



**SURPLUS
PEOPLE
PROJECT**

Annual Report 2022



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In addition to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, non-profit organisations and their boards have faced several difficulties over the past few years. A series of serious corporate governance crises in non-profit boards put an awful shadow over many good non-profit organisations.

While board members are frequently told and led to believe that their main duties are to the organisation's governance and fiduciary duties, there are social and legal imperatives on boards to set higher standards. NPOs exist for "public benefit," and non-profit boards have a fiduciary and social duty to the public (or important community partners) on whose behalf they serve. This work must go beyond organisational benefit and have a clear, deliberate focus on systems, sectors, and ecosystem impact in order to have a greater social impact.

The reality of the ongoing challenges and delays in land and agrarian reform is a reminder that the board of SPP has to engage in reimagining and refocusing the organisation as an effective social justice movement builder. The task is bigger than one single organisation and strategic collaboration and co-working is critical for wider systemic impact. It does have the effect of moving nervously out of the comfort zone into what is required in the new reality.

In South Africa the cries for social justice in our rural and agrarian communities came long before the Covid-19 crisis, which has made the work of Social Justice Organisations 28 years after the dawn of 'democracy' much more urgent than ever before.

In the aftermath of the crises, several non-profit leaders have begun to ask what became of the years, if not decades, of service they provided to their communities. Were they achieving their goals as a group? Why, despite their greatest efforts, had they had such little impact? Were they fulfilling their mission by addressing the symptoms rather than the core causes of the issues affecting the communities they serve? Were they making the hoped-for societal impact? These questions simply require us to get better at what we are doing. The imperative now is to stop doing the things in the way that we have done up to now and to improve so that we may achieve the outcomes that we desire.

No single entity can address all of society's dysfunctions and injustices. Thoughtful leaders understand the importance of understanding how their task fits into the larger picture or system. The concept of systems thinking is not new. It has long been considered as critical to comprehending and tackling complicated social problems (or 'wicked problems'). These complicated problems lack a clear or linear

cause and effect relationship, contain several, interconnected elements, and exist inside systems. As a result, no single entity or intervention can address these issues on its own. Furthermore, there are numerous thoughts, understandings, and methods to how these issues appear and should be addressed. To solve complicated social problems, we require groups of varied players, activities, and interventions. During this process, we may appear to lose "our" way but within the space of working with trusted formations, stakeholders and social partners, we will as a collective find our common way.

Within this system of change that is required, SPP in 2022 organised its work and focus around land tenure and agroecology as it relates to food sovereignty and climate justice. Land tenure drove our work to advance access to agricultural land to advance agroecology as a practice of small-scale farmers, including rural women and youth, for food sovereignty and income. These collectively address historic dispossession of land, and current levels of unemployment and poverty. The strategy addressed government at all spheres and support agencies in terms of rights implementation, policy development and implementation.

Travel is not always pretty. It is not always comfortable. The journey changes you: it should change you

Anthony Bourdain

Sometimes we need to lose our way to find our way

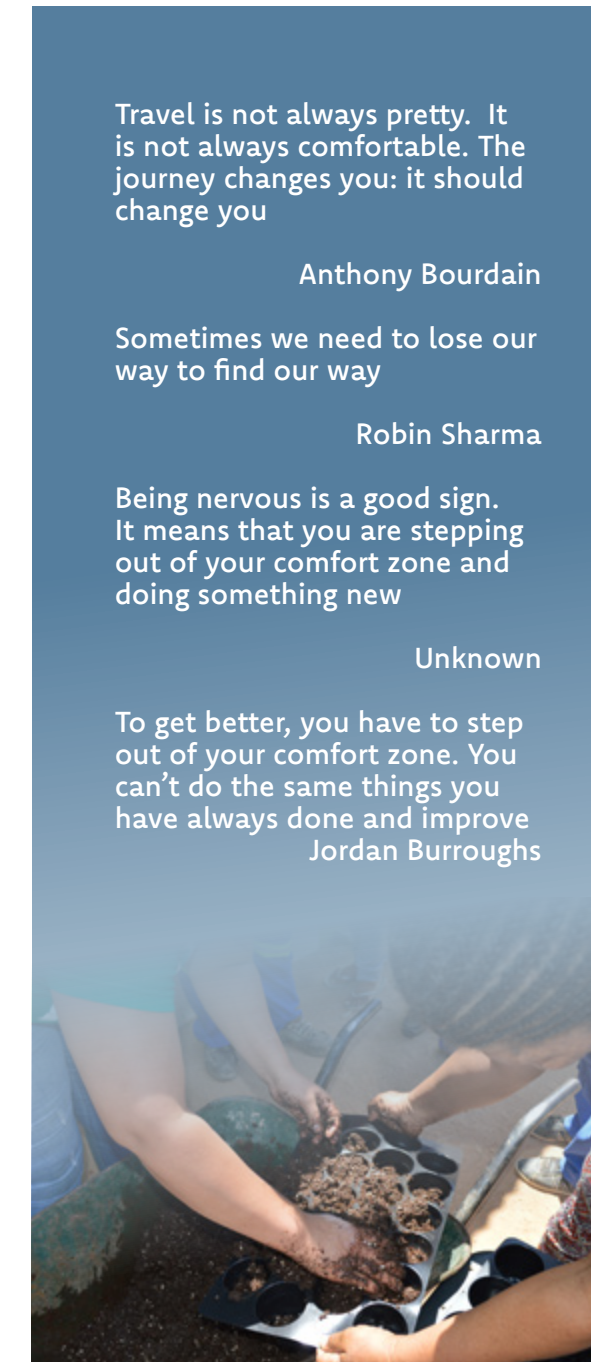
Robin Sharma

Being nervous is a good sign. It means that you are stepping out of your comfort zone and doing something new

Unknown

To get better, you have to step out of your comfort zone. You can't do the same things you have always done and improve

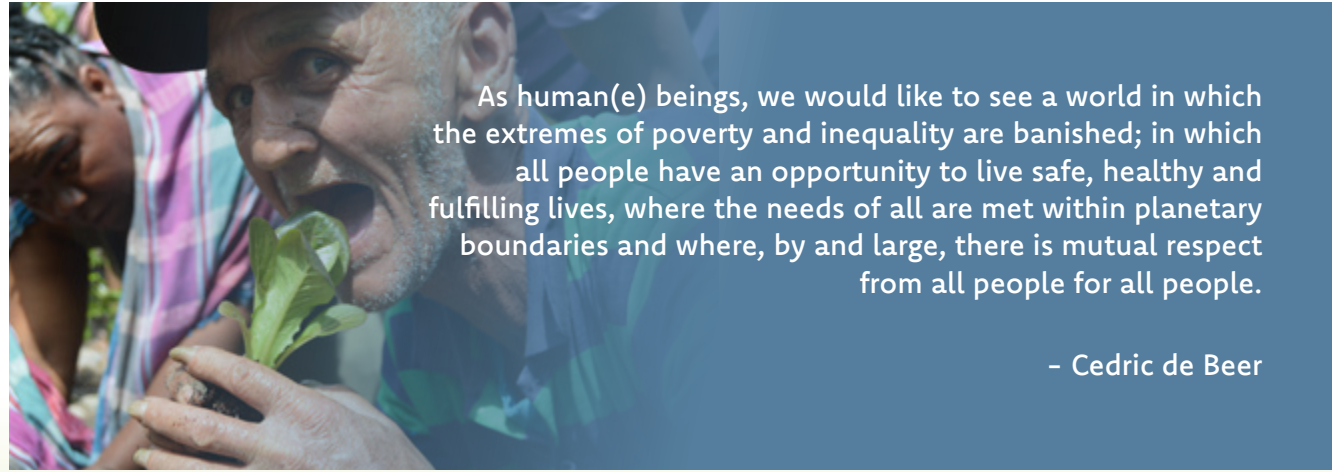
Jordan Burroughs



SPP continued to work to bring about transformation in the land and agrarian sector, to shift land use and ownership patterns, to create and advance alternative food systems which ensure food security for all and to protect our earth through practicing agriculture which restores soil health and advances biodiversity in agriculture and the broader natural ecosystem. Food sovereignty, access to land, agroecology practices and climate adaptation are key goals for SPP and we continue in strong and effective partnerships for systemic change alongside others in the sector as some of the cases in this report unpacks. So, it may be that our journey is not always pretty nor comfortable. It is a journey that changes us for the better – it is also a journey that changes our journey partners for the better, as time will show.

As always, allow me to express my gratitude to our staff, directors, and all community, NPO and funding partners for their ongoing and persistent devotion to our journey thus far. Your steadfast support will guarantee that SPP continues to live out its mission.

Johann Mettler
Chairperson



As human(e) beings, we would like to see a world in which the extremes of poverty and inequality are banished; in which all people have an opportunity to live safe, healthy and fulfilling lives, where the needs of all are met within planetary boundaries and where, by and large, there is mutual respect from all people for all people.

– Cedric de Beer

I am pleased to report on the SPP journey in the Northern Cape and Western Cape provinces in partnership with rural women, youth, small-scale farmers, farm workers and forestry dwellers.

In the year under review, Sylvia Strauss joined SPP in September and I joined in October. Three members of staff left the organisation; Jose Pick, a development facilitator in the Western Cape Team, Dumisani Mbokazi, from the Cape Town administration team and Leanne Schmidt, a development facilitator in the Springbok office. We thank our colleagues for their hard work, energy and dedication to the organisation and its work and wish them well in their endeavours. During this review period, we emerged from Covid-19, but then the country was subjected to rolling electricity blackouts, which are reportedly the result of insufficient generating capacity,

operational failures, maintenance issues, and breakdowns at ageing, poorly maintained power stations. The rolling blackouts (load shedding) are negatively impacting economic growth and citizens' livelihoods, and the agricultural sector is not immune.

The economic environment has continued to promote commercial business, and the political elite over the livelihoods of the poor. In this context, the country's governance approaches have shifted towards a government that is less receptive to civil society and its residents on the fringes.

A number of difficulties are threatening the right to land, water, and, ultimately, food sovereignty. Small-scale farmers and livestock owners on commonage and public land face eviction from land they have fought for. In addition, there is

little government assistance and limited access to water. A lack of political will and limited competence of local governments limits commonage policy and land management advancement. The high cost of basic services and ineffective service delivery by local governments further impede the expansion of household food production.

Furthermore, the state has failed to take concrete steps to address environmental degradation and the hazards posed by toxic and dangerous chemicals and pesticides in the work and home environments of rural dwellers and employees, which is progressively resulting in (preventable) diseases and fatalities.

SPP's long term vision of agrarian transformation is necessary now more than ever and its work towards that is painstaking and slow but vital to the communities it works with.

People change when the pain of the status quo becomes greater than the fear of making the change

– Helen Harkness

In terms of agrarian transformation, victories have been noted around effectively opposing evictions, and successfully utilising municipal land for communal farming activities. The absence of political will on the part of the government and historic landowners continues to retard land access and redress initiatives.

With regard to Agroecology, SPP has gained widespread recognition for its efforts to promote agroecology for food sovereignty in local communities. Several sites have been established through engagement with community-based partners that are experimenting with innovative agroecological methods, valuing indigenous practices as a way of recovering ownership (sovereignty), as well as sustainable ways of living and being.

Government, the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development (DALRRD), and other authorities have yet to acknowledge Agroecology as a viable alternative. This is ongoing, and SPP is actively collaborating with Civil Society partners to attain this goal.

The issue of autonomous formations and movements is still a strong focus of SPP's work, as it assists in accelerating local

causes championed by local activists as they join forces with SPP, Tshintsa Amakhaya, the Right to Agrarian Reform for Food Sovereignty Campaign (FSC) and others in the sector.

We recognise that systemic change can only be achieved through social mobilisation and movements that develop alternatives from from below. As a result, local and broader community formations are at the heart of all SPP work and serve as the foundation for larger coalitions and movements.

Farmers and small-scale food producers, farm workers and dwellers affected by insecure or threatened land tenure, forestry dwellers, and rural communities remained among SPP's specialised partner groups. SPP continued to prioritise the engagement, leadership, and progress of women and youth among these groups.

We appreciate and value all our partners as we continue to learn, adjust and optimise both the organisation and its collaborative work towards lasting agrarian reform.

Brian Adams

CEO

SPP envisions a world where all people have equitable and secure access to and control over land and sustainable natural resources with the purpose of improving livelihoods; reducing poverty and inequality; and achieving climate justice and food sovereignty.

SPP believes that systemic change can only be realized through social mobilization and movements that advance alternatives from below. To achieve this SPP works specifically with farmers, small-scale food producers, farm workers and dwellers and communities affected by insecure or threatened land tenure.

We work in solidarity with community formations, some of who affiliate to the Agrarian Reform for Food Sovereignty Campaign as well as Tshintsha Amakhaya, a national alliance based network of civil society organisations to advance land, food and climate justice. We work primarily in the Western and Northern Cape provinces. In the latter, the work during the period focused on supporting communities in Act 9 areas to think through and build community governance structures to facilitate land transfer processes as well as supporting producers to adapt to the water shortages.

In the Western Cape we worked with a number of forestry communities to protect their tenure and advance township establishment to secure

municipal services to groups of people who exist outside of Municipal boundaries. On the West Coast, and elsewhere, illegal evictions continued unabated. Through political and legislative training, SPP supports local activists to protect and claim their constitutional and labour rights.

The four cases presented here provide a glimpse into the life of SPP and the many people and community formations who together are taking the slow and painstaking journey to access land to build a dignified life:



Welverdiend – loosely translated means “well-deserved”, is a farm outside of Vredendal Town in Matzikama Municipality where 3rd and 4th generation farmworkers and dwellers are fighting for decent housing and living conditions.



FARMWORKERS STRUGGLE:
farmworkers are more than just workers!

Like clock-work, deductions for housing maintenance are made from every pay-check but no maintenance or upgrades are made to farmworker houses. In addition, farmworkers are living under very challenging conditions. The water available for household use is from a reservoir which is contaminated. The houses have no electricity, and farm workers are required to pay additional rent for any children over 18 still living with them. They have restricted access to the graveyard where their family members have been buried; and a portion of land (7ha) given to farmworkers by a previous owner was denied and used by the new owner who then erected a storage facility on it.

Farmworkers are also being threatened with eviction, creating a life for workers and farm dwellers that is filled with fear and perpetual insecurity, and limiting the full potential for healthy, social and cultural lives. Workers self-organised and undertook a commitment to demand and fight for what was due to them. Soliciting the support of SPP, workers formed a picket at the farm gate to make known their demands for their electricity to be reconnected, their housing to be upgraded, and that they be provided with security of tenure as well as ownership of the plot of land that had been previously earmarked for farmworkers.

This public action yielded positive results as electricity was

immediately reconnected and workers were able to purchase on a pay-as-you-go basis. This early success demonstrated to workers their ability to fight for change.

SPP through the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) was able to secure a visit to the farm by the Portfolio Committees of DALRRD and Employment and Labour. This was another victory for workers to elevate their issues at this level. The Committee strongly urged the Department to purchase the land for workers as there were three generations of farmworkers on the farm, and security of tenure and livelihoods urgently need protecting.

The ongoing campaign was strengthened by the pro-active engagement with and support garnered from the local police who demonstrated their support through their presence at demonstrations. Early on local media also supported workers actions through coverage in local newspapers, although this dissipated over time.

The campaign has not been without difficulties. In an effort to obstruct and delay negotiations, the employer appointed a consultant to engage with workers and SPP on his behalf, completely withdrawing from the process. This was a successful

tactic in frustrating the process and required a lot more effort from the protesting workers so as to maintain the engagement and momentum.

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development (DALRRD) as the official custodians of farmworkers were a key stakeholder in the process. The cooperation and support of the Department was crucial as it has the mandate to offer legal and other forms of protection to farm workers and dwellers. At times, the Department frustrated the process due to their limited time and availability. Additional constraints regarding legislation, budget and inflexibility steered them toward acceptance of proposals by the employer's consultant which workers were not in favour of.

The negotiation regarding the 7ha plot as well as proposed relocation of farm-dwellers who are not protected by the Extension of Security of Tenure Act are ongoing and contentious. The Department has highlighted the merits of this case for expropriation without compensation to the consultant, but workers have low expectations in the application of this provision by the Department.

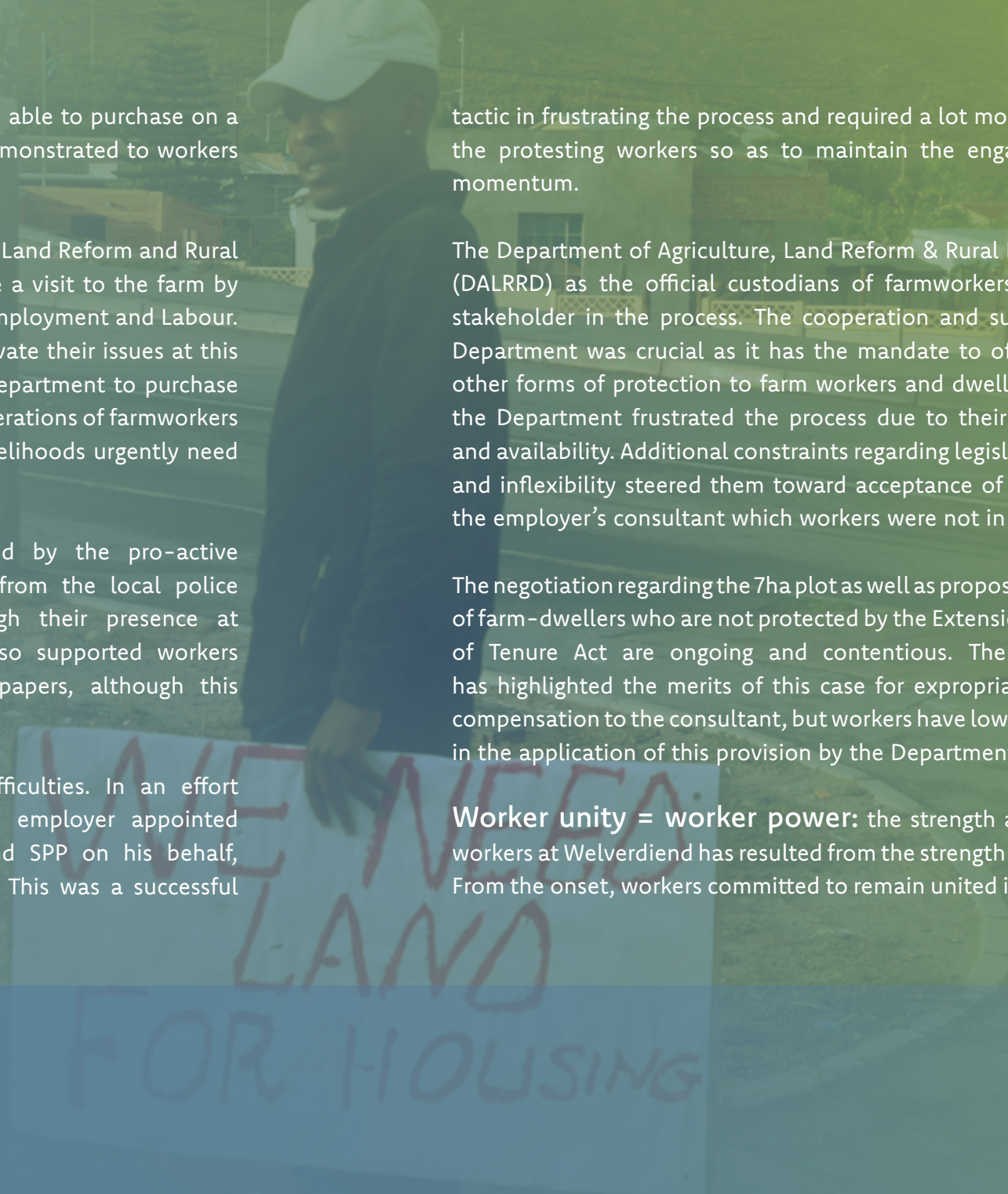
Worker unity = worker power: the strength and power of workers at Welverdiend has resulted from the strength of their unity. From the onset, workers committed to remain united in their cause.

At different points in the process, the employer has attempted through legal representatives and consultants to engage workers individually and to offer individuals settlements. The resoluteness of workers to remain united has disabled the attempts by the employer to divide workers. Workers' power was established early on when their picket resulted in victory and strengthened the unity.

Building voice, agency and power: the workers of Welverdiend have demonstrated the power inherent in embracing political consciousness and political action. Workers are members of the Matzikama Farm worker and dweller Forum, which have regular political education sessions. Other important work of the Forum, supported by SPP is awareness raising of workers labour and constitutional rights and supporting public action to demonstrate dissatisfaction and dissent. Beyond protecting labour rights, farmworkers and dwellers' social and political life are also promoted and protected by the Forum.

Farmworkers and dwellers at Welverdiend Farm remain resolute and steadfast in their pursuit of justice – what they deem is fair and due to them. Despite the barriers raised by the employer and the tardiness of the State – workers and dwellers continue to raise awareness of human and labour rights and fight to protect these.

FARMWORKERS STRUGGLE: farmworkers are more than just workers!





Small-scale farmers in Malmesbury have been in an ongoing struggle for secure access to agricultural land for 22 years!

COMPETING LAND NEEDS: small-scale farmers encroached on by housing development

Despite alternative available agricultural land, the local Municipality has refused to secure their land rights and enabled their relocation. Now with housing developments advancing to the perimeter of their site, their access to livestock is restricted by municipal appointed security.

Malmesbury small-scale farmers were moved to a portion of Olifantsfontein 776/5 (32.8ha), also known as Malan Quarry land in 2000 for animal grazing. The land would be available until alternative commonage land is provided.

In 2006 the remaining land of Olifantsfontein farm was purchased by the Swartland Municipality and in 2008, small-scale farmers signed a 9-year 11-month lease agreement with the Municipality for secure access and use of the land.

In 2013 the Executive Mayoral Committee (EMC) dismissed a business development plan by small-scale farmers indicating that it was unsuitable, there was no funding for small-scale farmers and that the zoning did not allow for the proposed activity. In addition, the EMC informed small-scale farmers that the site was identified for urban expansion. The livestock were now also seen as a threat to the N7 highway. Ultimately, the Executive Mayoral Committee terminated the lease agreement in 2015 and indicated a notice of eviction to be served to farmers to remove animals and structures. During this period the EMC resolved that no commonage land will be made available throughout Swartland Municipality going forward.

Through ongoing engagement with small-scale farmers, the Municipality and SPP, the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development appointed a mediator to resolve the land

dispute. The mediation process identified two plots of available agricultural land which could be purchased for small-scale farmers, these plots were the remaining of farm Highlands no 1039 (226.2ha) and Farm Tygerfontein no 761 (414.4ha).

Since 2018, Malmesbury small-scale farmers together with SPP have engaged various Government departments to seek support and direction; small-scale farmers are willing to relocate to either of the identified land plots should they be made available.

With concern and anxiety, small-scale farmers noted this year that no progress has been made by the State to provide alternative agricultural land whilst the local Swartland Municipality is making rapid progress with their housing development project.

The housing development has reached so close to the agricultural site, the entrance to the site has been closed-off and access by farmers is restricted. Farmers have to sign-in at Municipal appointed security to enter their plots to transport water and feed. As citizens take occupancy of the newly developed houses and move closer to the agricultural site, there is growing concern about hygiene and the general stench. In 2013, farmers were threatened with evictions due to the proximity and smell. 9 years later, housing development reached the brink of the agricultural site – what lie ahead for small-scale farmers?

Engaging Swartland Municipal leadership: Malmesbury Emerging Farmers (MEF) wrote to the Municipal Manager, Mr Joggie Scholtz to make-known their plight which is still unresolved. An urgent appeal was made to halt the construction of housing units as it was reaching too close to the agricultural site. Since the initial threats of eviction in 2013, alternative agricultural land has still not been acquired for the relocation of small-scale farmers and their livestock.

Engaging the Department Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development: Malmesbury Emerging Farmers further engaged the District and National Leadership of DALRRD to ascertain the progress and status of acquiring alternative agricultural land. Tracing the Department's promises and commitments to MEF, with no real action – Farmers requested the budgeted amount ringfenced to purchase agricultural land for the MEF, and questioned whether a memorandum of deviation has been

submitted to the Minister to allow all 66 farmers onto the land to be acquired.

Engaging the Western Cape Premier: SPP and MEF submitted an appeal to the Premier to inform him formally of the situation facing MEF, where agricultural and housing land needs are in conflict. This included requesting an urgent intervention by the Premier to fast-track the relocation of MEF to alternative agricultural land.

The Swartland Farmers Association is a voluntary association consisting of emerging farmers across the Swartland Municipal District with an elected leadership who organise around land access and support. Collectively, they engage with municipal councils on commonage land as well as various departments for support, i.e. water access, agricultural inputs and infrastructure. Importantly, the association does awareness raising and mobilisation in communities across Swartland to build and strengthen the association. In collaboration with SPP, rights education and political conscientisation are done periodically to build political strength in the forum, its voice and agency.

Malmesbury small-scale farmers continue to occupy the land where they are established and plan to expand their camps. National Government, Provincial Government and the Municipality have consistently failed to communicate with farmers, and failed to provide these farmers (who have been farming there for over 20 years) with security of tenure.

While farmers are willing to relocate to alternative agricultural land, the State has not made any means to secure the land and make it available to emerging farmers. While the housing development has progressed to the fences of agricultural camps, no direction is given regarding the future of this community.

The situation in Malmesbury is a breeding ground for community clashes, unrest and violence. The competing interests of communities for land, namely housing and agriculture, highlights the urgent need for agricultural land to be made available. Municipal planning must expand its scope so that it includes the multiple needs of communities facing increasing unemployment and hunger; agricultural land needs to be integrated into housing settlements, which will enable local communities to produce food as well as social space to build healthy (not deprived) communities.

COMPETING LAND NEEDS: small-scale farmers encroached on by housing development



A farmworker of 28 years on the farm Steenbokfontein, situated along the railway road between Elandsbay and Lambertsbay, 48-year-old male, Andries Booysen loses his job and is subsequently threatened with eviction. A livestock keeper himself, his growing herd ignited his growing woes!

LABOUR TURNED LAND ISSUE: farmworker and emerging farmer holds-on to agricultural right to land

Appointed as a general worker in 1990 and in 1999 transferred to Steenbokfontein as the foreman, Andries worked for the same employer for 32 years. He requested and was granted permission in 2010 to keep livestock on the farm where he lived and worked, Andries grew his herd to 60+ goats and 18 pigs. In 2022 Andries was instructed to let go of his cattle as his plot was overgrazed and not to be extended; failure to do so ignited labour issues against Andries and resulted in his dismissal. Andries was subsequently informed to vacate his house and remove his cattle after living and working on the farm for 23 years. Being informed and advised about illegal evictions, Andries has remained on the farm.

In a further bid for him to move, he was informed by the owner that the farm is no longer operational and was for sale at R16 million. In an effort to get Andries off the land – the owner has employed many tactics to essentially encourage Andries to move. Men were dispatched to the farm to remove all water and electricity infrastructure on the farm which resulted in confrontation and contestation. SPP and the local SAPS ultimately managed to get the owner to a negotiation table to ensure the provision of water. Andries still lives on the farm with his wife and three children, who would be left destitute without it.

As a farmer himself, and having worked the land for 28 years, Andries approached the State for support to purchase the farm as a land reform initiative.

In an effort to secure his living and agricultural rights to the land, the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development was approached. In an ongoing process of consultation and engagement the Department together with Andries identified a segment of land on the farm which was proposed to be subdivided and purchased as part of land reform as the farm was for sale. As part of the exploration the State established that Andries had received State support in the form of an RDP house and therefore disqualified him for additional support through the land reform programme. According to an official of the Department “Andries would not be destitute if he were to be evicted and he does not qualify for additional support”. The Department advised Andries to move his cattle to communal grazing land which is plagued by its own challenges including distance, fencing, theft, and water access among others.

Andries, still determined to fight for his agricultural right to the land with the support of SPP sought the support of Legal Aid, who advised him to remain on the farm so that a court process can be initiated by the farmer. This will create an opportunity to put forward and argue for the protection of his agricultural rights to the land.

Building strength through solidarity: Throughout the year, SPP hosted learning spaces with farm workers, dwellers and different role-players in the sector to inform and educate farm workers on their labour and human rights. SPP worked to organise farm worker committees on farms and in the district to take up farm worker issues and to speak-out against unfair labour practice and violations of human and social/political rights. Together with the Matzikama Farm worker and dweller forum, farm leaders organised and mobilized workers and dwellers on farms and informed them of their rights, and of their power to challenge injustices on farms and workplaces. Farmworkers and dwellers in Cederberg District

are working toward re-building and strengthening the Citrusdal Farmworker Forum and building a District Farmworker Platform.

The experience of Andries – fighting for agricultural rights to private land where he lived and worked for over two decades, is a unique case which will be taken forward legally through the court. The countless attempts by the owner to get Andries off the farm displays his blatant disregard of the lives and wellbeing of Andries and his family. In the meantime, Andries continues to live on the farm and keep his livestock, essentially now occupying the land. The farm, after apparently being on the market for months, has not been sold. Should Andries vacate the farm land, he will not be able to fight for his agricultural right to the land. Andries remains determined and steadfast in his quest.

LABOUR TURNED LAND ISSUE: farmworker and emerging farmer holds-on to agricultural right to land



Agro-ecology producers Andre and Virgil from Vanrhynsdorp are two passionate producers who have taken on agroecology with ease and love; they've established a nursery where they plant beetroot, onions, pumpkins, among others, and cultivate seedlings for producers in surrounding towns.

These producers have in the past participated in earth-worm training and produce their worm compost and earth-worm tea. Virgil is a strong champion for agroecology and supports farmer-to-farmer learning exchanges to share and demonstrate his knowledge and love for agroecology.

Researching and advancing agroecology: during the period, these agroecology champions, along with 17 other producers working with SPP, attended an agroecology learning exchange to Mawubuye Land Rights Movement (MLRM) in Suurbraak and Genadendal. The learning programme was focused on seeds:

seed harvesting, storage and saving, as well as seed politics, seed sovereignty and legislation. In addition to theoretical aspects of the training, producers were able to see the seed banks as set-up by producers at MLRM.

Andries and Virgil, excited as they are about agroecology, were inspired by what they saw and learnt during the learning exchange and committed to establishing a seed-bank. The pair also adopted the bio-char* methodology they learnt from the producer in Genadendal.

The young farmers have been harvesting seeds but are still to demonstrate the documentation thereof. The producers are planting and harvesting a number of seed variety including beetroot, coriander, celery, basil, onions (red and white), spinach, beans, green beans, orange pumpkin, corn, Jamaican beans, makataan, watermelon, cabbage, purple cabbage, eggplant, chili, melon, sunflower, lavender, rosemary and daisy seeds. The duo has begun to experiment with pruning of apple and lemon trees. They have acquired 500 earthworms to expand their capacity to produce casting and worm-tea.

ADVANCING AGROECOLOGY: establishing seed sovereignty for food sovereignty



Virgil and Andries continue to practice and advance their agroecology agriculture practice. They also produce hair products enhanced with rosemary herbs. They share their practice with youth producers in the surrounding communities. At a training with youth Virgil Oortman commented: “jy moet ‘n passie en liefde het as jy so ‘n projek wil begin. Want dit sal help dat jy alles insit en beter uitkry”.

In the Northern Cape, Vaalwater, Bergsig area, SPP together with local livestock keeper, embarked on an experiment: to test agro-ecological principles in raising livestock, using only natural remedies. Three meat master ewes and one meat master ram were acquired, this breed is very resilient to drought and can withstand both hot and cold weather. In addition, this experiment, if successful, will demonstrate another climate adaptation measure which can be shared with other livestock keepers. We are excited to monitor the progress.

*Biochar is a charcoal-like substance that’s made by burning organic material from agricultural and forestry wastes (also called biomass) in a controlled process called pyrolysis. During pyrolysis organic materials, such as wood chips, leaf litter or dead plants, are burned in a container with very little oxygen. As the materials burn, they release little to no contaminating fumes. During the pyrolysis process, the organic material is converted into biochar, a stable form of carbon that can’t easily escape into the atmosphere. The energy or heat created during pyrolysis can be captured and used as a form of clean energy. Biochar is by far more efficient at converting carbon into a stable form and is cleaner than other forms of charcoal.

In terms of physical attributes, biochar is black, highly porous, lightweight, fine-grained and has a large surface area. Approximately 70 percent of its composition is carbon. The remaining percentage consists of nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen among other elements. (source: <https://regenerationinternational.org/2018/05/16/what-is-biochar/>)

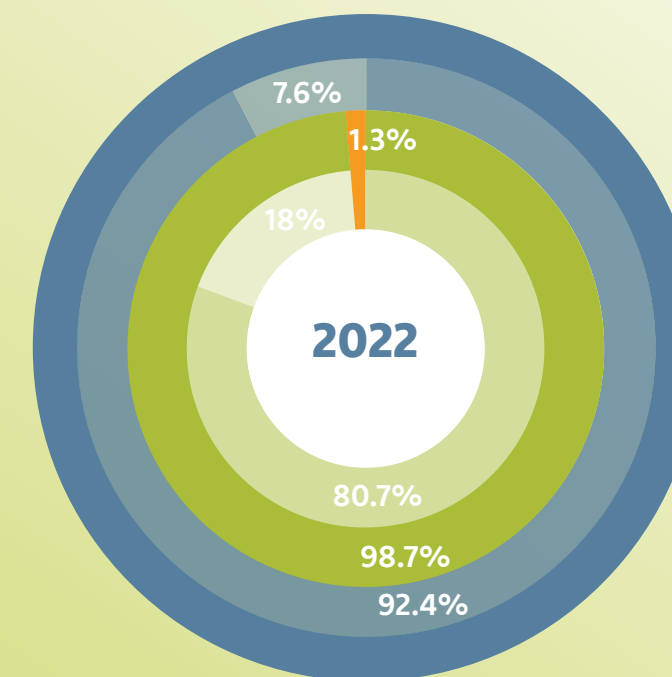


ADVANCING AGROECOLOGY: establishing seed sovereignty for food sovereignty

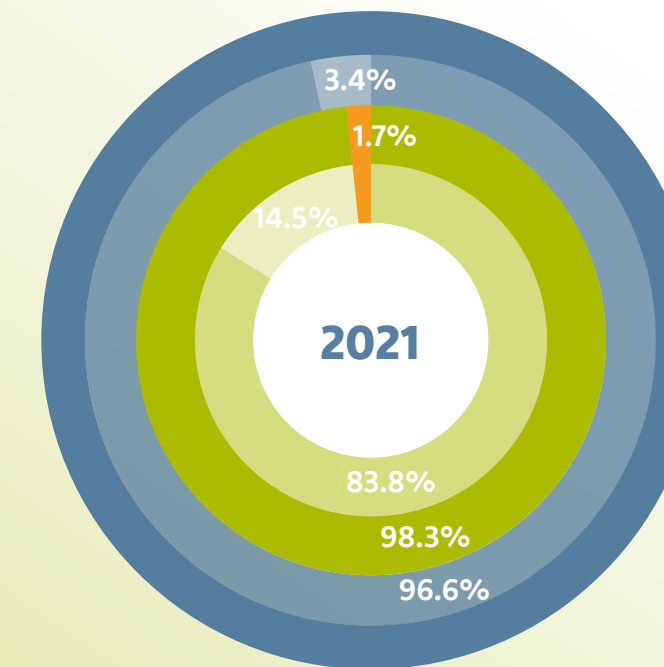
Statement of financial position

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	R 131 490	R 324 887
Current assets		
Trade and other receivables	R 8 107	R 26 248
Cash and cash equivalents	R 6 745 500	R 5 108 107
	R 6 753 607	R 5 134 355
Total assets	R 6 885 097	R 5 459 242
RESERVES & LIABILITIES		
Reserves		
Accumulated surplus	R 3 955 206	R 3 937 459
Funds held in trust	—	R 64 240
Motor-vehicle replacement reserve	R 28 123	R 17 813
Sustainability reserve	R 855 819	R 855 819
Total reserves	R 4 839 148	R 4 875 331
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Income received in advance	R 1 375 616	R 205 637
Trade and other payables	R 670 333	R 378 274
Total current liabilities	R 2 045 949	R 583 911
Total reserves and liabilities	R 6 885 097	R 5 459 242

Statement of income & expenditure



Income	R 8 864 255
Contractual grant income	R 8 187 541
Other income	R 676 714
Expenditure	R 8 745 217
Personnel and programme costs	R 7 151 848
Administrative and running costs	R 1 593 369
Operating surplus for the year	R 119 038



Income	R 10 953 197
Contractual grant income	R 10 585 061
Other income	R 368 136
Expenditure	R 10 768 804
Personnel and programme costs	R 9 176 783
Administrative and running costs	R 1 592 021
Operating surplus for the year	R 184 393

SODI!

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