

Inkqubela

JUNE 2018 EDITION



CONTENTS

PAGE

PAGE 4

SAD FAREWELL TO FORMER
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

PAGE 5

MULTIMILLION RAND BOOST TO
IMPROVE EMERGING FARMERS

PAGE 8

COMMERICAL STUD BREEDERS
"TAKE BULL BY THE HORN"

PAGE 11

RENEWABLE
ENERGY ROLL-OUT

PAGE 14

SOLID SHOWING FOR TWO
COMMUNAL VEGETABLE PROJECTS

PAGE 17

RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT
HUB ROUND-UP

PAGE 21

EXCITING PROSPECTS FOR
TSHABO RED HUB

EDITOR'S NOTE



Welcome to the latest issue of Inkqubela! I am excited to present this edition which captures the very essence of what ECRDA is all about.

In this issue you can look forward to an update and insights into every aspect of ECRDA life and operations. From our livestock marketing efforts in the livestock development area to the installation of renewable energy systems at the four flagship Rural Enterprise Development hubs, there is something for everyone.

Particularly exciting in this issue are developments and progress made at our new RED hub in Tshabo near Berlin at the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality. The Tshabo hub presents exciting new prospects in new areas such as snail farming, flower production and vegetable hydroponic farming. This could prove a pleasing departure from the traditional crops being produced at the other hubs.

Progress has already been made in setting up the institutional arrangements at the hub which should ensure maximum community benefit and participation.

We hope these stories inspire other rural entrepreneurs to take the opportunities presented by government for their own development. They are a practical demonstration of government's commitment to improving sustainable rural livelihoods. I hope you enjoy interacting with our work and we look forward to your valued inputs.

Enjoy.

NobaTembu Pako, Editor



...his leadership led to the development of ECRDA's flagship Rural Enterprise Development hubs which by the end of his tenure had reached five areas in the province.

SAD FAREWELL TO FORMER CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ECRDA recently bade farewell to its former chief executive officer Thozamile Gwanya who left the agency in May 2017 at the conclusion of his five-year contract. Gwanya assumed his ECRDA role in May 2013 and led the finalisation of the merger of the former AsgiSA- Eastern Cape, Eastern Cape Rural Finance Corporation and the Agricultural Research and Development Agency into the Eastern Cape Rural Development Agency.

The agency extends its gratitude to Gwanya for his spirited leadership through a challenging merger period while leading a charge in the implementation of a vibrant rural development agenda. In particular, his leadership led to the development of ECRDA's flagship Rural Enterprise Development hubs which by the end of his tenure had reached five areas in the province. ECRDA will build on the platforms provided through his leadership in order to effect a more pronounced rural development impact.



ECRDA WELCOMES ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE

In May, ECRDA also welcomed Dr Lubabalo Mrwebi, a veterinarian from the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform on a three-month acting chief executive officer capacity. Dr Mrwebi will steer the ship while the organisation is involved in a recruitment drive for a permanent chief executive. Dr Mrwebi is no stranger to the agency as he has previously acted in the position in the merger period. We welcome back Dr Mrwebi and we wish him the very best at ECRDA and we hope his stay will be pleasant and fruitful.

LIVESTOCK

MULTIMILLION RAND BOOST TO IMPROVE EMERGING AND SUBSISTENCE FARMER LIVE- STOCK QUALITY

Moves to improve the quality and marketability of emerging and subsistence farmer livestock in the Eastern Cape is starting to take a different turn with the establishment of three feedlots in the Transkei with the Eastern Cape Rural Development Agency (ECRDA) having already injected R6, 1 million in the roll out in the last year.

R6.1m 

*injected by the ECRDA
towards 3 feedlots in
the Transkei*

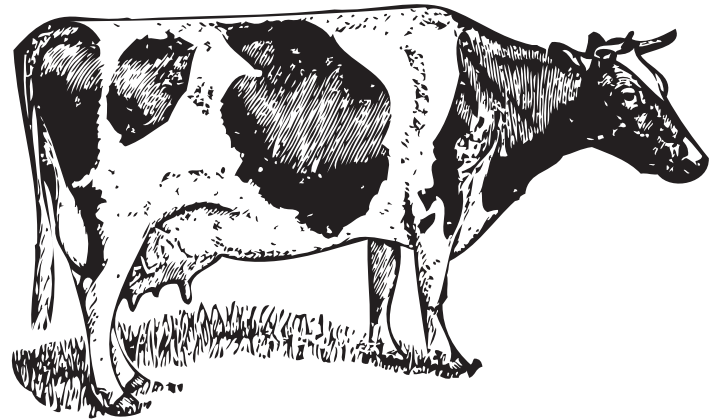
Three cooperatives made up of about 20 members each, have gone a step further and put in a further R250 000 of their own funds to buy a stake in each of the feedlots. The cooperatives aim to become commercial feedlot owners. The cooperatives are Lingomso Lamangundwane in Zigudu Village in Cofimvaba, Masichume in Ncora and Mqanduli Feedlot in Mqanduli. Members of the Lingomso Lamangundwane cooperative contributed R51,000 while the Masichume and Mqanduli cooperative members each contributed R100 000.

R12,000



average cow selling price after 75-day feeding period, up from R4,000

"Feedlot development is informed by the failure of straight livestock marketing where cattle presented for sale by emerging and subsistence farmers are in such a poor condition such that the animals are "half dead". Before being fed at the feedlots most of the cattle would sell for about R4, 000 each, but after 75-day feeding period they sell for up to R12, 000 depending on the breed and weight. ECRDA funded the development of the feedlots starting from feeding kraals, feedlot equipment, feed, water supplies and the first capital toward labour remuneration to the value of R6, 1 million.



"We are delighted that individual community members decided on their own that their contribution to the success of the feedlots would be a voluntary financial injection of between R3, 000 to R5, 000 per member to buy equity in a feedlot..."

This is significant as ECRDA only presented the feedlot concept to community and the agency asked for a commitment from them. The communities decided on financial commitments in order to demonstrate ownership and commitment to the feedlot project," says ECRDA livestock specialist Mathemba Mapuma.

Mapuma says R2 million was spent at Zigudu, R900 000 at Ncora and a further R3, 2 million at the Mqanduli Feedlot. In Mqanduli ECRDA bought feedlot equipment because a process to secure a site is underway for building kraals and for feeding of animals.

R3,2m
at Mqanduli

R900,000
spent at Ncora

R2m
spent at Zigudu



Each feedlot has received a tractor, hummer mill and a feed mixer. In Ncora and Zigudu ECRDA also implemented water reticulation, bought feed, tractor trailers and fenced around the feeding kraals. In Ncora the agency also bought haymaking equipment and a fine seed planter. Cooperative members also benefitted from exposure trips to a commercial feedlot in Kei Bridge which is owned by Thompson Farming to see how a commercial feedlot works.

"We want cooperatives to own the cattle they are feeding there. Currently, they are inviting subsistence farmers to feed their cattle at the feedlot for 75 days after which they would be sold because they would have reached marketable conditions. Farmers then pay over to the cooperatives the costs of feeding after their cattle are sold. For three years ECRDA will provide the budget to the feedlots. After this period, the agency will only provide technical and monitoring support," says Mapuma.

At Zigudu and Ncora the cooperatives intend to apply for loans to buy their own cattle to be fed on the feedlot so that they sell them for their own account. In Mqanduli a kraal is being at Ngqwarha and the agency has advertised for water reticulation and a storage shed.

Currently the cooperatives are relying on commercial feed which is very expensive for feeding the animals in the feedlots.

“As a result we have developed a strategy of producing some of the ingredients locally to minimise the feeding costs.

.....

15 ha of irrigation is being established at Zigudu

At Zigudu we are putting up irrigation on 15 hectares (ha) that will produce lucerne and grain that will be used as ingredients for the feed.

At Ncora we have assisted the cooperative to plant grass that they are baling already which will be used as an ingredient in the mixing of their own feed.

The intention is to cut feeding costs by half and in the process, we are hoping by year three or even earlier to start making a profit,” Mapuma adds.





COMMERICAL STUD BREEDERS "TAKE BULL BY THE HORN"

A group of stud breeders from Grahamstown, Alexandria and Southwell, Frontier Bonsmara have taken the bull by the horn and they are actively training about 30 emerging farmers from the Ngqushwa municipal area to become commercial livestock farmers – for free.

The stud breeders have partnered with the Eastern Cape Rural Development Agency (ECRDA) and they have already provided three training sessions to emerging farmers last year. In 2018, they have already completed an additional training session. ECRDA's role in the partnership is to transport and cater for the emerging farmers during the training.

"The training has been running since 2017 where three training sessions were completed. One has already been done this year. The significance of these training sessions is not only theory as the emerging farmers are also taken on farm tours by Frontier Bonsmara to get first-hand practical experience on how to run commercial farms.

R20,000

***is the discount fee
emerging farmers paid
for a bonsmara bull***

"Over and above the free training services, Frontier Bonsmara also made available 10 of their registered bonsmara bulls for sale to the emerging farmers at half the price that they would have fetched at a stud bull sale. For example, in the sale the stud bull farmers held in August 2017, each bull sold for an average of R42,000. The emerging farmers were sold the bulls at R20,000 each which are of the same quality as those of the commercial sale. Ten of the emerging farmers each bought a bull to improve their heads back home," says ECRDA livestock specialist Mathemba Maphuma.

Maphuma says there were four modules completed last year. The modules being taught are herd health and physical selection criteria, herd management, grazing and nutrition. Module three is finance, marketing and fat stock judging. Module four was a refresher of all three modules taught. The training is being led by Frontier Bonsmara's Justin Stirk, Craig Handley, Andrew van Kerken and Brent McNamara. Maphuma says the plan is to extend the training programme beyond the Ngqushwa municipal area to include the Raymond Mhlaba municipal area in the next financial year. ECRDA also push the emerging farmers to attend all the training sessions as certificates are issued. "We need to improve primary production in order to justify value addition activities. If we do not improve primary production we will have massive challenges at the value addition or beneficiation stage and we would have to import cattle from elsewhere which would be counter-productive to our efforts. This is why we are grateful to the efforts and role being played by Frontier Bonsmara in augmenting and complementing ECRDA efforts," Maphuma adds.





ENERGY ROLL-OUT

35KWT RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM ROLL-OUT AT FOUR RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT HUBS

The Eastern Cape Rural Development Agency (ECRDA) says it has spent R2,4 million in the first phase of a renewable energy system at its Rural Enterprise Development (RED) hubs in order to reduce production costs at the four sites.

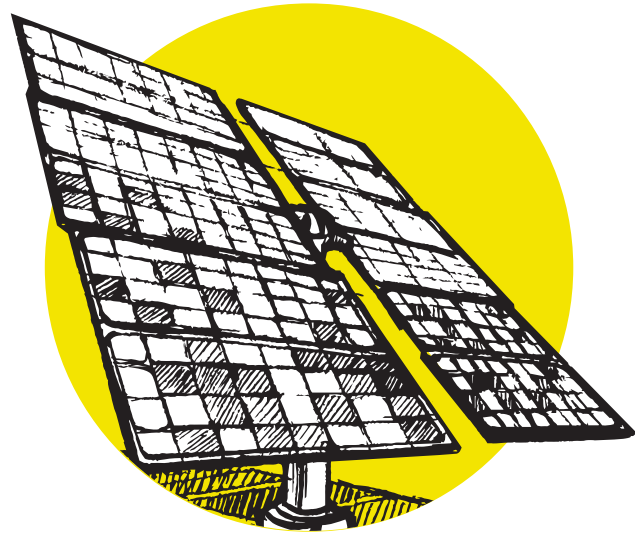
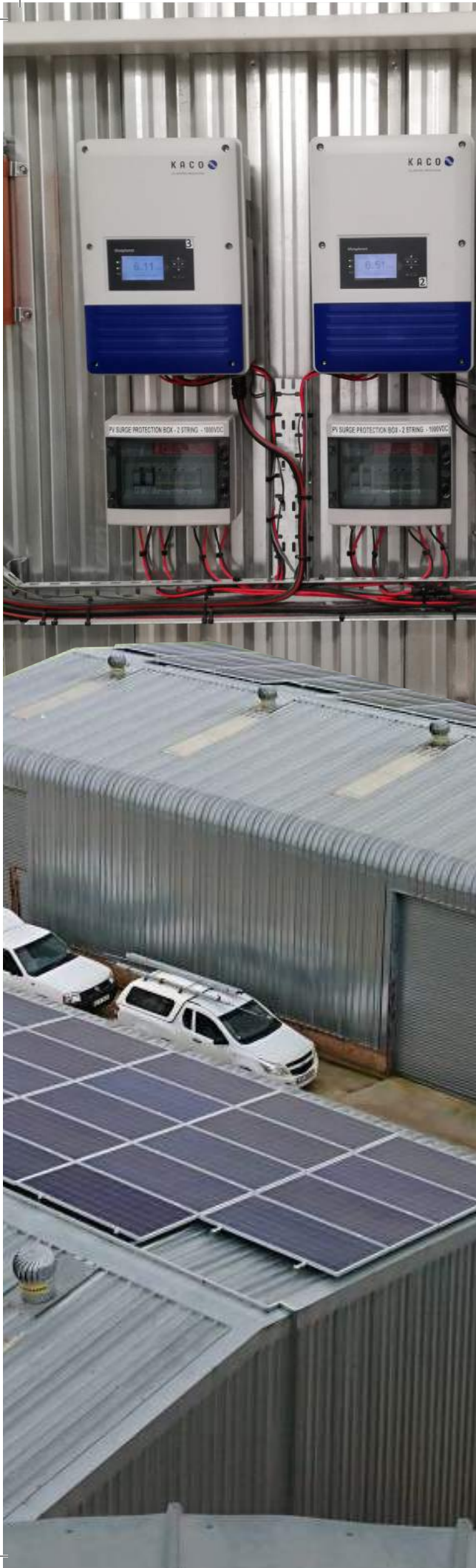
R2,4m

for phase one roll-out

.....
R10m required for phase two

A further R10 million is required to roll-out phase two of the renewable energy system at all the RED hubs. The agency has already installed a 35kwh grid tied PV solar powered system at each of the RED hubs as part of the first phase. The hubs are located at Emalaheni Local Municipality, Ncora in the Intsika Yethu Local Municipality, Mqanduli in the King Sabatha Dalindyebo Local Municipality and in Mbizana at the Mbizana Local Municipality.

These hubs link production to processing mills at the villages and other value adding operations as well as marketing. In practice this means, for example, maize is grown by the community, milled in the community, processed and packaged in the community and even sold back into the community with the whole process being owned by these communities.



“The reason for the installation of this system is to reduce high production costs at the RED hubs thereby making them more competitive in the open market by scaling down high overheads of expensive Eskom power. The milling plants at the RED hubs consume most of the electricity. The plan is to develop these systems to such an extent that they are off-grid and rely solely on power generation and to relieve the pressure on Eskom.

“In practice, when the sun is out, the system operates taking over from Eskom power and it will generate its own power. When the sun goes down Eskom takes over again. Even on cloudy days if the PV system isn’t working to capacity, Eskom will supplement the shortfall. ECRDA needs about R10 million to roll out phase two which includes the installation of a battery back-up system at all the hubs. Integrated into phase two is to have alternative energy supplying water to the RED hubs where necessary. For example, the Mbizana RED hub has no water and it has to be carted from nearby streams. We intend to put in wind turbines to pump water up to the hub,” says ECRDA renewable energy specialist Roger MacLachlan.

MacLachlan says the Mbizana RED hub will be the first to benefit from phase two of the system in 2018 with the installation of a battery back-up system at the cost of R2 million. This means that when the solar panels are working at capacity, they also charge batteries so that the batteries will release power when the PV panels are no longer receiving adequate sunlight. The other RED hubs will also receive the same system once budget has been secured.



75,4kwh
*ground mounted PV
 system and fence
 installed to the value of
 R1,4m*

FIRST OF ITS KIND RENEWABLE ENERGY PILOT FOR FORT BEAUFORT VILLAGE

A village of 67 households at Upper Blinkwater outside Fort Beaufort not due to receive Eskom power in the next 10 years is the beneficiary of a first of its kind mini grid renewable energy system pilot project which should be functional by the end of the year.

The Eastern Cape Rural Development Agency (ECRDA) has funded the first phase of the collaborative multi-stakeholder pilot at a cost of R1,4 million. A ground mounted PV system of 75 kwh power as well as a security fence have already been installed.

“The second phase involves supplying the containers and battery storage facility and diesel generation. The third phase will be the installation of overhead power lines to each of the households with a smart metre.

“The smart metre regulates the power and warns you timeously when too much power is being used or when there isn’t enough power. This system will be managed by the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality and data will be collected by a research team from the University of Fort Hare to determine if the mini grid is a viable option for roll out to other areas,” says ECRDA renewable energy specialist Roger MacLachlan.

MacLachlan says the main objective of the project is to supply households that have no electricity with power and to encourage local enterprises and to make it more attractive for Eskom to supply power as they will only need to erect a supply line to the area because commissioned infrastructure will be according to Eskom standards. By the end of 2018 the system will be commissioned and functional.

He says phase two and three will be funded by the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism and the province of Lower Saxony in Germany.

SOLID SHOWING FOR TWO COMMUNAL VEGETABLE PROJECTS

Two forestry projects in at Izinini outside Mbizana and Sinawo outside Port Edward recently diversified their revenue streams by including vegetable production alongside their forestry projects which can take up to seven years to mature – and they are already reaping the rewards.



R50,000



worth of cabbage, spinach and butternut has been sold by the CPA's

Although informal at this stage, the Boxer and Spar stores at Mbizana and Port Edward have agreed to buy cabbage and spinach from the two Communal Property Associations (CPAs) for two to three times a week. Between February and May, the two CPAs have sold about R50,000 worth of spinach, butternut and cabbage. "The CPAs are currently using 12 hectares of their forestry development land for vegetable production to bridge the income generation gap while the forestry side can take up to seven years for the timber to be ready for the market. The vegetables are being sold to formal markets, local hawkers in town and to community members. These projects aim to be commercially sustainable.



"The Izinini CPA has also registered two open market stalls in town with the local municipality. Both projects have now established a rotation of cabbage, planting a smaller portion every month of about 4,000 per month at Izinini and about 10,000 per month at Sinawo. This will be increased with market demand," says ECRDA forestry development specialist Nkosiphendule Quvile.

Both projects were as a result of discussions by the Eastern Cape Rural Development Agency (ECRDA) with the CPAs to use small portions of their land to diversify their enterprises and revenue streams. Vegetable farming can be done on relatively small areas of land and with initial technical support they can manage such a project on their own. ECRDA commissioned a Land-use Plan at Sinawo which identified vegetable farming as a suitable option and opportunity. The infrastructure, such as fencing, irrigation and storage facilities were established at end of 2017 at Izinini and early 2018 at Sinawo.

4,000

**cabbage
planted a
month at Izinini**

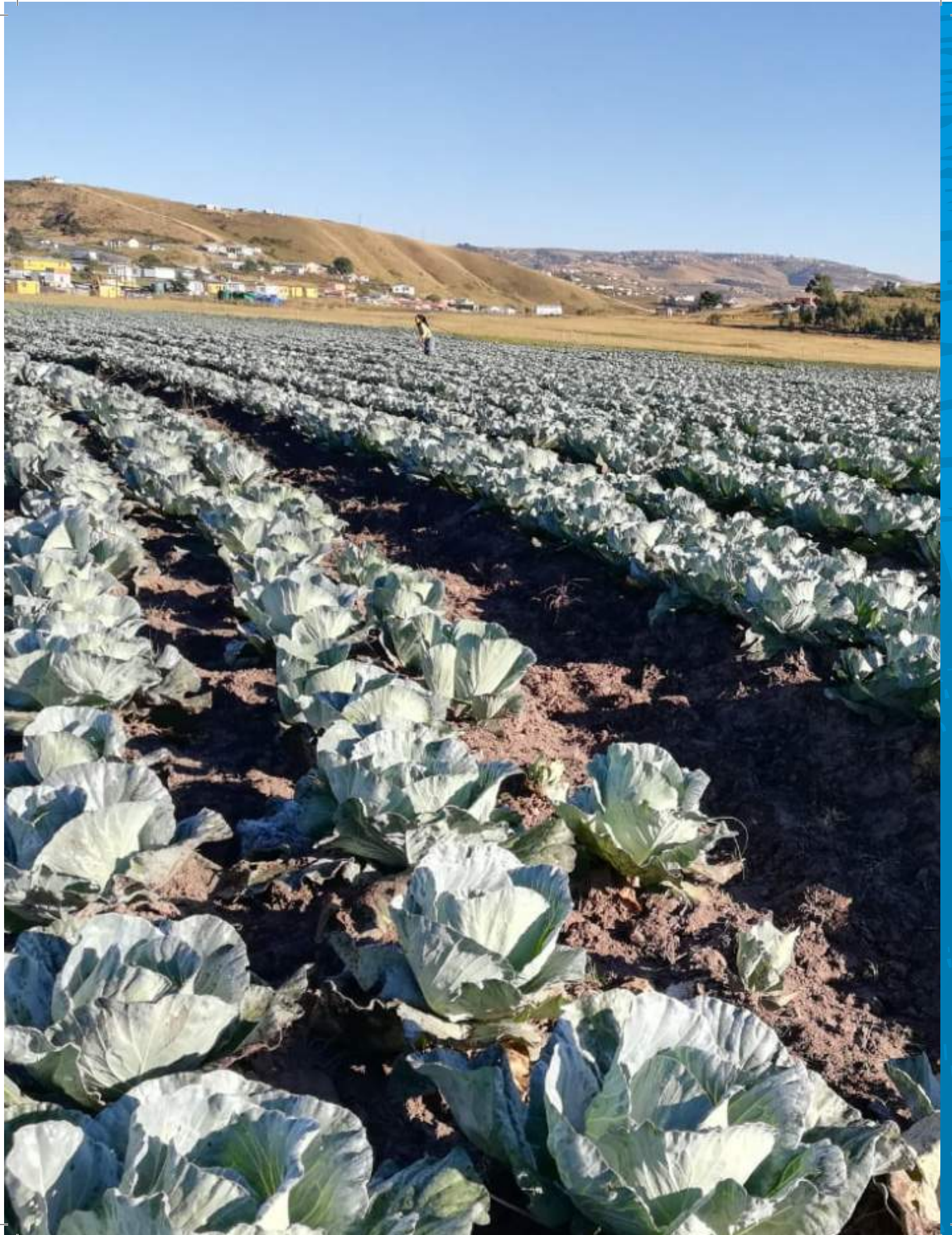
R10,000

**cabbage
planted a month
at Sinawo**

Production costs such as fencing, irrigation system with pump, storage facilities, ripper, disk, rotavator, bed former, fertiliser, herbicides, pesticides, seedlings and initial labour costs were serviced by the CPA's themselves.

"The CPA's gain valuable experience in the management and administration of an enterprise through the forestry projects, so it was relatively simple to establish a similar structure for the vegetable production. It also allows them to use equipment and machinery optimally, as the tractor and vehicles of the forestry project are being used for land preparation at the vegetable project. Both CPAs are using their existing forestry administrators to manage the accounts, procurement and reporting for the vegetable projects.

"ECRDA, through its forestry unit initiated the discussions with the CPAs and advised on the procurement of implements, fencing, materials and seedlings. The unit has overseen the whole implementation of the two vegetable projects. They have linked the CPAs with a vegetable expert who visits the projects on average twice a month to provide technical advice and monitoring," says Quvile.



RED HUBS

RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT HUB ROUND-UP

In the 2017/18 financial year, ECRDA continued its implementation of its flagship Rural Enterprise Development (RED) hub programme. The hubs are located at Emalahleni Local Municipality, Ncora in the Intsika Yethu Local Municipality, Mqanduli in the King Sabatha Dalindyebo Local Municipality and in Mbizana at the Mbizana Local Municipality.

These hubs link production to processing mills at the villages and other value adding operations as well as marketing. In practice this means, for example, maize is grown by the community, milled in the community, processed and packaged in the community and even sold back into the community with the whole process being owned by these communities.

R14,8m 

budget for four operational RED hubs in 2017/18

In 2017/18, ECRDA supported four operational RED hubs at Mqanduli, Ncora, Mbizana and Emalahleni with a R14.5 million budget. A total of R14.8 million was budgeted for the establishment of a new RED Hub at Tshabo near Berlin.

At the beginning of the 2017/18 financial year, ECRDA also planned to operationalise the Ncora and Mqanduli RED Hubs milling plants to process white maize into super maize meal and hominy chop as by-product which is used as animal feed.



173.89 tons
of white maize
delivered to the silo

MQANDULI RED HUB

During the year, the Mqanduli primary co-operatives delivered to the Mqanduli RED Hub storage silos only 173.89 tons of white maize from the 899 hectares planted in the 2016/17 season. The maize was planted at 10 primary co-operatives at the RED Hub.

CHALLENGES

There were numerous factors that contributed to this poor crop performance which are as follows:

- There was a prolonged dry and hot condition that prevailed for some weeks after planting and during germination period.
- Some primary cooperatives (210 ha) were severely damaged by very strong hail storm around tasselling stage and the crop was not insured. The maize quality is very bad and a decision was taken by Secondary Cooperative that primary cooperative members must harvest for themselves.
- There were 130 ha of planted land at Cezu that was completely destroyed by livestock and there is nothing left.

There is a great improvement on crop damage by livestock due to the fencing of some maize planted fields in other primary co-operative.

In 2017/18, 327 hectares were planted with white maize by seven primary co-operatives in Mqanduli.

The Mqanduli mill which has a 0.9ton processing capacity per hour was fully-operational in the period under review. The mill has produced 136.70 tons of produce over the period.

327ha
planted with
white maize
in 2017/18

136,7
tons produced by
the mill over the
same period



NCORA RED HUB

In 2017/18, the total yield delivered to the silos was 949.47 tons from the 1849 hectares of white and yellow maize planted by seven out of 10 primary co-operatives in Ncora in the 2016/17 season. All the maize quantity was sold to Ncora Dairy at an agreed maize price of R1750 per ton.

In preparation for the 2017/18 crop production season, ECRDA together with secondary co-operatives of the RED hubs organised and hosted an Agriculture Supplier Day on the 14th of September 2017 where they invited a number of input suppliers to present their services that they can offer to the Ncora, Mqanduli and Emalahleni RED hubs. Most of the suppliers that attended the Supplier Day were chosen to supply production inputs for 1,580 hectares of maize planted with 1,164 hectares of white maize and 416 hectares is yellow maize.

949.47 tons

of white and yellow maize delivered to the silos in 2017/18. Which was sold at R1,750 per ton

The Ncora one-ton-per-hour processing capacity mill was commissioned and it became operational in July 2016. In 2017/18, the mill has produced a volume of 215.14 tons that have been sold to mainly informal market.

MBIZANA RED HUB

In the 2016/17 season the Mbizana RED Hub planted 1,164 hectares of white maize from 14 primary co-operatives and supplied 1,579.70 tons of maize to RED hub grain storage silos. This was a huge improvement on the quantity of maize supplied to the silos even though there is still a need for improvement of the quality side.



1,579.7 tons
*of maize delivered to
the silos in 2016/17*

In 2017/18, 1,340 hectares of white maize were planted in Mbizana by 15 primary co-operatives.

The Mbizana RED Hub mill was also commissioned last year. The mill has a one-ton-per-hour processing capacity which can be increased to four-tons-per-hour. The mill produced a volume of 282.53 tons in 2017/18. The produce was sold to both informal market and formal retail sector (e.g. Spar Supermarket).

EMALAHLENI RED HUB

In 2017/18, 392 hectares of grain sorghum were planted at six primary co-operatives.

At the Emalahleni RED Hub the planted area was 187 hectares in the 2016/17 financial at three primary co-operatives. The crop was affected by early frost which resulted to poor quality so nothing was harvested.

In 2017/18, 392 hectares of grain sorghum were planted at six primary co-operatives.

The mill was also commissioned last year but there were still components that were required for it to work well. It was difficult to find service provider that will fix the milling however, towards the end of the year a contractor was hired to fix the mill. The mill is now working and will commence with sales in the next financial year.



EXCITING PROSPECTS FOR TSHABO RED HUB

You can expect snail farming, flower (King Protea) production and vegetable hydroponics farming as the main businesses at the recently established Tshabo RED Hub near Berlin in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality.

This is if the results of a feasibility study determining suitability of proposed businesses which included an extensive soil survey in 12 villages (1,936 hectares) are anything to go by. This would represent a major departure from the maize and grain sorghum production currently produced at the other operational ECRDA RED hubs.

While an initial implementation plan indicated a focus on maize production and maize milling at the Tshabo RED hub, the feasibility study by the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform's (DRDAR) Dohne Research Station indicated that maize is not suitable for Tshabo. The report recommended alternative high value enterprises.

"Following the soil survey report, ECRDA partnered with Indibano Harvest to assess other possible enterprises that could be established at the Tshabo RED Hub. Since Tshabo is characterised by poor soil types that are not suitable for grain production, the three new proposed enterprises for Tshabo RED Hub are hydroponics vegetable production (under multi-span tunnels), protea flower production and snail farming. Three business plans in respect of the three enterprises were developed and approved towards the end of last financial year," says ECRDA agronomist Luvu Qongqo.

These enterprises combined, will generate income for the beneficiaries, improve food security and create sustainable jobs for the beneficiaries.

Commercial snail farming offers an opportunity to introduce a new industry to an area with a high rate of unemployment. Commercial snail farming (heliculture) is extremely lucrative and introduces a new sub-sector to South Africa's overall agriculture development plan.

Tshabo snail farming will be the first community / government based snail farming hub in South Africa and will consist of breeding, nursery and hatchery, training facility and snail farming.

Snail farming in South Africa is an untapped agriculture sub-sector and expansion opportunities are limitless. It also allows for participation from surrounding out-growers who will receive training as well as continued mentoring. Tshabo snail farming will be responsible for a temporary breeding and nursery site as well as a full scale commercial farming site.

163 people *will be permanently employed at the site*

"The Tshabo Administrative Area has been identified as being suitable for the production of Protea flowers. The availability of water, vacant land pockets unsuitable for traditional crops, the close proximity to a large, stable labour pool and the proximity to both the East London and Bulembu airports make this an ideal situation.

"Two sites have been identified and consultation with the community has been concluded. It is planned that 50 ha will be planted at Fort Murray and 50ha at Tshabo 3 bringing a total of 100 ha under cultivation," says Qongqo.

The enterprise will employ about 163 people permanently at the site and a further 60 as pickers and collectors of ferns where they occur in the mountains of the Amahlathi district. These ferns will be utilised together with protea in bunches produced at the Tshabo processing facility.

The initial plantings will be sourced from established grow-

ers, thereafter plants will be supplied from the Tshabo Nursery which is to be established.

This enterprise will ignite flower farming in Amathole/Buffalo City area, and the area will eventually become the hub of flower production in the Eastern Cape and eventually in South Africa. The mild climate of this area is perfectly suited to flower production.

Qongqo says the business plan for Tshabo hydroponics reflects a cutting-edge hydroponic farming enterprise, specialising in high value vegetable production (ginger, onions, etc) which should be located within the Tshabo Red Hub. This high-tech agricultural development, which forms part of the Tshabo Revitalisation Program, will be host to a significant climate-controlled growing area.

"The aim is to stimulate the growth of the Eastern Cape's perishables sector and it affords an opportunity to achieve improved agricultural yields, consistent quality, year-round production and the superior management of disease and pests," he says.

A process to secure water user rights from the Department of Water and Sanitation is underway and it will be concluded soon. Off-take agreements for all the proposed commodities have been secured and local markets will also stand to benefit from the initiatives.

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT THE TSHABO RED HUB

At the moment, only the snail and flora projects have been initiated. So far, the following activities are being implemented:

- Primary co-operatives have been registered and waiting for registration Secondary co-operative which will own RED Hub with private partners.
- Social Charters and household profiling have been completed.
- RED Hub site bush clearing (10 ha) has been completed.
- Two contractors have been appointed to erect palisade fence at RED Hub main site that will produce hydroponics vegetables and snail production site at Fort Murray.
- Snail breeding stock has been procured and will be delivered within four months.
- The Protea flower planting material has been procured and waiting for delivery in September 2018.
- ECRDA is busy procuring materials for the starting the Snail Project
- Due to the unavailability of the funds, the Project Management Unit has in the meantime reallocated the budget to meet the current priority needs of Tshabo until Kangela repays its loans then we can reimburse the respective RED Hubs.

The infrastructure investment which currently includes fencing at Tshabo has created some temporary job opportunities for the local people. Thirteen jobs have been created at the main site and there will be 12 jobs that will be created when fencing at the second site commence. These jobs are 10 general workers, two security guards and a community facilitator.





Office address:

Unit 12D | Beacon Bay Crossing | Cnr N2 Bonza Bay Road
Beacon Bay | East London | 5201

Telephone Number: +27(0) 43 703 6300

Fax number: +27(0) 43 703 6403

Email: info@ecrda.co.za

Website: www.ecrda.co.za

