

IZIGI



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AUGUST - OCTOBER 2022

ZABALIMI

RV PRICE JULY 2022: R5 837,58 (An increase of R175,19 vs JUNE 2022). D Factor 0,469088

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Thriving rural communities - Thriving rural economies

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GUGU MASUKU: LAND REFORM FARMER

Woman's Special



Gugu Masuku (36), a land reform farmer, is the fourth generation from her family that is doing sugarcane farming. Her 431ha farm is in Hictonville just outside Empangeni. Masuku says poverty is what has pushed her to put more effort into her farming operations, she is a new publisher of African Land magazine that talks about farming, lifestyle and agritourism. Masuku likes the idea of diversifying, she has vegetables that she supplies to the local market but her biggest project right now that she has started in making her own Gin and Rum Agricole which are alcoholic drinks that are made from sugarcane. "Being a land reform farmer is very challenging just like any farmer it has its own ups and down. After the drought five years ago, we were encouraged to diversify so that we can have other means of income, that is where I

started thinking outside the box on what else I can do outside and also within sugarcane".

Besides sugarcane, Masuku has also recently started her own digital magazine which focuses on the everyday farmer, she wants to tackle the issues of rural farmers, rural tourism and what it means to be a black farmer. Her drive for this magazine is that farmers should have access to information when it comes to farming and agriculture as a whole. "A lot of people struggle to get information, I feel like we were previously disadvantaged whether it in terms of information, or land owning or farming, I am trying to get that information out there with the little that I have and through research that I do," says Masuku

The biggest challenges that



farmers face whether it is a small-scale or land reform farmer would be an access to funding, this issue has been highlighted mostly by farmers. For Masuku she is also suffering the same when it comes to access to funding and access



it and also supply the big market according to their specifications.

Masuku says she want to see government doing their part in making sure that women in Agriculture are given much support for their operations. "Accessing support from government should be easy and consistent, this thing of government giving you a farm and just leave you like that without any support is what makes most black farmers quit because its hard doing this without support," says Masuku.



to markets and she says those are the major challenges that they face as farmers. "I have a huge problem when it comes to access of funding and market, with sugarcane its better because you know who you supply, but with fresh produce it's a huge challenge, it's not simple even though some may think it's easy but it's not." says Masuku.

She adds: "Poverty brings a certain type of mindset it causes you to be creative" her not being paid on time when she was still producing vegetables is what pushed her to think of other ways of diversifying, that suffering brought out the creativity in her in terms of thinking of other ways to make money

should there be delays in payments and sugarcane is only harvested once a year. I had to look for other avenues and think what else can I do within sugarcane, I want to diversify and I did my research and I found the idea of gin and rum Agricole to be more appealing to me and I just did it". Though this may sound like it was easy for Masuku, but it has not been an easy journey as she has had this dream of producing her own gin for over six years, but nothing was working out due to lack of funding and access to the market. Now Masuku has finally managed through her perseverance to produce her own Gin called "Pergusus Gold". It still hasn't reach market as yet as she is still trying to get funding to produce

YVONNE NTULI: SMALL-SCALE FARMER

Woman's Special



Yvonne Ntuli (56) is a small-scale farmer from Madadeni, Mpumalanga with 35,2ha, of which 7,2ha is sugarcane and the 28ha comprises vegetables. Ntuli started farming in 1998, but she had a problem with accessing market until 2005 when people started recognizing her vegetables business and that is how her breakthrough came about. "With sugarcane, I have never had a problem with market but with vegetables I struggled a lot because I had no market, I just sold veggies on the street, and some would even get rotten, and I had to throw them away. Only after seven years people started recognizing me and they would place orders and that is how it began," says Ntuli. She adds that her passion for farming kicked in after seeing her husband struggling with support the

whole family of eight and she was just a housewife, and that is when she stood up and decided to assist her husband to bring in another income to the family.

Ntuli is now a successful farmer that supplies Boxer stores all over Nkomazi up to Witbank with cabbage, butternut and spinach over and above the mentioned veggies she also has tomatoes, litchis, Mangos, sweet potatoes, oranges, and lettuces. Ntuli also supplies her vegetables to the School Nutrition program in Nkomazi. She currently has a staff complement of 21 employees on her farm that assists her with farming in both sugarcane and vegetable business. "After years of selling my veggies on the street, I managed to get market in big stores and that has kept me

busy and has caused me to take my business even more serious and always looking for other ways of making more money through farming," says Ntuli.

Ntuli says SAFDA has played a huge role in her operation as she regularly consults SAFDA staff on every problem that she encounters in her farm and always gets assistance and solution on the problem. Her successful operation has attracted big banks that have assisted her in having better and safe ways of paying for her employees. "I was approached by my banks after



seeing the money that comes in my account and the staff compliment that I have to assist me with safer ways of paying salaries for my employees. We are always mugged in the farms when we have to pay salaries because we used the envelop system which is not safe, now we have better ways,"

she adds.

Farming requires a lot of patience and if it is in your blood just like Ntuli things are bound to come out great and be successful in it. Ntuli urges people to love what they do and always find other innovative ways around farming so that if one

does not work atleast there is also something that you can always fall back on and focus on. Government can only do so much for farmers but the rest of the work or the amount of work that you put in solely relies on the individual.

MULTI-MILLION FUNDING FOR A SMALL-SCALE FARMER MILL FEASIBILITY STUDY

The Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Thoko Didiza, has made a cash injection to the tune of R8 million to Makhathini farmers to undertake the bankable feasibility study for an Integrated Hub/Mill producing sugar, ethanol, power and animal feed to be built in area. This much-needed development is guaranteed to make a significant socio-economic contribution to one of the poorest rural areas in KwaZulu-Natal.

A bankable feasibility study is needed for small-scale growers to process their sugarcane into sugar, or other products such as

ethanol, electricity, animal feed in the Makhathini area. The prevailing view is that the sugar industry is untransformed across the value chain. Small-scale growers have not been afforded the opportunity to participate in the milling sector or refining and maximize on the revenues that could be achieved through other products produced from the sugarcane which they grow.

The South African Sugarcane Value Chain Master Plan to 2030, facilitated through the dtic and DALRRD, is underpinned by small-scale farmers being foundational to sugarcane industry, improving

transformation and development in the sector and progressing diversification from sugarcane. The milling capacity is ailing, being old mills resulting in performance and efficiency problems. It is time that black growers participate in the industry value chain and have access to new more efficient technologies and increase the value add of their cane.

This Hub would be linked to the Jozini Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU). There are many challenges faced by small-scale growers and an FPSU would assist in reducing these challenges, mainly for black farmers. The intent of the Makhathini





mill is to develop a mill that could support sugarcane agricultural development across the Makhathini, Jozini, Mkhuze areas as well.

bottled sugar, ethanol, electricity and by products to animal feed and compost, and CO2 capture.

The bankable feasibility study will be conducted by suitably qualified and competent multi-disciplinary and professional team in agriculture, engineering, engineering, financial and economic, procurement / marketing and risk and regulatory services. The study for an integrated sugarcane hub/mill in Makhathini will include agricultural assessment and the processing of sugarcane to products – white grade

The completed bankable feasibility study will then be used to engage funders (local and international) to raise full project capital, onboard potential private investors and strategic partners and move the project to detailed design and construction. SAFDA has proposed constructing a Sugar Ethanol and Power Hub in Makhathini for the small-scale sugarcane farmers over the next year two to three years.

MINISTER DIDIZA LAUNCHES MKHUZE RAIL SIDING

The Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Thoko Didiza, officially handed over a railway siding facility in Mkhuze, North of KwaZulu-natal in May.

The railway siding facility is a project that was implemented by the South African Farmers Development Association (SAFDA) to assist the 1 900 sugarcane small-scale farmers from Makhathini in Jozini. This project was funded by DALLRD for the Makhathini small-scale farmers to the amount of R38 million. "This facility will enhance a meaningful participation in the sugarcane sector whilst simultaneously transitioning farmers in Makhathini to the mainstream players role

in this lucrative business sector," said Minister Didiza during the official opening.



As the transloading facility was being built and operationalised, the provincial Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs agreed to support the Makhathini small-scale farmers with a once-off interim transport subsidy to the amount of R3 550 000. This intervention was significant in that it allowed growers to continue to deliver cane in the 2021-2022 season, and enabled the growers to realise positive cashflows from their cane farms

The Makhathini small-scale farmers are for the



first time benefiting from Mkhuze Rail Siding. The investment in the infrastructure and operationalising of the siding is to ensure that their sugarcane is delivered to the siding, offloaded efficiently using the Hilo spiller and loaded onto the Transnet wagons for transport to the Felixton sugar mill. Furthermore, Tongaat Hullet Sugar has come on board

to support the Makhathini farmers' rail transport costs from the Mkhuze Siding to Felixton Sugar Mill.

The movement from road to rail also positively impacts on the reduction of carbon emissions in line with governments commitments to Kyoto Protocol. Furthermore, the project would support a reduction

in the volume of trucks on the road especially on the N2 north of Richards Bay to the Jozini off-ramp, which is single lane each direction. The newly-upgraded Mkhuze siding has created 25 jobs which mostly are people from uMkhanyakude District.

INDIA TRIP: SAFDA LEARNS FROM ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SUGAR PRODUCERS



In June 2022, the SAFDA Executive Team took to the skies to fulfil its long overdue trip to meet and engage with its strategic stakeholders and partners in India. The Indian sugarcane development and downstream value add industry is a fascinating and liberating one. In India, sugarcane and its true value is well recognised and valued – by the small-scale farmers, millers/distillers and, government and is often referred to as Divine Crop. It's so evident that rural infrastructure and development has underpinned the Indian sugarcane industry and unlocked the beneficiation of sugarcane right there in the rural farming areas of India. A comprehensive rural development model – that's what we saw and seek to bring with the help of our South African government and key strategic partners to our farming community of South Africa.

The SAFDA Executive Team was hosted by global leaders in the boiler, power, sugar plant and distillery manufacturers. The team's first stop was at ISEGC Heavy Engineering Ltd, which has projects in over 44 countries all over the world. The ISEGC company has its origins in the Saraswati sugar mills which was established in 1933, with a sugarcane capacity of 400 tcpd. It has grown into one of India's largest sugar mills and now crushes 13 000 tcpd. It was good to engage the ISEGC group who has experience not only in manufacturing, but also in running of sugar factories – thereby sharing their expertise on all issues in the business value chain, from receiving and crushing the cane the same day, optimum juice extraction, latest technologies, preventive maintenance of

machinery, maximising steam production to minimising energy consumption, importance of cane variety and quality, and quality of sugar crystals.

Sugar milling and agro-processing done economically and efficiently in the heart of rural sugarcane farming areas has been de-mystified. Over 500 sugar mills exist in India, established in the heart of the rural farming and peri-urban areas of India. Small scale sugarcane supply is clustered around the sugar mill within a radius of 20 to 30 km, minimising the distance and transport costs. Harvested cane is transported to the sugar mills or nearest cane delivery sites and crushed within the same day and small-scale farmers are paid within the week. Sugarcane value is maximised being processed into multiple products – sugar, electricity, ethanol of multiple grades including fuel ethanol, biogas, bio-fertilizer and waste streams into power that fuel the plants. Running efficient and optimised factories that harness the value of the sugarcane is paramount, resulting in greater profit that can be shared with the farmers and beneficiaries.

SMALL-SCALE FARMERS AND INTERCROPPING

Small-scale farmers optimise the land often farming three to four crops on small blocks of land. It is common to drive long distances in the rural landscape with small blocks of land being farmed on either side of the road. Crops such as rice, wheat, sugarcane, sun hemp, flowers, vegetables are being farmed by the small-scale farmers, with no mechanisation, and no cane

burning. Flood irrigation can be seen in many areas, while in other areas drip irrigation and fertigation is being used. Mechanisation is not seen and often one will even see the buffalo being used to perform land preparation activities.

SAFDA has made connections with progressive small-scale sugarcane farmers in Pune. Farming practices that include soil and water management, drip irrigation and fertigation, intercropping are used resulting in sugarcane yields above 300 tons per hectares. Their cane

being referred to as 'python' cane as can be seen from the picture below. Cash crops planted in rows between the sugarcane is sold in the local market to generate additional income for the farmers. A common sight is intercropping with soybean and marigolds.

SUGAR TO ETHANOL

The Indian Government has pushed ahead and has established the ethanol blending programme in India. The government has done so with the aim of managing excess/

surplus sugar production, reducing carbon emissions and carbon taxes, reducing the costs of importing crude oil and keeping the sugar mills and farmers viable. The Indian Government has implemented and maintained this ethanol blending support programme with the increased fuel level for about four to five years already.

Cost of ethanol is recovered through their fuel levy, with mandatory blending of up to 20%, before it reaches the pumps. Cost of ethanol is estimated to be about 30% more



than the petrol price. At the local garages or fuel stations, there is no distinction between blended and unblended fuel, mandatory blending takes place at the petroleum depots and blended fuel is transported to the fuel stations and filled into vehicles at the pumps. Interestingly there is no hassle made about the mechanics or age of the vehicles – with India road transport sector comprising mainly of low to medium mobility class vehicles like motorcycles,

tuk-tuks, buses, average size family vehicles. It is obvious that there is no need for mechanical change of vehicles at this level of fuel blending (now reaching 20% blending in India) as is often raised by the automation sector as a potential concern.

Advancements in ethanol production are far ahead in India with companies such as Praj bringing new technologies to the commercial market which increase

yields, lengthen seasons and reduce cost of ethanol production. A visit to Praj's Tower and R&D Matrix exposed the team to Praj's advanced and proven technologies that promotes cane biorefinery and bio-mobility. Praj has a presence in over 100 countries around the globe providing the world sugar industry with sustainable, diversified and value-added solutions. According to Praj Innovative and Sustainability Solution Global Technology Leaders, "The solution lies in alternate



products, maximum sweating of assets and wiser use of sugarcane.” “A Cane Bio-refinery is a facility that integrates cane conversion processes and equipment to produce fuels, power and value-added chemicals. By producing several products, a Cane Bio-refinery takes advantage of the various components in cane and their intermediates, therefore maximizing the value derived from the resources.”

Renewable fuels include first and second-generation bioethanol, renewable biogas and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). Multiple sugary feedstocks (cane juice, syrup, molasse and ‘biosyrup’) into multiple products – improves yields, length of operation and cost of production. This technology must be harnessed and implemented for our rural sugarcane farmers in South Africa. We must work with our South African Government and the Petroleum Companies to realise a viable and sustainable ethanol blending programme and broader renewable fuels industry in South Africa.

Praj’s ‘RENGAS’ technology for transportation is an advanced technology to produce Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) from agri-residue as well as from agro-industrial waste

such as sugar mill press mud (filter cake) or distillery vinasse. Bio-power (electricity directly produced from Biogas) is also making headway in the industry.

KEY TAKE HOMES FOR SAFDA

- Rural infrastructure and development model supported and enabled by the Indian Government is working in the rural agricultural and sugarcane producing areas of India;
- Smaller decentralised mills and distilleries are operating and are viable, minimising the distance and transport costs for feedstocks;
- Technology exists and efficiencies can be harnessed in the sugarcane processing system that can be built into new mills, distilleries, and sugarcane biorefineries to ensure profitable sustainable rural development businesses;
- Small scale growers can produce so much more with their land - given access to infield irrigation infrastructure (such as drip irrigation) and fertigation, soil and water management practices that enable increased yields. Financing instruments that support sustainable operations for the small scale farmer are important;

- Indian Government has been ‘hands on’ is enforcing a viable and sustainable ethanol programme that maximises beneficiation of sugarcane, supports the global sustainability agenda of reduced carbon emissions and water efficiency, reducing the impact of global crude oil prices on the country and increased revenue to the farmers.

SAFDA has been empowered and seeks to implement such projects that change the rural landscapes of South Africa – that holds true to its vision and mission of thriving rural communities and thriving rural economies; to work towards farmer driven partnerships for transformation, development and sustainability of all farmers and the enhancement of rural economies.



MELMOTH TITLE DEEDS HANDOVER BY MINISTER DIDIZA

The Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Thoko Didiza, officially handed over settlement certificates and title deeds to five Melmoth communities. The Minister also handed over to the four communities some of the equipment that has been acquired using the development funding. The cumulative value of the both the land acquisition and development funding figures is over one billion

rand.

Entembeni Community was awarded land to the value of R222 021 091.00 (Two Hundred and Twenty Two Million And Twenty One Thousand and Ninety One Rand) in settlement of their land claim; Dlodla Community was awarded land to the value of R142 195 874.00 (One Hundred and Forty Two Million One Hundred and Ninety Five Thousand Eight Hundred and

seventy Four Rand) in settlement of their land claim; Zulu Royal Household was awarded land to the value of R176 463 700.00 (One Hundred and Seventy Six Million Four Hundred and Sixty Thousand seven Hundred Rand) in settlement of their land claim; Mthonjaneni Community which was awarded land to the value of R59 387 010.00 (Fifty Nine Million Three Hundred and Eighty Seven Thousand and Ten Rand) in settlement of their land

claim; and Makhasaneni Community was awarded land to the value of R105 504 438.00 (One Hundred and Five Million Five Hundred and Four Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty Eight Rand) in settlement of their land claim.



The Minister also handed over four big dummy cheques to the five communities with a cumulative value of R66,646,535.34 for some of the equipment that has been acquired using the development funding.

SAFDA FINANCE PLAN FOR BLACK FARMERS GETS THE NOD

SAFDA was formed as a vehicle for the emancipation of black farmers, that emancipation cannot be achieved without financial freedom. One of the biggest challenges that black growers face is access to finance whether it be for land acquisition, working capital or any other related development finance. SAFDA has noted with concern this challenge and how this problem has persisted over the years. This challenge has over the years presented itself as a sustainability problem especially when the sugar

industry has been faced with its own challenges such as drought, drop in price because of an influx of deep-sea imports, Eswatini imports and lately the massive increase in inputs. The challenges have necessitated cash injections into their business operations either from reserves or external funders, unfortunately this is not a privilege that most black farmers enjoy. Reserves are built over years and generations, and access to external funding has been a massive challenge for our farmers. The subsequent result is an

inevitable request for government assistance and in the long term a dependency on government grants for their sustainability.

SAFDA has advocated for transformation within the sugar industry and has been instrumental in formulating the industry's transformation plan. SAFDA's latest contribution to the SASA transformation plan is the introduction of a new intervention which will assist Black sugarcane growers gain access to funding. In September

SAFDA has advocated for transformation within the sugar industry and has been instrumental in formulating the industry's transformation plan.



2021, the SASA Transformation Interventions Implementation Committee (STIIC) considered and approved a proposal, as received from the South African Farmers Development Association ('SAFDA'), for an Access to Finance intervention for Growers. This was subsequently recommended to Council for approval. At its meeting in September 2021, Council approved the proposal for the Access to Finance Intervention. R15 million has provisionally been set aside for the intervention, with another approximate R4 million to top up which will be determined

at the end of the season. The R15 million is provided by SASA as grant funding on behalf of black cane farmers. The grant funding to be provided is to be treated as the growers' own 10% contribution with the intention being to leverage R150 million in debt funding.

The Grant funding must be used to leverage new loans (not existing loans) up to a maximum of R150 million for the following:

- Land acquisition for sugarcane farming;
- Working capital to be used in

sugarcane farming activities;

- Diversification of sugarcane farming operations;
- Infrastructure development for sugarcane farming; or
- The re-establishment of fallow land, to increase production

The sugar industry has made this funding in support of both the Sugar Industry Masterplan as well as its Transformation Plan goals. The intervention also supports governments land reform programmes. The Masterplan refers to right sizing of the industry and cane farmers diversifying into other

high value crops and the transformation plan speaks to 51% black sugar production in the next few years both plans have been rather silent on how to fund these goals. This intervention seeks to catalyse the attainment of these goals.

How to apply:

1. Apply for a loan with a funding institution
2. Get a pre-approval from funding institution
3. SAFDA to assist grower with SASA grant funding application
4. SASA to inform grower of approval and rejection via written notification, if approved SASA to disburse to funding institution

R5.5 MILLION CASH INJECTION FOR BLACK FARMERS

CCBSA through the Mintirho Foundation has once again responded to black growers cry for help on the backdrop of the some of the challenges that it faces and committed R5,5 million to the cause. SAFDA has proposed that this money be used as a 10% grant to offset black grower fertilizer purchases. All fertilizer would be procured through the Mintirho-funded SAFDA fertilizer plant to ensure the plants continued sustainability and that growers get the best pricing available. The grant also ensures that the plant can begin to hedge against future price increases which are likely to be caused by the conflict in the Ukraine although a lot more capital is required to do this, this is certainly a start.

To share in the grant, growers have to commit now for their anticipated fertiliser needs by signing cessions against their income to offset the remaining balance. This intervention also goes a long way in helping the plant plan its production for the season and hedge against cost

fluctuations. Over and above this, small scale growers would be required to have Retention savings accounts which can be accessed later in the season to conduct ratoon management. This savings and budgeting tool is pertinent to the sustainability of our black small-scale growers.

SAFDA would like to thank its partner in empowerment and transformation, CCBSA, for its continued generosity and commitment to improving the lives of the rural poor of this country. SAFDA acknowledges that more grant funding is required to ensure that the full R300 million per annum fertilizer need is subsidized by 10% (R30 million grant funding) but we believe that CCBSA has thrown down the challenge and we will be actively pursuing other corporates to see if they are eager in participating in transforming our rural landscape. We believe that through our proposed model growers enjoy a 10% subsidy of extremely competitively priced fertilizer but also



take responsibility for their own sustainability.

PROPOSED FERTILISER FUNDING MODEL

South African sugarcane farmers have been plagued by a myriad of challenges in the past season, these challenges have threatened their sustainability. A list of the main challenges is listed below:

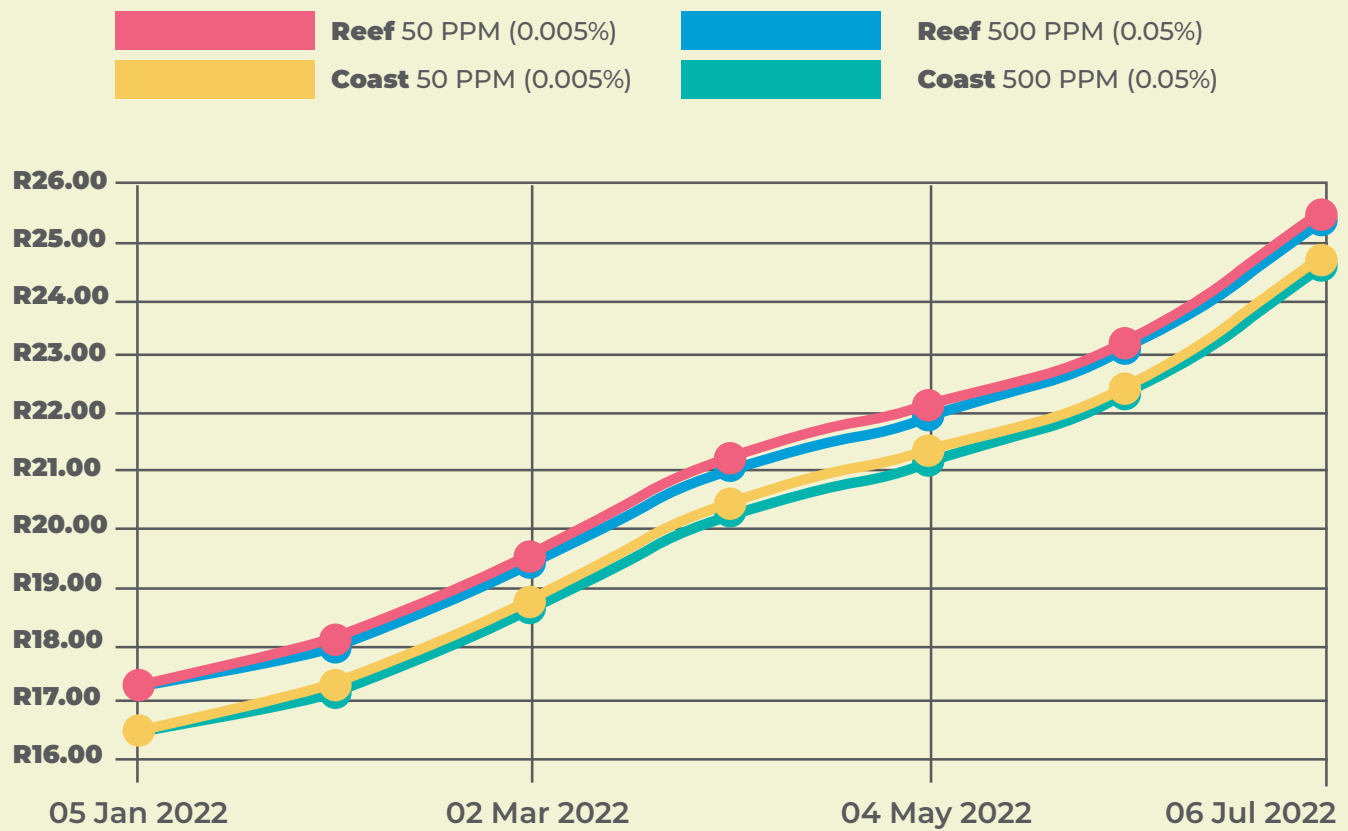
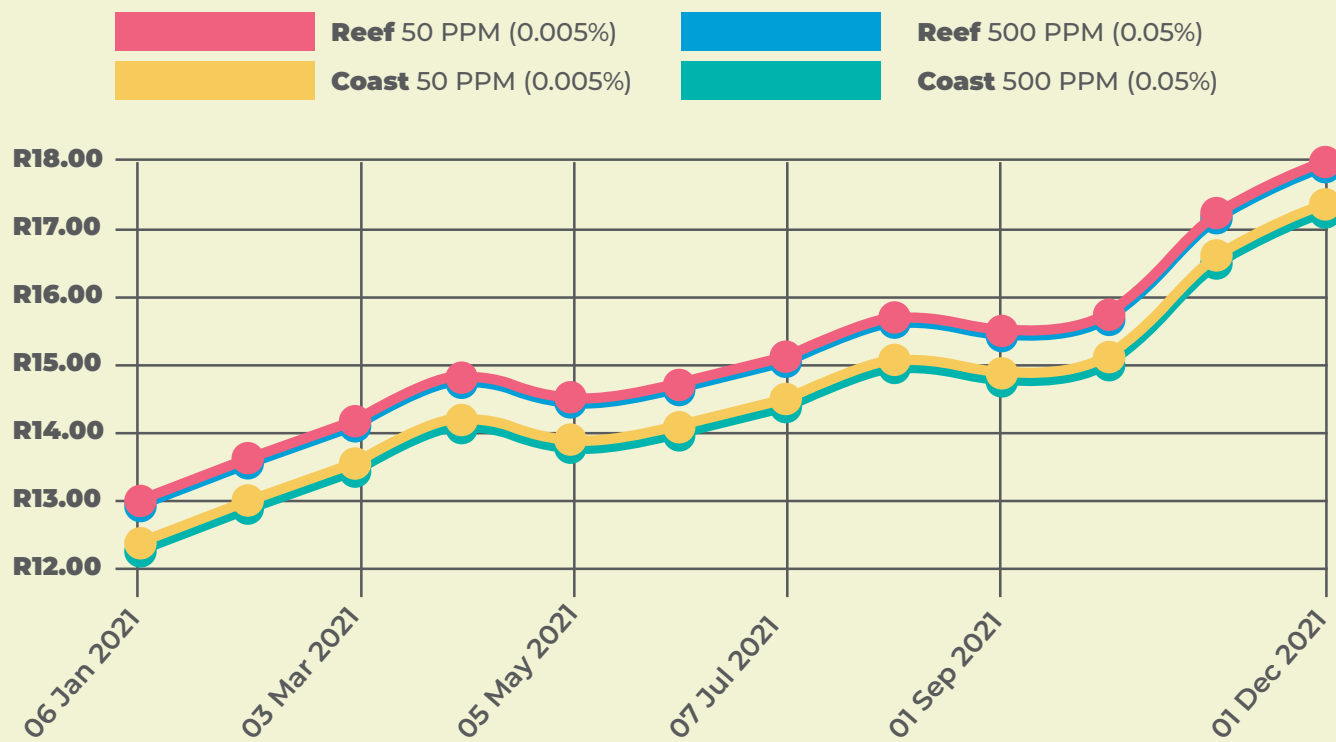
- Covid-19 has seen production of key inputs such as fertiliser and chemicals being halted, resulting in a shortage of supply against a backdrop of increased demand that drove prices up exponentially
- Our farmers did not go unscathed from the rioting and the looting experienced in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng, the damage caused by the looters was mainly arson of cane. Some of this cane was millable and sent to the mill to be crushed, but a significant amount was either turned away by the miller or not sent to the mill because it was deemed un-millable

- In January and April, parts of KwaZulu-Natal were hit by severe floods that caused damage to crops and infrastructure.

- The closure of some mills, failing infrastructure and major breakdowns at others coupled with a shortened season due to the July unrest reduced the millers ability to crush growers cane this season. This has resulted in most growers having to carry over between 15% - 25% of their crop, which in most instances represents the growers profit.

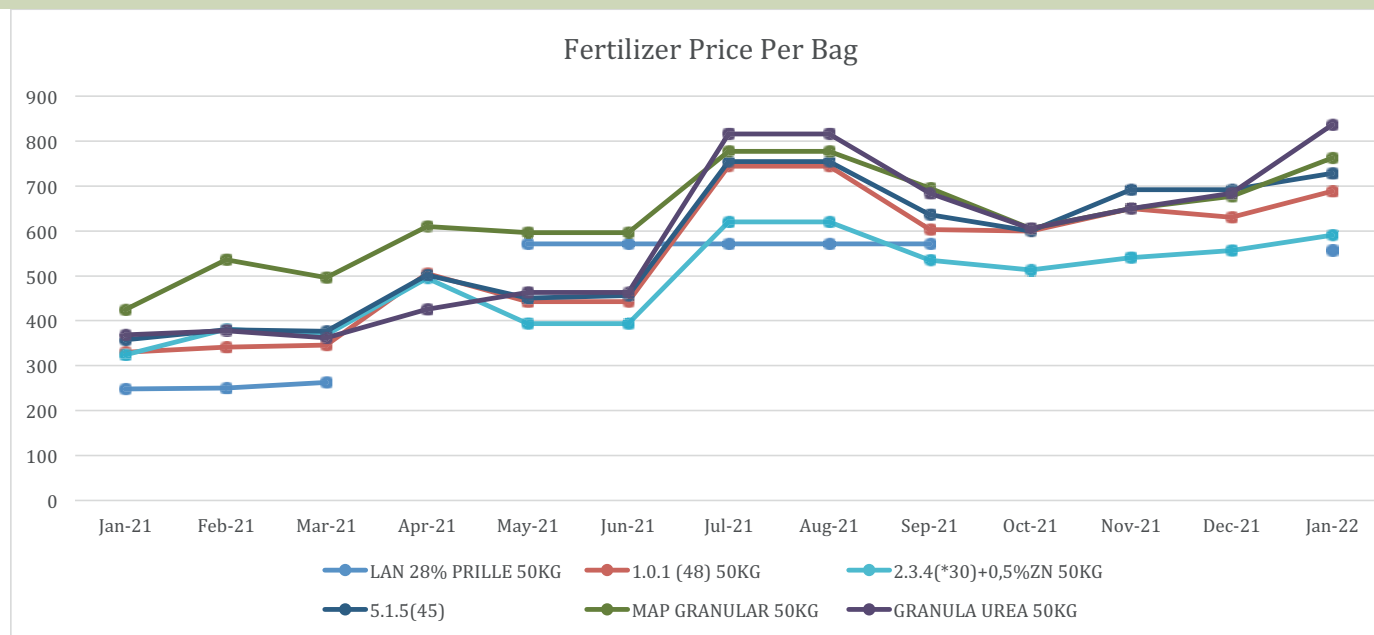
- Farmers have welcomed the Sugar Master Plan which aims to ensure the sustainability of the sugar cane growing and processing in the country. As part of its commitments, the industry committed to a price restraint limited to CPI, which has turned out to be a real Achilles' heel as increases in expenses have far exceeded CPI. The cost of labour increased by 16% in April 2021. The cost of diesel rose from R12,43 in early January 21 to its current rate of R25,40 for 50 ppm at the coast.





Courtesy of FuelSA

The price of fertiliser has increased exponentially especially in April 21, which coincided with the one-year anniversary of most countries implementation of lockdown protocols and the relaxing of such protocols in South Africa. Preparation for the planting season coincided with the global shortage of fertiliser and this really drove up prices in the middle of the year.



Courtesy SAFDA Fertilizer

The Russia – Ukraine conflict is expected to further influence the price of inputs upwards as sanctions will affect the movement and demand for raw materials to produce some of the popular blends used in the country. The chemical industry did not spare the growers with the price of popular

herbicides increasing by 50%.

MODEL

All these challenges are happening in the backdrop of price restraint, in a season where growers are forced to carryover more than 15 % of their crop. Commercial farmers are once again called upon to tap into their reserves and make

use of facilities offered by their bankers, unfortunately our land reform growers and small-scale growers do not enjoy such luxuries. Their plight is why SAFDA exist and is the importance of why having relationships with partners like CCBSA is crucial for the survival of the black grower fraternity.





STREAMLINING OF GROWER CARDS

SAFDA is introducing the grower identification cards for all farmers who seek to benefit from services offered by SAFDA. The cards allow us to seek mandate from growers before we embark on rendering services to them. The grower identification and beneficiary card are critically important for determining SAFDA Farmer Production Support Units (FPSUs) membership as FPSU works from the premise that members receive services cheaper than non-

members.

A trial has started in Makhathini, and it will roll out to all mill areas. This platform is open to every grower irrespective of secondary commodity they are farming with. Primary data is being captured live as a form of verification of our members in each mill area. Visible on the card is a shoulder view picture of a grower, grower ID, Mill area,

MAC, Grower code for sugarcane farmers, retention account number, association, municipal district, local municipality and municipal ward. At the back end of the data base system, we keep all information pertaining to growers and their farming operations. The information is used to leverage further support interventions and initiatives which seek to benefit growers in various ways.

COST GUIDELINES

WHAT FARMERS FEAR THE MOST IS NOW BECOMING A REALITY

Sugarcane input costs are rising faster than the RV Price, making it harder for sugarcane farmers to break even. There are many factors contributing to the ongoing input costs increases. These increases are largely driven by the supply constraints in key fertiliser producing countries, mainly China, India, US, Russia and Canada. Rising shipping costs, oil and gas prices are also key drivers to the price increases, along with the firmer global sugar demand. The ongoing war between

Russia and Ukraine has also played a significant role to the upside price pressures of sugarcane input costs. The high increase of input costs is putting strain on profit margins as sugar prices have not kept pace.

Fertiliser prices have skyrocketed by over 400% from October 2020 while chemical prices have increased by over 50% from the same period, fuel prices had a steep increase of over 45% from November 2020. Small-Scale Growers are the ones who

are more affected by the fuel price increases due to their sugarcane fields located further away from the mills. Fertilizers, chemicals, and fuel accounts for 40% to 46% of the total input sugarcane costs. These higher input costs are affecting sugarcane farmers revenue like never before leaving questions on how they will survive the current season (2022/2023) and future seasons. They are putting pressure on sugarcane farmers especially Small-Scale Growers.



The majority of small-scale growers have limited access to agricultural finance, they depend on the RV Price payments to continue cultivating their sugarcane fields. Due to the uncertainty about how the fertiliser, chemicals and fuel prices will be in the coming months; farmers are finding it difficult to plan, implement and manage their production schedules effectively.

Some sugarcane famers are resorting to using cheaper chemicals which are not as effective as the recommended chemicals. To save costs on fertilizer, some famers are resorting to utilizing alternative methods like compost, chicken litter, sugarcane trash etc. Some famers try to save costs by using less quantities of recommended fertilizers and chemicals per hectare. With that said, this will lead to significantly lower sugar yields and poorer quality resulting to lower sucrose and higher fibre.

South Africa imports about 80% of fertiliser per annum, sugarcane

farming being the second largest fertilizer consumer by 18%. South Africa has no control over the fertiliser prices because they are mainly driven by developments in the major producing and consuming countries. Our country is classified as a minor player internationally, accounting for an estimated 0.5% of the total global consumption.

If the input costs prices continue rising on the current trend, it will be impossible to prevent farmers from exiting the industry especially small-scale growers unless there is a plan of action taken to save farmers from this unmanageable rising input costs. It will also threaten aspirations of the sugar master plan which seeks to ensure stability, growth, and sustainability of the sugar industry. The South African sugar industry is classified as an industry with high socio-economic developmental focus in rural areas creating job opportunities mostly in deep rural areas where income from the industry is often the only income available other than social grants.



OVERVIEW OF SUGARCANE COST GUIDELINES

Sugarcane farmers are multi-skilled, they make daily decisions about what sugarcane varieties to plant, how many personnel to employ each season, when to irrigate or spray, how much fertiliser and chemicals to apply in their fields and when to harvest. They also make decisions such as, should I consider buying farming equipment or hire contractors? How many ratoons will maximise my profits? How can I produce high yield with less costs? Do I have adequate chemicals and fertilizers to plant for the season? When and how do I expand my sugarcane farm? Research shows that most profitable farmers often have similar costs per hectare. Farmers need farming skills and reliable information to make informed decisions.

The main objective of the cost guideline is to assist farmers to effectively plan and maximise their profits. SAFDA conducted the cost survey during January and February 2022 throughout all the milling areas. The purpose of the survey was to gather data and get better understanding of planting costs incurred by sugarcane farmers

especially Small-Scale Growers. SAFDA has developed sugarcane cost guidelines, namely: replant cost guide for minimum tillage, replant cost guide for mechanical operations in dryland areas, replant cost guide for mechanical operations in irrigated areas, ratoon management cost guide for dryland areas as well as the ratoon management cost guide for irrigated areas.

The cost guideline is an estimate of revenue required to replant a hectare of sugarcane. It is developed to assist farmers during budget planning. The cost guidelines are updated on an annual basis using latest prices of chemicals and fertilizers collected from suppliers, as well as the mechanization reports and FAS prices released by SASRI on an annual basis before the beginning of each season. The cost guideline outlines key cost areas, recommended quantities and cost of resources required to replant a hectare of sugarcane. The costs of replanting a hectare slightly differ between regions and farms. To maximise the cost accuracy during budget planning, farmers are

advised to consult extension offices for specific needs applicable to their regions and farms; and also conduct soil sampling on an annual basis to determine fertilizer needs. Some farms/regions soils have good reserves of calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, and potassium; based on the soil testing results it may be possible for a farmer to reduce inputs for several seasons without affecting yields

The following key cost planting activities are included on the cost guides:

1. Field Preparation

- The purpose of land preparation is to prepare seed beds free of clods and weed to provide the best soil conditions for sugarcane to flourish and achieve optimal growth, yields, and survival.
- It involves contour structures, ploughing, harrowing, and ridging
- Tractors are being extensively used for land preparation in sugarcane.
- The number of operations vary with individual fields. They depend



on the size of the tractor, soil type and terrain.

2. Planting

- Manual labour operation: to plant a hectare in one day, the farmer requires a minimum of 20 employees for planting and 5 employees for covering

- Mechanical operation: to plant a hectare in one day, the farmer requires a minimum of 20 employees for planting and a tractor to work for 2:20 hours for covering

3. Seed Cane

- There are different varieties of

seed cane.

- The selection of seed cane is influenced by soil type, farm area and quality

- The tons of seed cane used per hectare are depended on the size of the cane stick

4. Fertiliser Application

- Fertiliser provides nutrients on sugarcane to increase yields and profits

- It is very important for farmers to conduct soil sampling so that they can buy fertilizers suitable for their farms

- Fertiliser application takes place during planting, as a top dresser after planting and as a top dresser after harvesting.

5. Chemicals Application

- Farmers are advised to apply chemicals before weeds show through the soil and when the weeds are not taller than a matchbox.

6. Sundry for contingencies

- This is allocated to cater for unforeseen activities and price increases throughout the season.

REHABILITATION OF IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform has once again approved funds to assist with the development of the Malelane/Komati FPSU that will provide production support to farms in the form of mechanization centre and fuel depot. The approved funds will also be utilised for irrigation infrastructure development and upgrade, while that the production storage facilities and offices per project are being renovated. The total amount approved for assisting SSG farmers with irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation is a just over R75 million. The funding will be utilised across Malelane and Komati covering most SSG projects and guided by stakeholder irrigation infrastructure assessments.

The irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation process involves the following activities:

- Redesign and upgrade of pump house and pumping infrastructure
- Redesign the pumps to reduce the number of transformers resulting in an electricity saving
- Rework the electricity cables to ensure they are not exposed and

protecting them from theft

- Reorientate and replace the suction pipes to improve water extraction
- Install suction screens at the main pump house to prevent damage of the pumps.
- Upgrade of the irrigation infrastructure to improve its efficiency in water distribution
- Conduct maintenance of the irrigation system to improve pressure in the field
- Maintenance of leaking pumps

The irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation budget allocation for the SSG projects in Nkomazi is R81 737 645 to be utilised over a period of three financial years starting in 2022 until 2025. The project is envisaged to create jobs more than 600 jobs, assist more than 20 small enterprises, and improve irrigation infrastructure and production sheds for more than 36 SSG projects across Komati and Malelane cane supply areas. This irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation process started in April 2022 with planning and designing

phase by the agricultural engineers and soil scientists appointed by the department. The implementation of the support is scheduled to run for the next two and half years (2 years, 6 months) starting in the current financial year 2022 and completed in the year 2025. The irrigation rehabilitation activity caters for production infrastructure (i.e., pump houses and stations, balancing dams, and night storage reservoirs, delivering and distribution pipes and irrigation infrastructure). The production support also looks at post-production support infrastructure (i.e., soil and water conservation systems, drainage systems, production inputs storage sheds, irrigation equipment storage and distribution facilities, harvesting

equipment storage facilities, machinery and implements sheds, offices, and reception areas).

A study was conducted to monitor and evaluate other factors that have a negative impact on sugarcane production activities in the Mpumalanga irrigated region. As a result of the study conducted by the SAFDA Bulk Water Supply team and engagements per project, it has been determined that irrigation infrastructure is the key and common challenge facing approximately all small-scale sugarcane growers (SSG) in the Nkomazi irrigated region. Based

on assessments done by the SAFDA Bulk Water Supply Maintenance team, the irrigation infrastructure for all irrigated projects is old and no longer adequate to sustain production in the short- to long-term. There are some motors and pumps that no longer work or are not in excellent running condition. Certain growers went out of business due to a lack of infield irrigation systems in some projects.

There are nearly one thousand small-scale growers in Nkomazi, Mpumalanga. Approximately 8 300 hectares of sugar cane are irrigated, producing around 600 000 tons of

cane annually. Irrigation schemes were developed between the 1980s and 2003. More than 85% of the schemes are older than 25 years. As a result of aging infrastructure, these schemes require significant capital investment. Where possible, SSGs maintain infrastructure within their limited resources.

Small-scale Sugarcane growers in the Nkomazi irrigated region

In order to ensure the sustainability of sugarcane farming in Nkomazi, efficient irrigation systems must be implemented and managed. Water availability is one of the



most important factors influencing crop success. Water availability greatly influences sugarcane plants' growth. There is an average rainfall of around 650mm per year in Nkomazi. In order for the SSG sector to thrive, irrigation is crucial. Aside from this, the SSGs have access to more than 100 million cubic meters of water on both the Komati and Lomati rivers. There is water available, but the irrigation infrastructure is very old, making it difficult to effectively utilise the water.

The majority of SSGs have been formed into irrigation 'Projects'/groups. There are 36 irrigation projects. Growers have been grouped together and share common irrigation infrastructure.

Projects vary in size from 43 hectares up to 740 hectares. As a project, growers are responsible for operation and maintenance of common irrigation infrastructure such as main extraction pumps, mainlines, balancing dams and booster pumps. Each sugarcane grower receives irrigation water from the same pump stations into their individual infield irrigation systems and share electricity and infrastructure maintenance costs as an irrigation group/project.

Rising energy costs to operate irrigation schemes are a major challenge that SSGs face. This matter has been raised by Nkomazi grower leaders in various forums. Ensuring replacement of aging infrastructure and replacement with

improved technologies results in improved irrigation efficiencies and lower energy costs. This will provide SSGs with greater water security, a key component in securing production and transformation in the water sector. Nkomazi SSGs alone in both Komati and Malelane Mill area are spending nearly R82 million per annum in running and maintaining their existing irrigation schemes. This is approximately 20% of turnover making it difficult to invest substantial capital into recapitalizing the schemes. It is for these reasons that SAFDA then approached the department of agriculture, land reform and rural development (DALRRD) for assistance with irrigation infrastructure to rehabilitate the irrigation infrastructure of these projects.

The first leg of assistance that the department did for the Nkomazi sugarcane growers was assisting them with irrigation materials (pipes, connectors, pumps, sprinklers, and other irrigation related consumables). The assistance came through the newly approved Malelane/Nkomati Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU) to the tune of R5 000 000. The irrigation support breakdown from the FPSU is presented on the table below:

Dragline rehabilitation	(50m draglines; tripods; sprinkler heads; nozzles; stoppers; pipelets)	Irrigation overhauling (procurement and supply)	300	R 1 500 000
Drip system materials	(filters; valves; rolls; gromets; L-couples; reducers; straight couplings; End stoppers; Submain line)	Irrigation overhauling (procurement, supply, and installation)	100	R 2 500 000
Dam/River Pumps	(8x ksbeta 200-40 pumbs; 8x110/75Kw motors; 8x soft starters)	replacement and installation	400	R 1 000 000

The table below is the projects earmarked for irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation in Nkomazi cane supply area.

Feeder Mill	Project	Area Harvested	Active Growers	Average Area Per Grower (ha)
Komati Mill	Figtree A (HOYI)	224.7	16	14.0
	Figtree B	211.4	20	10.6
	Figtree C	402.5	54	7.5
	Figtree D	399.5	79	5.1
	Lungedlane/Shinyokane	441.6	39	11.3
	Madadeni	311	42	7.4
	Mangweni	17.6		
	Mbunu B	365.5	63	5.8
	Mfunfane	288	43	6.7
	Sibange	305.6	42	7.3
	Spoons 7	222.4	28	7.9
	Spoons 8	483	63	7.7
	Walda	673.3	69	9.8
	Mbunu C	155.6	25	6.2
	Mangane	135.5	15	9.0
	Spoon 7B	78.3	10	7.8
	Phiva**	90.7		
	Mzinti**	14.9		
	Ntunda**	33.4		
	Sikwahlane**	60		
	Magudu**	0		
	Ntunda B**	0		
Komati Mill		7368.2	4914.5	608
Malalane Mill	Boschfontein 1	0		
	Boschfontein 2	0		
	Buffelspruit 1	171.6	27	6.4
	Langeloo 1	365.5	50	7.1
	Langeloo 11	283	reorganising as coop***	
	Mbongozi	111.8	22	5.1
	Meddelplaas	46.2	9	5.1
	Ngogolo	510.1	70	7.3
	Nhlangu East	71.7	34	2.1
	Nhlangu West	89.5	39	2.3
	Schoemansdale	52.8	9	5.9
	Tikhontele			
	Vlakkult	43.3	2	21.7
	Zelpy	87.1	18	4.8
Malalane Mill Total		2882.8	1540.6	280
Total		1025.1	6455.1	888

FPSU BENEFITS

Most farmers who are beneficiaries of the FPSU programme have already started to reap the rewards of the initiative. Farmer Production Support Units (FPSUs) are rural outreach agricultural centres which are designed and equipped to support farmers to produce, collect produce, store, process for the local market, and provide extension services including mechanization. The FPSU program was first launched in March this year and since then it's been a busy program that is easing the weight of most the farmers that are beneficiaries of this program.



Komisheni Mhlongo a small-scale farmer from Langeloop Phase 1 in Mpumalanga is one of the people that is happy about the FPSU assistance that he has received. He says he has managed to save a lot of money compared to how much he used to spend on independent contractors. "I had a problem of big rocks in my farm and for some years I haven't been able to remove them so that I can be able to farm in that part of my farm, contractors were quoting me exorbitant amounts to such an extent that I just gave up on fixing that part of my land. A few weeks ago, I went to a SAFDA Office and asked them how much they will charge me for this and I was surprised by the price they stated and I did not waste time I just booked the TLB instantly and it came on time as agreed and did their work," says Mhlongo. SAFDA submitted several business plans to the department requesting funding support for the establishment of farmer production support units in seven of its operating areas, namely Macekane, Qwabe, Jozini, Sezela, Noordsberg, Amatikulu and Nkomazi. These business plans are now yielding results for farmers particularly small-scale farmers.

For farmers like Mhlongo, such programmes as the FPSU are very beneficial to them and assists them greatly, they manage to save and do other things that requires money. Mhlongo says government should continue to support small-scale farmers, especially the black farmers because they have been previously denied their rights to farm their land and now that they are able to farm their land they need as much support as from government. "We will make sure that we protect all these machineries that government has assist us with, these tractors and trucks are our responsibility as farmers, if we are careless about them we will go back to paying exorbitant amounts," adds Mhlongo.

Government's support in projects like this is always appreciated by our farmers, this is always evident when farmers are deliberating on the assistance that they have been receiving from government through SAFDA. Government has assisted our farmers with Ratoon management which included fertilizer and now the FPSUs are also coming into play thus assisting in reducing costs that farmers spend on their operations.



(emaphayiphi, kokuhlanganisa, tipompi, ema-sprinklers, kanye nalokunye lokusentjethswako uma ufaka emantl (ekutsetela), letisito silifolida nge Malelane/Nkomati Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU) lesha lapho kufakwe R5 000 000. Labo lababukene nekwesekela kwe-FPSU kwetfulwe ngentasi:

Dragline rehabilitation	(50m dragslines; tripods; sprinkler heads; nozzles; stoppers; piplets)	Irrigation overhauling (procurement and supply)	300	R 1 500 000
Drip system materials	(filters; valves; rolls; gromets; L- couplers; reducers; straight couplings; End stoppers; Submain line)	Irrigation overhauling (procurement, supply, and installation)	100	R 2 500 000
Dam/River Pumps	8x110/75kw motors; 8x soft starters) (8x ksbeta 200-40 pumps;	replacement and installation	400	R 1 000 000

Le lithwebula le lilandzelako lilingumsebenzi lobekelwe kwakhiwa kwethintsa tekuvuselelwa kwekufakwa kwemanti ekuniselela tindzawo lefikhicitha umoba eNkomazi.

Feeder Mill	Project	Area Harvested	Active Growers	Average Area Per Grower (ha)
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	Mangane	135.5	15	9.0
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	Zeipy	87.1	18	4.8
Malalane Mill Total		2882.8	1540.6	280
Total		1025.1	6455.1	888

This composite image illustrates the installation of a black pipe in a trench. The main image shows a close-up of the pipe being laid in a trench, with green vegetation visible on the left side. An inset image in the top right corner provides a wider view of the trench, showing the pipe being laid across a large area of green vegetation.

Reform seyiphindze yagunyata emephayiphi kuzē kuttutukiswe timali tentutuko yase Malelane/ kukhishwa kwemanti

- kufutukisa kwemibonisi

[illegible]

ballimi! demapulazi! lasemancane
benqayidawine
sewkerelene
- kanakakela kavada
kwemaphayiphi!

elmaliane nase Nkomatiipoort
berapulazi
lasermanca

lomsēbenti wekwekunisela, lemitsatt'u kusukela nga-2022 ku-2025, lomsēbenti utsa

- Kwakha kabusha tipompi kwehlisa linani lema-transformer kunisele nekukhitha nemkhico kanye nemsebenzi wekuvuselela

kweintinsambo tazezi kwentela
kucinisekisa kwekutsi atlikho
tokuphakela moba e-Nkomazi no

ngephandle nekutivikelela kutsi
Malelane, Lomsebeni wekurafakw



ngaMabasa 2022 ngesigaba

Welche Aufgaben haben die verschiedenen Bauteile eines Motors?

Yeniyyang) kasakel kalonnyak
timall wa-2022 kuphele emnyakeni
wanga-2025

kwékunísela	yentela	kukhucita
umsebenzi	njenge	itlompoti

ebusuku, kwetfula neekusabaliswa
emaphayiphi kanye nekutakwa

umsebenzi wekwakhiwa kwenkhiqizo lowendula (ililelo

yokugcina umkhicito longenako, indzawo yokugcina emathulusi

kwentiwa lucwani ngo kute

kucaşwe kuhlolive letinye tigi!



- Kufatka ekhatsi i-contour structures, 20 buncane tekufala kanye nesigulumba lesitawusebenta emahora langu 2:20

3. Imbewu yemoba

- Kuneithlolo letahlukene temoba

- Kukhetwa kwembewu yemoba kuya ngelithlolo ngemhlabo, indzawo yelipulazi, nebubanti betintsi temoba

- Emathani embewu yemoba lasetentswako ayangebukhulu betintsi temoba

4. Ufakwa kwamanyolo

- Manyolo unikefa umoba umsoo kwandzisa sivuno kanye nenzuzo
- Kubaluleke kakhulu kutsi balimi bente lucwaningo lemhlaba

2. Kufala

- Linani lekusebenta lyehlukangekuya ngensimi ngayinye. Bese kuya nange bukhulu besigulumba, umhlaba kanye nendzawo
- Imisebenti yetandla: kuhlanya imogeni ngelisu kanye, umlimi udzinga tisebenti letingu 20 buncane kanye nalingu 5 tekwelekelela
- Imisebenti yemishini: kuhlanya imogeni linye ngelilinga, umlimi udzinga tisebenti letingu

khona batewutsenga manyolo lofanele insimu yabo

- Kufakwa kwamanyolo kwentiwa ngalesikhatsi kufala, ufakwa etulu umasewucedzile kufala nakucedzwa kuvunwa

5. Kufakwa kwemakhemikhali

- Balimi bayakutsatwa kutsi bafake emakhemikhali ngaphambi kokuba likhula lelele etulu kulomhlaba nangesikhatsi lelikhula lingasillidze njenge libhokisi lemefiso

6. Lokuhlukene ngenca yetimo letiphuthumako

- Lokw kwenelwe kufaka timo nemisebenti lelela ingakelindzeki kanye nekukhuphuka kwehndleko phakatsi nemasizini/ tikhatsi



Ballimi bemoba banemakhono lamaningi, benta tincumo tawo onkhe emalanga malungana nekutsi ngutiphi letinye tihlobo temoba labangattijala, bangaki batfufubadzingleke ngekwesikhatsi, kutselelwa norma kufutswa nini, umnganganu manyolo lodzinglekile kanye nemakhemikhali ekufaka epukazini labo, nekutsi kuvunwa nini. Baphindze bente tincumo le tfinana naleti, ingabe kudzingleke kutsi ngitsenge emathuluzi ekusebenta norma ngibolele sigilumba? Ingacani inhlayelo letawandzisa inzuzo yam? Ngingenta njani kutsi ngikhicthe sivuno lesisetulu ngemacani lesphasi? Ingabe nginawo yini manyolo lolingene nekhemikhali ledzinglekile kutsi ngitjale kulesikhatsi? Kunini tutsi kanjani lapho ngingakhulisa khona insimi yam? yemoba? usilinganisno semali lengendako Umhlahlandlela wetindleko lezizingekako kuze kutjalewe kabusha ilimogeni le moba, itfutukisele kutsi ballimi ngesikhatsi sekuhlelwa kwebhaje. Umhlahlandlela wetindleko uvuselelwa njalo ngermanyaka ngekusibentisa tindleko takamunwa te temakhemikhali kanye letacokelelwa kulabefutlako, kanye nemibiko yemishini ne nelinani le-FAS lelikhishwa yi-SASRI njalo ngermanyaka ngaphambi kwekucala kwesizini. Imihlahlandlela yetindleko iveta

Indlovana 2022 kutotokhetindzawo nese-sa-Bhimbidwane kanye nese-Indlovana 2022 kutotokhetindzawo letinsitana ledzinglekako kuze kutjalewe kabusha ilimogeni lashekela. Tindleko tekutjalelwa kabusha kweilimogeni tihluka kanecane phakatsi kwesifundza nendzawo, tutsi wente emasempula emhlabatsi njalo ngermanyaka kuncuma manyolo lodzinglekile. Umhlaba wamanye empulazi norma tiffundza tineniffombo ye-calcium lemihle, i-magnesium, i-phosphorus, kanye ne-potassium; ngekwemiphumela yokuhlova tekusebenta kwemishini endzaweni lenelisa kanye nemhlahlandlela wetindleko tekusetjwentwa kwe-ratone tindzaweni letiniselwako.

Lokulandzelako tindleko temisebenti yekutjalela letibalulekile:

- Ijongo yokulungiswa kwemhlaba kulungisa imibhedze yembewu lengendlo likhula nengadabaza kwentele kutjalela umhlaba kutsi lonesimo lesihle kakhulu kute lomoba utewujabula uchume uphindze ukhule kahle, ubuye usinde.



temoba tichelelene kakhulu netigayo. Manyolo, makhemikhali, kanye ne-tuel leiphansi leiholela ekwehliseni shukela lomncane kanye nelizinga leiphansi leiholela ekwehliseni

!-South Africa ingenisisa 80% wamanyolo nge-mnyaka, bese kuthi umoba uba wesibini ekusebenziseni manyolo lomningi longu 18%. I-South Africa iyawo emandla ekulawula tükwe timali tentengo yamanyolo ngoba uffolakala ikhakhulukati ayintfufuko ekukhichiteni lokukhulu kanye nekudla emaveni. Live leftu litstswa njengemdlali lomncane emhlabeni iikelele, kubalwa kweftimali ngokwesilinganisw sa- 0.50% wesamba lesisetjantiswa umhlaba

Lining lebalimi bempulazi laseamancane banekufinyelela lokulinganiselwe etimalini tekulima, banceke tükweftimbhadalo te-RV Price kuthi bakhone kuhlakulela insimi yabo yemoba. Ngekungadbi

Umangabe tindleko talokufakwako tichubeka nokukhuphuka kwamanyalo, kutawuba maffima kugwema kuthi balimi labakhona embonini ikakhulu balimi bempulazi laseamancane ngaphandle kokwekuthi kube kunelipulani lelentiwako lekusindzisa balimi kuleftindleko lefikhuphukako leftingalawuleki. Kwaphindze

Labanyebebelimibemobabahliongota kutisebentselela emakhemikhali lashihibile wona ke lakangencawo umtselela lofanana nalona walamakhemikhali lancunyiwe. Kute kongeke tindleko tamanyolo, labanye belimi sebanuncume kusebentisa lefinye tindlela lekufanana nencuba, doti wetinkukhu, nedoti yemoba kanye nalokunye lokunenti. Labanye ke balimi betama konga ngekusibentisa kanecane lomanyolo loncunyiwe nermakhemikhali ngelimogeni. Ngelokunjalio, loku kuholela ekukhichiteni



Tindleko tekufakwa kwashukela nyalolo setikhuphuka kakhulu ngekushesha kune-RV Price, lokwenta kube metima kuti belimi bemoba baphule. Tiningi tintfo letinemtselela ethindlekweni talokufakwa lelichubekako tiyakhuphuka. Lokwandza kubangwa kakhulu kulinganiseka kwemake the kuti ingakhoni kungenisa manyolo lobalulekile emaveni, ikakhulu e-China, e-Ndiya, e-Russia kanye nase-Canada. Kukhuphuka kwetindleko tekufutisa, intsenko ya woyela negesi nako kuhamba embili

Tindleko tamanyolo tiye tenyuka ngalokungetuli kwa 400% kusukela ngenyanga ye-Kholwane 2020 ngalesikhatsi intsenko yemakhemikhali yenyuka ngetuli kwa-50% kusukela esikhatsini lesisodwa, intsenko yemafutisa emoto yenyuka umcansa ngetuli kwa 45% kusukela ngenyanga ye-Lwet 2020. Balimi bemapulazi lasemancane ngilbo labaphatamiseke kakhulu ngalokuphakama kwentsengo yalolamafutisa ngekutisi tinsimi tabo

UMHLAHLANDLELA WETINDLEKO LOKU BALIMI LEBAKUSABA KAKHULU NYALO SEKUYENTEKA

I-SAFDA yethula emakhadi ekwateka kwebalimi abo bonke balimi labadzinge kuhlomula tuka tinsita letefuwa yi-SAFDA. Lamakhadi kutawungena yonke indzawo sekucalile kusentjethwa eMakhathini, yekugaya. Le nkundla ivulele wonke longumlimi akukhatselelele kutsi nguyiphi inhlobo yemphahla labalima ngayo. Iminininwane lebalulekile naleyinhlolo itsetfwa kukhoma kwentela kucinisekisa kwemalungu effu endzaweni ngayinye yekugaya. Siffombe salelikhadi sibonakalisa siffombe emalungu affola tinsita letshibhile

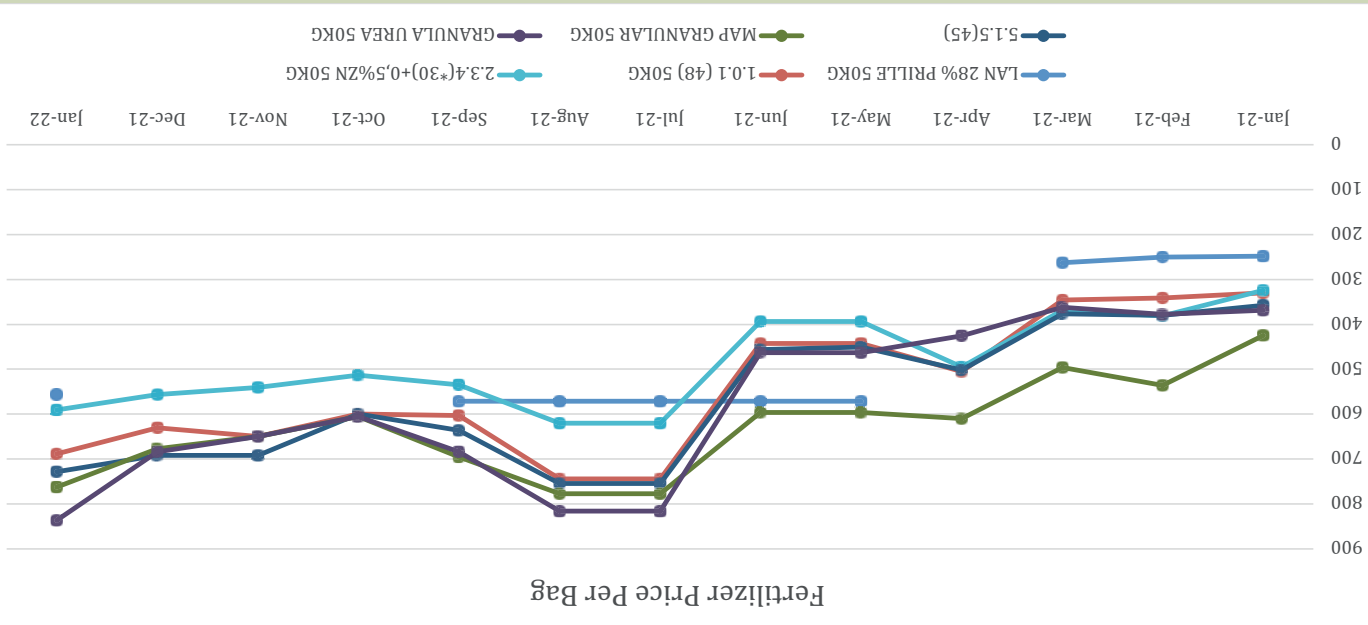
semilimi kuyofika ehlobo lakhe, matisiwemilimi, indzawo yokugaya, MAC, ikhodi yemilimi kulabo labalima umoba, inombo lokugcina ye-akhawunti, inhlangano, sifundza samasipali, masipali wdzawo yangakini kanye nelwadi lamasipali. Ekuqcineni kwesistimu yedathabhayisi, gcina lonke lwati loluphatselelene nemilimi kanye nemisebenti yakhe yokulima. Lolwati lusefentiswa kukhulisa kungenelela kokwesekele lokwengefiwe lokudzingekile kutufutisa balimi ngetindlela letahlukene.

EBALIMI KWENTIWA KWEMAKHADI LALULA



-Courtsey ye-Fuella

Linani lentengo yamanyolo liye landza kakhulu ikakhukati ngenyanga ya-Mabasa, lokuhambisene nekugubha umyaka mune wemave wekucala kwemgomo we-lockdown kanye nokucekiswa kwivumelwano lefinjalo e-South Africa. Kulungiselela sikhatsi sekutjola kwahambisana nekushoda kwamanyolo emhlabeni wonkhe jikelele futsi loku kubetse kunyusa intengo yetifto phakatsi kwemnyaka.



-Courtsey yamanyolo we-SAFDA

yekhemikhali lesentjiswa kulawula lokungadzingeke etibhidweni likhule

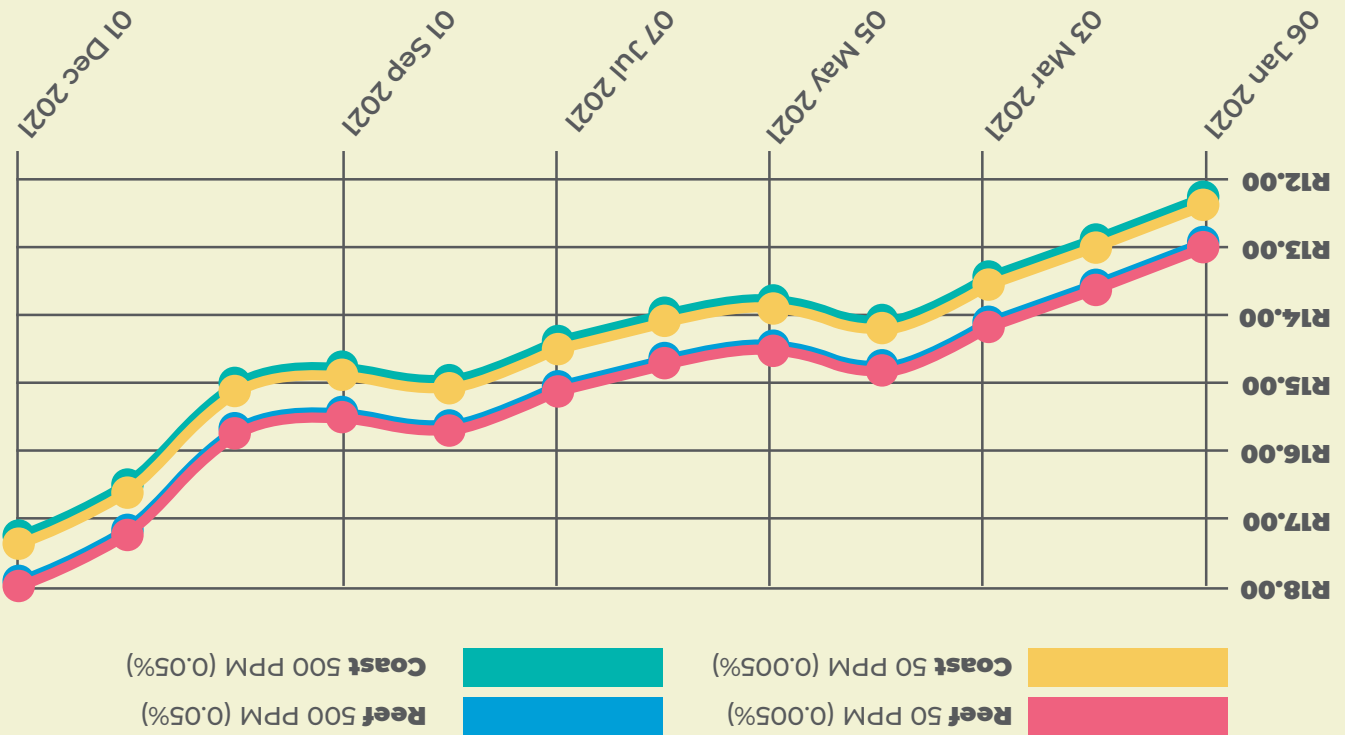
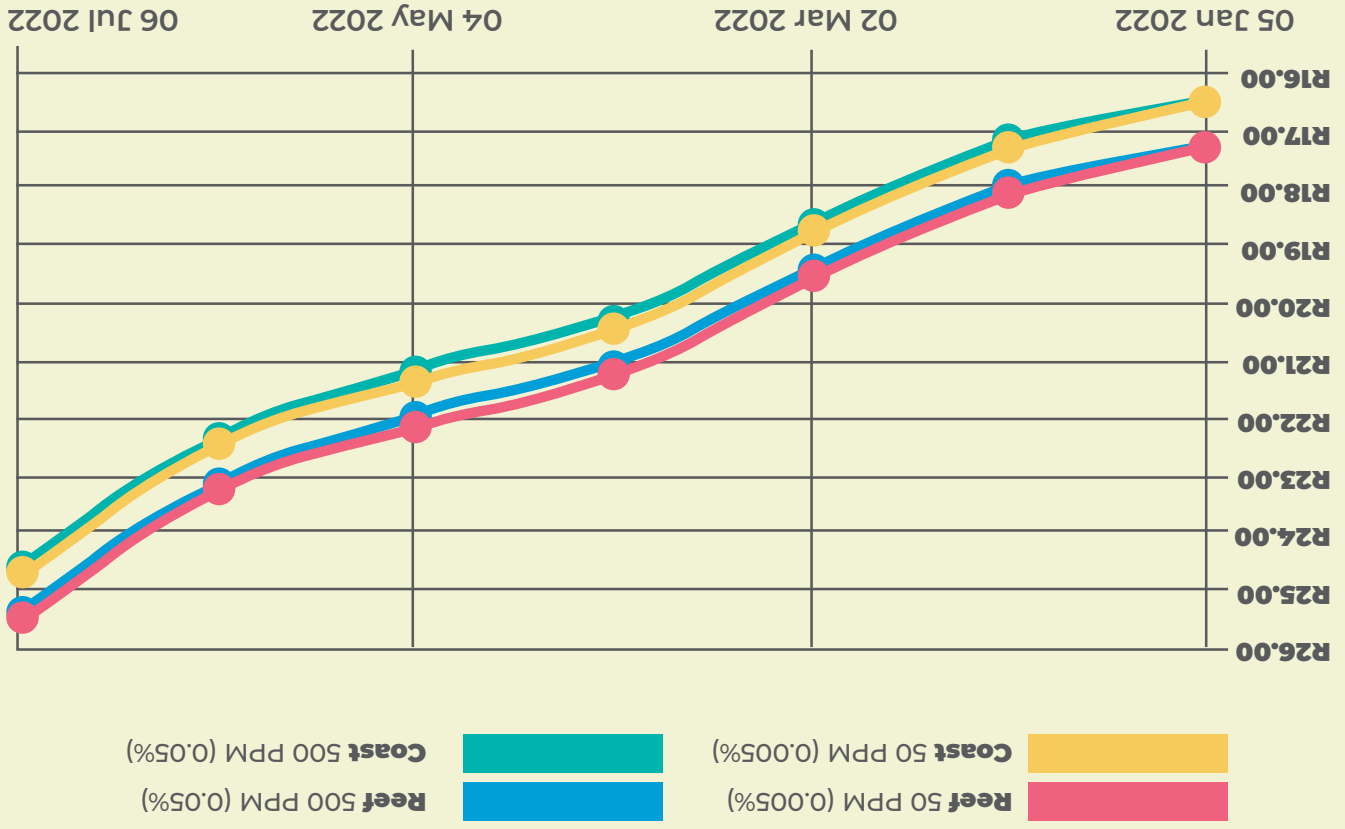
I-MODELI

Umbango welive losemkhatsini kwe-Russia ne-Ukraine kulindezeleke kutsi uchubeke ube nemselela wentengo yalokungendako kutsi ikhuphuke njengoba lomphumela utawuphatamisa kunyakata kanye nefidzingo tetifto letisentjiswa kukhicitfa lokuhlanganiswe lokusentjiswa sive, imbani yemakhemikhali ayimange ibayekele balimi ngentsengo

Tonkhe letinkinga tenteka ngemuva kokunciphisa kwemamani ngesikhatsi balimi kwenhlathe kutsi bafwale ngelulu kwa-15% wetifjalo. Balimi betemabhisimibaphindzebabithwa kutsi bangene etincolobaneni

tabo futsi basebentise imikhakha lebayinikekwa babhangl babo, kodwa ngelishwa balimi betfu bekuguculwa kwemhlaba kanye nebalimi bemaplazi lase lasemancane abattjabuleli tinfro letifanana naleti. Lusizi lwabo ngiko i-SAFDA ikhona futsi ngiko kubaluleka kwekuba sebudlelwani nebalingani labafanana ne-CBSA babaluleke ekusindzeni kwenhlangano yebalimi labamnyama.







- Tindleko tebesebenti tlinyuke nga-16% ngenyanga ya-Mabasa 2021. Tindleko te-diesel rose kusukela ku-R12,43 ekuceni kwa-Bhimbidwane 21 kuye kulizinga lanyalo leingu R25,40 nga-50 ppm elugwini.



- Natal nase Gauteng, umonakalo lowentiwe ngulabaphangi ubekushiswa kwemoba. Leminye kulomoba beyigaywa iphindze itfunyelwe kuyosilwa, kodwa linani lelincoka lacitwa ngulogayako nomakumange kufunyelwe emshini wokugaya ngoba utsatwa njengdlongakagaywa

- Ngenyanga yabhimbidwane neyalmabasa, letinye tetindzawo takwazulu-Natal yahlaselwa tikukhula letnemandla letabanga umonakalo lomkhu tukwe nhlanyelo kanye netisekelo temapulazi.

- Kwalwa kwaletinye tigo, kungasebenti kwetisekelo tenhangano lokukhulu nokuhlukahlukana kwaletinye lokuhambisana netikhatshi letifinyetwe ngenca yencushunshu yekholwane leyanciphisa likhono lebagaletikhatshi balimi bagaye umoba kulisekhatshi.

- Loku kwaholela kutshi balimi sekutanele kutfwala 15% - 25% yetifwalo tabo, lokuyintfo esikhatshi lesiningi imele inzuzo yebalimi.

- Balimi bayimukele i-Suger Master Plan lelose kwenta siciniseko sekusimamisa kukhula kwemoba neku setjenta kwemakhemikhali lokuholele ekushodeni kwekweftwala kwemphala uma lucatsaniswa nekunyuka kwesidzingo loko kwente imali yentsengo yanyuka kakhulu
- Balimi abamange bange shi kulombhikisho kani tutsi loludweshu nekuphangwa lokwenteke kwazulu-

IMODELI LEHLONGOTIWE YOKUCHASWA NGENALI YAMANYOLO

umchaso wemali yesibonelelo lotshi kubonakala kute kucinisekise kutsi R300M logwele ngenyaka wetidzingo tamanyolo uchasa wemchaso (R30M) wemchaso wesibonelelo) kodwa siyetsamba kutsi i-CCBSA iyiphosele phansi insayaka tutsi sibese sigijimisa letinye tinkampani sibona kutsi tiyakulangaletela yini kubamba lichaza ekugculeni simo setfu sasemakhaya. Sineitsembe lekwekutsi nagelemodelety lelongotwako, balimi betfu batikhona kujabulela 10% wemchaso wamanyolo wellani lelincintisana kakhulu kodwa tutsi batibophetele ngokusimama kwabo.

Masterplan kanye ne Transformation Plan goals yabo. Lokungenelela kuphindeze kusekele tihlelo tahulumende tekugculwa kwemhlaba. I- Masterplan isho kulinganisa lokulingile kwemboni kanye ne kuhlukakanisa balimi lomnyama longu-51 % eminyakeni lembalwa letako, lethinlelo totibili tuye tabindza nje ngekutdi sitchasa njani lethinloso. Lokungenelela loku kuhlose kugcugcutela kuzuzwa kwalemigomo.

Indlela lekufakwa ngayo ticele:

1. Faka sicele sekuboleka imali esikhungweni lesichasa ngetimall
2. Tfole imvume yangaphambili esikhungweni lesichasa ngetimall
3. I-SAFDA isita balimi ngeticele tesibonelelo semchaso
4. I-SASA yatisa balimi ngemvume norma kwaliwa ngetatiso letibhaliwe, tekusho kuti I-SASA igunyatiwe kuti ikhiphe timall temchaso kulesikhungo

R5.5 MILLION LENIKETWE BALIMI LABAMNYAMA

I-CCBSA iphinde wabo lebauli ndzele ngekutisi

ne-basayine tivumelwano

temali yabo lengenako kute

kuncishiswe imali lesele.

ngelifu Lesssingenelelo siphindeze

sihambe indzawo lendze

ekusitheni lemboni kuti ihlele

kukhicitika kwayo kwesikhatsi

kanye nendlela yekuvikelela

lemelene nekugcugcuka

kwetindleko. Ngetulu

kweloku, balimi bemasimi

lasemancane kudzingeke

Wonke kuti babe ne-Akhawunti

utotsengwa yokulondolota

ngelifu Mlintho-fended

SAFDA fertiliser plant kute

ngesizini kute kuchuthwe

umsebenzi wekuzophuna.

Leithulusi lokonga nebhajethi

libalulekile ekutiseneni

balimi betfu lasemancane

bachubekela phambili.

I-SAFDA itsandza kundulisa

kubonga kwayo kubalingani

bayo leyibambisene nabo

ekuhlomiseni nasekugcuculeni,

ngenca yokuphana

lokuchubekayo

nokutibophelela ekweneni

lokuncono etimphileni

talabaphuyile basemakhaya

kutanele batibophelele nyalo

batwakhona kutfole manyolo



LIHLELO LWETETIMALI LABAMNYAMA LWE-SAFDA

I-SAFDA yasungulwa njenge moto yekukhulisa belimi labamnyama, loko kukhulwa angeke kube yimphumelelo ngephandle kwekunkuleko yetetimali. Lenye yetitinkanga lefinkhulu ledbhekana nato ballini labamnyama kufinyelela kutetimali noma kuba yekutfola kumhlaba, yekusungula umsebenzi, nanome ngukuphi lokunye lokuyamene netimali tenttufuko.

I-SAFDA iphawule ngekhatsatseka ngaleitinkanga nekutsi tisolomane tiyaphikelela kuyo yonkhe leminyaka.

tiyaphikelela kuyo yonkhe leminyaka. ngleiciniwe noma kubachasi bangaphandle, ngeleshwa ke loku akusilo liffubda lefitsandwako kubelimi labamnyama. Imiffomdo yemali yakhiwe ngeminyaka neffukuliwane, futsi kutfolo imali yangaphandle kufinichaso yangaphandle kuhlala kuyitinkanga lenkhulu kubelimi beffu. Umpfumela lolandzelako wesicelo selisito lahulumende lekuyintfo lesingeke siyibalekele nalo kutawuba kwesikhatsi lefinkanga tente kwaba nesidzingo lokukhulu kwalo kutafakwa. Lenkinga tefite kwaba nesidzingo semali lephutttumako ekusebenteni kwabo kualamabhezini lekungaba

lebolekiwe (nhayi tikweletti lefiviele tikhona) idzimathe ifike ezingeni lelisetulu kuloku lokulandzelako:

- Kutfolwa kwemhlaba wekulima umoba;
- Imali yokusebentaleto setenttiselwa imisebentfi yekulima;
- Kusebentfi kwekulima tinhlolobhobo temoba;
- Kutttufuka kwetakhwiwo tekusebentfi tekulima umoba;
- Kusungulwa kabusha kwalemumye umhlaba, kute kwandziswe umkhicifo

Lemali yemchaso kufanele isetjenttiselwe kuzuza imali lensha

Lemboni yashekela yenta lomchaso kusekela kokubili le- Sugar industry



I-MELMOTH YEMUKELISWE TINCWADZI TEBANIYO BEMHLABA NGU NGCONGCOSHE DIDIZA

Ngcongcoshe we-Agriculture, Land Reform ne Rural Development (DALRD), Thoko Didiza, lako kokubili kutsatwa kwemhlaba ngelinali lelingu R142 195 874.00 ekukhokheleli sicele sabo semhlaba; umphakatsi waka-Diudla wanikekwa umhlaba ngelinali lelingu R176 463 700.00 umphakatsi wase-Mthonjaneni lona lowanikekwa umhlaba ngelinali lelingu R59 387 010.00 ekukhokheleli wase-Entembeni umphakatsi wase-Makhaseni lelingu R105 504 438.00 ekukhokheleli sicele sabo semhlaba.

ekukhokheleli sicele sabo semhlaba; umphakatsi wase-Makhaseni iyanikekwa umhlaba ngelinali lelingu R105 504 438.00 ekukhokheleli sicele sabo semhlaba.



Ngcongcoshe uphinde wanikeza imiphakatsi lemine emasheke lasayindliwe kepha linali cilikedzalulwa kanye nelinali lelikhulako lencenye yetidzingo lelingu R66, 646,535.34 lemishini leffoliwe ngemichaso yentfufuko.

kwemhlabda nemandi, loko kwenta
kwanadza kwesivuno. Kubadlilekile
kuchasana ngethimallithemathulisi
okusekela imisebenzi lesimeme
yebelimi bemapulazi lasemancane;
• Hulumende wase-Nditya
ubenesandla ekucinisisekiseni
kwekutsi kukhona lokwentekako
nalokuchubekakoko ehlelweni le-
ethanol lekukhulisa kuhlorula
kwemoba, kwesekela i-ajenda
yekusimamisa mhlabawonke
yekukhishwa kwekhadholi
lenchisizwe nekusobenta kahle
kwemanti, kwehlisa umtselela
wavelonke wemali yentsengo
yawoyila longdakhulwa emhlabeni
wonke kanjengemali lengenakho
elyandziselwe belimi.

tashukeia kusimama, kuhlukahlukana
nefitisombululo ngentsengo
yemkhicito kaye netindleko
tekukhicita. Ngekuya ngekwé Praj
Innovative ne Sustainability Solution
Global Technology Leaders," ticitatilo
tfitotakala kuIeminye yemikhicifo,
buningi betfitfukutfuku tetimpahla
kanye nebuhlakani bekusebenzisa
umoba."

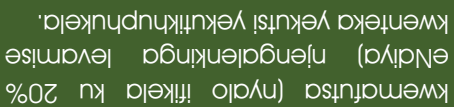
e-South Africa.
-Prajs' 'RENGAS' Ibuchwepheshe
lobuphambil
!-Renewable Natural Gas kusunda
tukwetinsalela tetillmo ngalokunjalo
natukwemfucuta yetiboti njenge
lidzaka lelilingawe lesigayo. I-Bio-
power (ngungezi lokhicitwa ngo-
ku-Biogas) nayo yenta intfuuko
ekampanini.

LOKUMCOKA LEKUMELE KUMUKE NE-
SAFDA

e-South Africa.
I-Proj's 'RENGAS' buchwepheshe
lobuphambili bekukhitha
i-Renewable Natural Gas kusuka
tukwethinsalela tethlamo ngalokunjalo
natukwemfucuta yethi bo! njenge
lidzaka lehlilungwe lesigayo. I-Bio-
power (ngungezi lokhithwa ngo-
ku-Biogas) nayo yenta intsfutuko
ekampanini.



SHUKELA KU-ETHANOL



sekwetsa emafusa eitimoto, awukho umehluko phatsi kwemafusa lohlanganisiwwee nalawo langakakhlanganiswa, kuhlalanganiswa lokuphocoekile kwenteka emadeph owayela nlapho emafusa lahlanganisiwe affutswelwa eTifeshini temafusa dese kwetsa timoto ngetipompi. Lokujabulisa oko ngu lokutsi akukho inhupheko nomo bulukhuni lobentlwa ngumakhenikha nomo budzala demoto – i iliki lefutshi emigwacweni yaseNdaba lhlalanganisa ikakhulukati iliki le timoto leiphansi kuya kuliselekho nje ngenge tithuthuthu, i-tuk-tuk, emabhasi kanye nethimoto lellinge umnden. kuyintfo leso dol kutsi asikho sidzingo sekushintwa kwemishini yemoto kulesigaba lesi sekuhlalanganiswa

07

1933, ngeremba lolinganisewa ku 400 t/cpd. Ibese iyakhula nekubanda nemishi/emathuluzi ekusebenta lokwenta lizinga nomalinalimobalelbalulekile, lokubuye kholele tukwe nzuzo lenkulu lengagiyelwa belimi kungesiko lelinelwathi kungesiko kanye nabankathi bemhlaba.

abo emoba.

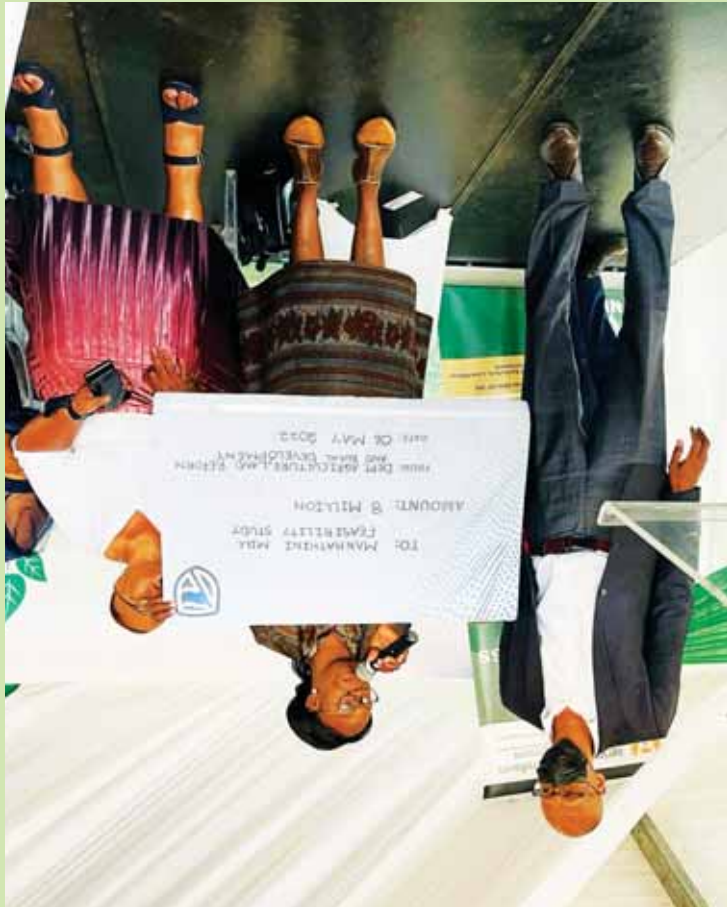
Belimi bempulazi lasemancane aseMakhathini batfola kuthomula kwabo kwekucala ku- Mikhuze Rail Siding. Lolujalomal' lwelokwakhiwa kwalomzila nekusebe kulendzawo kwenelwa kucinisekisa kwekutsi umoba wabo ufikile kulendzawo, wehliswa kahle ngekusebentisa umshini wekwehlisa 'I-Hilo spiller' bese kulayishwa kulencola yaka- Transnetkutsi kutewutfutswa kuyiswe

e-Felixton suga mill. Ngelulu lomsebeni utawelekelela kakhulu kwehlisa umtsamo wemaloli kwehlisa umtsamo wemaloli emgwaceni ikakhulungaku N2 yenyakatto yase Richards Bay kuyewutika ku off-ramp yaseJozini, lapho kungumzila lowodwa ehlangotsini ngalinye. Lendzawo yelikhuze lesandza kutfutukiswa yengte ematfuba emsebeni langu 25 nalapho kubantfu labasuka kakhulu esifundzeni saseMkhanyakude.

Kunyakata lokusuka kulomgwaco kulomzila solomane kunemtseletomuhle ekunciphiseni kukhishwa kwekhabhoni lokuhlu lwahulumende lokutibophelela ku- Kyoto Protocol. Ngelulu kwaloko,



NGCONGCOSHA DIDIZA WETFULA UMZILA WESITIMELA E-MKHUZE



baphinde babe
nemakhono
lehukene nelicembu
leliceshiwe
kutekuliwa, bunjinivela,
ngekwetimali
nekwennofo,
kutsenga/kutsengisa,
nebungoti kanaye
nekulawula umsebenzi,
Leftfundvo talokuhlosiwe
ngalesigayo semoba
saseMakhathini
sitawufaka ekhatsi
kulothwa kutekuliwa
nekuhluta umoba
kwentlwe imikhicito
– shukela lomhlophe
wasemabhodloleni,
tiwala, gezi nemkicito
wekudla kwetimu
nemcuba, kanaye
nekutsatsa i-CO2.
Lehlilelo lelucwaningo
lesicelo semali

Yekusebenta
uma seliphelle
litawusethiswa
kubamba bachasi
(bakuleli nangaphandle)
kwentela kukhulisa
sikhwama semali
yalomsebenzi,
batlalimali
labangabakhona
labatimelele nebdilingani
labanemasu
nekuchuba
lomsebenzi kumklamo
loneminihngwane
kanaye nekwakhiwa,
i-SADFA ihlongota
kwakha i-Ethanol
yashukela kanaye
nehadhu yekuphepha
gezi eMakhathini
kwentela labelimi
bemapulazi
lasemancane
eminyakeni lembili kuya
kulermitsafu letako.

Ngcongcosha we-Agriculture, Land Reform
ne Rural Development (DALRD), Thoko
Didiza wetfula ngalokusemsethweni
indzawo yemzila westimela
eMkhuze ngasenyakafu
yakwazulu-Natal ngenyanga
yeNkwenkweni. Lendzawo
yemzila westimela
yasungulwa i-South African
Farmers Development
Association (SAFDA)
kwentela kwelelela belimi
bemoba labangu 1 900
bemapulazi lasemancane
base Makhathini elozini.
Lomsebenzi webelimi
bemapulazi lasemancane
baseMakhathini, wachaswa
i-DALRD lengu R38m. "Lendzawo
kusebenzisana
ngekubaluleka kulomkhakha wemoba
ngalesikhatsi kushintjwa belimi base Makhathini



labadala lichaza lelilamile kulomkhakha
wenzuzo lenkuluvu, kusho Didiza
ngalesukhatsi avulwa.
Njengoba lendzawo
lekutfutswa kuyo beyisakhiwa
tutshi kusenjenthwa, lelitho
lalesifundzwe le Economic
Development, Tourism
ne Environmental Affairs
lavuma kwesekela belimi
bemapulazi lasemancane
base Makhathini kanaye
ngeffutshi tesikhashana
temchaso longu R3
550 000. Lesingenelelo
ngulesibalulekile ngalokutshi
sivumela belimi kutshi bachubeka
bahambise umoba kulethikhatsi
tanga 2021-2022, lokuphinde
kwente belimi bakhone kutibonelela
kugeleta kwemali lokuhle emapulazini

UMCHASO TIMALI LOTIGIDZI LETININGI TEBALIMI BEMAPULAZI LASEMANCANE TELUCWANINGO LOKWENTWA KWESIGAYO

Sodolobha we-Agriculture, Land Reform ne Rural Development (DALRD), Thoko Didza, tbonakala tinguletingaguculeki lemanyama kufanele badiale lichaza kulelichungechunge lelinani. Belimi bemapulazi lasemancane besolomane banganikwa liffuba lekudala lichaza etindzaweni tekusila noma kucwenga nekandisa imali lengenako lengatfoiwa kuletinye temikhicito leventiwe ngawo umoba lebaumlille.

I-South African Sugarcane Value Chain Master Plan yanga 2030, layentiwe yaba melula ngekusebentisana ne DTIC ne DALRD, sekwelwe belimi bemapulazi lasemancane batfumele lethleleleki yinkapani yemoba, kuffufukisa ingucuko nententakalo kulomkhakha nentfufuko leyahlukehukene kufanele noma lebaumlille.

Belimi bemapulazi lasemancane badzingeke kutsi batfumele timphepha letheminiingwane ledzingekile kulabasta ngetimali "bankable feasibility study" kute bakhone kuffola imali yekusebenta umoba wabo kwenta shukela, noma letinye tintfo leffanana ne tfwala, gezi kanye

Lesigayo sitawuchunyaniswa ne Jozini Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU). Belimi labasebancane babukana neburnetima lobuningi manje i-FPSU itabelekelela kwehlisa tinkinga /burnetima lebadukana nabo, ikakhulu belimi bendlu lemanyama. Kuyinhloso lenkhulu ye Makhatini kuffufukisa sigayo lestitawulekelela kuffufukisa kulinywa kwemoba phakatsi kwaleffindzawo tase Makhatini, Jozini, Mkhuze kanyendale tinye.

Lolucwaningo loluhleliwe lesicelo semali yekusebenta lwentiwa ngulabafanane labaceceshiwe





Ntuli utsi i-SAFA idlale lichaza lelikhulu ekusebenzeni kwakhe njengoba avamisile kutsintsana nebasebeni bayo ethakatsini lapho abukana khona nebumetima lahangabetana nabo epulazini lakhe, abese uthola sisombululo nekusithwa ngiyo i-SAFA. Umsebenzi wakhe ube yimphumelelo kangangekutsi udzimathe wadonisa emabhangeni lamakhulu latse kumsitha ngekutsi abe netindlela letinccono naletiphephile tekunolela basebeni bakhe. "Emabhangeni

ami acala kuchumana nami ngemuva kwekubona imali lengena esikhwarweni sasebhange nalabo lengisebentiana nabo lebangilekelela ngetindlela letiphephile tekukhokhelela basebeni bam. Ungethegekutsi: "Kunetindlela letiphephile tekubhanga njalo, besithala sibanjwa injiva epulazini njalo masithawholela ngoba besisebentisa timvilo phu lokuyindlela lengakaphephile".

Kulima kudzinga kubeketela ngamunye. nesineke lesikhulu futsi tintfo njenge Ntuli. Ntuli uncusa bantfu kwekutsi baatssandze loko lebakwentako babuye basungule tindlela letiye letikhona tekulima kwentela kwekutsi uma lenye ingaphumeleli bese kubakhona longayizama unake yona. Hulumente ubentela incenye balimi kepha lona lomunye umsebenzi usemahlombe emuntfu

YONNE NTULI: UMLIMI WELIPULAZI LELISELINCANANE

Visiting our Loketselike



Yvone Ntuli loneminyaka lengu (56) kweminyaka lesikhombisa lapho ungumlimi welipulazi leselincane besebafaka khona ema oda", kusho Ntuli. Wengete ngekutsi ngalesikhatsi asahleli ekhaywa waba nenshisakalo yetekulima ngekutsi abone umyeni wakhe advonsa kamatima ekundakeleleni umnden! wakhe lonemalunga lasiphohlongo, ngobe yena bekangenti lutto wabese utatsa sincumo sekusuma alekelela umyeni wakhe kwandzisa imali lengenako kulomnden! Ntuli sewungumlimi lophumelele kakuhlu kangangekutsi sewukhicitla emaklabishi, indzekwane nesipinas! etimakekthe tase Boxer endzaweni yonke yase Nkomazi kudzimote kuyofika e Witsbank, kaneye nalefinye tibhidvo leffika ekhatsi ematamatso, bhata, emaliji, mawolintji kaneye nesadali. Ntuli akagcini ngekukhicitela

Angizange sengibe neburnetima bekutisengisa umoba, bulukhuni ngibutfoa ngentsengiso yemakekthe yetibhidvo, ngigcina sengititsengisa etiladlini nalapho lokunye kudzimote kubole kulahwe. "Libhizini! lami lalcalwa kunakwa bantfu ngemuva

kufika kwemphumelelo yakhe. lakhe letibhidvo nlokubese kuba bacala khona kulinka libhizini! ngemnyaka wa 2005 lapho bantfu etimakekthe kwadzimate kwaba wabukana nenkinga yekufinyelela ngemnyaka wa-1998, kodwa legcinelewe tibhidvo. Ntuli wasungula 7, 2 emoba nalangu 28 lakane kusho kutsi emamogeni langu lengemamogeni langu 35, 2, loko elipumalanga lipulazi lakhe wasendzaweni yaseMladadeni, kusho Ntuli. Wengete ngekutsi ngalesikhatsi asahleli ekhaywa waba nenshisakalo yetekulima ngekutsi abone umyeni wakhe advonsa kamatima ekundakeleleni umnden! wakhe lonemalunga lasiphohlongo, ngobe yena bekangenti lutto wabese utatsa sincumo sekusuma alekelela umyeni wakhe kwandzisa imali lengenako kulomnden!

timakekthe todwa kepna ubuye akhicittele ilhelo lekudla kahle ngalokunempilo etikoleni taseNkomazi 'School Nutrition program in Nkomazi'. Unebantfu nyalo labangu 21 lasebentsana nabo kulima kulelibhizini! lakhe lemoba netibhidvo. "Ngacala kukhona kutisengisa tifoio letinkulu ngemuva kwekutisengisa sikhatsi lesidze ettiladlini loko kwangentsengisa ngoba matasa ngoba kwangikhutsatela kutsi ngicala kulisatsetela enhloko lelibhizini! lami futsi ngasengihlalela kubuka nalefinye tindlela tekwenza imali leningi ngako kulima", kusho Ntuli.



lesmēmancane kanye nalaba
lababuyisa umhlaba babukana
nebumetima lobufandako,
njengekutsi batfole tinsita
tekuchaswa ngetimall, lobu
bumetima lobevetwe kakahulu
belimi. Masuku naye ngokwakhe
ubukana nabo lobumetima
bekutsi angottoil lusto letimall
nekufinyelela etimakethe,
Ukubeka ngalokuseboleni
loku kwekutsi kuyinkinga
lenkhulu lebebukana nayo
badelimi. "Ngitfole bumetima
umasekufanele ngitfo kuchaswa
ngetimall nekutsengisa, shukela
ke wona uncona ngoba
bayateka bekubakhicilela,

kepha ngetifalio letisanza kuvunwa
kubese kuba yinkinga lenkulu,
Akusiko melia ngalendlela
labanye bangakucabanga
ngako," kusho Masuku.

Wengete ngekutsi: "Inhupheko
ingulenze indlela yekwenta
luhlolobo lelitsetse lemcondvo
lonemandla" kungabhadaleki
kwakhe ngesikhatsi lesifanele
nakakhicita tibhidvo
kwaba ngulenze yetindlela
letamngcugcutela kekutsi
asungile letinze tindlela
letahlukahukene, letinhupheko
tovusa kuye emakhono nemandla
ekucabanga ngalentinze tindlela
letahlukahukene tekwenta imali
nakwentekile kwaba nekudvonza
sikhatsi kutsi abhadaleke kantsi
futisi nashukela uvunwa kanye
emnyakini. "Ngibuke letinze
tindlela/emafutuba ngaphindze
ngacabange ngekekutsi
kwini lokunye lengingakwenta
ngemoba, ngafuna kwenta
lokwahlukahukene bese
ngenta nelucwaningo ngase
ngitikhanda ngitsandza
lomcondvo wetinatto te gin ne
rum agrococle ngase ngiyawenta"
kungatsi kwaba melia kuMasuku,

Masuku utsi ufuna kubona
hulumende enta sicingeko
lekusekela umsebenzi walobasikatti
labenta umsebenzi wetekulima.
"Kwesekela nguhulumende
kufanele kube yintfo melia
futisi nalecabangela, indlela
yahulumende yekutsi akunikete
lipulazi beseuyakuyekela njalo
ngaphandle kwekukwchasa
nekwelelela ngitfo inemtsela
lomkhulu kakhulu kutsi belimi
labnsundvu bayekele ngoba
kuba metuma kakhulu kuwenta
lomsebenzi ngephandle
kwekwelelwa," kusho Masuku.



GUGU MASUKU: UMLIMI WEKUGULWA UMHLABA

Vesitigane Lefetseleke



ngakutsi kufanele sente lokunenti
lokwalukhukene khona sitawuba
nalelinye tindlela tekwenza inzuzo,
ngulapho ngebese ngicabanga
ngalokujulile ngalelinye tindlela
ngalenginkwenza ngaphandle
futsi nangawo umoba".

Masuku akakubukani nemoba
wodwa, kodwa usandza
kuficaela i-digital magazine yakhe
lebuke kakuhlu impilo yebelimi
yawo onkhe malanga, uhlomisele
ngekusukumele tingcinamba
tebelimi baseMakanya,
kuvakashela tindzawo
taseMakanya kanye nenshokutsi
yekuba ngumlimi lonsondu.
Inshisekelo yakhe ngale magazine
kwekutsi belimi bakhona kufola
lwekulima nangetekulima "Bantfu
labanngi babukana nebumelima
bekufola lwati, ngiva ngatsi
phambilini besingendalo liffuba
lekufola lwati nekulima kanye

Gugu Masuku (36), ungumlimi
westikukwane sesine emndenini
wakubo lolima umoba. Unensimi
lengu 431 emamogeni
ngaphandle kulase Empangeni
endzaweni lebitwa nge Hlortonville.
Masuku lokangumbhali lomusha
we South African Land Magazine,
Lifestyle and agritourism utsi ke
inhupheko ngayo lemphocelile
kwekutsi athikelele kakuhlu futsi
afake umtfo kulomsebenzi
wekulima. Masuku uyawutsandza
lomcondvo wekwenza lokuningi,
unethibidvo lakathikicilela
timake the takuleli kapha
umsebenzi wakhe lomkhulu
ngulona lawusungulile wekwenza
tjwala netinatto letentie ngawo
umoba. "Kuba ngumlimi kuyabita
kakuhlu njengoba wonke umlimi
njengabo bonkhe belimi sibukana
nebumelima. Ngemuva nje
kwesomiso lesibe naso eminyakeni
lesihlanu leyendulile, sakhutswa

nekuphatisa umhlaba, kungako
ngeama kusabalisa lwati
ngaloko lokuncane lenginako
nangeliuphenyo lengilwenta"o"
kusho Masuku.
Belimi bemapulazi



Luhla Lokulandzelako

- 3-4 Westifazane lokhetseleke: **Gugu Masuku**: umlimi wekuguculwa umhlaba
- 5-6 Westifazane lokhetseleke: **Yvonne Ntuli**: umlimi welipulazi leliselincane
- 7-8 Umchaso timali lotigidzi letiningi tebalimi bemapulazi lasemancane telucwaningo lokwentwa kwesigayo
- 8-9 Ngcongcosha Didza wefula umzila wesitimela e-Mkhuze
- 10-12 **Kuya eNdiya ngelutsando**: i-SAFDA ifundza kulenye yebakhciti bavelonkhe labakhulu bashukela
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- 14-15 Lihlelo lwetitimali tebalimi labamnyama lwe-SAFDA
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- 19-20 **Umhlahndlela wetindleko**: lokubalimi lebakusaba kakhulu nyalo sekuyenteka
- 21-22 Sifinyeto semihlahndlela yetindleko temoba
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TIGI

TEBALIMI

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AUGUST - OCTOBER 2022



RV PRICE JULY 2022: R5 837,58 (An increase of R1 75,19 vs JUNE 2022). D Factor 0,469088

PG 3-4
Wesifazane lokhetseleke:
Gugu Masuku: umlimi
wekugculwa umhlaba



PG 5-6
Wesifazane
lokhetseleke: Yvonne
Ntuli: umlimi welipulazi
leliselincane



PG 7-8
Umchaso timali lotigidi
letiningi tebalimi
berapulazi lasemancane
telucwaningo lokweniwa
kwestigayo



PG 8-9
Ngcongcscha
Didiza wetfula umzila
wesitimela e-Vikhuze

