

agriculture & rural development

Department: agriculture & rural development PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

2015/2016 DRAFT DROUGHT INTERVENTION

21 NOVEMBER 2015

ARDM Sub Directorate Macro Planning Directorate SOUTH AFRICA

TOGETHER WE HAVE MADE KZN A BETTER PROVINCE TO LIVE IN.



Introduction

- KZN is experiencing a prolong drought
- Agriculture is affected in that the lack of rain resulted in feed and fodder shortages, a lack of drinking water and livestock & crop losses.
- Livestock especially in communal areas are affected by lack in water availability.
- dying livestock have been reported through out the Province

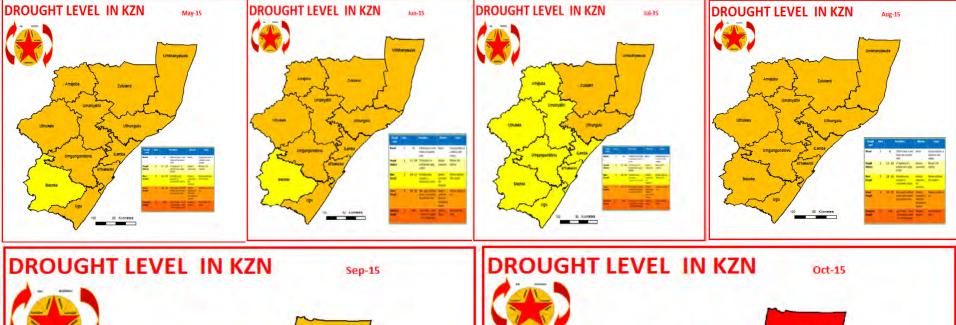


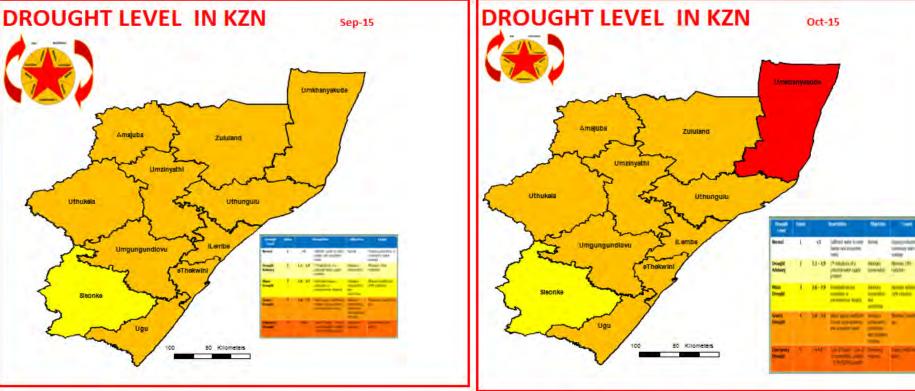
Drought Monitor Levels



Drought Level	Index	Description		Objective	Target
Normal	1	<1	Sufficient water to meet human and ecosystem needs	Normal	Ongoing reductions in community water wastage
Drought Advisory	2	1.1 – 1.9	1 st indications of a potential water supply problem	Voluntary conservation	Minimum 10% reduction
Minor Drought	3	2.0 – 2.9	Potentially serious ecosystem or socioeconomic impacts	Voluntary conservation and restrictions	Minimum additional 20% reduction
Severe Drought	4	3.0 – 3.9	Water supply insufficient to meet socio-economic and ecosystem needs	Voluntary conservation, restrictions and regulatory response	Maximum reduction of use
Emergency Drought	5	>4.0	Loss of Supply - loss of a community's potable or fire fighting supply	Emergency response	Ensure health and safety

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DARD RESPONSE

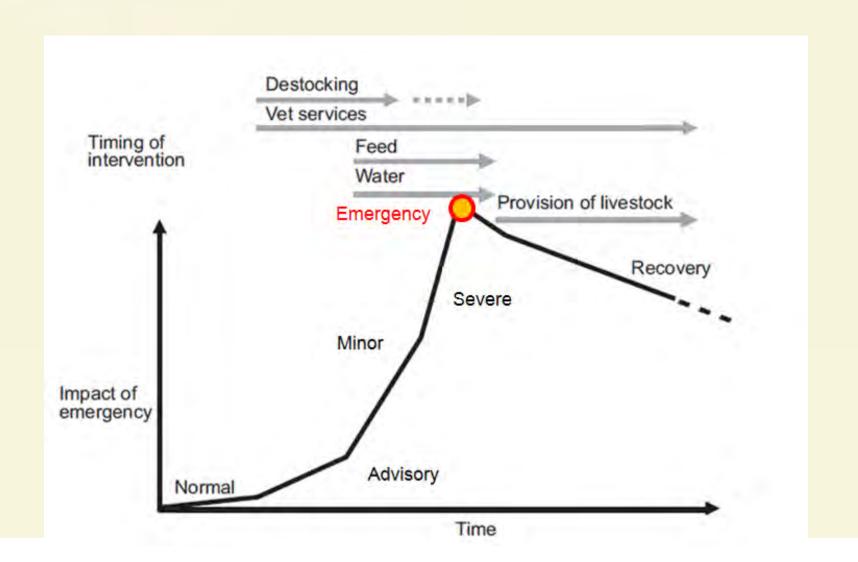
DARD has proposed drought relief scheme of 114 Million Rand

The scheme is based on the drought monitor, assessment feedback and the departmental objectives which is to:

- limit erosion of farmers' collateral,
- to ensure food security and
- to prevent job losses



Types of interventions in times of drought





Purpose of the Scheme

- The purpose of the Drought Relief
 Scheme is to mitigate the affect of drought in the province.
- The Scheme does not intend to replace losses incurred



Drought relief Scheme

The scheme consist of three interventions, i.e.;

- Intervention 1:
 - Procurement of inputs/hay for Livestock and water harvesting – R 60 Million
- Intervention 2:
 - Aggressive de-worming of livestock R 9 Million
- Intervention 3:
 - Borehole drilling and dam scooping R 45 Million
- Intervention 4:
 - Possibility to use state land for grazing



Proposed Relief Intervention 1

SUBSIDY

Individual

- own contribution would be required from the farmers to ensure that it reach farmers that needs these inputs
- Small farmers having to provide less than the larger farmers. Therefore the subsidy rates of 100%, for the subsistence (< 4LSU's) and small (< 12 LSU's), 80% for medium (< 50 LSU's) and 20% for large farmers (+ 50LSU's) respectively.

Association

- Farmers could also purchase as a livestock association.
- The association members will be considered as a group of individuals buying together and the rules apply.
- The chair will register all as per a list subject to all documents for each individual being available.
- The receipt and delivery note can then be made out to the association
- The association will be responsible for paying the own contribution where necessary and deliver the purchases to the individual.



Subsidy

- The subsidy will be capped and will differ for different categories of farmers.
- The farmer will only qualify for the subsidy once he has made a purchase.
- SUBSIDY (Total amount for commodities procured VAT Included)

DIFFERENT SUBSIDY FOR DIFFERENT LEVEL OF FARMER

THRESHOLD LEVEL	PROGRESSIVE RATE FOR LEVEL	VALUE OF PURCHASES	MAX SUBSIDY AT LEVEL
Level 1	100%	R 0 – R 20 000	R 20 000
Level 2	80%	R 20 001 > - R 50 000	R 40 000
Level 3	20%	R50 001 > R100 000	R 20 000

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Intervention 1

DARD will subsidize

- Livestock feed (Feed/hay)-registered feeds, registered licks, registered Ruminant Drought pellets, Multi-vitamins, Vaccines, Bales, Dip, salt, Registered dairy meal, Fodder
- Water-water harvesting: Jojo tanks, 6m gutter pipe,
 2.4m through
- The total cost for this intervention is R60 000 000

NB: Transport will be of farmer



Budget allocation per district

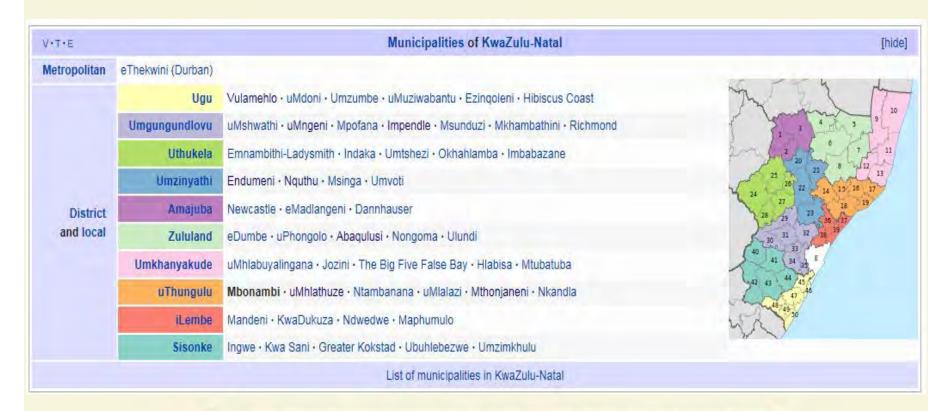
• The budget is allocated to the districts by making use of a index that consisted of the drought impact and the livestock census

BUDGET ALLOCATIO PER DISTRICT (STOCK CENSUS - 2004)						
District	DC No.	Cattle No.	LSU	Drought impact	Weighted LSU as percentage	Weighted Budget per district
Uthukela	DC23	1308427	1007489	0.093	46.56	R 16 757 729
Harry Gwala	DC43	275423	212076	0.093	9.80	R 5 730 201
Zululand	DC26	266845	205471	0.093	9.50	R 5 638 630
uMzinyathi	DC24	191687	147599	0.093	6.82	R 4 836 298
uThungulu	DC28	178880	137738	0.093	6.37	R 4 699 586
Amajuba	DC 25	164651	126781	0.093	5.86	R 4 547 679
uMgungundlovu	DC22	155482	119721	0.093	5.53	R 4 449 800
Umkhanyakude	DC27	122041	93972	0.093	4.34	R 4 092 819
llembe	DC29	73000	56210	0.093	2.60	R 3 569 290
eThekwini	ETH	40971	31548	0.07	1.46	R 2 537 378
uGu	DC21	32842	25288	0.093	1.17	R 3 140 590
Total		2810249	2163893	1	100.00	R 60 000 000



Allocation to local municipalities

 The district allocation gets divided on an equal basis between local municipalities.





Intervention 2

- DARD through veterinary section will be conducting deworming campaign of livestock
- The campaign will be rolled out in all 1700 communal dip tanks
- Approximately 409 000 livestock will be dewormed
- Approximately 38 000 farmers are expected to benefit in this campaign
- The total cost for this intervention is R9 000 000



Illustration of intervention 2

Aggressive De-worming Campaign

Number of LSU to be de-wormed					
	LSU	Cost / Bottle	Dosage per bottle	Total Cost	
Allocation	409 091 (18.9%)	1 100	50	9 000 000	



Intervention 3

- DARD will be contracting service providers to equip boreholes and scoop dams in the entire province.
- 62 boreholes will be drilled Totalling R19 Million
- Further 38 is planned for most disserving areas
- 75 dams will be scooped Totalling R26 Million
 The total cost for this intervention is 45 000 000



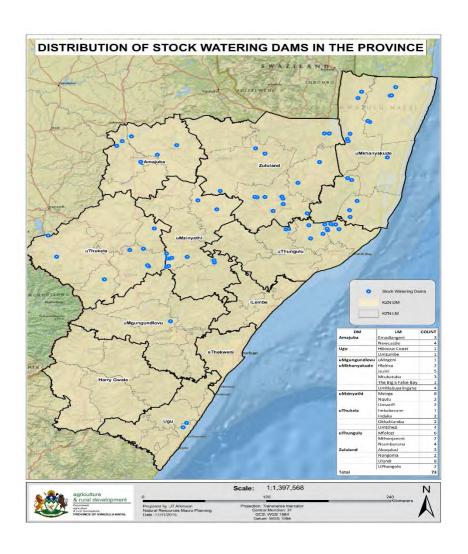
Intervention 3

Borehole drilling and dam scooping

 DARD envisaged that 62 boreholes will be drilled and equipped at about R 19 million

Table 7: BOREHOLES TO BE DRILLED AND EQUIPED				
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER			
uThungulu	4			
Zululand	4			
uMkhanyakude	10			
Amajuba	3			
uMzinyathi	4			
uThukela	3			
uGu	5			
Harry Gwala	10			
uMgungundlovu	4			
ILembe	9			
Ethekwini	6			
	62			

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Proposed Dams



intervention 3

Borehole drilling and dam scooping

 In addition it is estimated that 75 dams will be scooped at a cost of approximately R 26 million.

TABLE 8: DAMS TO BE SCOOPED PER DISTRICT				
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER			
uThungulu	12			
Zululand	15			
uMkhanyakude	17			
Amajuba	7			
uMzinyathi	13			
uThukela	8			
uGu	2			
Harry Gwala	1			
	75			



Intervention 4

- Rural Development and Land Reform has identified state land that could potentially be used as grazing.
- DARD is currently surveying the state land to establish whether there is sufficient grass to warrant moving livestock to these areas
- The investigation in the Northern part of KZN indicate that there is no grazing available on state land.



Principles

- DARD proposes that the main priority will be given to emerging livestock farmers in the entire province for the 2015 Disaster Drought.
- The relief should consist of the subsidization of production inputs, deworming, boreholes and stock watering dams.
- Budget will be allocated per local municipality as per census statistics, in an outlets to be identified. . Farmers will procure until the allocated budget is exhausted.
- A once-off, one stop service (Collect & pay) will be implemented through a contracted service provider who will assist the farmers.



Suppliers

- The contracted suppliers will provide inputs to affected farmers whilst compiling a portfolio of documentation on farmers to be submitted to DARD for payment (SCM).
- The service will be provided over a **period of three months** subject to the budget (SCM).
- The suppliers will be identified using predetermined criteria,
 viz.;
 - no. of outlets;
 - Financial Capacity carry substantial credit until payment;
 - administrative capacity;
 - ability to handle bulk/ volume of inputs in a short space of time.
- Suppliers to be allocated a budget dependant on local municipalities it serve (SCM).
- A supplier outlet will be identified for each Local Municipality



Qualifying For A Subsidy

A farmer does not qualify for a subsidy if he

- does not register with the supplier for a subsidy,
- does not resides in the demarcated area and
- Did not make a purchase of inputs from the supplied list of inputs.



Documents to be produced at the outlet

- In addition a farmer will be required to supply the following information and documentation at registration, i.e.
 - Farmer ID
 - Farmer Name
 - Farm/Ward Name
 - Local Municipality
 - District Municipality
 - Livestock Numbers (Cows, Bulls, Steers, Heifers, Calves)



Proof of Status

- Farmer must reside in the area (FICA Letter proof address, Nkosi or Councillors letter)
- Farmer must be a livestock farmer (Copy of a brand mark certificate or application)
- Farmer must be a South African citizen (copy of an identification certificate/book)
- Farmer to Sign (or thumb print) and date the form (No crosses)



Proposed Method to roll out the Scheme

EXTENSION SUPPORT

- Awareness
- Be present at the outlet at scheduled times
- Provide assistance (calculate subsidy)
- Local Districts to record recipients' on a spreadsheet
- Sign the registration form



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Thank you