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THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF SAFDA
AUGUST - OCTOBER 2022

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

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GUGU MASUKU: LAND REFORM FARMER

Woman's Special



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

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

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

The biggest challenges that



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

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

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

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

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

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



YVONNE NTULI: SMALL-SCALE FARMER

Woman's Special



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

MINISTER DIDIZA LAUNCHES MKHUZE RAIL SIDING

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

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

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



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

The Makhathini small-scale farmers are for the



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

SMALL-SCALE FARMERS AND INTERCROPPING

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

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

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

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

SUGAR TO ETHANOL

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

KEY TAKE HOMES FOR SAFDA

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

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

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



MELMOTH TITLE DEEDS HANDOVER BY MINISTER DIDIZA

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

rand.

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

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

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



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

SAFDA FINANCE PLAN FOR BLACK FARMERS GETS THE NOD

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

sugarcane farming activities;

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

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

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

How to apply:

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

R5.5 MILLION CASH INJECTION FOR BLACK FARMERS

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

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

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

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



take responsibility for their own sustainability.

PROPOSED FERTILISER FUNDING MODEL

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

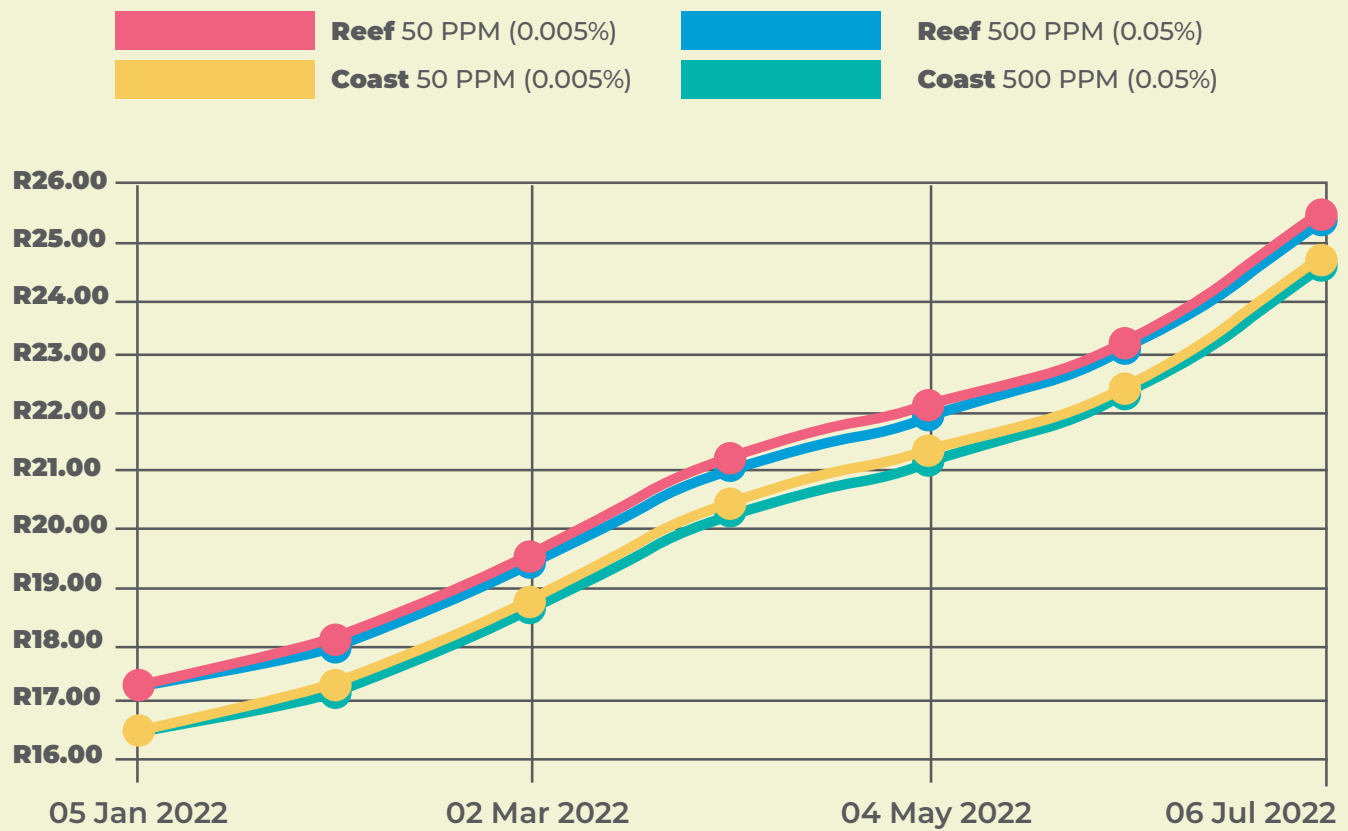
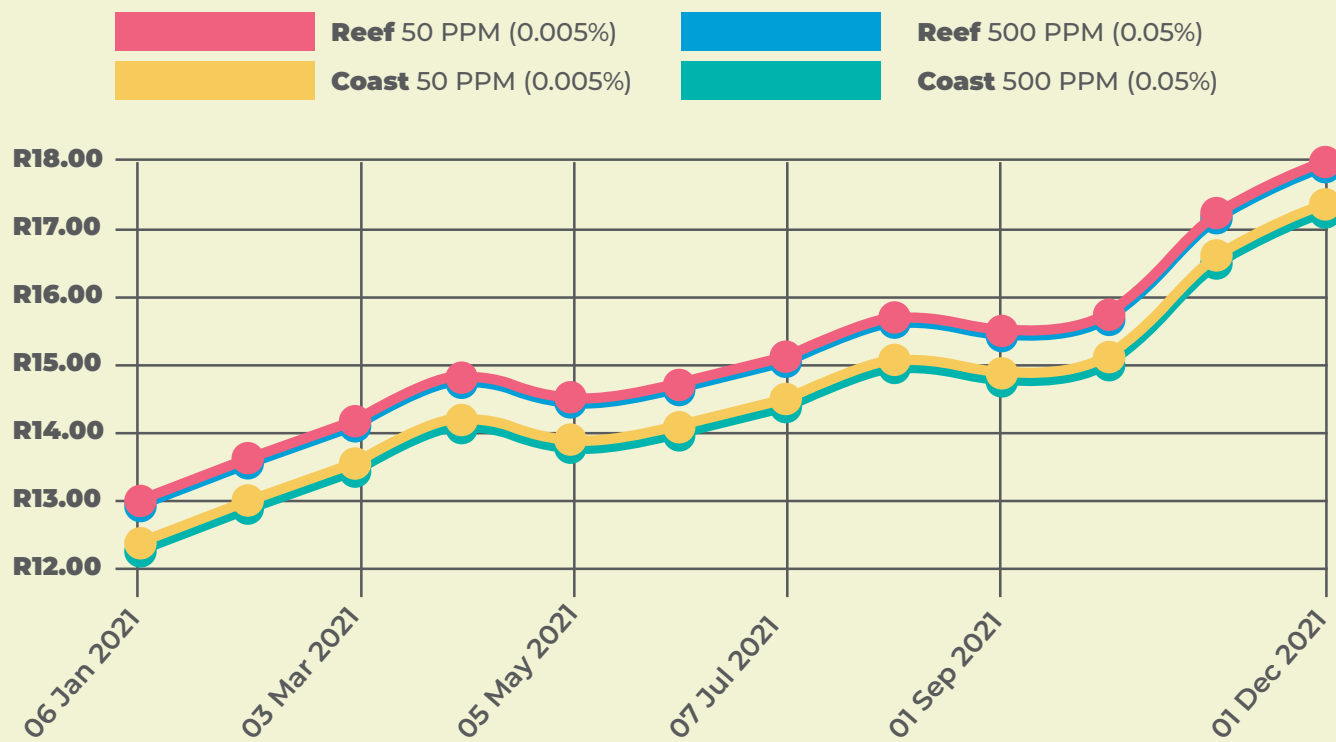
- Covid-19 has seen production of key inputs such as fertiliser and chemicals being halted, resulting in a shortage of supply against a backdrop of increased demand that drove prices up exponentially
- Our farmers did not go unscathed from the rioting and the looting experienced in KwaZulu-Natal and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

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

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

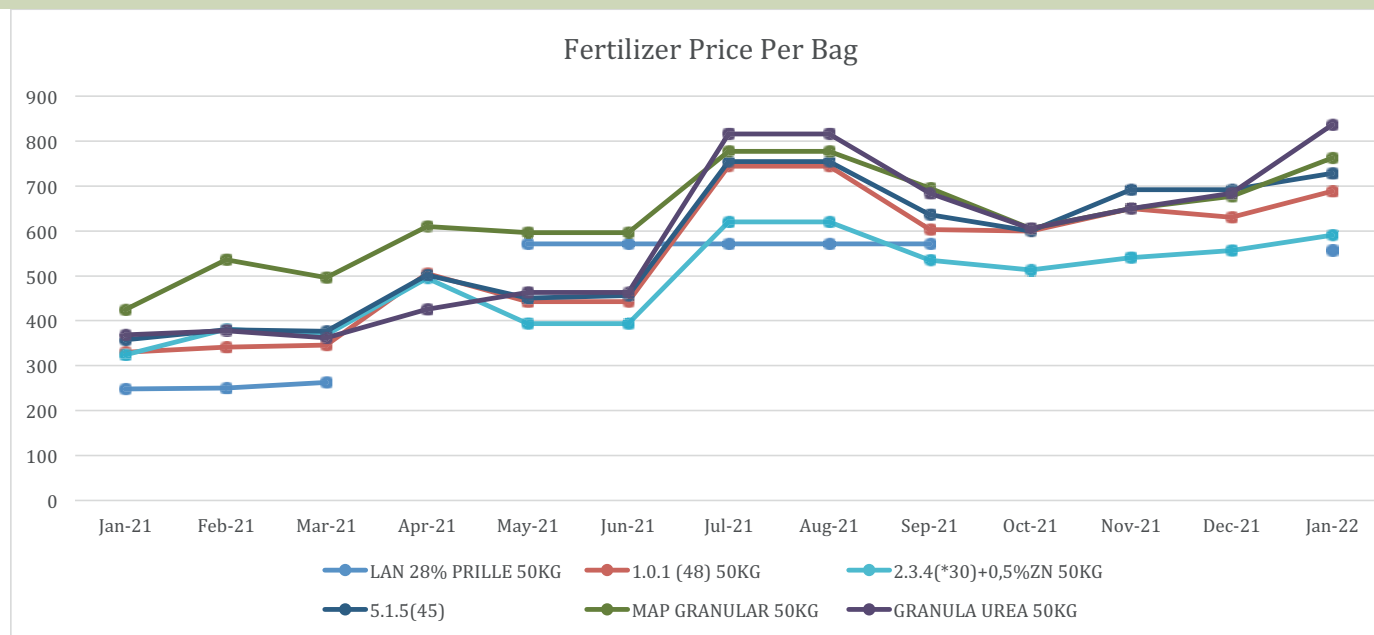
- Farmers have welcomed the Sugar Master Plan which aims to ensure the sustainability of the sugar cane growing and processing in the country. As part of its commitments, the industry committed to a price restraint limited to CPI, which has turned out to be a real Achilles' heel as increases in expenses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





Courtesy of FuelSA

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



Courtesy SAFDA Fertilizer

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

herbicides increasing by 50%.

MODEL

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

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





STREAMLINING OF GROWER CARDS

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

members.

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

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

COST GUIDELINES

WHAT FARMERS FEAR THE MOST IS NOW BECOMING A REALITY

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



OVERVIEW OF SUGARCANE COST GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Field Preparation

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



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

2. Planting

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

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

3. Seed Cane

- There are different varieties of

seed cane.

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

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

4. Fertiliser Application

- Fertiliser provides nutrients on sugarcane to increase yields and profits

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

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

5. Chemicals Application

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

6. Sundry for contingencies

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

REHABILITATION OF IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE

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

The irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation process involves the following activities:

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

protecting them from theft

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Small-scale Sugarcane growers in the Nkomazi irrigated region

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FPSU BENEFITS

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



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

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

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



IMIVUZO ISINYABONAKALA NGAMA-FPSU

Abalimi abaningi abangaphansi kohlalo lwe-FPSU sebeqalile ukubona imivuzo yaloluhlelo. Ama-FPSUs phecelez! i-Farmer Production Support Units, izikhungo ezisiza kwezolimo ezindaweni zasemakhaya ezenzelwe ukuletha usizo kubalimi ukuze bakhiqiza, balande izitshalo, bazigcine ngokuphutha, bazilungiselele ukuthi zidayiswe, kanti futhi ziletha usizo olwengeziwe lwemishini yokusebenza. Uhlelo lwe-FPSU lwethulwe ngenyanga kaMashi walonyaka, kusukela lapho lube matasa wehlise umthwalo obubhekene nabalimi abaningi



Lama-business pian aseletha imiphumela emihle kubalimi ikakhulu kubalimi abasathuthuka.

Kubalimi abafana noMhlongo, izinhlelo ezifana nama FPSU ziwusizo olukhulu futhi zenza umsebenzi wabo ubesezingeni nengenoba bayakwazi ukonga nokwenza ezinye izinto ezidinga imali. UMhlongo uthi uhulumeni kufanele aqhubeke nokusiza abalimi abasathuthuka, ikakhulukazi abalimi abamnyama ngoba phambili! bebencishwa ilungelo labo lokuthala ezindaweni zabo, manje ngoba sebeyakwazi badlinga lonke usizo abangaluthola kuhulumeni siyivikele ngenhla etafanele, lamolli nogandaganda kufanele bancakekwe ithina balimi, uma siba budedengu sizobuyela emuva lapho kumele sikhokhe khona izindoda zemali, kubeka UMhlongo.

Uxhaso lukahulumeni kuma phoyekthi ofana nolawa luhlelo luthokozelwa abalimi bethu, lokhu kuhlele kuvela uma abalimi bexoxa ngosizo abaluthola kuhulumeni ngosizo lwe-SAFA. Uhulumeni usesize abalimi ngohlalo lwe-Ratoon management ngomanyolo futhi manje ama-FPSU asedlala indima ngokusiza ekwehliseni izindleko ezibhekana nabalimi emasimini abo.



Ukomisheni Mhlongo ongunilimi osathuthuka wase-Langeloop Phase 1 elipumalanga ungomunye wabantu abakujabulele ukwethulwa koxhaso lwama-FPSU oselumsize kakhulu. Uthi usekwazile nokonga imali eningi uma kuqhatshaniswa nembali abeyisebenzisa kosonkontileka abazimele. "Benginenkinga yamatsho amakhulu ensimini yami futhi kuphele iminyaka eminingi ngingakwazi ukwasusa ukuze ngitshale kuyo yonke indawo yami, osonkontileka bebefuna imali enkulu okwenze ngaphonsa ithawula ngalendawo ebinamatsho. Emasontweni ambalwa adile, ngiyе amahovisi akwa-SAFA ngadabuzwa ukuthi bazongibiza malini ukuze bangenzele lomsebenzi, ngithukile uma bengitshela inani le mali futhi angichithanga isikhathi ngimane ngacele TLB ukuze ize futhi ifike ngesikhathi ebesivumelene ngaso sokwenza umsebenzi," kusho UMhlongo. I-SAFA ithumele ama-business pian amaningi kumnyango icela uxhaso lwezimali ukuze kusungulwe lezikhungo ezindaweni ezivisikhomibisa osebenzela kuzo, okubalwa kuzo iMacokane, Qwabe, Jozini, Sezele, Noordsberg, Amatikhulu neKomaazi.



Ingxenye yokugqala yosizo umnyango oyenzela abalimi bomoba baseNkomazi bewukubasiza ngezinsiza zokuniseka (amapayipi, ama-pump, ama-connector nokunye okuningi). Lolusizo luze ngohlelo olusha olugunyazwe lwe-Malelane/Nkomati Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU) lwemali engu R5 000 000. Uxhaso lokuniseka oluvela kwi-FPSU lubhalliwe etafileni elingezansi:

Dragline rehabilitation	(50m draglines; tripods; sprinkler heads; nozzles; stoppers; pipples)	Irrigation overhauling (procurement and supply)	300	R 1 500 000
Drp system materials	(filters; valves; rolls; gromets; L-couplers; reducers; straight couplings; End stoppers; Submain line)	Irrigation overhauling (procurement, supply, and installation)	100	R 2 500 000
Dam/River Pumps	(8x ksbeta 200-40 pumbs; 8x 110/75kw motors; 8x soft starters)	replacement and installation	400	R 1 000 000

Itofu la elingezansi liveza amaphrojekthi okuhlelwe ukuthi olungiselelwe izindawo zokulima umoba eNkomazi.

Feeder Mill	Project	Area Harvested	Active Growers	Average Area Per Grower (ha)
Komati Mill	Figtree A (HOVI)	224.7	16	14.0
	Figtree B	211.4	20	10.6
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	Figtree D	399.5	79	5.1
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	Maddeni	311	42	7.4
	Mangweni	17.6		
	Mibunu B	365.5	63	5.8
	Mifunfane	288	43	6.7
	Sibange	305.6	42	7.3
	Spoons 7	222.4	28	7.9
	Spoons 8	483	63	7.7
	Walda	673.3	69	9.8
	Mibunu C	155.6	25	6.2
	Mangane	135.5	15	9.0
	Spoon 7B	78.3	10	7.8
	Phiva**	90.7		
	Mzint**	14.9		
	Ntunda**	33.4		
	Sikwahlane**	60		
	Magudu**	0		
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	Zeipy	87.1	18	4.8
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Ucwani ngo lwenzwa ukubheka nokuhlola ezinye izinto ongenumhle emkhqizweni womoba ezindaweni eziniselwe esifundazweni saseMpumalanga. Ngokubheka imiphumela yololucwaningo olwenziwe ithimba le-SAfDA Bulk Water Supply nokubheka iphrojekthi Water Supply nokubheka iphrojekthi eziniselwe eNkomazi. Ngokombiko wethimba le-SAfDA Bulk Water Supply Maintenance, baveze ukuthi izakhiwo zokuniseka zindala futhi azisakulungele ukwenza umkhqizo

manje, kukhona ama-motor yezakhiwo esezigugile, kudingeka ngakwazi ukunakekela izakhiwo ngezinsiza kusebenza ezikhona. Ukuniseka kwabalimi bomoba eNkomazi

Ukuzwe kuqinisekiswa ukuthi ukutshidwa komoba eNkomazi kuyaqhubeka futhi kungenisa inzuzo, izinhlelo zokuniseka ezifanele kufanele zethulwe futhi zinakekelwe. Ukuba khona kwamanzi enye yezinto ezibalulekile ukuzwe izishalo zikhule ngempumelelo. Ukuba khona kwamanzi kunomthelela



omkhulu ekukhuleni komoba. Imvula enethayo ngonyaka eNkomazi ilinganiselwa ku 650mm. Ukuzwe umkhakha wama-SSG ukhule futhi udondlobale, ukuniseka kusemqoka. Ngaphandle kwelokhu, ama-SSG ayakwazi ukuthola amanzi angamamitha angaphesulu kuka 100 million cubic emifuleni yasekomati naseLomati. Amanzi ayatholaka, kodwa izinsiza zokuniseka zindala kakhulu okwenza kubenzima ukusebenzisa amanzi ngendlela efanele.

Abalimi behlangene beyiphrojekthi, yibona amanakekela umsebenzi wabo nokulingiswa kwama-pump, olayini nokubhalansisa amadamu nama-boosters pumps. Umilimi womoba ngamanye uthola amanzi asuka epanyipini ellodwa angene ensimini yomuntu ngamanye futhi basebenzisa ugesi nezindleko zokulingisa izinsiza zokuniseka ziza kubobeyiphrojekthi.

Lokhu kuzoqinisekisa ukuthi ama-SSG athola amanzi anele, okuyinto ebalulekile ekwenzeni umkhqizo nokuletha ushintsho emkhakheni wamanzi. Abalimi abasathuthuka baseNkomazi behlanganiswa nabaseekomati naseMlalane basebenzisa uR82 million ngonyaka ukusebenzisa nokunakekela ama-schemes okuniseka akhona njengamanje. Lokhu kulinganiselwa ku 20% wenzuzo yabo okwenza kubenzima ukutshida imali ezindaweni ezizongenisisa imali kulama schemes. Izona lezizathu ezenze i-SAfDA yakhuluma nomnyango wezolimo nokubuyiselwa komhlaba izinsiza-kusebenza ukuthi eziningi. Ukunqinisekisa ukuthi ezinye zezinto eziletha insalelo enkulu kubalimi abasathuthuka, loludaba selulethwe ubuhloli babalimi baseNkomazi ezinhlokeni eziningi. Ukunqinisekisa ukuthi izinsiza-kusebenza esezindala futhi esezigugile ziyashintsha kufakwe izinsiza zobuchwepheshe besimanje-manje kuyasiza ukuthi umsebenzi wenzeke kahle futhi kwehlisa nezindleko zikagesi.



Umnango we-Agriculture, Rural

Development and Land Reform

usuphinde wagunyaza imali

yokusiza ekuthuthukiseni ama-

FPSU aseMlalane nasekomati,

ngokulitha isikhungo semishini

nedepho kaphethilomnu nodizili

kulezindawo. Lemali esigunyazwe

izophinde isetshenziselwe

ukuthuthukisa izingqalasizinda

zokunisele ngesikhathi zindawo

zokubeka umkhijizo owenziwe

namahhovisi zizobe zilungiswa,

imali isithanganiswe yonke yokusiza

aballimi ngezinqalasizinda

zokunisele idule kancone ku R75

million. Lemali izosetshenziswa

elilalane nasekomati lapho

izobhekelela amaphrojekthi aballimi

abasathuthuka ngokulandela

imiphumela yokukuhlola

okwenziwe kulezindawo.

Ukulungiswa kwengqalasizinda yokunisele kuzobalwa kukho lemisebenzi elandelayo:

- Ukwakhiwa kabusha nokuthuthukiswa kwe-pump house nengqalasizinda yama-pump.
- Ukwakhiwa kabusha pump ukuze kunciphe inani lama-

- Ukulungiswa kwamakhebula kagesi ukuze angahlali evulekile futhi avikeleke ekuntshontshweni.

- Ukulungisa nokushintsha amapayipi ukuze amanzi

- Ukulungisa nokushintsha amapayipi ukuze amanzi

- Ukufakwa kwama-screen kwi-

- Ukufakwa kwama-screen kwi-

- Ukulungiswa kwemishini

- Ukulungiswa imishini yokunisele

- Ukulungiswa imishini yokunisele

- Ukulungiswa imishini yokunisele

- Ukulungiswa imishini yokunisele

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- Ukulungiswa imishini yokunisele

- Ukulungiswa imishini yokunisele

zokunisele iphinde ithuthukise nezinawo zokusebenza, ama-production sheds ngolwasezini aballimi abasathuthuka abangu-36 baseMlalane naseMlalane abathala umoba. Loluhlelo lokuvuselela izakhiwo zokunisele luqale ngo Ephreli ka 2022 lapho onjiniyela bezolimo nososayensi abaqashwe benhlalabathi! abaqashwe umnyango beqale ngokuhlela umsebenzi ozokwenziwa. Ukugqala kwalephrojekthi kuhlelelwe iminyaka emibili nohlatu, kuzogqala kulonyaka wezimali ka 2022 iphotliwe ngonyaka wezimali ka 2025. Lezakhiwo zokunisele zizobhekelela izingqalasizinda zokwenza umkhijizo (njengezindlu zam-pump, iziteshini, amadamu okubhalanisa, ama-reservoirs okugcina amanzi ebusuku, ukuhlanjwa kwamapayipi nezinsiza-kusebenza zokunisele). Loluxhaso luzophinde lubhekelele izinsiza-kusebenza ezidingeka ngemuva kokutshala (izinhlelo zokugcina amanzi, ama-drainage system, izindawo zokubeka imishini yokuwisa, amahhovisi njll).

abasoathuthuka (SSGs) baseNkomazi esingu R81 737 645 sizosetshenziswa eminyakeni yezimali emithathu kusukela ku 2022 kuya 2025. Leprojekthi kuhlongozwe ukuthi yakhe amathuba emisebenzi angu-600, isize amabhizinisi amancane angu 20, ithuthukise nezakhiwo



• Kubalwa kukho isakhiwo esihle sokutshala, ukhulakula, nokuvula izindlela zokutshala

• Ogandaganda abasekhenziwa kakhulu ukulingisa insimu uma kuzotshala umoba.

• Inani lemisebenzi lilyahluka insimu nensimu. Kuncike kusayizi kagandaganda, uhlobo lwenhlabathi nokuma kwendawo okuzotshala kuyo.

2. Ukutshala

• Ukutshala kwabantu ngezandla: ukutshala ngosuku olulodwa, umlimi okungenani abasebenzi abangu-20 abazotshala abangu-5 abazomboza.

• Ukutshala ngomshini: ukutshala umsoo ukutshala kahle futhi udinga okungenani abasebenzi

3. Imbewu yomoba

abazotshala abangu-20 nogandaganda ozosebenza amahora amabili nemizuzu engu-20 umboza.

• Ziningi izinhlobo zembewu

• Ukuze ukhethe imbewu ethile yomoba kufanele ubheke uhlobo lomhlaba okuzotshala kuwo, indawo yokutshala nezinga

4. Ukufaka umanyolo

• Amathani embewu yomoba asetshenziswa nge hectare ngalinye incike kusayizi wenduku yomoba

• Umanyolo unikeza umoba umsoo ukutshala kahle futhi wenza uhole inzuzo eningi

5. Ukusetshenziswa kwamakhemikhali

• Ukufaka komanyolo kwenziwa ngesikhati sokutshala, uphinde ufakwe kancane ngemuva kokutshala mese uyafakwa ngemuva kokutshala.

6. Ukubhekelelwa kwezinto eziphuthumayo

• Abalimi bayalulekwa ukuthi bafake amakhemikhali ngaphambi kokuvela kokhula emhlabathini futhi ukhula lungakabi lude okudlula ibhokisi likamentshisi.

• Lokhu kwenzelwe ukubhekana nomsebenzi obungalingelwe namandla anyukayo nge-season



Abalimi bomoba banamakho no amani ngi, benza izinqumo zinsuku zonke ngokuthi batuna ukutshala luphi uhlobo lwesithshalo, ukuthi bazogqasha abantu abangaki nge-season ngayinye, ukuthi bazonisele nini norma bazofaka amakhemikhali nini, ukuthi badinga umanyolo namakhemikhali kabusha, wezindleko zokutshala kabusha komshini ezindaweni ezomile, izindleko zokutshala kabusha ngomshini ezindaweni eziniselwe, umhlahlandlela wezindleko zokutshala ngohlelo lwe-ratoon ezindaweni ezindaweni eziniselwe.

Umhlahlandlela oveza imali engadlungeka ukuthi ingene ukuze utshale i-hectare lomoba, Lomhlahlandlela wakhelwe ukusiza abalimi ngesikhathi phecelezi lomhlahlandlela i-budget. Lomhlahlandlela wezindleko uzobuyekeza minyaka yonke kusesthenziwa amanani amakhemikhali ngomanyolo atholakele kuma-supplier, kanye nemibiko yemishini ekhishwa i-SASRI ngonyaka ngaphambi kokugala kwe-season ngayinye. Lomhlahlandlela wezindleko uzophinde ubheke izindleko eziqoka, nveze nomkhawu wezinsiza-kusebenza ezidingekayo ukuze kutshale kabusha i-hectare ngalinye lomoba.

Inhliso yalenhlovo zokutshala kabusha i-hectare ziyehluka isifunda nesifunda nefamu ngefamu. Ukuze abalimi bathole imininingwane eqondile ngesikhathi benza isabelo-zimali, siyabakuthuzaza ukuthi baxhumane namahovisi ethu asondelele nabo ukuze kubhekellewe izidingo ezithinta isifunda ngasinye norma ezithinta isifunda ngasinye, futhi bathathe ifamu ngalinye, futhi bathathe namasampula enhlabathi yamasimi abo mnyaka yonke ukuze babone ukuthi bazodlinda umanyolo ongakanani. Umhlabathi wamanye amafamu norma zifunda unemiso efanale futhi edlungekayo efana ne-calcium, i-magnesium, ne-potassium, ngokubhekane imiphumela yokuhlola komhlabathi kungenzeka umlimi anciphise izithshalo ama-season amba ngaphandle kokuthinta ukuvuna kwakhe.

1. Ukulungiswa kwensimu

Lemisebenzi emqoka elandelayo uma kuzotshala ifakiwe kumhlahlandlela wezindleko:

- Inhliso yokulungiswa kwensimu kusuke kuwukulungisa imibhedo yembewu enamagadade nokhula ukuze kube nomhlabathi osetimweni esihle esizokwenza umoba ukhule kahle futhi ungafi.



Lezindleko eziphezulu zithunaza inzu yaballimi bomoba ngendlela engakaze ibonakale phambili!

Okuletha umbuzo wokuthi bazokwazi okuletha umabuzo namabhizinisi kanjani ukughubeka namanye kule-season ka 2022/2023 namanye alandelayo. Lezindleko ziletha ingcindezi enkulu kuballimi bomoba ikakhulukazi aballimi abasathuthuka.

Ukulawula amanani kamanyolo ngoba amanani ancike kokwenzeka emazweni awukhiqiza nawuthenga emakhakeni wezolimo, futhi bathembbele emalini ye-RV price abakhokhelwa yona ukuze baqhubeke nokulima amapulazi abo omoba. Ngexa yokungacaci kwamamani kamanyolo, amakhemikhali nodizili, aballimi kaphethilomu nokulima ephubeka Uma amanani okulima ephubeka nokunyuka njengoba kwenzeka njengamanje, kuzoba nzima ukugwema aballimi ukuthi bayishye lemboni ikakhulukazi aballimi abasathuthuka

Abanye aballimi bomoba abasathuthuka uma kuzoba nezinhlelo zokusiza aballimi kulezindleko ezinyuka mihla amamanani aphantsi angasebenzi ngendlela efanele kunalawa okufanele bwasebenzise. Ukuze bancedise izindleko zomanyolo, abanye aballimi sebesebenzisa izindleka ezahlukeneyo ukuze bavale isikhala esikhona njengokufaka umquba, udoti wezinkukhu, udoti osala mekulihiwa umoba nokunye okuningi. Abanye aballimi bazama ukonga izindleko ngokusebenzisa umanyolo

namakhemikhali emasimini abo kungalokhu okudingekayo i-hectare ngalinye. Lokhu kuzohlela ekutheni

Uma amanani okulima ephubeka nokunyuka njengoba kwenzeka njengamanje, kuzoba nzima ukugwema aballimi ukuthi bayishye lemboni ikakhulukazi aballimi abasathuthuka uma kuzoba nezinhlelo zokusiza aballimi kulezindleko ezinyuka mihla amamanani aphantsi angasebenzi ngendlela efanele kunalawa okufanele bwasebenzise. Ukuze bancedise izindleko zomanyolo, abanye aballimi sebesebenzisa izindleka ezahlukeneyo ukuze bavale isikhala esikhona njengokufaka umquba, udoti wezinkukhu, udoti osala mekulihiwa umoba nokunye okuningi. Abanye aballimi bazama ukonga izindleko ngokusebenzisa umanyolo

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UMHLAHLANDLELA WEZINDLEKO

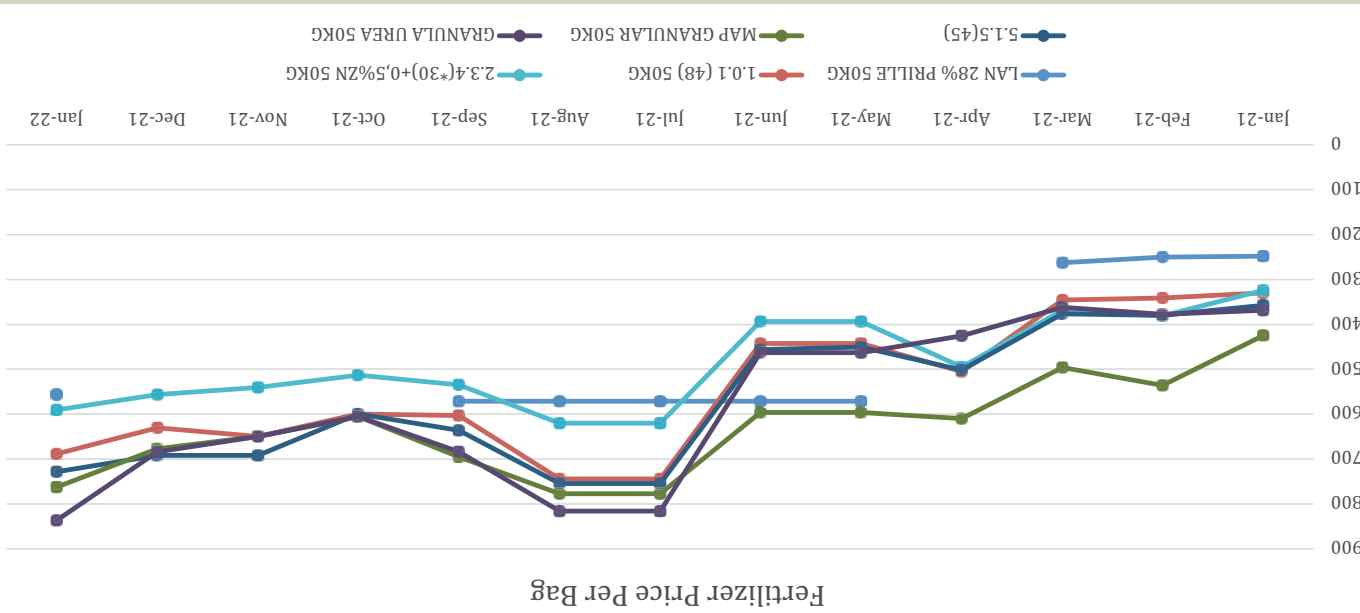
yomilmi! kuballim! bomoba,
 inombolo ye-account,
 usoseshini, isifunda
 somasipala, umasipala
 wendawo kanye ne-ward
 kamasipala. Ngemuva
 kuluhlelo kugcinwe yonke
 iminiingwane ethintat
 aballim! namapula izi
 abo, Leminiingwane
 isetshenziselwa ukuthola
 osuxhaso olwengelizwe
 nokubheka izinhlelo
 eziphikisane zizolomoluliso
 aballim!

AMAKHADI ABALIMI
ASENZIWE LULA



Umbiko uvela kwa-FuelsA

Inani likamanyolo linyuke kakhulu, ikakhulukazi ngo-Ephreli ka 2021, lapho amazwe amaningi abeqeda khona unyaka kwabekwa imigomo ye-lockdown, futhi iNingizimu Afrika ibixegisa khona lemigomo ye-Covid-19. Amalungiselelo esikhathi sokutshala agondane nesikhathi lapho umhlaba wonke ubhekene khona nokushoda komanyolo okwenze amanani anyuka kakhulu maphakathi nonyaka.



Umbiko we-SAFDA Fertilizer

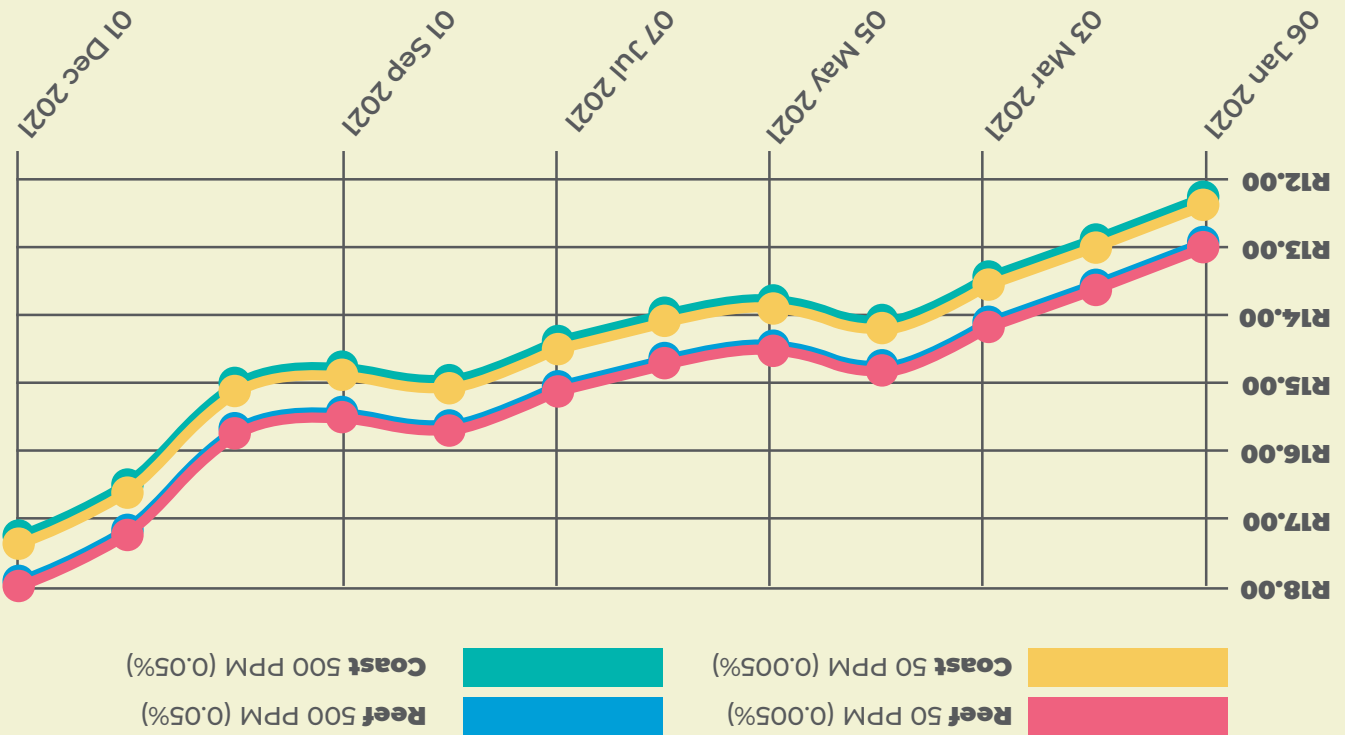
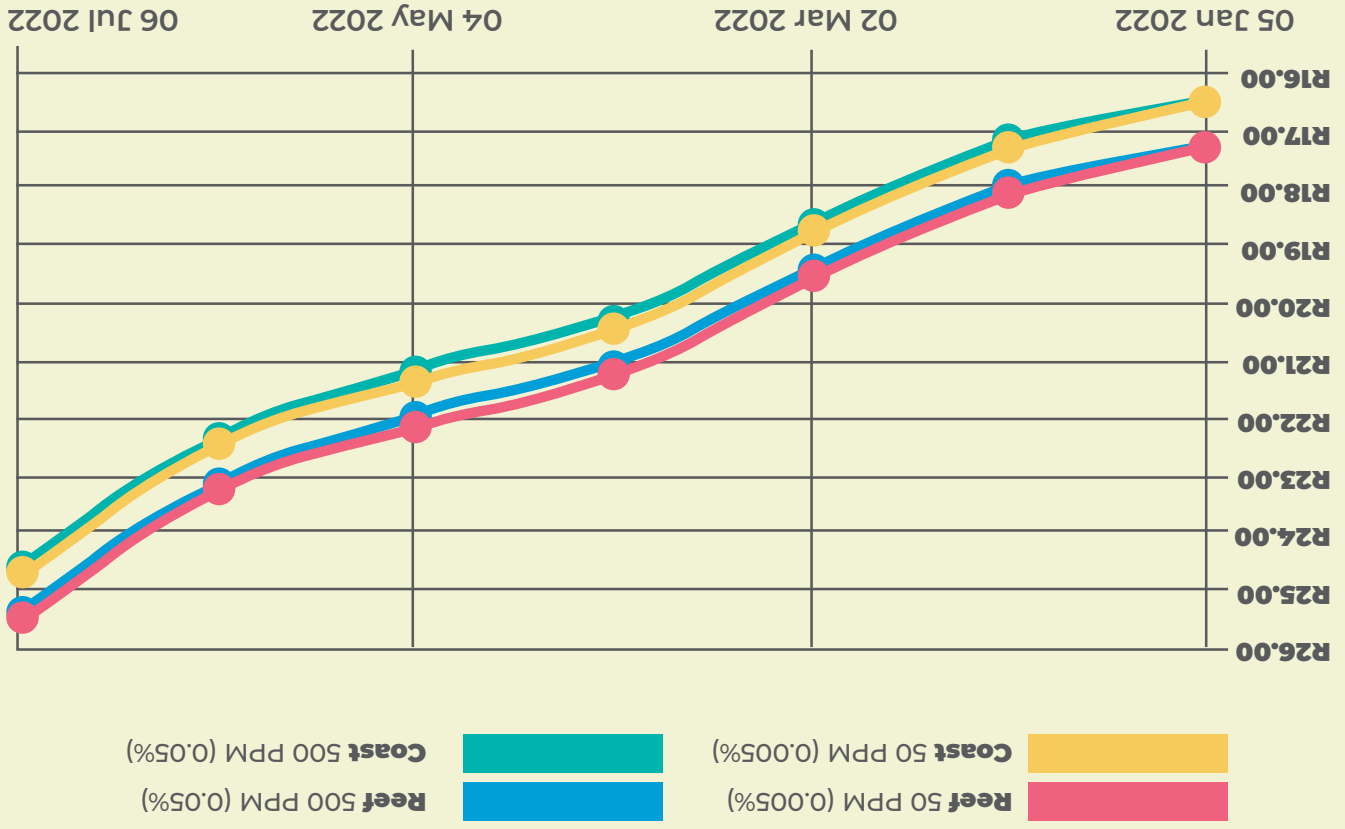
Inyuse amanani amakhemikhali kwaphoqeleka ukuthi bathathe izimali abazibekile futhi bathathe izimali zokubolekwa emabhange, ngeshwa abalimi abangaphansi kohlelo lokubuyiselwa komhlaba abakwazi ukukwenza lokhu. Lolusizi ilona olwenza i-SAFDA ibekhona futhi ingakho kubalulekile ukuthi sibonobudlelwano nabalingani abafana ne-CBSA ukuze umlimi omyama akwazi ukughubeka nokusebenza.

Abalimi abathengisayo kuphinde asetshenziswa kakhulu ngo 50%.

I-MODEL ESETSHENZISWAYO

Zonke lezingqinamba zenzeka ngemuva kokubekwa kwamamani aphhezulu, ngesikhathi sokutshala ukuba baqhubeke nezishalo zabo ezingaphezulu kuka 15%. Imboni yamakhemikhali ayizange nayo ibenomusa kubalimi njengoba





izinhlangano sizwe ukuthi zinyo intshisakalo yokuletha ushintsho ngexxa yokuthi ubusesimweni esibi kodwa omuningi unqatshiwe kakhulu.

- Ngo Januwari nango Ephrel, izingxenywe zakwazulu-Ntali zishayeke kakhulu ngenxa yezikhukhula ezilimaze izishalo nezakhwio.
- Ukuvalwa kweminye imishini, ingqalasizinda esindala kakhulu ne-season ebemfushane ngenxa yezibhedu zango Julayi kunciphise amandla emishini ukuthi igaye umoba wabalimi kule season. Lokhu sekholele ekutheni abalimi abaningi badlulisele phambili izivuno ezingu 15% kuya ku 25% - okuyinzuzo yabalimi abaningi.

I-MODEL YOXHASO LUKAMANYOLO EPHAKANYISWE

Abalimi baseNingizimu Afrika bomoba bahlangabezane nezinkinga eziningi nge-season edule, lezinkinga zinomthetholelo ongemuhle ekukhuleni kwamabhezini abalimi. Ulu lwezinkinga ebesiqavile lubhalwe ngezansi:

- I-Covid-19 yenze ukukhiqizwa ezibalulekile njengomanyolo namakhemikhali kwama nse, okwenze lemikhikizo yashoda uma kuqhathaniswa ne-demand yazo okholele ekutheni kunyuke amanan!
- Abalimi bethu abaphunyukanga ngesikhathi kunezinkinga zokulithwa nemibhiyozo enodame enzeke kwazulu-Ntali nase-Gauteng njengoba abantu abebelutha beshise umoba wabalimi. Omunye umoba bakwazi ukwuyisa emshini

Abalimi bawamukele kakhulu uhlalo lwe-Sugar Master Plan oluhlose ukugciniseka ukuthi imboni yokutshala komoba nokwenziwa kwemikhikizo ngawo iyaqhubeka kulelizwe. Lemboni izinikele ukuthi amanan! iwaqondanise ne-CPI, okuyinto esiphenduke inkinga enkulu njengoba ukunyuka kwamanan! ezimpahla kuyidula kakhulu i-CPI. Izindleko zokuqasha abasebenzi zinyuke ngo 16% ngo Ephrel ka 2021. Inani likadizili lisuke ku R12,43 nase-Gauteng kwazulu-Ntali njengoba abantu abebelutha beshise umoba wabalimi. Omunye umoba bakwazi ukwuyisa emshini

Ukuvalwa kweminye imishini, ingqalasizinda esindala kakhulu ne-season ebemfushane ngenxa yezibhedu zango Julayi kunciphise amandla emishini ukuthi igaye umoba wabalimi kule season. Lokhu sekholele ekutheni abalimi abaningi badlulisele phambili izivuno ezingu 15% kuya ku 25% - okuyinzuzo yabalimi abaningi.

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luphinde lubekelele izinhlelo zikahulumeni zokubuyisela umhlaba abantu abamnyama. I-Masterplan ibheke ekupondiseni imboni nokukhuthaza abalimi bombo abantu ukuthi benze eminye imikhikizo ezongenisa imali futhi ifhinta nezinhlelo zokutha ushintsho ukuze u-51 % womkhikizo kamoba uvele kubantu abamnyama eminyakeni embalwa ezo, kodwa insalelo bewukuthi lezinhlelo zomibili azikuvezi ukuthi imali yokwenza lokhu izotholokada kanjani. Loluxhaso luhlose ukugcinisekisa ukuthi kuyafinyelelwa kulezinhlelo ezibekwe.

- SASA izokwazisa umlimi ukuthi isicelo samukelwe noma sichithiwe ngomdyalezo obhaliwe, uma samukelwe isicelo i-SASA izokhipha imali iyifake kwinhlangano yezimali

ABAMNYAMA

ababhekene nazo, lapho kwezindleko. Ngaphezu kwalokhu, abalimi kuzofanele bavule ama-account okonga ukuthi lemali isetshenziswe njengesibonelelo esingu-10% ngasekupheleni!

αβγαηλζαα.

ushintsho, I-CCBSA, ngokughubeka njalo

ukuveza ukuthi kusadingeka
imali engaphezulu ukuzo

isiyehilise umthwalo omkhulu
futhi sizozama ukuthola ezinye



ABAMNYAMA USIZO LWEZIMALI

-SAFDA yasungulwa ngenhloso
 yokukhulula abalimi abamnyama,
 kodwa angeke kwenzeke lokhu uma
 ingekho inkululeko ngokkwezimali.
 Enye yezinselelo ezibheke
 nabalimi abamnyama ukuthola
 imali yokuthenga umhlaba, imali
 yokwenza umsebenzi nanoma
 iyiphi imali yokuthuthukisa ibhizinisi.
 -SAFDA iyabazi ubunzima
 osekhlasela abalimi iminyaka
 emningi. Lenkinga ilokhu
 ikhona futhi ibonakale kakhulu
 ngesikhathi imboni kashukela
 ibhekene nezinkinga obekubalwa



aballimi bomoba abamanyama bakwazi ukuthola uxhaso lwezimali. Ngo Septhemba ka 2021, ikomidi le SASA Transformation Interventions Implementation Committee (STIIC) ligunaze isicelo ebesivele kwihlangano yakwa-SAFDA sokunikizwa kwaballimi usizo lwezimali. Lesicelo sidluliselwe phambili ngezincwadi kwi-Council ukuze isamukele, i-Council isivumile lesicelo sokusiza aballimi ngemali ngesikhathi isingathe umhlangano wayo ngo Septhemba 2021. U-R15 million usubekwe eceleli ukuze usize aballimi, futhi kuzokwengezwa nganye imali ebalwa ku R24 million

- ngasekupheleni kwe-season, lo R15 million uzokhishwa i-SASA njengemali yesibonelelo sabalimi abamnyama abatshale umoba. Lemali yesibonelelo ezokhishwa izothathwa njengomnikelo waballimi ka 10% ngenhiso yokwakha uR150 million wokubhekela izikweletu.
- Lemali yoxhaso kufanele ibhekielele izikweletu ezintsha (kungabakwa lezi ebezivela zikhona) ezifika ku R150 million kulokhu okulandelayo:
- Ukuthengwa komhlaba ukuze ukuthengwa komhlaba ukuziselwa noma ezindaweni zokutshala umoba;
 - Ukuthuthukiswa kwengqalasizinda emasimini kamoba;
 - Ukufakwa kweminywe imikhqizo umoba;
 - Eyalukene ngesikhathi kulinywa umoba;
- Ukususelwa komhlaba ongasandakwe ukuze kunyuswe umkhqizo
- Imboni kashukela ilithe loluxhaso lwezimali ngenhiso yokusiza imasterplan yemboni kashukela kanye nokusiza ekufezeni izinhloso zokuletha ushintsho, phecelezi lolisozi i-Transformation Plan.

UNGQONGOSHE UNIKEZELE NGOBUNINI BOMHLABA KUBALIMI BASEMTHONJANENI

[illegible]

sokubuyiselwa umhlaba; kanye neMakhasane! Community enikezwe umhlaba obiza u-R105 504 438.00 ngemuva kokuxazululwa kwesicelo sabo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba.

adbo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba.



UNgongqoshé uphinde wanikeza lemiphatkathi emihlanu amasheke emali efinyelela ku R66,646,535.34 isihlanganisiwe okuthengwe ngayo imishini nge mali yoxhaso ekhishwe.





I-SAFDA ithole ukukhuthazeka futhi ifuna ukwethula lamaphrojekthi azoletha ushinto ezindaweni zasemakhaya eNingizimu Afrika nokugqinisa inhlalo yethi yokuthuthukisa umnotho zasemakhaya wasezindaweni zasemakhaya abalimi ukusebenzela emothweni kubenoshinto wasezindaweni zasemakhaya.

Uhlumeni waseNdiya ubezibambela yena ekuphogeni uhlelo lomkhqizo lwe-ethanol okulomilese umkhakha womoba nokuxhasa imizamo ekhona emhlabeni yokunciphisa umthlelelo wekhaboni nokusestheniswa kwamanzi ngendlela efanele, nokunciphisa amanani kawoyela ezweni lawo futhi ukhulise inzuzo etholwa abalimi.

Abalimi abasathuthuka bangenza umkhqizo omningi ngezindawo abanazo – uma nje benikezwa izingqalasizinda zokuniselela nokunikezwa ulwazi ngezindlela zokunakekela bakwa-Fraj Ubuchwepheshe 'REN-GAS' benzele ukukhiza i-Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) ngezinsalela zemikhqizo yezolimo njengamakhakekheba kamoba. Nogesi owenziwa nge-biogas uyangokuya uyasimama kulemboni kamoba.

IZINTO EZIMGOKA EZIBUYE NABE-SAFDA

I-model ephathelene nokuthuthukisa kwenqalasisizinda yasezindaweni zasemakhaya ethola uxhaso kuhulumeni kuyayisebenzela imboni yezolimo ngezindawo ezenza umkhqizo womoba eNdiya;

Imishini yokugaya umoba nalena evuba iziphuzo, phecelezi ama-distilleries ziyasebenza futhi zenza inzuzo, okubalulekile ukunciphisa izindleko zokuthutha umkhqizo;



Ngokwenza imikhqizo ehlukeneyo, abalulekile futhi aletha inzuzo, ugesi namanye amakhemikhali uye izinto ezifana nophethilom, ekwazi ukukhulisa nokushintsha i-bio-refinery kamoba iyona ezinobuhlangani."

Ukuvakashela i-Tower yakwa Fraj ne-R&D Matrix kuvezele ithimba lakwa-SAFDA ubuchwepheshe obusestheniswayo njengamanje. I-Fraj isebenzela emazweni angaphhezulu kuka 100 emhlabeni, lapho benikeza umhlaba izindlela ezahlukeneyo zokwenza umkhqizo ngokusebenzisa ubuchwepheshe nezindlela ezahlukeneyo zokwenza umsebenzi. Ngokusho kwabholi bezobuchwepheshe bakwa-Fraj, "Izixazululo zincike kwi-mikhqizo ehlukeneyo eyenziwa ngomoba nokusebenzisa umoba ngezindlela ezinobuhlangani."

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[illegible]

SINDIZELE ENDIYA NGOTHANDO; I-SAFDA IFUNDE LUKHULU KUBAKHIQIZI BASHUKELA ABAPHAMBILI EMHLABENI



Ngo Juni ka 2022, ithimba

eliphhezulu labaphathi bakwa-SAFDA lithathe uhambo olubheke eNdiya ngenhloso yokuhlalanga nabalingani okubanjisenwe khona eNdiya. Ukuthuthuka kwemboni kamoba eNdiya kuyinto ejabulisoayo futhi eletha umuzwa wenkululeko. Kulizwe laseNdiya ushukela nokubaluleka yinto ehlonishwayo futhi enakwayo – kusuka kubalimi abasathuthuka, abahluzi emishini yakhona, abahluzi bomkhqizo kanye nohlumeni imbala, futhi umoba bawubiza ngesithalo

Emazulwini, kusobala ukuthi izingqalasizinda zasemakhaya zithuthukiswa iyona lemboni kamoba futhi lokhu kuveza ngokusobala impumelelo elethwa imboni kamoba ezindaweni zokuthala eNdiya. ezisemakhaya i-model enohlonze yokuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya futhi ilokho esifisa ukukhombisa uhlumeni walapha eNingizimu Afrika neziye zinhloka esibambisene nazo.

Ithimba eliphhezulu labaphathi bakwa-SAFDA lamukele izingqungqulu emhlabeni kamoba ikhuliswa ngokuthi kwenziwe imkhqizo ehlukenegawo umoba – efana noshukela, ugesi, i-ethanol ehlukenegawo okubalwa kuyo ekaphethilomu, eye-biogas, ekamanyolo nokuphendula udoti wasemifuleni ube ugesi wokukhulisa izitshalo. Ukuphatha amafemu aveza ukubaluleka komoba futhi kungenisa inzuzo kusemqoka futhi kufanele kudluliselwe nabachlomulayo kubalimi Lenkampani isikhule kakhulu manje isinomshini obalwa nehamba phambili eNdiya njengoba isigaya umoba ongu 13 000 tcpd. Kube yinto enhle ukuxhumana ne-ISEG Group ngoba benesipiliyoni

esiningi kulemboni esidula ukwenza umkhqizo ngoba

daphethe namafamu kashukela – okwenza baveza ulwazi lobuchwepheshe izindlela, izindlela zokulungisa imishini, izindlela zokonga ugesi nokugqinisekisa ikhwalithi emsebenzini.

Ukukhiqizwa koshukela emishini nomkhqizo weziye izitshalo okwenziwa kahle futhi ngemali encane ezindaweni zasemakhaya okhona eNdiya. Abalimi ezisondelene namadolobha abasathuthuka basondelene nemi

shini njengoba eliphakathi kuka 20 kuya 30 km, okwenza kunqiphe izindleko zokuthutha umkhqizo. Umoba ohlawulwe uyiswa emshini kashukela osezuze noma esayithini kamoba bawugaye ngosuku mese abalimi bekhokhelwa

inzuzo lingakapheleli isonto. Inzuzo kamoba ikhuliswa ngokuthi kwenziwe imkhqizo ehlukenegawo umoba – efana noshukela, ugesi, i-ethanol ehlukenegawo okubalwa kuyo ekaphethilomu, eye-biogas, ekamanyolo nokuphendula udoti wasemifuleni ube ugesi wokukhulisa izitshalo. Ukuphatha amafemu aveza ukubaluleka komoba futhi kungenisa inzuzo kusemqoka futhi kufanele kudluliselwe nabachlomulayo kubalimi Lenkampani isikhule kakhulu manje isinomshini obalwa nehamba phambili eNdiya njengoba isigaya umoba ongu 13 000 tcpd. Kube yinto enhle ukuxhumana ne-ISEG Group ngoba benesipiliyoni

Abalimi
ABASATHUTHUKA
NEZITSHALO EZAHLUKENE
abasathuthuka

bayaqala ukuhlomula ngalomzila kajatsi was-Mkhuze, Imali etshaliwe yeZindleko zokuhambisa umkhqizo emgwaqeni ikakhulukazi ku N2 eRichards Bay kubhekwe kwi-off-ramp yaseJozini, okuwumgwaqo omncane onomzila omda waseMkhuze osanda kwakhiwa waseMkhuze wakhe amathuba emisebenzi angu 25, lapho iningi labantu eliqashile livela eMkhanyakude District.

obalimi bakwaMakathini ngemali yeZindleko zokuhambisa umkhqizo emgwaqeni ikakhulukazi ku N2 eRichards Bay kubhekwe kwi-off-ramp yaseJozini, okuwumgwaqo omncane onomzila omda waseMkhuze osanda kwakhiwa waseMkhuze wakhe amathuba emisebenzi angu 25, lapho iningi labantu eliqashile livela eMkhanyakude District.



UMZILA KAJANTSHI EMKHUZE



ukuthuthukisa imboni kwe-CO₂. U c w a n i n g o oluzophothulwa luzobe selusethenziselwa ukuxoxisana nabaxhasi bezimali bakulelizwe naba p h e s y a kutholakale imali yalephrojekthi, kufakwe abatsali-zimali nezinye izinhloka nokuzobanjiswa nazo ngaphambili kokuthi yakhiwe ngokuphelelewe lephrojekthi. I-SAFDA isiphakamise ukwakhiwa kwe-Hub ye-Ethanol kashukela nogesi eMakhatini yabdlimi abasathuthukela omhlopho ofakwa ebhodleleni, i-Ethanol, ugesi, ukudla kwezilwane nomquba kanye nokutholakala karnoba ezindaweni zaseMakhatini, eJozini, kanye naseMkhuze.

UNgqongqoshe womnyango we-Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), uthoko Didiza, unikeze umphakathi waseMikhuze umzila kajantsi! ngokusemthethweni ngo Meyi esifundazweni sakwaZulu-Natali.

Lomzila kajantsi! iphrojekthi eqalwe inhlangano yakwa-SAFDA ukuze isize abalimi bomoba abasathuthuka kusukela kwaMakhatini! kuya eJozini. Lephrojekthi ixhaswe umnyango we-DALRRD ngo R38 million kanti yenzele abalimi abasathuthuka abavela "Lomzila uzothuthukisa futhi ukuthaze abantu ukuthi bangene embonini yomoba futhi ungise abalimi bakwaMakhatini ngokuphelele emkhakheni



wezamadiphizini futhi bakwazi ukudlala indima
kulomboni enezithelo ezinile," kusho
uNgqongqoshe uDidiza ngesikhathi
ewula lomzila.

Ngesikhathi kwakhiwa lomzila,
umnyango wakulestifunda we-
Economic Development,
Tourism and Environmental
Affairs uvumile ukusiza
aballimi abasathuthuka
bakwaMakhashini ngemali
engu-R3 550 000 ezobasiza
ukuthutha umkhqizo
wabo. Loku kungenelela
komnyango kube kukhulu
ngoba aballimi sebezokwazi
ukqhubeka nokuhambisa
umoba emshinini nge-season
ka 2021-2022 futhi bakwazi
ukungenisa inzuzo ngamasimi abo.

Aballimi abasathuthuka bakwa-Makhashini!



UXHASO TWEZIGIDI KUCWANINGO OLUZOHLOMULISA ABALIMI

UNgqongqoshe we-Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRD), uThoko Didiza, ufake imali elinganiselwa ku R8 million kubalimi okhona ukuthi imboni kashukela ayindalo ushintsho ngokuphelele. Abalimi abasathuthuka abakanikwa ithuba lokudlala indima embonini yokwenza umkhizozo nokwenza kuyona lendawo. Loluxhaso oludingeka kakhulu luzoqinisekisa ukuthi umnotho nenhlalakahle yabantu kuyathuthuka kulendawo yaseMakhaya ebalwa njengezinye ezihwempu kwazulu-Natali.

Lolucwaningo olubizwa phecelezi nge-bankable feasibility abasathuthuka embonini kamoba, ngaphansi kwesisekelo sabalimi kwe-dtic ne-DALLRD yenzelwe eyakhwe ngokubambisana i-Master Plan ka 2030 ye-South African Sugarcane Value Chain Le-Hub izohlanganiswa ne-Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU) yase Jozi. Ziningi izinselelo ezibhekene nabalimi abasathuthuka kanthi i-FPSU izosiza ekunciphiseni lezinselelo, ikakhulukazi kubalimi abamnyama, abasathuthuka ukuze bakwazi ukwenza ushukela ngomoba wabo,

neminye imikhizozo efana ne-ethanol, ugesi nokudla kweziliwane endaweni yaseMakhathini. Umbono okhona ukuthi imboni kashukela ayindalo ushintsho ngokuphelele. Abalimi abasathuthuka abakanikwa ithuba lokudlala indima embonini yokwenza umkhizozo nokwenza kuyona lendawo. Loluxhaso oludingeka kakhulu luzoqinisekisa ukuthi umnotho nenhlalakahle yabantu kuyathuthuka kulendawo yaseMakhaya ebalwa njengezinye ezihwempu kwazulu-Natali.

Ukwenza ushukela ngomoba wabo, abasathuthuka ukuze bakwazi study, luyadingeka kubalimi nge-bankable feasibility abasathuthuka embonini kamoba, ngaphansi kwesisekelo sabalimi kwe-dtic ne-DALLRD yenzelwe eyakhwe ngokubambisana i-Master Plan ka 2030 ye-South African Sugarcane Value Chain Le-Hub izohlanganiswa ne-Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU) yase Jozi. Ziningi izinselelo ezibhekene nabalimi abasathuthuka kanthi i-FPSU izosiza ekunciphiseni lezinselelo, ikakhulukazi kubalimi abamnyama, abasathuthuka ukuze bakwazi ukwenza ushukela ngomoba wabo,



ukuthi athole indlela engcono futhi ephethile yokukhokhelela abasebenzi bakhe imihlo. "Ngithintwe amabhange ngemuva kokuthi abone imali enganyo ku-account yami nabantu engibaqashile base bayangisiza ngezindlela eziphephile nokubekezelela futhi uma kusegazi in Ukulima kudinga isineke lakho njengo Ntuli izinto ziyenzeka sihlaselwa izigebengu emapulazini

umakufanele sikhokhele abasebenzi njengoba besisebenzisa uhlelo lwama-envelope olungaphethile nhlabo, manje sinendlela engcono kakhulu," enezezela.

UNtuli ukuthaza abantu ukuthi bakuthande abakwenzayo futhi bathole izindlela ezintsha nezihlukile zokulima ukuze okunye mekungasebenzi, bazi ukuthi kukhona okunye abazogxila futhi baphethelele kukho. Uhulumeni angabasiza abalimi kodwa umsebenzi omningi ulele kumilimi.



UYVONNE NTULI: UMLIMI OSATHUTHUKA

Sibungaya abakini besifundo



Uyvonne Ntuli (56) umlimi kusho uNtuli. Uphinde aveze ukuthi uNtuli usegunjimi ophumelele manje odayisela izitolo zakwa-Boxer ezigcwele iNkomazi kuya e-Witbank amaklabishi, ama-buttherut, i-spinach, futhi unotamathi, ama-litchi, umango, ubhata, amawolintshi no-leffuce. UNtuli uphinde adayise izitsalo zakhe ohleweni lokudla lweziko leNengamazi. Nengamazi abangu-21 obamsiza ngezitsalo zokudla

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nomoba. "Ngenuva kweminyaka ngidayisa izitsalo emgwageni, ngikwazile ukuthola imakethe nezitolo ezinkulu futhi lokukungenze ngabamata ngabona ukuthi kumele ngizimisele ngampela ngebhizinisi futhi ngihlale ngibheka izindlela ezihlukile zokwenza imali ngokulima," kusho uNtuli.

UNtuli uthi i-SAFDA idlale indima enkulu epulazini lakhe njengoba exhumana nabasebenzi bakwa-SAFDA njalo uma ebhekene nezinkinga kwifamu lakhe futhi ulithola njalo usizo nezixazululo. Impumelelo asebenayo isihle amabhange amakhulu asemzile

ngalokhu okuncane enginakho nangocwani ngo engilwenzayo," kusho uMasuku.

Inselelo enkulu ebhekene nabalimi abasathuthuka nalabo abangaphansi kohlelo lokubuyiselwa komhlaba ukuthola imali yoxhaso, lokhu sekuvezwe abalimi abaningi phambilini. Naye uMasuku ubhekene nenkinga yokuthola uxhaso lwezimali nokuthola izimakethe futhi uyokugcizelela ukuthi izona zingqinamba ezinkulu ababhekene nazo nengadbalimi. "Nginenkinga enkulu yokuthola uxhaso



nezimakethe, kungcono kumoba ngoba uyazi ukuthi umkhqizo wakho uzowuthumela kuphi, kodwa izitshalo zithanda ukuba inkinga, futhi akukho lula ukusebenza ngazo njengoba abantu becabanga, " kubeka uMasuku.

Uyagqhubeka uthi: "Indala

iyakuphoca ukuthi ujule

ngokucabanga" lokhu kusukela

ngesikhathi engakhokhelwa

ngesikhathi esadaya izitshalo

okwenza wacabanga ukwenza

okunye okuhluke, lokhu kuhlupheka

kwenza wajulisa umqondo ukuze

athole izindlela ezintsha zokungenisa

imali uma engakhokhelwa

ngesikhathi njengoba nomoba

uwiswa kanje ngonayaka. "Bekumele

ngibheke ezinye izindlela nokuthi

ngicabange okunye engingakwenza

ngawo umoba, ingakho ngenze

ucwani ngo ngathola isu le-gin ne-

Noma lokhu kuzwakala sengathi

kubelula kuMasuku, akubangalula

neze njengoba leliphupho lakhe lokwenza iziphuzo se-gin lakhe libekhona iminyaka eyisithupha, kodwa akukho obekuhlangana ngenxa yokungabinyayo imali nokungakwazi ukuthola imakethe. UMasuku useyokwazi ukukhiqiza i-Gin yakhe ebizwa nge "Pergusus Gold" ngenxa yokubekzelwa. Ayikafiki ezimakethe okwamanje njengoba esazama ukuthola usizo lwezimali ukuze akwazi ukuyikhiqiza futhi ayithumele ezimakethe ezinkulu.

UMasuku uthi ufuna ukubona uhulumeni edlala indima ekuqinisekiseni ukuthi abesifazane abasemkhakheni wezolimo bathola uxhaso kumabhizinisi abo. "Ukuthola usizo kuhulumeni kumele kubelula futhi kwenzeke zikhathi zonke, lento yokuthi uhulumeni akunike ifamu mese eyakuyekelela iyona eyenza abalimi abamnyama abaningi baphonse ithawula ngoba kunzima ukwenza lomsebenzi ngaphandle koxhaso," kusho uMasuku.



UGU MASUKU: UMLIMI ONGAPHANSI KOHLELO LOKUBUYISELWA KOMHLABA

Sibungwe abakini besifundo



Ugu Masuku (36) umlimi ongaphansi kohlelo lokubuyiselwa komhlaba ungowesizukulwane sesine esilima umoba kubo. Ifamu lakhe elingu 431 ha lisendaweni yaseMpangeni i-Hictonville. UMasuku uthi indala nenlupheko ikhona okwenza wakukhuthalela ukulima, kanti manje usengumbhali omusha webhuku i-African Land elikhuluma ngezolimo, ezokungcebeleka nezokuvasha okuhlobene nezolimo. UMasuku uyathanda ukuxuba izithalo ezahlukenene nengoba kukhona azithumela ezimakethe zendawo kodwa i-phrojekthi yakhe enkulu njengethutha eyokwenza iziphuzo ze-Gin ne-Rum Agricole azenza ngomoba. “Ukuba umlimi ongaphansi kohlelo lokubuyiselwa komhlaba kunezinqanaba nengawo wonke umlimi ngoba kukhona izikhatho ezinhliziye nezimbini.

Ngemuva kwesomiso esibekhona eminyakeni emihlanu edule, sikhuthazwe ukuthi sikhqize izithalo ezahlukenene futhi sizame ukwenza imali ngezinye izindlela, ilapho-ke engiqale khona ukucabanga amasu ahlukeni ezinto engingazenza emkhakheni kamoba nangaphandle kwawo”. Ngaphandle kokuthala umoba, uMasuku usanda kuqala iphepha-bhuku lakhe elitholajala online elikhuluma nabalimi, lapho akhuluma khona ngezinkinga ezibhekana nabalimi basezindaweni zaseMakhasa umkhakha wezokuvakasha wasezindaweni zaseMakhasa nokuthi kusho ukuthini ukuba umlimi omnyama. Intshisakalo anayo ngalibhuku ihlose ukuthi abalimi bathole ulwazi abaludingayo oluthinta ukulima kanye nomkhakha wonke

wezolimo. “Abantu abaningi bakuthola kunzima ukuthola ulwazi, ngokwami ngibona ukuthi sasivaleleke ngaphandle ngokolwazi, ukuphathwa kwezindawo zokulima, ingakho ngizama ukubeka lolulwazi obala



Ulu Olukuqethwe

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IZIGI

ZABALIMI

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PG 3-4
Sibungaza abalimi
bestifazane: Gugu Masuku
umlimi ongaphansi kohlelo
lokubuyiselwa komhlaba



PG 5-6
Sibungaza abalimi
bestifazane: Yvonne Ntuli
umlimi osathuthuka



PG 7-8
Uxhaso lwezigidl
kucwaningo
oluzohloniisa abalimi



PG 8-9
Ungqongqoshe
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