PROGRESS UPDATE ON FETSA TLALA TARGET FOR 2017/18

Cape Town

Ms. Joyene Isaacs

6 March 2018
OUTLINE

CONTEXT AND BUSINESS MODEL

DROUGHT SUPPORT TO SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

PROGRESS ON FETSA TLALA TARGETS 2017/18

COMMERCIALISATION OF BLACK FARMERS

RECRUITMENT OF EXTENSION OFFICERS

REHABILITATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

CONCLUSION
Chapter 6: An integrated and inclusive rural economy

- Grow the economy and increase jobs by **expanding irrigated agriculture**
  - Water use efficiency
  - New irrigation schemes
- Pick and support those industries and regions with the **highest potential**
- Focus on value chains and hence **agri processing**
  - Job creation
  - Growing the rural economy
- **Land Reform** is a key
  - Develop strategies that give new entrants access to value chains
  - Find creative combinations between opportunities, e.g.
    - Support successful communal farmers – security of tenure
    - Collaboration between commercial and land reform beneficiaries
Policy imperatives informing investment

- Create 1 million new jobs (National Development Plan)
- Put 1 million hectares of unutilised land under production by 2019 (Fetsa Tlala)
- Support 300 000 smallholder producers by 2019 (NGP)
- Expand 1.5 million hectares under irrigation by 500 000 (National Development Plan)
- Ensuring food security for all – Act 108 of 1996
- Ensure sustainable use of natural resources
- Grow agricultural contribution to the GDP - driven by the Revitalization of Agriculture and Agro-processing Value Chains (RAAVC – Part of 9 Point Plan)
- Agriculture Policy Action Plan (focus on key commodities per Province and Jobs)
- Project Khulisa (Agri processing, Halaal and niche products)
National Outcomes

1. Quality basic education
2. A long and healthy life for all South Africans.
3. All people in South Africa are and feel safe.
4. Decent employment through inclusive growth.
5. A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.
6. An efficient, competitive & responsive economic infrastructure network.
7. Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all.
9. Responsive, accountable, effective & efficient local government.
10. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources.
11. Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and World.
13. A comprehensive and sustainable social protection system.
Economic Growth and Employment Potential

- **High growth potential**
  - Olives
  - Macadamians
  - Peacan Nuts
  - Avocados
  - Magos
  - Table Grapes
  - Raisins
  - Bananas
  - Litchis
  - Vegetables
  - Tobacco
  - Peaches
  - Apricots
  - Wine

- **Low growth potential**
  - Groundnuts
  - Forestry

- **Non-labour intensive <0.01 Labour/ha**
  - Sheep
  - Soya Beans
  - Poultry
  - Eggs
  - Cattle
  - Wool
  - Lucerne, Oats, Hay
  - Yellow maize
  - Sunflower
  - Canola
  - Dairy
  - Pigs
  - Wheat
  - White Maize
  - Barley
  - Sorgham

- **Labour intensive >1.3 Labour/ha**
  - Citrus
  - Nectarines
  - Plums, Prunes
  - Cotton
  - Apples
  - Pears
  - Sugar cane
  - Peaches
  - Apricots

Source: National Development Plan (2012)
PSP 2014-2019: Provincial Strategic Goals

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: Create opportunities for growth and jobs

STRATEGIC GOAL 2: Improve education outcomes and opportunities for youth development

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills

STRATEGIC GOAL 4: Enable a resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment

STRATEGIC GOAL 5: Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment
PSG 1: Create Opportunities for Growth and Jobs

PROJECT KHULISA – GROWTH STRATEGY

Productive Sectors:
- Renewables
- Tourism
- Oil & Gas
- Film
- BPO
- Agri-processing

Enablers:
- Water
- Energy
- Broadband
- Skills
- Land Reform

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Departmental Strategic Goals

DSG 1: Support the Provincial Agricultural Sector to at least maintain its export position for the next 5 years by growing its value added from R16,349 billion in 2013.

DSG 2: Ensure that at least 70% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province are successful over the next 5 years.

DSG 3: Support the sector (farmers and industries) to increase sustainable agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by at least 10% over the next 10 years.

DSG 4: Optimise the sustainable utilisation of water and land resources to increase climate smart agricultural production.

DSG 5: Increase agricultural and related economic opportunities in selected rural areas based on socio-economic needs over a 10 year period and strengthen interface with local authorities.

DSG 6: Enhance the agri-processing capacity at both primary and secondary level to increase with 10% over baseline by 2019.

DSG 7: Facilitate an increase of 20% in relevant skills development at different levels in the organisation and the Sector over the next 10 years.
Western Cape farming areas
## Agri-Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE</th>
<th>WESTERN CAPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abattoirs - red meat</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abattoirs - white meat</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro processing plants, Cool chain facilities, Fruit Packers and Millers</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airfields</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken batteries - broilers</td>
<td>1,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken batteries - layers</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken batteries (free range)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken hatcheries</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crush pens and dip tanks</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crush pens</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairies</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dams</td>
<td>31,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedlots - beef</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedlots - pigs</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedlots - sheep</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homesteads - labour</td>
<td>5,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homesteads - owner / manager</td>
<td>13,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurseries</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packhouses</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piggeries</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade netting</td>
<td>1,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silos and silo bags</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnels</td>
<td>4,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>63,994</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Business model
“An institutional arrangement that draws in multiple spheres of government and the private sector, each understanding their unique roles, working from the same plan, towards achieving the same outcomes”
Composition of the CPAC.

CPAC composition as per TOR

- 2 x Reps from commodity organisation
- 2 x Reps from black farmers formation
- 1 x Rep from a development chamber, i.e. DFDC.
- 1 x Reps from WCDoA (Senior Manager)
- 1 x DAFF
- Casidra (secretariat)
- Any other person deemed necessary

CPAC reports monthly to the DPAC, oversight structure – monthly financial and non-financial reports submitted

CASE OF THE FRUIT CPAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mariette Kotze</td>
<td>HORTGRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Harold Da Silva</td>
<td>AFASA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Johan Swanepoel</td>
<td>AFASA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Andre Cloete</td>
<td>DFDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ms. Cynthia Lebenya</td>
<td>CASIDRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Douglas Chitepo</td>
<td>WCDoA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Chrismaine Abrahams</td>
<td>HORTGRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Leonard Arends</td>
<td>DAFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Peter Dall</td>
<td>Technical advisor (co-opted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition for the Fruit sector – SC had been established to manage the Jobs fund programme (R120m)
Food security interventions

Community projects -

- Established a Food Security CPAC.
- criteria – access to land, in case of leased minimum 5 year lease is required
- access to water – non municipal
- priority is given to women, youth, and people with disability
- Involvement of municipalities – recommended

Households support

- designed a suitcase programme to assist vulnerable households.
- applicants must have access land (backyard) - smart garden concept.
- priority is given to persons on the indigent registers
- Use municipal indigent register for targeting – not always update.

Applicants are required to undergo training before support is given – production, financial record keeping, conflict management, entrepreneurial skills

40% of our household budget is spent in the Cape Metro given the monetised nature of access to food
Food garden productivity – external evaluation study

Garden productivity over the last year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-productive</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ability of meet food needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pre Assistance</th>
<th>Post Assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average months productive per annum:

- Community gardens: 8.6 months
- Household gardens: 5.5 months
# Project Implementation – Gantt Chart

**District:**

**Financial Year:**

**Project Name:**

**Date Updated:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN SUB ITEMS/ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>Approved Budget</th>
<th>Actual Spending</th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>Spent %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT DELIVERY PLAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Days/activity</td>
<td>Actual Days</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>% Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXTENSION PLAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRAINING PLAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drought in context
Drought in context – water restrictions
Areas most affected

3,869 black farmers assisted with drought relief support in the affected areas

Areas that are severely affected by drought

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Relief Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matzikama</td>
<td>Hessequa 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cederberg</td>
<td>Laingsburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergrivier</td>
<td>Prince Albert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saldanha</td>
<td>Kannaland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swartland</td>
<td>Oudtshoorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>Mosselbay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witzenberg</td>
<td>Beaufort West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breede Valley</td>
<td>George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>Knysna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern part of Swellendam</td>
<td>Bitou</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drought support to farmers
## Drought relief 2015/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Source of funds</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood support to 20 small holder grain farmers and their 30 agri workers</td>
<td>R 1.5 million</td>
<td>Equitable share</td>
<td>R 412 000 spent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing fodder to 584 smallholder farmers</td>
<td>R 6 million</td>
<td>Reallocated CASP</td>
<td>R 6 million spent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing fodder to 223 black commercial farmers</td>
<td>R 3.6 million</td>
<td>Equitable share</td>
<td>R 3.6 million spent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 827 farmers were supported during 2015/16 (pellets)
- 30 farm workers mainly in the grain sector (livelihood support)
- **R 23m equitable funds in savings in 2015/16 were allocated to support farmers in 2016/17.**
## Drought relief support to farmers 2017/18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items supported</th>
<th>Budget R’ 000</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Spent R’ 000</th>
<th>Balance R’000</th>
<th>% spent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fodder</td>
<td>40 000</td>
<td>DAFF</td>
<td>39 500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder</td>
<td>12 572</td>
<td>Equitable share (Adjustment Budget)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12 572</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boreholes drilling</td>
<td>6 500</td>
<td>Equitable share (Adjustment Budget)</td>
<td>5 000</td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borehole support Western Cape Supply system (WC WSS)</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>Equitable share (Adjustment Budget)</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder</td>
<td>5 000</td>
<td>Equitable share G&amp;S – Voted funds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Location of farmers supported – drought aid
Drought & mitigating strategies used by farmers

- Western Cape drought started during the 2015/16 financial year
- Initially the drought declaration was mainly in the West Coast and Central Karoo
- Livestock farmers are advised to **reduce the number** of animals.
- Choice of **hardy breeds**
- **Stumping of trees** – by Fruit farmers, directed limited water to younger trees
- Irrigate fields in the nights as opposed to daytime irrigation – conserve moisture
- **Pre-optimum harvesting** to lessen stress on the tree (harvest as quickly as possible)
- Reduce water use – use below 25% (**Fruitlook innovation to avoid over-irrigation**)
- Extension messages since 2013 – has been adoption of **Climate Smart Agriculture** as per the Smart Agri. Plan of the province
- Green Cape had been engaged to assist the Department with appraisal of projects to enhance the concept of ‘climate proofing’ for smallholder farmers.
- **Production under protection** – new normal in the main for vegetable production.
Progress on targets
# Hectares planted (Target: 800)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR 1: Number of hectares cultivated for food production in communal areas and land reform</th>
<th>Quarterly target</th>
<th>Reported</th>
<th>Validated</th>
<th>% achieved</th>
<th>PoE submitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QR 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1818,4</td>
<td>1 818,4</td>
<td>364%</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR3</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Validate at end of QR4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agri Dwala – wheat production in Overberg
## Smallholder producers supported (target: 60)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR 2: Number of smallholder producers supported</th>
<th>Quarterly target</th>
<th>Reported</th>
<th>Validated</th>
<th>% achieved</th>
<th>PoE submitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QR 1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>150%</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Validate end of QR4</td>
<td>58%  (prelim)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDICATOR 3: Number of Households Supported with agricultural food production initiatives</td>
<td>Quarterly target</td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>Validated</td>
<td>% achieved</td>
<td>PoE submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR 1</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>146%</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR2</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR3</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Validate at end QR 4</td>
<td>57% (prelim)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR4</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WCDoA

Food Security
Household Projects for 2017/2018

Legend
- Green: Household Gardens
- Red: Local Municipalities
- Blue: District Municipalities

Data Source: WCDoA
Date created: 2018/03/01

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Smallholder farmers supported with advice (31 Dec ’17)
BPCP – 50 commercial farmers
# Black commercial farmers – (target 50)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Annual target</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Budget allocation</th>
<th>Budget spent ‘000</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm assessment and plans</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>- Farm assessment and plans completed</td>
<td>R120m Jobs Fund (22 Fruit farmers (4 year programme)</td>
<td>R50m</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Business plan development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Skills audit completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© Western Cape Government 2012 | PG MTEC 2 Engagement
Black commercial farmers

- 50 farmers had been identified.
- Completed **whole farm planning** for the affected farmers with **skills audit** helps with skills development interventions.
- **Commercial agriculture** had been engaged to provide targeted support to the identified farmers.
- **SA-GAP certification** will be prioritised to facilitate access to markets – in partnership PPECP and NAMC (7 of the 50 farmers are already SA GAP certified)
- **Financial Record and Production Record keeping** prioritised for the identified farmers.
Recruitment of Extension personnel
Progress – recruitment of extension officers

- In 2009 – the Province only had **30 agricultural advisors**

- Through the ERP we have increased our capacity to 68 Agric. Advisors – an improvement, though the DAFF study indicated the Western Cape needed **119 extension officers to meet the demand** (Extension study, 2007)

- The Department had partnered with commercial agriculture, through the commodity approach, which also provide extension support to farmers thereby augmenting limited resources.

- All agricultural advisors are **compliant with the national norms and standards**, i.e. they all have a minimum 4 year B. Degree in Agriculture

- The Department had institutionalised **monthly block sessions** with agricultural advisors to enhance capacity of the advisors (including BIG 5).

- All agricultural advisors use the **digital pen technology** when conducting site visits to farmers – aimed at enhancing monitoring of advice rendered to farmers.

- **Twelve (12) of our agricultural advisors are linked to commodity organisations** for skills development – enhancing specialisation of extension personnel
Digital pens – enhance accountability of extension
Black commercial farmers

- 50 farmers had been identified.
- Completed **whole farm planning** for the identified farmers with **skills audit to inform** skills development interventions.
- **Commercial agriculture** had been engaged to provide targeted support to the identified farmers.
- **SA-GAP certification** will be prioritised to facilitate access to markets – in partnership PPECP and NAMC.
- **Financial Record and Production Record keeping** prioritised for the identified farmers to improve market access.
Mechanisation support to farmers – 72 tractors all tracked

Map Title
Tractors sponsored by WCDOA FSD for the DAFF Mechanisation project

Legend
- Tractor Projects
- Highway
- District Municipalities

Data Source: WCDOA: FSD
Date created: 2016/09/21

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Mechanisation support

- 72 tractors were received from DAFF, 2013/14 financial year
- These are linked to mechanisation centres – within communities, managed by farmers (subsidised by the Department)
- Monthly reports – on utilisation of mechanisation is submitted to the Department for monitoring
- Tractors still remain the property of the Department and managed through our Agency, Casidra.
- We have installed tracking system – monitoring tool for these tractors
- Mechanisation support is also provided to farmers on individual basis – based on the needs analysis,
Rehabilitation of agricultural land
Rehabilitation of agricultural land

A total of 3 459 ha had been rehabilitated by the end of December 2017.

Area wide initiative in the Central Karoo – targeted 500 000ha – so far 80 000ha completed.

Future plans inclusive of auditing of the condition of agricultural land and resources in the Province linked to the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43/1983.
Management of animal diseases
Distribution of Poultry farms

Poultry and ostrich distribution in the Western Cape

Legend:
- Commercial poultry (>10,000 birds)
- Backyard & small-scale poultry (<10,000 birds)
- Ostrich farms

Compiled by Dr Laura Roberts
Confirmed and suspect AI cases
Western Cape HPAI H5N8
HPAI cases in Western Cape

Commercial poultry

- 2.76 million layers (of approx. 4 million)
  - last farm affected on 11 Dec - reinfection of a quarantined farm
- 134 000 broiler breeders - 3 farms
- 32 600 ducks

Ostriches:

- Approx. 200 farms under quarantine (66%)
  - Virus last detected 31 Oct

Backyard chickens/ hobby birds

- last case 31 October

Wild birds: Terns in January (previous case 23 October) - see later
## HPAI H5N8 in South Africa (as of 11 January)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Backyard</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Hobby &amp; Zoo</th>
<th>Ostriches</th>
<th>Wild</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>KZN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>120 (101)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Avian Influenza: HPAI H5N8 outbreak and surveillance update report”
DAFF, compiled by Directorate Animal Health, 11 January 2018
(Figures in brackets as of 14 Oct 2017)
Disposal of infected material
Province’s Disease Profile – January 2017

Disease and Census - January 2017

Legend
Disease
- Bluetongue
- Plant poisoning
- At Low Pathogenic Other
- Johne’s disease

UBAOL visits (n=491)
Province’s Disease Profile – February 2017

Disease and Census - February 2017

Legend
- Disease
- AI Low Pathogenic H6
- AI Low Pathogenic Other
- Bluetongue
- Botulism
- Distemper
- Johnes’ disease
- NCD
- Parasites: External
- Psittacosis and Ornithosis
- Rabies
- Salmonella enteritidis
- Sarcoptic Mange
- Swine Erysipelas

△ UBALO visits (n=557)
Province’s Disease Profile – March 2017

Disease and Census - March 2017

Legend

- Lumpy skin disease
- Bluetongue
- Other Clostridial Infections
- Other Pasteurellosis
- Parasites: External
- Parasites: Internal
- Salmonella enteritidis
- Sarcotic Mange
- UBAO visits (n=522)
- Swine Erysipelas

Map of the Province showing distribution of various diseases and census data.
Province's Disease Profile – May 2017

Disease and Census - May 2017

Legend
Disease
- Babesiosis
- Bluetongue
- Distemper
- Lumpy skin disease
- Salmonella enteritidis
- Parasites: External
- Rabies
- Sarcotic Mange

UBALO visits (n=722)
Province’s Disease Profile – June 2017

Disease and Census - June 2017

Legend

- **Disease**
  - Al Low Pathogenic H6
  - Al Low Pathogenic Other
  - Babesiosis
  - Brucella ovis

- **Disease**
  - Distemper
  - Johne’s disease
  - NCD
  - Orf
  - Parasites: External

- **Disease**
  - Plant poisoning
  - Rabies
  - Salmonella enteritidis
  - Sarcotic Mange

- **UBALO visits (n=722)**
Province’s Disease Profile – July 2017

Disease and Census - July 2017

Legend
Disease
- AL Low Pathogenic H6
- AL Low Pathogenic Other
- Babesiosis

- Distemper
- Enterotoxaemia
- Listeriosis
- NCD

- Other Clostridial Infections
- Plant poisoning
- Rabies
- Sarcoptic Mange

UBALO visits (n=710)
Province’s Disease Profile – September 2017

Disease and Census - September 2017

Legend
Disease
- AI High Pathogenic
- AI Low Pathogenic H6
- AI Low Pathogenic Other
- Blackleg (Sponssiekle)

- Brucella abortus
- Brucella ovis
- Distemper
- NCD
- Parasites: External

- Rabies
- Salmonella enteritidis
- Sarcoptic Mange
- Swine Erysipelas

△ UBALO visits (n=459)
Province’s Disease Profile – November 2017

Disease and Census - November 2017

Legend
Disease
AI High Pathogenic
AI Low Pathogenic
Bluetongue
Johne’s disease
Other Pasteurellosis
Parasites: External
Rabies
Salmonella enteritidis
UBALO visits (n=550)
Province’s Disease Profile – December 2017

Disease and Census - December 2017

Legend

Disease
- High Pathogenic
- Brucella ovis

- Rabies
- Salmonella enteritidis
- Sarcoptic Mange
- Swine Erysipelas

Distemper
NCD
Parasites: External
UBALO visits (n=245)
State of Readiness for 2018/19

- The Western Cape in winter rainfall region and farmers had already started preparing their land for the 2018 planting season in the Overberg region
Key Points

- Innovation is the basic ingredient to ensure service delivery
- New thinking is required and senior managers must calibrate each other in this process
- The uncertainty is the only certainty
- The Department has internalised the budget constraints but more needs to be done
- The silver linings shared, are the beginning of innovation and creativity to maintain and respond to the risks identified…
In conclusion,

Even immediate challenges such as the drought has a silver lining. Restrictions in the availability of irrigation water has forced farmers to introduce water-saving technologies (e.g. mulching, netting, drip irrigation, etc.). Another strategy followed by farmers was to move their replacement strategy forward by a number of years (replacing old or less profitable vineyards/orchards) in order to have water available to carry their more profitable crops through the drought. The result will be that the Western Cape’s crop will eventually be much more water efficient (more crop per drop) and responsive to market demand (those cultivars with the least market demand will be less profitable and the first to be replaced).
Thank you
Contact Us

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