



Farmer Development Programme

To develop capacitated black commercial grain farmers



Why is anyone trying to develop black grain farmers?

- Need one common and united voice
- Household and national food security
- Agriculture remains the cornerstone of many economies, particularly the developing economies.
- Agriculture is an important employer
- Rural prosperity reduces the pressure on a urban resources
- If 30% of the land is to be in the hands of black farmers, they must produce 30% of the agricultural produce



Who is currently involved in Farmer Development

- Grain Trusts (Maize, OPOT, Sorghum, WCT)
 - Commodity organizations like Grain SA, NWGA
 - Agribusiness – NWK, VKB, OVK, MGK, Senwes, Suidwes, Afgri, NTK, GWK,
 - Banks – ABSA, Standard, Landbank
 - Input suppliers – Monsanto, Pannar, Syngenta, Omnia, Sasol Nitro, many many more
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- Together we do more



What is GSA doing to develop farmers?

Programme is funded by

- Maize Trust R 13.7 million
- Oil and Protein Seeds Development Trust R 1 million
- Sorghum Trust R 300 000
- Winter Cereals Trust Wheat R 400 000
- Winter Cereals Trust Barley R 200 000
- SAB Maltings (Taung) R 600 000
- The budget has grown from R 2 million to R 16 million per year over the past 5 years
- Personnel grown from 5 to 32 in the same period
- Total of R 66 million spent in that time



Development is about people

- The focus is on empowering the individual to become an independent farmer
- Start by finding people where they are and build on the foundations that exist
- Send the same message in different ways and at many different levels



Grain SA Programme

- Study groups
- Demonstration trials
- Farmers days
- Farmer of the Year competition
- Advanced farmer support
- Training courses
- Radio broadcasts
- Pula / Invula



A close-up photograph of a dense, overgrown field of various green plants, including weeds and grasses. The plants are lush and green, with some showing signs of insect damage (holes in leaves). The text "Example of poor production practices" is overlaid in white at the bottom.

Example of poor production practices



Planting in the Eastern Cape – remember with development, find the farmer where he is and take him forward



Chemical weed and pest control – there is equipment for all sizes and needs







Mr Samuel Moloi in his land of Maize -



Planted by hand at Mbuzini – good
production practices!



Rre Basie Ntsimane in his Sunflowers





A red combine harvester is shown from a rear-three-quarter perspective, moving through a field of dry, golden-brown wheat. The harvester is kicking up a small amount of dust or chaff behind it. The field stretches out to a flat horizon under a bright blue sky filled with large, white, puffy clouds. In the far distance, a range of low, blue mountains is visible. The overall scene depicts a typical dry land wheat harvest in a rural, open landscape.

Dry land wheat harvesting
Fouriesburg

2009 12 31

What problems are these farmers facing?

- **Low profitability of grain production**
- Lack of knowledge, skills and experience
 - Lack of production finance
- Poor condition of tractors and implements
 - Infrastructure



Partnership with Department of Rural Development and Land Affairs

- Current position
 - Awaiting the MOU
- Involves
 - Grants for Land Reform Beneficiaries
 - Guarantees for private and communal farmers



GSA
GRAAN SUID-AFRIKA
GRAIN SOUTH AFRICA



Anticipated benefits of the cooperation

- Funding available to assist farmers with:
 - Training and on farm support
 - Mechanization
 - Purchasing and / or
 - Repairs and maintenance
 - Livestock
 - Production inputs
 - On farm infrastructure



Together we hope to make a contribution to rural development and transformation of the Agricultural sector