

**APPROACHES FOR EMERGING FARMER PARTICIPATION IN WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT: THE CASE OF THE BREEDE-GOURITZ CATCHMENT
MANAGEMENT AGENCY (BGCMA), WESTERN CAPE**

**Emerging farmer challenges, needs and opportunities for accessing water
resources. A Case Study of the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency**

Project Leader: Prof Alvin Lagardien

Deliverable 6

by

**Bongani Ncube and Zimkitha Mavumengwana
Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Bellville, Cape Town**

Project No. K5/2310

August 2016



Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. WATER DIALOGUE – 17 MARCH 2016	5
2.1 Background	5
2.2 Brainstorm on the Farmer Support Approach	6
2.3 Way forward	11
3. COMBINED INSTITUTIONAL WORKSHOP – 19 AUGUST 2016.....	12
3.1 Introduction	12
3.2 Water Dialogue Objectives	12
3.3 Discussions on the Farmer Support Package	13
3.4 Discussion on Road Shows	14
3.5 Way Forward.....	15
Annex 1 - Workshop Presentation - 19 August 2016.....	16
Annex 2 – Draft Farmer Support Package.....	22

Executive Summary

The report covers Deliverable 6 of the Water Research Commission Project 2310 entitled 'Approaches for Emerging Farmer Participation in Water Resource Management: The Case of the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency (BGCMA), Western Cape. The project aims to eventually develop an ideal approach for involving emerging farmers in water resources management. The original objectives of the Deliverable 6 report were to document emerging farmer challenges, needs and opportunities for accessing water resources. However, since October 2015 the project took a very interesting turn, when water institutions decided to become active participants in the project. Therefore, more workshops than originally planned have been conducted so far, with additional funding from the BGCMA. The institutions identified a number of critical challenges that hamper effective support to emerging farmers, with lack of information being identified as one of the major problems. The water institutions, with the involvement of farmers, therefore decided to develop ways that could make information more accessible to farmers.

The report is divided into two sections, covering activities that have been carried out since the submission of Deliverable 5. The first section reports the deliberations of a combined water dialogue held with emerging farmers and water institutions during the annual BGCMA/Cape Peninsula University of Technology Water Seminar in March 2016. The second report covers proceedings of a recent combined institutions/emerging farmer water dialogue held at the BGCMA on the 19th August 2016.

1. INTRODUCTION

The report is Deliverable 6 of the Water Research Commission Project 2310 entitled 'Approaches for Emerging Farmer Participation in Water Resource Management: The Case of the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency (BGCMA), Western Cape. The project has so far reviewed the water allocation in South Africa and the BGCMA, carried out an institutional analysis to understand how different water related institutions support emerging farmers. Emerging farmers have also been consulted a number of times, analysing their farming systems using the sustainable livelihoods approach and the governance framework, understanding their challenges and how they think these can be solved. When the project findings were presented to the water institutions in October 2015 three major issues were identified:

- Lack of integration among departments
- The appropriateness of the water user association (WUA) as the platform for emerging farmers to access water
- Access to land without guarantee to water access

The institutions unanimously decided to tackle the first issue of lack of integration because they felt it was within their jurisdiction to find solutions. This fitted well with the 3rd and 4th aims of the project which are:

- Explore opportunities for engaging emerging farmers to participate in water user associations and water allocation processes
- Develop a general approach for engaging emerging farmers to participate in water user associations in the Western Cape (and South Africa)

Since October 2015 the project took a very interesting and exciting turn. In January 2016 the institutions met in a Water Dialogue style meeting and brainstormed how they could work together to support smallholder/emerging farmers. Discussions from the dialogue were presented in the Deliverable 5 report. After the Water Dialogue the research team further engaged with emerging farmers in Barrydale over one week to understand the specific problems that affect different types of farmers and how they thought these could be solved. The results were also presented in Deliverable 5. Table 1 shows the framework for Deliverable 6 as planned at the start of the project.

Table 1 Research Framework for Deliverable 5

Title	Aims	Questions	Methodology	Appendices/Key Outcomes
Report on the opportunities for engaging emerging farmers to participate in water user associations and water allocation issues.	Emerging farmer challenges, needs, and opportunities for accessing water resources. A case study of the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency. The agreed approach will be presented in a final workshop for emerging farmers' representatives and water institutions.	- Presentation of farmer priorities and how the farmers want to address the issues.	- Combined workshop - Facilitation of farmer/institution dialogue	- Workshop report - Workshop recommendations - Draft document on approaches for engaging emerging farmers

The objectives of this part of the research were therefore, to assess emerging farmer challenges, needs and opportunities for accessing water resources in the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency. This involved seeking an ideal approach for involving farmers and ensuring active participation in water resources. Originally one workshop combining emerging farmers' representatives and water institutions was planned. However, as already mentioned the water institutions decided to have more than one dialogue. Therefore, in addition to the workshop and water dialogues already presented the combined dialogue was held during the annual BGCMA/CPUT Water seminar of the 17th March 2016. The final water institutions workshop was then held on the 19th August 2016. This report therefore presents summary reports from the two water dialogues (17th March 2016 and 19th August 2016).

2. WATER DIALOGUE – 17 MARCH 2016

2.1 Background

The Water Institutions Dialogue held on the 29th of January charted the way forward in finding solutions to the problems of emerging farmer support. A committee was set up to find ways of addressing most of the challenges that were identified. The 2016 BGCMA/CPUT Water Seminar provided a platform for both emerging farmers and water institutions to brainstorm further. The dialogue was held during the seminar held on the 17th March 2016, at, Goudini in Worcester. The dialogue was attended by representatives (Figure 1, participant list attached) from Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT), Department of Water and Sanitation, Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency (BGCMA), three representative emerging farmers from Barrydale, Western Cape Department of Agriculture (DoA), Hex Valley Water User Association (HVWUA). Dr Ncube facilitated the dialogue.



Figure 1: Water Dialogue at the Water Seminar, Goudini, Worcester, 17 March 2016

Dr Ncube welcomed all the participants to the Water and Agriculture Niche Area focus group discussion, which was run as a continuing dialogue for WRC Project 2310. She explained that the aim of the discussion was to continue with the water dialogue held on the 29th January 2016 at the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency (BGCMA) offices in Worcester which aimed to further discuss possible ways to efficiently provide support to emerging farmers. Dr Ncube went on to explain that a committee consisting of seven members from various institutions was established during that dialogue with a purpose to draft the way forward. Prior to the focus dialogue some of the committee members shared suggestions on how the support could be best offered to emerging farmers. Dr Ncube then asked those committee members who had not circulated their thoughts on the matter to discuss with the rest of the group.

2.2 Brainstorm on the Farmer Support Approach

A committee member from Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) reported that officials from his department had met and discussed the matter and apologized for not sharing their thoughts prior to the focus group discussion. He outlined the following suggestions on support to emerging farmers:

- Develop a comprehensive package that includes all the support available for emerging farmers
- The comprehensive package should be drafted by all institutions
- The first step to this will be to hold a seminar with emerging farmers, unions, and all institutions concerned to work on developing this draft.

Dr Ncube thanked DWS for their contribution and requested that they share their discussion via email with the group. She then went on to share with the group contributions that were submitted by the other committee members (Box 1 and 2).

Box 1: Inputs into developing Support Structures for Emerging Farmers committee members from BGCMA and DoA

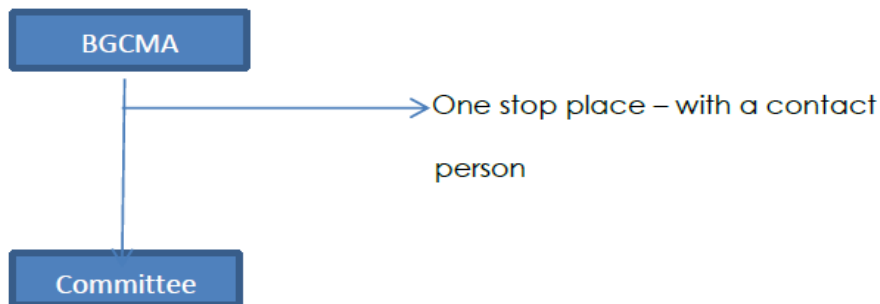
Emerging Farmers require a 'one stop place' that will assist them with water issues. Perhaps, this 'one stop place' to be positioned at BGCMA. The committee needs to decide who can play a role when farmer's request for assistance is received?

The one stop place to have:

- All information pamphlets/booklets on agricultural or water related matters.
- A contact person that is well acquainted with information on who to contact for what issue.

Examples:

- a) Who to phone if the farmer needs help to access water from a certain water scheme, or
- b) A farmer wants to drill boreholes.



The committee should consider having an information day for farmers, where they will be given information on different governmental institutions and programmes with contacts that can assist them in their agricultural and water related questions.

Box 2: Inputs into developing Support Structures for Emerging Farmers committee member from DoA

Department of Water and Sanitation and Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency should be represented at the following institutions:

- District Land Reform committee (DLRC)
- Consultative Committee on Agricultural Water (CCAW)
- Western Cape Department of Agriculture Departmental Project Allocation Committee (WCDoA-DPAC)

Co-funding should also be promoted between different stakeholders (CASP and Re-cap funding to support infrastructure and production on smallholdings). The WCDoA Farmer Support and Development program works directly with smallholder farmers. They have decentralised offices throughout the Western Cape. There should be similar support structures for officials and farmers to enquire information and support. The proposal is a help desk that functions like UTA and LREAD at CASIDRA. When smallholder farms are planned for purchasing by DRDLR or funding by WCDoA and DRDLR, technical committees are formed. There should be access to people and information within BGCMA to support these technical committees

DoA indicated that their department is decentralized with offices at local level which makes them very accessible to emerging farmers. The local offices can be used as a starting point. BGCMA agreed that the DoA can be a starting place. However, all institutions should first be made aware of the support offered to emerging farmers as it emerged in the previous meetings that this knowledge does not exist. Dr Ncube then suggested that the institutions make use of the road show to familiarise themselves with the support structures available to emerging farmers. During the previous meeting, it was agreed that the planning of the Road Shows will be an exercise for all institutions and thus information sharing would take place. DWS suggested that prior to the road show the comprehensive information package should be completed. The institutions are expected to work together in developing the information document. Once completed, the document will be shared with all institutions.

At this point, an emerging farmer painted a picture of some of the main challenges they face in accessing the centralised offices. He indicated that most emerging farmers lack financial means to access these offices. He said it might be more fruitful to develop a system where officials visit emerging farmers once a month or so. Secondly, he expressed his concern over the nature of the commitment from the institutions in assisting emerging farmers. He added that perhaps it might be useful to have a legal agreement that binds the institutions into partaking efficiently in this task. Dr Ncube responded that the institutions had already committed to support the farmers, and the meeting was proof of the level of interest. On the other hand, the BGCMA indicated that they agreed with the emerging farmer on the need to have a more formal agreement/commitment to this initiative. The DWS also agreed with the emerging farmer's concern over the need to sub-localise the information and support to the emerging farmers, and highlighted that the road show is one of the forms of sub-localising packages to emerging farmers. Other innovative and sustainable measures can be implemented as the program goes along.

The DWS also recognised the need to sort out the issue of commonage land which has a close linkage with access to water and offering various forms of support to emerging farmers. Municipality representatives should therefore be part of this discussion as they administrate commonage land. An emerging farmer from Barrydale expressed his frustrations over working with the municipality on the commonage land issue. He added that the system is not only frustrating to him but to the rest of the emerging farmers. DoA added that there should be mechanisms to pressurize municipalities to perform better in this area. DWS suggested that the group focuses on the proposed plan of the comprehensive support package which might re-engineer the whole system of engaging with farmers, and will also touch on the relationship between the emerging farmers and the local municipalities. BGCMA also added that part of their job is to build relationships with the local municipalities and they will assist emerging farmers in accessing the municipalities. The BGCMA is also engaging with the emerging farmers through the 'meet and greet' campaign which gives the latter an opportunity to express their challenges with the municipalities. DoA added that the comprehensive package will assist in all spheres of government including local municipalities to achieve effective communication.

At this point, the group agreed that the steps towards support to emerging farmers could be as follows:

1. Development of the comprehensive package
2. Combined workshop for finalizing comprehensive package
3. Information road show

Dr Ncube informed the group that the last step of the Water Research Commission Project entitled “*Approaches for emerging farmer participation in water resources management: The case of the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency*”, is a workshop. Therefore, the workshop will be used to further engage and finalise the comprehensive package for assisting emerging farmers. Dr Ncube said she will put together the comprehensive package but would require commitment from the group to contribute. The workshop will be held to finalize the document.

Hex Valley Water User Association (HVWUA) emphasised that there should be more water user associations in the catchment. In terms of access to water, the first point of call is the WUA. CPUT also suggested that there should be provision for emerging farmers that are not part of a WUA. DWS agreed and added that in such cases the extension officers should be capacitated to assist farmers that are not members of WUA.

HVWUA also discussed that the process of applying for a water license is very challenging for emerging farmers and wondered if there was any support to emerging farmers as the WUA is not capacitated to do so and this leaves emerging farmers vulnerable to consultants. DoA responded that the Consultative Committee on Agricultural Water (CCAW) together with the BGCMA and extension officers do assist emerging farmers with the process of water applications and that this support needs to be more accessible. DWS suggested that comprehensive package should include the role of the CCAW and how they assist emerging farmers. A question was then raised if consultants that assist emerging farmers with water user licensing process will be included in the package. The group agreed that consultants should not be part of this process as they usually take advantage of the vulnerability of commercial and emerging farmers and charge them high fees.

Dr Ncube then asked for commitment from the meeting in compiling information that will be included in the package. She requested the names of the people that will assist in writing the information. The following participants committed:

Table 1: Committee selected to develop first ideas of the farmer support package

Name	Organisation
Duke Jephtha	DWS
Elmarie Van Rooyen	BGCMA
Willem Burger	DoA
Christian Olivier	Hex Valley WUA

Dr Ncube informed the meeting that she would try to find a suitable representative from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform to contribute in the comprehensive support package. BGCMA recommended that the National Farmers Union should also be part of the group contributing to the development of the comprehensive package, since they also directly support emerging farmers.

2.3 Way forward

The meeting agreed on activities to be followed up after the Water Dialogue

1. Proposed completion date for the comprehensive package - 30 June 2016
2. Combined workshop - Beginning of August 2016
3. Road show - Date to be discussed after the completion of the package

The meeting also agreed that the committee established in the previous meeting, 29th January 2016 in Worcester had been officially dissolved. Dr Ncube once again thanked all for attending the focus group discussion and for the inputs.

3. COMBINED INSTITUTIONAL WORKSHOP – 19 AUGUST 2016

3.1 Introduction

The combined workshop was planned during the water Seminar Dialogue held in March 2016. The workshop was held at the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency Offices in Worcester, on the 19th August 26, 2016. The main objectives of the workshop were to present what had been collected so far in compiling the information and also discuss ideas for the road shows. The following institutions attended the dialogue, Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT), Department of Water and Sanitation, Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency (BGCMA), Western Cape Department of Agriculture (DoA), Hex Valley Water User Association (HVWUA), Rural Development & Land Reform (DRLDR), African Farmers' Association of South Africa (AFASA) and Theewaterskloof Municipality (see also Figure 2, participant list also attached).



Figure 2: Participants of the Water Dialogue at the BGCMA Offices, Worcester 19 August 2016

3.2 Water Dialogue Objectives

Dr Bongani Ncube welcomed everyone and thanked them for attending the meeting. This was followed by a round of introductions since there were new participants attending. Dr Ncube then made a brief presentation of the steps that had been taken in the project and progress so far (**Annex 1**). The presentation also covered a summary of the support given to farmers by each organisation. She then introduced the objectives of the dialogue, which were as follows:

- Discuss what had been collected to compile the information package

- Agree how to best package the information
- Discuss ideas for the road shows

Dr Ncube also explained the purpose of the information package to the participants who were attending the dialogue for the first time, presenting slides of DRLDR and municipal functions collected during earlier stages of the research. Dr Ncube then presented a content page of the “Famer Support Package” with information that had been submitted by DWS, DoA, HVWUA and the BGCMA (**see Annex 2**). She explained that the DoA was in pdf and needed to be provided in word form. DoA participants said they would consult their Communications Department for assistance.

3.3 Discussions on the Farmer Support Package

The HVWUA representative stressed that it was is not the duty of WUAs to negotiate with members to make land available. However, HVWUA does it because they cannot get water license to build dams if there are no famers to take that water.

It was suggested that the proposed farmer support package should encompass WUA so that farmers could be able to see the link between the WUAs and departments involved in water licensing and allocation. A suggestion to consult as many WUAs as possible was made; and the municipality representative said it will be also good to look at national guidelines of WUA because it changes often. The BGCMA and DWS were tasked to write the summary of the national WUA guidelines.

The participants agreed that the document should begin with an information table with, roles, mandate of each department and contact details to make it easy for start-up farmers. It was suggested that real issues facing emerging farmers should be addressed and solutions must be found where possible.

The representative from DRLDR was attending for the first time. Dr Ncube then asked him what they could contribute to the farmer support document based on what they do as a department to assist farmers. The representative said the department is not involved in water licensing process/procedures, but the DRDLR has programs which focus mainly on land lease and acquisition to historically disadvantaged individuals (HDI's), they also have a recapitalization program and implement support. The department also facilitates HDI mentorship and provides assistance for the transfer of knowledge. He said mentorship was only offered for a year to farmers that had recently bought farms or that are new in the farming business. The DRLDR representative was then asked to write and submit a summary of what the department does covering aspects such as:

- What does it mean to apply for land?
- What happens after you a famer has applied?
- What type of documentation is needed to apply?

The municipality representative was also attending for the first time. She was also asked similar questions and she said as the municipality they do not have the authority to allocate land to farmers. They only assist with small portions of land (land where one could plant vegetables). The municipality representative stressed that the issues that they deal with on a daily basis include commonage land with no water, or commonage with water but no boreholes or WUA. She said each municipality has its own document, and she explained that the way they deal with these issues varies from municipality to municipality. It was agreed that the municipality should not submit a document. Issues that affect municipalities will be addressed case by case during road shows.

The representative from the African Farmers' Association of South Africa (AFASA) briefly explained the organization's mandate and how they help each other as farmers in the association. The representative said AFASA has a memorandum of understanding with Agri-SA and they help farmers within the association to get through farming difficulties. The meeting agreed that the information was relevant for the package, therefore Dr Ncube asked the representative to write a summary of their functions that would be part of the package.

3.4 Discussion on Road Shows

The participants agreed that a roadshow should be soon after the package is completed. Dr Ncube had already suggested that the first roadshow should be a pilot and it should be held in Barrydale where the farmers were already part of the process. Members suggested that rainwater harvesting should be part of the roadshow (CMA to coordinate with DWS about tanks). It was also agreed that the farmer support document should have a flow chart which will demonstrate the start to end steps that need to be taken by farmers when they seek help regarding farming or access to water. A sample of what the flow chart could look like was drawn (Figure 3).

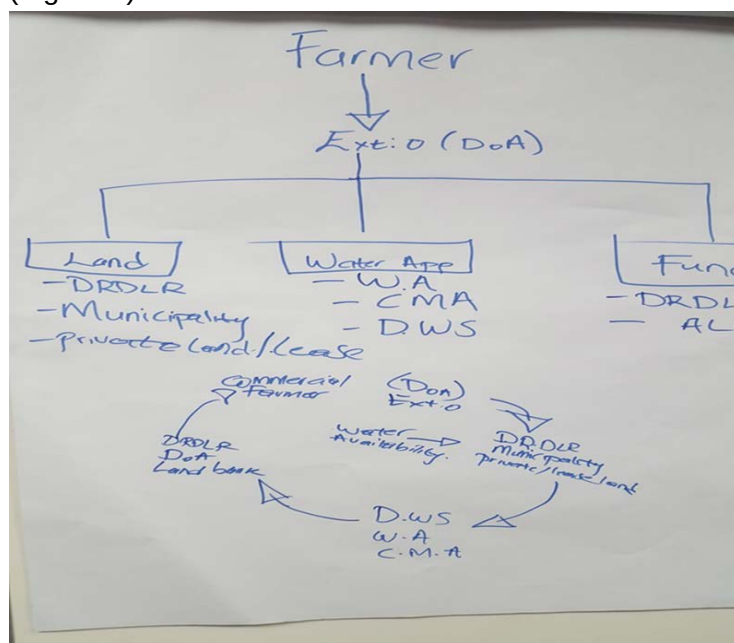


Figure 3 Sample of flow chart of farmer assistance

The CPUT team was tasked to complete the flow chart with DRLDR, with support from the DWS. It was suggested that the farmer support package should eventually be made accessible electronically, so that in future it could be even be used as a tool for data collection. It was emphasized the document should be accessible and simple and the use of complicated abbreviations should be avoided.

3.5 Way Forward

The meeting agreed on a set of important tasks and deadlines as follows:

- CPUT to send a template of the information table to institutions by 24th August 2016
- DRDLR to provide a summary of their functions in supporting farmers by 15 September 2016
- AFASA to provide a summary of their functions in supporting farmers by 15 September 2016
- DoA to provide a word document of their summaries or brochure by 15 September 2016
- BGCMA and DWS to write the summary of the Water User Association functions by 15 September 2016
- CPUT/DRDLR will draft the flow chat with support from DWS by 30 September 2016
- Draft of the farmer support package document to be ready by 30th September 2016
- Roadshow in Barrydale: 3 November 2016
- Roadshow in Caledon: Early March 2017

The participants agreed that the Barrydale Roadshow will be a pilot to learn from. The Caledon Roadshow should be planned as a major event. The DWS and BGCMA will start discussions on the dates and initial planning of the event.

There being no other business Dr Ncube thanked all participants for attending and the meeting was adjourned.

Annex 1 - Workshop Presentation - 19 August 2016



Improving emerging farmer livelihoods in the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management

Bongani Ncube



- **WRC Project Aims**
- Review progress in accessing water resources by emerging farmers in two selected areas in the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency
- Explore the role and challenges faced by emerging farmers in participating in water user associations
- Explore opportunities for engaging emerging farmers to participate in water user associations and water allocation processes

- Develop a general approach for engaging emerging farmers to participate in water user associations in the Western Cape (and South Africa)

- **Priority issues for emerging farmers**

- Shortage of water for productive use
 - Access mechanisms and reliability of supply
- Lack of information e.g. the licensing process
- Lack of funding
 - Access to grants
 - Startup programs
- Land shortage
 - Lease agreements too short
- Lack of participation *

- **Challenges**

- Lack of characterisation of the emerging farmers, which hinders well-planned assistance
- Challenges faced by the BGCMA and emerging farmers in the water use license application process
- Lack of drought adaptation plans and criteria for assisting emerging farmers during droughts
- Institutional coordination is a huge challenge

- **Additional Project Aims**

- Improving institutional support to emerging farmers
- Characterisation of the emerging farmers

- Understanding water use license challenges
- Develop coping and adaptation strategies for emerging farmers during drought periods
- **Improving institutional support to emerging farmers**
 - Develop a comprehensive package that includes all the support available for emerging farmers
 - The comprehensive package should be drafted by all institutions
 - First step - hold a seminar with emerging farmers, unions, and all institutions concerned to work on developing the draft.
- **Farmer Support Package**
 - Development of the comprehensive package
 - Combined workshop for finalising comprehensive package
 - Information road shows
 - Flow chart???

- **INSTITUTIONAL ROLES (RECAP)**

- **Department of Water and Sanitation**

- Water Allocation Reform (V&V, Set asides)
- Grants for resource poor farmers
- Facilitation of water licence applications
- Capacity building
- Ensures water access for emerging farmers through its WUA board member seat

- **Breede–Gouritz CMA**

- Validation and Verification of Water Use (V&V)
- Water license application processing
- Implementation of Water Allocation Reform Programs
- Coordinates transformation of Irrigation Boards into WUA
- Organise experts to provide farming advice to emerging farmers
- Plans to abstract groundwater

- **Hex Valley WUA**

- Emerging farmers' access to water is a second priority
- Pool system by commercial farmers to assist emerging farmers

- Assists with application for resource poor farmers grant
- Grants from the commercial farmers??
- Construction of new water sources in conjunction with DWS
- **Department of Agriculture**
 - Farmer settlement and development
 - Extension and advisory services
 - Food security
 - Assist farmers in the water licence application process
 - Assist in agricultural activities
 - Facilitate access to markets
 - Mentoring and training
 - Extension services
 - Grants application assistance
- **Department of Land Reform and Rural Development**
 - Land acquisition
 - Water license application
 - Production and infrastructure support through recapitalization programmes
 - Long term land lease
- **Swellendam Municipality**
 - Delegated water allocation authority

- Provides infrastructure to capture and store water
- Processes applications for productive water for residents including farmers
- Processes land lease applications
- **Today's objectives**
- Discuss what we have collected so far
- Agree how to best package the information
- Discuss ideas for the road shows (Barrydale?)

Annex 2 – Draft Farmer Support Package

DRAFT EMERGING FARMER SUPPORT PACKAGE

CONTRIBUTORS:

Department Water and Sanitation
Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency
Department of Agriculture
Hex Valley Water User Association

Compiled by:

Dr Bongani Ncube
Cape Peninsula University of Technology

August 2016

1. DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION (DWS): RESOURCE POOR FARMER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1.1 Introduction

Most resource poor farmers, poor rural and poor urban households do not have sufficient capital to fund irrigation development and other household's food security initiatives. They are considered by financial markets as high risk clients for capital infrastructure funding.

The National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) has equity and sustainability as central guiding principles to protect, use, develop, conserve, manage and control water resources. It is thus necessary to address the need to promote social and economic development through the use of water in an equitable way, and to provide different forms of assistance, which will promote these objectives through self-sufficiency and sustainability of the different water management institutions (WMIs).

1.2 Definition of a Resource Poor Farmer i.t.o the National Water Act 1998, Act 36 of 1998 (NWA)

The NWA does not provide a direct definition of the term Resource Poor Farmers (RPF) but a definition is provided in the Regulations to Financial Assistance to Resource Poor Farmers, GNR.1036 of 31 October 2007: Regulations on financial assistance to resource poor farmers (Government Gazette No. 30427). In terms of the latter, "resource poor farmer" means a farmer who is eligible for financial assistance in terms of regulation 3 (1);

Regulation 3 (1) stipulates that; Subject to section 61 (3) and (4) of the Act, a farmer is, for the purpose of agricultural water use development, eligible for financial assistance contemplated in section 61 (1) of the Act if the farmer—

- (a) is a South African citizen;
- (b) is a member of any historically disadvantaged population group; and
- (c) has—
 - (i) agricultural land or access to agricultural land;
 - (ii) a water use authorization, except where financial assistance for acquisition of water entitlement is required; and
 - (iii) agricultural water use development needs and is unable to raise finance for that purpose

1.3 Who qualifies for financial assistance?

Resource poor farmers who are South African citizen and who are by South African Ideology regarded as members of historically disadvantaged population group and are also members of Water User Association or any Legal Entity approved by DWA. To qualify they must also have land or access to land, a water use authorisation and must have agricultural water use development needs but be unable to raise finance for this purpose and must be 18 years of age or older.

2. Legislative Framework and Policy

2.1 Legal mechanisms

Provision of DWS financial assistance is contemplated in sections 61 and 62 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998 [the Act]).

" Financial assistance by Minister

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

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

(a) *appropriated by Parliament; or*

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

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

(a) *the need for equity;*

(b) *the need for transparency;*

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

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

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

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

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

Regulations on financial assistance

62. *The Minister may make regulations concerning -*

(a) *the eligibility for financial assistance;*

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

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

3. Policy Overview

3.1 Objectives and general principles

The policy framework on RPF financial assistance endeavours to promote initial access to irrigated agriculture, to enhance sustainable irrigation development for resource poor farmers and improve household food security for poor households by making available to them various types of grants or subsidies.

3.2 General Terms and conditions

Financial assistance granted under section 61 of the Act for the purposes of agricultural water use development is subject to the following terms and conditions:

- Financial assistance may be granted and utilised only for activities that ensure that water is protected, used, developed, conserved, managed, and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner;

- Financial assistance must be used strictly in accordance with the project proposal or business plan that was submitted with the application for financial assistance and must directly cover the resource poor farmer's proportional share of the cost of the agricultural water use development activities in respect of which the financial assistance was granted;
- Any disbursement of funds in respect of the financial assistance is subject to the availability of funds in DWS's budget for this purpose, and compliance of the completed activities with the specifications as indicated on project proposal approved by DWS;
- Repayment conditions may be imposed by the Minister to enforce an agreement entered into with DWS regarding the granting of the financial assistance, and prevent any deviation from or non-compliance with the conditions subject to which the financial assistance was granted; and
- The financial assistance is to be withdrawn by DWS in the event of any deviation from the project proposal or business plan that was submitted with the application for financial assistance, or non-compliance with any term or condition subject to which the financial assistance was granted.

4. The Framework

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

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

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

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

4.1 What is the CCAW and what influence does the CCAW have on an application?

CCAW is a Coordinating Committee on Agricultural Water; this is an intergovernmental forum that serves as provincial clearing house on agricultural water use development issues. CCAW provide technical planning and streamlined liaison between different Departments with a broaden focus on agricultural water use and widened participation by relevant role players and disciplines.

CCAW was established in terms the National Guidelines for Integrated Management of Agricultural Water Use that was approved by the Agricultural MINMEC on the 30th of October 2003. National and Provincial departments of agriculture were mandated to lead integration of initiatives in the agricultural water use sector through this forum. Each province is envisaged to have this forum under the chairmanship of the relevant Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Due to its composition, CCAW has proficiency in all issues of sustainable irrigation development therefore, acts as advisory committee to DWA hence, it recommends projects that have merits for funding by DWS financial support. It is important to note however, that approval of projects remains the responsibility of DWA.

4.2 What is funded under DWS Financial Support?

Five packages are funded and these are:

4.2.1 Grants on capital cost for Bulk Water Distribution Infrastructure for the construction and/or upgrading of Canals, main pipelines, main pump stations, weirs, communal storage dams, takeoff points;

4.2.2 Subsidy on Operation and Maintenance of waterworks, Water Resource Management and Depreciation Charges, phased out over a six year period, scaling down by 20% annually (except for depreciation charges) to resource poor farmers who access:

- Government Water Scheme (GWS) that are managed by DWA;
- GWS that are operated and maintained by WUA or other approved legal entities;
- Other WUA or approved legal entities.

Year	WRM	O&M	Depreciation
0	100%	100%	100%
1	80%	80%	100%
2	60%	60%	100%
3	40%	40%	100%
4	20%	20%	100%
5	0%	0%	100%
6	0%	0%	0%

4.2.3 Grant for preliminary or remedial socio-economic viability studies and investigations for agricultural water use development;

- Consultant services for facilitation, needs assessments, technical planning and design, including the socio-economic feasibility studies;
- The assessment of long term water availability, existing infrastructure, different options available and development prospects for agricultural water use development;
- The cost of materials, equipment and construction of new bulk-supply water works or the rehabilitation or upgrading of existing infrastructure;
- Water conservation and water management measures on agricultural water use;
- Dealing with the legal and administrative requirements for the development or rehabilitation of infrastructure for agricultural water use.

4.2.4 Grant on training of Management Committees of WUA or other approved legal entities on:

- Efficient water distribution management on agricultural water use;
- Water use and conservation programmes, techniques and practices;
- Financial management, business plan development, budgeting and legal aspects; and
- Measures on how to ensure scheme sustainability.

4.2.5 Grant for Rain Water Harvesting for family food production and other productive uses.

4.3 Can one still apply for DWS funding if another government department has already assisted financially?

Yes, DWS financial support to resource poor farmers is supplementing other Government funding mechanisms. Those who have benefited from DWS subsidies and grants before are also eligible to apply however; priority would be given to first time applicants. DWS Regional Office should verify if the applicant has previously received financial assistance from DWS.

4.4 How much money can one receive from the DWS financial support and how is it determined.

A formula is used to determine how much money farmers will qualify for on each product they apply for. Variables for the calculation formulas are:

- Total number of hectares scheduled under irrigation
- Number of hectares scheduled under irrigation for applying resource poor farmers.
- Number of applying resource poor farmers
- Total cost of the project

The grant or subsidy amount will be determined according to the different calculation formula assigned to each product.

4.5 Does confirmation of request to be funded automatically mean funding?

No, this means an applicant is eligible and his/her request is going to be considered for funding and that a detailed proposal will be formulated and tabled to CCAW to assess the viability of the project. The decision to finance your project is made by the DWS based on CCAW recommendations and subject to availability of funds.

5. How to apply

Application can be made by filling in the application forms which can either be downloaded from the official Departmental website (www.dws.gov.za) or by contacting the following officials dealing directly with financial assistance to RPF's and scheduling pre application meetings at the Bellville Regional office:

Mr David Nazombe

Tel : 021 941 6191

Email: NazombeD@dws.gov.za

Or

Ms Ella Bisset

Tel: 021 941 6173

Email: BissetE@dws.gov.za

6. Additional summarized information on legislative requirements for beneficiaries and those who plan to assist beneficiaries.

Section 21 – Water use

For the purposes of the National Water Act, **water use** includes:

- (a) taking water from a water resource
- (b) storing water
- (c) impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse
- (d) engaging in a stream flow reduction activity contemplated in section 36
- (e) engaging in a controlled activity identified as such in section 37(1) or declared under section 38(1)
- (f) discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit
- (g) disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource
- (h) disposing in any manner of water which contains waste from or which has been heated in any industrial or power generation process
- (i) altering the bed, banks course or characteristics of a watercourse
- (j) removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation of the activity or for the safety of the people
- (k) using water For recreational purposes

Permissible water use

Chapter 4 of the NWA defines the general provisions, requirements and conditions for permissible water use, Section 21 of the NWA specifically, lists all the “water uses” Section whilst Section 22 of the NWA defines the permissible water uses which include:

1. Schedule 1 use - small volumes of water for household use only. No application for a licence needs to be made.
2. General Authorisations - larger volumes of water may be generally authorised for a specific type of water use or category of water user. These users need to register their use but do not need a licence.
3. Existing Lawful Use (ELU) – this allows water use that was lawfully used before the NWA came into effect to continue until it can be converted into a licence using compulsory licensing.
4. Licensed Water Use – Licences are issued under the NWA, and require approval of an application by the Department of Water and Sanitation or the Catchment Management Agency.

In terms of section 21(a) & (b) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) (NWA, 1998) the taking of water and the storing of water is considered to be two separate water uses. All water uses that were not lawfully exercised two years prior the implementation of the NWA, 1998 and does not fall under a General Authorisation, ELU or Schedule 1, is a licence application. An existing lawful use means a water use that was lawful in terms of our previous legislation and was exercised between the period of 1 October 1996 to 30 September 1998.

- A person may only use water in terms of Section 22 of the NWA, 1998 -

(a) without a licence -

- I. if that water use is permissible under Schedule 1 (defined below);
- II. if that water use is permissible as a continuation of an existing lawful use (defined above); or
- III. if that water use is permissible in terms of a general authorization (defined below) issued under section 39;

(b) If the water use is authorised by a licence (defined below) under this Act; or

(c) If the responsible authority has dispensed with a licence requirement under subsection (3).

- **Authorization 1:**

Schedule 1 water use: In terms of legislation, a person who lawfully owns / occupies a property may take water for reasonable domestic use, water for small gardening (not commercial) and watering of animals (excluding feedlots) if he/she has lawful access to the resource, if the use is not excessive in relation to the capacity of the water resource and the needs of other users.

- **Authorization 2:**

The General Authorization (GA) merely allows for users / potential water users to do certain limited water related works (i.e. abstraction water from a water resource (groundwater or surface (river) water) or storage (dam) in certain areas. These areas are all in the GA that can be made available or you can event download it from our website (please click on our logo below). Also note that this is applicable if the use is not excessive in relation to the capacity of the water resource and the needs of other users.

- **Authorization 3:**

All water uses that do not fall under Schedule 1 or GA must be authorized through a Water Use License. The first step in the licensing process is the determination of the Reserve for that specific water resource. The Reserve is that quantity and quality of water that are being needed for basic human use and for the environment. If the property details are made available, the Department can find out if a Water Use License has been issued for this property.

- **Registration of water use.**

The first legal requirement that existing lawful water users were asked to fulfil under the NWA, 1998 was to register their water use (existing). The call for Existing Lawful Water Users to register their commercial water use was made in the Government Gazette on 12 November 1999, in terms of Section 16(1) (c) of the NWA. Existing Lawful Water Users were asked to register their water use as it actually took place, on the day of registration that was lawful in terms of the NWA, 1998. Please note that registration of water use is not an entitlement and that the water use that was registered should still be verified.

Section 151

Section 151(1)(j) of the NWA, 1998 clearly stipulates that no person may unlawfully and intentionally or negligently commit any act or omission which detrimentally affects or is likely to affect a water resource. If it's found and it can be proven that the new lawful owner/ occupier is not a lawful water user; - the Department can stop such an activity with immediate effect. However, should it be found that the new lawful owner / occupier is using the water lawfully (taking all the above in to consideration) and that his activity also contributes to the impact on the water resource; - The Department would recommend / enforce for better management / use of the water resource where curtailment (which might trigger or call for a legal route to be followed) might be necessary.

Any queries from beneficiaries regarding the legislative requirements around water use can be directed to the Bellville Regional office to either :

Mr Duke Jephtha

Tel: 021 941 6264 ; Email: Jephthad@dws.gov.za

Or

Mr Derril Daniels

Tel: 021 941 6181; Email: DanielsD@dws.gov.za

2. BREEDE-GOURTZ CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT AGENCY

2.1 Registration of Water Use In Terms of the National Water Act

Water registration comprises the providing of information that can answer questions, amongst other, about you, where the water is used, how much water is used, what is the source of the water and for what the water is used for.

The water uses that have to be registered are:

- The taking of water from a water resource.
- The storing of water.
- Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a water course.
- Engaging in a stream flow reduction activity (commercial forestry)
- Engaging in a controlled activity (irrigation of waste)
- Discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource>
- Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource.
- Disposing in any manner of water which contains waste from, or which has been heated in, any industrial or power generating process.
- Altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a water course.
- Removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground.
- Using water for recreational purposes.

Water users were requested in the period 1999 to 2001 to register water use. Any registration of water use after 2001 is subject to a late registration fee, except if it is a newly authorised water use in terms of a licence or a General Authorisation.

Water use is registered on the WARMS (Water Authorization and Management System). It is a system of the Department of Water Affairs. Since the end of 2012 the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency (BOCMA) has access to the WARMS. The BOCMA is now in a position to register water use and to issue the water registration certificate to the user.

It is important that registered users approached the BOCMA whenever there is a change in registration details. The BOCMA can then do the necessary amendment to the water use register to reflect the most recent information. Especially when there is a **change in ownership of a property** the BOCMA must be informed by means of a completed form (DW811).

There are cases where properties, with registered water use, are sold without informing the BOCMA. This eventually will have financial consequences for the new owner of the property. A potential owner must always ensure that the water registration of a property is in order, it is the responsible thing to do.

2.2 Use of Water

The National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) is founded on the principles of the National Government and therefore has overall responsibility for and authority over water resource management, including the equitable allocation and beneficial use of water in the public interest. According to the National Law a person can only be entitled to use water if the use is permissible under the National Water Act.

Water Uses: According to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) Section 21.

- a) Taking water from a water resource.
- b) Storing water.
- c) Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse.
- d) Engaging in a stream flow reduction activity.
- e) Engaging in controlled activities which have a negative impact on a water resource e.g.
 - I. Irrigation of any land with waste or water containing waste which is generated through any industrial activity or by a water work.
 - II. An activity aimed at the changing of atmospheric precipitation/ rainfall.
 - III. A power generation activity which changes the flow regime of a water resource.
 - IV. Intentional recharge an aquifer with any waste or water containing waste.
- f) Discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit.
- g) Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource.
- h) Disposing in any manner of water which contains waste from, or which has heated in any industrial or power generation process.
- i) Altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.
- j) Removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground.
- k) Using water for recreational purposes.

In general a water use must be licenced unless it is listed as a Schedule 1 water use, is an existing lawful use permissible under a general authorisation, or if a responsible authority waives the need for a licence.

Schedule 1 Water Use refers to water use detailed in schedule 1 of the National Water Act that need not to be registered. *Taking water directly from any water resource to which a person has lawful access; for reasonable domestic use in a person's household, small gardening and watering of animals but not for commercial purpose.*

Existing Lawful Use means a water use which has taken place at any time during a period of two years immediately before the date of commencement of the National Water Act 36 of 1998. Water use which has been declared an existing lawful water use under section 33 of the National Water Act and which is identified as a stream flow reduction activity in section 36(l) or controlled activity declared in section 37(1).

General Authorisation is an authorisation to use water without a licence, provided that the water use is within the limits and conditions set out in the General Authorisation as *Gazetted* by the Minister. General Authorisations are reviewed every 5 years.

Water License is permission from the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs for a water user to continue with specific activities or commence with new water uses. Granting of licenses depends on conditions stated in Section 27 of the National Water Act.

A license does not imply a guarantee relating to the statistical probability of supply, the availability of water or the quality of water as in section 31 of the National Water Act. A license can furthermore be suspended or withdrawn if the person fails to comply with any condition or entitlement; fails to comply with the National Water Act or fails to pay a charge which is payable in terms of Chapter 5 (National Water Act 36 of 1998).

2.3 Validation and Verification of Water Use in the Breede-Gouritz Water Management Area

Answers to some of your Verification and Validation questions

1. I haven't yet registered my water use, what must I do?

You could apply for registration through the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency (BGCMA), pay a late registration fee and pay the outstanding water use charge. Remember, if you want to use water but did not actually use it in the qualifying period, then you need to apply for a license, not registration.

2. I have not received a letter for verification, but some of my neighbours have. What must I do? How can I find out when verification will be called for my area?

Chances are that the letter was sent to a wrong address. Contact the BGCMA office and ask if the letter has been sent to you and verify your contact details. The reason could also be that the verification process has not yet started in your area. You can ask the BGCMA office when the verification process will be conducted in your area.

3. I have already applied for a license. Do I still need to be verified?

No. Verification is needed only for water use for commercial purpose before October 1998. Anyone who started using water after that needs to apply for a license, if that license has already been issued under the National Water Act, you do not need to apply for verification. Registrations are automatic when new licenses are issued.

4. Do I still need to apply for a licence when my certificate of verification is issued, presenting the volume of water I may lawfully use on my property??

You will need to apply for a license when a call for a license is made under compulsory licensing. Otherwise you need to apply for a license if you want to increase your water use above Existing Lawful Use (ELU) is. In some cases this license may be refused. You should also make sure exactly what certificate you have. A registration certificate is not a certificate of verification.

5. If I am actually using less water than the amount I was using in the qualifying period because I have introduced more efficient irrigation methods, will I be granted authority to use this lesser amount, through the verification period and loose the full amount I was using?

The verification process will identify those water users who are using water unlawfully. If the verification indicates that the volume of water you were using during the qualifying period was lawful, then this is the extent of your existing lawful water use. You can reduce your registered water use? to pay lower water use charges, or expand your irrigation to use the ELU volume per year. You must however be able to indicate that you do not exceed the ELU volume.

6. If the amount of water I am certified to use through verification is less than I registered, will I be refunded the money I have been paying since registration for a larger volume?

No. The obligation was on the user to provide the correct information.

7. I have extended my irrigation since registration. How will this affect my verification certificate?

Any additional use of water, over and above that you used in the qualifying period is unlawful. This means you may only expand an irrigation area by improving your water use efficiency.

8. If I have a licence under the 1998 National Water Act, will my water use need to be verified at any time in the future?

No. Verification refers only to ELU and not to licence holders. The certificate you will state whether it's a registration certificate, certificate of verification or a licence.

9. If I have a borehole that I use for domestic purposes only (household and garden), do I have to register it and is it subject to verification and validation?

No. Domestic water use is regarded as a lawful water use under schedule 1 of the National Water Use. It does not have to be registered and it is not subject to verification.

10. What if I do not agree with your validation figures? What form of evidence will the BGCMA recognize?

You can provide any records that show you were using the volume of water in the qualifying period. This could include documentation proving electricity used where water was pumped, bills of sales of crop, you may also approach the Water Tribunal.

2.4 Groundwater

South Africa is a relatively dry country with scarce water resources. This is due to an ever increasing population which puts pressure on the water resources. This calls for the proper management of our water resources. Water is a scarce commodity which people take for granted. Groundwater is a very important water source which is often ignored and/or over-exploited. Many people in our communities have never heard of groundwater. That is not surprising since it is not visible. Groundwater can be considered one of our hidden and precious resources.

What is Groundwater, where does it come from?

When rain falls on the ground, the water does not stop moving. Some of it flows along the land surface to streams or lakes, some is used by plants, some evaporates and returns to the atmosphere, and some seeps into the ground. This water provides plants with moisture for growth.

Water not used by plants moves deeper into the ground. The water moves downward through empty spaces or cracks in the soil, sand or rocks until it reaches a layer of rock through which water cannot easily move. The water then fills the empty spaces and cracks above that layer. The water on top of the soil, sand, or rocks is called the **water table** and the water that fills the empty spaces and cracks is called **groundwater**.

Water seeping down from the land surface adds to the groundwater and is called **recharge**. Groundwater is recharged from rain water and melted snow or from water that leaks through the bottom of some lakes and rivers. Groundwater can also be recharged when water-supply systems (pipelines and canals) leak and when crops are irrigated with more water than the plants can use.

Groundwater can be found almost everywhere. The water table can vary from deep to shallow, depending on the topography. Heavy rains or melting snow may increase recharge and cause the water table to rise. An extended period of dry weather may decrease recharge and cause the water table to fall.

What is an Aquifer?

An aquifer is a body of saturated rock through which water can easily move. Aquifers must be both permeable and porous and include rock types such as sandstone, conglomerate, fractured limestone and unconsolidated sand and gravel. Fractured volcanic rocks such as columnar basalts also make good aquifers.

The rubble zones between volcanic flows are generally both porous and permeable and make excellent aquifers. In order for a well to be productive, it must be drilled into an aquifer. Rocks such as granite and schist are generally poor aquifers because they have a very low porosity. However, if these rocks are highly fractured, they make good aquifers. A well is a hole drilled into the ground to penetrate an aquifer. Normally this water must be pumped to the surface.

Groundwater Monitoring

Groundwater needs to be protected at all times from pollution by human and/or industrial activities. If polluted, it is almost impossible to recover the boreholes to their natural state. To ensure that this does not happen, groundwater users must ensure that they have monitoring programmes in place to measure the quantity of water taken from the boreholes and/or stored, by metering the quantity of groundwater abstracted for each month. The main purpose for monitoring boreholes is to gather hydro-geological data. The quantity of water in the borehole is measured by means of water levels as indicated in *figure 1* below.

Exploration boreholes are for monitoring purposes, whereas production boreholes are for water uses such as irrigation. It is important for groundwater users to note that their boreholes should be registered with the Department of Water Affairs.



Figure 1: Monitoring of Water levels



Figure 2: Borehole

2.5 What is funded under the DWS Financial Support Policy

The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) has implemented a policy on financial assistance to resource poor irrigation farmers in terms of Sections 61 and 62 of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998). The fund can be accessed for the provision of water for small scale multiple uses. The following six products can be funded:

1. Grants on **capital costs** for Bulk Water Distribution Infrastructure for the construction and/or upgrading of canals, main pipelines, main pump stations, weirs, communal storage dams, takeoff points to resource poor farmers who are members of a Water Uses Association or other approved legal entities.
2. Subsidy on **Operation and Maintenance** of waterworks, **Water Resource Management and Depreciation Charges**, phased out over a six year period, scaling down by 20% annually (except for depreciation charges) to resource poor farmers who access:
 - Government Water Scheme (GWS) that are managed by DWS;
 - GWSS that are operated and maintained by WUAs or other approved legal entities;
 - Other WUAs or approved legal entities.

Year	WRM	O&M	Depreciation
0	100%	100%	100%
1	80%	80%	100%
2	60%	60%	100%
3	40%	40%	100%
4	20%	20%	100%
5	0%	0%	100%
6	0%	0%	0%

3. Grants for the **acquisition of water entitlements** for irrigation;
4. Grants for preliminary or remedial **socio-economic viability studies** and investigations for agricultural water use development;
 - consultant services for facilitation, needs assessments, technical planning and design, including the socio-economic feasibility studies;
 - the assessment of long term water availability, existing infrastructure, different options available and development prospects for agricultural water use development;
 - the cost of materials, equipment and construction of new bulk-supply water works or the rehabilitation or upgrading of existing infrastructure;
 - water conservation and water management measures on agricultural water use;
 - dealing with the legal and administrative requirements for the development or rehabilitation of infrastructure for agricultural water use.
5. Grants on **training of Management Committees** of WUAs or other approved legal entities on:
 - Efficient water distribution management on agricultural water use;
 - Water use and conservation programmes, techniques and practices;
 - Financial management, business plan development, budgeting and legal aspects;
 - Measures on how to ensure scheme sustainability.
6. Grants for **Rain Water Harvesting Tanks** for family food production and other productive uses.

3. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

3.1 FARMER SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT

Original brochures, including Cassidra Brochure

The Farmer Support and Development Programme (FSD) encompasses the broad development agenda of the department of agriculture, meaning that the design and implementation are predominantly for supporting black farmers in the Western Cape province, but does not exclude the commercial sector.

This programme aims to deliver on the provision of extension, support and facilitation of training to farmers, with special emphasis on developing of small holder farmers, implementation of land reform programmes and agricultural rural development projects.

3.2 WE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING SERVICES AND SUPPORT

- To ensure a sustainable support mechanism for new and established farmers (including land reform beneficiaries);
- To measure the impact of interventions as delivered by the programme; To leverage investment from the private sector and commodity groupings; To ensure quality and standards of service and advice to farmers;
- To ensure we assist municipalities and other government departments with the implementation of food gardens for communities and households.

3.3 THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

FARMER SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT: To support sustainable land and agrarian reform projects through the provision of planning and settlement support services.

EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICES: To support farmers to increase production for markets through the provision of extension and advisory services; the facilitation of training for commercial, smallholder and subsistence farmers; the co-ordination of rural agricultural projects and the facilitation of organisation development and capacity building of farmer groups.

FOOD SECURITY: To facilitate access to affordable and diverse food through the co-ordination and implementation of household and community food security projects as highlighted and adopted in the integrated food security strategy of South Africa.

CASIDRA: To support the department with project implementation and state farm management.

4. WATER USER ASSOCIATIONS

WUA's can do the following.

1. Inform emerging farmers on the availability of water in the area.
2. Inform emerging farmers on existing structures in place to supply water.
3. Negotiate with members to make land available to sell or lease land to emerging farmers.
4. Make temporary water available to emerging farmers.
5. Include emerging farmers' needs in planning new water resource infrastructure and development.

WRC 2310: APPROACHES FOR EMERGING FARMER PARTICIPATION IN WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT; THE CASE OF THE BREEDER-GOURTIZ CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Meeting: BGCMA Seminar: focus Group Discussion

Venue: Geredini, Worcester

Date: 17 March 2016

Name	Institution	Tell no	Email	Signature
Norme Temba	WADA: FSD	023312631	normtemba@lsaburg.co.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
William Burger	WDA: FSD	0644 272 6077	william.burger@lsaburg.co.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Thabo Mthembu	WDA: FSD	028 212 1158	thabom@lsaburg.co.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Elmarie van Koops	BGCMA	023 346 8000	elmarie@bgcma.co.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Nemo Adams	WC DOA: Landcare	044 272 6077	nemo.adams@wcdoa.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mbuliso Mthembu	BGCMA	021 941 6204	mbuliso@bgcma.co.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Anthony Bratton	WUS Regulator	021 941 6204	anthony@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Deirdre Daniels	DWS: Reg. Affairs	021 941 6204	deirdre@dws.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Chastel van der Merwe	WUS Regulator	023 356 2072	chastel@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Peter Traverso	WUS Regulator	023 356 2072	peter@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Viwe Boo	WUS Regulator	073 057 2044	viwe@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Heidi Aichele	WUS Regulator	079 936 7188	heidi@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Peter Kieck	WUS Regulator	021 808 5340	peter@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Ben Boo	WUS Regulator		ben@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Arne van der Merwe	WUS Regulator		arne@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Duke Sedgwick	DWS	021 941 6264	duke@dws.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Sandra Wolke	WUS	021 941 6264	sandra@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Amanda Ganga	WUS	021 953 8450	amanda@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Benjamin Nkomo	WUS	021 953 8450	benjamin@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mawimengwana Zimela	WUS	021 953 8450	mawimengwana@wus.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>

Meeting : Water Dialog					
Attendance register					
Venue: Worcester (BGCMA Offices)					
	Name	Institution	Phone	Email	Signature
1.	Andre Thops	Hex Valley WUA	084 2470912 023 3563275	andrethops@gmail.com	
2.	Bongani Ncube	CPUT	021 953 8706	ncubeb@cput.ac.za	
3.	Christan Olivier	Hex Valley WUA- SSF project	023 3562074	christiaanolivier@gmail.com	
4.	Daniel Daniels	DWS	082 908 3236	daniel5d@dws.gov.za	
5.	Elmarie Van Rooyen	BGCMA	082 8387379	erooyen@breedegouritzema.co.za	
6.	Hezekile Kovula	DoA	0782713136	hezekilex@elsenburg.com	
7.	Lorato Manyetsa	DRLDR	071 460 4582 023 342 0107 021 8877 448	Ofmami.netohitani@drdrpp Lorato.manyetsa@drdr.gov.za	
8.	Lynadia Haas	BGCMA	083 512 9164 072 8639050	lhaas@breedegouritzema.co.za	
9.	Nkombekaya Bisset	DWS	082889127	BissetN@dws.gov.za	
10.	Peter Keuck	DoA	082315134	peterk@elsenburg.com	
11.	Ricardo Carelsen	DoA	0836299253	ricardoc@elsenburg.com	
12.	Tony Brutus	DWS	021 9416204 082 528 0504	BrutusT@dwa.gov.za BrutusT@dws.gov.za	

13.	Tshego Mathloaela	DoA	082 907 2804	tshego.m@elsenburg.org.za	
14.	Vanessa Frantz	DRLDR	021 8877 448	Vanessa.Frantz@drlr.gov.za	
15.	Willem Burger	FSD: WCD Landcare	082 909 9346 084 803 3710	willemb@elsenburg.com	
16.	Yvonne Iema	DoA	0233 121021 08364-0629	nomuhlet@elsenburg.com	
17.	Zinkita Mavumengwana	CPUT	021955-5851	mavumengwana@cpur.ac.za	

Willie Sab AFM 07295842 Willetts@Gmail.com
 Africa Cox TWK Mun 0741959320 africa@coxnk.org.za 