
Cell phone sms	344	321	1041	387	268	51	41	2451
	42.42%	49.77%	41.94%	38.51%	33.42%	25.63%	28.87%	40.28%
Cell phone whatsapp or BBM	24	8	33	7	5	5	1	83
	2.96%	1.24%	1.33%	0.70%	0.62%	2.51%	0.70%	1.36%
Cell phone email	4	1	5	1	1	0	0	12
	0.49%	0.16%	0.20%	0.10%	0.12%	0%	0%	0.2%
Access to email via computer	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	6
	0.12%	0.16%	0.04%	0.20%	0.12%	0%	0%	0.1%
Word of mouth	13	5	74	48	46	6	3	195
	1.59%	0.78%	2.98%	4.78%	5.74%	3.02%	2.11%	3.2%
Radio	46	49	114	78	46	2	2	337
	5.63%	7.64%	4.59%	7.77%	5.74%	1.01%	1.41%	5.54%
Newspaper	69	53	111	63	40	3	1	340
	8.45%	8.27%	4.47%	6.27%	4.99%	1.51%	0.70%	5.59%
Farmer	148	118	448	226	206	34	11	1191
	18.12%	18.41%	18.06%	22.51%	25.69%	17.09%	7.75%	19.57%
Union/association	1	1	4	3	2	0	2	13
	0.12%	0.16%	0.16%	0.30%	0.25%	0%	1.41%	0.21%
Social media	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
	0.73%	0%	0.12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.15%

CONCLUSION

Almost 20% of the overall respondents were aware of the Minister's Prestige Farmworker Forum; Breede Valley had the highest level of awareness (28%), followed by Drakenstein (21%) and Swellendam (19%). Breede Valley also had the highest level of awareness for the Western Cape Annual Farmworker of the Year Competition (30%), while Stellenbosch had the lowest awareness levels (10.65%). Farm management, Word of mouth and Radio are the most widely reported channels for creating awareness of the WCAFYC, while flyers and social media were the least effective. Cell phone usage is the most popular and most preferred method of communication for respondents across all of the seven regions. Newspapers and listening to the radio are popular mediums through which respondents obtain information.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The aim of this project was to provide comprehensive data on the state of farmworkers within the Cape Winelands region of the Western Cape. In order to achieve this, various aspects of the individual farmworkers lives as well as household activities were assessed. This data has been compiled into the preceding report under several sections namely:

- Household Particulars
- Access to Education
- Access to Health Services
- Employment
- Access to Social Services
- Access to Vital Documents
- Social participation
- Dwelling & Infrastructure
- Land Tenure, Access & restitution
- DAC Services & Marketing & Communication

Given that a proportion of at least 50% of farms in all regions participated in the study has ensured the validity of the data represented in this report. Thus the data as well as this report will prove an invaluable tool to National, Provincial and Local government in generating policies and strategies that are both effective and efficient in ensuring stable growth and development of the agricultural sector.

It should also be noted that due to the detailed data that was obtained during this study, further analyses can now take place at both a District and Local Municipal level. This will ensure that any policy or strategy that is created and implemented is done so from an evidence-based perspective.

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APPENDIX A: FARMWORKER HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Farm Worker Household Survey 2014

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD

1.1 Farm name			
1.2 Coordinates			
1.3 Municipal area			
1.4 Dwelling unit number			
1.5 Questionnaire number in this dwelling unit			
1.6 Household number			
1.7 Total number of households in this dwelling unit			
1.8 Total number of questionnaires used			
1.9 Total number of members living in the household			
	Male	Female	
1.9.1 Adults			
1.9.2 Children			
1.9.3 Total			
1.10 Residential address			
1.11 Is your house on the farm?	Yes		No
1.12 Respondent name			
1.13 Contact details			
1.13.1 First contact			
1.13.2 Second contact			

SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANTS PARTICULARS

What is ...'s relationship to the head of the household/ acting household head?	What is the highest level of education that has successfully been completed?	Marital Status
00 = Head / acting head	00 = No Schooling	01 = Married
01 = Husband / wife/ partner	01 = Primary school (Grade 0 – 3)	02 = Cohabitation (Living Together)
02 = Son / daughter /stepchild / adopted child	02 = Senior Primary (Grade 4 – 7)	03 = Widow/ widower
03 = Brother / sister / stepbrother / stepsister	03 = Some High School (Grade 8 – 11)	04 = Divorce
04 = Father / mother/ stepfather / stepmother	04 = Matriculation	05 = Separated
05 = Grandparent / great grandparent	05 = Degree/ diploma/ certification	06 =Never married/ single
06 = Grandchild/ great grandchild	06 = ABET	
07 = Other relatives (e.g. in-laws/ uncle/ aunt)		
08 = Non-related persons		
09 = Foster child		

Person Number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Name									
Surname									
ID number									
Nationality									

Place of Birth									
Sex 1= Male 2= Female									
Age									
Marital Status									
Relationship to Head of Household									
Highest level of Education									

SECTION 3: ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Coding for Type of Education Institution

- 01 = Pre-School (including day care, crèche, pre-primary, educare, nursery school)
- 02 = School (including Grade R/ Grade 0 learners who attended a formal school)
- 03 = Adult Basic Education & Training Learning Centre (ABET Centre)
- 04 = Literacy Class (e.g. KhaRiGude)
- 05 = Higher Educational Institution (University/ University of Technology)
- 06 = Further Education & Training College (FET)
- 07 = Other College
- 08 = Home Based Education/ Home Schooling
- 09 = Farm school
- 10 = Other

3.1 Education and transport particulars:

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Currently attending school or educational institution 1= Yes 2= No									
Type of school or educational institution									
Mode of transport 1 = Foot/walking 2 = Bicycle 3 = Farm paid transport 4 = Bus 5 = Private Car 6 = Train 7 = Taxi									
Condition of transport 1 = Poor 2 = Good 3 = Excellent									

3.2. How many minutes does it take to travel to the school and how far away is the school?

Type of school	Time (one direction only)	Distance
	01 = Less than 15 Minutes 02 = 15 -30 Minutes 03 = 31-60 Minutes 04 = 61-90 Minutes 05 = More Than 90 Minutes 06 = Don't Know	1 = 0-3 kms 2 = 3-4.9 kms 3 = 5-10 kms 4 = More than 10 kms
Pre Primary/ Crèche		

Primary School		
High School		

3.3. What is the main reason that children in the household are currently not attending/are absent from any educational institution?

01 = Too old/ young	
02 = Has completed education/ satisfied with education	
03 = School/ educational institution too far	
04 = Difficulties getting to school	
05 = No money for fees	
06 = Working at home/ business/ job	
07 = Do not have time/ too busy	
08 = Family commitment	
09 = Education is useless/ not interesting	
10 = Does not want to study	
11 = Unable to perform at school	
12 = Illness	
13 = Pregnancy	
14 = Failed exams	
15 = Got married	
16 = Disability	
17 = Violence at school	
18 = Not accepted for enrolment	
19 = Bullying	
20 = Other	

3.4. Does anyone require assistance with the following?

01 = School feeding	
02 = School fees	
03 = School uniform	
04 = Scholar transport	
05 = Career guidance	
06 = Access to bursaries	
07 = Special educational needs	
08 = Vocational skills development (FET)	
09 = Textbooks	
10 = Short courses	
11 = Other	
12 = None	

SECTION 4: ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

4.1. Health concerns in the household:

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No
- 3 = Some
- 4 = Don't know

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Does anyone have difficulty seeing (even if using spectacles)?									
Does anyone have difficulty in hearing (even if using hearing aids)?									
Does anyone have speech problems?									
Does anyone have difficulty walking or moving or have a physical disability?									

Does anyone have difficulty in executing simple tasks, remembering or concentrating?									
Does anyone have difficulty with self-care (washing, dressing and feeding)?									

4.2. Does anyone in the household require any of the following health services?

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Road to health card									
Treatment medication for any illness									
Medical check-up needed for illness									
Rehabilitation services									
Assistive devices (crutches, walking stick/frame, wheel chairs)									
Nutrition programmes									
VCT (Voluntary counselling and testing)									
Immunization									
Height/weight measurements									
PMTCT (Prevention of mother to child transmission)									
Pre/post natal care									
Pap smear									

Family Planning									
Other: specify									

4.3. Does anyone require immediate assistance?

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Chronic illness									
Terminal illness									
HIV									
TB									
Other, specify									

SECTION 5: SKILLS, EMPLOYMENT & SMALL BUSINESS SERVICES

Employment status	Sectoral Breakdown	Farm Occupation
1 = Permanent (outside of the farm)	1 = Manufacturing	1 = General Worker
2 = Temporary (outside of the farm)	2 = Mining and quarrying	2 = Tractor Driver
3 = Seasonal (outside of the farm)	3 = Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 = Animal production
4 = Unemployed	4 = Transport, storage and communications	4 = Technical Operator
5 = Too young to be employed	5 = Electricity, gas and water	5 = Irrigation Specialist
6 = Still at school or still studying	6 = Wholesale and retail, motor trade, catering and accommodation	6 = Section Leader
7 = Permanent on Farm	7 = Finance, real estate and business services	7 = Supervisor
8 = Temporary on the Farm	8 = Personal services	8 = Administration
9 = Seasonal on the Farm	9 = Government services	9 = Manager

5.1 Employment status

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Are they employed?									
Sector employed									
What position do they occupy on the farm?									
Income from farming (Yes =1, No=2)									
Income from other sources (Yes =1, No=2)									

5.2. Does anyone require assistance with the following?

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)									
Compensation for occupational injury or illness									
Labour dispute resolution									
Skills Training (Specify)									
Accreditation									
Leaverships									
Other									

5.3. Does anyone in the household participate in small business activities? (if 00=None, skip to Question 5.5)

00 = None	
01 = Selling goods/ food on the street	
02 = Sewing & selling clothes	
03 = Repairing shoes	
04 = Child care	
05 = Traditional healer	
06 = Catering	
07 = Helping to transport goods	
08 = Self-employed artisan	
09 = Food processing	
10 = Co-operative member	
11 = Tavern/ shebeen operator	
12 = Weaving cloth	
13 = Building or repairing houses	
14 = Wood/ fuel for sale	
15 = Taxi operator	
16 = Shopkeeper	
17 = Food gardening	
18 = Other	

5.4. Does the small business require any of the following assistance?

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
01 = Market Access									
02 = Funding Application									
03 = Development of a business plan									
04 = Joint business association/ cooperative									
05 = Marketing									

06 = Business Site									
07 = Credit access/ financing for BEE start- up									
08 = Capital Grant									
09 = Transport subsidy									
10 = Access to water & electricity									
11 = Business registration									
12 = Facilitate loans/ small loans application									
13 = Mentorship									
14 = Internet & or conference facilities									
15 = Community entrepreneurship									
16 = Other									

5.5. What agricultural skills do they have? (Only to be answered if they are employed on the farm.)

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
01 = General worker									
02 = Tractor driver									
03 = Animal production									
04 = Technical operator									
05 = Irrigation specialist									
06 = Section leader									
07 = Supervisor									
08 = Administration									
09 = Manager									

5.6. What agricultural skills would you like to acquire?

Person number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
01 = General worker									
02 = Tractor driver									
03 = Animal production									
04 = Technical operator									
05 = Irrigation specialist									
06 = Section leader									
07 = Supervisor									
08 = Administration									
09 = Manager									

SECTION 6: ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

6.1 Is your household receiving any of the following social grants?

	Number
01 = Child support	
02 = Old age pension	
03 = Temporary disability	
04 = Permanent disability	
05 = Foster care	
06 = Care dependence	
07 = Grant-in-aid	
08 = War veterans grant	
09 = Social relief	
10 = Indigent roster	

6.1.1 Is your household eligible but not receiving any of the following social grants?

	Number
01 = Child support	
02 = Old age pension	
03 = Temporary disability	
04 = Permanent disability	
05 = Foster care	
06 = Care dependence	
07 = Grant-in-aid	
08 = War veterans grant	
09 = Social relief	
10 = Indigent roster	

6.2 Does your household require assistance with any of the following?

01 = Child at conflict with the law	Yes		No	
02 = Temporary shelter	Yes		No	
03 = Foster care services	Yes		No	
04 = Child maintenance	Yes		No	
05 = Orphaned/ abandoned/ neglected/ abused children	Yes		No	
06 = Behavior problems	Yes		No	
07 = Domestic violence	Yes		No	
08 = Substance abuse	Yes		No	
09 = Services to older persons	Yes		No	
10 = Victim empowerment programme	Yes		No	
11 = Counseling & Support services	Yes		No	
12 = Reintegration of Adult Offenders into society	Yes		No	
13 = Reintegration of Child Offenders into society	Yes		No	
14 = FAS issues	Yes		No	
15 = Other	Yes		No	

6.3 Please rank the following issues that you feel may affect your community from 1-10 (1 = not a problem and 10 = extreme problem):

Issue	Rating
Drug Abuse	
Alcoholism	
Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)	
Unemployment	
Gangsterism	
Gambling	
Crime	
Child Neglect	
Domestic Violence	
Poor Health	
Teenage Pregnancy	

SECTION 7: ACCESS TO VITAL DOCUMENTS

7.1. Do all members of the household have birth certificates/ ID or passport/ official identification?

1 = Yes	2 = No

7.2. Does the household require assistance in obtaining any of the following documents?

Persons number	Number
A = Identity document (ID)	
B = Birth certificate	
C = Marriage certificate	
D = Death certificate	
E = Passport	
F = Resident permit	

SECTION 8: SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

8.1. Does anyone in the household participate or belong to any of the following social groups, organizations, other activities or clubs?

Organization	Yes = 1 ; No= 2
00 = None/ Don't know	
01 = Political Parties/ Trade Unions	
02 = Parents/ School Association	
03 = Farm Watch	
04 = Religious Group / Church Group	
05 = Pensioners Group	
06 = Community/Civic Group	
07 = Sewing Group	
08 = Community Garden Group	
09 = Farmworkers' Association	
10 = Sport Club/ Gymnasium	
11 = Other	

SECTION 9: DWELLING INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

9.1. Please indicate the type of dwelling you live in:

1.	Mud house	
2.	RDP house	
3.	Brick house	
4.	Informal dwelling	
5.	Backroom	
6.	Caravan/tent	
7.	Other	
8.	Please indicate the number of rooms in the house (excluding bathrooms, garages and sheds)	

9.2. Does the household have electricity?

1 = Yes		2 = No	
----------------	--	---------------	--

9.3. What is the main source of cooking fuel for the household?

Electricity from mains	
Electricity from generator	
Gas	
Paraffin	
Wood	
Coal	
Animal dung	
Solar energy	
Other (specify)	
None	

9.4. What is the main source of lighting for the household?

Electricity from mains	
Electricity from generator	
Gas	
Paraffin	
Candles	
Solar energy	
Other (specify)	
None	

9.5. What is the main source of water?

Piped tap water in house	
Piped tap water on site or in yard	
Borehole on site	
Rain water tank on site	
Neighbour's tap	
Public/communal tap	

Water-carrier/ tanker	
Borehole offsite/ communal	
Flowing water/dam/ pool	
Well	
Spring	
Other, specify	

9.6. What type of toilet does the household use?

Flush toilet connected to sewage	
Flush toilet with septic tank	
Chemical toilet	
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	
Bucket toilet	
None	

9.7. Who removes the household refuse?

Municipality	
Farmer	
Household	

9.8. Who pays for the following services?

Service	Municipality (free)	Farmer (free)	Pay the Municipality	Pay the farmer
Water				
Electricity				
Refuse Removal				
Sanitation				

9.9. What is the typical monthly amount for expenses for the household?

1.	R0	
2.	R1- R199	
3.	R200 - R399	
4.	R400 - R799	
5.	R800 - R1,199	
6.	R1,200 - R1,799	
7.	R1,800 - R2,499	
8.	R2,500 - R4,999	
9.	R5,000 - R9,999	
10.	R10,000 or more	
11.	Don't Know	
12.	Refused	

9.10. Please rank the following costs to your household from 1-10 (1 –not a significant cost and 10- very significant cost), if the household does not spend money on this expense insert a 0:

Food	
Alcohol	
Cigarettes	
Rental	
Transport	
School fees	
Loan Repayments:	
• Bank	
• Retail	
• Farmer	
• Loan Shark	

9.11. Does the household have any of the following in working condition?

	Yes	No	Number of Items
Television			
Satellite or Paid TV (DSTV or TOPTV)			
Radio			
Refrigerator			
Electrical Stove with oven			
Microwave			
Telkom/landline phone			
Prepaid Cell phone			
Contract Cell phone			
Video recorder/ DVD player			
Personal computer at home			
Internet facility at home			
Bicycle			
Car			
Truck/ bakkie			
Farming equipment or machinery			
Cattle, livestock or chickens			

9.12. How many pets belong to your household (please provide the number of pets).

Dogs	
Cats	

SECTION 10: LAND TENURE, ACCESS AND RESTITUTION

10.1. Is there anyone in the household over the age of 60 who has worked on the farm for more than 10 years before retiring?

If yes, how many?	
-------------------	--

Do you require assistance with the following services?	Yes =1 ; No= 2
Formalization of tenure	
Problems with eviction	

10.2. Do you have an unsettled restitution claim that you require assistance with?

Do you require assistance with the following?	Yes =1 ; No= 2
Settlement of the restitution claim	
Information on the status of your claim	
Progress on restitution claim	

10.3. What is the relationship between your household & the land, which you cultivate or keep stock on?

	Note if "No" to question 1 do not fill in the rest of table	Yes =1 ; No= 2
1	The household has access to land to cultivate or keep stock on	
2	The person in charge of the land allows a household member to use the land	
3	The household has to provide a worker to work for the person in charge of the land	
4	The household pays rent through a portion of the produce (share cropping)	
5	The household has the right to use the land because one or more household members are working for the land owner	
6	The household has access to the land for free	
7	The household has access to a commonage	
8	The household leases the land	
9	The household owns the land	

Section 11: FOOD SECURITY

11.1. Does your household have access or make use of the following?

	Access	Use	Own	Rent
01 = Garden/ small plot				
02 = Field for cultivating				
03 = Grazing land				
04 = Dam				
05 = River				
06 = Borehole				
07 = Communal tap				
	Access	Use	Own	Rent
08 = Household tap				
09 = Well				
10 = Market place/ shop to sell produce/ stock				
11 = Market place/ shop to buy materials/ supplies for cultivating & keeping stock				

11.2. Does your household own the following livestock or produce and please indicate their use?

	Own	Consumption	Retain for future use	Sell	Give Away	Other Purpose
A = Cattle						
B = Sheep						
C = Goats						
D = Horses						
E = Donkeys						
F = Pigs						
G = Chicken						
H = Geese/ducks						
I = Fruit						
J = Vegetables						
K = Other						

SECTION 12: COMMUNICATION

12.1. Are you aware of the local district office run by the Department of Agriculture?

Yes = 1	No = 2
---------	--------

12.1.1. If "Yes" have you ever used the office?

Yes = 1	No = 2
---------	--------

12.1.2. If "Yes" Rate the service you received?

Very Poor		Poor		Good		Very Good	
-----------	--	------	--	------	--	-----------	--

12.2. Do you listen to the radio?

Yes = 1	No = 2
---------	--------

12.2.1. If "Yes" please specify which stations

Name of Station	Time listened (Morning = 1, Midday = 2, Afternoon = 3, Evening = 4)

12.3. Do you read the newspaper?

Yes = 1	No = 2
---------	--------

12.3.1. If "Yes" please specify which ones

12.4. Are you aware of the Minister's Prestige Farmworker Forum?

Yes = 1		No = 2	
---------	--	--------	--

12.5. Are you aware of the Western Cape Annual Farmworker-of-the-Year Competition?

12.5.1. If "Yes" please indicate how you heard about it (multiple answers can be given)

Yes = 1	No = 2
---------	--------

Radio	
Farmworker union	
Farm management	
Farmworker magazine	
Word of mouth	
Training facility	
Newspaper	
Flyer	
Social Media: Facebook	
Other: Specify	

12.6. Have you participated in the Western Cape Annual Farmworker-of-the-Year Competition?

Yes = 1	No = 2
---------	--------

12.6.1 Have you won any of the regional and/or provincial awards?

Yes = 1	No = 2
---------	--------

12.6.2 If you have participated in the Western Cape Annual Farmworker-of-the-Year Competition, please answer the following:

Participating in the competition has:	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Helped me to get a promotion				
Helped me to gain access to training				
Helped me to gain additional responsibilities at work				
Made me more confident in my skills				
Increased and improved my standing in the community				
Helped me gain experiences outside of the farm				

12.7. Regarding modes of communication? (Tick the correct answers, multiple answers can be given)

	Which do you utilize	Which are preferred methods of communication
Cellphone: sms only		
Cellphone: whatsapp or BBM		
Cellphone email		
Access email from computer or laptop		
Word of mouth		
Accessing information from the radio		
Accessing information from the newspaper		
Accessing information from the farmer		
Communication from union, associations or forums		
Social Media: Facebook		
Other: Specify		

APPENDIX B: FARMWORKER INFRASTRUCTURE TABLES

DWELLING AND INFRASTRUCTURE APPENDIX

Does the household have electricity?	STELLENBOSCH			
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Yes	No	Total
Yes	Number	421	10	431
	Row Percentage	97.68	2.32	100.00
No	Number	259	40	299
	Row Percentage	86.62	13.38	100.00
DRAKENSTEIN				
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Yes	No	Total
Yes	Number	443	4	447
	Row Percentage	99.11	0.89	100.00
No	Number	139	16	155
	Row Percentage	89.68	10.32	100.00
WITZENBERG				
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Yes	No	Total
Yes	Number	1,940	47	1,987
	Row Percentage	97.63	2.37	100.00
No	Number	338	53	391
	Row Percentage	86.45	13.55	100.00
BREED VALLEY				
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Yes	No	Total
Yes	Number	812	3	815
	Row Percentage	99.63	0.37	100.00
No	Number	155	14	169
	Row Percentage	91.72	8.28	100.00
Does the household have electricity?	LANGE BERG			
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Yes	No	Total

Yes	Number	712	14	726
	Row Percentage	98.07	1.93	100.00
No	Number	53	7	60
	Row Percentage	88.33	11.67	100.00
SWELLENDAM				
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Yes	No	Total
Yes	Number	178	12	190
	Row Percentage	93.68	6.32	100.00
No	Number	6	1	7
	Row Percentage	85.71	14.29	100.00
CAPE AGULHAS				
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Yes	No	Total
Yes	Number	91	4	5
	Row Percentage	95.79	4.21	100.00
No	Number	38	0	38
	Row Percentage	100	0	100.00

What is the main source of <u>COOKING FUEL</u>?								
STELLENBOSCH								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Other	Total
Yes	Number	418	1	1	5	5	0	430
	Row Percentage	97.21	0.23	0.23	1.16	1.16	0	100
No	Number	257	2	7	25	3	2	296
	Row Percentage	86.82	0.68	2.36	8.45	1.01	0.67	100
DRAKENSTEIN								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Other	Total
Yes	Number	442	1	1	0	4	1	449
	Row Percentage	98.44	0.22	0.22	0	0.89	0.22	100
No	Number	137	0	9	12	0	0	159
	Row Percentage	86.16	0	5.66	8.18	0	0	100
WITZENBERG								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Other	Total
Yes	Number	1916	0	10	10	41	6	1983

	Row Percentage	96.62	0	0.5	0.5	2.07	0.3	100
No	Number	339	0	9	36	5	2	391
	Row Percentage	86.7	0	2.3	9.21	1.28	0.51	100
BREDE VALLEY								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Other	Total
Yes	Number	811	1	3	0	2	0	817
	Row Percentage	99.27	0.12	0.37	0	0.24	0	100
No	Number	148	0	9	10	1	0	168
	Row Percentage	88.1	0	5.36	5.95	0.6	0	100
LANGE BERG								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Other	Total
Yes	Number	707	1	3	2	12	2	727
	Row Percentage	97.25	0.14	0.41	0.28	1.65	0.28	100
No	Number	52	0	2	4	1	0	59
	Row Percentage	88.14	0	3.39	6.78	1.69	0	100
SWELLENDAM								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Other	Total
Yes	Number	175	1	3	0	11	0	190
	Row Percentage	92.11	0.53	1.58	0	5.79	0	100
No	Number	5	0	0	0	1	0	6
	Row Percentage	83.33	0	0	0	16.67	0	100
CAPE AGULHAS								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Other	Total
Yes	Number	92	0	0	0	5	1	98
	Row Percentage	93.88	0	0	0	5.1	1.02	100
No	Number	38	0	0	0	0	0	38
	Row Percentage	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
TOTAL								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Other	Total
Yes	Number	4561	5	21	17	80	10	4694
	Row Percentage	97.17	0.11	0.45	0.36	1.70	0.21	100.00
No	Number	976	2	36	87	11	4	1117
	Row Percentage	87.38	0.18	3.22	7.79	0.98	0.36	100.00

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

The following tables illustrate the main sources of energy; water and sanitation that are utilized by those who reside on the farm.

What is the main source of <u>LIGHTING</u> ?								
STELLENBOSCH								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Other	Total
Yes	Number	420	0	1	1	8	0	430
	Row Percentage	97.67	0	0.23	0.23	1.86	0	100
No	Number	255	1	6	14	17	2	295
	Row Percentage	86.44	0.34	2.03	4.75	5.76	0.68	100
DRAKENSTEIN								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Other	Total
Yes	Number	441	1	1	0	3	0	446
	Row Percentage	96.88	0.22	0.22	0	0.67	0	100
No	Number	136	0	4	13	7	0	160
	Row Percentage	85	0	2.5	7.64	4.38	0	100
WITZENBERG								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Other	Total
Yes	Number	1936	2	0	8	37	3	1986
	Row Percentage	97.48	0.1	0	0.4	1.86	0.15	100
No	Number	333	1	1	16	35	4	390
	Row Percentage	85.38	0.26	0.26	4.1	8.97	1.03	100
BREEDE VALLEY								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Other	Total
Yes	Number	815	1	0	0	0	1	817
	Row Percentage	99.76	0.12	0	0	0	0.12	100
No	Number	150	0	0	6	11	2	169
	Row Percentage	88.76	0	0	3.55	6.51	1.18	100

LANGEBERG								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Other	Total
Yes	Number	709	1	0	1	14	3	728
	Row Percentage	97.39	0.14	0	0.14	1.92	0.41	100
No	Number	53	0	0	2	5	0	60
	Row Percentage	88.33	0	0	3.33	8.33	0	100
SWELLENDAM								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Other	Total
Yes	Number	176	1	1	0	9	3	190
	Row Percentage	92.63	0.53	0.53	0	4.74	1.58	100
No	Number	6	0	0	0	1	0	7
	Row Percentage	85.71	0	0	0	14.29	0	100
CAPE AGULHAS								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Other	Total
Yes	Number	93	1	1	0	2	1	98
	Row Percentage	94.9	1.02	1.02	0	2.04	1.02	100
No	Number	38	0	0	0	0	0	38
	Row Percentage	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
TOTAL								
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Other	Total
Yes	Number	4590	7	4	10	73	11	4695
	Row Percentage	97.76	0.15	0.09	0.21	1.55	0.23	100
No	Number	971	2	11	51	76	8	1119
	Row Percentage	86.77	0.18	0.98	4.56	6.79	0.71	100

What is the main source of <u>WATER</u> ?											
STELLENBOSCH											
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Piped inside	Piped outside	Borehole onsite	Neighbour	Communal	Water carrier	Borehole offsite	Flowing	Other	Total
Yes	Number	381	37	1	1	5	3	2	1	0	431
	Row Percentage	88.4	8.58	0.23	0.23	1.16	0.7	0.46	0.23	0	100
No	Number	208	40	0	6	40	1	1	0	0	296
	Row Percentage	70.27	13.51	0	2.03	13.51	0.34	0.34	0	0	100
DRAKENSTEIN											
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Piped inside	Piped outside	Borehole onsite	Neighbour	Communal	Water carrier	Borehole offsite	Flowing	Other	Total
Yes	Number	392	43	4	2	4	0	0	1	2	448
	Row Percentage	87.5	9.6	0.89	0.45	0.89	0	0	0.22	0.45	100
No	Number	106	34	1	1	14	0	3	0	1	160
	Row Percentage	66.25	21.66	0.62	0.62	8.75	0	1.88	0	0.62	100
WITZENBERG											
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Piped inside	Piped outside	Borehole onsite	Neighbour	Communal	Water carrier	Borehole offsite	Flowing	Other	Total
Yes	Number	1830	129	0	1	22	1	0	1	1	1985
	Row Percentage	92.19	6.5	0	0.05	1.11	0.05	0	0.05	0.05	100
No	Number	259	45	0	5	76	0	2	0	1	388
	Row Percentage	66.75	11.6	0	1.29	19.59	0	0.52	0	0.04	100

What is the main source of WATER? (CONTINUED)											
BREEDEVALLEY											
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Piped inside	Piped outside	Borehole onsite	Neighbour	Communal	Water carrier	Borehole offsite	Flowing	Other	Total
Yes	Number	704	104	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	816
	Row Percentage	86.27	12.75	0.12	0.24	0.37	0	0	0	0.24	100
No	Number	107	40	0	3	16	1	1	0	1	169
	Row Percentage	63.31	23.67	0	1.78	9.47	0.59	0.59	0	0.59	100
LANGEBERG											
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Piped inside	Piped outside	Borehole onsite	Neighbour	Communal	Water carrier	Borehole offsite	Flowing	Other	Total
Yes	Number	619	94	0	0	6	0	1	2	2	724
	Row Percentage	85.5	12.98	0	0	0.83	0	0.14	0.28	0.28	100
No	Number	43	9	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	60
	Row Percentage	71.67	15	0	3.33	8.33	1.67	0	0	0	100
SWELLENDAM											
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Piped inside	Piped outside	Borehole onsite	Neighbour	Communal	Water carrier	Borehole offsite	Flowing	Other	Total
Yes	Number	145	37	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	190
	Row Percentage	76.32	19.47	0	1.05	0.53	1.05	0	1.05	0.53	100
No	Number	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Row Percentage	71.43	28.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
CAPE AGULHAS											
Is your house on	Description	Piped inside	Piped outside	Borehole onsite	Neighbour	Communal	Water carrier	Borehole offsite	Flowing	Other	Total

the farm?											
Yes	Number	66	26	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	97
	Row Percentage	68.04	26.8	0	0	2.06	0	0	0	3.09	100
No	Number	34	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	38
	Row Percentage	89.47	2.63	0	5.26	2.63	0	0	0	0	100
TOTAL											
Is your house on the farm?											
	Description	Piped Inside	Piped outside	Borehole onsite	Neighbour	Communal	Water carrier	Borehole offsite	Flowing	Other	Total
Yes	Number	4137	470	6	8	43	6	3	7	11	4691
	Row Percentage	88.19	10.02	0.13	0.17	0.92	0.13	0.06	0.15	0.23	100
No	Number	762	171	1	19	152	3	7	0	3	1118
	Row Percentage	68.16	15.30	0.09	1.70	13.60	0.27	0.63	0.00	0.27	100

What type of <u>TOILET</u> does the household use?									
STELLENBOSCH									
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Flush Toilet Sewage	Flush Toilet Septic tank	Chemical	Pit Latrine VP	Pit Latrine	Bucket	None	Total
Yes	Number	375	8	5	19	7	10	8	432
	Row Percentage	86.81	1.85	1.16	4.4	1.62	2.31	1.85	100
No	Number	248	7	11	8	9	12	6	301
	Row Percentage	82.39	2.33	3.65	2.66	2.99	3.99	1.99	100
DRAKENSTEIN									
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Flush Toilet Sewage	Flush Toilet Septic tank	Chemical	Pit Latrine VP	Pit Latrine	Bucket	None	Total
Yes	Number	407	3	2	2	4	9	18	445
	Row Percentage	91.46	0.67	0.45	0.45	0.9	2.02	4.04	100
No	Number	140	4	4	1	0	6	4	159
	Row Percentage	88.05	2.52	2.52	0.63	0	3.77	2.52	100
WITZENBERG									
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Flush Toilet Sewage	Flush Toilet Septic tank	Chemical	Pit Latrine VP	Pit Latrine	Bucket	None	Total
Yes	Number	1895	25	4	1	6	18	27	1976
	Row Percentage	95.9	1.27	0.2	0.05	0.3	0.91	1.37	100
No	Number	353	13	1	1	2	2	18	390
	Row Percentage	90.51	3.33	0.26	0.26	0.51	0.51	4.62	100
BREDE VALLEY									
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Flush Toilet Sewage	Flush Toilet Septic tank	Chemical	Pit Latrine VP	Pit Latrine	Bucket	None	Total
Yes	Number	774	13	1	1	2	5	19	815
	Row Percentage	94.97	1.6	0.12	0.12	0.25	0.61	2.33	100
No	Number	146	5	1	2	0	10	5	169
	Row Percentage	86.39	2.96	0.59	1.18	0	5.92	2.96	100

What type of <u>TOILET</u> does the household use? (Continued)									
LANGEBERG									
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Flush Toilet Sewage	Flush Toilet Septic tank	Chemical	Pit Latrine VP	Pit Latrine	Bucket	None	Total
Yes	Number	674	6	2	1	8	5	30	726
	Row Percentage	92.84	0.83	28	0.14	1.1	0.69	4.13	100
No	Number	53	0	0	1	0	1	4	59
	Row Percentage	89.83	0	0	1.69	0	1.69	6.78	100
SWELLENDAM									
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Flush Toilet Sewage	Flush Toilet Septic tank	Chemical	Pit Latrine VP	Pit Latrine	Bucket	None	Total
Yes	Number	143	1	5	7	8	15	10	189
	Row Percentage	75.66	0.53	2.65	3.7	4.23	7.94	5.29	100
No	Number	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	7
	Row Percentage	71.43	0	0	0	14.29	14.29	0	100
CAPE AGULHAS									
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Flush Toilet Sewage	Flush Toilet Septic tank	Chemical	Pit Latrine VP	Pit Latrine	Bucket	None	Total
Yes	Number	83	1	1	2	3	5	3	98
	Row Percentage	84.69	1.02	1.02	2.04	3.06	5.1	3.06	100
No	Number	37	0	0	1	0	0	0	38
	Row Percentage	97.37	0	0	2.63	0	0	0	100
TOTAL									
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Flush Toilet Sewage	Flush Toilet Septic tank	Chemical	Pit Latrine VP	Pit Latrine	Bucket	None	Total
Yes	Number	4351	57	20	33	38	67	115	4681
	Row Percentage	92.95	1.22	0.43	0.70	0.81	1.43	2.46	100
No	Number	982	29	17	14	12	32	37	1123
	Row Percentage	87.44	2.58	1.51	1.25	1.07	2.85	3.29	100

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The following set of tables explores the monthly household expenditure of farm workers who live both on and off the farm.

STELLENBOSCH						
Is your house on the farm						
Typical Monthly Household Expenditure	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
R1-R199	1	0.23	2	0.67	3	0.41
R200-R399	7	1.64	10	3.34	17	2.34
R400-R799	28	6.56	25	8.36	53	7.30
R800-R1199	33	7.73	23	7.69	56	7.71
R1200-R1799	61	14.29	55	17.39	113	15.56
R1800-R2499	157	36.77	97	32.44	254	34.99
R2500-R4999	124	29.04	77	25.75	201	27.69
R5000-R9999	13	3.04	10	3.34	23	3.17
R10000	1	0.23	3	1.00	4	0.55
Don't know	2	0.47	0	0	2	0.28
Total	427	100	299	100	726	100

DRAKENSTEIN						
	Is your house on the farm					
Typical Monthly Household Expenditure	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
R1-R199	1	0.23	0	0	1	0.17
R200-R399	8	1.81	1	0.62	9	1.50
R400-R799	28	6.35	16	10.00	44	7.32
R800-R1199	59	13.38	14	8.75	73	12.15
R1200-R1799	117	26.53	53	31.12	170	28.29
R1800-R2499	124	28.12	36	22.50	160	26.62
R2500-R4999	89	20.18	30	18.75	119	19.80
R5000-R9999	6	1.36	8	5.0	14	2.33
R10000	1	0.23	0	0	1	0.17
Don't know	8	1.81	2	1.25	10	1.66
Total	441	100	160	100	601	100

WITZENBERG						
Typical Monthly Household Expenditure	Is your house on the farm					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
R1-R199	7	0.36	0	0	7	0.3
R200-R399	94	4.77	10	2.6	104	4.41
R400-R799	422	21.42	59	15.32	481	20.42
R800-R1199	458	23.24	94	24.42	552	23.43
R1200-R1799	432	21.92	124	32.21	556	23.60
R1800-R2499	298	15.12	62	16.1	360	15.28
R2500-R4999	179	9.08	27	7.01	206	8.74
R5000-R9999	20	1.01	4	1.04	24	1.02
R10000	3	0.15	0	0	3	0.13
Don't know	50	2.54	4	1.04	54	2.29
Total	1971	100	385	100	2356	100

BREEDE VALLEY						
Typical Monthly Household Expenditure	Is your house on the farm					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
R1-R199	0	0	0	0	0	0
R200-R399	7	0.86	3	1.79	10	1.02
R400-R799	45	5.54	17	10.12	62	6.33
R800-R119	169	20.81	39	23.21	208	21.22
R1200-R17	243	29.93	47	27.98	290	29.59
R1800-R24	228	28.08	44	26.19	272	27.76
R2500-R49	95	11.70	13	7.74	108	11.02
R5000-R99	5	0.62	3	1.79	8	0.82
R10000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	18	2.22	2	1.19	20	2.04
Total	812	100	168	100	980	100

LANGEBERG						
Typical Monthly Household Expenditure	Is your house on the farm					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
R1-R199	3	0.41	0	0	3	0.38
R200-R399	13	1.79	0	0	13	1.66
R400-R799	58	8	3	5	61	7.77
R800-R1199	165	22.76	12	20	177	22.55
R1200-R1799	191	26.34	15	25	206	26.24
R1800-R2499	146	20.14	14	23.33	160	20.38
R2500-R4999	74	10.21	5	8.33	79	10.06
R5000-R9999	4	0.55	2	3.33	6	0.76
R10000	2	0.28	0	0	2	0.25
Don't know	58	8	9	15	67	8.54
Total	725	100	60	100	785	100

SWELLENDAM						
Typical Monthly Household Expenditure	Is your house on the farm					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
R1-R199	2	1.05	0	0	2	1.02
R200-R399	1	0.53	0	0	1	0.51
R400-R799	17	8.95	1	14.29	18	9.14
R800-R1199	38	20	1	14.29	39	19.8
R1200-R1799	52	27.37	2	28.57	54	27.41
R1800-R2499	58	30.53	2	28.57	60	30.46
R2500-R4999	15	7.89	1	14.29	16	8.12
R5000-R9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
R10000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	7	3.68	0	0	7	3.55
Total	190	100	7	100	197	100

CAPE AGULHAS						
Typical Monthly Household Expenditure	Is your house on the farm					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
R1-R199	0	0	1	2.63	1	0.74
R200-R399	4	4.12	3	7.89	7	5.19
R400-R799	8	8.25	0	0	8	5.93
R800-R1199	16	16.49	6	15.79	22	16.3
R1200-R1799	19	19.59	7	18.42	26	19.26
R1800-R2499	29	29.9	6	15.79	35	25.93
R2500-R4999	9	9.28	6	15.79	15	11.11
R5000-R9999	1	1.03	2	5.26	3	2.22
R10000	8	8.25	5	13.16	13	9.63
don't know	3	3.09	2	5.26	3	3.7
Total	97	100	38	100	135	100

ASSET INDEX: PET OWNERSHIP

This set of tables highlights the pet ownership of those who live on the farm.

Asset Index: Households on the Farm		STELLENBOSCH					
How Many Dogs Belong to the household		1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number		191	28	14	4	0	237
Percentage		80.59	11.81	5.91	1.69	0.00	100
How Many Cats belong to the household		1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number		52	10	4	2	0	68
Percentage		76.47	14.71	5.88	2.94	0.00	100
		DRAKENSTEIN					
How Many Dogs Belong to the household		1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number		112	36	7	2	0	157
Percentage		71.34	22.93	4.46	1.27	0.00	100
How Many Cats belong to the household		1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number		58	10	5	4	1	79
Percentage		73.42	12.66	6.33	5.06	1.27	100
		WITZENBERG					
How Many Dogs Belong to the household		1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number		533	180	41	8	1	763
Percentage		69.86	23.59	5.37	1.05	0.13	100
How Many Cats belong to the household		1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total

Number	297	63	23	12	0	395
Percentage	75.19	15.95	5.82	3.04	0.00	100
BREEDE RIVER						
How Many Dogs Belong to the household	1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number	322	100	20	13	0	456
Percentage	70.61	21.93	4.39	2.85	0.00	100
How Many Cats belong to the household	1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number	135	28	6	14	0	186
Percentage	72.58	15.05	3.23	7.53	0.00	100
LANGEBERG						
How Many Dogs Belong to the household	1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number	275	121	14	7	0	417
Percentage	65.95	29.02	3.36	1.68	0.00	100.00
How Many Cats belong to the household	1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number	166	48	10	18	0	242
Percentage	68.60	19.83	4.13	7.44	0.00	100
Asset Index: Households on the Farm	SWELLENDAM					
How Many Dogs Belong to the household	1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number	70	28	3	1	0	102
Percentage	68.63	27.45	2.94	0.98	0.00	100
How Many Cats belong to the household						
Number	48	14	4	6	0	72
Percentage	66.67	19.44	5.56	8.33	0.00	100.00

CAPE AGULHAS						
How Many Dogs Belong to the household	1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number	40	8	3	0	0	51
Percentage	78.43	15.69	5.88	0.00	0.00	100.00
How Many Cats belong to the household	1	2	3	4 up to 10	>10	Total
Number	28	12	4	3	0	47
Percentage	59.57	25.53	8.51	6.38	0.00	100.00

PAYMENT OF BASIC SERVICES

These tables explore payment of services including water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal for farm workers. The data includes analysis for both those who live off and on the farm.

STELLENBOSCH						
Who Pays For The <u>WATER</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	23	330	11	26	390
	Row Percentage	5.9	84.62	2.82	6.67	100
No	Number	73	41	145	7	266
	Row Percentage	27.44	15.41	54.51	2.63	100
Who Pays For The <u>ELECTRICITY</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	4	387	4	17	412
	Row Percentage	0.97	93.93	0.97	4.13	100
No	Number	37	33	66	3	139
	Row Percentage	26.62	23.74	47.48	2.16	100
Who Pays For <u>REFUSE REMOVAL</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	3	176	7	259	445
	Row Percentage	0.67	39.55	1.57	58.2	100
No	Number	21	13	82	26	142
	Row Percentage	14.79	9.15	57.75	18.31	100
Who pays for <u>SANITATION</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	4	388	4	15	411
	Row Percentage	0.97	94.4	0.97	3.65	100
No	Number	43	36	56	2	137
	Row Percentage	31.39	26.68	40.88	1.46	100

DRAKENSTEIN						
Who Pays For The <u>WATER</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	4	387	4	17	412
	Row Percentage	0.97	93.93	0.97	4.13	100
No	Number	37	33	66	3	139
	Row Percentage	26.62	23.74	47.48	2.16	100
Who Pays For The <u>ELECTRICITY</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	3	176	7	259	445
	Row Percentage	0.67	39.55	1.57	58.2	100
No	Number	21	13	82	26	142
	Row Percentage	14.79	9.15	57.75	18.31	100
Who Pays For <u>REFUSE REMOVAL</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	4	388	4	15	411
	Row Percentage	0.97	94.4	0.97	3.65	100
No	Number	43	36	56	2	137
	Row Percentage	31.39	26.68	40.88	1.46	100
Who pays for <u>SANITATION</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	4	388	4	15	411
	Row Percentage	0.97	94.4	0.97	3.65	100
No	Number	43	36	56	2	137
	Row Percentage	31.39	26.28	40.88	1.46	100

WITZENBERG						
Who Pays For The <u>WATER</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	27	1889	34	34	1984
	Row Percentage	1.36	95.21	1.71	1.71	100
No	Number	124	53	194	15	386
	Row Percentage	32.12	13.73	50.26	3.89	100
Who Pays For The <u>ELECTRICITY</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	8	181	106	1652	1947
	Row Percentage	0.41	9.3	5.44	84.85	100
No	Number	36	11	230	80	357
	Row Percentage	10.08	3.08	64.43	22.41	100
Who Pays For <u>REFUSE REMOVAL</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	37	1878	21	38	1974
	Row Percentage	1.87	95.14	1.06	1.93	100
No	Number	187	57	136	2	382
	Row Percentage	48.95	14.92	35.6	0.52	100
Who pays for <u>SANITATION</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	39	1849	18	19	1925
	Row Percentage	2.03	96.05	0.94	0.99	100
No	Number	188	55	106	6	355
	Row Percentage	52.96	15.49	29.86	1.69	100

BREED VALLEY						
Who Pays For The <u>WATER</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	8	792	3	10	813
	Row Percentage	0.99	97.41	0.37	1.23	100
No	Number	62	59	43	3	167
	Row Percentage	37.13	35.33	25.75	1.8	100
Who Pays For The <u>ELECTRICITY</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	7	134	20	650	811
	Row Percentage	0.86	16.52	2.47	80.15	100
No	Number	10	6	81	58	155
	Row Percentage	6.45	3.87	52.26	37.42	100
Who Pays For <u>REFUSE REMOVAL</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	8	798	4	3	813
	Row Percentage	0.98	98.15	0.49	0.37	100
No	Number	74	60	26	2	162
	Row Percentage	45.68	37.04	16.05	1.23	100
Who pays for <u>SANITATION</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	6	750	3	0	759
	Row Percentage	0.79	98.81	0.4	0	100
No	Number	72	53	23	2	150
	Row Percentage	48	35.33	15.33	1.33	100

LANGEBERG

Who Pays For The WATER?

Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	6	676	6	34	722
	Row Percentage	0.83	93.63	0.83	4.71	100
No	Number	12	16	31	1	60
	Row Percentage	20	26.67	51.67	1.67	100

Who Pays For The ELECTRICITY?

Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	1	103	95	515	714
	Row Percentage	0.14	14.43	13.31	72.13	100
No	Number	3	2	40	12	57
	Row Percentage	5.26	3.51	70.18	21.05	100

Who Pays For REFUSE REMOVAL?

Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	8	677	2	35	722
	Row Percentage	1.11	93.77	0.28	4.85	100
No	Number	24	18	16	1	59
	Row Percentage	40.68	30.51	27.12	1.69	100

Who pays for SANITATION?

Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	8	628	3	33	672
	Row Percentage	1.19	93.45	0.45	4.91	100
No	Number	21	17	16	0	54
	Row Percentage	38.89	31.48	29.63	0	100

SWELLENDAM						
Who Pays For The <u>WATER</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	0	170	3	14	187
	Row Percentage	0	90.91	1.6	7.49	100
No	Number	0	5	2	0	7
	Row Percentage	0	71.43	28.57	0	100
Who Pays For The <u>ELECTRICITY</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	0	45	10	124	179
	Row Percentage	0	25.14	5.59	69.27	100
No	Number	0	2	1	3	6
	Row Percentage	0	33.33	16.67	50	100
Who Pays For <u>REFUSE REMOVAL</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	4	79	0	12	95
	Row Percentage	4.21	83.16	0	12.63	100
No	Number	13	4	16	3	36
	Row Percentage	36.11	11.11	44.44	8.33	100
Who pays for <u>SANITATION</u>?						
Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	0	16	1	7	164
	Row Percentage	0	95.12	0.61	4.27	100
No	Number	0	5	1	0	6
	Row Percentage	0	83.33	16.67	0	100

CAPE AGULHAS

Who Pays For The WATER?

Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	4	66	3	23	96
	Row Percentage	4.17	68.75	3.12	23.96	100
No	Number	10	2	22	3	37
	Row Percentage	27.03	5.41	59.46	8.11	100

Who Pays For The ELECTRICITY?

Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	3	39	4	46	92
	Row Percentage	3.26	42.39	4.35	50	100
No	Number	5	0	28	5	38
	Row Percentage	13.16	0	73.68	13.16	100

Who Pays For REFUSE REMOVAL?

Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	4	79	0	12	95
	Row Percentage	4.21	83.16	0	12.63	100
No	Number	13	4	16	3	36
	Row Percentage	36.11	11.11	44.44	8.33	100

Who pays for SANITATION?

Is your house on the farm?	Description	Free Municipality	Free Farmer	Pay Municipality	Pay Farmer	Total
Yes	Number	3	72	0	14	89
	Row Percentage	3.37	80.9	0	15.73	100
No	Number	13	4	16	3	36
	Row Percentage	36.11	11.11	44.44	8.33	100

Appendix C

Agri Parks Supporting Information

668

(39A)

Edwin J. G. (Pty.) Ltd.
Cape Town.

1934

14-0-0
15-0
14-15-0

50.79

178

14-0-0

15-0

14-15-0

Registrations of Servitudes

By Transfers No 10114 dated 21st Nov 1925 the owner of two farms conveyed to a person entitled to exercise such privilege shares of the servitudes (4b) of this mentioned in servitudes 4(b) of this transfer as well as more fully appear on reference to said transfers 10114 & 11925

Audio Registering
Cape Town
21.11.1963

Section 17 of Act 24/1963
In accordance with Proclamation No 60 of 1963 and in terms of Sect. 8 of Act 24/1963, the ~~land~~ land held hereunder now vests in the Minister of Coloured Affairs in trust for the purposes of the Act, with effect from 1/11/1963. Vide notice dt. 29.12.1965 from the Department of Coloured Affairs filed herewith.

DEEDS REGISTERED
Cape Town
7.1.1968

DEED OF TRANSFER.

6511

DEMPERS & VAN DYNEVELD,
Attorneys, Notaries
and Conveyancers,
Kent Chambers, 52, Church
Street,
CAPE TOWN.

Prepared by me 1934

C. van Dyneveld

Conveyancer,

Know all men whom it may concern,

That CORNELIUS NICOLAAS GROENEWALD appeared before me, Registrar of Deeds, in Cape Town, Province of the Cape of Good Hope, he, the said appearer, being duly authorised thereto by a Power of Attorney, witnessed in accordance with Law, dated the 16th day of May 1934 drawn up at Worcester, and granted to him by

HEINRICH SOHNGE in his capacity as the duly authorised Agent of the RHENISH MISSION SOCIETY of BARMEN, GERMANY, duly authorised thereto by a General Power of Attorney dated the 17th. February 1932 at Wuppertal, Barmen, GERMANY, (No.137/1932);

See Page 5.

which Power of Attorney was exhibited to me on this day, and the said appearer declared that whereas the undermentioned piece of land was granted by the said Society as a Commonage for the use and benefits of the inhabitants of the Township of Saron in terms of Section 11 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1927 (Cape); and whereas the said property is now to be transferred in terms of Section 18(b) of the aforesaid Ordinance No. 13 of 1927 (Cape) to the Trustee appointed by the Administrator in trust for any Local Authority which may hereafter be constituted for the said Township; AND WHEREAS the undermentioned trustee has been appointed by the Administrator as such Trustee in terms of the said Section 18(b) of Ordinance No. 13 of 1927,

NOW THEREFORE

~~hath truly and legally sold, and~~ that he in his said capacity as Attorney aforesaid, did, by these presents Cede and Transfer, in full and free Property to and on behalf of The Rhenish Mission Society of Barmen, Germany, the trustee appointed by the Administrator in terms of Section 18(b) of Ordinance No. 13 of 1927 (Cape) to hold the undermentioned property as a commonage in trust for any Local authority which may hereafter be constituted for the Saron Township situate in the Division of Tulbagh, successors in Office their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns

Certain piece of land, partly freehold, partly quitrent and partly land held under Act 15 of 1887, being the remaining extent of the place called SARON situate in the division of Tulbagh.

Measuring as such:- three thousand nine hundred and thirty nine (3939) morgen, twenty seven thousand, six hundred and five (27,605) square feet (55 morgen 36,600 square feet freehold).

Extending as the Certificate of Amended Title with a diagram annexed issued under the provisions of Section 21 of the Deeds Registries Act 1918 in favour of the said RHENISH MISSION SOCIETY OF BARMEN, GERMANY, on the 15th December 1933 No.8456 will more fully point out and (1) subject to such conditions as are therein referred to. (2) subject to the conditions contained in the Deed of Grant dated 1st August 1879 (Tulbagh Quitrents Vol. 5 No. 3) affecting the land thereby granted, paragraphs V.VIII, X and XII whereof are repeated in the said Certificate of Amended Title and read as follows:-

"V. That the rights of the proprietor shall not extend to any deposits of ores, metals, minerals or precious stones, which may at any time be discovered on the land hereby granted. The right of mining and searching for ores, metals, minerals or precious stones is reserved to the Government, and to any person authorised by it, and compensation for any damages which may be sustained by the proprietor from the working of mines or search for ores, metals, minerals or precious stones shall be settled by mutual agreement, or failing such

agreement.....

REGISTERED
MUNICIPALITY OF BARMEN
15 AUGUST 1933

agreement, by appraisers appointed in manner provided in the third clause hereof.

VIII.

That the land hereby granted shall be further subject to all such duties and regulations as either are already or shall in future be established respecting lands granted under similar tenure.

X.

That the proprietor shall allow to the public travelling along any of the roads running over the land hereby granted the right to pass over and graze their loose cattle, horses, sheep and goats to an extent not exceeding four hundred yards on each side of any such road.

XII.

That the Government reserves all forest timber and poles now or hereafter growing or being upon the land so granted and the proprietor is prohibited from destroying or injuring trees by stripping the bark or by other means. The Government or any person or persons duly authorised by the Government shall at all times have the right of free access over any part of the land so granted to the Forest or bush to cut timber or poles &c. The proprietors shall have the right however of cutting such wood for fuel or other purposes as does not come under the category of timber or poles provided such wood be cut for the use or purposes only of the Missionary Institution at Saron and not for sale".

(3) The portions transferred under deed of transfer dated 18th August 1852 No. 199 are entitled to the benefits of the condition referred to in the endorsement dated 24th April 1877 on the said deed of transfer No. 199 dated 18th AUGUST 1852 and repeated in the said Certificate of Amended Title reading :-

" By a deed of the 14th ultimo passed before the Notary Johannes Hermanus Redelinghuys and witnesses certain conditions have been agreed to between the proprietors of the within mentioned property and the proprietors of the farm Leeuwenhoek as will more fully appear on reference to a copy of said deed hereunto annexed".

(4) Subject to the following special conditions imposed for the benefit of the present and future proprietors of the land called RESERVED AREA held under Certificate of Registered Title No. 8457. dated 15th December 1933:-

(a) That

ISSUED FOR INFORMATION ONLY
 THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE

- (a) That a full stream of the water referred to in the endorsement dated 24th April 1877 on deed of transfer No. 199 dated 18th August 1852 and contained in the Notarial Deed dated 14th March 1877 thereto annexed shall flow in the existing furrow indicated on the General Plan of SARON over the existing MILL on the portion marked RESERVED AREA free and undisturbed from 8 a.m. on Sunday to 12 noon on Saturday in each and every week.
- (b) That the said Society as owner of the said portion marked RESERVED AREA shall be entitled to a continual flow of the full stream of water from the water furrow referred to in the aforesaid Notarial Deed as will flow through a 3 inch pipe for use on the said portion marked RESERVED AREA and on erven Nos. 71 and 54 held under Certificates of Registered Title dated this day Nos. for domestic as well as irrigation purposes.
- (c) That the said Society shall have the right to lead such water in pipes from the main furrow from a most convenient spot to be fixed by the Society anywhere between the dam shown on the said General Plan and the existing MILL and shall have access thereto for the purpose of laying, maintaining and repairing any pipe or pipe line.
- (d) That pending the establishment of any Local Authority, all existing obligations regarding the cleaning, maintaining and repairing of the said water furrow, shall remain as heretofore. Upon the establishment of any local authority, such Local authority shall be responsible for the proper maintenance and repair of the said furrow as indicated on the General Plan of Saron until it reaches the MILL.
- (e) That the said Society as owner of the said portion marked RESERVED AREA shall have the right to run and graze on any portion of the commonage, 100 head of small stock free of any payments. It shall be entitled to delegate this right to any person or persons in its discretion.
- (f) That if at any time the said Commonage or any portion of it be subdivided into erven these erven shall be transferred subject to the same conditions as govern the erven comprised in the Township

WHEREFORE

ISSUED FOR INFORMATION ONLY

BLADSY/PAGE E
 ENDOSSEMENT OP / ENDORSEMENT CN T 6511/34
 EIENDOM/PROPERTY Remainder
of the farm
Saron No 40

Certificate of Registered Title No. 3.354/76 issued in terms of
 Sertifikaal van Geregistreerde Titel No. uitgereik volgens
 Sect. 43 Act No. 47/37 in respect of the
 Art. 43 Wet No. 47/37 in opsigte van.....

Erft 335 Saron
 Remainder 3.357/399 LHO
 Restant.....
M. L. BENTER
 DEEDS OFFICE / AKTIFIKANTOOR
 CAPE TOWN / KAAPSTAD
29-5-1976 ASST. REGISTRAR / ASST. REGISTRAR

Ged 6 = 1032 m²
GETRANSPORTEER / TRANSFERREER 64-4-1977 Aan M.N. Walton
 TO.....
 No. T 7433/77 Restant 33570367
 Restant.....
M. L. EDWARDS
 Asst.-Registrateur/Asst. Registrar.

EX 554 / **1977** 19-10-1977

ENIGE...
 KRACHTEN VAN DE MINISTER VAN WATER...
 GROOT 47,85 = HA
 DIE NIET...
 DIE RECHTE...
 ONDIEN...
 CAVEAT No. 504/77 EN IGART No. 3619/82
 GELIASSER.
 AKTIFIKANTOOR / KAAPSTAD
1-12-1977 ASST REGISTRATEUR VAN AKTES

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Handwritten signature

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

REMARKS

7

E

T 6511 / 30

EINDOM/PROPERTY

Klein Fam Saron No 40

VIR ENDOSSEMENTE KYK BLADSY
FOR ENDORSEMENTS SEE PAGE

8 ET

7433

Restant.

No T

/ 77

Kragtens Transportakte, gedateer ~~30 Julie 1934~~, nr. ~~6511~~, is die restant van die Plaas Saron nr. 40, groot : 3 357,0367 hektaar, onderhewig aan die voorwaardes opgelê kragtens Artikel 9 van Ordonnansie nr. 33/1934 wat as volg lees :

- (a) Die eienaar van hierdie erf is verplig om sonder betaling van vergoeding toe te laat dat elektrisiteitskabels en/of drade, hoof- en ander waterpepe en die rioolvuil en dreinerings, insluitende stormwater van enige ander erf of erwe, oor hierdie erf gevoer word indien dit deur die plaaslike owerheid nodig geag word en wel op die wyse en plek wat van tyd tot tyd redelikerwys vereis word. Dit sluit die reg op toegang te alle redelike tye tot die eiendom in met die doel om enige werke met betrekking tot bogenoemde aan te lê, te wysig, te verwyder of te inspekteer.
- (b) Die eienaar van hierdie erf is verplig om sonder vergoeding op die erf die materiaal te ontvang of uitgrawings op die erf toe te laat al na vereis word sodat die volle breedte van die straat gebruik kan word en die wal veilig en behoorlik skuins gemaak kan word weens die verskil tussen die hoogte van die straat soos finaal aangelê en die erf tensy hy verkies om steunmure te bou tot genoeë van en binne 'n tydperk wat die plaaslike owerheid bepaal.

Deeds Office
Cape Town

ONLY

Klein Fam Saron No 40

14-04-1977

BLADSY/PAGE 8

ENDORSEMENT OF
ENDORSEMENT ON T65-11/34

BLINDOM/PROPERTY Blindom
of the farm No. 49

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Cape To

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of the 4

in Republieke Servies van Kaapstad
 Coded to
 Gesaeder aan Republiek van Oos-Afrika
 By Deed of Cession
 Deur Akte van Sessie No. K79/785 dated
 Registered this
 Geregistree hierdie 31-01-1978 in
 DEEDS OFFICE, **B. P. BODINGTON**
 AKTEKANTOOR, ASST. REGISTRAR.
 CAPE TOWN/KAAPSTAD, ASST.-REGISTRATEUR.

ISSUED FOR INFORMATION ONLY
 NOT VALID FOR REGISTRATION

- 2.3 Among the seven main input requirements identified and as prioritised in the Saron FPSU business case, fencing was also indicated as a top priority at 51.4%. Refer to page 27 of Saron FPSU Business case (March 2017).
- 2.4 Fencing was identified as the biggest need both to monitor animals and to fence off planted areas.
- 2.5 In order to ensure proper animal and veld management, the Department seeks to fund and implement this project for the Saron FPSU.

3. MOTIVATION OF PROJECT WITHIN AGRIPARKS PROGRAMME

- 3.1 Saron has been identified as a Farmer Production Support Unit in terms of the master business plan.
- 3.2 Construction of boundary and camp fencing and new fence for the 1 household 1 hectare project will improve the lives of the Saron community by fencing off planted areas, provide for proper animal and veld management by keeping predators out of the farm and clearly delineating the different camps and thus making the management of the camps by the different lessees easier.

4. PROJECT APPROACH AND SCOPE

- 4.1 This project aims to provide boundary and camp fencing for Saron as well as for the 1 household 1 hectare project.
- 4.2 The project will entail the taking down of the old fence, clearing of site and the erection of about 28 kilometers of fencing of 1.8 metres in height with wire netting.
- 4.3 This project can be implemented in 3 months and will make use of local labour.

5 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS


Construction Budget estimate	: R3 000 000
Projected expenditure for 2018/19	: R2 850 000
Projected expenditure for 2019/20	: R150 0000

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

6.1 the DJOC supports the project for the erection of boundary and internal fencing at Saron in the Cape Winelands District, Western Cape Province.

Recommendation supported / Not supported / Comments

CHAIRPERSON: CAPE WINELANDS DJOC	NAME:
Signature: 	Date: 19/3/18

SARON MEETING MINUTES



NOTICE 11/2018 - KENNISGEWING 11/2018
 514
LEASE OF MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURAL LAND

Notice is hereby given that offers are invited from individuals or enterprises to lease the properties below in line with the approved Policy: Management of Municipal Agricultural Land as published in the Government Gazette of 27 March 2017, including but not limited to:

The aim to lease the properties as listed below is to advance the Local Economic Development objectives of Council in terms of creating access to municipal agricultural land for current and potential emerging farmers.

Application forms can be collected from the Local Economic Development office at 58 Andringa Street Stellenbosch or requested via email from Melissa.Nel@stellenbosch.gov.za.

For more information contact Melissa Nel at Melissa.Nel@stellenbosch.gov.za or at 021 808 8173. Offers have to be submitted by end of business on 11 May 2018 to the Local Economic Development office in 58 Andringa Street, Stellenbosch.

Ms Geraldine Mettler
 Municipal Manager
 Stellenbosch Municipality

HUUR VAN MUNISIPALE LANDBOUGROND

Neem kennis dat individue of maatskappye hiermee uitgenooi word om aansoek te doen vir die huur van die onderstaande gronde ingevolge die Beleid op die Bestuur van Munisipale Landbougronde soos adverteer in die staatskoerant op 27 Maart 2017:

Die doel om die onderstaande landbougronde te verhuur is gefokus op die Plaaslike Ekonomiese Ontwikkelings objektief van die Raad om toegang tot landbougrond vir huidige en potensiële opkomende boere te bevorder.

Aansoekvorms kan aangevra word by Melissa.Nel@stellenbosch.gov.za of 'n harde kopie kan afgehaal word by die Plaaslike Ekonomiese Ontwikkelingskantore (PEO). Vir meer inligting kontak Melissa Nel by Melissa.Nel@stellenbosch.gov.za of telefonies 021 808 8173. Voorstelle moet ingedien word by die PEO kantoor voor of op 11 Mei 2018:

Ms Geraldine Mettler
 Munisipale Bestuurder
 Stellenbosch Munisipaliteit

	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	SIZE	TOTAL (HA)	WATER (HA)
1	165/1A	10.5 ha no water	10.5	
2	279BN	25.3 ha no water	25.3	
3	502 AM	8.56 ha 3 ha water	8.56	3
4	502 AP	7 ha 2 ha water	7	2
5	502 AU	8.9 ha no water	8.9	
6	502 AW	6 ha no water	6	
7	502 BFN	15.5 ha 6 ha c/water	15.5	6
8	502 V	21.6 ha 8 ha water	21.6	8
9	619/1	26 ha no water	26	
10	502 BH PORTION 17&18	5 ha 3 ha water	5	3
11	502M	5.1 ha 3 ha water	5.1	3
12	502V	21.6 ha 8 ha water	21.6	8
13	502W	9 ha 3 ha water	9	3
	TOTAL		175,41 ha	



Western Cape Government • Wes-Kaapse Regering • URhulumente weNtshona Koloni

PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE

PROVINSIE WES-KAAP

**Provincial Gazette
Extraordinary**

**Buitengewone
Provinsiale Koerant**

7749

7749

Monday, 27 March 2017

Maandag, 27 Maart 2017

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

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*(*Reprints are obtainable at Room M21, Provincial Legislature Building, 7 Wale Street, Cape Town 8001.)*

LOCAL AUTHORITY

Stellenbosch Municipality: Policy for Management of Municipal
Agricultural Land 2



STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • ENLIE • STERNSBOSCH &
MUNISIPALITEIT • GEMEINSCHAAP • MUNICIPAALITEIT



**THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY: POLICY FOR
MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURAL
LAND, PUBLISHED UNDER NOTICE 54490 IN
PROVINCIAL GAZETTE 7744 ON 13 MARCH 2017 IS
HEREBY WITHDRAWN, AS IT WAS PUBLISHED
ERRONEOUSLY**

**POLICY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF
MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURAL LAND**

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2016

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- 2.2 Purpose of the Policy

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Figure 2: Process to acquire land or rights on agricultural land

DEFINITIONS

"acquire" in relation to land includes, but is not limited to acquisition by purchasing, expropriation, exchange, donation or leasing, or as a result of the conclusion of any form of land availability agreement, and 'acquisition' has a corresponding meaning;

"Agricultural Land" means all land not used zoned or developed for urban purposes.

"Asset" means a tangible resource capable of ownership;

"Basic municipal service" means a municipal service that is necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health, safety or the environment;

"Capital assets" in terms of this policy, means land and other immovable capital assets which vests in the Municipality;

"Constitution" means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996;

"Contract" means a deed of alienation under which land is sold against payment by the purchaser to, or to any person on behalf of the seller.

"Lease Agreement" meaning a written agreement specifying the rights and duties pertaining to the exclusive use of property for a continuous period of time (30) thirty calendar days or longer, and which sets forth the terms and conditions the use of the property an outright Sales Agreement.

"Council" means the Council of the Stellenbosch Municipality as envisaged in chapter 3 of the Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998);

"Disposal" in relation to a capital asset, includes-

- (a) The demolition, dismantling or destruction of the capital asset; or
- (b) Any other process applied to a capital asset which results in loss of ownership of the capital asset otherwise than by way of transfer of ownership;

"Exempted capital asset" means a capital asset which is exempted by section (14)(6) or section 90(6) of the MFMA, as more fully dealt with in Chapter 5 of the MATR that is, an asset that is needed for the provisions of basic municipal services.

"Fair market value" in relation to a capital asset, means the value at which a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller would sell the capital asset in an arm's length transaction;

"Granting of rights to use, control or manage" means where the granting of such rights do not amount to the transfer or permanent disposal of an asset, for example when a right is acquired through a leasing, letting or hiring out arrangement;

"HDI - Historically Disadvantaged Individual" is defined as meaning: "a South African citizen who, due to the apartheid policy that had been in place, had no franchise in national elections prior to the introduction of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1983 (Act 110 of 1983) or the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act 200 of 1993); and/or who is a female; and/or who has a disability, provided that a person who obtained South African citizenship on or after the coming into effect of the interim Constitution, is deemed not to be an HDI"

"Integrated Development Plan (IDP)" means the Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality as envisaged in section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000);

"LED Strategy" means the Local Economic Development Strategy of the Municipality;

"long term" means a period of longer than ten (10) years;

"local agenda 21" principles of sustainable development and environmental preservation;

"MATA" means the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations promulgated in terms of the MFMA and published in the Government Gazette No 31346 of 22 August 2008.

"MFMA" means the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003);

"Municipality" means the Stellenbosch Municipality as envisaged in chapter 1 of the Municipal Structures Act;

"Municipal Manager" means the Municipal Manager of the Municipality as envisaged in section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act;

"Supply Chain Management Policy" means the Supply Chain Management Policy of the Municipality as contemplated in chapter 11 of the MFMA and the Supply Chain Management Regulations (No. 27636 of 30 May 2005);

"Transfer" in relation to a capital or subsidiary asset, means transfer of ownership in the asset as a result of a sale or other transaction. This Policy must be read with the Supply Chain Management Policy of the Stellenbosch Municipality and the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations (R878 in GG No. 31346 of 22 August 2008) issued in terms of the MFMA.

ACRONYMS

CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LED	Local Economic Development
MATR	Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations
MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act
NDP	National Development Plan
PACA	Participatory Appraisal of Competitive Advantage
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDF	Spatial Development Framework

1 THE CURRENT SITUATION

1.1 Introduction

For all South Africans, irrespective of colour or creed, land is an emotive issue. Throughout our history one of the biggest bones of contention has been the right to ownership and use of land. Discriminatory practices in the past, a land reform programme that has not succeeded in transferring significant quantities of urban or rural land since 1994, a wide range of demographic pressures and the fact that most agricultural land is still in the hands of commercial, mostly white, farmers puts pressure on the country's socio-economic systems, and Stellenbosch municipal area is not immune to these pressures. History is replete with examples of what can happen when these pressures are not addressed.

Stellenbosch municipal area and its towns have a very colourful past whose history plays a particularly important role in giving the area the ambiance and character which makes it one of the outstanding tourist attractions in South Africa .

For this reason, it is imperative that the Stellenbosch Municipality have a comprehensive, fair and sustainable policy and implementation strategy for agricultural land reform.

Although land reform is a national competence, the Municipality has a duty to assist with land reform initiatives, but even more importantly, because the Municipality is the largest owner of agricultural land it has a duty to formulate and implement land reform within the bounds of its own competencies and capacity. This is a challenging and formidable task given that the greater portion of this land is held under long term leases that do not do justice to the guiding principles of economic optimization of agricultural land and fair and equitable distribution of what should be available.

Farming in the Stellenbosch Municipal area is heavily skewed towards viticulture. There is of course a close link between wine farming, the beautiful landscape, consisting of both the cultivated grapevines and the natural fynbos, and the tourist experience that the town and its surrounds offer.

As important as wine farming is, however, it is equally important to maximise the potential of the scarce but high quality agricultural land to ensure that appropriate land is set aside for tourism, the retention and conservation of the historical treasures that lie within the borders of the Municipality, and conservation, as these are also integral components of the Stellenbosch experience. The economic development of the area depends on the sensible use of its land resources.

In managing its agricultural land portfolio, a policy for the management of municipal agricultural land based on the principles of sustainability, equality, efficiency, fairness and good governance is required. It is widely acknowledged that policies that facilitate access to land play a significant role in reducing poverty and income inequality. As Stellenbosch Municipality owns large tracts of high value agricultural land, it is evident that it should become involved in the process of land reform.

However, there is very little of this land available since approximately 80% is currently under long term lease agreements. Furthermore, in the absence of a clear policy framework, the process for accessing municipal agricultural land has been very cumbersome in the past.

For this reason, Stellenbosch Municipality, through its Local Economic Development and Property Management Departments has embarked on a process of developing a policy and implementation strategy for the management of municipal agricultural land based on sustainability principles as part of its contribution to sustainable development.

1.2 The historical context

Stellenbosch is arguably one of the most beautiful parts of the country and its climate is conducive to excellent agriculture production. The municipal area comprises of the towns of Stellenbosch, Franschhoek, Pniel, Klapmuts and some other smaller hamlets, and the rural hinterland between these settlements. Whilst its economy is primarily built on the financial and business services sectors, the area boasts a vibrant tourism industry. The Winelands are a major tourist draw card and are also well-known for the close linkages to the manufacturing and services sectors.

The area is also home to a vibrant education sector, including a leading world renowned university, and hosts a range of innovation industries, as well as the headquarters of major multinational and national companies.

The municipal area comprises 900 square kilometres with a population of 165,000 people. Some two thirds of agricultural production consists of wine grapes, followed by vegetables and eggs. Most of the arable land is used for the production of wine, and only a small proportion of the region's food is produced locally.

Whilst significant investments have been made in the farming sector, not all are related to productive uses of the land. This has led to fertile land being rendered unproductive, and this in turn has diminished employment opportunities for low skilled workers. The unemployment rate of 26% together with the steady rate of urbanisation adds to the pressure of the availability of jobs in the area.

Stellenbosch municipality is one of the municipalities in the country with the most municipal land under its control; however, due to the agriculture potential of farm land, most of the arable land has been leased to established farmers on long term lease contracts.

The capital investment required for developing and using the land required these long term leases to allow lessees the opportunity to redeem the large investments in water and other infrastructure.

To this end, 80% of the 1,300 ha of municipal land has been taken up by established farmers whilst another 10% is being farmed by new entrants (small farmers) in various widely spread out locations. All other available land is to be made available to be leased to HDI's.

Properties, especially agricultural land (commonage) provide an enormous opportunity for Council to achieve its strategic objectives. Therefore this policy provides for the implementation of a process of identifying agricultural land which is currently available as well as land under long term lease which is not being optimally used and which is aligned to the Spatial Development Framework, LED strategy, the IDP and the objects of local government as set out in the Constitution.

2 SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

2.1 Scope of the policy

The sound management of the Municipality's agricultural land resources is crucial if it is to be conserved for future generations. The scope of this policy is to set out decision-making guidelines for the management of municipal agricultural land with due regard to the relevant national, provincial and local policy and legislative provisions that govern land ownership, access to land and land use. Furthermore, the aim of the policy is to provide for the core principles, mechanisms, processes and procedures that are necessary to enable the Municipality to manage and administer municipal agricultural land, of which Council is the custodian.

In this regard, the policy allows for social and sustainable economic development and encourages the involvement of individuals, communities and community organizations and regulates the management and use of municipal agricultural land. It is, however, important that land disposal is treated on its own merits although alternative methods of disposal, not specifically mentioned in this policy, may be used where appropriate, subject to obtaining proper authority.

2.2 Purpose of the Policy

The purpose of the policy is to:

- 2.2.1 Provide a policy framework for the management of the Council's capital assets with specific reference to municipal agricultural land .
- 2.2.2 Promote the acquisition and use of municipal agricultural land mainly through leasehold preferably by historically disadvantaged individuals as envisaged in section 25(5) of the Constitution.
- 2.2.3 Regulate the use, acquisition and disposal of municipal agricultural land in accordance with the applicable regulations.
- 2.2.4 Ensure that municipal agricultural land held by it, which is not envisaged for or already used for public purposes and/or in the public's interest, be dealt with in a manner that will ensure the greatest benefit to the Council and the community.

- 2.2.5 Ensure current long term lease agreements pertaining to agricultural land are periodically revisited, especially where land is not currently being optimally used and provide for the necessary procedure for the disposal or awarding of rights of such land in terms of the applicable regulations.**
- 2.2.6 Ensure fairness, equity, transparency, cost effectiveness and competitiveness.**
- 2.2.7 Ensure speedy availability of land to qualifying residents.**
- 2.2.8 Provide for a standard process to be followed for the application and allocation of municipal agricultural land in line with the Municipal Financial Management Act (MFMA) and the MATR.**
- 2.2.9 Provide for the institutional arrangements for the management and administration of municipal agricultural land and guide the establishment of an intergovernmental and public/private sector body to monitor implementation and provide support.**
- 2.2.10 Discourage the direct sale of municipal agricultural land. In this regard, the Council may dispose of land or other immovable capital assets only once it is satisfied that such an asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal service and that it has considered fair market value for the asset and the economic and community value to be received in exchange for the asset, in accordance with section 14(2) of the MFMA and Council has complied with subsections (1) to (6) thereof. However, the above must be done with the greatest circumspection as it is imperative to keep a balance between righting the wrongs of the past with the conservation of the Municipality's greatest cultural and economic asset - its historical treasures that gives the town its special ambiance.**

3 ALIGNMENT OF THE POLICY: THE NDP AND LEGISLATION

It is important that initiatives such as this are aligned with current government development policies and the realities of the market place. To this end the National Development Plan (NDP) proposals on employment in agriculture and on land reform are presented first. This is followed by a review of the relevant legislation that impacts on the management of agricultural land in Stellenbosch.

3.1 Alignment with the National Development Plan

Chapter 6 of the National Development Plan (NDP) recognizes that the end result of more than a century of racially discriminatory practices, policies and laws regarding access to, and ownership of land in South Africa is a profound inequality, basically between commercial farmers, who are still mostly white, and small scale, often subsistence and sometimes emerging, mostly black farmers. While the exact patterns of land access differ between the provinces, this strong dualism is still the most important characteristic of South Africa's rural areas.

As a result, the NDP identifies strategies to end the dualism in South African agriculture, which distorts the spatial organisation of the country's rural areas and makes access to markets for smaller scale producers all but impossible. The Chapter addresses three sets of strategies:

- a) Rural development and food security,
- b) Employment creation in agriculture and related upstream and downstream industries, and
- c) Land reform. The last of these three is of direct interest to this policy document.

Land reform, as proposed in the NDP, is a three step process that addresses some of the realities of land reform in South Africa as defined in the National Development Plan (NDP).

Step 1:

is to convene an area-based Land Committee with representation by all interest groups such as Departments and agents of the State, farmer organizations, financial institutions including the Land Bank. The first task of this area-based initiative is to decide on a short and long term vision for land reform in their area of jurisdiction: for example, do they want only small-scale farmers, do they want to encourage the production of any particular crop or livestock enterprise, can they identify agro-processing opportunities that are suited to their area, etc.? This vision will guide their selection of prospective farmers, as is shown below. Importantly, the District Committee also considers what farmer support services, from hard infrastructure to farmer support, is required in their area of jurisdiction in order to secure the success of their vision of land reform, and starts to negotiate its provision with the relevant stakeholders. Importantly, the NDP argues that successful land reform requires that the appropriate farmer support services (access to rights in land and to supply chains such as export licences; access to input and produce markets, the appropriate physical and institutional infrastructure, access to inclusive financial services and to research and extension services, et c.) should be in place *ex ante*. Without farmer support services, land

reform will fail. *Ex post* provision of services such as those produced via CASP and RECAP are invariably too little and too late, and are not a substitute for the real thing.

Step 2

is where the Committee identifies 20 per cent of the privately owned commercial farm land in their area of jurisdiction that is available for land reform. In the short term (the first year or so) this will most likely be state land, municipal commons, land already purchased for land reform but not settled, farms that are under severe financial stress and commercial farmers willing to offer land for sale, while in the longer term (around five years), other farms will be identified. The Committee then sets criteria for tenders for the beneficial use of the targeted farm land, and invites tenders that meet these criteria. It is important that this should be a transparent process, with well-reasoned criteria. The criteria could include factors such as the age and formal educational status of the prospective beneficiary, their farming experience, the presence of a mentor, the 'fit' between their business plan and the vision of the District Committee, etc. The successful tenders will immediately be put on a professionally managed performance monitoring system that will be in place for at least the first three years of their new venture.

Step 3:

would usually commence with a scheme to purchase land for land reform. However, in the Stellenbosch case, the land will stay in the possession of the Municipality, at least in the medium run. For this reason, the scheme will commence with the free provision, for the first three years, of farming requisites (seed, fertilizer, agro-chemicals, fuel, maintenance and repairs, packaging, etc.), working capital (machines, equipment, animals, buildings, etc.) and land rental once the successful beneficiaries are identified. To this end current commercial farmers can be partnered with the new farmers, and the Municipality can coordinate with the Provincial Department of Agriculture for access to CASP funding as well as other government agencies where support is already given. It is important, however, to note that the Municipality has no jurisdiction over land reform, and cannot be expected to finance this aspect of the scheme - it can at best voluntarily coordinate the provision of support. Next, if the farmer fails the performance appraisal in the third year, they lose their preferential access to the land. In the case that she or he passes this test, the Municipality is free to increase the length of the lease immediately, or in increments, and phases a market rate of rental in over four years at 25 per cent increments per year. In year 4 (i.e. after 7 years in total) the Municipality may, if it deems this to be in the best interests of the Stellenbosch community, sell the land to the beneficiary, who, under the NDP proposals, will have recourse to the Land Bank for financing of the mortgage. This means that the new farmer will now either pay a normal market rental in the event that the land remains under leasehold or a normal market premium in the event that title is conferred. From this point onwards (i.e. after seven years), the new farmer may exercise all the rights of ownership of the lease or the title deed that accrue to any farmer within the framework of Stellenbosch Municipality policies - they may sell, buy or hire additional land, etc. Finally, the NDP also provides detailed guidelines on how the new farmers can leverage their participation in the programme to access financing in a manner that allows them a fair chance of becoming successful.

Note that the NOP is in many respects not prescriptive and is encouraging of local initiatives to address local problems. In particular, the NOP proposals encourage experimentation with:

- 3.1.1 The criteria by which success in land reform should be measured, whether this be the number of hectares transferred, the number of beneficiaries assisted, the reduction in income inequality in the area, etc. This is something that should form part of the vision for land reform, as discussed under Step 1.
- 3.1.2 The sequence of land reform implementation: In particular, it does not prescribe that a representative, area-based land committee be set up prior to the implementation process. This would especially be the case where the democratically elected local government authority takes the lead. It also does not prescribe that step 1 should precede step 2, etc.
- 3.1.3 Who should participate in the land committee?
- 3.1.4 How the Committee is to arrive at a longer term vision for land reform in its area of jurisdiction, and what that vision should look like.
- 3.1.5 What farmer support services are required, who should provide them, and how should they be provided: as long as they are planned for ex ante, and actually implemented.
- 3.1.6 The nature and origin of land targeted for early implementation of the vision for land reform. In this case, it is municipal land that is not currently encumbered or that will become so in the near future. This could, in other words, form the vanguard of a wider land reform program in the Stellenbosch Municipal area.
- 3.1.7 The criteria by which beneficiaries will be selected: The NOP is, however, prescriptive about performance monitoring of the beneficiaries and about how access for them should be financed (see Steps 2 and 3) in order to improve the prospects of success.

3.2 Relevant legislation

The legislative framework for the management of the Stellenbosch municipal property is contained and governed in a number of laws, including but not limited to:

- The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 2003, Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA), in particular section 14, which deals with disposal of capital assets;
- The Local Government : Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations, 2008 (M ATR), which governs
 - The transfer and disposal of capital assets by municipalities and municipal entities; and
 - The granting by municipalities and municipal entities of rights to lease, use, control or manage capital assets;
- Any other applicable legislation, regulations and policies that may govern the disposal, letting or transfer of ownership of municipal land and related activities that are not in contradiction with the primary legislation referred to above.

Further relevant pieces of legislation governing property management include the following:

- Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (Act No. 53 of 2003);
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;
- Extension of Security of Tenure Act (Act No. 62 of 1997);
- Local Government : Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998);
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000);
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act No. 5 of 2000);
- Property Rates Act (Act No. 6 of 2004);
- Land Reform: Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993).

4 THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

4.1 Guiding principles

The following principles will guide the implementation of this Policy:

- 4.1.1 Promote social integration, provide redress to the Council's existing spatial inequalities, build strong and dignified communities and provide adequate infrastructure for easier access to places of work.
- 4.1.2 Optimizing property, in particular municipal agricultural land as a sustainable resource to provide better economic growth and improve agricultural diversity with regard to value adding to fresh produce.
- 4.1.3 Promote land reform by fundamentally changing unequal land ownership patterns through optimization and redistribution of long term leased land, especially that which is lying fallow.
- 4.1.4 Use property as a catalyst for economic development by establishment of agriculture beneficiation nodes.
- 4.1.5 Acquisition of additional municipal agricultural land to further the Municipality's strategic objectives.
- 4.1.6 No rights or usage of municipal owned land shall be sublet or ceded to a third party without the prior written approval of the municipality.
- 4.1.7 Under no circumstances should any mining of land, excavation of soil for selling purposes or any permanent damage to land be allowed.
- 4.1.8 No new buildings shall be permitted on leased municipal land whether long term or not unless with specific agreement of the Council and then for a use and in a style that complements the environment.
- 4.1.9 Utilization of land and other immovable assets is guided by the Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the Spatial Development Framework and the Local Economic Development Strategy
- 4.1.10 Create an enabling environment to users of the land to participate meaningfully in agricultural activities to:
 - 4.1.10.1 Promote entrepreneurship
 - 4.1.10.2 Contribute to food production and economic opportunities
 - 4.1.10.3 Leverage the expertise and markets of existing commercial farmers to assist emerging farmers through partnerships and/or shareholding especially new entrants.

4.2 Bill of Rights - Equality

Fundamental human rights are entrenched in Chapter 2, sections 7 to 39, of the 1996 Constitution. *'The Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It enshrines the rights of all people in our country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. The state must respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights in the Bill of Rights.'*

Rural development is a central pillar of the struggle against unemployment, poverty and inequality. High levels of rural poverty and inequality inhibit the growth of the economy and undermine any efforts to ensure that growth is more equitably shared amongst citizens.

Although agriculture is not a local government mandate, Council has a developmental role to play in facilitating and advancing rural development to bring about sustainable change in the socio-economic situation of the area and to support economic growth. This developmental role is further emphasized in sections 152 and 153 of the South African Constitution.

The objects of Local Government in particular are set out in section 152 of the Constitution, which reads thus:

"{1} *the objects of local government are-*

- (a) *to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;*
- (b) *to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;*
- (c) *to promote social and economic development*
- (d) *to promote safe and healthy environment and;*
- (e) *to encourage the involvement of communities and community;*
- (f) *Organization in the matters of local government.*

(2) *A municipality must strive with its financial and administrative capacity to achieve the objectives as set out in this sub-section.*

{3} The Constitution further determines that local government shall have the developmental duties as set out in section 153 that reads as follows:

'A municipality must-

- (4) *Structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community; and*
- (5) *Participate in national and provincial development programs .'''*

A reformist policy, particularly incorporating previous disadvantaged groups, is to be implemented in line with the above objectives prescribed for local governments. This policy must at all times include the fair distribution of the land with particular reference to optimal production and allocation to suitable qualifying beneficiaries.

Considering the fact that the bulk of Stellenbosch municipal agricultural land has already been allocated in long term leases, there is limited agricultural land available which can be gainfully applied. A further hindrance is the availability of water without which agricultural land is virtually worthless as far as viticulture and fresh produce is concerned.

It is therefore incumbent on the administration of the Municipality to ensure that the limited land currently available is optimized for the benefit of the community as a whole without taking away from the historical heritage which ensures economic progress.

4.3 Sustainable development

Implicit in the concept of sustainable development is the requirement that a broader view of the Stellenbosch economy is always at the forefront of the process; the town and surrounds are highly dependent on the historical heritage and tourism and agriculture which are the main sources of job creation.

Sustainability in this instance implies the use of land to feed urban residents and to provide for additional economic value, but not to harm the aesthetic appearance and ambiance of the countryside which is the attraction for tourism income.

Due regard for the scarcity of water and prudent use of other resources together with the application of innovative new methods of farming lies at the bottom of these efforts.

Recognition should be given to the wealth of farming experience on the one hand but a lack of business acumen on the other which should direct any training efforts towards access to markets and proper planning for the longer term. It is also essential that new farmers pool their resources to obtain maximum value for their produce.

As the right Partner can add immeasurable value to particularly HDI beneficiaries it is incumbent on the Operational Committee to facilitate, where possible, that such a Partner is introduced and that the required steps is followed to ensure that an equitable arrangement is reached with the HDI not forfeiting more than 49% of the shares.

4.4 Council powers

The Council is permitted to:

4.4.1 Reserve and manage immovable property in its ownership for municipal purposes in a manner that supports its strategic objectives and permit such property to be enclosed and cultivated.

4.4.2 Reserve and manage immovable property in its ownership for municipal purposes aligned with operational needs.

- 4.4.3 Acquire immovable property and rights in property by way of private treaty, cession, donation and expropriation to support its strategic objectives.
- 4.4.4 Alienate immovable property and rights in property by way of direct sale, public tender, auction and donation.
- 4.4.5 Let immovable property in its ownership on a long term or short term basis by way of direct negotiation or public tender.
- 4.4.6 Acquire, use or dispose of any capital assets owned by the Municipality, unless it is precluded from so doing by law or the conditions under which such immovable assets were acquired by the Municipality.

4.5 Guidelines for land allocation

The Policy prescribes the following guidelines to be followed by Council for the allocation and management of municipal agricultural land within the framework of compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations:

- 4.5.1 In a bid for municipal agricultural land, where bidders are equally competitive; preference will be given to HDI's.
- 4.5.2 In this event cognisance should be taken of Chapter 7 of the Draft policy on the Management of Municipal Immoveable property that deals with "preference points".
- 4.5.3 Special affirmative measures towards HDI's may be applied by the Municipality to ensure fairness in the disposal process of agricultural land in accordance with the Preferential Procurement Regulations.
- 4.5.4 Ensure the protection or advancement of persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by previous unfair discrimination.
- 4.5.5 Market forces will always be the point of departure in any land or property transaction and this must be recognised and acknowledged.
- 4.5.6 Preference will be given to bids that support economic development initiatives on a macro scale, including tourism initiatives;

- 4.5.7 May enter into Public Private Partnership agreements but only in accordance with the provisions of Section 120 of the MFMA.**
- 4.5.8 Aim to redress past land ownership patterns to reflect the population demographics of the Municipality.**
- 4.5.9 Council reserves the right not to dispose of any portion of land.**
- 4.5.10 Compliance with the Local Agenda 21 principles of sustainable development and environmental preservation.**
- 4.5.11 Council will respect all current ownership and other vested rights to property.**

Current long term lease agreements pertaining to agricultural land should be revisited, especially where land is not currently being optimally used, with the aim of achieving socio-economic development, providing access to land for eligible emerging farmers and in fulfilling council's strategic objectives. Local Economic Development should therefore on a continuous basis verify that land allocated on long term leaseholds to established farmers; industry and other bodies is used for the purpose for which it was allocated on a regular basis.

4.6 Institutional & Governance Structure

While the details can be worked out when appropriate, the institutional structuring for the implementation of this draft policy will consist of the following :

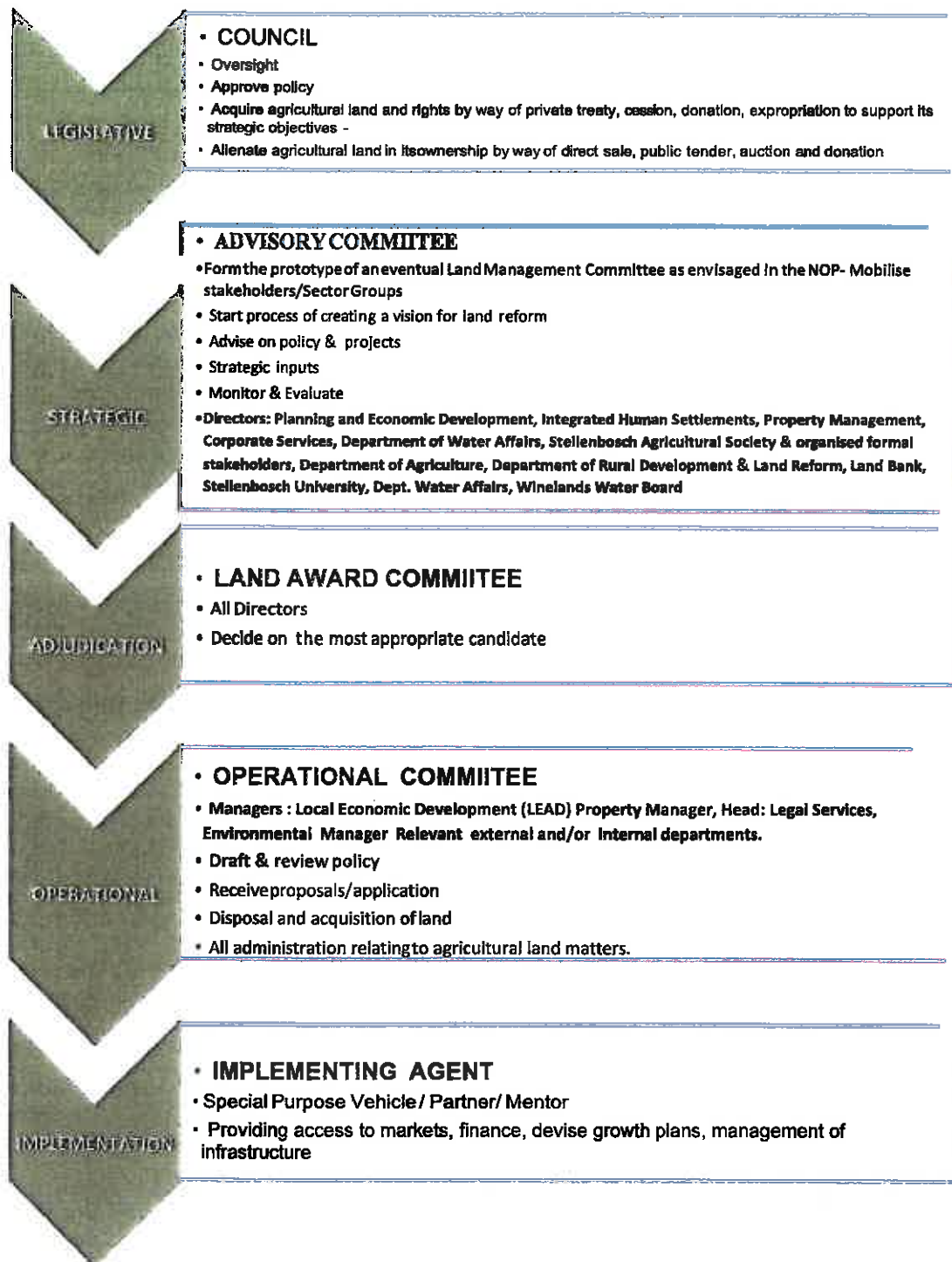


Figure 1: Institutional & Governance Structure

4.6.1 Compilation of a Strategic Advisory Committee:

It is suggested that a Committee be established to play a key role in municipal agricultural land administration and management in line with the applicable legislation as explained in section 3. The committee should ideally comprise of:

- The Municipal Manager (or assigned)
- Director: Planning and Economic Development (including officials from LED),
- Director: Integrated Human Settlements and Property Management (including officials from Property Management)
- Senior Legal Advisors of Legal Department;
- Western Cape Department of Agriculture;
- Department of Water Affairs
- Winelands Water Board
- Stellenbosch University
- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
- Special Purpose Vehicle
- Organised stakeholders with formalised relationships, e.g. Agricultural Society
- Any other relevant stakeholder as approved by the Municipal Manager

Guided by the Policy principles as stated earlier, the responsibilities of the Strategic Advisory Committee are varied and include the following:

- Providing strategic land access management and information to Council (among others)
- Changing the existing land ownership patterns whilst respecting and upholding current property rights. This should be undertaken by terminating current leases where municipal agricultural land is not currently being used optimally;
- Ensure the productive and sustainable use of land to attain both household and food security as well as increase agricultural output;
- Provide sound and competent advisory service regarding municipal agricultural land allocations and matters of access;
- Identify where to acquire land from and identify eligible occupants based on specified criteria
- Ensure compliance with the relevant strategic plans, policies and legislation;
- Ensure equitable balance between interests of the public,
- Ensure that inter-departmental and inter-sectorial cooperation and alignment takes place;
- Ensure alignment with National Development Plan, Municipal Integrated Development Plan, Municipal Spatial Development Framework and other relevant development plans;
- Supporting the formulation and implementation of limitations on land holdings and monitor ownership patterns in the Stellenbosch Municipal area ;

Coordinate the municipal agricultural land allocation system to ensure the success of implementing this policy;

4.6.2 Compilation of an Operational Committee

Guided by the Policy principles as stated earlier, the responsibilities of the Operational Committee are varied and include providing land administration and information to the Strategic Advisory Committee. It is recommended that the following departments form part of the Operational Committee:

- Property Management
- Local Economic Development
- Legal Services
- Environmental Management

The functions of this Committee will be to:

- Facilitate partnerships between established and emerging farmers, industry and government to facilitate investment, sustainability and efficiency of farming enterprises.
- Coordinate local support services.
- Receive and review land applications and/or proposals in terms of principles and specified criteria as set out in this policy and the applicable legislation.
- Maintain a database or register of land inventory and conduct a land audit periodically.

4.7 Criteria to obtain access to land

Rural development and land reform are not municipal functions per se; however, rural development has a spatial dimension and is implemented in municipal spaces. Therefore, the role of local government cannot be overemphasized.

As the custodian to relatively large tracts of land, Stellenbosch can make a meaningful contribution to Government's efforts to correct disparities in land use as a result of policies of a previous dispensation. The Municipality has a core responsibility to acquire and avail land, in the first instance, for its own use for purposes of developing and maintaining municipal infrastructure, promoting service delivery and for facilitating social and economic development and spatial integration.

The Municipality has a further responsibility in terms of acquiring, managing, developing and releasing its land and other immovable assets and rights on behalf of its residents and ratepayers. In this regard, the key consideration is that the best interests of the Municipality (and thus its residents) should be paramount in all land transactions that the Municipality enters into.

Beneficiaries will be selected from lists compiled from advertising in all the printed media in Stellenbosch. The advertisements will specify the size and type of land available and for which type of farming or land use the land is earmarked. Applicants for land lease must complete a set of documents obtainable from LED which will specify inter alia:

- What documents should be attached to the application (ID's etc.)
- Type of application (Cooperative, Trust or individual Farmer)
- Farming category: Community gardens; emerging farmers; commercial farmers
- Agricultural beneficiation: Development or use of existing or agreed infrastructure for value adding by refinement, bottling, packaging, processing, etc.
- A business plan covering:
 - o Proposed business model
 - o Production viability
 - o Market access
 - o Financial Viability
 - o Support Services
 - o Financial model.
- Further criteria as occasioned by the needs of the specific project, which may include, where appropriate:
 - o A residential requirement (e.g. must have been a resident of Stellenbosch for a period of 10 years or more);
 - o Experience in farming and/or business management at an appropriate level;
 - o A means test income requirement;
 - Monthly cash flow or banking statements
 - Assets owned without encumbrance
 - Assets available but encumbered
 - o Partnership and cooperation with a mentor if required;
 - o Attendance of human development opportunities as prescribed;
 - o Compliance with the policies of the Municipality and other applicable legislation and with the rules and regulations as set out by the Municipality from time to time.
- The criteria and process to be determined by the Municipal Manager and may vary on project to project basis based on the following principles:
 - o Must be a South African citizen
 - o Must be an adult.
 - o Must be of a previous disadvantaged group
 - o Must at least have been a permanent resident of Stellenbosch Municipal Area (minimum 5 years) on a sliding scale.
 - o Must have a proven agriculture track record weighted by the fact that such a person have been employed in an overseeing capacity.
- Supply chain guidelines to be followed.

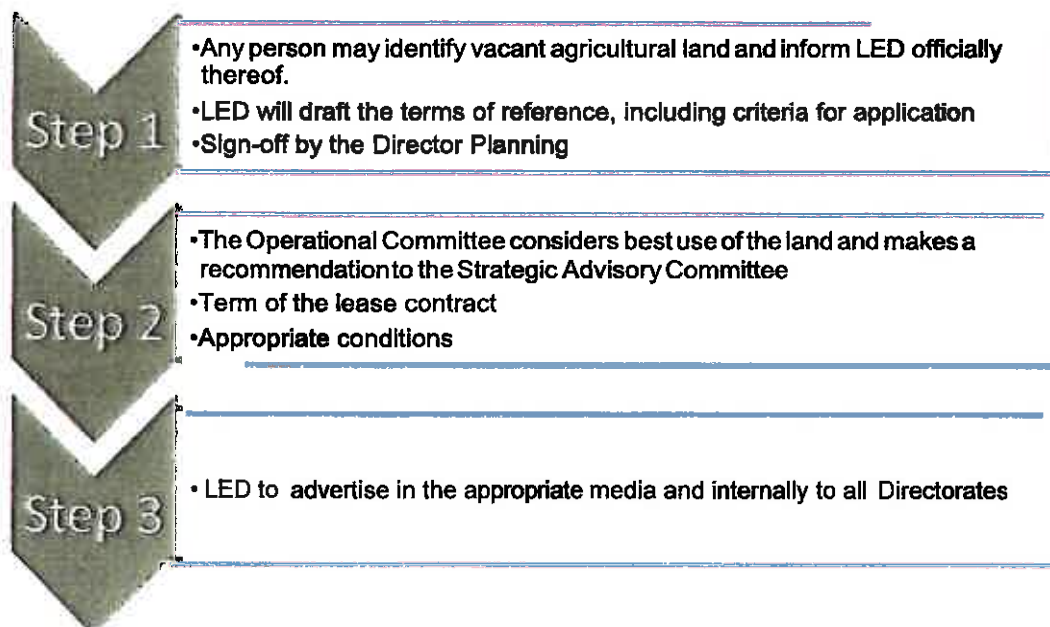
4.8 Exclusions

Land allocation will exclusively be made available for agricultural purposes and beneficiation of locally produced products. Due to the fact that the historical character and rural ambiance is important to maintain the status quo of Stellenbosch as destination of choice which is responsible for an important part of the local economy, all efforts must be made to conserve the natural environment. Unless by special decision of the Municipal Council, no agricultural land will be made available for industrial, residential, special nodal developments or any such developments that may take away from the charisma of the District or reduce farmland as a resource

- No permanent land rights for inefficient land users. Therefore continuous review, evaluation and increased productivity checks will be put in place;
- Immediate exclusion for any fraudulent activities by beneficiaries in application, during process or after allocation resulting in disqualification and prohibition of future participation (of the beneficiary or beneficiary group);
- Ensure land access only to capable, skilled, hardworking groups without farming activities in other regions of South Africa or internationally;
- Discourage speculative and unproductive land use.
- Save with prior approval, the municipal agricultural land may only be used for the purpose for which occupation was granted and purposes regularised by the relevant zoning schemes.

4.9 Process to acquire land or rights on agricultural land

The disposal of agricultural land and the awarding of rights in agricultural land will be dealt with in terms of this policy and the applicable legislation.



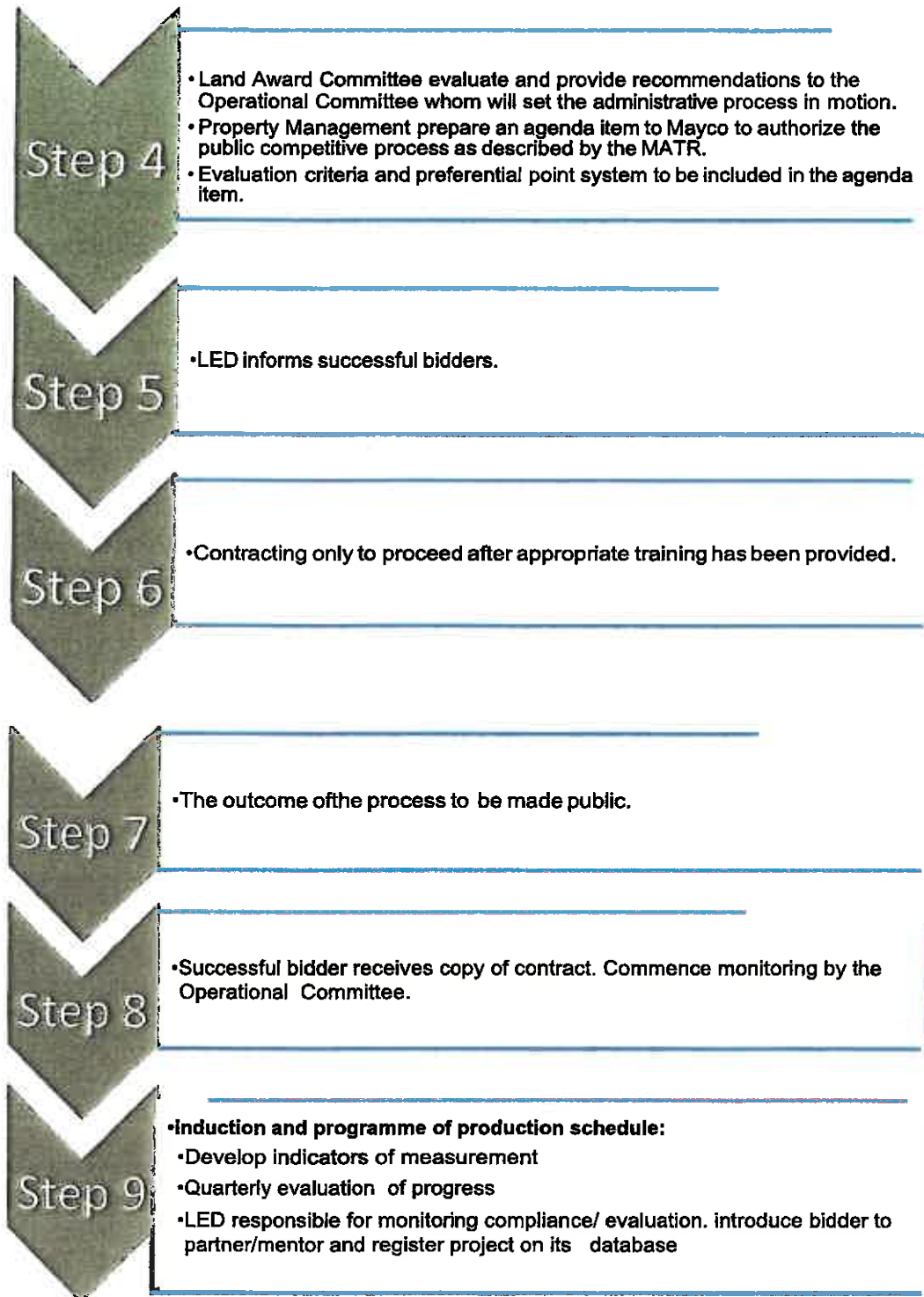


Figure 2: Process to acquire land or rights on agricultural land

4.10 Monitoring and evaluation

The municipality does not have the capacity to monitor and evaluate the progress of agricultural land and the farming practices in general. It is therefore imperative that Partners / Mentors must be found to assist in the process to not only mentor a new generation farmers but also take up the responsibility to oversee proper farming processes that is in the best interest of Stellenbosch.

It will however be in the best interest of Stellenbosch municipality to have its own database of Partners/ Mentors and therefore LED will set a process in motion to identify willing and able persons, with expertise not only in agriculture, but also in other aspects (e.g. beneficiation) relating to farming enterprises.

4.11 Policy Review process

- o This Policy shall come into effect on the date of the Council resolution;
- o This Policy may be reviewed annually and when required by way of Council resolution.

5 REFERENCES

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6 ANNEXURE A: Municipal land under leasehold

6.1 Land currently under long term leasehold

Property description	Size	Lessee	Contract Period
29	40 ha, no water	Vacant	
165/1	0,14 ha, no water	Vacant	
165/1A	10,5 ha, no water	Vacant	
183	1,55ha, no water	Vacant	
183A	35.54 ha, 12,0 ha water	W.S Smit Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	01/04/1994-31/ 03/ 2044
1838	11 ha, 3 ha water	W.S Smit Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	01/04/1994-31/ 03/2044
183C	8,5 ha, 2ha water	W.S Smit Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	01/04/1994-31/03/2044
183D	24 ha, 8 ha water	Joretha Boerdery	01/04/1994-31/03/2044
183E	21,84 ha, 7 ha water	Devon Valley Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	01/04/1994-31/03/2044
183F	8,13ha, 3 ha water	Devon Valley Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	01/04/ 1994- 31/03/2044
183G	0,43 ha, No water	Devon Valley Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	01/ 04/1994- 31/ 03/ 2044
183/23	20,5 ha, 8 ha water	W.S Smit Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	01/04/1994- 31/ 03/ 2044
203/2A	4,36 ha, 2 ha water	Devon Valley Boerdery (Edm s) Bpk	01/ 04/ 1994- 31/03/2044
279A	6,8 ha, 5 ha water	Asara Properties(Pty) Ltd	01/04/1994-31/03/2044
2798N	25,3 ha, no water	Vacant	
279D	5 ha, no water	Vacant	
295/3 Remainder Erf 376 Remainder Erf 9190	70,4 ha, 10 ha water	Stellenbosch Golf Club	20/12/ 1994- 31/03/2041
352/2	.0297 ha, no water	Okkie Jooste Kampterein	24/03/1934-23/ 03/2033
352/2 other	174,8 ha, no water	MTO	24/ 03/1934-23/03/ 2033
368/2	3,5 ha, no water	Vacant	
369/C	3,5 ha, no water	Vacant	
369F	8,5 ha, 2,5ha water	Paradyskloof Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	01/04/1991-31/03/2041
369P	60,5 ha, 25ha water	KWV (Pty) Ltd	01/04/1991-31/ 03/2041
369T	1,2 ha, no water	Paradyskloof Tennis Club	21/ 06/1999-20/06/2041
369U	0,31 ha, 0,1 ha water	Paradyskloof Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	01/ 04/ 1991-31/03/2041
369V	2,84 ha , 0,9 ha water	Paradyskloof Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	01/04/ 1991-31/03/2041
369W	38,1ha, 11,4 ha water	Paradyskloof Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	01/04 / 1991-31/ 03/2041
377A	9,42 ha, no water	Vacant	
377B	16,27 ha, no water	Goedvertrouw (Kirsten)	01/04/ 2007-31/03/2032
377C	36 ha, 10 ha water (Originally 39,4ha see erf 9190)	J.P Roux & Son	01/09/1999-31/03/2041
Lease Area 2 of over Rem Erf 9190 (Originally part of 377 C)	3,4 ha, no water	J.P Roux & Son	01/09/1999-31/03/2041

Lease area 1 over Rem Farm 377 (Originally)	16,2241 ha, 12 ha water	Blaauwklippen Agricultural Estate	01/09/ 1999-31/03/2041
Portion 13 of 491/1	11,36 ha, 5 ha water	Spier Holdings (Pty) Ltd (Newshelf 31 (Pty) Ltd	01/04/1999-31/ 03/ 2041
502AA	11,1ha, 6 ha water	Spier Holdings (Pty) Ltd (Newshelf 31 (Pty) Ltd	01/04/1999-31/03/2041
502AB	17,5 ha, 9 ha water	Spier Holdings (Pty) Ltd (Newshelf 31 (Pty) Ltd	01/ 04/ 1999-31/ 03/ 2041
502AC	3,5 ha, 1 ha water	Roulou Boerdery Trust	01/ 04/ 1999-31/03/2041
502AD	8 ha, 3 ha water	Roulou Boerdery Trust	01/ 04/ 1999-31/03/ 2041
502AE	27,4 ha, 8 ha water	Roulou Boerdery Trust	01/04/1999-31/03/2041
502AF	14,1 ha, 4 ha water	Roulou Boerdery Trust	01/ 04/1999-31/03/2041
502AG	13,3 ha, 4 ha water	Roulou Boerdery Trust	01/ 04/ 1999-31/03/2041
502AH	7,2 ha, 2 ha water	Roulou Boerdery Trust	01/04/ 1999-31/03/2041
502AJ	10,7 ha, 3 ha water	Rou lou Boerdery Trust	01/04 / 1999-31/ 03/ 2041
502AK	22,5 ha, 8 ha water	Poker Hill Vineyards (Pty) Ltd	01/ 04/ 1999-31/03/ 2041
502AL	13,5 ha, 4 ha water	Poker Hill Vineyards (Pty) Ltd	01/04/ 1999-31/03/ 2041
502AM	8,56 ha, 3 ha water	Vacant	
502AN	28,5 ha, 9 ha water	Paul Roos Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	
502AP	7 ha, 2 ha water	Vacant	
502AQ	8 ha, 3 ha water	PaulRoosBoerdery(Edms)Bpk	
502AR	4 ha, 1 ha water	Paul Roos Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	
502AS	26,5 ha, no water	H. W Gebers	
502AU	8,9ha, no water	Vacant	
205AW	6 ha, no water	Vacant	
502AX	6,96 ha, 2,3 ha water	R Myburgh Boerdery	01/04/1991-31/03/2041
502AY	4, 28 ha, 1,3 ha water	H.C Myburgh Boerder y	01/ 04/ 1991- 31/ 03/2041
50288	18,84 ha, 6 ha water	Roulou Boerdery Trust	01/04/1991-31/03/2041
502BC	8,5 ha, 2,5 ha water	H.C Myburgh Boerder y	01/ 04/1991- 31/03/2041
50280	8,5 ha, 3 ha water	Roulou Boerdery Trust	01/ 04/1991- 31/03/ 2041
502BE	11 ha, 4 ha water	Roulou Boerdery Trust	01/04/1991- 31/03/2041
502BFN	15,5 ha, 6 ha water	Vacant	
502BH	65,5 ha, 26 ha water	Organic Small Farm Holding Trust	01/04/1991-31/03/2041
505BJ	5,9 ha, 3 ha water	Limberlost Berry Farm	01/0 4/ 1991- 31/03 / 2041
5028K	72 ha, 22 ha water	Roulou Boerde ry Trust	01/ 04/ 1991-31/ 03/ 2041
502BL	12 ha, 4 ha water	Medi-Prop cc	01/04/1991-31/03/2041
502BM	5,35 ha, 1 ha water	Vacant	
502E	15,5 ha, 5,2 ha water	Gielie Hanekom Trust	01/ 04/ 1991-31/03/2041
502L	28,2 ha, 2 ha water	Stellenbosch Vliegveld Maatskappy	01/04/1991-31/03/2021
502M	5,1 ha, 3 ha water	Higgs Trust (Pty) Ltd	01/ 04/ 2002- 31/03/ 2041
502N	4,2 ha, 1,5 ha water	Stellenbosch District Riding Club	01/04/1991-31/03/2021
502R	28, 8 Ha, 8 ha water	Roulou Boerdery Trust	01/04/1991-31/03/2041
502S	23,6 ha, 7,9 ha water	Gielie Haneko m Trust	01/04/ 1991- 31/ 03/ 2041
502T	11,3 ha, 3,8 ha water	Gielie Hanekom Trust	01/ 04/1991-31/ 03/2041
502V	21,6 ha, 8 ha water	Vacant	
502W	9 ha, 3 ha water	Gielie Hanekom Trust	01/ 04/ 1991- 31/ 03/2041
502X	7,8 ha, 2 ha water .6855ha - sub -leased	Die Groothoek Trust Sub-lease of 6855 ha to Stellenbosch Restaurant CC	01/ 04/ 1991- 31/ 03/ 2041
527A	2 ha, 1ha water	G.JC Norval	

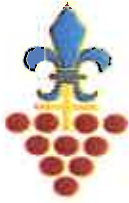
527E	14, 78 ha, 7 ha water	Blaauwklippen Estate	Agricultural	01/09/1999-31/03/2041
527F	53,5 ha, 8 ha water	Redlex 421(Edms) Bpk		01/04/1991- 31/ 03/ 2041
527J	28,3 ha, 9 ha water	Nietbegin Boerdery		01/04/1991- 31/ 03/ 2041
528A	20,3 ha, 2 ha water	Mountain Breeze Caravan Park cc		01/ 04/1991-31/03/2021
529A	51,7 ha, 25 ha water	P.G Du Toit Boerdery		01/ 04/ 1991- 31/ 03/2041
529B	17,4 ha, 9 ha water	Redlex 421 (Edms) Bpk		01/04/ 1991- 31/03/2041
619/1	26 ha c/water	Vacant		
1024/1 Franschoek	43,7 ha, no water	Franschoek Trust		11/ 08/ 2012
1135 /1	127,2 ha, no water	Theewater Bevaria		20/ 06/ 2032
Lease area 1 over Rem Erf 9190 (Originally 377F)	6,418 ha, no water	Blaauwklippen Estate	Agricultural	01/09/1999-31/03/2041
Total leased	1416.79ha			
Total vacant	286.34 ha			
Total	1703.13 ha			

6.2 Current vacant land

Property Description	Size	Total	Water
29(26)	40 ha No water	40	
165/A	10.5 ha No water	10.5	
165/ I B	0.14 ha No water	0.14	
2798N	25.3 ha No water	25.3	
368/2	20ha	20	
369/C	3.5 ha No water	3.5	
377A	9.42 ha No water	9.42	
502AM	8.56 ha 3 ha water	8.56	3
502AP	7 ha 2 ha water	7	2
502AU	8.9 ha No water	8.9	
502AW	6 ha No water	6	
502BFN	15.5 ha 6 ha c/water	15.5	6
502BM	5.35 ha 1 ha water	5.35	1
502V	21.6 8 ha water	21.6	8
619/1	26 ha c/water	26	
Total		207.77 Ha	20 Ha

6.3 Stellenbosch municipal land under Empowerment projects

Farm Number	Size (approximate)	Owner	Water available
377c	36 Ha	Eerste Oorkant Boerdery	10 ha water
2/9190	3.4 Ha	Eerste Oorkant Boerdery	No water
502AX	TBC	TBC	TBC
502AY	TBC	TBC	TBC
502BC	TBC	TBC	TBC
502BH	65 Ha	Organic Small Farm Holding Trust	26ha water
502BL	12 Ha	Medi Prop	4ha water
502M	5.1 Ha (60%)	Higgs Trust (Pty) Ltd J de Munk	3 ha water
527F	53.8 Ha (51%)	Redlex 421 (Edms) Bpk	8ha water
529B	17.4 Ha (51%)	Redlex 421 (Edms) Bpk	9ha water
Total	212.16 Ha		



STELLENBOSCH
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MUNICIPALITY • UMASIPALA • MUNISIPALITEIT

FARMS LEASE APPLICATION FORM

APPLICATION INFORMATION AND CONDITIONS

1. Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible to be granted a Land /farm to Lease you must meet the following Eligibility Criteria:

- (a) Applicant/s must not be employed by the three sphere of government or employees of all public entities prior to the signing of lease, politicians who hold public office, traditional leaders who receives remuneration from the State and permanent residents who are issued permanent residence permits as prescribed into Sec 26 & 27 of Immigration Act, 2002 (Act 13 of 2002). Public servants and their spouses shall not qualify to benefit from agricultural support irrespective of them falling under any of the categories identified above.
- (b) The target group for agricultural support which is Africans, Indians and coloureds
- (c) If you are not a resident of the Stellenbosch Municipal area for 10 years or longer
- (d) Subsistence farmers: (a) Communal/village subsistence farmers, (b) Municipal commonage farmers, livestock farmers, and sustained homestead garden producers.
- (e) Further priority, within the target group shall be given to women and the youth who either have basic farming skills or experience. Special attention shall be paid to the youth with experience or qualifications in the field of agriculture.
- (f) Public servants and their spouses shall not qualify to benefit from agricultural support irrespective of them falling under any of the categories identified above

2. Compliance Check

A full compliance check of your details provided in this Application for Land Lease and any other information requested and provided by you will be undertaken checked for compliance.
If you are deemed ineligible:

- (a) Your application will be rejected
- (b) If you have provided false or misleading information, Stellenbosch Municipality will terminate Contract.

3. Acceptance or Rejection of Application

The Application will be assessed in accordance with the conditions and requirements advertised and may be rejected if:

- (a) You do not meet the Eligibility Criteria above; or
- (b) You or your spouse are employed by the state
- (c) If you are not a resident of the Stellenbosch Municipal area for 10 years or longer.
- (d) The Application has not been fully completed or executed to the satisfaction of Stellenbosch Municipality

4. Termination of Application

A provisional allocation or selection shall cease under the following circumstances:

- (a) Death of the potential beneficiary
- (b) Criminal records or conviction
- (c) Written withdrawal of application by the beneficiary
- (d) Withdrawal of the farm by the land owners or seller
- (e) Any other circumstances that the committee may feel justify the termination or withdrawal of the allocation.

5. Documents to be attached to the application Form

1. SA certified ID copy of applicant & spouse.
2. Proof of residence
3. Certified Legal Entity Registration Certificate (if the applicant is an entity)
4. Schedule of own assets (related to farming) eg. Livestock, farm implements and machinery etc.
5. Copy of marriage certificate (if married)
6. Livestock Branding Certificate
7. Certificate/s of training provided (if any)
8. Financial Resources to cover first production Cycle/ to purchase livestock (e.g. proof from the bank).

DATE RECEIVED
APPLICATION REFERENCE NUMBER
NAME OF OFFICIAL RECEIVING APPLICATION
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT:

All questions contained in this questionnaire are strictly confidential
 The applicant/s must provide a written commitment (in the form of affidavit) to pay the lease as per contract terms. The land obtained should not be sub-let/rented out. If found the Department should take back the land.

APPLICANT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	
FULL NAME	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>
SURNAME	ID NUMBER:
MARITAL STATUS:	DATE OF BIRTH:
<input type="checkbox"/> single/never married <input type="checkbox"/> cohabitation(living together) <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/> youth <input type="checkbox"/> women <input type="checkbox"/> commonage
CATEGORY OF APPLICANT:	<input type="checkbox"/> category 1 (Subsistence Farmer) <input type="checkbox"/> category 2 (Small Scale Farmer) <input type="checkbox"/> category 3 (Medium Scale Farmer) <input type="checkbox"/> Category 4 (Large Scale Commercial Farmer)
TARGET GROUP OF APPLICANT:	<input type="checkbox"/> Farm dweller <input type="checkbox"/> farm worker <input type="checkbox"/> Labor tenant <input type="checkbox"/> youth <input type="checkbox"/> women <input type="checkbox"/> commonage <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Other Specify
ETHNIC GROUP OF APPLICANT:	<input type="checkbox"/> African <input type="checkbox"/> Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured
SPOUSE FULL NAME	SPOUSE EMPLOYER:
SPOUSE ID	SPOUSE CONTACT DETAILS:
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:	POSTAL ADDRESS:
SUBURB/VILLAGE:	SUBURB:
NEAREST TOWN:	POSTAL CODE:
MUNICIPALITY:	PROVINCE:
DISTRICT:	FACEBOOK/TWITTER ACCOUNT:
PROVINCE:	CELL PHONE NO:
TELEPHONE NO:	EMAIL ADDRESS
FAX NUMBER:	

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN LIVING IN MUNICIPAL AREA:		<input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 YRS	<input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 YRS	<input type="checkbox"/> 5-9 YRS	<input type="checkbox"/> 10+	
PREFERRED LEASE AREA (Farm number):						
EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL DETAILS						
OCCUPATION: <input type="checkbox"/> student <input type="checkbox"/> pensioner <input type="checkbox"/> farmer <input type="checkbox"/> farm worker <input type="checkbox"/> self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> employed in the private sector <input type="checkbox"/> unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> internship <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/> specify other:						
NAME OF EMPLOYER:						
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT:						
BUSINESS ACTIVITIES (SELF-EMPLOYED):						
SOURCES OF INCOME: <input type="checkbox"/> salaries, wages, commissions <input type="checkbox"/> income from business <input type="checkbox"/> pension funds <input type="checkbox"/> grants (includes old age pension) <input type="checkbox"/> sales of farming products and services <input type="checkbox"/> remittances (money received from people living elsewhere) <input type="checkbox"/> no income <input type="checkbox"/> other income sources (rental income, interest, etc)						
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED: <input type="checkbox"/> primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Matric <input type="checkbox"/> N1-N4 <input type="checkbox"/> N5-N6 <input type="checkbox"/> National Diploma (Technicon/University) <input type="checkbox"/> Honors Degree <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's Degree <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's Degree & Postgraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Master's Degree <input type="checkbox"/> Doctorate Degree						
HAVE YOU RECEIVED ANY TRAINING RELATED TO FARMING (FORMAL OR INFORMAL): <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO						
TRAINING OF APPLICANT RELATED TO FARMING/AGRICULTURE:						
NAME OF TRAINING					YEAR	INSTITUTION (FORMAL/INFORMAL)
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT						
ARE YOU A MEMBER OF A GROUP THAT WANTS TO FARM COLLECTIVELY						
M F						
SIZE OF GROUP:						
NUMBER OF DISABLED:						
18-35 YEARS:						
36-50 YEARS:						
51-65 YEARS:						
65-79 YEARS:						
80 YEARS AND ABOVE						
TOTAL:						

WHICH SOCIAL CLUBS/ASSOCIATION/ORGANIZATION DO YOU BELONG TO: <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers Association <input type="checkbox"/> Producers Association <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperatives <input type="checkbox"/> Community Garden Group <input type="checkbox"/> Stokvel <input type="checkbox"/> Special Interest Group <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	
DO YOU REQUIRE ASSISTANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING: <input type="checkbox"/> Development of Business Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Market Access <input type="checkbox"/> Business Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Mentorship <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Training <input type="checkbox"/> Management Training <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	
NO OF PEOPLE TO BE EMPLOYED BY PROJECT:	
NO OF EMPLOYEES:	
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Temporal <input type="checkbox"/> contract <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Internship <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> other	
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Temporal <input type="checkbox"/> contract <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Internship <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> other	
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Temporal <input type="checkbox"/> contract <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Internship <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer <input type="checkbox"/> other	
DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN LIVESTOCK/CROPS: <input type="checkbox"/> cattle <input type="checkbox"/> sheep <input type="checkbox"/> goat <input type="checkbox"/> pigs <input type="checkbox"/> chicken <input type="checkbox"/> geese <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/> grain <input type="checkbox"/> vegetables <input type="checkbox"/> sugar cane <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	
Type of animal/Horticulture and Crop Production	Number of Livestock/ hectares farmed
	<input type="checkbox"/> Household consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Sale
	<input type="checkbox"/> Household consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Sale
	<input type="checkbox"/> Household consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Sale
	<input type="checkbox"/> Household consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Sale
	<input type="checkbox"/> Household consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Sale
	<input type="checkbox"/> Household consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Sale
	<input type="checkbox"/> Household consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Sale
	<input type="checkbox"/> Household consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Sale
PREVIOUS GRANTS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT: <input type="checkbox"/> SLAG <input type="checkbox"/> LRAD <input type="checkbox"/> CASP <input type="checkbox"/> Restitutional grant <input type="checkbox"/> Housing subsidy <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural grant <input type="checkbox"/> Other(Specify)	
NAME OF GRANT	AMOUNT RECEIVED

HOUSEHOLD REF NO:			
FATHER	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (E)	Full Name:	Full Name:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (U)	ID:	ID:
MOTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (E)	Full Name:	Full Name:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (U)	ID:	ID:
SIBLING	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> U	Full Name:	Full Name:
		ID:	ID:
		CHILDREN/ GRAN CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
		GRANDMOTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (E) <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (U)
		MATERNAL	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (E) <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (U)
		GRANDFATHER	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (E) <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (U)
		MATERNAL	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (E) <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (U)
		GRANDMOTER	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (E) <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (U)
		PATERNAL	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (E) <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (U)
		GRANDFATHER	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (E) <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (U)
		PATERNAL	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (E) <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed (U)

DECLARATION:

I declare that the information furnished in this applicant form is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct. I also declare that I am not employed by the public service/ not a politician/ not a member of the traditional authority remunerated by the State and to the effect that my spouse is not a civil servant and acknowledge that any misrepresentation in this regard constitutes a ground for immediate termination of the agreement.

.....
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

.....

DATE