

# **GRAIN SA**

**Progress Report by:**  
**CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE**  
**FACILITATOR**

**For the period:**  
**OCTOBER 2016 TO SEPTEMBER 2017**



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Basic and applicable production research is of critical importance to achieve sustainable production through improved production efficiency in the grain industry. The development of new and improved technology through the means of on-going research is one of the corner stones of sustainable production. The introduction of Conservation Agriculture (CA) by Grain SA, financially supported by the The Maize Trust and the Winter Cereal Trust, is seen as one of the key strategic thrusts in this regard. Research on improved CA and/or crop production systems, *improved soil health*, integrated pest management, integrated soil nutrient management, integrated weed management and the integration of livestock, are some of the areas of vital importance.

In the light of the above-mentioned change in focus by Grain SA, it was decided to create a post within the structures of Grain SA, with the primary purpose to facilitate the promotion of CA among grain producers in South Africa. It was decided to fund this post through The Maize Trust. Dr Hendrik Smith was appointed in this position in January 2013 as CA Facilitator and one of his first major tasks was to develop a comprehensive strategy that will serve as a framework for accessing and managing funding (and projects) for CA over the short, medium and long term. This report will cover the October 2016 to September 2017 period of business by the CA Facilitator.

## 2. LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

### 2.1. Development of Conservation Agriculture (CA) Farmer Innovation Programme (FIP)

The objective was to investigate all approaches, models and mechanisms in order to develop the best possible strategy for the management and coordination of projects and initiatives that will assist in the promotion of CA among grain producers in South Africa. The bulk of this investigation took place during January and February 2013, however specific aspects are still continuing to evolve as more information and experience is gained. The major milestones are briefly discussed below.

#### 2.1.1. CA programme conceptualisation

The current understanding has been confirmed that crop (maize) production research and development (R&D) to improve natural resource management (through CA) does not follow a linear process. An innovation systems (IS) perspective to R&D reveals that the actual change and innovation processes are much more complex and diverse. IS extends beyond the creation of knowledge to encompass the factors affecting demand for and use of knowledge in novel and useful ways.

The above-mentioned implies that it is unlikely that complex, multi-component technologies such as CA can be successfully scaled out (mainstreamed) through traditional linear models of R&D. Instead they require the development of IS to adapt technologies to local conditions. Accordingly, and at the very least, the emphasis has to be on various aspects of the system, of which on-farm research and the inescapable experiential and social learning that this generates are key elements; both of which critically place the farmer in the central role.

Following the above statement, the new CA programme at Grain SA has been designed and described under the paradigm of IS and was named the CA Farmer Innovation Programme (FIP). The main purpose of the CA FIP is the mainstreaming of CA by and through grain farmers to ensure sustainable use and management of natural resources while enhancing national and household food security and income.

The FIP has been designed to facilitate and coordinate access to funds for key and interested stakeholders (including farmers) who wish to adapt, develop, or adopt innovations on practices, topics and issues focused on CA. Access to such funding allows a wide range of CA innovations to be tackled, and under proper conditions may expand enthusiasm and innovation capacity among farmers, other rural stakeholders, and those who support them, ultimately facilitating the mainstreaming of CA within the grain industry.

The CA FIP facilitator has been given the mandate by Grain SA / The Maize Trust / Winter Cereal Trust to list the following Key Strategic Objectives (KSO's) for the foreseeable future. These KSO's and themes will be reviewed and/or improved on a continuous basis:

- a) Diagnosis and documentation of CA systems
- b) Awareness, Marketing and Access to Information
- c) Farmer-centred Innovation Systems Research
- d) Incentive and Market Based Mechanisms (IMBMs)
- e) Education and Training
- f) Innovation Platforms, Networks, Social learning, Brokering and Facilitation

The Grain SA FIP facilitation and coordination in CA innovation will be through solicited and non-solicited projects funded by The Maize Trust (MT). Proposals will be invited and submitted in accordance with the MT funding cycle, i.e. by 31 March and 30 September each year. Once they are received by MT, they are directed to Dr Smith, who will coordinate the MT CA panel to assist with the evaluation of the projects according to specific FIP criteria.

### 2.1.2. Stakeholder communication and involvement

A range of stakeholders have been engaged with as part of a national and international stakeholder network. One of the major initiatives is the development of a Grain SA CA working group, primarily comprising CA farmers and technical co-workers involved in CA FIP projects. This working group will support the CA FIP in various manners; two meetings took place in this period, namely 22<sup>nd</sup> February and 19 September 2017.

The working group developed a ***Terms of Reference***, which is as follows:

- Identifying funding priorities and target groups/areas
  - Identify projects in different regions
  - Coordinate projects in areas
- Represent CA-FIP in different regions – awareness and scouting for opportunities and needs
- Evaluation of proposals (with other selected 'experts' on panel)
  - Make inputs on technical matters – make sure that farmers' perspective counts
- Monitoring implementation and evaluating the impact of FIP projects
  - Reference Groups participation
  - Review of technical (progress) reports
  - Make inputs on technical matters – make sure that farmers' perspective counts
- Sharing of experiences and data – at awareness events, etc.
- Identify urgent (ad hoc) research & awareness needs

As part of their function to support MT to channel a portion of their funds towards CA research, the CA working group guided by the CA Facilitator at Grain SA (Dr Smith), have created a CA evaluation panel, comprising a range of mostly local, but also international experts, to assist in the evaluation of

new CA project proposals, as well as annual progress reports. A range of criteria have been developed for this purpose.

Grain SA also forms part of the National CA Task Force (NCATF), which is aiming to advance the promotion of CA in South Africa through various mechanisms and projects, involving various interested and key stakeholders in CA. At the moment the Directorate Land Use and Soil Management (LUSM) at DAFF serve as the secretariat for this forum.

### **3. LONG TERM OBJECTIVES – PROGRESS FOR OCTOBER 2016 TO SEPTEMBER 2017**

#### **3.1. Description of CA systems in various Agro-ecological Regions**

The main expected outcome of this process, is a clear and ‘pure’ description of the CA farming systems (or CA agro-ecosystems) practiced in specific areas or agro-ecological zones (AEZ). It is envisaged that this information (structure and content) could form the basis of any further documentation and updating of information in future, which could also serve as a source document or ‘living manual’ for farmers interested to start CA in any specific area or AEZ. In this respect an informal agreement has been made with popular magazines, such as SA Grain/Graan, Landbouweekblad, Farmers Weekly and the KZN No-till Club newsletter, to document and publish as many of these successful ‘case studies’ as possible. A number of articles have been published already.

The articles on CA published in the SA Grain magazine are all available from the Grain SA website (which include a new site specifically for CA accessible at <http://www.grainsa.co.za/grain-research/conservation-agriculture> ). Furthermore, the publication of the CA series on Integrated Crop-Livestock Systems in web-based Volumes has been funded by The Maize Trust. A range of different institutions (e.g. the ARC and Universities) are also publishing increasing numbers of articles on CA, in SA Grain and other journals/magazines. Many of these articles flow from the CA FIP projects, which have been generating a wealth of very appropriate information for producers and other practitioners.

#### **3.2. Raising awareness on CA**

General awareness (or sensitisation) has been experienced as particularly important to stimulate farmers getting involved with further learning activities, such as experimentation. The whole CA farmer innovation process usually needs an ‘impulse’ or an injection of energy (knowledge) to start or to speed-up the momentum and specific awareness or sensitisation events are employed in this function. In this period a couple of CA information days have been organised, namely: Bergville (2 March), Ottosdal (6-7 March), Reitz (16 March) and Vrede (24 August). See photos below.



**Photo 1a, b:** Farmers day at Bergville, 2 March 2017



**Photo 2a, b:** CA conference at Ottosdal, 6-7 March 2017



**Photos 3a and b:** Activities during the Vrede (Ascent) CA farmers' day on 24 August 2017



**Photos 4a to d:** Activities during the Reitz CA ‘groentoe’ on 16 March 2017

A new awareness initiative funded by The Maize Trust, **the development of a series of CA videos**, has been launched in November 2016. These videos are available on the Grain SA CA website and cover commercial and smallholder CA systems. The idea is to widely use these videos to increase the awareness on CA experiences in the country. See photos below. More videos are currently in development in cooperation with *noline* productions with funding from The Maize Trust and ARC.



**Photo 4a, b:** Video shoots at Bergville, January 2017



**Photo 5a, b:** Video shoots at Ottosdal, November 2016



**Photos 6a and b:** Video shoots with Cobus van Coller, Viljoenskroon

### 3.3. Participation in Grain SA Regional and Executive Management Meetings

Dr Smith has attended all the Executive Management Meetings, as well as the Grain SA annual congress at Bothaville on 8 and 9 March. He also attended NAMPO from 16 to 19 May; a special CA exhibition was done at the Grain SA members hall.

### 3.4. Grain SA and Argentinian collaboration

The Argentine collaboration has been an important project for Grain SA. A new arrangement to continue the cooperation agreement with Argentina has been developed by both parties during 2014. Final negotiations took place at the NAMPO harvest week in May 2014 and the signing of the new Cooperation Agreement between GSA and Argentina by Jannie de Villiers and the Argentina ambassador, Carlos Sersale di Cerisano, took place on 17 November 2014. The agreement stipulates that existing CA project platforms should be used to implement and demonstrate the Argentina CA

system. These platforms are currently all funded by The Maize Trust, i.e. the Ottosdal, SOK and Vrede projects. It further stipulates that equipment (especially planters) be borrowed to these projects to allow timely use during planting and harvesting periods. The Pierobon planter was allocated to the Ottosdal and Vrede projects and serviced by Valtrac, while the Apache planter was allocated to the SOK (in Kroonstad) and Vrede projects and serviced by FARMQuip. The results where the Argentina CA system has been compared with local CA systems are described in the annual technical reports attached. The two planters were also used to plant various cover crop trials and -fields and were found very useful for that purpose.

During the 2016/2017 planting season, the trials in Ottosdal and Kroonstad were planted successfully. Due to logistical difficulties of transporting the Apache planter to farmers in the Vrede/Ascent study area, these trials were not planted for the 2016/2017 season.

The three year agreement will be ending in July 2017, which necessitated a revision for possible extension. From 14 to 17 February 2017, an Argentinean delegation visited South Africa to assess the implementation of the agreement at the different sites and with all the stakeholders involved. Further discussions were held at NAMPO in May 2017 and the third cooperation agreement was signed by Argentina parties and Grain SA (Mr. Jaco Minnaar). See photos below. Final discussions on the implementation of the trials are still needed.



**Photo 6a, b:** Argentinean delegates at Reitz and Ottosdal, February 2017

### 3.5. Participation in national CA initiatives

Participation in national CA forums is seen as an important objective to continuously improve the enabling environment for CA to flourish. A number of key issues and initiatives are being addressed by these forums. A number of National CA Task Force meetings were held and attended, which is currently chaired by DAFF. One of the more important initiatives during this period is the finalisation and approval (by government structures) of the CA policy, which was drafted in 2016. Dr Smith also attended and presented at the National LandCare conference's main session, which was held in Kimberley from 3 to 6 October. During this event, he also facilitated a few sessions and organised a field visit to a commercial CA farmer in Prieska, Bertie Coetzee.

Government has opted for a carbon tax system to enhance mitigation in all sectors. To prepare the Agricultural sector for this, Dr Smith was invited as a member of the Carbon Tax committee of The Commodity Chamber of Agri SA with Dr Heinz Meissner, Hugh Campbell (Hortgro), Johan Pienaar and Nic Opperman. This committee drafted a document with the title "Implications of a carbon tax and offset system for Agriculture in South Africa" that can be accessed here

<http://www.grainsa.co.za/pages/grain-research/policy-and-legislation>. In essence the message is that, although there may be positives associated with a tax system, this document argues for the option to implement a carbon incentive/offset scheme to support large scale implementation of carbon sequestration and storage programmes in Agriculture, such as CA. In doing so, several environmental and socio-economic co-benefits should result.

To further this dialogue on carbon tax / sequestration and incentives to reward the provision of various environmental goods and services, meetings were held with Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to identify opportunities to investigate, develop or implement initiatives that could enhance the implementation of CA in South Africa. So far, a firm commitment has been shown by DEA to support this process. Other key stakeholders, such as DAFF, are also part of this broader stakeholder dialogue.

### 3.6. CA Research

The Maize Trust is currently funding a number of CA research projects for the 2016/17 season and has requested Grain SA to assist with the evaluation and re-alignment of these projects under the CA-FIP philosophy. A panel of national and international CA experts has been established to assist with the evaluation of new CA project proposals and progress/final reports. The panel has successfully assisted The Maize Trust with evaluation of the September 2016 applications and reports and has also been available to assist the WCT when needed.

Five Maize Trust funded research projects, which is hosted under the banner of the CA-FIP at Grain SA, is currently launching various activities in the different study areas. In the North West Province, a project investigates commercial CA practices under semi-arid, sandy soil conditions, while the focus in the KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape projects is on challenges facing smallholder farmers in the adoption of CA. A new project has been initiated in the 2015/2016 season to implement CA in two study areas in the North Eastern Free State. The new project has been initiated in cooperation with the Riemland (Reitz) and Ascent (Vrede) study groups and the completion of the first season can be seen as very successful; the second season kicked-off successfully, while the VKB has become a prominent member of the implementing team. The latter move is welcomed, since one of the expected outcomes of the IS approach followed by the CA FIP, is the development of local capacity and ownership (in this case farmer groups and local cooperative) to essentially take over the process as soon as possible. This is an important indicator of sustainability or impact of the project. A new CA project for smallholders was also approved for the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands and kicked-off in October 2016.

These CA-FIP projects advocate the Grain SA / Maize Trust's new strategy on CA and strictly follows an on-farm, farmer-led IS approach, whereby farmers conduct their own experiments, which are properly designed and well supported by researchers, input suppliers and manufacturers. These trials will focus on practices such as crop rotations, crop density and cover crops. Various key aspects are investigated, in particular soil health, productivity and profitability, and various stakeholders have been involved to take up these responsibilities. The prime objectives of these projects are to empower farmers and to scale out CA to as many other interested farmers as possible. In smallholder systems, this process is even more complex and critical and much more emphasis is placed on the development of institutional, infrastructure, social and economic components of the system, including the value chain.

The latest results show that significant progress and impact have been made in all these projects, which imply that CA crop production systems (in both commercial and smallholder situations) are being successfully adapted by and scaled-out to participating farmers, as well as farmers exposed to these project activities through awareness events and publications. However, amidst the various serious environmental threats and dire economic situation of many grain farmers, a greater urgency

emerged to scale out CA to more farmers much faster. For that purpose much more resources are urgently needed, including manpower, funding and infrastructure. **Separate progress reports for these four projects are attached in Appendix 1 to 5.** These reports will also be available on the Grain CA website at <http://www.grainsa.co.za/grain-research/conservation-agriculture>.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

The following conclusions and recommendations for the way forward are made:

- The CA-FIP at Grain SA has successfully designed, implemented and managed various CA Key Strategic Objectives (KSO's) and projects, mostly funded by The Maize Trust and to a lesser extent by the Winter Cereal Trust. The CA FIP has completed its third year (season) and significant momentum has already been built into the fourth season.
- The amount of CA related articles published have increased significantly, especially in SA Grain magazine. This is still seen as very relevant and important and will continue. Other relevant stakeholders, such as popular magazines (e.g. *Landbouweekblad* and *Farmers Weekly*) were engaged to accelerate this process. All the articles in SA Grain can be accessed through the Grain SA website.
- Awareness on CA will be continued and accelerated. Any relevant event of quality, such as the annual KZN no-till conference and farmers' days, are opportunities to promote CA, including the role of The Maize Trust / Grain SA. A number of successful awareness events were held in this period. A new awareness initiative, the development of a series of CA videos, has been launched in November 2016. Videos are already available on the website and new videos will be developed in 2017/2018.
- The Argentinian collaboration is an important project for Grain SA and a new cooperation agreement has been successfully implemented at three existing CA platforms: Ottosdal, Vrede and SOK. For the 2016/2017 season, trials in Ottosdal and Kroonstad were planted successfully, but due to logistical reasons, the planter could not be delivered in the Vrede study area to plant trials. This agreement came to an end in July 2017; its extension has been signed with Argentinian counterparts, but details of trial implementation still need to be finalised with Argentinean counterparts.
- Participation in national CA forums is seen as an important objective to continuously improve the enabling environment for CA to flourish and various forums, conferences and workshops have been supported in this regard. Of particular importance was the participation in the National LandCare conference held in Kimberley during October 2016, as well as a dialogue with DEA around Carbon Tax and incentives.
- The implementation of on-farm, farmer-led research projects among commercial and smallholder farmers are seen as major milestones in the implementation and out-scaling of the CA-FIP. At the moment five projects are implemented at various sites and follow the Innovation Systems approach, having farmers in the centre of the innovation process. At this stage these projects have shown remarkable success, progress and impact.
- Amidst the various serious environmental threats and dire economic situation of many grain farmers, a greater urgency emerged to scale out CA to more farmers much faster. For that purpose, much more resources are urgently needed, including manpower, funding and infrastructure. Various opportunities are continuously being explored in this regard.

## 5. SUMMARY OF CA FIP EXPENSES BY AUGUST 2017

CA FIP Project	Total Actual YTD Aug 17	Total Budget YTD Sept17	Available to use
Support Regional CA awareness	60 985	154 500	93 515
National Innovation Platform	10 505	55 000	44 495
Ottosdal - soil	-	91 300	91 300
Ottosdal - Cover crops	134 718	161 850	27 132
Ottosdal - Weeds	-	29 250	29 250
Ottosdal - Agronomy	25 198	60 900	35 702
Ottosdal - Grain SA	40 806	121 500	80 694
Ottosdal - Farmer facilitator	-	110 445	110 445
Smallholders - Bergville (KZN)	510 396	605 050	94 654
Smallholders - Eastern Cape & S-KZN	428 749	605 200	176 451
Riemland, Reitz - Soil	-	71 750	71 750
Ascent, Vrede - Soil	-	71 750	71 750
Riemland + Ascent - Cover crops	800	172 000	171 200
Riemland, Reitz - Agronomy	12 774	76 500	63 726
Ascent, Vrede - Agronomy	13 574	78 750	65 176
Riemland, Reitz - Grain SA	72 443	167 500	95 057
Ascent, Vrede - Grain SA	15 159	60 000	44 841
Riemland, Reitz - Farmer Facilitation	3 648	38 700	35 052
Smallholders - KZN Midlands	365 111	518 445	153 334
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 694 867</b>	<b>3 250 390</b>	<b>1 555 523</b>
<b>Plus: Management fee (5%)</b>	<b>84 743</b>	<b>162 520</b>	<b>77 776</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1 779 610</b>	<b>3 412 910</b>	<b>1 633 299</b>