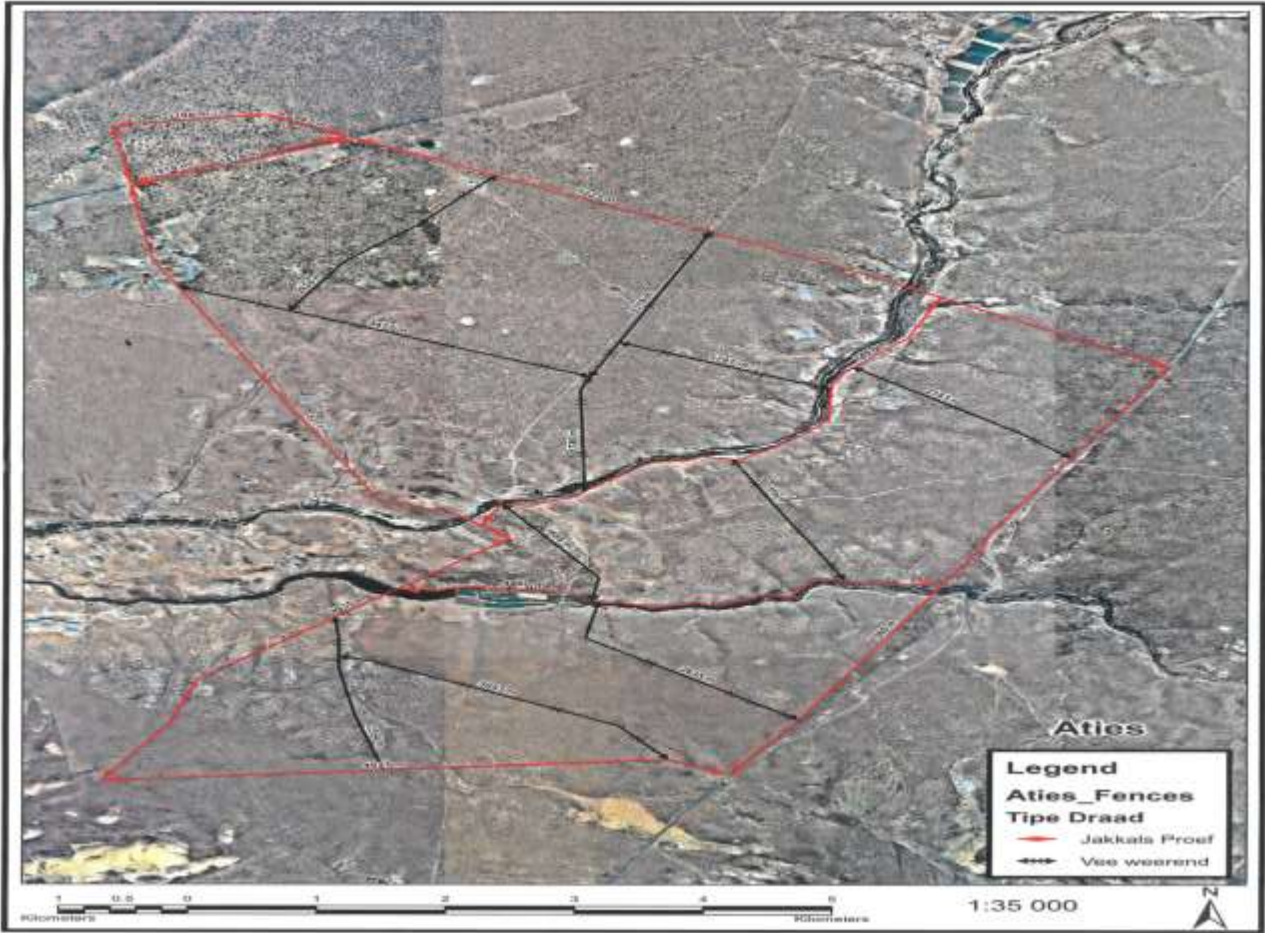


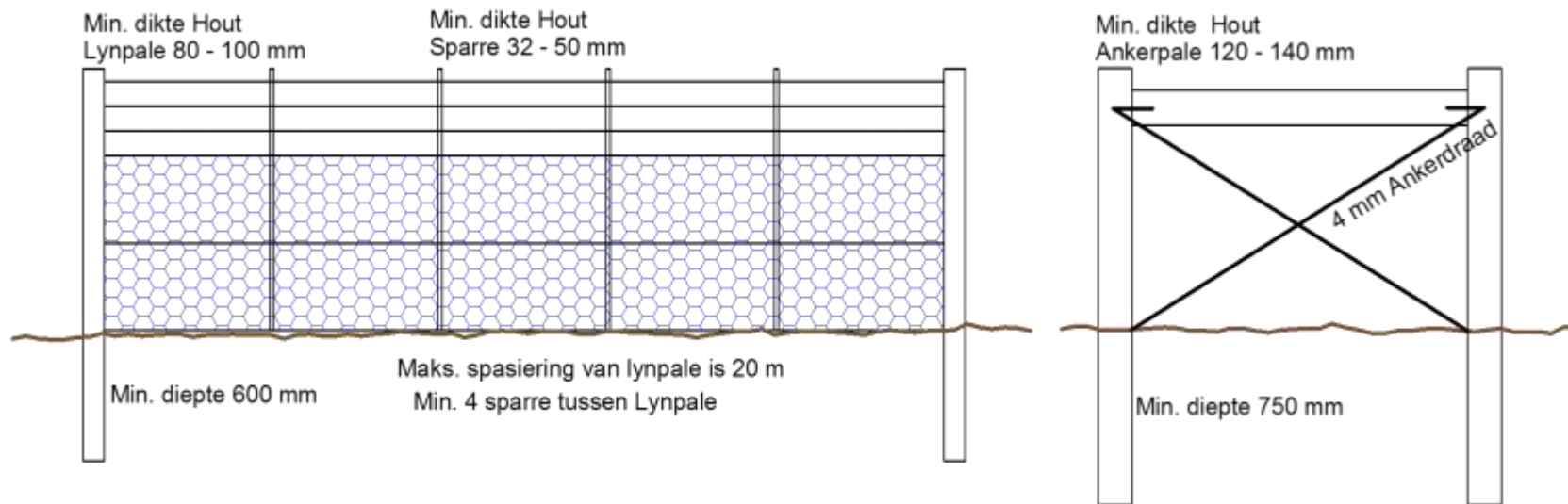
# The cost of fencing infrastructure for predator and sustainable veld management on a small stock farm in relation to land prices in the Vanrhynsdorp area of the Western Cape

Albertus Dyason <sup>1</sup> & Johan Meij <sup>2</sup> (Authors)

<sup>1</sup> Western Cape Department of Agriculture; Farmer Support and Development, [Vredendal](#).

<sup>2</sup> Western Cape Department of Agriculture; Landcare, Vredendal.



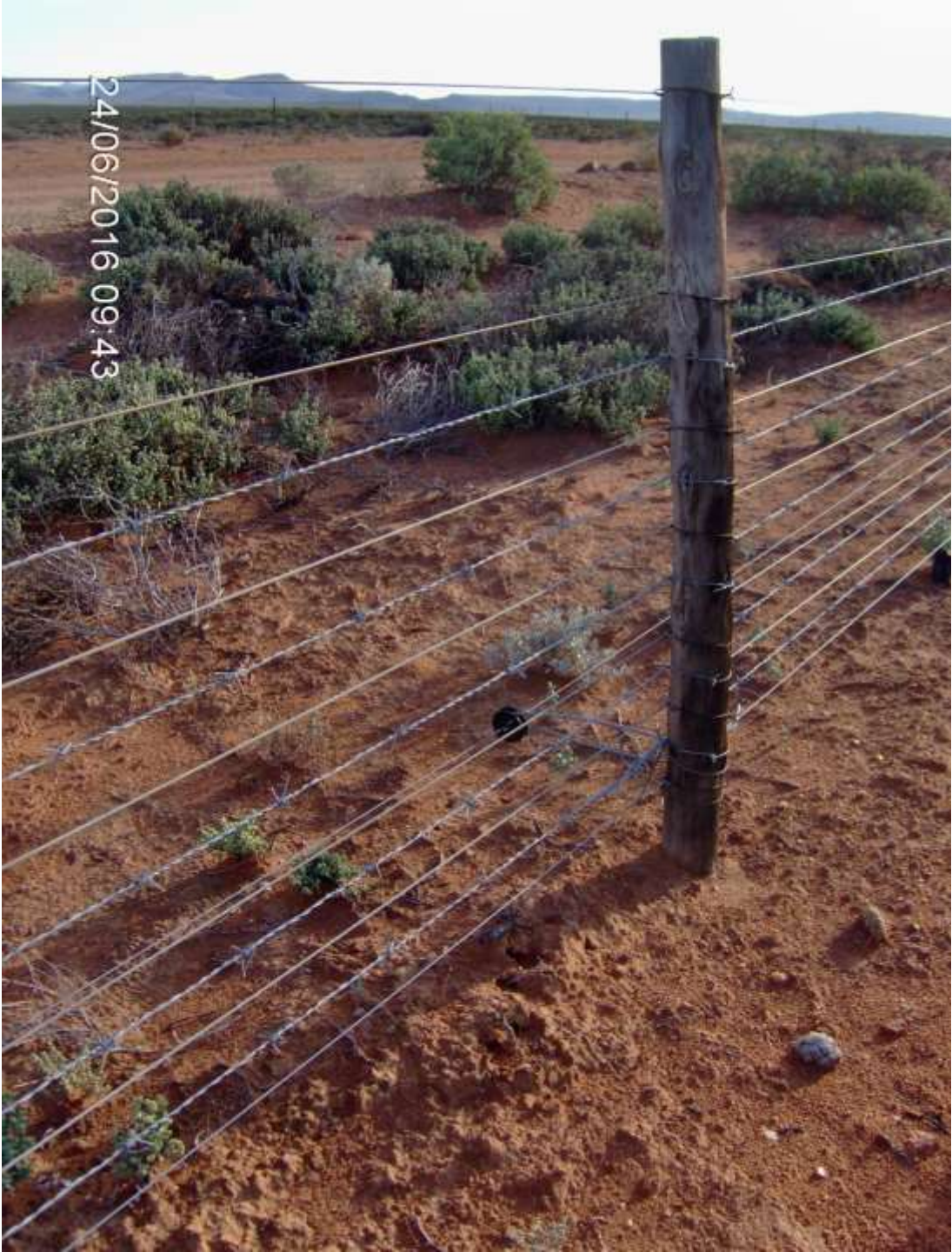




24/06/2016 09:32







## The farm Aties is used as an example

Aties fence lengths:	<b>Jackal proof:</b> 46.973 km	<b>Stock proof:</b> 25.956 km
Cost of fences:	46973m x R36.10 = <b>R 1 695 725.30</b>	25956 x R 18.36 = <b>R 476 326.50</b>
Labour:	R 15.00/m x 46973 = <b>R 704 595.00</b>	R 12.00/m x 25956 = <b>R 311 472.00</b>
<b>Total fencing costs</b>	<b>R 2 400 320.30 + R 787 798.5 = R 3 188 118.8</b>	
<b>Cost/ ha</b>	<b>R 3 188 118.8 ÷ 4297 ha = R 741.94</b>	

The cost of fencing infrastructure on farms of an average size of 4200ha were R741.94/ha and on bigger farms of ±8000ha the cost were R856/ha. The municipal valuation of the farms were R850/ha. During the past year The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) bought farms at an average price of R860/ha. Farms sold to private buyers were sold for R1000/ha to R1200/ha.

What does all this mean?

*If you buy a farm with poor infrastructure, it is going to cost you more than double the buying price to develop it before you can farm in a sustainable way. This is what is happening with most of the farms bought by DRDLR and as a result, land reform farms cannot be used productively.*