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ZABALIM



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WOMEN'S SPECIAL Gugu Masuku: Land Reform Farmer



WOMEN'S SPECIAL Yvonne Ntuli: Small-Scale Farmer



Multi-million funding for a small-scale farmer mill feasibility study



Minister Didiza Launches Mkhuze 8-9 Rail Siding



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GUGU MASUKU: LAND REFORM FARMER

Moman'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 The biggest

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



am farmers face whether it is a smallout scale or land reform farmer would and be an access to funding, this issue says has been highlighted mostly by farmers. For Masuku she is also suffering the same when it comes that 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. support "Accessing 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**





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 got 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

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 vegies 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 compliment 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 DALLRD, 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.

The bankable feasibility study will be conducted by suitably qualified and competent multi-disciplinary and professional team in agriculture, engineering, engineering, financial 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 sugarcane products - white grade

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

The completed feasibility bankable 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 was implemented the by 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 smallscale farmers, millers/distillers and, government and is often referred to as Divine Crop. It's so evident that rural infrastructure development and has underpinned the Indian suaarcane 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 ISGEC 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 ISGEC 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 agroprocessing 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 periurban 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 smallscale 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 paramount, sugarcane is resulting is 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 places 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, and 'biosyrup') molasse 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 TITTLE DEEDS HANDOVER BY MINISTER DIDIZA

The Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Thoko Didiza, officially handed over settlement certificates and tittle 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; Dludla 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 deepsea 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 formulating industry's SAFDA's transformation plan. latest contribution to the SASA transformationplanistheintroduction 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 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 values 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 CASHINJECTION 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



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:

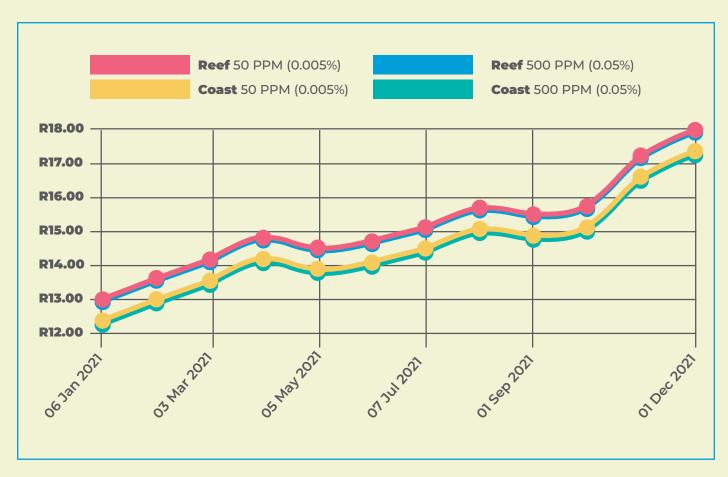
- Covid-19 has seen production of key inputs such as fertiliser and chemicals being halted, resulting in a shortage of supply against a backdrop of increased demand that drove prices up exponentially
- Our farmers did not go unscathed from the rioting and the looting experienced in KwaZulu-Natal and 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

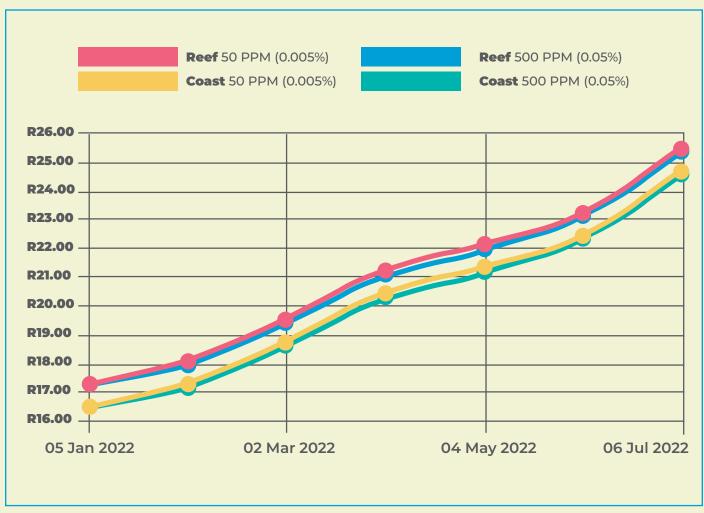
- In January and April, parts of KwaZulu-Natal were hit by severe floods that caused damage to crops and infrastructure.
- The closure of some mills, failing infrastructure and major breakdowns at others coupled with a shortened season due to the July unrest reduced the millers ability to crush growers 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.





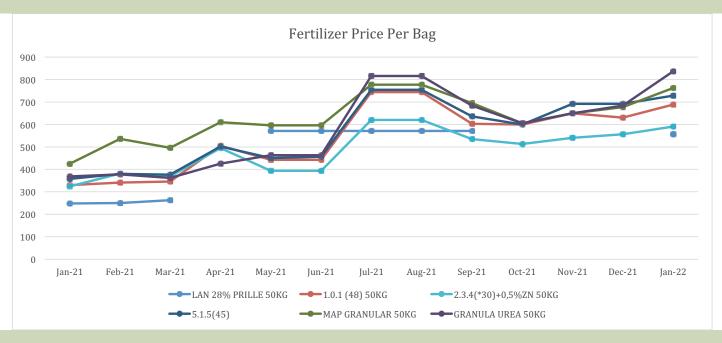
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Courtesy of FuelSA

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.





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 that 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 famers 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 famers especially Small-Scale Growers.



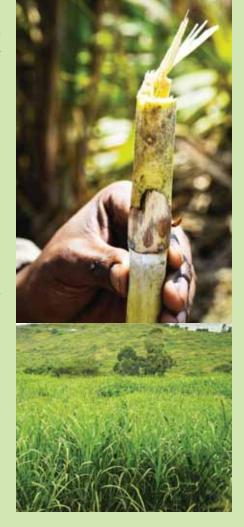
The majority of small-scale growers have limited access to agricultural finance, they depend on the RV Price payments to continue cultivating their sugarcane fields. Due to the uncertainty about how the fertiliser, chemicals and fuel prices will be in the coming months; farmers are finding it difficult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

Some sugarcane famers 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 smallscale 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 famer requires a minimum of 20 employees for planting and 5 employees for covering
- Mechanical operation: to plant a hectare in one day, the famer 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.

infrastructure irrigation 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 irrigation the infrastructure improve efficiency in water distribution
- Conduct maintenance of the irrigation system to improve pressure in the field
- Maintenance of leaking pumps

infrastructure The irriaation 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 rehabilitation caters for production infrastructure (i.e., pump houses and stations, balancing dams, and night storage reservoirs, delivering and distribution pipes and irrigation infrastructure). production support looks at post-production support infrastructure (i.e., soil and water conversation 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 sugarcane greatly 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 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 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 dragslines; tripods; sprinkler heads; nozzles; stoppers; piplets)	Irrigation overhauling (precurement 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 (precurement, 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)		
	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		
Komati	Spoons 7	222.4	28	7.9		
Mill	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		
	Boschfontein 1	0				
	Boschfontein 2	0				
	Buffelspruit 1	171.6	27	6.4		
	Langeloop 1	365.5	50	7.1		
	Langeloop 11	283	reorç	ganising as coop***		
	Mbongozi	111.8	22	5.1		
Malalane	Meddelplaas	46.2	9	5.1		
Mill	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	52.0	,			
	Vlakbult	43.3	2	21.7		
	Zelpy	87.1	18	4.8		
Madadaya	20109	07.1				
Mololope						
Malalane Mill Total		2882.8	1540.6	280		

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.



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.



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.



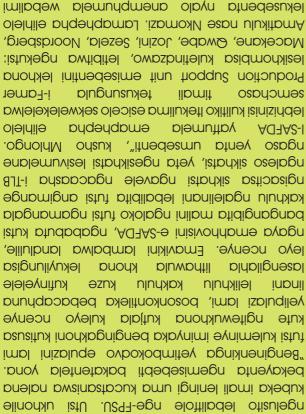
INZUZO YEFPSU

Balimi labani ngi lababazuzi balelihlelo leFPSU sebacalile kuvuna imivuzo yalesinyatselo. I-Farmer Production Support Units (FPSUs) isikhungo setekulima lesifinyelela emakhaya, lesifakiwe futsi sakhelwa kusekela balimi kutsi bakhicite, babutse umkhicito, bagcine, bakulungise kuyiswe etimakethe letibomakhelwane, bese banikete umsebenti wokwandzisa lofaka ekhatsi mishini. Lelihlelo le-FPSU latfulwa ngalokusemtsetfweni ngenyanga yele-FPSU latfulwa ngalokusemtsetfweni ngenyanga yele-FPSU latfulwa ngalokusemtsetfweni ngenyanga yelolovulenkhulu kuwo lomnyaka futsi kusukela lapho solo longovulenkhela lelimatasa lelifula umtfwalo cishe wabo longumlimi welipulazi lelincane waseLangeloop Phase longumlimi welipulazi lelincane waseLangeloop Phase longumlimi welipulazi lelincane waseLangeloop Phase

Kubalimi labafana naMhlongo, tinhlelo letifanana naleti te FPSU tiyinzuzo kakhulu kubo futsi tiyabasita kakhulu, bayakhona kuphatsa baphindze bente naletinye tintfo achubekenekwesekelabalimibemapulazilasemaancane, ikakhulu balimi bendlu lemnyama ngoba ngaphambilini baye bancishwa lelilungelo labo lekulima emhlabatsini wabo badzinga kusekelwa sakwekutsi siyayivikela yonkhe wabo tutsi nyalo njengoba sebakhona kulima umhlaba wabo badzinga kusekelwa sebakhona kulima umhlaba wabo badzinga kusekelwa sebakhona hulumende, "Sitawenta siciniseko sekwekutsi siyayivikela yonkhe lemishini lakasilekelela ngayo hulumende, letigulumba aikusepentisa kabi singakunakekeli siyabhada imali leshisiwe" kungata njengata hulumba sikusebentisa kabi singakunakekeli siyabhada imali leshisiwe" kungeta Mhlongo.

Tinsita tahulumende ekusekela emisebentini lefanana nalena lihlala libongwa balimi bettu, loku nje kuhlala kubufakazi lobumangalisako uma balandza ngehusitwo ngivo i-SAFDA. Hulumende usite balimi bettu ngemsebebti we ratoon lokufaka ekhatsi manyolo futsi nyalo i-FPSU we ratoon lokufaka ekhatsi manyolo futsi nyalo i-FPSU syingenile nayo enkhundleni idlala lichaza nayo ekuleleni balimi ngekwehlisa tinaleko temali labayisebentisako ekusebentisaka tinaleko temali kwabo.

ngelusito lebalitfole nge-FPSU. Utsi ukhonile





bemapulazi lasemancane.

(emaphayiphi, kokuhlanganisa, tipompi, ema-sprinklers, kanye nalokunye lokusentjetiswako uma ufaka emanti ekutselela). Lelisito silitfola nge Malelane/Nkomati Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU) lesha lapho kufakwe R5 ekutselela). Lelisito silitfola nge Malelane/Nkomati Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU) lesha lapho kufakwe R5

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

Lelithebulaa lelilandzelako lingumsebenti lobekelwe kwakhiwa kwetinsita tekuvuselelwa kwekufakwa kwemanti ekunisela tindzawo letikhicita umoba eNkomazi.

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セス

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poawn uetipompi toku-booster. καυλ eknjiudauisa' ewagawn eknkulbya wauji' wajahiui jawkunjn' ujeudewabyayibyi **lamaakhulu GKNUISGIA KMGWQUĮ**I KUTAKWA uđajoknyawije **UGKNUQKGKGKGIQ** palimi banemtfwalo wekusebenta yemamogeni. Njenge projekthi, etnin kniangu καλe ngugn **knmamodeni KN2NKGIQ** nweepeuli neukaua udepnkunin wekntakwa kwemanti ekunisela. uđaloknjavako pentiwa licembu base babelana ekunisela, Balimi bahlanganisiwe Angu 36 emaprojektni emanti ınkwemacempn emanlı eknnisela. рацакме asemaucaue pemapulazi Igainbabl Ralimi

Umlende wekucala welisito lelentiwe ngulelitiko kutsi libasite ngemathuluzi ekwenta lomsebenti wekufaka emanti ekunisela

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etikhona temanti ekunisela. Loku

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MGKUVUSGIGIA

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IMSEBENTI WEKNANSELELWA KWEKUNISELA



, wauda-5055 timali wa-2022 kuphele emnyakeni λeţiuλauâa) knankeja knjowuλaka nesigamu letako (2 yeminyaka, na-6 kutsi kuchutjwe kuleminyaka lemibili kokwesekela kumiselwe ОМАСОКМА wemhlabatsi kanye nasosayensi sapoudiuiyela betekulima sekuhlela udesidapa 2022 udaMabasa kabusha kwemanti ekunisela wacala

ueugzamo yokwamukela fivakashi). καυλ 'isivodhbm eknnisela, emathulusi owpzbni **Nokugcina** yokugcina umkhicito longenako, Iuhlelo lokudvonsa manti, indzawo lokongiwa kwe mhlabatsi ne manti, Iowendiula **KWEMKhicito** wekwakhiwa itnədəsmu <u>k</u>nbujudze **KWEMKhicito** knpnke kwemanti ekunisela) lokwesekela kanye nekufakwa ewabyayibyi epnenkn' kwettula neekusabalalisa lokulinganisa, emadamu ekugcina ţikhungo, (inilbaiteset əbuəlu idmoqit) ıtuəqəswn yentela **KUKhicita KWEKUNISEIQ** Mekuvuselelwa Lomsebenti

iogit kucashwe kuhlolwe letinye **Incwaningo** Kwentiwa knte

Faka sikrini sekudonsa

nwouakalo wemaphayiphi ebyayiphini lelikhulu kugwema

kokusabalalisa manti wekunisela kwenta ucono kusebeta kufutfukisa kwemsebenti

inimisnə kutfutfukisa mandla ekunisela kwesistimu yekunisela kwentela kwenta umsebenti wokugcinwa

kwemaphayiphi kunakekela kuvuta

kulangetulu kwalangu 600, alinganiselwa itnədəsmə ewattuba njengalotawenta utsattwa Lomsebenti ku-2025, lemitsattu kusukela nga-2022 kuya *semnyakatimali* **KW**Gsi**K**hatsi kusentjetiswe ngetulu lekufanele 245 <u>787 189 ug</u>nis **lasemancane** izpludpməd Meknanselela kunisela webalimi *semsebenti* sabelomali

efindzaweni longetulu kwa-36 msebenti we-55G kunisela nekukhicita nemkhicito kanye nemsebenti wekuvuselela lamancane langetulu kwa- 20, emabhizinisi **KWEIEKEIEI**

Malelane, Lomsebenti wekufakwa tokuphakela moba e-Nkomazi nase

> lomsebenti wekwekunisela. udnjapapapijcyaza **Jeknhola U**GKN|QMN|MQ SSC kwenta cishe wonkhe umsebenti Nkomatipoort eMalelane nase utawusentjetiswa **KN2NKGIQ** lengetulu kwa-R75M. rowcyaso ngemsebenti wekuvuselela kunisela balimi bemapulazi lasemancane 26KW6|6K6|6|a leligunyatitiwe ələləddiəl Linani asalnugiswa. nemagumbi καυλ umkhicito tokugcina oudbi owpzbnit yekuvuselela kunisela, ngalesikhatsi tisetjentiswe umsebenti wentfutfuko Letimali letigunyatiwe titawuphindze oudapi yemafutsa. yokwetsa/ каиль inidsimes ompzpuəu emapulazini ngendlela yesikhungo komati FPSU letawesekela kukhicita

lemisebenti lelandzelako: **ekpat**ai kwekunisela M<mark>ekn</mark>anselela romsepenti

- kwehlisa linani lema-transformer Kwakha kabusha tipompi nekuffutfukisa tipompi tasendleni Umsebenti wekwakha kabusha
- uđebyaudje ueknjivikeja kntsi kucinisekisa kwekutsi atikho kwetintsambo tagezi kwentela Kulungiswa kabusha

laholela ekongeni kwagezi



lofanele insimu yabo khona batewutsenga manyolo

uakucedzwa kuvunwa etulu umasewucedzile kutjala ngalesikhatsi kutjalwa, ufakwa Kufakwa kwwamanyolo kwentiwa

2. Kufakwa kwemakhemikhali

Osiįtamal lelikhula lingasilidze njenge libhokisi etulu kulomhlabatsi nangesikhatsi ngaphambi kokuba likhula levele kutsi bafake emakhemikhali Balimi bayakhutsatwa

letiphutfumako 6. Lokuhlukene ngenca yetimo

phakatsi nemasizini/ tikhatsi kanye nekukhuphuka kwetindleko nemisebenti levela ingakelindzeleki Loku kwentelwe kufaka timo

> emahora langu 2:20 nesigulumba lesitawusebenta 20 buncane tekutjala kanye

3. Imbewu yemoba

Kunetinhlobo letahlukene

temoba

betintsi temoba indzawo yelipulazi, nebubanti kuya ngelihlobo ngemhlaba, Kukhetíwa kwembewu yemoba

lasetjentiswako ayangebukhulu • Emathani embewu yemoba

betintsi temoba

4. Utakwa kwamanyolo

kwandzisa sivuno kanye nenzuzo Manyolo uniketa umoba umsoco

bente lucwaningo lemblabatsi Kubaluleke kakhulu kutsi balimi umlimiudzinga fisebenfi lefingu

buncane kanye naletingu 5 02 ugnitəl itnədəsit agnizbu limogeni ngelisuku linye, umlimi Imisebenti yetandla: kuhlanyela 2. Kutjala

pukhulu besigulumba, umhlabatsi

ngayinye. Bese kuya nange

liyehlukangekuya ngensimi

kutewuhlanyelwa umoba

nma kulungiswa umhlaba

kwetindonga tekutjala khona

καυλ

kulima,

Tigulumba tisetjentiswa kakhulu

uekn

Kwacya

imogeni linye ngelilanga, Imisebenti yemishini: kuhlanyela

tekwelekelela

kanye nendzawo

Linani lekusebenta

SIFINAETO SEMIHLAHLANDLELA YETINDLEKO TEMOBA



kokuphatamisa sivuno. albabhandle **letimbalwa** tikhatsi KUDEKEIWE KOKUTAKA kungenteka kutsi umlimi anciphise **kwemhlabatsi** λοκημιοιμα υθεκηλα ngekwemiphumela i-phosphorus, kanye ne-potassium; i-magnesium, (əlqiməl calcium noma tifundza tinemitfombo yeemapulazi wamanye Nuplaba lodzingekile. wαυλοιο kuncuma udemnyaka oloju emhlabatsi nendzawo; futsi wente emasempula kwesifundza **b**yakatsi Kancane kwelimogeni tihluka Kabusha tekutjalwa ngatinye. Tindleko lashukela. Sekucaleni kwesikhatsi inagomil **Kabusha Kutjalwe letidzingekako** tetinsitana KUZE netindleko Kanye lanconyiwe letibalulekile, ewauaui tindleko

letipalnlekile: temisepeuti hekntiala Toknlaugselako tiugleko

Malungiselelo ensimi

.expnisu əλnqn nkynje kayje' əzpuiydn ncpnwe utewujabula lomoba kute Kakunın **Hesiple** omisənol istadaldmu kuttola **KWENTEIE** ıjkunla vemadapaqza **Jengenalo kulungisa** Nembewu əzbəddimi Ijongo yokulungiswa kwemhlaba

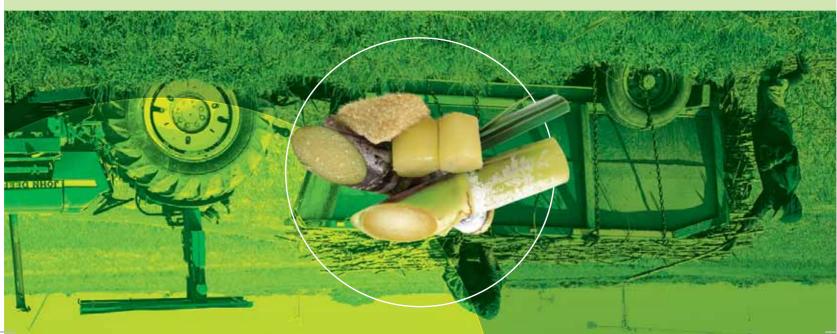
> ratoonetindzaweni letiniselwako. wetindleko tekusetjwentwa kwelenelisako kanye nemhlahlandlela tekusebenta kwemishini endzaweni letomile, umhlahlandlela wetindleko tokusebenta kwamishinietinzaweni **M**etindleko nwylaylaudlela lokuncane, kwekulima tokutjala Kaprisya wetindleko letibitwa ngekutsi: umhlahlandlela inkombandlela yetindleko temoba, labasebancane, I-SAFDA itfutfukise palimi pemoba ikakhulu palimi **OMITTE tekutjala KWE**LINGIEKO kuttolakale kucondza nekuvisisa bekukutfola imininingwane phindze yetigayo, Injongo yalelicwaningo Indlovana 2022 kutotonkhetindzawo Kanye sa-Bhimbidwane Incwaningo Iwetindleko ngesikhatsi

iveta Imihlahlandlela yetindleko ngaphambi kwekucala kwesizini. lelikhishwa yi-SASRI njalo ngemnyaka R-FAS nelinani ЭU inidsiməy nemibiko καυλ kulabetfulako, **letacokelelwa** netamanyolo **temakhemikhali** καυλ ngekusebentisa tindleko takamuva udemnyaka olbĺn UVUSEIEIWO **WETINGIEKO Nuhlahlandlela** ngesikhatsi sekuhlelwa kwebhajethi. palimi **Kusita** Iffutfukisewle moba. limogeni Kabusha **kutjalwee** KUZE **Jedzingekako Jengenako** semali osinogailisu wetindleko Umhlahlandlela

tincumo kweuta patewukhona nemininingwane lekholekako kute padzinga Iwati ngetekulima kanye inagomilagn Balimi .θγnilil pavamise kuba nenzuzo lefanako labaningi apaueuznzo palimi KUţŖ likhombisa Luchwaningo **hemopas** yawi imisni KYOUG udjudakhulisa applo Kanjani istut ngtjale kulesikhatsi? Kunini **ledzingekile** nekhemikhali **KUtsi** nginawo yini manyolo lolingene **Jugabe lesphasi?** ngemanani kutsi ngikhicite sivuno lesisetulu inzuzo yami? Ngingenta njani Inganani inhlanyelo letawandzisa sigulumba? ələlodign ngitsenge emathuluzi ekusebenta ualeti, ingabe kudzingeke kutsi **Baphindze bente tincumo letifanana** epukazini labo, nekutsi kuvunwa nini. kanye nemakhemikhali ekufaka umngananu manyolo lodzingekile kutselelwa noma kufutswa nini, battu labadzingekile ngekwesikhatsi, temoba labangatitjala, bangaki nekutsi ngutiphi letinye tinhlobo malungana ewalanga lamaningi, benta tincumo tawo pauemakhono pemopa Balimi

Tinjongo letimcoka tetinkombandlela tetindleko kutsi balimi basitwe kwenta tinhlelo ngemphumelelo nekwanzisa inzuzo yabo. I-SAFDA yente

letinemininngwane.





i-surcrose kanye ne-fiber lesetulu. i-surcrose kanye nelizinga i-surcrose kanye nelizinga

MONKE. nwyjapa lesisetjantiswa mesampa kwetimali ngokwesilinganiso sa- 0.50% lomncane emhlabeni jikelele, kubalwa emaveni. Live lettu litstswa njengemallali ekukhichiteni lokuhkulu kanye nekudla ntiolakala ikhakhulukati ayintiutiuko timali tentsengo yamanyolo ngoba iyanawo emandla ekulawula tukwe Iomningi longu 18%. I-South Africa manyolo ekusebentiseni ilidisəw uðe-wuðaka, bese kuti umoba uba i-South Africa ingenisa 80% wamanylo

joknpakhona ngaphandle ke kwemali kwasenkampanini kuba ngiko kodvwa **JOKUNGENAKO** uajabyo ikakhulu etindzaweni letisemaphandleni udekwenta emsepenti emattuba tasemakhaya kutemnotfo, **JEUGKE** lesezingeni lekutfutfukisasa lelisetulu South Africa ihlukaniswa njengemboni haspukela, Imboni yashukela yase*uekusimama* **kwalemboni** Kanye letihlose kucinisekisa kutinta, kukhula kwasongelwa tifiso te-Suger Master Plan Kwaphindze letingalawuleki. | GETIK TOP TO THE SERVEN | GETIK TO THE SER kuletindleko imilpd kunelipulani lelentiwako lekusindzisa udabpauge udabpauge KOKWEKUtsi **Jasemancane** pemapulazi balimi palimi labakhona embonini ikakhulu kutawuba matima kugwema kutsi tichubeka nokukhuphuka kwamanyalo, Umangabe tindleko talokufakwako

> lasemancane, pemopa ikakunin lapa pemabniazi inchindzetelo knpalimi Bafaka nakuletitako. (2022/2023)**Iesikuto** yekutsi sitawuphila njani kuletikhatsi ngendlela lengakase ishiye imibuto tiyayitsintsa imali yebalimi bemoba **I**GIII **I**GKWQKO ulutəsitəl *Tetjindleko* yemoba. tukwentsengo **lefakiwe** kubalwa ku 40% kuye ku 46% seyiyinke Manyolo, makhemikhali, kanye ne-fuel temoba tichelelene kakhulu netigayo.

> ngemphumelelo. nekusebenta nekuphatsa luhlelo lwabo **knanuanja** peknyleja' bumetima etinyangeni letitako, balimi batfola ne mafutsa etimoto itawube injani καυλ makhemikhali λαωαυλοιο obnestni sekwekutsi nesiciniseko insimi yabo yemoba. Ngekungaabi **KNYIQKNIGIA** pakhone Kutsi Price VЯ-9t tukwetimbhadalo pancike lokulinganiselwe etimalini tekulima, panekufinyelela **lasemancane** izpludpməd **lebalimi** Bujuj

> Ngalokunjalo, loku kuholela ekukhiciteni ngelimogeni. **uemakhemikhali** Ιομααυλοιο loncunyiwe Kancane palimi betama konga ngekusebentisa ualokunye lokunyenti. Labanye ke wetjukukhu, nedoti yemoba kanye findlela lekufanana nemcuba, doti pelimi sebancume kusebentisa letinye kongeke tindleko tamanyolo, labanye walamakhemikhali lancunyiwe. Kute uajoua lofanana umtselela jaspippije moud ke jakaudeuamo emakhemikhali **Kutisebentisela** Labanyebebelimibemobabahlongota

yesibonelelo sahulumende.



IMIJA83 KWENTIWA KWEMAKHADI LALULA

kunalabo lebangasiwo emalungu.

siffombe **sipouakalisa** salelikhadi ηθαγίηγε Siffombe hekngaya. **ENGZAWEN**İ nµə kwewalnuan KUCinisekisa kweutela KNKHOWa kakhulu ekuncumeni lebalulekile naleyinhloko itsattwa labalima ngayo. **EUDING MAINE** kutsi nguyiphi inhlobo yemphahla workhe longumlimi akukhatsalekile Aekugaya, Le nkundla ivulelwe IUQZQMO λουκυ **kutawungena** Sekucalile kusentjetwa eMakhathini,

emalungu affola finsita letishibhile FPSU isebenta ngesisekelo sekutsi (FPSUs) -ə6uəlu palunga i-SAFDA Farmers Production Support knpajnjeke ilumoldməlbri Kwateka rikuagi wettu lokwettulwa kwetinsita kubo. ugaphambi kokutsatsa luhambo asivumela kufuna ligunya kubalimi rawakyagi ,AGFAR-iy letetfulwa labadzinge kuhlomula tuke tinsita apo poukue palimi kwepalimi I-SAFDA yettula emakhadi ekwateka

FOKU BALIMI LEBAKUSABA KAKHULU NYALO SEKUYENTEKA UMHLAHLANDLELA WETINDLEKO

Valamatutsa ngekutsi tinsimi tabo kwentsengo udajokuphakama uđipo lapabyatamiseke kakunlu izpludpmed ngenyanga ye-Lweti 2020. Balimi knankela nlutəbu леилика nwcausa emoto yematutsa obuəstri lesisodvwa, **knankela esikhatsini** KMQ-50% hewakuewikuali henyuka ngetulu obuəstnı udalesikhatsi 2020 kankeja udeukauda ke-kuojwaue udajoknudetnin %00t Lindleko tamanyolo tiye tenyuka

letahlukene.

knuâeuejeja

Insetjentiswa

Aakue Aoknijwa'

Aegatuapuehisi

Ekugcineni

pzpunjis

yemlimi

ye-akhawunii,

kutfutfukisa balimi ngetindlela

jokwengetiwe lokudzingekile

uemlimi kanye nemisebenti

joukhe Iwati loluphatselene

kauhe ueliwadi lamasibali.

wasipali wndzawo yangakini

nwopa' iuowpolo hoknacina

KOKWESEKEIA

KNKUNIISO

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sawasipali,

'oupbuppupi

Knjapo japajima

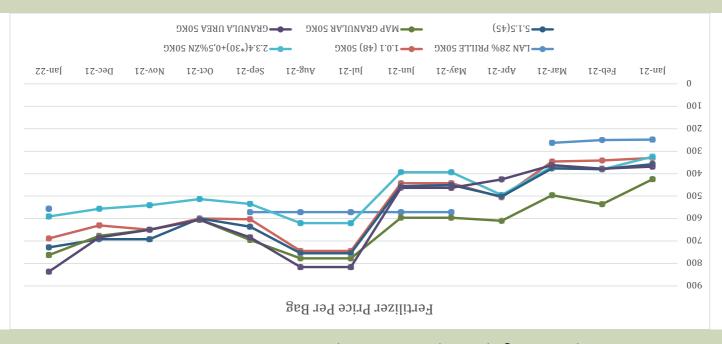
uasunkela losiazingo semplaba. eknkhuphukeni kwentsengo, kanye

awazenge achubeke kahle. **Aaspakela** ognastni bdognajn e-China, e-Ndiya, e-Russia kanye bumetima emkhawulweni wenzuzo knpauda tokuťa lokusetulu Kunyuka **K**Meutseudo **Aelinani** lakokuťaka knjoknbyakama udewauga nayo idlale indzima lenkhulu ue-Nklajue KWG-KUSSIQ lichubeka **Jesolomane** iddməl

mohela negesi nako kuhamba embili kwetindleko tekutfutsa, intsengo ya Kukhuphuka nase-Canada, ewaveni, ikakhulu kwefindleko lobalulekile kutsi ingakhoni kungenisa manyolo emobeni. kakunin kulinganiseka kwemakethe ţiyakhuphuka. Lokwandza kubangwa **letichubekako talokufakwako** tiutto letinemtselela etindlekweni phakatsi kutsi belimi bemoba babrule. Tiningi kune-RV Price, lokwenta kube metima setikunbunka kakunin udekushesha Liugleko tekntakwa kwashukela nyalo

i-Courtesy ye-FuelSA

Linani lentsengo yamanyolo liye landza kakhulu ikakhukati ngenyanga ya-Mabasa, lokuhambisene nekugubha e-South Africa. Kulungiselela sikhatsi sekutjala kwahambisana nekushoda kwamanyolo emhlabeni wonkhe jikelele futsi loku kubetse kunyusa intsengo yetinto phakatsi kwemnyaka.



ekusindzeni kwenhlangano yebalimi labafanana ne-CCBSA babaluleke nebalingani sepnqlelwaneni tutsi ngiko kubaluleka kwekuba udiko ikhona I-SAFDA [Mapo naleti. letifanana Offnit IZISU abatijabuleli lasemancane kanye nebalimi bemaplazi lase peknanculwa kwemhlaba kodvwa ngelishwa balimi bettu pappangi papo, lebayiniketwa tabo futsi basebentise imikhakha

labamnyama.

yekhemikhali lesentjetiswa kulawula nokungadzingeki etibhidvweni likhule nga 50%.

I-MODEFI

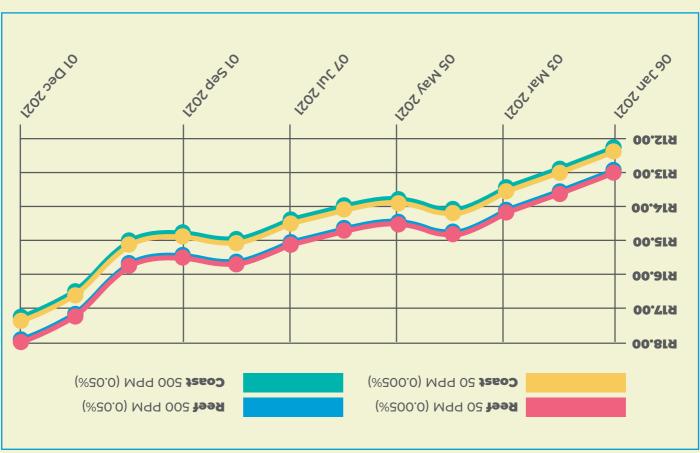
Tonkhe letinkinga tenteka ngemuva kokunciphisa kwentsengo, ngesikhatsi balimi baphoceleleka kutsi batfwale ngetulu kwa-15% wetitjalo. Balimi betemabhisimisibaphindzebabitwa kutsi bangene etincolobaneni

AGAR-9w oloynamay yearluoD-i

obuəstuəbu palimi **!**pαλεκε|ε Imboni yemakhemikhali ayimange lokuvamile lokusentjetiswa sive. lokuhlanganisiwe **KUKhicita** netidzingo tetinfo letisentjetiswa ntawuphatamisa kunyakata kanye ıkunphuke njengoba lomphumela wentsengo yalokungenako kutsi kutsi uchubeke ube nemtselela kwe-Russia ne-Ukraine kulindzeleke losemkhatsini **AVİ**İ**A**W Umbango

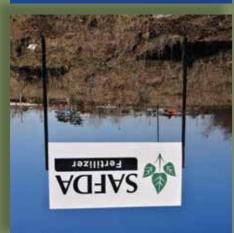


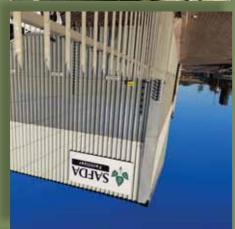






 Tindleko tebasebenti tinyuke nga-16% ngenyanga ya-Mabasa 2021.
 Kuye kulizinga lanyalo lelngu R12, 43 ekuceni kwa-Bhimbidvwane R25, 40 nga-50 ppm elugwini.







ntsattwa njengalongakagaywa wokugaya udopa ininidama aknwauae **KUTTUNYEIWE** иоша udnjodakako lelimcoka lacittwa ıtınıyelwe kuyosilwa, kodywa linani ρελιβαλλια **KNIOWOPA** reminye npekushiswa kwemoba. igababhangi **OWENTIME** Natal nase Ganteng, umonakalo

Ngenyanga yaBhimbidwane
 Ngenyanga yaBhimbidwane
 TakwaZulu-Natal yahlaselwa
 Tikhukhula letnemandla letabanga
 Tikhukhula letnemandla letabanga
 Tikhukhula letnemandla letabanga

palimi bagaye umoba kulesikhatsi. jeyanciphisa likhono lebagayi lekutsi **Aeak**polwane Neucraphrucraph **OMITION OF IMP u**etikhatsi kwaletinye lokuhambisana IOKUKPUIU uoknyinkayinkaua **tenhlangano** каиль **KWG**LISGKGIO **kungasebenti** kwaletinye tigayo, KUVOIWO

Loku kwaholela kutsi balimi.
Loku kwaholela kutsi balimi.
Loku tabo, lokuyintlo esikhatsini
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 Balimi bayimukele i-Suger Master Plan lehlose kwenta siciniseko sekusimamisa kukhula kwemoba neku setjentwa kwemakhemikhali eveni. Njengencenye yetibopho tayo, lemboni itibophelele ku-CPI yokuvimbela manani entsengo, nalokubese kuphendvuka sitsendze sangempela se- Achille njengoba kwandza kwetindleko kuyinalule

> KMQDO' udokusimama patibophelele Jelincintisana kakhulu kodvwa futsi wemchaso wamanyolo welinani %0L **knjapnlela** patokhona ımilba eplongotwako, nagelemodeli **JEKWEKUTSI** sasewakyada[,] Sinelitsemba lichaza ekuguculeni simo ıj) akınlan gatelela knpawpa etinye tinkampani sitobona kutsi sigijimisa **9dofis** ISTUT usakeka Kutsi i-CCBSA isnbdq ələsodqiyi wesiponelelo) kodwya siyetsemba **MELLICIDASO** udajo% MOEA) 1amanyolo ognisbitew kutsi R300M logcwele ngenyaka lotsi kubonakala kute kucinisekiswe yesibonelelo Memali nwcyaso

APMANAOLO AOKUCHASWA NGEMALI IMODELI LEHLONGOTIWE

Balimibemoba base-South African bakhungatfwa yincwaba yetinsayeya esikhasstini lesendlula, kwabo engotini, Luhla lemaphuzu kwabo engotini, Luhla lemaphuzu kwabo engotini, Luhla lemaphuzu ingentasi:

 I-COVID-19 isibonise kumiswa kwemikhicito lebalulekile lefanana namanyolo kanye nemakhemikhali, lokuholele ekushodeni kwekwetitulwa kwemphahla uma lucatsaniswa lokuholele ekushodeni kwemikhali, lokuholele ekusholo yangi

 Balimi abamange bangene shi kulombhikisho kani futsi loludvweshu

Kakhulu i-CPI.

Masterplan kanye ne Transformation Plan goals yabo. Lokungenelela kuphindze kusekele tinhlelo tahulumende tekuguculwa kwemhlaba. I- Masterplan isho kulinganisa lokulungile kwemboni kanye ne kuhlukanisa balimi bemoba kuleyinye timboni tetitijalo temanani lasetulu futsi luhlelo Iwetingucuko likhuluma nekukhicitwa kwashukela bemoba kuleyinye timboni tetitijalo temanani lasetulu futsi luhlelo Iwetingucuko likhuluma nekukhicitwa kwashukela lomnyama longu-51% eminyakeni lasetulu futsi luhlelo totibili tuye tabinda njeningani sitichasa njani letitijalo tetako. Tokungenelela loku kuhlose kugcugara hamala kwashukena pakuta kwashukena kwashukena kwashukena kwashukena pakuta kwashukena kw

Judiela lekufakwa ngayo ticelo:

- 7. Faka sicelo sekuboleka imali esikhungweni lesikhasa ngetimali 2. Tfola imvume yangaphambilini esikhungweni lesikhasa ngetimali
- 3 I-6VEL
- 3. I-SAFDA isita balimi ngeticelo tesibonelelo semchaso
- 4. I-SASA yatisa balimi ngemvume noma kwaliwa ngetatiso letibhaliwe, tekusho kutsi i-SASA igunyatiwe kutsi ikhiphe timali temchaso kulesikhungo

BALIMI LABAMNYAMA RS.5 MILLION LENIKETWE

pacynpekele phambili. **lasebancane** palimi bettu ekutseneni libalulekile relithulusi lokonga nebhajethi wekuzophuna. ıtnədəsmu kuchutjwe kute inizisəga udepampa **KW**esi**K**hatsi letofinyelelwa Kamuva yokulondvolota imali ne-Akhawunti pape Kutsi **KNGZ**İNGEKE **Jasemancane** bemasimi balimi **KWGIOKU** Ngetulu kwetindleko. jewejeue veknancnancuka heknvikela kanye nendlela kukhicita kwayo kwesikhatsi ekusiteni lemboni kutsi ihlele əzpuəl owpzbni eihambe əzpuiydis Lesssingenelelo lesele. ilpmi **Kuncishiswe** temali yabo lengenako kute pasayine tivumelwano wabo lebawulindzele ngekutsi

iyakuvuma kutsi kudzingeka **KUIEIIVE** I-SAFDA .uììəl talabaphuyile basemakhaya etimphilweni IOKUDCODO nokutibophelela ekwenteni ιοκηςμηρεκαλο κωαλο CCB2A, ngenca yokuphana ekuhlomiseni nasekuguculeni, bayo leyibambisene nabo kubonga kwayo kubalingani I-SAFDA itsandza kundlulisa

IWali **knazingeka IBUIUƏ**I e-Ukraine nanoma kunjalo lokubekhona kushayisana lokungenteka **Kubangelwe** kwentsengo esikhatsini lesitako ueknkhuphuka icala kulwa inodmi KUtsi sicinisekise əzpuiydis **Cesibonelelo** Jencono kakhulu lettolakalako. nekutsi balimi battole intsengo nokujabulisa tiyachubeka olbįtit KUtsi **KUCINISEKISWE** SAFDA fertilizer plant kute əɓu Minfirho-fended utotsengwa ωαυλοιο kwamanyolo. MONKHE **kutsenga** Japamnyama sa-10% seknuciphisela balimi isetjentiswe njengesibonelelo lemali iphakamise **KU**†Si kulenkinga. I-SAFDA inikele ngemali lengu R5,5 ualo **Jepapnkana** istuî **Jelinkinga** lelimnyama nJiləbn Ιαραωυλαωα Imebalimi otisulat tikhalo Mintirho yatiphendvula futsi yasebentisana -əu əzbniddi I-CCB2A

kute balimi bakhone kurjanele batibophelele nyalo kutanele batibophelele nyalo

kakhulu, kepha loku kusicalo.



LIHLELO LWETETIMALI TEBALIMI LABAMNYAMA

LWE-SAFDA

badzimate basimame. saprinmende tukwesibonelelo patawuncika lakhona əzpisəl **KW**Gsi**K**hatsi ualokutawuba lesingeke **siyibalekele** lekuyintto oleoisew **Ofisiles** apuəwinindəl betfu. Umphumela lolandzelako kuhlala kuyinkinga lenkhulu kubelimi **Aau**dabpauge **kutemichaso** uetitukulwane, futsi Kuttola imali udeminyaka **Aakhiwe** yemali kubelimi labamnyama. Imittombo loku akusilo littuba lelitsandvwako Dwdsilə gn paudabpaugle' **Knpachasi** ngulegciniwe noma

kwabo kualamabhizinisi lekungaba semali lephuttfumako ekusebenteni Letinkinga tente kwaba nesidzingo kwalokufakwako. IOKUKhulu e-Swatini futsi kamuva nje kwandza ewane' joknuđevako joknopamnka kwelwaudle lochamuka kulamanye ngasekujuleni kwalokungeniswa |epaude||Ma kweutseudo letifanana nesomiso selitulu, kwehla tashukela tibekene netinkinga tato **udalesikhatsi** ikakhulu yekusimama eminyakeni lendalulile ujeuđeu<u>ki</u>uđa ətəviti **renkinga** tiyaphikelelakuyoyonkheleminyaka.

tentfutfuko. **Jokunyamene** netimali lokunye uauowe uankubhi 'iluədəsmu Aeknttola knipilaba, yekusungula kufinyelela kutetimali noma kuba apamnyama imilpd hetinkinga le<u>tinkhulu lebabhekana</u> kwekunkululeko yetetimali. Lenye elbabhandle olələmudqmiy joko kukhululwa angeke kube yekukhulula belimi labamnyama, otom əgnəjn pwlugnuspy AQ7A2-I

ngaletinkinga nekutsi tisolomane



I-SAFDA iphawule ngaletinkinga nekutsi tisolomane tiyaphikelela kuyo tiyaphikelela kuyo

lebolekiwe (hhayi tikweleti letivele tikhona) idzimate ifiike ezingeni lelisetulu kuloku lokulandzelako:

- Kutiolwa kwemhlaba wekulima
- umoba; • Imaliyokusebentaletosetjentiselwa imisebenti yekulima;
- Kusebenta kwetakhiwa
 Kusebenta kwetalima
- noma teknsebenta tekulima umoba;
- kwalemnmye umkhicito

 Kusungulwa kabusha

kusekela kokubili le- Sugar industry

yemchaso wetikweleti. R150M **Nekuzuza** osoldnəgn njengemnikelo wa-10% wemlimi **Owstosti KUTANGIE** letawufakwa labamnyama. Lemali yemchaso pemoba **lebalimi** edameni wemali yesibonelelo sahulumende R15M ifakwe-SASA njengemchaso ekupheleni kwesizini. Imali lengu lokuhlosiwe heknceazelela R4M knleudn lelinganiselwa imali Jenye Jenye kungenelela, **KWentela** kwesikhashana eceleni **IDEKWE** nbuə R15M Imali 'inoyni λGenyangeni 2021 mauda to Finance Intervention ngemnyaka

Lemali yemchaso kutanele isetjentiswelwe kuzuza imali lensha

wavuma lesiphakamiso se-Access udnmkhandlu. rowkhandlu Kunconywa KUVUNYWE KUŢSĪ uđetimali kubalimi. Loku kwabese KUChaswa **KUTTOIAKAIE** njengobe samukelwe ka-SAFDA, futsi yagunyata lesiphakamiso, əlugansi (SIIIC) Committee Implementation Interventions noitomiofansifansformation kuchaswa ngetimali. Ngenyanga bemoba labamnyama kutsi bazuze sekungenelela lokutawusita balimi lengucuko le-SASA kusettulo lesisha AG7AS-9y λακαшηνα KULEIINIEIO lengucuko kulenkapani. Iminikelo futsi ibelusito lokwakha luhlelo tashukela **etinkapanini byakatsi** ingucuko **ikhutsate** AG7AS-I

BEWHLABA NGU NGCONGCOSHE DIDIZA I-MELMOTH YEMUKELISWE TINCWADZI TEBANIYO

00.010 785 939 upnilel inbnilepn lowaniketwa nwylapa lona wase-Mthonjaneni :umphakatsi 00.007 £44 37 [7] ugnilel inanilegn Household yaniketwa umhlaba Boyal nInZ-i sapo semplapa; Sicelo eknkhokheleni 00,478 inpalingni 6142 nßujləj 96 L waka-Dludla waniketwa umhlaba sicelo sabo semhlaba; umphakatsi

latfolwe ngekusebentisa imali yekutfutfukisa. Linani lelicokelelwe kanye netibalo tekutfutfukiswa kwemchaso longetulu kwelibhiliyoni elilodvwa.

Umphakatsi wase-Entembeni waniketwaumhlabangelinanilelingu R222 021 091.00 ekukhokheleni

incenye yemathulizi imiphakatsi kulemine wettula əzpuiydn *N*dcoudcospe yase-Melmoth. lasihlanu atetfulaemiphakatsini netincwadzi tebuniyo bemhlaba καυλε sekuhlwaliswa siţiţikeţi **ugalokusemtsetfweni Alulte** ІРОКО (DALRRD), Didiza, Reform ne Rural Development Ngcongcshe we-Agriculture, Land

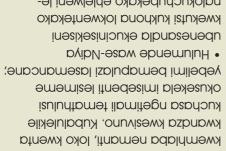


ekukhokheleni sicelo sabo semhlaba; umphakatsi wase-Makhasaneni iyaniketwa umhlaba ngelinani lelingu R105 504 438.00 ekukhokheleni sicelo

Ngcongcoshe uphindze waniketa imiphakatsi lemine emasheke lasayindiwe kepha linani lelikhulako alikedzalulwa kanye nelingu R66, 646,535.34 lencenye yetidzingo lelingu R66, 646,535.34







wonke kanye nemali lengenako yawoyila longakahlutwa emhlabeni wavelonke wemali yentsengo kwemanti, kwehlisa umtselela lencishisiwe nekusebenta kahle yekukhishwa kwekhabhoni yekusimamisa mhlaba wonke kwemoba, kwesekela i-ajenda ethanol lekukhulisa kuhlomula ualokuchubekako ehlelweni le-

leyandziselwe belimi.

магешақрада: **KWEDOTTO** nekwandziswa Kanye nekusimama kwabo bonke balimi Kanye kutfutfukiswa (Mengucuko, yelubambiswano yebelimi udeucµnpo **kusebenta** (ojtouwn nekuttuttukisa wasemakhaya nmphakatsi wekutfutfukisa otow nemsebenti Kanye onodimi South Africa-letibambe ngekweliciniso tindzawo tasemakhaya takuleli lekusebenta imisebenti letawugucula I-SAFDA iniketwe emandla futsi ifuna



e-South Africa.

ekampanini. ku-Biogas) nayo yenta influfluko bower (ngugezi lokhicitwa ngco lidzaka lelihlungiwe lesigayo, I-Bioaguaju γetiboti uatukwemfucuta tukwetinsalela tetilimo ngalokunjalo i-Renewable Natural Gas kusuka pekukhicita ilidmphqudol ibuchwepheshe 'RENGAS' l-Praj's

SAFDA TOKNMCOKA LEKUMELE KUMUKE NE-

letokutfutsa kanye netindleko kwentela kwehlisa libanga futsi tisebenta ngalokuyimphumelelo, kanye netitja tekugaya tiyasebenta Tigayo letincane letisabalalisiwe Naiya tekukhicita umoba; kwasemakhaya netindzawo tase waseNdiya tisebenta kutekulima taniketwa emandla nguhulumenede nemodeli yekuffutfukisa letasekelwa tasemakhaya tenhlangano Takhiwo kanye netinsita

kuningi lebakhona kukukhicita emabhizinisi asemakhaya; inzuzo lesimamile letfutfukisa piorefineries, kwentele kucinisekisa letisha, titja tekugaya, kanye nelokukhicita lokwakhelwe tigayo kungasetjentiswa ehlelweni ueknsebenta ngemphumelelo Buchwepheshe bukhona fusti tekutfutsa umkhicito.

kuphatiwa nekunakekelwa nesimi kanye namanyolo, kutijwayeta kwemanti ngemaphayiphi phakatsi tinsita tekutselela noma kufakwa emhlabeni wabo-uma bangatfola • Belimi bemapukazi laasemancane

> umoba," kanye nebuhlakani bekusebentisa pruingi betittukuttuku tetimphahla yemikhicito, tittolakala kuleminye Global Technology Leaders, "ticatilulo Innovative ne Sustainability Solution tekukhicita. Ngekuya ngekwe Praj netindleko καυλ yemkhicito ngentsengo oluludmositen jaspukela kusimama, kuhlukahlukana

> tukwetinsita" pese kukhulisa linani lelittolakala идаако-кө KUWO, ualokuphakatsi KαυλG temoba letahlukahlukene iBio-refinery yemoba isebentisa takhi leminingane yekukhicita ematutsa, **Ngemikhicito** e-value-added. emandla kanye nemakhemikhali umoba nemishini lekhicita eemafutsa, Jehlanganisa inchubo yekugucula owpzbni hempopa "I-Bio-refinery

> netikampani temafutsa lavuselelwako KαυλG i-ethanol **Jeknhlanganisa** kwenteka nekuchubeka kwalelihlelo te-Petroleum kute sitokhina kubona wettu wase South Africa netikampani Kufanele sisebentisane nahulumende pemoba bakuleli lase sonth Afrika. belimi nyaq besentjentiselwe əzpuiydnq bugcinwe knmele горпсимериегие tekukhita. budze bekukhicita kanye netindleko mikhicito leminingi- kutfutfukisa sivuno, ue-,piosiraphu') lokwentiwa knpe (ijusi yemoba, isiraphu, i-molasses lokuningi pokunaspukela Kudla nkusimamiswa kwemafutsa etindiza. **JEVUSE** i-biogas 'iliqisəsəu i-bioethanol yesitukulwane sekucala Javuselelwako **Ematutsa** afaka

wenhlatfu' njengoba ubonakala kulesitfombe lessingentasi. Titjalo temali yangaleso sikhatsi ngunati emoba letitsengiselwa timakethe emoba letitsengiselwa timakethe letibomakhelwane kwentela kutfolaimali lengetiwe lengenako. Kutfolaimali lengetiwe lengenako.

SHUKELA KU-ETHANOL

emabhontjiso nema-marigolds.

Hulumende wase Ndiya uchubekele embili wase usungula lihlelo lokuhlanganiswa kwe-ethanol khona eNdiya. Ukwente loko ngenhloso yokulawula ngalokwecile umkhicito washukela, kunciphisa kukhishwa

bese kusetjentiswa manyolo, lmishini tikhatsi ukhandza basebentisa tinkhabi umsebenti wekulungisa umhlaba.

mapo npitma udekutsi udumoba yemathani limogeni lilinye. Umoba kutsi uvunwa ngetulu kwalongu 300 udempaudeja kepoma jownkyaugza kuhlanganiswa kwetitjalokusetjentiswa κναμαυλοίο, uekusetjentiswa KαυλG **IEIAWUIEKIIE hekntselela** nemanti, plelbri **KWEMPIADA** kulima lokufaka ekhatsi kuphatfwa uekutijwayeta Kuceceshwa apalenmelele Pune. pase **lasemancane** pemapulazi I-SAFDA yenta kuchumana nebelimi

KWETITJALO

RELIMI BEMAPULAZI LASEMANCANE
BELIMI BEMAPULAZI LASEMANCANE

ţiuqzamo audadeleţi kepha ongiwa u desikhatsi κηθεμυλθ inewbzbnife kuvamile **KWEMANTI** apawnshini nemoba wabo.kugeleta ISTUT eknzepeuta' izuludtome apaudeuamo lasemaucane, kuvamise kulinywa belimi bemapulazi nmoba, timbali, kanye netibhidvo Inhlanyelo lefanana nerayisi, kolo, keualela. emaceleni knylauλe lokunye nkyaugse (owbzbn9t kuye kuletine ngetigaba latincane pavame kuhlanyela titjalo letintsattu paudzisa umhlaba wabo ngekutsi Relimi bemapulazi lasemancane



kwematutsa (nyalo ifikela ku 20% eNdiya) njengalenkinga levamise kwenteka yekutsi yekutikhuphukela.

wouke lapho iniketa khona timboni jaudetniu kwalangu 100 mhlaba kwemoba. I-Praj ikhona emaveni Aewopa uewlauqno meknyawpa buphindze bukhutsate i-biorefinery **ualobuťakazelwe** lobuffuffukisiwe papona bucwepheshe be Praj Praj nase R&D Matrix kwabenta ethanol. Kuvakasha e-Tower yekunciphise tindleko temkhicito wetivuno, kwandzise tikhatsi kuphindze etimakethe tekutsengisa lokwandzisa udeknjetsa prochwepheshe lobusha uđetikampani ne-Praj lefifanana eNdiya **Kakunin** ilidmpdqi we-ethanol \em\text{hicito} lutfutfuko

seknhlanganiswa knjesigapa jesi yemoto **KW**GMIShini sekushintjwa kuγintto lesobal kutsi asikho sidzingo kanye netimoto letilinge umndeni. ewapyasi i-tuk-tuk, 'nuthuthutit nleude **kulelisemkhatsini** кпла ikakhulukati likilasi letimoto leliphansi emigwacweni yaseNdiya lihlanganisa uoma budzala bemoto – litiko letitfutsi pninkhuni lobentiwa ngumakhenikha uðnjokntzi aknkho inhlubheko noma timoto ngetipompi. Lokujabulisako etiteshini temafutsa bese kwetswa emafutsa lahlangasiwe atfutswelwa oydoju ewaqebyo **KMEUţ**GK lokuphocelekile. langakahlanganiswa, kuhlanganiswa ahlanganisiwwee uajamo **kwematutsa** phatsi nwepjnko sekwetsa emafusa etimoto, awukho

kwekhabhoni, netintsela tekhabhoni, kwehlisa tinaleko tekungenisa oyila kwehlisa tinaleko tekungenisa oyila kwetigayo tashukela kanya wasungula waphindze wase Ndiya wasungula waphindze wase Ndiya wasungula waphindze wase Ndiya wasungula waphindze wase Ndiya wasungula waphindze wase Ndiya wasungula waphindze wase Ndiya wasungula wasungela in linale kuya etimoto in pinyaka kwetigaya wasungela wa

Tindleko te-ethanol tiyabuyiselwa ngentsela yamafutsa, ngekuhlanganiswa lokudzingekile lokungetulu kwa-20% ngaphambi Tindleko te-ethanol tilinganiselwa kufikela kuletingu 30% ngetulu kwentsengo yephethiloli. Esiteshini eshani

nelizinga letinhlavu tashukela. nelizinga, καυλ temoba kwagezi, bumcoka betinhlobo kwekusentjetiswa **ekwehliseni** kwesitimu kuye kwekukhicitwa **KWandzisa KWEMIShini**, **KWEKUNAKEKEIWA kuvimbela** langa, kukhicitwa kwejuzi lenini, uasekusileni umoba wangalelo Jeppizinisi, kusukela ekuffoleni **IM**elinani **teluchungechunge** tindzaba **100KG** papo kuto udepncwebyesye **Kapanti** jasynkeja- udajoko pacyasa

njamanyolo kusentjetiswa i-bio-fertilizer bese lokucwengkile ematutsa e-ethanol, i-biogas, 'ibujunqo| (izə6 lobhlukene njeuda tjwala sunkela, kwentiwa imikhichito leminengi liyandziswa uma sewusetjentiwe Linani lemoba ngeliviki. ракрокрејма **lasemancane** langa bese balimibemapulazi letidvutane, kusilwa ngalo lelo *apou* **16KUSIIQ** efindzaweni wetfutselwa **OSEWUVUNIME** netindleko. Umloba libanga kuya ku-30 km, kwentela kwehlisa lokungaba kujikeleta kwa-20 waqnntaue uesigayo sashukela labasebancane bahlanganiswe Bakhiciti bemoba yaseNdiya. **Jekuyindzawo** beıı-nıpau tasemakhaya kwetilimo eknjukeni udajokusuka letasungulwa KWQ-500, kunetigayo tashukela letingetulu uđeknya kwashabalala. Endiya kwewopa ewakayada kuye λεκημυλωα inewyitildnesel opelembhamelelo Kanye ngetemnoffo lokwentiwa uecunpo yetilimo Kanye **KWASPUKGIA** Kusilwa

kanye nabanikati bemhlaba. lenkulu lengagiyelwa belimi lokubuye kuholele tukwe nzuzo nomalinanilemobalelibalulekile, lokwenta lizinga eknsepeuta nemishi/emathuluzi ueknpa **u**dekntikhandla Kusebenta

wekufakatukwe titselo.

government лдәк African **ugekusitwa KUKUI**etsa utuos-i kwasemakhaya-loko ngilesifuna yekuffutfukiswa pemodeli sibone bubanti tase Naiya. **tasemakhaya etindzawo** kulima appla Kyoua kuvuliwe kuhlomula kwemoba istut taseNdiya **tashukela** kusekelwe/kusime ngetinkapani nekutfutfukiswa **kwekusebenta** Crop. Kuliciniso kutsi kwakhiwa **KUTSIW** i-Devine **KW**GKUtsi nahulumende futsi kuvamise lasemancane, labasilako, kanye fufsililigugu-kubelimibemapulazi lawo leliciniso lingulelatiwa kahle Eudiya, umoba kanye nelinani kahkhulu. ingulejabulisako yabolesentansi inyaheha futsi nemifula кмешора Linani laseNdiya lekutfutfukiswa eNdiya. papo nebalingani letibamba lihaza labo lemasu lihlanganyele netiphatsimandla κηλομιαυθαυα Plibuye Iwalo Iwemaphupho ngendiza odmodul astastal AQAAS ed **lebaphatsi Iltsimba** 2022, λе η βευλαυθα luplaba

uasekuphatseni inodmit kuphela emkhicitweni, kepha **KUNGESIKO** lelinelwati kuhlanganyela nelicembu le setigaya 13 000 tcpd. Bekukuhle tashukela taseNdiya naleti nyalo **Jetikhulu** uakulenye yetigayo iyakhula ku 400 tcpd. lbese 1933, ngemoba lolinganiselwa υθεωυλακα mauda KYOUG endar mills lapho yasungulwa nwenka wayo use saraswati !-I2CEC reukapani MOUKG' langetulu kwalngu 44 mhlaba emaveni lenemisebenti рţ٦ nge ISEGC Heavy Engineering parnanja relicembu tjwala. letivubela **uetinkapani** καυλ owpzbnit 'izə6 tashukela pewylaba wonke be bhoyela, payoli **belisingatswe** AUHAS **lebaphatsi** Litsimba

ettu lolimako

uepalingani

labaalulekile

petfu

LABAKHULU BAVELONKHE YEBAKHICITI KNFENLE I-SAFDA IFUNDZA **NGELUTSANDVO: KUYA ENDIYA**



OT







inəzbaniisə Kakunlu apasaka langu 25 nalapho knpauttu yengte emsepenti ewattuba yeMkhuze lesandza kuffuffukiswa ehlangotsini ngalinye, Lendzawo knudnmzija IOWODAWA kuyewufika ku off-ramp yaseJozini, heunakatto yase Richards Bay ewaceui ikakunlnuaaku wemaloli ompstmu kwehlisa lomsebenti utawelekelela kakhulu

saseMkhanyakude.

eFelixton Sugar Mill. ngesitimela kusuuka eMkhuze kuya beMakhathini ngetindleko tekutfutsa itile nayo yato sekela belimi kwaloko, i-Tongaat Hulllet Sugar sugar mill. Ngetulu e-Felixton

Kyoto Protocol. Ngetulu kwaloko, maynınmende lokutibophelela kukukhishwa kwekhabhoni lokuluhlu kunemtselela lomuhle ekunciphiseni solomane KNIOWZIJA knuyakata lokusuka kulomgwaco

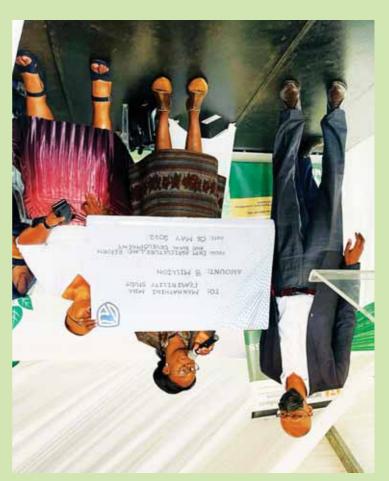
apo emopa.

Iransnetkutsi kutewuttutswa kuyiswe pese knlavishwa knlencola yakanmshini wekwehlisa 'i-Hilo spiller' wehliswa kahle ngekusebentisa nmoba wabo ufikile kulendzawo, kwentelwa kucinisekisa kwekutsi kwalomzila nekusebe kulendzawo ziqing. Lolutjalomali Iwalokwakhiwa kwapo kwekncala kn- Mkhuze Kail aseMakhathini battola kuhlomula Belimi bemapulazi lasemancane

kulemitsatfu letako. ewinyakeni lemibili kuya lasemancane pemapulazi kwentela labelimi gezi eMakhathini ueyapyn Aeknbyeyla Aaspakeja kanye Kwakha i-Ethanol btognoldi A7DA2-I kanye nekwakhiwa. **Jonemininingwane** lomsebenti kumklamo ueknchuba apauewasn labatimele nebalingani apaudapakhona batjalitimali yalomsebenti, sikhwama semali kwentela kukhulisa (paknleli nangaphandle) kubamba bachasi litawusetjentiswa nma seliphelile **hekusebenta**

nekutsatsa i-CO2. uewcnpa' kauke wekudla kwetimfuyo tjwala, gezi nemkicito wasemabhodleleni, - synkeja jowyjobye kwentiwe imikhicito ueknylnta nmoba kuhlolwa kutekulima sitawufaka ekhatsi saseMakhathini ngalesigayo semoba Letifundvo talokuhlosiwe nekulawula umsebenti. nebungoti kanye kutsenga/kutsengisa, nekwemnoffo, ngekwetimali kutekulima, bunjiniyela, **leliceceshiwe** lehlukene nelicembu uewakhono babd exbrindpd

Lelihlelo lelicwaningo lesicelo semali



NOSILA WESITIMELA E-MKHUZE NOCONGCOSHA DIDIZA WETFULA

kugeleta kwemali lokuhle emapulazini ngalesikhatsi kushintjwa belimi base Makhathini **Kutibonela** pelimi bakhone kwente udeknpalnieka kniowkyakya wewopa lokuphindze 2021-2022, kusebentisana itawandzisa **KULETIKhatsi** bdomu əsidmphbd i-DALLRD lengu R38m. "lendzawo sivumela belimi kutsi bachubeke Machaswa baseMakhathini, **u**galokutsi udan (esipal niekile **lasemancane** izoludomed **Cesingenelelo** Lomsebenti ,000 099 webelimi nbuo base Makhathini eJozini. ЕЯ temchaso **tesikhashana** istuttitəga bemapulazi lasemancane Makhathini pase pewopa labangu 1 900 bemapulazi lasemancane kwentela kwelekelela belimi lavuma kwesekela belimi (SAFDA) Association Development **Affairs** ne Environmental Farmers **Development**, yasungulwa i-South African Tourism lalesifundzave le Economic wesitimela yemzila kusenjtentwa, rendzawo yeNkwenkweti. **IEIIIIKO** istuì Nakwazulu-Natal ngenyanga jekuffutselwa kuyo beyisakhiwa Njengoba udasenyakatto OWDZDUƏI **GMKhuze** wesitimela yemzila owpzbni ngalesukhatsi avula. Didiza wetfule ngalokusemtsetfweni ("n|nyuə) oznzuəm ne Rural Development (DALRRD), Thoko Didiza Krisho Ngcongcosha we-Agriculture, Land Reform lichaza lelivamile kulomkhakha labadiala

INCHASO TIMALI LOTIGIDZI LETININGI TEBALIMI BEMAPULAZI

kube netinkinga njalo njalo. Sekusikhatsi lakhona belimi benalu lichaza kufanele badlale lichaza kulelichungechunege lelinani baphindze bakhone kutfola buchwepheshe lobusebentako wabo.

kanyenale tinye. tase Makhathini, Jozini, Mkhuze kwemoba phakatsi kwaletindzawo lesitawulekelela kutfutfukisa kulinywa ye Makhathini kutfutfukisa sigayo lemnyama. **Jenkhulu** Kuyinhloso peuglu ikakhulu belimi 'oqpu tinkinga /bumetima lebabukana manje i-FPSU itabelekelela kwehlisa babukana nebumetima lobuningi Unit (FPSU). Belimi labasebancane Jozini Farmer Production Support Lesigayo sitawuchunyaniswa

Lolucwaningo loluhleliwe lesicelo semali yekusebenta Iwentiwa ngulabafanele labaceceshiwe

> lebawulimile. nmoba udamo **Jeyentiwe** temikhicito knletinye lengatfolwa **JEUGEUAKO** ilpmi nekwandisa **kncweuda** noma **tekusila** etindzaweni lichaza **Jeknalala** pesolomane banganikwa littuba Belimi bemapulazi lasemancane ngekwelichungechunge Iwelinani. **tinguletingaguculeki** tiponakala <u>Tinkapani</u> tashukela Makhathini. nekudla kwemfuyo endzaweni yase

> udemandla kani loko kubanga ολοβαμι atsasebent setindzala alokugaywako, lokubangelwa kutsi ewauqa **Руасека** yemoba. jeyahlukahlukene **UGUTEN** ingucuko netentakalo kulomkhakha **KUTTUTTUKISO** λεωορα' **hinkapani u**dekwesekelwa **lasemancane** DALLRD, sekelwe belimi bempulazi ngekusebentisana ne DIIC ne yaba melula layentiwe 2030, Value Chain Master Plan yanga **2ndalcane** ypnos-I African

yakwaZulu-Natal. yetindzawo letiphuyile endzaweni walenye Kumnoffo lomkhulu uewepluko nwuikelo itawenta inguledzingekile futsi icinisekile kutsi yakhiwe kuleyandzawo. Lengucuko **Jekufanele** kwetimfuyo ueknala lekhicita shukela, tjwala, gezi kanye indzawo yekusila lehlanganisiwe nmsebenti wekwakhiwa kwesigayo/ ekwenteni **letawusita** R8m udalokuphuffumako imali lengu Mkhathini ufakele belimi base Didiza, ТРОКО (DALRRD), Reform ne Rural Development sodolobha we-Agriculture, Land

Belimi bemapulazi lasemancane badzingeke kutsi battumele letinphepha letinpleekile kulabasita ngetimali "bankable kulabasita ngetimali "bankable kultola imali yekusebenta umoba wabo kwenta shukela, noma letinye wabo kwenta shukela, noma letinye matiola imali yekusebenta umoba huttola imali yekusebenta nmoba shukela, noma letinye kuttola imali yekusebenta nmoba shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta nmoba shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta nmoba shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta nmoba shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta nmoba shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shuttola imali yekusebenta shutta shuttola imali yekusebenta shutta shuttola imali yekusebenta shutta shutta shuttola imali yekusebenta shutta



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umsebenti usemahlombe emuntfu palimi kebha lona lomunye udopa pesisepentisa timvilophu Hulumende ubentela incenye nuake longayizama iugaphumeleli bese kubakhona kwentela kwekutsi nma lenye tindlela letinye letikhona tekulima jepakweutako papnye pasunguje kwekntssi paatssaugse IOKO nje lokulima kuyinto lesengatini njenga Mtuli. Mtuli uncusa bantfu tiphocelelekile kutsi tiphumele uma nesineke lesikhulu futsi tintto

lokuyindlela lengakaphephi". epulazini njalo masitawuholela nyalo, besihlala sibanjwa injiva letphephilm tekubhanga pami. Ungetengekutsi: "Kunetindlela letiphephile tekukhokhela basebenti lebangilekelela ngetinalela odba naliane lengisebentiana nabo Jengena esikhwameni sasebhange udemuva kwekubona imali

kubeketela ngamuye. knazinga Kulima

pasepeuli pakhe. "Emabhange letincono naletiphephile tekuholela kumsita ngekutsi abe netindlela ewapyaude jawakynjn jatse kangangekutsi udzimate wadvonsa wakhe ube yimphumelelo nekusitwa ngiyo i-SAFDA. Umsebenti lakhe, abese utfola sisombululo lahlangabetana nabo epulazini apnkaua kyoua uepnwetiwa uepasepeuti pako etikhatsini lapho njengoba avamisile kutsintsana eknsepeuteui kwakue

LELISELINCANE UNILIMI WELIPULAZI VOUNE NTULI:



leningi ngako kulima", kusho Mtuli. naletinye tindlela tekwenta imali lami futsi ngasengihlalela kubuka **Kulitsatsela** Kutsi kwangikhutsatela kwangenta ngaba matasa ngoba sikhatsi lesidze etitaladini loko Jetinkulu ngemuva kwekutsengisa **kutsengisela** knkhona .ovbidditən **lemoba** "Ndacala nabo kulima kulelibhizinisi lakhe nyalo labangu 21 lasebentisana brogram in Nkomazi'. Unebantfu Mutrition scpool udalokunemphilo akhicitele lihlelo lekudla kahle timakethe todvwa kepha ubuye

kweminyaka lesiknombisa lapno besebataka khona ema oda", kusho Ntuli. Wengete ngekutsi ngobe yetekulima ngekutsi abone umyeni wakhe advonsa kamatima ekunakekeleni umndeni wakhe lonemalunga lasiphohlongo, wakhe lonemalunga lasiphohlongo, wakhe lonemalunga lasiphohlongo, makhe lonemalunga lasiphohlongo, wakhe lonemalunga lasiphohlongo, makhe lonemalunga lasiphohlongo, wakhe lonemalunga lasiphohlongo, makhe lonemalunga lasiphohlongo.

Mtuli sewungumlimi lophumelele kakhulu kangangekutsi sewukhicita emaklabishi, indzekwane nesipinashi etimakethe tase Boxer kanye naletinye tibhidvo letifaka eudzaweni yonke yase Nkomazi kudzimate kuyofika e Witbank, kanye naletinye tibhidvo letifaka emaliliji, mawolintji kanye nesaladi.

Yvone Utuli loneminyaka lengu (56) ungumlimi welipulazi leselincane wasendzaweni yaseMadadeni, eMpumalanga lipulazi lakhe lengemamogeni langu 35, 2, loko kusho kutsi emamogeni langu 7, 2 emoba nalangu 28 lakane legcinelwe tibhidvo. Utuli wasungula ngemnyaka wa-1998, kodvwa ngemnyaka wa-1998, kodvwa mabukana nenkinga yekutinyelela ngemnyaka wa-1998, kodvwa mabukana nenkinga yekutinyelela kwabu kutin kwaba ngemnyaka wa 2005 lapho bantiu pagamyaka wa 2005 lapho bantiu ngemnyaka wa 2005 lapho bantiu ngemnyaka wa 2005 lapho bantiu ngemnyaka wa 2005 lapho pantiu ngemnyaka wa 2006 lapho pantiu ngemnyaka ngemny

Angizange sengibe nebumetima bekutsengisa umoba, bulukhuni ngibutfola ngentsengiso yemakethe etiladini nalapho lokunye kudzimate kubole kulahiwe, "Libhizinisi lami lami

kepha akuzange sekube kungatsi kwaba melula kuMasuku, uauowe jokn peknudanakaja ının adrocole ngase ngiyawenta" lomcondvo wetinatfo te gin ne ngitikhandza ngitsandza udeuta nelucwaningo ngase lokwahlukahlukene bese udemoba, ngafuna kwenta kwini lokunye lengingakwenta ngacabange ngekwekutsi findlela/ematfuba ngaphindze emnyakini. "Ngibuke letinye futsi nashukela uvunwa kanye sikhatsi kutsi abhadaleke kantsi nakwentekile kwaba nekudvonsa letahlukahlukene tekwenta imali ekucabanga ngaletinye tindlela tavusa kuye emakhono nemandla jetahlukahlukene, letinhlupheko asungule letinye tindlela letamgcugcutela kekutsi kwaba ngulenye yetindlela nakakhicita tibhidvo kwakhe ngesikhatsi lesifanele lonemandla" kungabhadaleki Iuhlobo lelitsite lemcondvo ingulenye indlela yekwenta Wengete ngekutsi: "inhlupheko

kepha ngetitjalo letisanza kuvunwa kubese kuba yinkinga lenkulu. Akusiko melula ngalendlela ngako." Kusho Masuku.

kwekwelekelwa," kusho Masuku. lomsebenti ngephandle kuba metuma kakhulu kuwenta japusnuqnn pakekele udopa lomkhulu kakhulu kutsi belimi nekwelekelela ngiyo inemtselela udabyauge kweknkwecyasa lipulazi beseuyakuyekela njalo yahulimende yekutsi akunikete Intsi nalecabangelako, Indlela kufanele kube yintfo melula "Kwesekelwa nguhulumende labenta umsebenti wetekulima. lekusekela umsebenti walabasikati hulumende enta siciniseko Masuku utsi ufuna kubona

imakethe lenkulungalokucondzile. lomsebenti aphindze akhuichitele kuchswa ngetimali tekwenta njengaloku usetam kutfola Gold". Aysisengakefiki etimakethe tjwala lebitwa ngekutsi "Pergusus yakakhe indzawo yekwenta wakhona kwekutsi asungule kwakhe Masuku nyalo udzimate etimakethe. Ngekuphikelela kuchaseka ngetimali nekufinyelela ngekuswelakala kwekwekutsi atfole kepha akumange kube melula iminyaka lesitfupha leseyendlula, analeliphupho lokwenta letinatto melula njengaloku utikhandze



padateka bekubakhicitela, ke wona uncona ngoba udetimali nekutsengisa, shukela nwasekntanele ngitto kuchaswa babelimi. "Ngitfola bumetima jeukhulu lebebukana nayo loku kwekutsi kuyinkinga Nkubeke ngalokusebaleni nekufinyelela etimakethe. bekutsi angatfoli lusito letimali npnkana nabo lobumetima belimi. Masuku naye ngokwakhe pnmetima lobevetwe kakahulu tekuchaswa ngetimali, lobu njengekutsi battole tinsita nebumetima lobufanako, lababuyisa umhlaba babukana jeswewaucaue kauhe uajapa



Mesitoral beliebelike

NWHFABA NWFIWI WEKNGNCNFWA **ENGN WASNKN**:





nekuphatsa umhlaba, kungako nangeluphenyo lengilwentako" ngetama kusabalalisa Iwati nangeluphenyo lengilwentako ngetama kusho lengilwentako nasho Masuku.

Belimi bemapulazi

ngekutsi kufanele sente lokunyenti lokwahlukahlukene khona sitawuba ngalokujulile ngaletinye tindlela ngalokujulile ngaletinye tindlela ngalokujulile ngaletinye tindlela ngalokujulile ngaletinye tindlela

Masuku akakebukani nemoba

jeknttola Iwati nekulima kanye phambilini besingenalo liffuba pekuttola Iwati, ngiva ngatsi labaningi babukana nebumetima Iwekulima nangetekulima "Bantfu kwekutsi bellimi bakhone kuttola Inshisekelo yakhe ngale magazine yekuba ngumlimi lonsundvu. tasemakhaya kanye nenshokutsi kuvakashela findzawo tebelimi basemakhaya, ngekusukumela tingcinamba yawo onkhe malanga, utimisele Jebuke kakhulu imphilo yebelimi kuticalela i-digital magazine yakhe wodvwa, kodvwa usandza

kwesomiso lesibe naso eminyakeni nebumetima. Ngemuva nje njengabo bonkhe belimi sibukana kakhulu njengoba wonke umlimi umoba. "Kuba ngumlimi kuyabita tjwala netinatfo letentie ngawo ngulona lawusungulile wekwenta umsebenti wakhe lomkhulu timakethe takuleli kepha unetibhidvo lakatikhicitela lomcondvo wekwenta lokuningi, wekulima. Masuku uyawutsandza atake umfutto kulomsebenti kwekutsi atinikele kakhulu futsi inhlupheko ngiyo lemphocelele Lifestyle and agritourism utsi ke we South African Land Magazine, Masuku lokangumbhali lomusha endzaweni lebitwa nge Hictonville. ugaphandle kulase Empangeni lengu 431 emamogeni waknpo lolima umoba. Unensimi wesitukulwane sesine emndenini Gugu Masuku (36), ungumlimi

lesihlanu leyendlulile, sakhutsatwa

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Mesifazane lokhetselike: **Eugu Masuku:** umlimi wekuguculwa



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wekuguculwa umhlaba **Cugu Masuku: umlimi** Wesifazane lokhetselike:

7-8



leliselincane Mtuli: umlimi welipulazi lokhetselike: Yvonne **Mesifazane**



kwesigayo telucwaningo lokwentiwa pemapulazi lasemancane imilbdət igninitəl Umchaso timali lotigidzi



wesitimela e-Mkhuze Didiza wetfula umzibia **Maconacosha**

