DEPARTMENT OF RURAL, ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
NORTH WEST PROVINCE

SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN
2015-2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document title</th>
<th>READ Service Delivery Improvement Plan 2015 - 2018</th>
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| Owner title name and contact details | HRD: Director  
Tel : 018 3895686  
(SDIP Coordinator : Ms Gada, Ext.: 5633 |
| Author title name and contact details |                                                     |
| Contributors           | Batho Pele Committee  
Veterinary Management  
Veterinary Scientists  
Disaster Management |
| Editor                 | Ms Gada and committee members                      |
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It is hereby certified that this Service Delivery Improvement Plan

- Was developed by the management of the Department of: Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development (READ) under the guidance of the MEC of the Department: Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development
- Was prepared in line with the current Strategic Plan (2015 – 2020) and Annual Performance Plan (2015/18) of (READ)
- Is compiled with the latest available information from departmental business units and other statutory sources.

Approved by:

Dr Poncho Mokaila
Head of Department

Date: 17/09/2018

Endorsed by:

Manketse Thape
MEC: Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development

Date: 18/12/2015
2. INTRODUCTION

The Service Delivery Improvement (SDIP, 2015 - 2018) for the Department of Rural Environment and Agricultural Development is informed by 2015/20 Strategic Plan, and is aligned to the annual Performance Plan for 2015/2016. This SDIP sets out the primary services areas that the READ intents to deliver on for the period of the next three years.

**Key Service: Managing Brucellosis:**

Bacterial disease of cattle caused by *Brucella abortus*, which may cause abortions. The disease is most commonly spread between herds by the movement of infected animals and between animals by contact of susceptible animals with infective discharges at the time of calving or abortion of infected animals, and for up to 1 month thereafter. Other less common means of spread occur. In cattle the disease is controlled in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984) by the Director of Animal Health.

A 10% abortion rate in a 100 cow herd can easily result in an annual loss of R600 000 plus to the dairy farmer and R240 000 plus to the commercial beef farmer. The loss in an infected herd where no or few abortions occur will be as a result of decreased milk production, extended inter-calving period and reduced sale value of breeding stock.

Our previous records for the province indicate that 160315 cattle where tested against CA only 3015 tested positive. 11860 heifers were vaccinated with S19 and 3562 with RB51 which makes a total of 15329 heifers vaccinated.

From the previous history DVS decided to restrict SDIP to Nguni Cattle project. The programme targeted all seven departmental projects for eradication of CA. Farmers to be encouraged to work with Veterinary Staff from the beginning of project during the Recruitment process. Anticipated to implement the project.
within 1-3 years period. 35% of cattle will be tested annually for brucellosis.

Our farmers are not all aware of RB 51 and S19 vaccines used and selection criteria, and may also not able to procure the vaccines. They may also procure before performing test.

**Key Service: Mitigating Drought**

The Bokone Bophirima has experienced frequency of drought in the recent years. The current drought started since 2002-03 until 2013-14, that left most of the farmers devastated
During the outlined drought period the national and provincial government assisted with fodder.

**Rainfall**: From the previous report, the rainfall drastically reduced against average precipitation and most of the Province experienced abnormal dry conditions.

**Temperature**: Province is experienced extremely high temperature, minimum temp ranging from 16°C - 22°C and maximum 32°C - 43°C

**THE IMPACT OF DROUGHT**

- **Costs and losses to crop producers**
  Economic costs and losses to agricultural produce, annual and perennial crop losses, damage to crop quality and Income loss to farmers due to reduced crop yield.

- **Costs and losses to livestock producers**
  Reduced productivity of grazing lands, High costs/unavailability of water for livestock, high costs/unavailability of feed for livestock leading to high mortality rate.

  **Mitigation and Remedial Factors to Drought**
  Pre-Disaster: Early Warning (Veld Fires, Floods,) and awareness campaigns.
  Post-Disaster: Fodder supply, Water reticulation, Fire belts).
### 3. APPROACH IN DEVELOPING THE SDIP

#### Step 1

A departmental cross cutting – team was constituted which had representatives from all branches within the department:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Surname</th>
<th>Roles</th>
<th>Telephone Numbers</th>
<th>Programmes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Letojoane</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>018 389 5686</td>
<td>Director HRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.O. Gada</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>018 389 5633</td>
<td>HRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Ramose</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>018 389 5473</td>
<td>HRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.E. Mohlala</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>018 398 5463</td>
<td>Security Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.Botha</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>018 299 6674</td>
<td>Finance Potch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.J. Mokgobi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>018 389 5001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.L. Moitshwanetsi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>018 3361121</td>
<td>Veterinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.L. Mahlangu</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>0836217338</td>
<td>MEC's office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.M. Sikokope</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>018 389 5642</td>
<td>Organisational Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Matheolane</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>018 384 1498</td>
<td>Human resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.T.T. Molema</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>071 8624279</td>
<td>Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.I. Mokaila</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>018 243 3159</td>
<td>Veterinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.P. Kitchin</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>0827428614</td>
<td>Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.S. Mmusi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>018 2996500</td>
<td>Animal science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.I. Maponyane</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>0768947416</td>
<td>Human Resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.T. Kepadisa</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>083 766 5762</td>
<td>Human Resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.O. Thubisi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>053 9273971</td>
<td>Extension Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.M.B. Mosenogi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>082 3367390</td>
<td>Veterinary Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The representatives are from the middle management, Assistant directors, the Director is the chairperson of the committee, and Scientists, the arrangement maintains continuity and consistent representation.

**Step 2**

A letter was written to line managers requesting them to submit or identify key services that needed improvement. Key services were sent and team members were nominated from each directorate to help in developing the document.

**Step 3**

Arrange meeting with Committee members to deliberate on the plan.
Consult Veterinary management and Veterinary scientists.
Deliberations with the disaster management and other team members from disaster unit and process mapping were developed.

**Step 4**

Service Delivery Improvement Plans and the information were consolidated to finalise the Departmental plan and consultation with concerned components for quality assurance was done.

**Step 5**

Present and explain the Batho Pele and Service Delivery Improvement plan process to DMC for endorsement.

**Step 6**

Submit to the Executive Authority for approval and then to both the Premiers’ Office and the DPSA.

**Step 7**

The SDIP will be monitored through quarterly performance and reporting.
4. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

1. Our Vision

It is our vision to strive for a vibrant and prosperous society in harmony with our natural resources

2. Our Mission

Our mission is to Work together with our partners to provide sustainable agricultural, environmental management and comprehensive integrated rural development

3. Our Values

**Client focused:** We promise to be client orientated and responsive by displaying a positive and helpful attitude to our clients. We undertake to be accessible, approachable, friendly and sensitive and always show empathy towards our clients.

**Dedicated** : We resolve to be committed and motivated by approaching our work with passion and diligence, be disciplined and take ownership of everything we do. Of utmost significance, we commit to be punctual.

**Integrity** : We undertake to be ethical, transparent, honest and approach our work with openness and fairness. We pledge to be always trustworthy and reliable.

**Productivity** : We must be results oriented and output driven so as to attain absolute production.

**Cooperative : Governance** The department will engage through joint planning and coordination of stakeholders, government departments and state-owned entities in order to ensure holistic, integrated and coherent government programmes
5. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

5.1. Constitutional Mandates

The Department is governed by certain mandates that are enshrined in the Constitution of South Africa. These relevant sections of the constitution are stipulated below.

Section 27b of the Constitution of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 states that everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.

Section 24a states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing and Section 24b states that everyone has the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent pollution and ecological degradation, promote conservation and secure ecological sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

5.2. Legislative Mandates

The following list of Acts reflects the National legislation to be implemented by the Provincial Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development:

Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative Of South Africa (ASGISA)
Agricultural Debt Management Act, No. 45 of 2001
Agricultural Pests Act, No 36 of 1983
Animal Health Act, No7 of 2002 (To replace the Animal Diseases Act, 1984)
Animal Identification Act, No 6 of 2002
Animal Improvement Act No 62 of 1998
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, No 45 of 1965
Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, No. 3 of 1973
Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance (No 19 of 1974)
Cape Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974
Cape Problem Animal Control Ordinance (No. 26 of 1957)
Communal Property Association Act, No. 28 of 1996
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983
Development Facilitation Act, No 67 of 1995
Environment Conservation Amendment Act, No 50 of 2003 as amended
Environmental Conservation Act, No. 73 of 1989 as amended
Extension of Security of Tenure Act, No. 62 of 1997
Hazardous Substances Act, No 15 of 1973
Land and Agricultural Development Bank Act, No 15 of 2002
Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, No 47 of 1996
Meat Safety Act, No 40 of 2002
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No 28 of 2002
National Environment Laws Amendment Act (No 44 of 2008)
National Environmental Laws Amendment Act (No.14 of 2009)
National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998
National Environmental Management Air Quality Act, No 39 of 2004
National Environmental Management Amendment Act (No 46 of 2003)
National Environmental Management Amendment Act (No 62 of 2008)
National Environmental Management Amendment Act (No 8 of 2004)
National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004
National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No 57 of 2003)
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act (No 31 of 2004)
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act (No 15 of 2009)
National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No 59 of 2008)
National Forests Act, (No. 84 of 1998)
National Heritage Resources Act. No 25 of 1999
National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No 101 of 1998)
National Water Act (No 36 of 1998)
Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No 19 of 1974
Nature Conservation Ordinance, No 12 of 1983
North West Entrepreneurial Development and Sustainable Resources
North West Land Administration Act, No. 4 of 2001
North West Parks and Tourism Board Act, 1997 (Act No. 3 of 1997
Prevention of Illegal Eviction from Unlawful Occupation of Land Act, No.19 of 1998
Problem Animal Control Ordinance, No 26 of 1957
Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, No 70 of 1970 as amended
Taung Agricultural College Amendment Act, No 16 of 1994
Transvaal Nature Conservation Ordinance (No 12 of 1983)
World Heritage Convention Act, No 49 of 1999
5.3. Policy Mandates

Policy mandates to be implemented by the department include:

Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy, 2009
Integrated and Sustainable Rural Development Programme
Land Redistribution Policy for Agricultural Development
National Climate Change Response White Paper 2011
National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)
National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan (NSSD1)
New Growth Path
North West Environmental Outlook Report, 2008
Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, 2004
South Africa’s National Biodiversity Framework (NBF)
South Africa’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2005
South Africa’s National Biodiversity Framework (NBF)
White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa’s Biological Diversity (July 1997)
World Summit on Sustainable Development: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (September 2002)

5.4. International Treaties

South Africa is a signatory to a range of international treaties that impact on the Environment. Some of the treaties include:

Agenda 21 – Rio Convention
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
Convention on Wetlands of international importance (RAMSAR)
World Heritage Convention
Convention on the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and disposals (Basel convention).
Kyoto Protocol
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP’s)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC)
Convention on Human Settlements (HABITAT)
SADEC Convention on Conservation
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

5.5. Relevant court rulings

There are some court rulings relevant to Environmental Services as follows:

- Magaliesberg Protection Association vs. MEC (DARD) and Kgawane Country Lodge. (Appeal to full bench of the Mafikeng High Court) (1776/2010) [2012] ZANWHC 8 (29 March 2012). Appeal against an order to review and set aside a decision to grant a Section 24 G Authorization by the Department and Appeal to MEC was dismissed with costs to the Applicant.

- Magaliesberg Protection Association v MEC (DARD) & Others (563/2012) [2013] ZASCA 80 (30 May 2013). Appeal to the Supreme Court against the Decision of the High Court was dismissed. Costs were awarded to each part to bear its own.

- Engelbrecht vs. MEC (DARD) and Others (1068/2009) [2010] ZANWHC 15 (20 May 2010). Decision by Chief Director: Environment to issue an authorization for Construction, erection or upgrading of roads, railways, airfields etc refers to the upgrade of R565 through Boshoek within.

- The Local Municipality of Rustenburg was set aside by the Court and costs awarded against the Department.

- BENFICOSA vs. Tebogo Modise & Others (1032/2012) Settlement Agreement Order, made for Applicant to withdraw application from court and submit a new
application to the Department for an environmental authorization for a new alternative site.

- The Local Municipality of Rustenburg was set aside by the Court and costs awarded against the Department.
- BENFICOSA vs. Tebogo Modise & Others (1032/2012) Settlement Agreement Order, made for Applicant to withdraw application from court and submit a new application to the Department for an environmental authorization for a new alternative site.
6. CUSTOMERS / CLIENTS

The key client and partners of the department are:

- Client – direct receivers of the departments product and services
  o Communities
  o Governmental structures
  o Beneficiaries
  o User of natural resources

- Service providers to the Department – inbound
  o Funds
  o Expertise
  o Information
  o Infrastructure and related facilities
  o Materials
  o stakeholder

- Service providers stakeholders providing service on behalf of the Department to the client of the Department
  o Consultants
  o Contractors

- Regulators
  o International
  o National
  o Provincial
  o Local

- Partners
  o Public – public partners
  o Public private partners- farmer unions, associations, societies, cooperatives, mentors and organized Labour
1. Farmer Support and Development

The programme facilitates, coordinate and provide support to smallholder and commercial farmers through sustainable agricultural development within agrarian reform initiatives.

Programme consists of the following three sub-programmes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Service</th>
<th>Services</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer Support and Development</td>
<td>Farmer Settlement and Support</td>
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<td>Extension and Advisory Services</td>
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<td>Food Security</td>
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<td>Research and Technology</td>
<td>Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Technology transfer Service</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Infrastructure Support Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Economics Service</td>
<td>Agribusiness Support and development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Microeconomic Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Agricultural Education</td>
<td>• Higher Education and Training (HET)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and training</td>
<td>• Further Education and training (FET)</td>
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</tbody>
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Programme

The programme objective is to provide agricultural support services to farmers in order to ensure sustainable development and management of agricultural resources.

Programme consists of the following four sub-programmes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainable Management</th>
<th>Resource</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Engineering Services</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Land Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>• Land Use Management</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Disaster Risk Management</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2. Veterinary Services

The programme provides veterinary services to clients in order to ensure healthy animals, safe animal products and welfare of people of South Africa.

Programme consists of the following four sub-programmes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Service</th>
<th>Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Service</td>
<td>• Animal health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Export Control</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Veterinary Public health</td>
</tr>
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<td>• Veterinary Laboratory</td>
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3. Rural Development Coordination

The programme renders planning and coordination services to ensure sustainable and vibrant rural communities.

Programme consists of the following two sub-programmes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Service</th>
<th>Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development Coordination</td>
<td>• Development Planning and Monitoring</td>
</tr>
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<td>• Social Facilitation</td>
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</table>

Environmental Services

This programme is responsible for contributing to a safe and healthy living environment, within a regulatory framework for promoting sustainable use and the conservation of natural processes and biological diversity.

Programme consists of the following five sub-programmes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Service</th>
<th>Services</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>• Environmental Planning and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Compliance and Enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Environmental Quality Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Biodiversity Management</td>
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</table>
- Environmental Empowerment Services
8. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Performance Environment

The socio-economic challenges facing the country are enormous and the needs are overwhelming. The current economic conditions, therefore, only allows us to prioritize and direct resources to high impact government programmes.

The agricultural sector currently contributes approximately 2.6% to the Gross domestic Product of NWP and RSA respectively. The percentage contribution indicated is the direct contribution without backward and forward linkages. Employment in the RSA Agricultural Sector is on a downward trend with a slight increase in the agricultural employment in the North West Province.

Thirty-four percent (34%) of the provincial agricultural land is potentially arable with 66% classified as grazing land. Approximately 4% of the arable land is under irrigation. Commercial and developing agricultural systems are the two major systems existing in the province, the latter dominated by the previously disadvantaged farming communities. The continued pressure on agriculture to increase output per unit of land poses a different challenge of ensuring that the natural resource base is protected. In addition, climate change has massive impact across the sector.

Sunflower seeds, groundnuts, maize, wheat and cattle dominate the agricultural sector in the province. Most of the arable crops within the NWP are extensively produced under dry-land conditions - 1% maize for grain is irrigated. Wheat and Lucerne are predominantly produced under irrigation. In terms of physical output the Ngaka Modiri Molema District (NMMDM) produces the most arable crops which include maize, sunflower and wheat. Other Districts where maize and wheat constitute a major part are the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District (RSMDM) and to a lesser extent the Bojanala Platinum District (BPDM). Important to remember that parts of the RSMDM and NMMDM fall within the maize triangle of South Africa.

Major horticultural crops produced in the NWP are potatoes followed by oranges, onions and carrots. Horticultural Production extremely prominent in Bojanala (Rustenburg, Brits, Madikwe) and nearly half of Horticultural Production in Bojanala is
made up of onions and oranges. Vegetable Production is most prominent in RSMDM and KKDM, with potatoes accounting for bigger portion of total horticultural production. Citrus production is almost entirely absent in the RSMDM, NMMDM and KKDM.

Province has considerable potential in terms of comparative and competitive advantages in livestock production, especially in the western areas of the Province. North West Province accounts for 12.9 % (fourth largest) of the total South African cattle herd.

Majority of animals are produced within the RSMDM and KKDM. RSMDM is the largest cattle-producing district of the province, with 49.7 % of total NWP beef cattle being produced in the district. Beef cattle and pigs account for 30.8 and 77.4 % respectively of animal production in the KKDM, making it the largest pig-producing district in the NWP.

In order to realise the NDP 2030 Vision for Environmental Sustainability and Resilience there are a number of immediate constraints that must be addressed. The country as a whole faces the challenge of deteriorating environmental quality due to pollution and natural resource degradation, destruction and/or depletion. If these current challenges are not effectively addressed they will exacerbate the rate of environmental degradation.

Government together with all other key role players will have to consider the effects of agriculture on climate change as well as the effects of climate change on agriculture. We all know that agriculture is one of the many green- house gas emitters and therefore we must begin to quantify what the situation in South Africa is.

The transition to an environmentally sustainable future which is carbon constrained will require the decoupling of economic growth from natural resource degradation and depletion. There is therefore a need to build human capital and technological base for implementation of programmes that will grow the economy without increasing South Africa’s emissions profile.
9. Organisational Environment

As in the past, the department has strong communication linkages with key stakeholders. The need to deepen integration and cooperation with other Departments, as well as district and local municipalities, remains a vital ingredient towards the ultimate and effective development of the agricultural and rural development sectors.

The Premier of the North West Province has reorganised the configuration of the Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development to bring it in line with the new mandates and government priorities. A number of changes are envisaged to improve capacity and enhance service delivery as outlined in the Delivery Agreements for Outcomes 4,7,10 and 12 of Government’s Programme of Action.

The envisaged revised organisational structure will of course increase department’s capacity to support government’s strategic thrust of comprehensive rural development programme and to address the identified challenges in the rural, environment and agriculture sectors. This organisational structure will further reinforce the systems and processes of the Department and management structures at all levels.

The total number of approved posts is 1 822 with 1 468 posts filled and 354 vacancies. The current vacancy rate is at 19%. The department requires robust recruitment and retention strategies so as to employ and retain proficient personnel possessing critical skills necessary to deliver quality services to departmental clients. Posts must be widely advertised so as reach an adequate pool of both external applicants as well as internal employees without exception due to the principle of open competition. Vacancies take on the average more than 3 months to fill and the departmental retention policy is being implemented.

In order to professionalise the department, there is a need for stability in leadership, sound human resource policies and systems, skilled workers, clear lines of accountability, appropriate systems and strategies to upgrade skills and improve
coordination. To solve technical skills shortage, the department must also develop skills it needs through career-pathing and mentoring. This was identified as a major priority in both Outcome 12 Delivery Agreement for 2009-2014 and the NDP. The 2014-2019 MTSF therefore builds on both these documents in identifying how departments covered by Outcome 12 can provide effective support to sector departments.

Other management related issues which will be prioritized during the MTSF period include employment of skilled personnel, ensuring compliance to government prescripts as a whole and improve our capacity to serve the farming communities.

The other key challenges facing the department include:

- Inadequate Risk management, Supply Chain management and Financial management processes;
- Inadequate programme management/project management processes; including project monitoring and evaluation
- Inefficient and effective Human Resource Structures;
- Inadequate Human Resource Management (Including Skills attraction, Performance Management)
- Inadequate allocation and inconsistent funding for environmental projects (eg game holding facilities, buy-back centres, information management systems), as well as agricultural economic and rural development infrastructure
- Inadequate office space and shortage of vehicles for Environmental Services
- Lack of Specific Team to only dedicate its operations on Rhino Poaching Investigations is needed.
- Non-existence of Programme to assists with the protection of Rhinos on private land must be jointly initiated by the Government and private land owners, and such should include the training and equipping of rangers and identified farm workers on Private Rhino farms and Reserves.
- In a long term, by co-ordinating activities within the rural development strategy we will be in a position to revitalize infrastructure for agricultural production. We will
also have a multi-sectoral approach to minimize the negative impact of agricultural production on the environment.

As part of the Departmental Risk Management Plan, department currently has identified the following key risks with potential to hinder achievement of predetermined objectives and targets set out in the Annual Performance Plan:

- **Inadequate strategic and operational planning processes:** due to inadequate leadership and integrated planning

- **Non responsive organisational structure to the strategy:** miss-aligned structure, insufficient associated funding and inadequate relevant Human Resource (HR) capital

- **Inadequate infrastructure project management:** lack of a project management framework, lack of dedicated capacity and expertise, insufficient capable service providers, inadequate contract management, non-existent or inadequately capacitated Programme and Project management unit

- **Poor financial planning and budget management:** lack of financial planning, inadequate financial information management, lack of budget committee and budget policy

- **Partial adherence to SCM regulatory frameworks:** inadequate SCM policies, inadequate SCM capacity

- **Inadequate implementation of the CGICTPF requirements:** ICT services in the department is not at a strategic level, inadequate capacity to execute ICT Investments, lack of departmental awareness on ICT Governance.

**Performance information reported not adequately supported in terms of reliability and usefulness:** - recommendations PIA / AGSA not addressed, lack of SOP, National Treasury guidelines not followed for reporting, inconsistency of indicators, objectives & targets against.

- guidelines not followed for reporting, inconsistency of indicators, objectives & targets against reporting & planning documents, not measurable / smart indicators, relevance of indicators against mandate, strategic goals & objectives, M & E Function not established, validity, accuracy & complete
**Abstract from APP report**

The North West province is vulnerable to reduced water availability (a future without water) and this is an almost intractable problem for the province. The inability to meet demand for water in the province would have multiple and highly significant negative impacts both in terms of the natural environment but also possible job loss.

- Thirty-four percent (34%) of the provincial agricultural land is potentially arable with 66% classified as grazing land. Approximately 4% of the arable land is under irrigation. Commercial and developing agricultural systems are the two major systems existing in the province, the latter dominated by the previously disadvantaged farming communities. The continued pressure on agriculture to increase output per unit of land poses a different challenge of ensuring that the natural resource base is protected. In addition, climate change has massive impact across the sector.

- Declining farming profitability and water scarcity (drought, declining rainfall or over-demand for water) has left South Africa with less than two-thirds of the number of farms it had in the early 1990’s. In many instances the lost farms have been changed to other land uses, or consolidated into larger farming units to achieve effective economies of scale. Although the area under maize, wheat and dairy (5% of the national cattle herd) has decreased significantly over the last 20 years, production remains relatively constant, indicating an increasing trend in intensified production.

- Agricultural production in the province has dropped from 3 086 thousand tons in 2004 to 2 931 thousand tons in 2012. The agricultural sector currently contributes approximately 2.6% to the Gross domestic Product of NWP and RSA respectively. The percentage contribution indicated is the direct contribution without backward and forward linkages.

- The current dry conditions in some parts of the province are to some extent a result of natural reduction of precipitation over an extended period. This has been
associated with the climatic factors such as high temperatures, dry windy conditions, low humidity and heat waves.

- In general the summer rains started very late and with the below normal rainfall of the previous season the province as a whole experience very difficult farming conditions.

- Fortunately in some areas (eastern/southern regions) late rains brought relief and initially limited assistance to farmers could be channeled to the much needed areas

- Ngaka Modiri Molema & Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati
- 49 Villages
- 1337 farmers
- 16513 LSU’s
- 37400 bags Drought Pellets
- 1500 bales Lucerne
- R9.065m
- Dr. Kenneth Kaunda & Bojanala
- Requests from AFASA, Agri-NW, NERPO, RPO, TAU for drought assistance
- Municipalities to declare Disaster (PDMC)
- Submission For Prov. Declaration (PDMC) and EXCO Submission

**PROCESS FLOW CHART**

**Occurrence**
The occurrence is reported through Extension services, Local Municipalities and Organised Agriculture.
Task Teams consisting of the abovementioned role-players is established at the affected areas.

**Preliminary Report**
Disaster Risk Manager electronically collects information from role-players
Disaster Risk Manager compiles preliminary report
Disaster Risk Manager submits report to: DARD (for funding requests)
                           DAFF (for funding requests)
                           PDMC (for reporting)
TASK TEAMS (for verification of information)

**Assessment Forms**

Disaster Risk Manager with inputs from DRM staff design assessment forms
District Co-ordinators distribute electronically and manually through all stakeholders to the affected farmers.
District Co-ordinators collect assessment forms from role-players
District Co-ordinators capture data from assessment forms.
Disaster Risk Manager obtains quotations/tenders relevant to the rehabilitation of damages done by the occurrence.
Disaster Risk Manager and AD process data with all relevant information
Disaster Risk Manager and AD submits processed spreadsheet to the relevant stakeholders to substantiate claim.

**Funding**

Daff evaluate the claim and availability of funds and appropriate funds to DARD.
Daff compile a framework to stipulate the conditions for distribution.
Disaster Risk Manager and AD. re-process the data to accommodate the prescribed conditions in the framework
AD generate allocation letters that contain the type and quantity of product allocated to the beneficiary as well as space to sign for acceptance.
AD distribute the allocation letters through the relevant role-players to the beneficiaries

**Service providers**

Supply chain appoints service providers by signing service level agreements.
Disaster Risk Manager and AD generate distribution lists that contain the beneficiary information, the type and quantity of product allocated to the beneficiary as well as space to sign for acceptance.
Disaster Risk Manager and AD allocate distribution to service providers through orders.

**Distribution**
Suppliers to supply product as per allocation lists at pre-determined locations. Beneficiaries collect product, sign allocation list and hand signed allocation letter to the supplier.
Where applicable, the supplier collects the farmer contribution and issue a receipt for moneys received.
The supplier then invoice the Department for the balance due and the signed allocation letter forms part of the source documentation of the receipt.
The invoice is signed of by the relevant District Co-ordinator of Disaster Risk Management and
Any more senior official/s and goes through the normal financial processes before payment.

**Monitoring**
The allocation letter makes provision for a third party to co-sign that product has been received.
The respective district Disaster Risk Management staff make spot-checks and conduct review meetings with beneficiaries in order to evaluate the process.
Daff monitor and evaluate all schemes.

**Reporting**
Disaster Risk Manager report on a monthly basis internally as well as to Daff on a prescribed monthly report format.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarterly targets Reports for 2015/16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable Resource Management</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Indicator</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1 Engineering Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 7: Sub-Outcome 4:</strong> Smallholder producers’ development and support (technical, financial, infrastructure) for agrarian transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MTSF Action:</strong> Provide support to smallholder producers in order to ensure production efficiencies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sustainable Resource Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Indicator</th>
<th>Reporting period</th>
<th>Annual target</th>
<th>Quarterly targets</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.2.1 Number of agricultural infrastructure established</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

#### 2.2. Land Care

**Outcome 10: Sub-Outcome 1: Ecosystems are sustained and natural resources are used efficiently**

**MTSF Action:** Combat land degradation

| 8.1.2 | Number of hectares protected / rehabilitated to improve agricultural production | Quarterly | 1600 | 0 | 533 | 533 | 534 |
| 8.1.3 | Number of Green jobs created | Quarterly | 500 | 0 | 200 | 150 | 150 |

#### 2.3. Land Use Management

**Outcome 7: Sub-Outcome 1: Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development in rural areas**

**MTSF Action:** Institutionalise regulatory framework for land use to guide and support development initiatives

| 2.1.4 | Number of hectares of agricultural land protected through subdivision/ rezoning/change of agricultural land use | Quarterly | 52 000 | 0 | 10 560 | 11 200 | 10 240 |

#### 2.4. Disaster Risk Management

**Outcome 10: Sub-Outcome 1: Ecosystems are sustained and natural resources are used efficiently**

**MTSF Action:** Development and implementation of sector adaptation strategies/plans

| 4.2.5 | Number of disaster relief schemes managed | Annually | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

### Quarterly Targets for 2015/16 for Veterinary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Indicator</th>
<th>Reporting period</th>
<th>Annual target</th>
<th>Quarterly targets</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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#### 4.1. Animal Health

**Outcome 7: Sub-Outcome 4: Smallholder producers’ development and support (technical, financial, infrastructure) for agrarian transformation**

**MTSF Action:** Provide support to smallholder producers in order to ensure production efficiencies

| 4.2.1 | Number of epidemiological units visited for veterinary interventions | Quarterly | 12 920 | 3 230 | 3 230 | 3 230 | 3 230 |

#### 4.2. Export Control

**Outcome 4: Sub-Outcome 2: The productive sectors account for a growing share of production and employment**

**MTSF Action:** Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP) developed, implemented and reviewed regularly in terms of impact on growth, employment, rural incomes, investment, output, exports and African regional development

| 6.1.2 | Number of clients serviced for animal and animal products export control | Quarterly | 2 415 | 603 | 605 | 604 | 603 |

#### 4.3. Veterinary Public Health

**Outcome 7: Sub-Outcome 3: Improved food security**

**MTSF Action:** Implement the comprehensive food security and nutrition strategy

| 3.1.3 | % level of abattoir compliance to meat safety legislation | Annually | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 |

#### 4.4. Veterinary Laboratory Services

**Outcome 7: Sub-Outcome 4: Smallholder producers’ development and support (technical, financial, infrastructure) for agrarian transformation**

**MTSF Action:** Provide support to smallholder producers in order to ensure production efficiencies

| 4.2.4 | Number of tests performed the quality of which meets the ISO 17025 standard and OIE requirements | Quarterly | 220 000 | 55 000 | 55 000 | 55 000 | 55 000 |

---

29 | Page
### 10. Key Service: Extentesion Services: Mitigating Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Service</th>
<th>Service Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Current Standard</th>
<th>Desired Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Disaster Risk Management            | farmers and all affected farming communities | 2014/15: 500 farmers  
Drought Relief for 22000 Farmers to be assisted, with fodder.  
Crop farmers to be assisted with compensation of their inputs (seeds, diesel)  
Construction of fire-breaks in volatile areas throughout the province  
Farmers must, after the intervention, be more aware of the risks (how and why) of drought to beef cattle and small stock | 2015/16: 600 farmers  
Drought Relief for 22000 Farmers to be assisted, with fodder.  
Crop farmers to be assisted with compensation of their inputs (seeds, diesel)  
Construction of fire-breaks in volatile areas throughout the province  
Farmers must, after the intervention, be equipped with knowledge and skills on how to manage the risks (from a natural resource management, contingency funds, fodder bank) |
|                                     |                       | 2016/17: 800 farmers  
Drought Relief for 22000  
Farmers to be assisted, with fodder.  
Crop farmers to be assisted with compensation of their inputs (seeds, diesel)  
Construction of fire-breaks in volatile areas throughout the province  
Farmers must, after the intervention, be equipped with knowledge and skills on how to manage the risks (from a livestock management point of view)  
Contingency fund, fodder bank | 2017/18: 500 farmers  
Drought Relief for 22000  
Farmers to be assisted, with fodder.  
Crop farmers to be assisted with compensation of their inputs (seeds, diesel)  
Construction of fire-breaks in volatile areas throughout the province  
Construction of earthdams in... |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Construction of earthdams in drought stricken areas</th>
<th>Construction of earthdams in drought stricken areas</th>
<th>Construction of earthdams in drought stricken areas</th>
<th>drought stricken areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Conforms to specific requirements)</td>
<td>Disaster Act Of 57 of 2002</td>
<td>Disaster Act Of 57 of 2002</td>
<td>Disaster Act Of 57 of 2002</td>
<td>Disaster Act Of 57 of 2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>CARA</td>
<td>Framework of Disaster</td>
<td>Framework of Disaster</td>
<td>Framework of Disaster</td>
<td>Framework of Disaster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate Change Prescripts</td>
<td>South Africa Weather Service</td>
<td>South Africa Weather Service</td>
<td>South Africa Weather Service</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Agriculture Research Council</td>
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<td>Agriculture Research Council</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prescripts</td>
<td>Prescripts</td>
<td>Prescripts</td>
<td>Prescripts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(How do we consult our service beneficiaries)</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Visits to farms. Those who have the means do come to our offices. Radie Talk Show</td>
<td>A mix of approaches will be used, which cellphones</td>
<td>Visits to farms per calling, and farmers come to local offices and also tapping on technology (e.g. cellphones)</td>
<td>Visits to farms per calling, and farmers come to local offices and also tapping on technology (e.g. cellphones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(How do our service beneficiaries access us)</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
<td>24 campaigns and workshops per month on climate and weather. During farmers days and information days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **I. Courtesy**  
  (How do we measure courtesy: Complaints Desk, Customer Satisfaction Surveys) | Complain register currently do not have a complaints register for farmers. | Complain register and suggestion boxes | A complaint register, suggestion boxes Presidential hotline.  
Presidential hotline Departmental customer care hot line. |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **II. Openness & Transparency**  
(How do we gauge whether we are open and transparent) | Through local offices based in Municipality.  
Farmers will be required to fill in assessment forms. | Through local offices based in Municipality | Through local offices based in Municipality and Citizen Reports |  |
| **III. Information**  
(What information do we provide on our services and how do we provide it) | Pamphlets, Publications, Radio Programme, Farmer's days, demonstrations | Pamphlets, Publications, Radio Programme, Farmer's days, demonstrations | Pamphlets, Publications, Radio Programme, Farmer's Days, demonstrations 4 per year  
Service charters, tribal authority slots | Pamphlets, Publications, Radio Programme, one weekly  
Farmer's demonstrations 4 events per year  
Service charters, tribal authority slots and service standards |
| **Redress** (What mechanisms are in place to ensure redress) | People are encouraged to use existing lines of protocol and to utilize both Premier's as well as the Presidential Hot lines.
The department will establish a help desk which will direct complaints to various directorates, make follow-ups and report back accordingly. | People are encouraged to use existing lines of protocol and to utilize both Premier's as well as the Presidential Hot lines. The department will establish a help desk which will direct complaints to various directorates, make follow-ups and report back accordingly. | People are encouraged to use existing lines of protocol and to utilize both Premier's as well as the Presidential Hot lines. Departmental Customer Care line | People are encouraged to use existing lines of protocol and to utilize both Premier's as well as the Presidential Hot lines, MEC hot line or Departmental Customer Care line and suggestion boxes. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Value for money** (How do we gauge value for money) | Monitoring and evaluation and audit.
Farmers assisted fodder and refunded for their inputs(crops, diesel) | Monitoring and evaluation and audit.
Farmers assisted fodder and refunded for their inputs(crops, diesel) | Monitoring and evaluation and audit | Monitoring and evaluation and audit |
| **Time** (A specified period, duration, deadline) | Current interventions have been only for the duration which the implementation of the drought scheme is taking place | The interventions will be incorporated into extension programmes, which can run for three to five years, but will be measured on a yearly basis in terms of the work plan agreements | The interventions will be incorporated into extension programmes, which can run for three to five years, but will be measured on a yearly basis in terms of the work plan agreements | The interventions will be incorporated into extension programmes, which can run for three to five years, but will be measured on a yearly basis in terms of the work plan agreements |
| **Cost** (Something) | Operational budget and Disaster fund | Operational budget and Disaster fund | Disaster fund and operational budget | Disaster fund and operational budget |
11. PROCESS MAPPING FOR MITIGATING PRODUCTION

1. Develop disaster plan 5 days
2. Consult the plan with stakeholders 1 day
3. Submission to HOD, MEC and PDMC Request funding 10 days
4. EXCD Resolution 10 days
5. Premier declare a disaster 10 days
6. Classification of disaster with NDMC 15 days
7. SCM appoint service providers for distribution of fodder 30 days
8. Framework develop for distribution of relief e.g. fodder 60 days
9. Closure of the relief scheme 15 days
10. National Treasury and DAFF prepare submission to Cabinet for funding 30 days

Mitigating strategies (Crop)
- Choose the correct soil type for planting
- Choose fields with fewer gradients to minimise water runoff
- Coarse soil can minimise evaporation
- Practice crop rotation
- (Lifefeed) retain young, best females and cull poor old and
- Provide suitable licks and other suitable supplementary feed to maintain nutrition
- Postpone the breeding period during extreme dry conditions
## Financial Implications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travelling</td>
<td>500 000.00</td>
<td>600 000.00</td>
<td>700 000.00</td>
<td>800 000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>4 484 000.00</td>
<td>15 000 000.00</td>
<td>20 000 000.00</td>
<td>25 000 000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>100 000 000.00</td>
<td>80 000 000.00</td>
<td>60 000 000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>100 000.00</td>
<td>120 000.00</td>
<td>140 000.00</td>
<td>160 000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5 084 000.00</td>
<td>115 720 000.00</td>
<td>100 840 000.00</td>
<td>85 960 000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>302 520 000.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 12. KEY SERVICE: VETERINARY SERVICES: MANAGING AND CONTROL OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY SERVICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Action/ process of serving. Actions that fulfill a function. To supply the needs of the public by performing specific tasks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICE BENEFICIARIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(The recipient of the service)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CURRENT STANDARD</td>
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<td>DESIRED STANDARD</td>
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<td>2014/15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
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Managing and Control of Bovine Brucellosis in Nguni Cattle Projects.
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- What the Act stipulates regarding Bovine Brucellosis and its control needs to be amended to allow and accommodate officials to have full access and control over livestock sales and movement, and strongly back them up.</td>
<td>- Develop a policy or any other way of management strategy of the disease as a way of controlling which will be effective to our Province (RW)</td>
<td>- Implement the developed Policy/Management strategy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Consultation**  
  (How do we consult our service beneficiaries)  
  - Consultation with the farmers, Tribal authorities, Farmers union, Community  
  - Consult with farmers and farmer’s forums quarterly and should also let them make an input in the policy and also about the issues of controlling and eradicating the disease in their farms  
  - Consultation done through Information Days held on a monthly basis in each and every farm  
  - Consultation done through Information Days held on a monthly basis in each and every farm  

- **Access**  
  - District Office  
  - Monthly farm visits to all  
  - Monthly farm visits to all  
  - Monthly farm visits to all farms negatively tested and not
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How do our service beneficiaries access us</th>
<th>- State Vet Office</th>
<th>- Monthly farm visits</th>
<th>- Telephones</th>
<th>- Farms negatively tested and not tested</th>
<th>- Farms negatively tested and not tested</th>
<th>- Monthly livestock Census to be done and more Kilometers to be allocated for this duty.</th>
<th>- Monthly livestock Census to be done and more Kilometers to be allocated for this duty and Brucellosis (300km to be travelled)</th>
<th>- District Office</th>
<th>- State Vet Office</th>
<th>- Telephones</th>
<th>- Callphones</th>
<th>- Media - local radio station</th>
<th>- Internet</th>
<th>- User friendly entrances for disabled people into our offices for easy access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- <em>Courtesy</em> (How do we measure courtesy: Complaints Desk, Customer Satisfaction Surveys)</td>
<td>- Suggestion boxes</td>
<td>- Field officer’s green log book where farmer’s comments</td>
<td>- Comments to be checked every after two weeks with feedback after a week.</td>
<td>- Suggestion boxes to be opened and messages viewed on a monthly basis</td>
<td>- Comments to be checked every after two weeks with feedback after a week.</td>
<td>- Callphones always available</td>
<td>- Official’s monthly meetings to be held to discuss the farmer’s comments and also to know the problems encountered at the field for solutions</td>
<td>- Official’s monthly meetings to be held to discuss the farmer’s comments and also to know the problems encountered at the field for solutions</td>
<td>- Official’s name tags for identification</td>
<td>- Official’s cellphone always available when needed</td>
<td>- Uniform worn everyday</td>
<td>- Customer service line works during office hours.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Openness &amp; Transparency</strong> (How do we gauge whether we are open and transparent)</td>
<td><strong>Information</strong> (What information do we provide on our services and how do we provide it)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clients well informed and explained in details concerning the subject, explain different schemes complete and sign the ca/tb form as an agreement for the conditions of the scheme.</td>
<td>Pamphlets, Radio talk shows, Information days, Information to the communities and organized agricultural forums.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clients well informed and explained in details concerning the subject, explain different schemes complete and sign the ca/tb form as an agreement for the conditions of the scheme.</td>
<td>Pamphlets to be available all the time.</td>
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<td>- Radio talk shows at least once every week.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clients well informed and explained in details concerning the subject, explain different schemes complete and sign the ca/tb form as an agreement for the conditions of the scheme.</td>
<td>- Awareness at least three times in a quarter to both Commercial and Communal farmers.</td>
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- Uniform worn everyday
- Customer service line
- Pamphlets to be available all the time.
- Radio talk shows at least once every week.
- Information days, Information to the communities and organized agricultural forums once in a month.
- Increase awareness to Commercial farmers from quarterly to monthly.
| Redress (What mechanisms are in place to ensure redress) | - Community engagements (follow up on meetings)  
- Farmers encouraged to use existing line of protocol for reporting, from AHT, SV, DO(AH), Director(AH).  
- Deal with complaints within fourteen days |  
| Community engagements (follow up on meetings)  
- Farmers encouraged to use existing line of protocol for reporting, from AHT, SV, DO(AH), Director(AH).  
- Acknowledgement of receipt of complaints given to farmers within 4 days after lodging. |  
| Value for money (How do we gauge value for money) | - Reduce the 3361 number of infection on positive cases  
- Prevent an infection on the 26628 negatively tested cattle |  
| Reduction of positive cases by 40%  
- Increase the negatively tested cattle number by 30% |  
| Reduction of positive cases by 50%  
- Increase the negatively tested cattle number by 40% |  
| Time (A specified period, duration, deadline) | Improve the turn around time on feedback of results which is 29 days. |  
| Improve the turn around time on feedback of results to 21 days |  
| Improve the turn around time on feedback of results to 18 days |  
| Cost (Something measured in money or time) | - 10% abortion rate in a 100 cow herd  
- Results in an annual loss of R60 000 for dairy farmer and R24 000 for beef farmer |  
| Reduce abortion rate to 5%  
- Km money be allocated  
- Vaccine money  
- Admin money  
- Lab costs (antigen to |  
| Reduce abortion rate to 5%  
- Km money be allocated  
- Enough Vaccine money  
- Admin money |  
- Lab costs (antigen to test for disease) be present at all times |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Resources</th>
<th>test for disease be available at all times</th>
<th>Lab costs (antigen to test for disease) be present at all times</th>
<th>Equipments, etc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(How many human resources are used to render the service)</td>
<td>- State Veterinarians (13)</td>
<td>- State Veterinarians (20)</td>
<td>- State Veterinarians (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Animal health technicians(78)</td>
<td>- Animal health technicians(10)</td>
<td>- Animal health technicians(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Veterinary technologists(3)</td>
<td>- Veterinary technologists(2)</td>
<td>- Veterinary technologists(0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Veterinary Public Health Officers(7)</td>
<td>- Veterinary Public Health Officers(3)</td>
<td>- Veterinary Public Health Officers(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. PROCESS MAPPING FOR BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

MANAGING AND CONTROLLING BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS
DISEASE IN NGUNI CATTLE PROJECTS

Farmer reports abortion or sudden deaths in his livestock in the farm and went to Vet. Offices to report (3 days)

An AHT receives the message and starts to collect all his/her equipments and drives to the farm (2 days)

At the farm: * Quarantine
* Observes the case (outbreak)
* Record history of farm and animals
* Inspect live animals (take blood samples)
* Take samples of some of the dead animals
* Dead animals buried/ farm disinfected (1 day)

AHT: * Informs the farmer about outcome of results (1 hr)

At the Laboratory: * Samples received and recorded
* Taken to the relevant test section and recorded
* Samples tested, labelled and results faxed and posted to the sender (AHT) (2 weeks)

AHT drives back to the office:
* Proper record keeping kept
* Samples dispatched and lab forms completed
* Samples send by courier to lab (1 day)

* More inspections at the farm carried out
* Vaccinations (all negatively tested animals RB51)
* Branding of positive animals and arrange for slaughter at the abattoir (5 days)

At the abattoir:
* Branded animals are kept aside and uses the special entry.
* Records checked and animals offloaded & isolated for slaughter
* Meat reserved for inspection by the VPH officer
* Approved meat for consumption is kept & condemned meat is escorted for incineration and disinfection of place (4 hrs)
# UNIT COSTING

## FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
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<tr>
<td>TRAVELLING</td>
<td>R 1 000 000.00</td>
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<td>R2 000 000.00</td>
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<td>LABORATORY CONSUMABLES</td>
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<td>R500 000.00</td>
<td>R500 000.00</td>
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<td>VACCINES (RB51 &amp; S19)</td>
<td>R 1000 000.00</td>
<td>R 1000 000.00</td>
<td>R 1000 000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td>R100 000.00</td>
<td>R100 000.00</td>
<td>R100 000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>R 2600 000.00</td>
<td>R 3100 000.00</td>
<td>R 3600 000.00</td>
<td>R 4100 000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R 13 400 000.00</td>
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</table>
14. Legal framework for SDIP

The development of SDIP is formed by Section 195(5) OF THE South African Constitution (1996) which states that the Public administration

Must be governed by the democratic values and principles, these principles are as follows:

- A high standard of professional ethics must be promoted and maintained
- Efficient, economic and effective use of resources must be promoted
- Public administration must be development – oriented
- Service must be provided impartially, fairly, equitable and without bias
- People’s needs must be responded to, and the public must be encouraged to participate in policy – making
- Public barriers must be accountable
- Transparency must be fostered by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information
- Good human resource management and career – development practices to maximise human potential, must be cultivated
- Administration must be broadly representative of the South African people, with employment and personnel management

Practices based on ability, objectivity, fairness and the need to redress the imbalances of the past to achieve broad representation.

The implementation of these principles is governed by a regulatory framework, which includes the following (but not limited to)

Public Service Act, 1994(Act no 103 of 1994)
Public Service Amendment Act, 1999 (Act no. 5 of 1999)
Public Service Commission Act 1997 (Act no, 46 of 1997)
Promotion of Administrative Justice act, 2000 (Act no 3 of 2000)
White paper on the Transforming Public Service delivery (Batho Pele) ,1997
Service delivery improvement plan (SDIP) objectives

**15. The SDIP 2015/2018 aims to:**

Outline the key service that the Department provides
Identify the service beneficiaries along with the key services
Identify the key service that the department will focus on improving
Provide the current standards for the focus service
16. Problem Statement

Before climate change it was easy for farmers to know what to expect from nature in as far as the seasons were concerned. Their crops would grow properly and there would be enough grazing to feed their livestocks.

However, the current dry conditions in some parts of the province are to some extent a result of natural reduction of precipitation over an extended period. This has been associated with the climatic factors such as high temperatures, dry windy conditions, low humidity and heat waves.

In general the summer rains started very late and with the below normal rainfall of the previous season the province as a whole experience very difficult farming conditions. To this extent, the Province experienced frequency of drought in the recent years.

The current drought started since 2002-03 until 2013-14, that left most of the farmers devastated. Rainfall drastically reduced against average precipitation and most of the Province experienced abnormal dry conditions. So the impact of drought and is very heavy on farmers and the department:

- Crop (940 000 Ha)
- Livestock (970 000 LSU’s)

**Bovine Brucellosis**

Another problem that we have encountered is Brucellosis in cattle. This is a highly contagious disease which is spread by infected material at time of calving or abortion and which can also result in infertility, morbidity and reduced milk yield. The
organism is readily killed by disinfection. There are also human health risks because the disease may be transmitted by drinking unpasteurised milk from infected cows, by inhalation, cuts and abrasions, or by droplet infection. The only clinical symptom of brucellosis in cattle is abortion and it is obligatory to report all abortions to the Department's local District Veterinary Office. Providing the introduction of Bovine Brucellosis Schemes as a measure to mitigate the economic consideration and public health hazard implications it imposes to the farmers and community as a whole, whereby 10% abortion rate in 100 cow herd results in an annual loss of R600 000 in a dairy farmer and R240 000 loss in a beef herd.

Infected herds where no or few abortions occur will be as a result of decrease in milk production, extended inter calving period and reduced sale value of breeding stock, as well as inter fertility, loss of genetically superior, adapted replacement heifers (50% of all calves aborted are heifers), loss of all maintenance costs (nutrition, health management, etc) where by an aborted cow has to be slaughtered and not sold for auction and the public health danger of which its prevalence in humans is unknown.

17. Area of Improvement

KEY SERVICE — Nguni Projects - Communal Farmers (to detect a plan/policy in the Province to deal with disease status)

- Commercial Farmers (to find a way to reduce the infection rate in the farms)

Develop a Policy for Brucella control within the Province - (Test all animals before Auctions and movement of animals be restricted even within the province) — farmers should be workshoped about the Animal Disease Act, Act no. 35 of 49 | Page
1984, have their own copies especially the section which stipulates the livestock owner's responsibilities and the prosecution part from the Act regarding farmer who does not comply with the Act. **Special workshop be arranged to educate farmers.**)

**All farms has to be Accessed and No Voluntary Scheme Joining. all farms to be tested annually**- Only farmers who has joined the Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Schemes are entitled to be tested by Government only one time when they enter the Scheme and from there it is up to a farmer to carry on with the tests and mostly they are the Dairy and Beef farmers, so other livestock owners who do not farm for business, don't deem it necessary to join and they are mostly the ones who comes up with such problems. Therefore all **farmers must be forced to join the schemes regardless of farming for business or not**

**According to the Policy, Testing and Culling is the only way to Control**- If there could atleast be Compensation for Culling process, if one cow culled could be replaced by another CA free cow brought by the Department to the farmer.

**If all herds of cattle brought in for the projects to farmers for their own benefit**- If all the herds brought could firstly produce their FREE Herd Certificate before being transported to the farmers and if not, then have to be tested by our AHTs before they brought to the farmers to put them together with their livestock.

DVS to  have a representative in the board to advise accordingly. Identify the farms before purchasing to establish status of the herd and be given enough time to perform the tests. Officials to participate in the whole project management.

**Budget** –Budget to be provided so as vaccines be available to help the farmers in the project.

Plan of action – the directorate to come up with plan of action for smooth running of the project.
18. Strategies that will be used for Mitigating Production

CROPS

- Choose the correct soil type for the crop being planted
- Choose fields with fewer gradients to minimize water runoff
- Coarse soil surface can minimize evaporation
- Choose drought resistant cultivars
- Practice crop rotation

LIVESTOCK

- Retain young best females and cull poor old and unproductive animals.
- Provide suitable licks, and other suitable supplementary feed to maintain nutrition.
- Postpone the breeding periods during extreme dry conditions
- Spread water points in camps to avoid over grazing
- Eradicate invader plants
- Avoid over-stocking and over grazing
- Firebreaks must be constructed and be maintained
The Loss for caused by drought

- Crop (940 000 Ha)
- Livestock (970 000 LSU’s)

19. Monitoring and evaluation

The document will be monitored through inspections, be part of them same times when they do awareness campaigns and quarterly submission of reports.