



# agriculture, forestry & fisheries

Department:  
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## RESPONSES TO MATTERS TRANSPIRED DURING AN EASTERN CAPE OVERSIGHT VISIT BY THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES: 14 - 18 SEPTEMBER 2015

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES	
1. What is the budget provided by DAFF versus the Provincial Appropriation?	<b>Source</b>	<b>Amount in R for 2015/2016</b>
	Voted funds (Equitable Share)	R1 650 712 000
	CASP(cond. grant)	R 261 909 000
	Ilima Letsema (Cond. Grant)	R50 131000
	Land Care (cond. grant)	R10 666 000
	EPWP (cond. grant)	R2 188 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>R 1 975 606 000</b>
2. What is sector contribution to GDP?	The sector contributes 2% to the National GDP and 1,2 % to the GDP in the Eastern Cape Province.	
3. Provincial GDP is going down what is the cause of this?	The provincial economy is driven by the Automotive and Services Sectors which are subject to the worldwide decline in economic growth.	
4. Magwa & Majola rescue plans. What is entailed in the rescue plan?	<p>A report (2011) by PricewaterhouseCoopers outlined areas of non-compliance by Magwa Enterprise Tea Ltd and a recent audit of the company revealed its debtors threatens its status as a going concern.</p> <p>A Project Steering Committee has formulated an Action Plan and recommends placing the Company under business rescue to enable a business rescue practitioner to develop a business rescue plan which will attend to both governance and operational challenges.</p> <p>As part of this process a feasibility study will be developed to inform business rescue options with specific reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tea production;</li> </ul>	

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES																
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternative agricultural and agro-processing options;</li> <li>➤ Funding requirements and options;</li> <li>➤ Institutional arrangement options;</li> <li>➤ Sustainability;</li> <li>➤ Ownership arrangements;</li> <li>➤ Future role of government.</li> </ul> <p>The same approach is recommended for Majola Tea (Pty) Ltd with the only exception that a business rescue needs to be initiated by the Majola Board of Directors, and the Project Steering Committee is in process of facilitating the re-registration of the deregistered Company followed by stakeholder engagement to reconstitute the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The rescue plan will be looking at various production prospects. The area has great potential while tea by itself is not profitable, diversification into other crops will be considered.</p>																
<p>5. Why build a new pack house at Ripplemead whilst there are a number of these infrastructures not 100% utilised in the area?</p>	<p>This pack house is in Peddie, 70 km from the nearest functional pack houses that are in Fort Beaufort where they are now marketing their produce. The distance on gravel road as well as the packing costs charged in Fort Beaufort reduces the net proceeds (income) of the farmers. The new pack house will be used by all citrus farmers in the Nkonkobe areas to market their citrus directly to exporters.</p>																
<p>6. How many LRAD farms are there in the province</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="627 1375 1401 1760"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="627 1375 1018 1420">District</th> <th data-bbox="1018 1375 1401 1420">No of Farms</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="627 1420 1018 1464">Amathole &amp; BCM</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1420 1401 1464">174</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="627 1464 1018 1509">Nelson Mandela Bay</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1464 1401 1509">45</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="627 1509 1018 1554">OR Tambo</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1509 1401 1554">76</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="627 1554 1018 1599">Chris Hani</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1554 1401 1599">258</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="627 1599 1018 1644">Sarah Baartman</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1599 1401 1644">160</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="627 1644 1018 1688">Alfred Nzo</td> <td data-bbox="1018 1644 1401 1688">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="627 1688 1018 1760"><b>Total</b></td> <td data-bbox="1018 1688 1401 1760"><b>723</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	District	No of Farms	Amathole & BCM	174	Nelson Mandela Bay	45	OR Tambo	76	Chris Hani	258	Sarah Baartman	160	Alfred Nzo	10	<b>Total</b>	<b>723</b>
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<p>7. What is the status of Agri-parks in the province</p>	<p>The status with regards to the agri-parks is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All six districts have received council resolutions on exact sites (locations) for their parks.</li> <li>• All district committees are operational.</li> <li>• The Chris Hani business plan has been approved by DRDLR for funding.</li> </ul>																

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All other 5 districts business plans have been submitted for evaluation.</li> <li>The focus commodities have been identified</li> </ul>
<p>8. The piggery on Prinsloo Farm in Blue Crane Route Municipality is in a poor condition. Pigs in this project have not eaten for days and are in a bad condition. Who is the extension officer responsible for the area as he has not been seen for a long time by farmers?</p>	<p>This is an LRAD farm, where the institutional standing is in disarray. The DRDLR is working hard in reviving the operations on this farm. The first beneficiaries of this project have disintegrated as an association. There is no known project that is taking place on this farm. The farm is used by people who are not the intended beneficiaries. Currently it's used by the community who are just using the farm on a temporary basis.</p>
<p>9. Who is dealing with fisheries in the Province?</p>	<p>DAFF has Fisheries Compliance Officers and Small Scale Fisheries officers stationed in Port Elizabeth, Port Alfred, East London and Port St John's.</p>
<p>10. Who is owning land in the areas where development is taking place.</p>	<p>Most of the land in the OR Tambo district is communal land of which the Title Deeds are held by Government on behalf of the communities thereon. The coastal areas are subject to the same ownership status.</p>
<p>11. How is the department planning to involve youth in aquaculture? What are incentives that are there to attract youth?</p>	<p>DAFF has an intake of Interns annually for a period of 12 months to provide relevant experiential training for unemployed graduates, some are absorbed in existing vacancies, some are offered bursaries to further their studies (some are currently doing Post-graduate studies in China, others are in local universities); DAFF offers full bursaries annually to both undergraduate and post-graduate students, deadline for 2016 is 30 September 2015.</p> <p>Awareness campaigns are conducted on an on-going basis in schools, conferences and exhibitions (e.g. Marine Week, Hermanus Whale Festival, etc.) and career brochures are distributed.</p>
<p>12. Is there an existing partnership between the colleges and department in terms of research? As research is important in improving productivity and</p>	<p>DAFF has signed Memoranda of Understanding with 8 local universities to advance Aquaculture Research.</p> <p>The Colleges of Agriculture are managed by the Departments of Agriculture and information-sharing does take place between research and colleges.</p>

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
generating knowledge to improve sustainable production.	
13. The contribution of the sector to GDP is a concern, how is the department planning to improve this? As agriculture is the hope of the province based on natural resource base.	Through Operation Phakisa initiatives to unlock Oceans Economy potential of 2014, DAFF aims to increase fish production and GDP five-fold. The Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP) has also spelled out aspirations to increase the number of smallholder farmers supported, increase production and value add of agricultural products as well as increase exports. This should improve the contribution of the sector to the GDP. Provinces are guided by APAP.
14. What are the reasons for slow growth in the aquaculture sector	Limited enabling environment for aquaculture growth, both from a legislative, financial and infrastructure view point.
15. How can the sector attract new job seekers	Through creation of an enabling environment, e.g. research and development, education and awareness, incubation of new entrance, public private partnerships, value addition, implementation of Small scale fisheries policy, diversification and incentive schemes
16. How is the department planning to revitalise Mthatha Dam Hatchery	The facility will be revitalised in partnership with Rhodes Rural Fisheries Program (RRFP). This is a Departmental Facility that is earmarked for research. The department has a budget of R2 million rand for revitalizing the infrastructure and re-stocking the facility.
17. How old are the Oyster rafters that were replaced or planned to be replaced.	The oyster racks are 15 years old. The maintenance of the racks takes place annually. The racks will be replaced when the need arises.
18. Looking on the numbers of production and jobs targets. How will these be attained in the short space of time	Through cohesion and cooperation amongst all stakeholders e.g. ADEP funding; implementation of Operation Phakisa 24 Aquaculture Projects, implementation of the Small Scale fisheries policy, allocation of long term fishing rights for 2015, etc.
19. What is the extent of poaching along the coast?	It varies from area to area and from species to species, but it is significant enough to warrant closure of certain harvesting areas for abalone in the Western Cape, particularly east of Cape Point.
20. Small scale fisheries	This policy was consulted upon with stakeholders nationally and

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES															
policy	a roll out plan was approved and the process should be completed by mid-2016.															
21. How extensive is the stock theft in the province as is the case in Matatiele?	Stock theft is the competency of SAPS. The Department is currently encouraging farmers to register brand marks for their animals. The Department has bought branding kits for extension service officials to reduce cost to the farmers and to limit injuries due the branding and tattooing.															
22. What happened in the Alfred Nzo goat project	The project collapsed due to the price competition between the formal and informal markets for goats. The goats are fetching high prices in the informal market that are not affordable to the abattoir in Mount Ayliff.															
23. How much money is owed to Magwa employees	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="612 893 820 943">Item</th> <th data-bbox="820 893 1015 943">Total</th> <th data-bbox="1015 893 1206 943">Magwa</th> <th data-bbox="1206 893 1417 943">Majola</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="612 943 820 992">Arrear</td> <td data-bbox="820 943 1015 992">33 735 893</td> <td data-bbox="1015 943 1206 992">20 771 367</td> <td data-bbox="1206 943 1417 992">12 964 526</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="612 992 820 1081">Salaries</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Total	Magwa	Majola	Arrear	33 735 893	20 771 367	12 964 526	Salaries						
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24. Capacity of employees	<p>The capacity building of farmers is done through Accredited and Non-accredited Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non – Accredited is offered to farmers as basic courses for production purposes through the two colleges and Mpofo Training Centre.</li> <li>- Accredited training – it is outsourced to accredited training providers and also through collaboration with SETAs such as AgriSETA, CETA, etc. with the aim of imparting skills and also farmers having qualification.</li> <li>- The main focus of accredited training is out of school youth which are trained on NQF levels 1 – 4 in the following : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Skills program</li> <li>2. Learnerships</li> <li>3. Farm together</li> </ol> </li> </ul>															
<b>15 SEPTEMBER 2015 : MTHATHA DAM HATCHERY VISIT</b>																
25. When did the fish research start and when were the fish removed from the Mthatha Dam to	The research at the centre started in the early eighties championed by the Walter Sisulu University (WSU), then University of Transkei. It gradually reduced as the leading academics retired from the university. The current research was															

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
Tsolo and how	started by DRDAR in the 2014/15 financial year and is done in partnership with WSU.
26. Is there a research done on eating of the fish in the communities	No. However the communities in the area are fish eaters and were supplied fish by the university in the eighties.
27. Concerns about the term – Eradication of Platana	Platana has been declared an invasive species in the area. There is a need to consider ways of controlling its population in the interest of edible fish
28. What is the involvement of Rhodes University?	Rhodes Rural Fisheries Program is involved with the development of a revitalisation and management program of the hatchery. They are involved in the centre as the service provider appointed by the DRDAR.
29. How will the budgeted R2 million be spent on revamping the facility	The Rhodes Rural Fisheries will develop a new plan or design for all the revamping of the centre and that will guide the development. This will be a multiyear project now that new innovations and technologies will be used in the hatchery. The R2 million set aside is to kick start the process in 2015, the total budget required will be outlined in the plan to be developed
30. What is the rationale of introducing new genetic material and who is the supplier of the genetic material	The stock that was moved from the centre has inbred to an extent that fish are stunted in growth and lots of abnormalities occur. The centre will be used as the centre of research and supplier of juvenile fish to community dams. The DRDAR cannot supply poor productive fish to communities if it's to improve community livelihoods.
31. Is there an Extension officer that is assigned to the fisheries research? Are training modules for extension officers on fisheries available	Currently there are no extension officers specialising in aquaculture. Tsolo Agricultural and Rural Development Institute presents an opportunity to train officers and farmers in freshwater aquaculture production as it has facilities for freshwater production.
<b>SMALL SCALE FISHERMEN MEETING IN PORT ST JOHNS</b>	
32. Are people happy about the proposed cooperatives for small scale fishermen?	Not all people support the proposal, but with the explanation that DAFF provides, people understand and are supportive of the ultimate objective.
33. What is the progress in	A service provider has been appointed for the Eastern Cape and

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
implementation of the Small Scale fisheries Act	there is an action plan in place for the consultation process. Regulations will be finalized in November 2015 and rights will be granted by mid-2016. Currently, there are interim permits that are issued by DAFF.
34. What is the rationale in issuing permit to fishermen but they are not allowed to sell the fish	Permits issued to potential small-scale fishers in the Eastern Cape allows for fishers to sell their catches. An example of this is that of East Coast Rock Lobster permit
35. What's the duration of the permit	For a period of up to 12 months.
36. Explanation in the R300 after four years	DAFF instituted a pilot in the sustainable harvesting abalone in the Wild Coast. The diving was done by the hired divers and the dividends of this were divided amongst the fishermen of the area. The payments were only done after four years and this was the source of the R300 per fisherman.
37. What are the causes of the purported killings	The source of all problem in the Wild Coast is the existence of Marine Protected Areas that exclude local communities from the sea that used to be the source of their livelihoods
38. What do you as small scale fishermen understand or expect on the small scale fisheries policy	Implementation of the long awaited small-scale fisheries policy.
39. What was the extent of consultation during the development of the legislation	Consultation was done properly during the development of the policy such that all coastal provinces' fishermen were consulted and even taken to Cape Town.
40. What are the expectations of the fishermen from the process or legislation	Better returns for right holders and improved livelihoods and quality of life for them and their families.
<b>COZA COMMUNITY VISIT IN NYANDENI</b>	
41. How is the R1800 operated, where and how is it used	The money is collected and paid into a bank account of the project itself and is used for the funding of all costs over and above the DRDAR subsidy. These funds are used for mechanization and/or inputs.

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
42. Are the members of the project a cooperative or a community project	Organised as the community project not a cooperative or association.
43. What do they do with their maize when it is ripe	Because they are not a cooperative, once harvesting is completed, each household takes home what is harvested on to their own land. The household decides independently on what and where to sell their maize
44. Who assist them with their marketing of the maize	The Extension Officers explain and advise the farmers on available marketing channels but farmers are not always using the formal market because they sell the maize amongst the community members who did not plant in that season.
45. How much profit do they make? Is their production under irrigation or dry land	The farmers are producing on average 3 tons/ha and sell their maize at R150 per 40kg bag of maize which equates to R3750 per hectare. This leaves a profit of R1950 per ha after deducting the R 1800 own contribution. The maize at Coza is all under dry land cultivation.
46. Is there an opportunity to uplift the youth through their involvement	There is youth involvement in the project but not as registered members. Youths are assisting their families in the form of labour to harvest the crop
47. What is the total government investment in the project	Coza maize started producing maize in 2011 with a subsidy from ASGISA by planting a land of about 96ha with a membership of 63 farmers. DRDAR fenced 11,5 km amounting to R427 724 covering material and labour in 2012. In 2012 the project was funded by Ntinga Development Agency to plant 12 ha of maize. In 2013 DRDAR funded the project (4ha) through the procurement of mechanization and production inputs costing R 24 040. In 2014 DRDAR funded the project with an amount of R 631 050 covering 105 ha. Therefore the total investment made by government since 2011 is +- R1 082 814
48. Are there employment opportunities from the project	The farmers are paying young people as they provide labour to the project.
49. Are the members of the project aware of other government support programs such as APAP?	The community is not really aware of the programs. The DRDAR will consult the community to see how they can explore or take advantages of other programs to grow their project.

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
How do they practise rain harvesting? Understanding of Fetsa Tlala	
<b>VISIT TO EAST LONDON IDZ: OVERVIEW OF THE PERFORMAMCE OF AQUACULTURE AND AGRO PROCESSING - 16 SEPTEMBER 2015</b>	
50. Availability of markets for the kob	100% of the 200 tons of dusky kob produced are sold locally in South Africa to restaurants and retail outlets.
51. Finance of the industry	There is also inadequate project development finance specifically for the aquaculture/mari-culture sector
52. Government red tape impact on the IDZ operations. How could national help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main challenge at the moment is with the funding of superstructures / facilities for investors in the sector. Currently the existing funding structures allow for the funding of 80% of the infrastructure through the SEZ fund. The ELIDZ, in return needs to find 20% co-contribution for these facilities. Unfortunately with investors in this sector there is a requirement for a large capital outlay for infrastructure and technology and the returns (growth of species for market readiness) is 3 – 5 years. This means that such facilities are prone to distress in the first five years and in certain instances there is premature commercialization as a result of the pressure to realise a return on the investment. There is also inadequate project development finance specifically for the aquaculture/mari-culture sector. Government could assist by providing support and required funding for the development of an aquaculture incubator to plug into the existing infrastructure within the ELIDZ. The benefits of the incubator would be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impart competence in operating fish farms owned by successive groups of newly trained fish farmers</li> <li>• Reduce likelihood of failure among newly established enterprises</li> <li>• Bring about predictability with respect to rate of investment settlement, output and income</li> <li>• Contribute jobs and wealth beyond mere survivalist &amp; subsistence effort</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
53. Is there any relationship between the IDZ	There is a relationship between the ELIDZ and Coega IDZs. As the front runner IDZs in South Africa the two have worked

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
	<p>together to combine efforts to improve the operational conditions of the existing IDZs. The two also share information and learn from each other in as far as best practice in its targeted sectors are concerned. The case of the Aquaculture is a case in point. The ELIDZ was the leader with respect to the development of sector enabling infrastructure and Coega, as presented during the Committee's visit is looking at implementing similar systems to ensure competitiveness</p>
<p>54. How many practical jobs that are available because of these nice presentation?</p>	<p>The ELIDZ has a mandate to develop, operate and maintain modern infrastructure and to complementary attract strategic investments that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• will have significant socio-economic impact on our region.</li> <li>• Retaining and strengthening existing strategic investments,</li> <li>• diversifying the local economic landscape</li> <li>• enabling beneficiation of natural resources,</li> <li>• securing advanced production and technology methods</li> <li>• encourage skills development and transfer</li> </ul> <p>Since inception, the ELIDZ has noted the following milestones with regard to its mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Attraction of 35 investors with an investment value of R4.3 billion (since 2005/06)</li> <li>➤ Of these investors, 28 are operational in the zone.</li> <li>➤ 2992 direct manufacturing jobs have been created</li> <li>➤ 21 262 direct construction job opportunities have been created since inception.</li> <li>➤ There are 5 active industrial sectors (automotive, agro-processing, aquaculture, renewable energy and general manufacturing)</li> <li>➤ An average of R40 million into local authority directly from rates and sale of utilities from the zone.</li> </ul>
<p>55. How many families that are assisted by the IDZ</p>	<p>See above response</p>
<p>56. Contribution of Port of Ngqura to the Eastern Cape GDP</p>	<p>Transnet is currently doing an exercise to determine the socio-economic impact of the two ports in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro. The results of this exercise will only be available towards November 2015.</p>

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
57. Physically challenged involvement in the IDZ	The ELIDZ's employment stats currently do not include monitoring of physically challenged employees – these are however monitored by the different factories as part of their various Employment Equity Plans
58. What are the plans to market yellow tale as the candidate species and its international demand	The ELIDZ has not done any specific market studies on yellow tale – however, the organisation has noted trends that the species, which is marketed and imported as bait in South Africa is growingly becoming a popular as a food species
59. How confident is the CDC that the 5,600 jobs are realizable	The CDC appointed an independent external consultant Coastal Environmental Services (CES EOH), to do a feasibility study on the potential to do marine aquaculture in Zone 10 of the Coega IDZ. The three month study revealed that the site was ideal to farm abalone, finfish and seaweed. By utilising known indicators such as yield per hectare and jobs per ton of farmed species (e.g. 0.7 job created per ton abalone; 0.1 job per ton finfish; 0.5 job per ton seaweed) CES EOH determined that 5605 jobs could potentially be created in the IDZ though the farming of marine species. The CDC is therefore confident that the creation of 5600 jobs is indeed a real possibility inside the Coega Aquaculture Development Zone (ADZ).
60. How long has the project been under planning?	<p>Mariculture has been part of the planning of the Coega IDZ since Revision 1 of the Development Framework Plan in 2006. CDC has since 2008, when the first aquaculture investor, Sea Ark (prawn farming facility), became operational learnt valuable lessons in terms of the operation and management of the ADZ. The Sea Ark project failed due to the electricity price increases in 2008 as well as tedious and drawn out environmental authorization processes.</p> <p>Subsequent to this the CDC decided to set aside 440 ha for aquaculture investments. The CDC produced the Master Plan Revision for the Coega IDZ (May 2013) considering various planning issues, including <i>“Issue 5: Aquaculture / Mariculture sector: The CDC East Masterplan must be reconsidered in terms of the Mariculture / Aquaculture cluster. The land proposals made must be considered in light of proposals for the Coega Open Space Management Plan (OSMP) and the proposals for</i></p>

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
	<p><i>mariculture in the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) and the initiatives underway by DAFF</i>’.</p> <p>CDC applied for funding from the dti to complete a feasibility assessment for aquaculture in the IDZ and also to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in order to create an investment ready platform for aquaculture investors. The CDC has since completed a feasibility study (August 2014) for marine aquaculture and is in the process of procuring services for the freshwater aquaculture / aquaponics feasibility study. The EIA is scheduled to be completed in March 2016 allowing investors whose activities falls within the scope of the EIA to start with their activities without having to do the EIA themselves; i.e. saving them up to R1 million and up to 18 months.</p>
<p>61. How will this major aquaculture development project be funded</p>	<p>The CDC will attract investors into the Zone by creating an environment conducive for aquaculture development. This will include the EIA for land-based aquaculture activities, an EIA for the marine pipeline servitude which will include the application for the necessary permits to discharge seawater, as well as ensuring that world class infrastructure is in place including access to good quality seawater from a marine aquaculture perspective.</p> <p>The CDC foresee the cost of the seawater abstraction pipeline and discharge outlet to be the major cost driver in this project and will source funding for this from interested foreign investors. Initial indications are that this infrastructure will be in excess of R800 million. CDC will then look at innovative business models to create value to both the investor and the CDC.</p>
<p>62. In the Berlin Agro-Industry Park, how will livestock be taken advantage of? Inlight the province in the leader in numbers.</p>	<p>Livestock is one of the commodities earmarked by the Berlin Agro-Industrial Park. The partnership between ELIDZ and ECRDA is looking at mobilizing farmers to provide feedstock for the Agro-Industrial Park. The idea is to provide necessary support to the Livestock farmers with the objective of linking them up to the proposed abattoir and other value chain opportunities. This will be done through capacity building, access to finance and technical support to be championed by the ECRDA and other Government Agencies, in collaboration with the ELIDZ</p>
<p>63. Period of incubation</p>	<p>This will be linked to the production cycle of fish</p>

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
Process	
<b>INDYEBO FARMERS VISIT</b>	
64. Are the children involved in the project and in what capacity	The children involvement in the project are children of the households' involved in the project.
65. What is the involvement of the ARC in this project and how often are they visiting the project	ARC is involved through training of the farmers in production, business and marketing skills. They have trained farmers in branding, breeding and selection for animals. During the current year they have not visited the farm. The last time they were here was last year, now they are calling to get updates on the progress of the farm.
66. With the current bulls how long will they be kept so that they are not mating their offsprings? Are they planning anytime to buy their own bulls?	The current bulls will be removed from the herd after 3 years, then they will get another bull from other beneficiaries of LIS program of DRDAR. Farmers don't have plans to buy bulls for now
67. For how long is the project going to be assisted?	The support that is now planned is on chicory production because the farm has been developed in terms of infrastructure. This will be for three years. After the three years, support given to the farm will be provision of technical advice
68. How much is their income and expenditure	See attached Spreadsheet
69. They are not going to win any of their struggles if they are not united How many fisheries coops have been formed?	<p style="color: red;">Questions: 69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,84. The Portfolio Committee took a resolution that they will investigate the matters raised and take the matters up with related Departments.</p> <p><b>RESPONSE BY ACTING DDG: FISHERIES MANAGEMENT</b></p>
70. Working conditions of fishers – has those issues given to Dept. of Labour (DoL) and what is the status	Two issues – Processes on the small scale fisheries – things are moving very slow, it is the first time the process is given to small scale fisheries for formation of coop. RSA vs Mexico is not the same. That is why government is involved in ongoing engagements. The process of Identification is going to be done by Service Provider which is going to continue with community. The process has started but not yet at EC. It will be
71. Explanation of Statutory council – duties and responsibilities	

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
<p>72. a) How wide spread is unfair labour practice in the industry?</p> <p>b) what in their opinion could be done to solve this?</p> <p>c) What transparency about</p> <p>d) Why the divers excluded</p> <p>e) Abalone licence withdrawn it was up for grabs</p> <p>f) Are there people working for companies</p> <p>g) Size and nature of cooperatives</p> <p>h) Was the appeal acknowledged</p>	<p>communicated through the normal communication process. Some of the things are known and some are new so she will engaged privately.</p>
<p>73. Mentioned of scrupulous deals: Plans for association to involved disadvantaged fishers in EC</p>	
<p>74. ECBFA – is almost black in the light that RSA in non-racial. Is the white fishers excluded</p>	
<p>75 Abalone – dominated by whites divers and coloured divers are referred as poachers are they actually poaching</p>	
<p>76. Prevalence of corruption – Explain</p>	
<p>77. Lack of transparency – what information would</p>	

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
they like to get	
78. DAFF employee seemed to have interests	
79. Siyaphambili – Issue of bank account not known – what does that mean	
80. The attorney that was paid – was she investigated? what is happening with her	
<b>MEETING WITH NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION: 17 SEPTEMBER 2015</b>	
QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
81. Complaint about non-availability of vaccine for Blue tongue disease and they prescribed Blue tongue vaccine. How far is this process?	Onderstepoort has managed to address the backlog that existed and no shortages have been reported recently.
82. What mechanism is in place to ensure that the communal farmers can be assisted by Govt to improve in their flock for quality wool.	The DRDAR is continuously building new shearing sheds, providing vaccines and dipping facilities and distributing improved rams to the communities.
83. The Committee Invited NAMC to report in all the commodity trusts – not happy with the response particularly with the trust there is no transparency.	Comment noted
84. Home Affairs declared sheep shearers as critical skills as foreigners are working in SA as shearers. Ambassador	Comment noted.

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
<p>from NZ declared that they funded the shearer and how many are created by the trust.</p>	
<p>85. Bursary – is it provided to who? Communal or PDI. What is observed is that with African farmers children are not involved. How do they use this opportunity for transferring skills to their children</p>	<p>Bursaries were intended to attract skills to the industry. There is a bursary to train national shearers. There are success stories with bursaries. The industry chooses from people they think they can employ, not specifically people who are farming but rather students that are employable in the industry. The scheme has grown to 14 individuals last year.</p>
<p>86. Creation of additional job. What kind of jobs in the last 5 years</p>	<p>NWGA response: 1125 – jobs created. The industry has shrunk over the past 20 years</p>
<p>87. Good and bad farmers – black farmers how are they performing versus their counter parts</p>	<p>NWGA response: Black farmers – NWGA are supporting farmers to produce more commercially from the communal areas. Currently 65% of all wool is from communal farmers. Assessment showed that communal farmers received same amount as their counter parts. Measurement of wool is in the price they earn R200 000 – R131m per annum</p>
<p>88. What are they doing to assist them to grow?</p>	<p>NWGA response: Industry is planning to increase focus in this area</p>
<p>89. Biggest problem in SA is the export of raw material. Labour costs in the Eastern Countries are in rise. Is there a plan to utilize SA labourers</p>	<p>Industry agrees</p>
<p>90. Social responsibility – rural areas farming with sheep – gone down. Question of producing wool was beneficial</p>	<p>NWGA response: Communal areas are growing – that is where their focus is. They see what to be done on pasture management Wool production will increase in the next 10 years Quality rams – they have a genetic improvement scheme where ram lambs will be selected.</p>

