CHRIS HANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

INDUSTRY NOTES

- BORDER SEED DISTRIBUTORS
  - Crickley Dairy and Twizza
- SAKHISIZWE
- SONS OF THE SOIL
- UBUYAMBO SORGHUM MILL

ECSECC & RULIV
TOUR REPORT
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADEC African Development Economic Consultants
CEO Chief Executive Officer
CHDM Chris Hani District Municipality
ELM Emalahleni Local Municipality
DEDEAT Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
DRDAR Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform
DTI Department of Trade and Industry
ECSECC Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council
EC-RDA Eastern Cape Rural Development Agency
IDC Industrial Development Corporation
LED Local economic development
SOS Sons of the Soil
SURUDEC Sustainable Rural Development in the East Cape
The period since the onset of the World economic crisis in 2008 has been characterised by regular notification of company closures and retrenchments. ECSECC organised tours of industry in the two metropolitan municipalities following meeting with local industrialists, EDD, DTI and DEDEAT MEC Mcebisi Jonas.

The purpose of the visits was to assist in:

- Understanding the impact of the economic crisis in the Eastern Cape
- Better understanding the nature of industry sub-sectors
- Understanding challenges faced by industry
- Developing a provincial response to the global economic crisis
- Mapping out processes continuing from the Rapid Response Coordinating Committee (RRCC) counter-crisis process, originally run by the MEC with ECSECC as secretariat.

We involved key stakeholders, including EDD, DTI, DEDEAT, NMM Metro, ECPL and NMM Chamber of Business. Reports on the process have also been given to organised labour.

Following this, in 2012 we organised further tours of rural parts of the province together with RULIV to assess conditions there and the prospects for rural transformation. This report covers visits to projects in the Chris Hani District Municipality.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As an overwhelmingly rural province, the Eastern Cape continues to face major developmental challenges in rural areas, systemic poverty, vast distances and many areas inaccessible with very poor road infrastructure. While almost two thirds of the provincial population are rural-based, rural areas contribute very little to the provincial economy and suffer the worst social and economic deprivation.

This tour was the fourth in a series. The first two tours were of industries in the two metropoles of Nelson Mandela and Buffalo City (undertaken in 2011) and the third was a forestry tour in the north eastern areas of the Province, undertaken in August 2012.

The key stakeholders taking part include members (MPLs) of both the Agriculture and Rural Development and the Economic Development, Environment and Tourism portfolio committees; the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI); relevant municipalities and development agencies; NGOs; chambers of business; the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC); the EC-RDA and relevant government departments.

The tour of Chris Hani District Municipality was organised and hosted in conjunction with the Border Kei Chamber of Business' Queenstown branch, represented by their LED advisor, Florian Lederer.

Full project reports are attached as appendices at the end of this report.

BORDER SEED DISTRIBUTORS

A family-owned and run business of around 28 years with many long-standing employees. The business supplies agricultural inputs such as seeds, livestock feeds, fertilisers and herbicides to the surrounding agricultural sector. The owner/manager Christo du Toit, emphasised that the Province had massive agricultural potential and enjoyed some of the best rainfall and agricultural land in the country, but that its production potential was not being realised. He attributed the situation to a number of factors such as inappropriate tendering cycles, corruption and with poor road infrastructure, particularly in former Transkei. The lack of commitment and skills of agricultural extension officers was also a problem.

CRICKLEY DAIRY AND TWIZZA SOFTDRINKS

Crickley Dairy packages milk and makes yoghurt, Nature’s Secret fruit juices and maas. Twizza manufactures and bottles carbonated soft drinks. The business generates revenue of R345 million per annum and employs around 350 people, all Queenstown based. Both the dairy and the soft drinks factory are owned by Ken Clark, a former dairy farmer in the Dordrecht region. The businesses have been hugely successful, particularly Twizza, with a new plant due to come on line in Gauteng. This will enable Twizza to penetrate not only the lucrative Gauteng market but also Mozambique, Botswana and Zimbabwe. Although the dairy business is a successful regional player, Twizza has completely eclipsed it, having grown a whopping 45% in 2011. Twizza is now delivered as far afield as Namibia. Unlike the Twizza plant, the dairy is not running at full capacity. The dairy industry is highly monopolised in South Africa. The industry is beset by price pressures and dominated by the giants, Clover and Parmalat. According to Kotze, the farm-gate price of milk has not increased along with inflation and retailers claim consumers will happily swop brands to save 50c.
**JONGISIZWE SUPPORT SERVICES – RURAL HOUSING SUBSIDY PILOT IN CHDM**

Peter Brill of the above company gave a presentation on the rural housing subsidy pilot due to take place in the Chris Hani District Municipality in conjunction with the Eastern Cape Department of Human Settlements. Brill is a part-time farmer as well as a planner who works with engineering consultancies as a development specialist. This was purely an information session and no interventions are required. See Appendix 3 for an outline of the pilot.

**SONS OF THE SOIL**

SOS is a fully BEE compliant agri-business entity situated in Queenstown under Dr Pieter Prinsloo and Knowledge Xashimba, a farmer on the Whittlesea road. Its aim is to contribute to rural development by mentoring land reform beneficiaries and emerging farmers in the many aspects of commercial farming practices around livestock production. In addition they aim to involve rural farmers in the entire meat value chain in conjunction with the abattoir being planned for Xashimba’s farm. These proposed activities will all be done in conjunction with large roleplayers such as the Red Meat Producers Organisation (RPO) of which Dr Prinsloo is the provincial chair, the National Wool Growers Association and other agricultural interest groups. It is the group’s belief that if resource-poor farmers on communal land could be mentored and given opportunities to gain skills in modern farming practices to improve their livestock herdsm and to be part of the livestock value chain, then rural development would take place and there would be national food security. The entity is looking for operational funding.

**IBUYAMBO SORGHUM MILL**

The tour party met with members of community cooperatives (the chair Mr Booi) and Alan Webb (general manager to Ibuyambo Mill) in the new Department of Agriculture building in Lady Frere. During the presentation, tour members heard how the setting up of the mill had been funded by means of a Thina Sinako R3.7 million grant (jointly funded by EU and the Eastern Cape government). The mill formed part of the agrarian development programme of the local Emalahleni Municipality. A number of government departments have co-operated to organise seven primary cooperatives into a secondary cooperative, the Ibuyambo Sorghum Cooperative. Moreover, the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform (DRDAR), the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT), CHDM and ELM, cooperated to assist Ibuyambo in becoming a viable and sustainable agri-processing hub. Webb is working on the business side of Ibuyambo Agri-Hub, looking at costings, funding structures and enterprise development, including milling, feed lots, broilers and pigs.

**GUBA FARMS**

The party met with members of the Guba Community Trust at the Indwe municipal complex on Thursday 27 September 2012.

The area has a long history of land struggles and the fact that there are contesting claims to the land has muddied the water. The South African Government purchased farms in the Guba area from commercial farmers in about 1981.

The farms were transferred to the former Transkei government, which then leased them out to black farmers from that area. Some of the tenants sub-leased their land to other Transkei farmers who actually farmed the land. Some of the tenants have since purchased the farms that they were leasing through the Land Reform for Agricultural Development (LRAD) Programme. The Department of Agriculture, Department of Land Affairs, and municipalities have since been working together to clarify ownership of the Guba Farms. There are three groups involved, namely the lessees of the former Transkei government, the sub-lessees, and the farm dwellers who are the beneficiaries of the land restitution process. A trust has been set up to represent the beneficiaries of the land restitution claim.

The objective of the Guba Farms Trust is to see the revival of the farms. It emerged during the meeting that although some groups received a restitution award in 2003 when 41 farms (around 6 000 ha) worth R7.5 million were handed over by then Minister Thoko Didiza, nine years later land has not been legally transferred. – In the meantime community members said boundary fencing of around 72 km had been completed but nothing much else seemed to have taken place.

A substantial participatory development and technical assistance plan for Guba Farms was drawn up by Johannesburg-based African Development Economic Consultants (ADEC) in 2008/2009 which was funded by the then Department of Land Affairs. The community members appeared, frankly, to have forgotten about it. Phila Nkayi MPL asked for more information and copies of agreements and documents from the community. It was also suggested that the community look into ways they could benefit from the coal mining taking place around the area. Development processes on the farms and in the community appear to be at a complete standstill.
Summary of government interventions suggested by projects visited

Border Seed Distributors

**Roads:** The state of the major and secondary roads in the province was a major issue, making deliveries to clients difficult, particularly in the former Transkei area. Suppliers such as himself have had to purchase large trucks costing R2 million, in order to deliver inputs at scale.

**Corruption:** There were huge inefficiencies and corruption around government tendering procedures, particularly the allocation of tenders. One particular problem was the delay in delivering inputs which had tremendous knock-on effects down the agricultural line. Delays in getting inputs to farmers often resulted in them missing the planting season with some maize deliveries only taking place in December, far too late in the year to plant crops. Farmers need inputs by late August/September, in order to maximise the spring rains. There are many examples of large amounts of agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilisers lying abandoned and unused in sheds. This is due to a culture of croneyism with many officials and project managers not doing their jobs, particular in outlying areas.

The knock-on effect could ‘make or break’ an emerging farmer who often needed to pay money back for inputs. There is an urgent need to examine and revisit tendering cycles.

**The need to upskill extension officers:** While there were many committed extension officers, the majority lacked commitment and were problematic. Simple skills such as the calibration of boom sprays or a maize planter would be simple but effective training steps to take.

**Grain storage facilities (silos):** There was a chronic shortage of silo storage facilities in the province.
Crickley Dairy and Twizza Softdrinks

**Water availability and quality:** The quality of water is very important in their businesses together with a continual supply of good water. Drought plays havoc with businesses which rely on good, plentiful water.

**Eskom outages:** Eskom outages result in stoppages of assembly lines which result in lost time and production, costing money. Rising electricity costs are seen as a problem and power surges play havoc with sensitive electronic assembly lines.

**Good road infrastructure:** This is seen as crucial to their distribution systems which rely on road transport.

**Quality of milk:** While there was an over-supply of milk in South Africa, quality is sometimes an issue. The dairy industry could produce better milk with more support.

Ibuyambo Sorghum Mill

**Eskom:** Electricity is a major factor and it cost R660 000 just to get electricity on site. The mill’s bills are between R20 000 and R40 000 per month. They want to try and negotiate a lower rural tariff.

**Need for tractors:** Urgently needed in these dry land areas.

**Water:** There is no water in the area, the nearest is at Macubeni Dam.

**Communications:** They are battling to get a phone and Telkom do not consider the area a priority.

**Doing business is hampered by lack of commerce:** No bank branches, no accountants, attorneys, mechanics or engineers. Equipment has to go to Queenstown or East London to be serviced.

Guba Farms

**Water:** There is no reticulation of water to the farms for irrigation.

**Roads:** Many areas are inaccessible even by robust bakkies and SUVs.

**Vandalism of idle assets:** Some assets have been vandalised over time as they are standing idle.

**Former Transkei lessees/contesting claimants:** Some of the former Transkei lessees are reportedly still there and there is a perception that they have been responsible for the vandalism of farm infrastructure.

The DRDAR is said to be pushing them to take on a mentor/strategic partner. Is this a prerequisite of the said Department? This needs to be checked. The Queenstown-based agri-entity, SOS (referred to earlier in this report), is actively wooing the community trust. Completion of boundary and internal fencing: The community needed to resource this.

**The conflicting land claims and transfer of land:** This needs urgent attention and will not be easy to unravel. A urgent meeting should be sought with the Portfolio Committee, the Restitution Commission and DRDAR, together with an examination of restitution files to establish what agreements were made etc.
A family-owned and run business of around 28 years with many long-standing employees, the business supplies agricultural inputs such as seeds, livestock feeds, fertilisers and herbicides to the surrounding agricultural sector. The owner/manager Christo du Toit explained that the company works with government tenders, commercial and emerging farmers supplying goods across the whole of what was known as the Border area and the former Ciskei and Transkei areas through depots in East London, Queenstown and Qamata.

Du Toit emphasised that the Province had massive agricultural potential and enjoyed some of the best rainfall and agricultural land in the country, but argued that the production potential was not being realised. He attributed the situation to a number of factors outlined under issues below. He cited the alarming fact that all maize is brought into the Province from the Free State. No substantial amounts appear to be produced in the Eastern Cape.
Issues

Roads: The state of the major and secondary roads in the province was a major issue, making delivery of inputs to clients in the province difficult, particularly in the former Transkei area. Suppliers such as himself have had to purchase large trucks costing millions, in order to deliver inputs at scale.

Corruption: Du Toit stated there were huge inefficiencies and corruption around government tendering procedures, particularly the allocation of tenders. One particular problem was the delays in delivering inputs which had tremendous knock-on effects down the agricultural line. Delays in getting inputs to farmers often resulted in them missing the planting season with some maize deliveries only taking place in December, far too late in the year to plant crops as farmers need inputs by late August/September in order to maximise the spring rains. He cited many examples of large amounts of agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilisers lying abandoned and unused in sheds. He attributed the state of affairs to a culture of cronyism with many officials and project managers not doing their jobs, particular in outlying areas. He said the knock-on effect could ‘make or break’ an emerging farmer who often needed to pay money back for inputs. Du Toit was reluctant to be more specific but he assured Portfolio Committee members he would gladly meet with officials or address Committee members on the matter if called on to do so. The need to examine and revisit tendering cycles was extremely urgent, in his view.

The need to upskill extension officers: While Du Toit commented that there were many committed extension officers, he said the majority lacked commitment and were problematic. Simple skills training such as the calibration of boom sprays or a maize planter would be easy to do and effective.

Grain storage facilities (silos): Du Toit commented there was a chronic shortage of silo storage facilities in the province.

“"To give you an example, it costs around R13 000 in inputs to plant a hectare of maize. On a harvest of 13 tons of maize at R2 000 per ton, a farmer could reap R26 000. This means an emerging farmer could make R10 000 if he does what he should and when he should. That’s a return on investment of over 100%. Why is this not being taken advantage of?"”

Christo du Toit
Crickley Dairy packages milk and makes yoghurt, Nature’s Secret fruit juices and maas, while Twizza manufactures and bottles carbonated soft drinks. The group was given a presentation in the factory training room in Queenstown Industria by Heinrich Peterson (Factory Manager Crickley Dairy) and Hannes Kotze (Factory Manager Twizza). The owner/CEO, Ken Clarke sent his apologies. The business generates revenue of R345 million per annum and employs around 350 people, all Queenstown based.

Both the dairy and the soft drinks factory are owned by Ken Clark, a former dairy farmer in the Dordrecht region. The businesses have been hugely successful, particularly Twizza with a new plant due to come on line in the Gauteng, which will enable Twizza to penetrate not only the lucrative Gauteng market but also Mozambique, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Although the dairy business is a successful regional player, Twizza has completely eclipsed it, having grown a whopping 45% in 2011. Twizza is now delivered as far afield as Namibia. They blow their own PET bottles on site with the factory producing 40 000 units of carbonated drinks per hour. They have a 60 rig fleet of large articulated delivery trucks and this has enabled the business to control almost the entire value-chain with the exception of caps and the labels.
Unlike the Twizza plant, the dairy is not running at full capacity. The dairy industry is highly monopolised in South Africa between the large players such as Clover, Parmalat, Nestle and Lancewood and the situation is exacerbated by an over production of milk in this country. The large operators completely dominate the market and were accused of pricing collusion in the past when milk producers appeared before the Competition Commission in 2008.

Crickley sources its milk from local farmers but also brings milk in from further afield. Prices are fixed by the large supermarket chains such as Spar, Pick ’n Pay and Checkers. Crickley has just landed a contract with Pick ’n Pay. The industry is beset by price pressures with Clover having dropped their price to farmers by 60c /litre recently. According to Kotze, the price of milk has not increased along with inflation and retailers claim consumers will happily swap brands to save 50c. Milk only has a 10-day life-span so getting the transport logistics right and getting products to suppliers is crucial. In addition consumers are consuming less pure dairy and there has been a strong move to UHT products.

**ISSUES**

**Water availability and quality:** The quality of water is very important in their businesses together with a continual supply of good water. Drought plays havoc with businesses which rely on good, plentiful water.

**Eskom outages:** Eskom outages result in stoppages of assembly lines which result in lost time and production, costing money. Rising electricity costs are seen as a problem and power surges play havoc with sensitive electronic assembly lines.

**Good road infrastructure:** This is seen as crucial to their distribution systems which rely on road transport.

**Quality of milk:** Kotze did mention there was an over-supply of milk in South Africa but quality is also sometimes an issue. He believed the dairy industry could produce better milk with more support but time did not allow any elaboration on the issue.
JONGISIZWE SUPPORT SERVICES

RURAL HOUSING SUBSIDY PILOT IN CHDM
Peter Brill of the above company gave a presentation on the rural housing subsidy pilot due to take place in the Chris Hani District Municipality in conjunction with the Eastern Cape Department of Human Settlements. Brill is a part-time farmer as well as a planner who works with engineering consultancies due to his rural development expertise.

Brill is working with the Arcus Gibb team involved in conducting the rural housing subsidy pilot in CHDM. In the Department’s view, human settlements initiatives must address what can be called asset poverty (where people are poor in assets to improve their lives) AND other elements of poverty including ‘the means to earn a living’. This involves giving people a “helping hand” to build on their human and social capital by giving them more options.

The options are aimed at broadening the range of choices that can be obtained using the subsidy of R84 000. The options fall into three broad groupings. These are:

- Individual built environment
- Individual livelihoods support
- Social structures

For example, this could mean choosing some of, or a combination of the following:

1. **RDP House with services**: The government believes it is acceptable if people simply want a typical serviced top structure, with the water, sanitation services and road access.

2. **Part investment in existing house improvement**: People may choose to add on a room or rehabilitate/upgrade an existing traditional structure.

3. **Part or whole investment in homestead infrastructure to increase water availability and security**: water storage tanks, garden fencing to keep animals out.

4. **Alternative energy systems**: Alternative energy for the household which includes solar water heating, solar lighting (batteries and panels), biogas systems and wind energy.

5. **Higher or better levels of water, sanitation and road services**: Where traditional structures or homes are sufficiently well-built, people can prioritise a higher level of service.

6. **People can choose investment in social structures such as**: Community halls, clinic renovations, livestock water supply, playgrounds, crèches, public lighting and vegetation clearing – but only where all beneficiaries agree.

7. **Use of alternative building technologies or ways of building**: Adobe and stabilised earth houses have better thermal properties and are substantially more comfortable than RDP houses due to their thermal mass and wall thickness. These can be subsidised.
SONS OF THE SOIL
SOS is a fully BEE compliant agri-business entity situated in Queenstown under Dr Pieter Prinsloo and Knowledge Xashimba, a farmer on the Whittlesea road. The aim is to contribute to rural development by mentoring land reform beneficiaries and emerging farmers in the many aspects of commercial farming practices around livestock production. In addition they aim to involve rural farmers in the entire meat value chain in conjunction with the abattoir being planned for Xashimba’s farm.

These proposed activities will all be done in conjunction with large roleplayers such as the Red Meat Producers Organisation (RPO of which Dr Prinsloo is the provincial chair), the National Wool Growers Association and other agricultural interest groups. It is the group’s belief that if resource-poor farmers on communal land could be mentored and given opportunities to gain skills in modern farming practices to improve their livestock herds and to be part of the livestock value chain, then rural development would take place and there would be national food security. SOS believes the following steps need to be taken in order to achieve this:

• Institutionalise support structures e.g. The RPO
• education in modern farming practices
• skills and sector-specific knowledge sharing
• equitable markets need to be created
• ownership/representation in the value chain
• access to means, funding and resources including veterinary medicines and technical expertise
• supply of adequate infrastructure & equipment.

SOS is currently bidding to mentor the Guba Farms Trust and the entity is looking for operational funding.
The tour party met with members of the community cooperatives (the chair Mr Booi) and Alan Webb (general manager to Ibuyambo Mill) in the new Department of Agriculture building in Lady Frere.

During the presentation, tour members heard how the setting up of the mill had been funded by means of a Thina Sinako R3.7 million grant (jointly funded by EU and the Eastern Cape government). The mill forms part of the agrarian development programme of the local Emalahleni Municipality. The municipality is one of the poorest in the province with most residents dependent on welfare grants and very little commercial activity.
A number of government departments have co-operated to organise seven primary cooperatives into a secondary cooperative, the Ibuyambo Sorghum Cooperative. Moreover, the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform (DRDAR), the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT), CHDM and ELM, cooperated to assist Ibuyambo in becoming a viable and sustainable agri-processing hub.

Webb is working on the business side of Ibuyambo Agri-Hub, looking at costings, funding structures and enterprise development including milling, feed lots, broilers and pigs.

Farmers from across the municipality will be encouraged to produce for these facilities and become stakeholders. Additionally, the Ibuyambo Cooperative will also offer business support services, training programmes and hiring out of machinery (e.g., tractors). The aim is to become the nucleus or apex-centre of an agro-processing hub and for an agri-incubator programme in ELM and beyond, contributing to local economic development.

Mark Mehrländer is the GIZ-SLGP LED and Agriculture Advisor at Emalahleni Municipality. He can be contacted on mark_mehrlaender@yahoo.de.

ISSUES FOR INTERVENTION

Eskom: Electricity is a major factor and it cost R660 000 just to get power on site. The mill’s bills are between R20 000 and R40 000 per month. They want to try and negotiate a lower rural tariff.

Need for tractors: Urgently needed in these dry land areas.

Water: There is no water in the area, the nearest is at Macubeni Dam.

Communications: They are battling to get a phone.

Doing business is hampered by lack of commerce: No bank branches, no accountants, attorneys, mechanics, engineers and equipment has to go to Queenstown or East London to get serviced.
The party met with members of the Guba Community Trust at the Indwe municipal complex on Thursday 27 September 2012.

The area has a history of land struggles dating to the 19th century and the fact that there are contesting claims to the land has muddied the water (see adjoining text box). It emerged during the meeting that although some groups received a restitution award in 2003 when 41 farms (around 6 000 ha) worth R7.5 million were handed over by then Minister Thoko Didiza, nine years later land has not yet been legally transferred!
In the meantime community members said boundary fencing of around 72 km had been completed but nothing much else seemed to have taken place.

A substantial participatory development and technical assistance plan for Guba Farms was drawn up by Johannesburg-based African Development Economic Consultants (ADEC) in 2008/2009, funded by the then Department of Land Affairs. The community members were asked about the abovementioned plan and progress in implementation. They appeared, frankly, to have forgotten about it.

The ADEC reports/plan aimed to provide specific, strategic recommendations for land use and agricultural development at Guba Farms, as well as recommendations for other aspects of economic development in this community. Part 1A forms the background (along with Appendices) including a summary of all technical assessments and stakeholder input that informed the overall plan. Report #2 contains the actual Land Use Plan and Development Strategy.

MPL Nkayi impressed upon the community that they needed to internalise and discuss the ADEC plan. There are around 1000 beneficiaries of the Guba Farms Community Trust. They were also urged to visit the SURUDEC project at Delindlala, which is close by and has a similar history.

Phila Nkayi asked for more information and copies of agreements and documents from the community.

It was also suggested that the community look into ways they could benefit from the coal mining taking place around the area. Earlier in 2012 in August, the Daily Dispatch carried a story on community members complaining that their boundary had been breached by a road being built to the Elitheni coal mine and that blasting had damaged homesteads and ancestors’ graves. The Chair of the Guba/Macubeni Trust, Makhosandile Makatetsi, was quoted in the news report.

**ISSUES FOR INTERVENTION**

**Water:** there is no reticulation of water to the farms for irrigation.

**Roads:** Many areas are inaccessible even by robust bakkies and SUVs.

**Vandalism of idle assets:** Some assets have been vandalised over time as they are standing idle.

**Former Transkei lessees/contesting claimants:** Some of the former Transkei lessees are reportedly still there and there is a perception that they have been responsible for the vandalism of farm infrastructure.

**The DRDAR is said to be pushing them to take on a mentor/strategic partner:** Is this a prerequisite of the said Department? This needs to be checked. The Queenstown-based agri-entity, SOS (referred to earlier in this report), is actively wooing the community trust. Completion of boundary and internal fencing: The community needed to resource this.

**The conflicting land claims and transferral of land issue:** This needs urgent attention. A meeting should be sought with the Portfolio Committee and the Restitution Commission, DRDAR.
# CHDM TOUR PARTICIPANTS

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<tr>
<td>DEDEAT Portfolio Committee</td>
<td>A Sileku • Koleka Beja • N Sibane • N Moerane • T Xhanti</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECDC</td>
<td>Lulama Moses • Vuyolwethu Vaveki • Ntandazo Mbenya</td>
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<td>ECSECC</td>
<td>Russell Grinker • Vijay Makanjee</td>
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<td>RULiv</td>
<td>Mkhalelwa Mazibuko • Nik Hugow • Barbara Manning</td>
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<td>BKCOB</td>
<td>Florian Lederer</td>
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<td>Chris Hani DM</td>
<td>Noxolo Nqwazi</td>
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<td>Lukhanji Municipality</td>
<td>Ntsiki Mani</td>
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<tr>
<td>RDA</td>
<td>Dr Lubabalo Mrwebi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development Portfolio Committee</td>
<td>Mandisi Makaleni • Mandla Galo • Mbulelo Ntenjwa • Mninawa Nyusile Makabongwe Tyiwani • Nomvula Ponco • Nomxolisi Mtishana Phila Nkayi • Qabane Mafuya</td>
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