



GRAIN SA

'FARMER DEVELOPMENT'

FINAL REPORT TO THE MAIZE TRUST

1 OCTOBER 2012 TO 31 AUGUST 2013
FINANCIALS TILL 31 JULY 2013

PRESENTED ON 15 SEPTEMBER 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Farmer Development Programme continues to make a difference in the lives of farmers, by empowering them with skills, knowledge and information that they can use in their daily farming activities. We continue to work with farmers whose access to land is very varied – there are some who are planting on 1 ha while there are others who are farming on 1000 ha.

In the light of the purpose of ‘commercializing’ the farmers, we have had to come up with a measure that suits the conditions in Africa where many people only have access to a small piece of land. We believe that the measure of success must be the comparison between the target yield for the area, and the achieved yield – irrespective of the number of hectares. For example, if the potential for the area is 4 tons of maize per ha, and a farmer on 5 ha produces the 20 tons, they have done as well as can be expected. If we continue to measure farmers on the number of hectares then we lose all those farming on small lands while in fact they are making a huge contribution to household and national food security.

During this year we have been fortunate to manage the recapitalization of 142 farmers in the Free State, North West and Mpumalanga who were therefore enabled to access tractors, implements and production inputs with the financial assistance of the State. Many of these farmers have been part of the development programme for many years, and it is heartening to see how well these farmers perform once they can apply their knowledge. If the farmer does not have a sprayer (of whatever size), he cannot spray, and if he does not have the chemicals, he cannot spray. This partnership between our programme and the state is really a wonderful combination and I look forward to expanding on this type of partnership.

During this year we added a Mobile Skills Training Unit to our training programme – a LDV which is fully equipped to assist farmers mechanically on their farms. During these courses, the farmers and their workers learn how to use the equipment while at the same time repairing and maintaining their own tractors and implements. This is proving to make a huge difference in the lives of these farmers. This has become one of the most popular and useful courses.

Each year we thank the Maize Trust for funding this programme, and we must again express our sincere thanks to the Trust. This programme is the only one of its kind in South Africa and without the generous support of the Trust; we would not be able to assist all these farmers. All the other projects, e.g the training funding which we accessed from the ARC would not have been possible had we not built up the farmer base through this programme. We believe that together we are making a difference to the unification of agriculture in South Africa and the transformation of the sector.

Financials

MAIZE TRUST		Budget approved	Used till 31 July 2013	Remaining
EXPENSES				
A Creation and Servicing of study groups		R 2 708 142	R 2 131 238	R 576 904
B. Plots and information days		R 1 511 644	R 1 120 361	R 391 283
	B 1 Demonstration trials personnel cost	R 444 135	R 390 044	R 54 091
	B 2 Demonstration trials tillage costs	R 49 627	R 0	R 49 627
	B 3 Farmer's Days	R 757 900	R 487 062	R 270 838
	B 4 Partnerships	R 259 982	R 243 255	R 16 727
C Farmer of the Year		R 341 226	R 216 433	R 124 793
D Support to advanced Farmers		R 4 262 616	R 3 435 727	R 826 889
E Training		R 2 551 361	R 2 366 521	R 184 840
	E 1 Training material duplication	R 362 214	R 327 508	R 34 706
	E 2 Training courses	R 2 189 147	R 2 039 013	R 150 134
F Pula Imvula		R 2 068 223	R 1 619 445	R 448 778
Total		R 13 443 212	R 10 889 725	R 2 553 487

A. CREATION OF AND SERVICE TO STUDY GROUPS.

PROJECT NUMBER

Study Groups : Project A1 12/13

PROJECT TITLE

Creation of and service to the study groups.

TRUST DEED OBJECTIVES

Market access in respect of the South African Maize industry (inter alia by providing marketing infrastructure, training and assistance in rural areas where the need thereto exists).

CATEGORY UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE

Production

REASONS WHY IT IS DEEMED THAT THE PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABOVE OBJECTIVE.

The developing producers need training and support in order to become commercial farmers. Many are producing maize only for household food security and need to improve their production methods, management and marketing skills. There is world-wide concern about food security – not so much from the perspective of a food shortage, but rather from the affordability point of view. It is important that we assist all producers of maize to improve their production practices.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROJECT.

To encourage developing farmers, who have access to land, to form study groups which meet regularly to access training and information relating to the maize industry. Farmers start at the study group level and then progress from there. We are finding also that as farmers graduate from the programme, they become very valuable members of the study groups as they can pass on first-hand experience to the other farmers.

PROJECT DURATION

1 October 12 to 30 September 13

SECTORS IN THE MAIZE INDUSTRY THAT COULD OR SHOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT

All developing maize producers, millers, all related industries and ultimately the whole maize industry.

NAMES OF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROJECT AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Maize trust – total budget.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL BUDGET RELATING TO THE PROJECT.

Budget approved: R 2 708 142

Budget used till 31 July 2013: R 2 131 238

Remaining: R 576 904

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. Establish and service the following study groups
 - a. Free State – 14
 - b. Mpumalanga – 26
 - c. Eastern Cape – 50
 - d. KZN – 14
 - e. North West - 10
2. Hold monthly meetings with all the groups in the months from February to August (7 meetings in total).
3. Take the members of the study group through a training programme planned for the year.
4. Include the Departmental Agricultural extension officer in the study group meetings, where possible.

5. Maintain a data base of study groups and members which includes the hectares they plant annually as well as the yields they achieve.

ACTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

The study groups continue to be an important means of getting information to the farmers and keeping contact with them. The membership of the study groups is huge and there is a constant request for the establishment of more groups.

The study group meetings are held more frequently during the quieter winter months when the farmers are not actively in the fields.

THE RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

	Eastern Cape	
1	Black Diamond Maize Project	Matatiele
2	Gqagqhala Massive Food Project	Maclear
3	Intsingizi Maize Project	Bizana
4	Khanyayo Study Group	(Between Bizana And Flagstaff)
5	Lower Tsitsana Study Group	Maclear
6	Lunyaweni Study Group (Ncembu)	Maclear
7	Mabandla Maize Project	Lusikisiki
8	Mount Ayliff Study Group	Mount Ayliff
9	Ndunge Study Group	Bizana
10	Njijini Co-Operative Study Group	Mount Frere
11	Ntlozelo Study Group	Bizana
12	Nyaniso Study Group	Mount Frere/Mount Fletcher
13	Ongeluksnek Study Group	Ongeluksnek
14	Paballong Study Group	Paballong
15	Pakkies Study Group	Pakkies
16	Pontseng Study Group	Maluti
17	Siyaphambili Farmers Ass	Ixopo
18	Taung Maize Project	Maclear
19	Umnga Flats	Ugie
20	Upper Tsitsana Study Group	Maclear
21	Mbenya Study Group	Bizana
22	Umtumvuna Study Group	Umtumvuna
23	Nvenyane Study Group	Nvenyane (Cedarville)
24	Ezicubeni Maize Co-op	Cofimvaba
25	Inqaba ka Ngudle Co-op	Cofimvaba
26	Kofa Association	Dutywa
27	Mayipase	Middledrift
28	Mbozisa Farmers Association	Mthatha
29	Machibi Massive Food	Peddie
30	Njezweni Agricultural Primary Co-operative	Ngqeleni
31	Zamintlutha Maize Project	Libode
32	Zabalaza Co-operative	Ida
33	Nkondlo Maize Growers	Ngcobo
34	Ithemba Farmers' Co-operative	Elliot
35	Sikhulule Primary Agricultural Co-op	Mthatha
36	Siyakhula Gxididi Maize Project	Mthatha
37	Masinedane	Centane
38	Middledrift Farmers Association	Middledrift

39	Nyoka Farmers Association	Cofimvaba
40	Ngximnde Primary Agricultural Co-operative	Cofimvaba
41	Ithango Famers coop	Indwe
42	Nthingwevu F/A	Cofimvaba
43	Umnga Farmers	Tsolo
44	Ncora	Cofimvaba
45	Ntonga F /A	Middeldrift
46	Zimbileni	Tsolo

The majority of the members of these study groups serviced by the Kokstad area are involved with subsistence farming, with the exception of 9 groups where these members also plant commercial land. The subsistence farmers are planting in the region of 1 ha each which they keep for own use and sell the surplus. The members of these study groups club together to buy the correct inputs for their fields, and this is making a significant difference in the yields that they are attaining – it also means a saving of between 10% and 50% on the cost of the inputs. Because many of the areas are remote, the farmers struggle to access the inputs. Through the study groups, the group buying enables the farmers to get TWK in Kokstad to deliver the order (buying together makes it worthwhile for the input suppliers to deliver). Some of the farmers use private contractors to plough the fields – after that they plant by hand or use an animal drawn planter. They spray the fields mostly using a knap sack sprayer. In this area, the farmers have bought 1423 knap sack sprayers which enables them control their weeds chemically. This increase in production creates employment for those who are working on the lands, it also gives food security as the members of the group are producing more maize than they can consume, the surplus maize which is sold generates disposable income for the farmers, and it restores the dignity of people who previously could not feed themselves.

The study groups that are serviced from the Mthatha office are mainly subsistence farmers on communal land –there are larger more commercial farmers Elliot, Ida and Indwe. The production practices of these farmers improve very much as they start to apply the modern farming practices – the fertilization is based on the results of the soil samples, they also apply lime, plant GM maize (particularly the stacked gene which assists with the management of weeds and stalk borer), and do proper chemical weed control. There is a definite increase in the yields achieved by these farmers. The production costs for the farmers in these areas are in the region of R8000 / ha with a target yield of 5 tons. From the first ha, the farmers have to keep one ton for household use, but they are able to sell the other 4 tons. The farmers can realize that on the first ha, you break even, but once they realize that by planting additional ha they can gain a profit of R2000 / ha, they become eager to hire the lands of other farmers who are not using their land. Many of these farmers are also planting potatoes on a crop rotation with maize as there is a ready market for the potatoes. Many of the farmers also plant the maize for the sale of green mielies – all ways to add income to the small area. There are a few farmers who have managed to buy a small petrol driven milling plant so that they can sell meal in the area – both for livestock feed as well as for human consumption.

The small farmers in the Eastern Cape are able to get finance from the Eastern Cape Rural Finance Corporation. The fact that they have proof of training that had been done by this programme enables them to access the loans. The Department of Agriculture does give the farmers some inputs (the farmers have to pay a deposit of R1800 to the department) – unfortunately the inputs always come late. Many of these farmers take the inputs from the Department but they save them until the following year rather than plant late.

	Mpumalanga	
1	Barberton Farmers	Barberton
2	Bettysgoed Farmers	Bettysgoed
3	Cunningmore A	Bushbuckridge
4	Cunningmore B	Bushbuckridge
5	Intamakuphila F/Assoc	Mayflower
6	Jeppe's reef F/A	Jeppe's reef
7	Glenmore Farmers	Glenmore
8	Gingirikani F/Assoc	Mkhuhlu
9	Lijahasisu F/A	Mpuluzi
10	Luzamo A	Moedergat
11	Luzamo B	Moedergat
12	Sibuyela Emasimini	Esandleni
13	Ngoanesi Trust	Ngoanesi
14	Nghexana F/Assoc (Kildal)	Bushbuckridge
15	Phambili Phakane Farmers	Phakane
16	Salubindza Study group	Salubindza
17	Siyaphambili F/A	Diepdale
18	Skoshi Gumede Study Group	Kabokweni
19	Steenbok F/Assoc A	Steenbok
20	Steenbok F/Assoc B	Steenbok
21	Schuzendal F/Assoc	Schuzendal
22	Thuthukani F/Assoc	Fernie
23	Mjejane F/Assoc	Mjejane
24	Rondalsey F/A	Bushbuckridge
25	Vukane F/A	Clau Clau
26	Inkalane CPA	Badplaas
27	Sulphur Springs	Sulphur Springs
28	Donkerhoek	Donkerhoek
29	Sheepmoor	Sheepmoor
30	Pixley ka Seme	Daggakraal
31	Delmas	Delmas
32	Nigel	Nigel

Apart from the Delmas and Nigel groups, most of the farmers in this area are farming on communal land under dry land conditions. These farmers used to rely on the Department of Agriculture to plough their arable lands and give all the inputs. Since being part of the development programme, these farmers are committed to buying their own inputs – particularly highbred seed as well as the correct fertilizer. Monsanto (Shadrack Mabuza) has been very helpful by setting up small distribution depots in this area so that the farmers can buy the correct seed suitable for this area.

Some of the farmers in the area have equipment and they act as contractors to other farmers. In previous years when the Department used to do the tillage and input supply that was limited to one ha per farmer (two bags of fertilizer and OPV seeds). Now that the farmers are paying private contractors they are able to use more of the land available to them. The drivers of these tractors have attended training provided by Grain SA and the management of the tractors and implements has improved.

The farmers have also started to use herbicides to control the weeds on their lands. Their yields have improved substantially. They used to get less than one ton per ha and now they are harvesting more than 3 tons per ha in most areas. Most of the farmers have taken soil samples and discovered that the pH of the soil is low – they now are able to buy and apply lime. Grain SA assists the farmers to place the orders for the lime (bulk) and fertilizer so that they can access the correct inputs.

During the year, approximately 6 meetings are held with each group. The topics discussed with these farmers include soil management, weed control, liming, fertilizer, plant nutrient requirements, soil acidity, proper tillage and equipment maintenance.

	Free State	Nearest town
1	Bothaville	Bothaville
2	Edenville / Petrus Steyn	Petrus Steyn
3	Wesselsbron	Wesselsbron
4	Theunissen	Theunissen
5	Welkom	Welkom
6	Senekal	Senekal
7	Paul Roux	Paul Roux
8	Fouriesburg / Bethlehem / Clarens	Fouriesburg
9	Ficksburg	Ficksburg
10	Ladybrand	Ladybrand
11	Jacobsdal	Jacobsdal
12	Hertzogville	Hertzogville
13	Sannaspos	Sannaspos
14	Koffiefontein	Koffiefontein
15	Thaba’Nchu	Thaba’Nchu
16	Bultfontein	Bultfontein

The members of the study groups in the Free State are very different from those in the eastern part of the country in that most of these farmers have access to larger pieces of land. The tenure systems vary from own land, land received through the various land redistribution programmes as well as hired commonage land. Very few of these farmers plant a small area for own household use as is the case with the farmers on communal land. Some of the land reform farmers are more difficult to encourage into full commercial production as there are large groups of people on one farm and the levels of conflict are high. Some of the study groups are very large now and members continue to join as they see the results of those who are farming well – the study groups are a very good point of departure for farmers.

	North West	Nearest town
1	Mooifontein Study Group	Mooifontein
2	Mafikeng Study Group	Mafikeng
3	Delareyville	Delareyville
4	Sannieshof	Sannieshof
5	Ventersdorp	Ventersdorp
6	Potchefstroom	Potchefstroom
7	Derby	Derby

With the appointment of the new development coordinator in the new Lichtenburg office, the entire programme in the North West has been energized. Since the closure of the Zeerust office (which was too far North West to really serve the North West farmers effectively, we made use of mentors / contractors to service the groups. The farmers really appreciate having one person (“Thabo” DuToit vd Westhuizen) who is available to serve them and is also accessible from the Lichtenburg office.

The interest in the study groups has increased since the recap project that was managed in the North West for the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development as well as the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Many of these farmers were not able to eliminate their plough pans as they did not have rippers (made available through the recap programme). The problem of weeds, mainly kweek and olieboom has also received much attention through the recap programme – it is heartening to hear the farmers saying that they will never go back to their old Production practices not that they have seen the difference made by good modern practice.

	KZN	Nearest town	Members
1	Bergville Agric. Study Group	Bergville	113
2	Dukuza Study Group	Bergville	70
3	Dundee Study Group	Dundee	65
4	Emangweni Study Group	Estcourt	143
5	Emmaus Study Group	Bergville	125
6	Kestell Study Group	Kestell	29
7	Mhlungwini Study Group	Estcourt	94
8	Mtshezi Study Group	Estcourt	80
9	Ndumo Study Group	Jozini	50
10	Nquthu Study Group	Nquthu	220
11	Uphuzane Study Group	Paulpietersburg	188
12	Vryheid Study Group	Vryheid	312
13	Zwelisha Study Group	Bergville	107
	Total		1596

The membership of the study groups differs from group to group but most are on communal land on 3-5 ha (subsistence farmers). There are some bigger farmers who are joining – some who have 15-30 ha. There are a number of CPA's, Trusts and Co-ops. Some of the co-ops are functional – small groups of women together who are planting around 50 ha. Many of these people do not have access to tractors and machinery. The Department of Agriculture only ploughs the land for primary tillage – the rest is done by hand or using oxen. Most of these people buy their inputs from the nearest Agribusiness, and many also buy directly from the input suppliers as they get to know the representatives of the input supply companies during the farmers days. Most groups are visited around 7 times during the year and topics discussed at these meetings include soil, tillage, fertilization, cultivar selection, maize diseases, the purpose of the different nutrients, types of urea, plant population, the life cycle of the maize plant, the effect of planting depth on the development of the plant, top dressing and the value of Nitrogen in the plant, weed control, setting of the sprayers (boom sprayer and knap sack sprayers), different types of hand planters, rodent management in the crop, no-till and minimum till, marketing of the crop.

There is a company called Mieliebrand that has developed a little planter that is coupled to a hoe (skoffel) which has become very popular with the small farmers (selling at R687). This same company has also developed a little hand mill which the farmers can use to mill their own maize for household consumption (selling at R220). There is a Zulu saying – if I give you something small and you use it well, it will become something big, but if I give you something big and you use it badly, it will become something small. This sums up the effect of the information on these farmers – we give them a little information and with that, their lives are changed because of the use of that information.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WITH THE PROJECT

The only problem that really faces this project is that there are vast numbers of farmers who want to belong to the study groups and having really big groups poses logistical problems. The farmers are always keen to attend meetings and do their best to implement the knowledge that they receive in their own farming practices.

MILESTONES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED AND THE REASONS FOR THAT.

None

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE FUNDING TO COMPLETE THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

Funding is adequate

THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL COMPLETION

On going

B. DEMONSTRATIONS AND FARMERS' DAYS

PROJECT NUMBER

Trial plots: Project B1 12/13

PROJECT TITLE

Demonstrations trials.

TRUST DEED OBJECTIVES

Market access in respect of the South African Maize industry (inter alia by providing marketing infrastructure, training and assistance in rural areas where the need thereto exists).

CATEGORY UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE

Production

REASONS WHY IT IS DEEMED THAT THE PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABOVE OBJECTIVE.

In the less commercialized areas, it is necessary to have the demonstration trials so that the developing farmers are able to see the results of good production practices – correct soil preparation, correct application of lime, if applicable, correct fertilization (resulting from the soil sampling), correct plant population and cultivar selection, proper weed and pest control etc. The farmers are able to experience the practices and then do the same on their own land.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROJECT.

To establish and manage trial plots where farmers can be exposed to the benefits of correct soil preparation, fertilization, cultivar selection, weed and pest control and harvesting. The personnel in the programme will coordinate the establishment of these trials with other role players in the industry – the contractor, the seed companies, the fertilizer companies and the agro-chemical companies so that the farmers are exposed to the best possible production information and techniques.

PROJECT DURATION

1 October 12 to 30 September 13

SECTORS IN THE MAIZE INDUSTRY THAT COULD OR SHOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT

All developing maize producers, millers, all related industries and ultimately the whole maize industry.

NAMES OF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROJECT AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Maize trust – total budget.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL BUDGET RELATING TO THE PROJECT.

Budget approved: R 444 135

Budget used till 31 July 2013: R 390 044

Remaining: R 54 091

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To establish the following trial plots :
 - a. KZN – 5
 - b. Mpumalanga – 16
 - c. Eastern Cape - 22
2. To get input supplier companies to participate in the trials.
3. To demonstrate poor practice against good practice.
4. To manage the trials properly so as to expose farmers to best practice.

ACTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

We continue to plant best practice trials in the areas where the developing farmers are not exposed to the good agricultural practices of the local commercial farmers – i.e. in KZN, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga.

THE RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

KZN	
Nquthu trial plot	Nquthu
Dundee trial plot	Dundee
Zwelisha trial plot	Bergville
Bergville Agriculture trial plot	Bergville
Mhlungwini trial plot	Estcourt

The trials plots have a wonderful impact on the morale of the study group members – they realize that using the same equipment that they have, they are able to get a much better yield. Many of these trials are planted by hand using a tiny hand planter, and the weed control is done using a knap sack sprayer. Many of these farmers realize that they make the difference just by applying the information that they have – they gain hope and confidence to plant a larger area each year.

Mpumalanga	
Salubindza	Hazyview
Barberton	Barberton
Kildal (Nghexana)	Hazyview
Bettysgoed	Ermelo
Siligane	White river
Schuzendal	Eaten by livestock
Schoemansdaal	Malelane
Ngoanesi	Nelspruit
Steinsdorp	Ermelo
Glenmore	Ermelo
Mjejane	White river
Ronaldsey	Hazyview
Sheepmoor	Sheepmoor
Daggakraal (Pixley ka Seme study group)	Daggakraal

Two of the planted trials were destroyed by hail. These trials plots have been planted with the farmers from the various villages. The department of agriculture assists with the mechanization, and in other cases, the farmers plant by hand as they have no access to mechanization. The farmers managed the trial plots themselves – from planting to harvest. The trials are to show the farmers the correct soil preparation, correct planting dates, selection of the correct varieties, correct plant population, application of the correct fertiliser in the correct amount and application of herbicides. As the farmers do not have access to mechanization, many make use of knap sack sprayers which they have bought to use on their own lands.

Eastern Cape	
Sikhulule Primary Agricultural Co-op	Mthatha
Advanced farmer- Bhobhotyana	Elliot
Mbozisa Farmers Association	Tabase
Machibi Massive Food	Peddie
Advanced farmer- Malgas	Indwe
Nkondlo Maize Growers	Ngcobo
Ezicubeni Maize Co-op	Cofimvaba
Advanced farmer- Jalisa	Elliot
Advanced farmer -Timakhwe	Mthatha

Nyoka Farmers Association	Cofimvaba
Hopewell Tobo	Bizana
Victor Mongoato	Matatiele
Mr Khitleli	Matatiele
Taung Study group	Maclear
Mr Boki	Cedarville
Ghaqala Study group	Ugie

Two of these trials were washed away by the heavy rains experienced in this area. The trials are seen to be very educational as the farmers actually see the value of using the correct tillage practices, lime, seed, fertilizer and weed control. The importance of measuring all the inputs becomes real to the farmers. Some of the trials are planted by hand, some use animal traction whilst others have access to tractors and machinery.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WITH THE PROJECT

There is often the challenge of keeping livestock out of the trial area and sometimes the trials are eaten. During this past season, some areas in Mpumalanga experienced a lot of rain and erosion resulted in the lands. Some of the farmers do not follow instructions carefully when it comes to the application of herbicides. Although this is frustrating at times, it is also a good lesson for the farmers who realize that if they want to harvest a good crop, they have to manage the process carefully. Two of the trials in Mpumalanga have been destroyed by hail.

MILESTONES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED AND THE REASONS FOR THAT.

None

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE FUNDING TO COMPLETE THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

Funding is adequate

THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL COMPLETION

Ongoing

B. DEMONSTRATIONS AND FARMERS' DAYS

PROJECT NUMBER

Trial plots : Project B2 / 12/13

PROJECT TITLE

Contracting and inputs for the establishment of the trial plots.

TRUST DEED OBJECTIVES

Market access in respect of the South African Maize industry (inter alia by providing marketing infrastructure, training and assistance in rural areas where the need thereto exists).

CATEGORY UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE

Production

REASONS WHY IT IS DEEMED THAT THE PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABOVE OBJECTIVE.

In the less commercialized areas, it is necessary to have the demonstration trials so that the developing farmers are able to see the results of good production practices – correct soil preparation, correct application of lime, if applicable, correct fertilization (resulting from the soil sampling), correct plant population and cultivar selection, proper weed and pest control etc. The farmers are able to experience the practices and then do the same on their own land.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROJECT.

To establish and manage trial plots where farmers can be exposed to the benefits of correct soil preparation, fertilization, cultivar selection, weed and pest control and harvesting. The personnel in the programme will coordinate the establishment of these trials with other role players in the industry – the contractor, the seed companies, the fertilizer companies and the agro-chemical companies so that the farmers are exposed to the best possible production information and techniques.

PROJECT DURATION

1 October 12 to 30 September 13

SECTORS IN THE MAIZE INDUSTRY THAT COULD OR SHOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT

All developing maize producers, millers, all related industries and ultimately the whole maize industry.

NAMES OF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROJECT AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Maize trust – total budget.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL BUDGET RELATING TO THE PROJECT.

Budget approved: R 49 627

Budget used till 31 July 2013: R 0.00

Remaining: R 49 627

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To contract agricultural contractors to work the soil and plant the demonstration trials.
2. Procure, where necessary, the inputs for the trials.

ACTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

The development coordinators were very fortunate to have all the inputs and mechanization donated to the trials and so they did not need to use the budget provided for this purpose.

THE RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

The trials have been planted as reported in the previous project.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WITH THE PROJECT

None

MILESTONES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED AND THE REASONS FOR THAT.

None

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE FUNDING TO COMPLETE THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

Funding is adequate

THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL COMPLETION

On going

B. DEMONSTRATIONS AND FARMERS DAYS

PROJECT NUMBER

Farmers Days: Project B3 / 12/13

PROJECT TITLE

Farmers days.

TRUST DEED OBJECTIVES

Market access in respect of the South African Maize industry (inter alia by providing marketing infrastructure, training and assistance in rural areas where the need thereto exists).

CATEGORY UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE

Production

REASONS WHY IT IS DEEMED THAT THE PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABOVE OBJECTIVE.

In order to assist the farmers in their development towards commercial production, they need to be exposed to demonstrations where they can become familiar with the practical aspects of crop production.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROJECT.

Once the sites for the demonstrations trails have been established, it is very important that the developing farmers in that region be exposed to all the aspects of planting and tending to the crops that are to be planted on those sites. The farmers days offer an opportunity for the farmers to get together with other farmers, input supply companies and all other role players in the industry who are invited to be part of these days – the farmers gain much information and exposure during these occasions.

In the more commercialized areas, trials are planted by the various input supply companies and ARC affiliates where farmers' days can be held, specifically for the developing farmers. Farmers' days are also held on the farms of commercial farmers as well as other suitable venues. These days expose farmers to information and enable them to establish a support system which exists in their area of farming. We need to prepare farmers for the day that they will not longer be part of a development programme – they need to have their own systems of support.

PROJECT DURATION

1 October 12 to 30 September 13

SECTORS IN THE MAIZE INDUSTRY THAT COULD OR SHOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT

All developing maize producers, millers, all related industries and ultimately the whole maize industry.

NAMES OF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROJECT AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Maize trust – total budget.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL BUDGET RELATING TO THE PROJECT.

Budget approved: R 757 900

Budget used till 31 July 2013: R 487 062

Remaining: R 270 838

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. Each of the 7 offices is to host 10 Farmers Days during the year.
2. To invite members of the study groups close to the site to attend the farmer's day.
3. To invite the local departmental extension officers to attend the farmers days.
4. To invite input supplier companies to attend the farmer's days and give a lecture on their aspect of the production.

ACTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

The following farmers days were held:

Place	Date	Attendees
Steinsdorp	13/02/2013	116
Salubindza	14/02/2013	114
Ngoanesi	20/02/2013	70
Barberton	22/02/2013	65
Mjejane	27/02/2013	62
Kildal	28/02/2013	76
Betty's Goed	08/03/2013	48
Glenmore	13/03/2013	45
Schoemansdaal	14/03/2013	76
Ronaldsey	20/03/2013	76
Siligane	22/03/2013	45
Witbank near Verena	19/03/2012	54
Sheepmoor	20/03/2013	50

Place	Date	Attendees
Fouriesburg	28/02/2013	108
Senekal	08/08/2013	33
Wesselsbron	13/08/2013	43
Fouriesburg	14/08/2013	34
Welkom	20/08/2013	66
Ficksburg	22/08/2013	88
Ladybrand	27/08/2013	34
Seotlong (Kestell)	29/08/2013	80
Bothaville	03/09/2013	60
Paul Roux	05/09/2013	46
Jacobsdal	20/08/2013	20
Thaba'Nchu	22/08/2013	43
Bultfontein	28/08/2013	35
Sannaspos/ Bloemfontein	6/09/2013	55

Place	Date	Attendees
Qokolweni (Mthatha)	21/02/2013	34
Elliot	28/02/2013	45
Mthatha	11/03/2013	55
Peddie	14/03/2013	65
Indwe	20/03/2013	50
Elliot	28/03/2013	45
Ngcobo	09/04/2013	50
Cofimvaba	16/04/2013	45
Mthatha	30/04/2013	50
Cofimvaba	02/05/2013	50
Farm of Victor Mongoato	13/04/2013	108
Taung	20/04/2013	60
Ndunge	21/04/2013	40

KZN

Place	Date	Attendees
Vryheid study group	25/03/2013	121
Dundee	26/03/2013	72
Nquthu	27/03/2013	71
Mtshenzi	09/04/2013	127
Zwelitsha	10/04/2013	52
Immaus	11/04/2013	47
Bergville Dukuza	20/08/2013	143
Bergville Agriculture	21/08/2013	78
Uphuzane	22/08/2013	81
Kestell Phuthaditjhaba	29/08/2013	

THE RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

In Mpumalanga where the farmers are on communal land, the farmer's days are held during February and March. It has been found that at that time, the maize is flowering and the farmers are able to see the effect of the good management practices – they are able to compare their own fields with the trial plot and experience the difference brought about by the correct practices. During the farmers days, reps from the various input suppliers are invited, reps from the Departments of Agriculture and even the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, people from the financial institutions etc. so that they each have an opportunity to tell the farmers about their products. Those invited are those who actually work in that area so that the farmers can get to know the local suppliers.

During the farmers days we aim to bring the farmers and the input suppliers together so that they get to know the people who will supply the inputs. The farmers are also able to ask questions from the presenters during the day – they bring examples of problems that they discuss in front of all the farmers. Many farmers actually place their orders during that day – they also get the contact details of the relevant reps. Farmers are also exposed to new technology – e.g. the bio gas which many farmers are making, solar water heating and solar lighting (for R1000 the farmers are able to have a solar panel and 4 light bulbs which can burn for 6 hours each night – this changes the life of people and particularly the children who are then able to study.) Apart from the technically maize production information given to the farmers during these days, this is also an opportunity for the farmers to learn about things they have never heard of. The farmers days present a very good opportunity to introduce farmers to the other role players in the field of farmer development and supply. It is very important that the farmers establish contact with the local input suppliers, insurers and financiers so that they are able to farm on their own as commercial farmers when they outgrow the development programme. Apart from the farmers and input supply company reps attending these occasions, the mayors and councillors from the local and district municipalities, as well as the chiefs also attend and in this way they also see what is being done and the value of teaching the farmers to use the land well.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WITH THE PROJECT

It does happen that some of the input suppliers cancel their appointment at the last minute – the farmers are notified as to who will be there, and this creates expectation with the farmers. It is often the departmental personnel who simply do not arrive without giving an apology.

MILESTONES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED AND THE REASONS FOR THAT.

We had originally planned to offer 70 farmers days. However, during the course of the year, we realized that it is not always possible to hold as many days as the various Departments also hold farmers days and the farmers get 'tired' of being off the farms. Transport remains a problem to farmers in the more rural areas – both in terms of the farmers not being able to travel, but also the reps not being willing to travel to the very remote areas.

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE FUNDING TO COMPLETE THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

Funding is adequate

THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL COMPLETION

On going

B. DEMONSTRATIONS AND FARMERS' DAYS

PROJECT NUMBER

Partnerships : Project B 4 / 12/13

PROJECT TITLE

Partnerships with other institutions.

TRUST DEED OBJECTIVES

Market access in respect of the South African Maize industry (inter alia by providing marketing infrastructure, training and assistance in rural areas where the need thereto exists).

CATEGORY UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE

Production

REASONS WHY IT IS DEEMED THAT THE PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABOVE OBJECTIVE.

There are many important role players in the maize industry and it is important that there be a good working relationship between all. The field of agricultural development is very wide and it is important to access information and support on all aspects – no-one group can take ownership of the development process.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROJECT.

To involve all the various role players in the agricultural industry in the development of farmers – there is a role to be played by each one in terms of their own speciality. Co-ordination is essential if there is to be constant and sustained progress. In the interests of long term sustainability, the farmers have to be assisted to get to know all the various role players in their field of farming – they must have a network of support that will continue once they reach commercial status.

PROJECT DURATION

1 October 12 to 30 September 13

SECTORS IN THE MAIZE INDUSTRY THAT COULD OR SHOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT

All developing maize producers, millers, all related industries and ultimately the whole maize industry.

NAMES OF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROJECT AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Maize trust – total budget.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL BUDGET RELATING TO THE PROJECT.

Budget approved: R 259 982

Budget used till 31 July 2013: R 243 255

Remaining: R 16 727

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To assist farmers wherever possible to access money for production, and to liaise with input supplier companies so as to negotiate support for the developing farmers.
2. To maintain contact with other developmental organisations who are in the farmer development field so as to maximise the impact of all the various programmes.
3. To maintain close contact with the provincial departments of agriculture so as to be able to support their extension staff and increase their capacity for delivery on the ground.

ACTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

The development coordinators keep good relationships with all the Department of Agriculture, Rural development and Land Reform, the financial institutions, the ARC and all its affiliates, the input suppliers and any other service providers in the field of farming in their areas. Most people are delighted to be able to cooperate with others and share knowledge and experience.

THE RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

In Mpumalanga, the following companies are involved –Department of Agriculture and the Department of rural development and land reform, Monsanto, Sasol Nitro, AFGRI, Landbank, Bayer, ABSA, FNB, Pannar, Agricol, Lowveld Agrochem.

In KZN good partnerships have been established with Pious Radebe from Sasol nitro, Shadrack Mabuza of Monsanto, Heino Kuzel from TWK, NAFU, representatives from KwaNalu (these people have money from sponsors University of Missouri prof Gilles and yet they do not have an idea of what they are trying to do), Marius du Randt from Capstones, Minse Modi from KwaNalu, Reggie Mchunu from pannar, Bright Mashiyane from Department of Soil Services at Cedara, Michael Ngcobo from Farmers Agricare in Bergville, various extension officers from the department of Agriculture - Thulasizwe Nzimande from Paul Pietersburg, Sibongile Mhlobo from Vryheid , Thabang Thabethe from Nquthu, Benjamin Nhlapo from Seotlong Agricultural School, Thendiswa Gayi from Estcourt, Jo Mtshali from Bergville, TM Mbele from Bergville, Miss Fikile Matsinhle from Vryheid, Ray Mkhize from Estcourt, Andre Myburg, CEO if TWK, and Mr Muzi Hlongwane from Profert.

In the Eastern Cape partnerships have been established with TWK, Pannar, Monsanto, Farmers Agricare, Department of Agriculture, Profert, Sasol Nitro, Sidi Pirani, local and district municipalities, Cedara, Capstone seeds, FNB, Ntinga, Asgisa, Molatec, Humansdorp Co-op, Eastern Cape Rural Finance Corporation, Mtiza Farmers Co-op, Border Seeds.

In the Free State, there is a good working relationship with Monsanto, Pannar, Agricol, Pioneer, Wenkem, Triumph, Omnia, Sasol Nitro, Profert, Laeveld Agrochem, Department of Agriculture, Department of labour, ARC, Molatec, Voermol, Putter voere, Senwes, OVK, Mutual and Federal, Old Mutual, State Vet, Ladybrand Dierekliniek, Soy grow, Microbial solutions, Barlow world, Department of Health, various commercial farmers who come to the farmers days to encourage the farmers to work hard.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WITH THE PROJECT

At some places, the Department of Agriculture officials are not cooperative – it would seem that they feel they ‘own’ the farmers and they do not like any outside people working with the farmers. They are invited to the meetings, workshops and training, but they always make excuses and continually want the dates changed to suit them.

Some of the extension officers are not committed to their job and they try to hamper progress. The farmers complain that some of the extension officers are involved in bribery and corruption. In this programme we do not allow these unwilling people to stand in the way of progress. We work with them wherever possible and otherwise we continue to work without them.

Most of the farmers need production loans and it is regrettable that most of banks and agri businesses are not willing to grant any production loans to these farms.

MILESTONES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED AND THE REASONS FOR THAT.

None

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE FUNDING TO COMPLETE THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

Funding is adequate

THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL COMPLETION

On going

C. DEVELOPING GRAIN FARMER OF THE YEAR COMPETITION.

PROJECT NUMBER

Farmer of the Year : Project C / 12/13

PROJECT TITLE

Developing Grain farmer of the Year competition.

TRUST DEED OBJECTIVES

Market access in respect of the South African Maize industry (inter alia by providing marketing infrastructure, training and assistance in rural areas where the need thereto exists).

CATEGORY UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE

Production

REASONS WHY IT IS DEEMED THAT THE PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABOVE OBJECTIVE.

There is a huge amount of development work that is being done to support black farmers. There is also a perception that there are no black commercial farmers who are performing well. The purpose of this competition is to give the maize farming industry exposure and publicity that is positive, and create role models for other people considering a career in agriculture. .

MAIN AIM OF THE PROJECT.

To recognise excellence in the maize farming industry amongst the developing farmers and provide role models for others who are entering the industry. Possible candidates for the competition are supported. Regular visits to their farms play a part in improving their production practices, as well as preparing them for the competition.

PROJECT DURATION

1 October 12 to 30 September 13

SECTORS IN THE MAIZE INDUSTRY THAT COULD OR SHOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT

All developing maize producers, millers, all related industries and ultimately the whole maize industry.

NAMES OF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROJECT AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Maize trust – total budget.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL BUDGET RELATING TO THE PROJECT.

Budget approved: R 341 226

Budget used till 31 July 2013: R 216 433

Remaining: R 124 793

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To hold a competition at three levels:
 - a. Subsistence Farmer of the Year (producing on 1-10 ha)
 - b. Small holder Farmer of the Year (producing from 1 ha to 250 tons)
 - c. Commercial Farmer of the Year (producing more than 250 tons)
2. Identify and support candidates for the competition.
3. Prepare documentation (portfolios) for the nominees for the competition.
4. Arrange and conduct the tours during which the nominees are assessed.

ACTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

The 2012 Farmer of the Year was Israel Motlhabane from Wesselsbron – an excellent farmer who has achieved amazing results without any financial support from the government. He is a true role model for the developing farmers and currently serves on the executive management of Grain SA.

In Mpumalanga one farmer was entered into this competition under the Subsistence Category. Many of the farmers in this area are very poor and they also do not have mechanization. We believe that one of the major problems in this area is that they have become dependent on the Department of Agriculture – it would seem that they farmers are not really taking full ownership for their destiny – they wait for hand outs from the government. It would seem that the farmers are not willing to invest in the production inputs. Mr Fana Nkosi from Balfour was one of the candidates in the commercial section, but he is not one of the finalists for the function to be held on 11 October 2013.

The Vryheid office has one candidate in the commercial section of the Farmer of the Year competition – Mr Khaya Nkuhlu. He is doing well with Maize and soya beans, as well as a large dairy herd and a piggery. In the small scale category Mr SVM Mahlinza – this man remains hungry for information about farming. He wants Grain SA to play a bigger role in farmer development. Mr Mahlinza has averaged over 5 tons per ha on his land – he is planting over 100 ha. The Vryheid office entered three candidates in the Subsistence Category – Mr T E Radebe, MR PM Nxumalo and Mrs T Mdluli.

The Mthatha office entered 4 candidates into the competition – 2 small holder farmers and 2 subsistence farmer.

The Kokstad office entered 2 candidates into the commercial sector – this is the first time anyone from this area has made it into the commercial competition. Mr Boki and Mr Tsephe are both excellent candidates and we are looking forward to possibly having a winner from the Eastern Cape – this will be the first time as previously the winners have been from the Free State and North West.

THE RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

This year we are in the process of identifying the candidates who will be evaluated during April 2013.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WITH THE PROJECT

None

MILESTONES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED AND THE REASONS FOR THAT.

None

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE FUNDING TO COMPLETE THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

Funding is adequate

THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL COMPLETION

On going

D. SUPPORT TO ADVANCED AND BLACK COMMERCIAL FARMERS

PROJECT NUMBER

Advanced farmer support : Project D 1 / 12/13

PROJECT TITLE

Support to "Advanced" farmers.

TRUST DEED OBJECTIVES

Market access in respect of the South African Maize industry (inter alia by providing marketing infrastructure, training and assistance in rural areas where the need thereto exists).

CATEGORY UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE

Production

REASONS WHY IT IS DEEMED THAT THE PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABOVE OBJECTIVE.

There is still a considerable gap between the more advanced developing farmers and the commercial farmers. All the developing farmers cannot be supported at the same basic level. Through the study groups, the starter farmers are supported with information and training – this to get them into production and to cultivate a basic understanding of the maize industry. However, there are farmers who are now beyond the type of support that they get through the study group structures. These farmers are already farming on a semi-commercial scale, but they are not in a position to be left entirely to their own devices in the commercial world.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROJECT.

To support the outstanding candidates who have emerged from the study group system. These farmers need one on one support in terms of production planning, management, support in terms of financial applications and reporting etc. The identified farmers will have one year of intensive support. Each year a new group of farmers will be identified and supported and thereafter they should be able to continue on their own with some telephonic support by the regional officers. When the farmer is producing in excess of 250 tonnes per year, and has met the 'commercial standards' of production, he/she will be handed over to the Commercial producers in that region – this is to fast track the integration of the black farmers into the commercial sector.

PROJECT DURATION

1 October 12 to 30 September 13

SECTORS IN THE MAIZE INDUSTRY THAT COULD OR SHOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT

All developing maize producers, millers, all related industries and ultimately the whole maize industry.

NAMES OF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROJECT AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Maize trust – total budget.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL BUDGET RELATING TO THE PROJECT.

Budget approved: R 4 262 616

Budget used till 31 July 2013: R 3 435 727

Remaining: R 826 889

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To identify and give on farm service to the following number of farmers:
 - a. Free State – 30
 - b. North West – 20
 - c. Mpumalanga – 20
 - d. KZN – 20
 - e. Eastern Cape - 20

2. Give these identified farmer intensive training and support.
3. To access all the relevant information on these farmers so as to assist them with applications for funding, and to draw up a 'Farmer Portfolio' for each farmer.
4. Place the portfolios on the web site and get all the role players to keep the portfolio updated.
5. Access, if possible, recapitalization from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform so as to 'fast-track' their development.

ACTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

THE RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

Eastern Cape	
Boki Maurice	Ongeluksnek
Ganyile Kilimbile	Intsingizi
Kabi Mmantsipho	Ongeluksnek
Khitleli Lebohang	Ongeluksnek
Lehlela Edwin	Ongeluksnek
Mabea	Ongeluksnek
Mlandu	Ongeluksnek
Myengo Joe	Taung
Mohape Elijah	Ongeluksnek
Mongoato David	Ongeluksnek
Mongoato Victor	Ongeluksnek
Ndzunga Lucas	Ongeluksnek
Pauleni Bafo	Ongeluksnek
Radebe Piko	Ongeluksnek
Sabasaba Tholong	Ongeluksnek
Spambo Monica	Pitseng
Tobo Thembalihle	Ndunge
Tsephe Thabang	Ongeluksnek
Mbulelo Yawa	Libode
Simphiwe Elliot Tshabu	Tsolo
Lati Johnson Bhobhotyana	Elliot
France Madlebe Sangovana	Mthatha
Melvin Ncede	Ngcobo
Sebenzile Makrune	Ngcobo
Mzoliswa Benedict Gxiva	Ngqamakhwe
Limos Malgas	Indwe
Simphiwe Jalisa	Elliot
Vuyani Kama	Elliot and Ugie

Free State	
John Dipali	Senekal (Recap Free State DRDLR)
Jaftha Taso	Senekal (Recap Free State DRDLR)
Koos Mthimkulu	Senekal (Recap Free State DRDLR)
William Matasane	Senekal (Recap Free State DRDLR)
Motsima and Nyambose	Senekal (Recap Free State DRDLR)
Johannes Setshego	Welkom(Recap Free State DRDLR)
Willem Modukanele	Welkom(Recap Free State DRDLR)
Mr Ralekhetla	Welkom(Recap Free State DRDLR)
Job Tsokodibane	Welkom(Recap Free State DRDLR)

Jack Kokoma	Bothaville(Recap Free State DRDLR)
Abel Thakamakhoa	Hennenman(Recap Free State DRDLR)
Jan Khosimore	Wesselsbron(Recap Free State DRDLR)
Michael Ramoholi	Welkom(Recap Free State DRDLR)
Reuben Maphira	Welkom(Recap Free State DRDLR)
Petrus Monnane	Welkom(Recap Free State DRDLR)
John Moalosi	Bultfontein(Recap Free State DRDLR)
Mimie Jacobs	Bloemfontein(Recap Free State DRDLR)
Mr Phike	Welkom (Recap Free State DRDLR)
Israel Motlhabane	Wesselsbron
Daniel Lipali	Senekal
Esau Mofokeng	Arlington
Jacob Makhubo	Bethlehem
Tshepo Mofokeng	Bethlehem
Mimie Jacobs	Bloemfontein

Mpumalanga	
Samson Shoyisa	Sheepmoor
Solomon Masango	Carolina
David Motsweni	Middleburg
Simon Mawila	Middelburg
Buti Coka (got another mentor through DRDLR)	Middelburg
Thembani Moyo	Witbank
Simon Masango	Balmoral
Gift Mafuleka	Bronkhorstspuit
Boy Mokoena	Bronkhorstspuit
Josias Masombuka	Bronkhorstspuit
George Mahlangu	Bronkhorstspuit
Margaret Modise (hired our her lands)	Nigel
David Mahlangu	Nigel
Lawrence Mtsweni	Nigel
Thomas Congwane	Nigel
Mampe Mmeregi	Devon
Solomon Masombuka	Devon
Fana Nkosi	Balfour
Solomon Nkuna	Delmas (recap Mpumalanga DRDLR)
Muzi Twala	Delmas (recap Mpumalanga DRDLR)
Musa Hlungwane	Barberton
Vincent Mdluli	Luphisi

Name	Nearest town
Pieter Chabalala	Kestell
Maseli Letuka	Kestell
Thabo Macholo	Kestell
Victor Mahlinza	Estcourt
Amos Makhalemele	Kestell
Johannes Makoele	Kestell
Elias Makhubo	Kestell
Malefane Makhubo	Kestell
David Maleleka	Kestell
Shintshi Mazibuko	Estcourt
Simon Mbele	Bergville
Shadrack Mbele	Kestell

Thulane Mbele	Harrismith
Mdu Mlangeni	Estcourt
Alpheus Mnculwane	Winterton
Joseph Mokoena	Kestell
Amos Motaung	Kestell
Jan Matlokoa	Kestell
John Motshoeneng	Aberfeldy
Khaya Nkhuhlu	Vrede
Piet Semela	Kestell
Thomas Tsotetsi	Kestell
Jan Zim	Kestell

The farmers in the advanced programme who are supported by the Vryheid office are all doing relatively well. Some of the farmers did very well. It is sad that some of the older farmers do not have anyone to take over the farming as their equipment is in a very poor state of disrepair and the younger generation do not want to struggle. One of the farmers, Mr Peter Chabalala is expanding his business through profits from the farm – he is hiring additional land with an option to buy. There is a change in that those who are farming successfully are hiring or buying additional land. Many of these farmers are growing maize, sugar beans, soya beans and Chabalala also plants wheat in a rotation. The past two seasons were good dry beans crops which has enabled the farmers to pay off debt and also invest in tractors and equipment.

As Grain SA we were fortunate to be able to enter into agreements with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in the North West, as well as the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform in the North West to recapitalize 123 farmers in total. There were many good results from the project – one particularly encouraging is that farmers were able to see the good results achieved by ripping the land and eliminating the plough pan. Other successes were also achieved as the farmers could apply the correct amounts of fertilizer and use good hybrid seeds.

Nr	Name/Company	Surname	Town	DARD
1	Batloung Ba Ga Shole	Gustav Shole	Ramatlabama	Group 83
2	Mothusi Moses	Moruakgomo	Ramatlabama	Group 83
3	M	Sephiri	Tshunyane (Vryhof)	Group 83
4	Mosekaphofu Seding George	Lekoma	Madibe Ga Kubu (Vryhof)	Group 83
5	Elijah Mosiane	Mosiane	Tshunyane (Vryhof)	Group 83
6	Molefe John	Modise	Tshunyane (Vryhof)	Group 83
7	Hang Over Private Farm	Piet Pogisho Dikobe	Vryhof	Group 83
8	Mokete Johannes	Motsoeneng	Ditshilo	Group 83
9	Itumeleng Naphtali	Mongane	Nooitgedacht	Group 83
10	Sepele Abram	Mokgethi	Nooitgedacht	Group 83
11	Rathotho Bethuel	Legwete	Nooitgedacht	Group 83
12	Mogatusi Johannes	Phele	Mooifontein	Group 83
13	Esther Galaletsang	Chomi	Brooksby	Group 83
14	Rinah Sabotlhe	Molema	Brooksby	Group 83
15	Kolobe Aaron	Motsuenyane	Brooksby	Group 83
16	Thulwane Levy	Mmusi	Brooksby	Group 83
17	Metsiatsile Anna	Mutloane	Brooksby	Group 83
18	Boikanyo Bethuel	Phele	Lombaardslaagte	Group 83
19	Morema Montoedi Kingsley	Motsikoe	Makouspan	Group 83
20	Seputsoe Samuel	Manoto	Lombaardslaagte	Group 83
21	Moswelisweli Frans	Mokgethi	Bapong	Group 83
22	Kutu Victor Tsholofelo	Kgosiemang	Bapong	Group 83

23	Kgothatso Modisa-Ga-Rekwe	Motaung	Naauwpoort	Group 83
24	Tsurupe	Molefe	Naauwpoort	Group 83
25	Matlhomola Wilson	Mathe	Kaalpan	Group 83
26	Thebe Samuel	Rankatisho	Mooipan	Group 83
27	Abednego Mvuselele	Zilimbola	Makouspan	Group 83
28	Phage Michael	Phage	Kaalpan	Group 83
29	Kgetsing Herbia	Mbaba	Kaalpan	Group 83
30	Kenalemang Gladman	Mohapi	Manamolela	Group 83
31	Seroro Daniel	Taje	Manamolela	Group 83
32	Abram Motswenyane	Tshetlhane	Mofufutso	Group 83
33	Nkate Johannes	Metswamere	Klippan	Group 83
34	Orapeleng Looseboy	Bankies	Hendriksdal	Group 83
35	Kabelo Ishmael	Mokone	Sione	Group 83
36	Lesetlhe Labius	Metswamere	Klippan	Group 83
37	Meziavani Fanie	Malo	Vrischtgewagt	Group 83
38	Matshidiso Isaac	Molefe	Direetsane	Group 83
39	Kolo P	Molefe	Direetsane	Group 83
40	Tlhepule Isaac	Shashape	Direetsane	Group 83
41	Tshotetsi Jeremiah	Mogapi	Direetsane	Group 83
42	John Gaolekwe	Mmane	Direetsane	Group 83
43	Olehile Johannes	Seitisho	Delareyville	Group 83
44	Taunyana Ezekiel	Madito	Kopela	Group 83
45	Tlale Abel	Shoai	Kopela	Group 83
46	Sefanyetso John	Tlholoe	Kopela	Group 83
47	Mosalashuping John	Kgomo	Kopela	Group 83
48	Kereeditse Ezekiel	Moshoette	Kopela	Group 83
49	Kabelo Daniel	Riet	Kopela	Group 83
50	Monnapule Johannes	Mokgethi	Kopela	Group 83
51	Joel Mokhesiwe	Kgalapa	Kopela	Group 83
52	Sebedi John	Molete	Kopela	Group 83
53	Thamsanxa Sampie	Booizene	Wolverdiend	Group 83
54	Stephen Moezene	Booizene	Wolverdiend	Group 83
55	Benjamin Xekane	Booizene	Wolverdiend	Group 83
56	Koko Samuel	Molatudi	Wolverdiend	Group 83
57	Temo Leruo Primary Coop	David Maleme	Putfontein	Group 83
58	Boitshoko Phenyoo Coop	Labius Ndao	Lichtenburg	Group 83
59	Maseipati Mita	Mokone	Putfontein	Group 83
60	Mosou Paul	Morule	Leeuwfontein	Group 83
61	Obakeng	Mfikwe	Rietfontein	Group 83
62	Rapheko John	Mokotedi	Rhenosterdoring	Group 83
63	Putfontein CPA	Manasse Shole	Putfontein	Group 83
64	Mothibi Hofniel	Nkashe	Verdwaal	Group 83
65	Wati Kaizer	Tshabalala	Verdwaal	Group 83
66	Tebogo Moses	Nkashe	Verdwaal	Group 83
67	Amnet Albanus/More Labius	Nkashe	Verdwaal	Group 83
68	Sape Sarah	Tsatsimpe	Verdwaal	Group 83
69	Bis Tom	Pelela	Springbokpan	Group 83
70	Meshack Moleko	Motlhabane	Bodibe	Group 83

71	Raututu Haccius	Teme	Bodibe	Group 83
72	Motlatsi Moeketsi Dinga	Khoarai	Verdwaal	Group 83
73	Kagisho	Kukama	Blaauwbank	Group 83
74	Nomayoyo Asnath	Mokgwamme	Blaauwbank	Group 83
75	Ikageng CPA	George Ndagala	Blaauwbank	Group 83
76	B.P.	Pine	Blaauwbank	Group 83
77	M	Mosiane	Blaauwbank	Group 83
78	Mosala Petrus	Serema	Sheila	Group 83
79	Kgomotso Frank	Tshotetsi	Sheila	Group 83
80	Gideon Tsoku	Molebatsi	Ga Motlatla	Group 83
81	Ga Motlatla Coop	Cornelius Makhutle	Ga Motlatla	Group 83
82	Sekaka Sa Dikgalaopa	Hubert Mongala	Kraaipan	Group 83
83	Bipanang Basadi Coop	John Kgame Masopi	Louisdal	Group 83
84	Dirang Motlhala Co-operative	Patrick Makoloka	Mareetsane	Group 83
	Surname	Name	Nearest Town	DARD
1	Botha	Ishmael	Sannieshof	Group 26
2	Kgasu	Isaac	Sannieshof	Group 26
3	Lethabane	Abel	Sannieshof	Group 26
4	Lethabane	Solomon	Sannieshof	Group 26
5	Mabulwane	Patrick	Sannieshof	Group 26
6	Mabulwane	Samson	Sannieshof	Group 26
7	Machuisa	Levey	Mafikeng	Group 26
8	Makgoana	Daniel	Sannieshof	Group 26
9	Manuel	Abram	Lichtenburg	Group 26
10	Mapanyane	Anna	Lichtenburg	Group 26
11	Mazwi	Mthuthuzeli	Sannieshof	Group 26
12	Meerken	Peetrus	Sannieshof	Group 26
13	Melken	Klerk	Sannieshof	Group 26
14	Mokaleng	Joseph	Sannieshof	Group 26
15	Mokgethi	Lukas	Lichtenburg	Group 26
16	Molema	Prince	Lichtenburg	Group 26
17	Monaisa	Ramodisa	Mafikeng	Group 26
18	Mosiako	Solomon	Sannieshof	Group 26
19	Mothibedi	Andries	Mafikeng	Group 26
20	Mothusi	Lazarus	Sannieshof	Group 26
21	Mutloane	Aaron	Sannieshof	Group 26
22	Pholo	Ezekiel	Mafikeng	Group 26
23	Raphoto	William	Mafikeng	Group 26
24	Lekgetho	Badirwang	Sannieshof	Group 26
25	Malo	Lungile	Delareyville	Group 26
26	Zilimbola	Shadrack	Mafikeng	Group 26
1	Batuka farming	Lekoma	Sannieshof	DRDLR
2	Solomzi Solomon	Booizene	Delareyville	Group 14
3	Elias Mokone	Manoto	Sannieshof	Group 14
4	Job Rathato Lesang	Metswamere	Sannieshof/Delareyville	Group 14
5	Basadi Gopolang Agricultural	Ntebele Mutlwane	Delareyville	Group 14

6	Selebaleng Anna	Ratshikana	Mafikeng	Group 14
7	Dwaalkraal Trust	Allman Z Mpomela	Sannieshof	Group 14
8	Simon Mogwere	Makhutle	Lichtenburg	Group 14
9	Joseph Thebeitsile	Mbaba	Sannieshof	Group 14
10	Chapman Mabada	Mbanga	Ventersdorp	Group 14
11	Mogatugi Salphanus	Motswenyane	Lichtenburg	Group 14
12	Josiah Karabo	Peele	Ventersdorp	Group 14
13	Itumeleng Thomas	Taje	Pothcefstroom	Group 14
14	David	Malo	Delareyville	Group 14

The statistics of all the recap farmers are contained in the table below:

Recapitalization for DARD and DRDLR							
February 2013							
Farmers Names:		Total	NW 83	NW 26	NW 14	FS 16	MP 2
			DARD	DARD	DRDLR	DRDLR	DRDLR
Employees/Job Creation	Permanent jobs	400	213	60	54	63	10
	Seasonal jobs	337	130	81	36	90	0
Detailed assets	Arable land available to farmer	20262	11031	3899	2684	2178	470
	Grazing land available to farmer	16702	9249	1190	2523	2940	800
Assets (summary)	Large Stock	3399	2121	585	480	743	213
	Small Stock	2942	1528	457	139	831	75
	Tractors (number)	1108	147	85	40	63	5
	Other Vehicles (number)	217	98	41	14	35	1
	Implements and Machinery (number)	1033	547	319	118	315	14
Maize Production	Ha to be planted this season	7011	3105	1045	1592	1029	240
	Ha primary tillage to date	6703	3042	1045	1592	784	240
	Ha secondary tillage to date	6676	3032	1045	1532	827	240
	Ha planted to date	6556.8	2934	1018	1580.8	784	240
	Ha sprayed to date	6571.8	2926	998	1580.8	827	240
Sunflower Production	Ha to be planted this season	9458	5405	1908	1081	1064	0
	Ha primary tillage to date	8258	4794	1684	1041	739	0
	Ha secondary tillage to date	7800	4338	1599	1011	852	0
	Ha planted to date	7969	4590	1524	928	927	0

	Ha sprayed to date	6620	3789	1178	840	813	0
	Total ha planted	14525.8					

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WITH THE PROJECT

There are always challenges when dealing with farmers – the drought in part of the Free State and North West has had devastating effects on the crops that had been planted. The production practices were good and it is a pity that many of the farmers will not see the benefits of good farming practices this year as much of the maize has either died, or is being turned into silage. The Army worms added to the challenge of the drought!

Financing remains a problem for all these farmers in the Eastern Cape in particular – some are luckily being supported by the Humansdorp co-op. The other challenge remains the availability of tractors and implements, or the condition of the existing machines. Unfortunately most of the government programmes make use of agricultural contractors – part from the added costs, this is not a sustainable solution to the problem of mechanization

MILESTONES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED AND THE REASONS FOR THAT.

None

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE FUNDING TO COMPLETE THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

Funding is adequate

THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL COMPLETION

On going

E. TRAINING

PROJECT NUMBER

Training material development : Project E 1 / 11-12

PROJECT TITLE

Training material development, translation and duplication.

TRUST DEED OBJECTIVES

Market access in respect of the South African Maize industry (inter alia by providing marketing infrastructure, training and assistance in rural areas where the need thereto exists).

CATEGORY UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE

Production

REASONS WHY IT IS DEEMED THAT THE PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABOVE OBJECTIVE.

Over the past number of years, we have developed a number of courses – Introduction to Maize Production, Advanced Maize production and Marketing, Course for Agricultural contractors, Tractor and Farm Implement Maintenance, Basic engine repair, Skills development course, Resource assessment and farm planning, Farming for Profits, Practical on-farm maintenance etc. All of these manuals served, and still serve a particular purpose. We have come to realize the value of DVD's in terms of practical training – to show the various implements, under which conditions you would use them, what the effect of that operation is on the soil, how to set the implement etc. We continue to develop relevant material that is used through the training courses, study group meetings and farmers days.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROJECT.

To develop appropriate DVDs for use, and also to give each course attendee a copy of the relevant manual.

PROJECT DURATION

1 October 12 to 30 September 13

SECTORS IN THE MAIZE INDUSTRY THAT COULD OR SHOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT

All developing maize producers, millers, all related industries and ultimately the whole maize industry.

NAMES OF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROJECT AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Maize trust – total budget.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL BUDGET RELATING TO THE PROJECT.

Budget approved R 362 214

Budget used till 31 July 2013: R 327 508

Remaining: R 34 706

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Duplicate the manuals for the training courses.

ACTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

All learners on the courses have been given a copy of the relevant manual during the courses.

THE RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

As above

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WITH THE PROJECT

None

MILESTONES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED AND THE REASONS FOR THAT.

None

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE FUNDING TO COMPLETE THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

Funding is adequate

THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL COMPLETION

On going

E. TRAINING

PROJECT NUMBER

Training courses : Project E 2 / 12/13

PROJECT TITLE

Training courses.

TRUST DEED OBJECTIVES

Market access in respect of the South African Maize industry (inter alia by providing marketing infrastructure, training and assistance in rural areas where the need thereto exists).

CATEGORY UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE

Production

REASONS WHY IT IS DEEMED THAT THE PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABOVE OBJECTIVE.

There is a very marked lack of knowledge and practical skills relating to advanced maize production, marketing and agri-business development and if there is to be real development in this sector, the people need to be trained appropriately. The departmental agricultural extension officers are also lacking knowledge, skills and most especially practical know-how relating to maize production. Through these well designed and appropriate training courses we plan to add capacity to the farmers, the contractors as well as the extension officers.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROJECT.

To offer training courses as listed in Annex H

PROJECT DURATION

1 October 12 to 30 September 13

SECTORS IN THE MAIZE INDUSTRY THAT COULD OR SHOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT

All developing maize producers, millers, all related industries and ultimately the whole maize industry.

NAMES OF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROJECT AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Maize trust – total budget.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL BUDGET RELATING TO THE PROJECT.

Budget approved : R 2 189 147

Budget used till 31 July 2013: R 2 039 013

Remaining: R 150 134

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

<u>Training courses</u>				
		Learner per course	Courses	Learners
Farmers	Introduction to maize production	25	15	375
	Tractor and implement maintenance	20	10	200
	Mechanization management	15	4	60
	Farming for Profits	20	4	80
	Maize under Irrigation	15	1	15
	Maintenance on modern equipment	15	1	15
Farm Workers	Tractor and implement maintenance	20	6	120

Advanced farmers	Advanced maize production and marketing	20	2	40
	Basic engine repair	10	4	40
	Resource assessment and management	15	5	75
	On farm maintenance and support	15	5	75
	Business ethics	12	4	48
Agricultural business for Entrepreneurs	Agricultural contracting	15	2	30
TOTAL			63	1173

ACTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

The following courses have been presented to date:

Course Number	Date	Place	Province	Course	Attendees	
12001	1-5 Oct 2012	Kgora	North West	Maintenance & Setting of Imp	35	1
12003	1-5 Oct 2012	Cofimvaba	Eastern Cape	Introduction to Maize Production	25	1
12004	1-5 Oct 2012	Ntlozelo	Eastern Cape	Skills Development	27	1
12005	8-12 Oct 2012	Cedarville	Eastern Cape	Skills Development	3	1
12006	8-12 Oct 2012	Schuezendal	Mpumalanga	Mechanization Management	18	1
12007	8-12 Oct 2012	Mooifontein	North West	Calibration of Planter /Sprayer	12	1
12008	15-19 Oct 2012	Free State	Free State	Calibration of Planter /Sprayer	9	1
12009	15-19 Oct 2012	Mthatha	Eastern Cape	Skills Development	18	1
12011	29-2 Nov 2012	Centane	Eastern Cape	Skills Development	22	1
12012	29-2 Nov 2012	Matatiele	Eastern Cape	Workshop Skills Mobile	5	1
12013	5-9 Nov 2012	Bizana	Eastern Cape	On Farm Maintenance	29	1
12014	5-9 Nov 2012	Bizana	Eastern Cape	Workshop Skills Mobile	29	1
12017	12-16 Nov 2012	North West	North West	On Farm Maintenance	4	1
12018	12-16 Nov 2012	Matatiele	Eastern Cape	Workshop Skills Mobile	7	1
12019	12-16 Nov 2012	Matatiele	Eastern Cape	On Farm Maintenance	8	1
12020	19-23 Nov 2012	Elliot	Eastern Cape	Workshop Skills Mobile	7	1
12021	19-23 Nov 2012	Mthatha	Eastern Cape	Skills Development	13	1
12022	19-23 Nov 2012	Nelspruit	Mpumalanga	On Farm Maintenance	25	1
12023	19-23 Nov 2012	Ximhungwe	Mpumalanga	Introduction to Maize Production	25	1
12025	19-23 Nov 2012	Mareetsane	North West	On Farm Maintenance	17	1
12026	19-23 Nov 2012	North West	North West	On Farm Maintenance	19	1
12027	19-23 Nov 2012	North West	North West	On Farm Maintenance	4	1
12028	26-30 Nov 2012	Peddie	Eastern Cape	Workshop Skills Mobile	13	1
12029	26-30 Nov 2012	Middledrift	Eastern Cape	On Farm Maintenance	30	1
12030	26-30 Nov 2012	Maluti	Eastern Cape	On Farm Maintenance	5	1
12031	26-30 Nov 2012	Libode	Eastern Cape	On Farm Maintenance	31	1
12033	3-7 Dec 2012	Cofimvaba	Eastern Cape	Workshop Skills Mobile	8	1
12034	3-7 Dec 2012	Indwe	Eastern Cape	On Farm Maintenance	27	1
12035	3-7 Dec 2012	Mpumalanga	Mpumalanga	On Farm Maintenance	10	1
12036	3-7 Dec 2012	Matatiele	Eastern Cape	On Farm Maintenance	5	1
12037	6-7 Dec 2012	Bultfontein	Free State	Calibration of Planter /Sprayer	5	1
12038	10 - 14 Dec 2012	Kokstad	Eastern Cape	On Farm Maintenance	5	1

12039	12-13 Dec 2012	Theunissen	Free State	Calibration of Planter /Sprayer	5	1
12040	16-21 Dec 2012	Kokstad	Eastern Cape	On Farm Maintenance	5	1
12041	4-8 Feb 2013	Pretoria	Gauteng	Farming for Profits	17	1
12042	14-15 Feb 2013	Sannieshof	North West	On Farm Maintenance	16	1
12045	18-22 Feb 2013	Mooifontein	North West	On Farm Maintenance	12	1
12046	25 - 1 March 2013	Sannieshof	North West	On Farm Maintenance	11	1
12047	25 - 1 March 2013	Vryheid	KZN	Tractor and farm implement maint	32	1
12048	25 - 1 March 2013	BushbuckRid	Mpumalanga	Mechanization Management	25	1
12049	25 - 1 March 2013	Bergville	KZN	Introduction to Maize Production	23	1
12052	26-Feb-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12053	27-Feb-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12054	28-Feb-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12055	01-Mar-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12056	05-Mar-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12057	06-Mar-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12058	07-Mar-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12059	08-Mar-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12060	4-8 March 2013	Nampo	Free State	Workshop Skills	15	1
12061	4-8 March 2013	Makouspan	North West	On Farm Maintenance	12	1
12062	4-8 March 2013	Ugie	Eastern Cape	Introduction to Maize Production	20	1
12063	4-8 March 2013	Sugar Bush	KZN	Introduction to Maize Production	27	1
12064	4-8 March 2013	Dundee	KZN	Tractor and farm implement maint	19	1
12065	04-Mar-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12066	05-Mar-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12067	06-Mar-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12068	07-Mar-13	Sannieshof	North West	UIF Vat registration	15	1
12069	11-15 March 13	Nampo	Free State	Tractor repair course	0	1
12070	11-15 March 13	Nampo	Free State	Tractor Divers Course	4	1
12071	11-15 March 13	Ronaldsey	Mpumalanga	Introduction to Maize Production	25	1
12072	11-15 March 13	Nampo	Free State	Setting of Implements	4	1
12073	11-15 March 13	Bergville	Mpumalanga	Introduction to Maize Production	25	1
12074	25-28 March 13	Lichtenburg	North West	On farm maintenance	9	1
12075	25-28 March 213	Bergville	KZN	Workshop skills	18	1
12076	25-28 March 13	Maclear	Eastern Cape	Introduction to Maize Production	27	1
12077	25-28 March 13	Matatiele	Eastern Cape	Introduction to Maize Production	25	1
12078	25-28 March 13	Bloodriver	KZN	Introduction to Maize Production	28	1
12079	25-28 March 13	Estcourt	KZN	On Farm Maintenance - Planters	9	1
12080	25-28 March 13	Welkom	Free State	Basic Engine Repair Course	8	1
12082	25-28 March 13	Sannieshof	North West	On Farm Maintenance	19	1
12083	2-5 April 2013	Delareyville	KZN	Basic Engine Repair Course	4	1
12084	2-5 April 2013	Mkhuhlu	Mpumalanga	Mechanization Management	10	1
12085	2-5 April 2013	Matatiele	Eastern Cape	Setting of implements	18	1
12086	2-5 April 2013	Emondlo	KZN	Introduction to Maize Production	20	1
12089	2-5 April 2013	Ugie	Eastern Cape	Setting of Implements	14	1
12091	8-12 April 2013	Bloodriver	KZN	Introduction to Maize Production	11	1
12092	8-12 April 2013	Kestell	Free State	On Farm Maintenance - Planters	8	1
12093	8-12 April 2013	Radithuso	North West	On Farm Maintenance	9	1
12095	15-19 April 2013	Kopela	North West	Workshop Skills	7	1

12096	15-19 April 2013	Cunningmor	Mpumalanga	Introduction to Maize Production	22	1
12097	15-19 April 2013	Maclear	Eastern Cape	Setting of Implements	8	1
12098	15-19 April 2013	Cofimvaba	Eastern Cape	Introduction to Maize Production	27	1
12100	22-26 April 2013	Mafikeng	North West	Workshop Skills	10	1
12102	22-26 April 2013	Maclear	Eastern Cape	Resource assessment & Farm Planning	8	1
12105	22-26 April 2013	Cofimvaba	Eastern Cape	Introduction to Maize Production	26	1
12120	22-26 April 2013	Maclear	KZN	Resource Assessment & Farm Planning	8	1
12121	6-10 May 2013	Ximhungwe	Mpumalanga	Introduction to Maize Production	25	1
12126	20-24 May 2013	Bergville	KZN	Introduction to Maize Production	16	1
12131	27-31 May 2013	Salubindza	Mpumalanga	Introduction to Maize Production	25	1
12132	27-31 May 2013	Bothaville	Free State	Introduction to Maize Production	23	1
12140	30 May 2013	Bergville	KZN	Introduction to Maize Production	24	1
12182	8-9 July 2013	Paul Roux	Free State	Safe use of tools and farm equipment	33	1
12183	10-11 July 2013	Fouriesburg	Free State	Safe use of tools and farm equipment	17	1
12192	8-12 July 2013	Ventersdorp	North West	Introduction to Maize Production	20	1
12205	22-23 July 2013	Stella	North West	Safe use of tools and farm equipment	23	1
12206	24-25 July 2013	Lichtenburg	North West	Safe use of tools and farm equipment	19	1
12238	5-6 August 2013	Bothaville	Free State	Safe use of tools and farm equipment	17	1
12239	7-8 August 2013	Wesselsbron	Free State	Safe use of tools and farm equipment	17	1
12265	12-13 August 13	Lichtenburg	North West	Safe use of tools and farm equipment	18	1
12266	14-15 August 13	Lichtenburg	North West	Safe use of tools and farm equipment	12	1
					1619	101

THE RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

The farmers are very happy about the training they are receiving. The farmers say that having training is assisting them to know what they need to do. In the communal areas there remains a huge need for training – because the farmers have access to small pieces of land, the number of farmers who need to attend the courses is overwhelming.

The mobile training unit is helping the farmers very much – they are learning the skills they need while repairing their equipment at the same time. The ‘Setting of Implements’ course is also in high demand as the farmers realize that if they set all the planters, sprayers etc correctly at the beginning of the season, it has a good effect on the crop they are planting.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WITH THE PROJECT

None

MILESTONES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED AND THE REASONS FOR THAT.

None

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE FUNDING TO COMPLETE THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

Funding is adequate

THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL COMPLETION

On going

F. COMMUNICATIONS

PROJECT NUMBER

Newsletters Pula / Imvula : Project H 2 / 12/13

PROJECT TITLE

Monthly newsletters (Pula / Imvula)

TRUST DEED OBJECTIVES

Market access in respect of the South African Maize industry (inter alia by providing marketing infrastructure, training and assistance in rural areas where the need thereto exists).

CATEGORY UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE

Production

REASONS WHY IT IS DEEMED THAT THE PROJECT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABOVE OBJECTIVE.

It is absolutely necessary for all those involved in the industry to have access to updated and appropriate industry information.

MAIN AIM OF THE PROJECT.

To disseminate industry information to all interested and involved parties in the developing agricultural sector through the monthly newsletters distributed in 7 languages (viz. English, Afrikaans, Sesotho, Setswana, Sepedi, IsiZulu and IsiXhosa).

PROJECT DURATION

1 October 12 to 30 September 13

SECTORS IN THE MAIZE INDUSTRY THAT COULD OR SHOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT

All developing maize producers, millers, all related industries and ultimately the whole maize industry.

NAMES OF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROJECT AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Maize trust – total budget.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL BUDGET RELATING TO THE PROJECT.

Budget approved: R 2 068 223

Budget used till 31 July 2013: R 1 619 445

Remaining: R 448 778

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To prepare, duplicate and distribute the monthly newsletter in 7 languages viz. English, Afrikaans, Sesotho, Setswana, Sepedi, IsiXhosa and IsiZulu. (8 pages full colour with photos).

ACTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

The Pula is an on-going project that is very well received by readers at all levels. We continue to source relevant articles from various writers and include them at the time of year when the information is useful to the farmers.

During this year we investigated the possibility of expanding the English Pula with articles from the SA Grain magazine as well as other relevant articles which are more scientific. We received permission from the Maize Trust before embarking on this project and we are pleased to say that it was launched during May at Nampo and we have managed to secure funding till September 2014. This expanded English pula is being circulated to more government employees in the Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development, as well as the farmers who are able to manage the English.

THE RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

The Pula continues to be prepared and sent out to farmers (mostly) and other interested and involved parties. Electronic copies of the Pula's for this year are attached to the report.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WITH THE PROJECT

None

MILESTONES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED AND THE REASONS FOR THAT.

None

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE FUNDING TO COMPLETE THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

Funding is adequate

THE ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL COMPLETION

On going