



# Report: The status of the livestock industry in the FMD protection zone



By Bertus de Jongh

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Africa is one of a limited number of countries subject to a permanent threat of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). This is mainly due to its unique proximity to the world-renowned Kruger National Park, as well as the borders it shares with neighbouring countries in a similar position.

Current legislative and law enforcement measures to ensure that FMD does not spread to disease-free zones are permanently under threat as staff and available infrastructure are limited and often underfunded. Marketing opportunities for farmers in the protection zones are also limited, often due to the legislative controls and protocols that need to be followed. To date, little has been known about the number of farmers and livestock in the area and this has hampered the development of strategic measures aimed at addressing the problem. To facilitate strategic planning that will improve market access for farmers in the buffer zone, the Red Meat Research and Development Group has embarked on a survey to obtain the latest available and most accurate information regarding the supply chain status, and in particular, the number of farmers and livestock in the area.

Informal interviews were conducted with the most relevant role players and in situ visits were paid to several facilities, individuals and governmental institutions. Information and statistics were obtained, in most instances personally, from relevant institutions and organisations. Additional information was obtained electronically and telephonically after meetings with relevant personnel.

All respondents have expressed their dissatisfaction with the current status quo. It is clear, as a sweeping statement, that the status of current facilities does not meet expectations. In situ visits and information received from respondents indicated that, except for a few privately run facilities, most facilities have either come to a halt or are operating below expectations.

The study indicated that there are a total of 812 448 heads of livestock in the protection zone, of which the majority (77,7%) comprises cattle and half of all the animals are found in Limpopo Province.

***“Not all  
small-scale  
farmers  
want to be  
commercial  
farmers.”***



# REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN THE FMD PROTECTION ZONE

## 1. Background

The Red Meat Research and Development Group (RMRD) wanted to investigate the feasibility of developing alternative methods to assist in the control of movement of livestock from the foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) protection zone to the free zone. Unfortunately, data and information on the number of farmers and livestock and the status of facilities within the protection zone are not readily available. Some statistics in this regard are being kept by the provincial veterinary departments of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in the FMD zone. To obtain the necessary information and compile a report, the RMRD appointed an investigator, Bertus de Jongh (see CV on page 20), to visit these areas, first to establish the availability of data and, secondly, to obtain all available information and opinions from the relevant authorities. The investigator was given a period of six months to compile this report.

## 2. Methodology

Several meetings with interest groups operating both within and outside of the protection zone were attended, as well as meetings with representatives of the veterinary departments of DAFF in all the affected provinces. In addition, interviews were conducted with several individuals and heads of companies and organisations in the red meat industry (see page 14). During the investigations, a total of approximately 4 000 km were travelled. Quantitative information was obtained from all the veterinary departments in the affected provinces. Their information was, in turn, obtained from the field inspectors in the protection zones of the departments. Electronic copies of this information were made available to the investigator and is therefore representative of the latest available figures as at 30 June 2018.



### 3. Some challenges

All individuals and organisations were extremely helpful, co-operative and willing to share information and statistics. Busy schedules in some of the departments delayed representatives in meeting with the investigator and further delays were experienced as some provinces had to update their statistics to reflect the latest available information. Provinces do not use a uniform data capturing template, which, to some degree, complicated the comparison of results. All these differences could be resolved with the assistance of the provinces; however, best estimates had to be used in some instances, but this should not materially affect the figures. The reports containing the original data from the provinces are attached for verification.

### 4. General

The investigation found that market-access facilities in FMD areas are not functioning optimally. As a result, local consumption opportunities, such as weddings and funerals, still constitute the biggest market. The lack of downstream facilities could put pressure on farmers in the FMD protection zone to find markets elsewhere if they wanted to develop and expand their operations. The main reason for the below-par performance, even in the case of functioning facilities, could be attributed to a lack in managerial experience. The general opinion amongst participants is that privately run facilities are operating more efficiently than government administered facilities.

Reports from some abattoirs indicate that animals in FMD areas are generally not of a high standard. In the case of cattle, only a small part of the animal can be used, which affects the profitability of the whole supply chain. The quality of the meat is also questionable and carcasses deteriorate rapidly, which further affects the supply chain. In some instances the sale of animal hides is seen as an important income generator.



## 5. Producers

As far as farming practices are concerned, the impact of drought conditions in the protection zone is particularly devastating and is probably exacerbated by over-grazing. Some respondents also pointed out that not all emerging or small-scale farmers necessarily want to be commercial farmers. Some prefer the lifestyle advantages that country living offer over having to deal with the stresses of modern commercial farming. This is not unique to South Africa. Cultural beliefs and practices furthermore dictate that the value of livestock is not always considered according to general commercial norms. This may hamper a regular supply of stock to downstream facilities, thereby affecting supply-chain profitability.

Animals do not acclimatise well to feedlots and are prone to diseases, such as pneumonia. Since cattle are often not dehorned, facilities, such as feedlots, are experiencing problems with the handling of the animals. Silage is very popular with farmers in the zone for obvious reasons. Unfortunately, it is difficult to obtain and is seen as expensive, with the added complication that no quality control measures are in place. One abattoir owner's experience is that the average cow weighs about 230 kg, which is small according to modern standards. A general shortage of vaccines also plays a detrimental role and some role-players are of the opinion that non-vaccination is a growing trend.

Stock theft is unfortunately prevalent and has a detrimental effect on farmers. The possibility exists that tags are being removed from livestock in order to gain market access. Some farmers are also experiencing problems with optimising the genetics of their animals. Participants believe that the number of animals are increasing, which may put pressure on supply in the future. Some participants are of the opinion that farm fences can act as control fences, especially in instances where official fences are inadequate.

Cattle is by far the most popular livestock choice amongst farmers in the protection zone. They find it difficult to supplement their herds with animals from outside the zone, since they are not resistant to diseases such as hartwater. This may exacerbate the problem of improving the genetics of the animals. Abattoir owners see this as major problem as the animals are small and only about 35% of the



animal can be used for commercial purposes. One abattoir owner is of the opinion that only about 15% of the herd is market ready. This figure needs to be substantiated as no official statistics are available.

Several respondents are of the opinion that managerial skills amongst farmers in the area are generally lacking and that it is one of the biggest obstacles to overcome. They are of the opinion that continued training and education of farmers in the protection zone could hold long-term benefits. Cross-border movement of animals between neighbouring countries, furthermore put South African farmers at risk. Perceived uncertainty about who exactly is responsible for the maintenance of the border fences exacerbate the situation. Some respondents believe that ear tags are sometimes removed to facilitate market access.

## **6. Feedlots**

Apart from the feedlots in Phalaborwa and Giyani, no other feedlots are currently operational. In some areas facilities are available, but are not used, probably due to a lack of managerial skills. Animals do not acclimatise well to feedlots, they often fall sick and some do not improve in condition. The concentration of animals may add to the spread of diseases. The practice of not dehorning cattle prevents feedlots from operating optimally as these animals require additional space and care. Feedlots are high-risk enterprises and many entrepreneurs may not have the appetite to get involved in such a venture. Irregular supply furthermore contributes to this uncertainty. It is generally accepted that the efficient operation of auction yards is key to the success of feedlots.

## **7. Auction yards**

Auctions do not currently play a major role in creating market access and available facilities are often not used. This may again be due to managerial deficiencies, but further research may be required to establish and quantify the reasons. There are rumours that some livestock speculators may be involved in moving animals illegally out of the protection zone.





## 8. Abattoirs

The availability and optimal functioning of abattoirs are key to increasing market access for farmers in the protection zone. In general, it appears as if abattoirs in private ownership are functioning better than those whose ownership is not well defined. This, again, may be due to a lack of managerial skills and risk appetite. There are several abattoirs serving the protection zone with varying degrees of success. This is cause for concern, since the future of some operating abattoirs are either at risk or they are reconsidering their role. Some have even ceased to accept livestock from the protection zone.

There are about thirteen abattoirs capable of handling livestock from the protection zone in the area. However, for various reasons, not all are currently serving the zone. Several do not accept livestock from the protection zone and some are not operating at all. Abattoir owners and operators have a long list of challenges to overcome to be able to operate profitably and successfully:

- Animal mortality is high.
- Drought conditions affect supply more than in other areas.
- Only 35% of the animal can be marketed.
- Meat is of a poor quality, appears to be slimy and deteriorates quickly.
- Fluctuating supply.
- Animals are small (average weight per cow is 230 kg) and not conditioned properly.
- Abattoirs consider the operating of separate facilities to be too expensive.
- Changing legislation and operating procedures add to the cost.
- Not being able to move offal out of the zone affects profitability.
- Changing the borders of the zones create administrative problems.
- Lack of feedlots add to cost.
- Possible lack of a proper abattoir protocol.
- Lack of training results in wasteful operating procedures.

The general opinion is that mobile abattoirs may offer a partial solution. It may, however, present its own specific challenges, like being costly and possibly not as mobile as needed. The idea of containerised modular abattoirs was also raised as a possible solution.





The status of abattoirs currently operating in or near the protection zone, are as follows:

- Jozini Abattoir - closed.
- Mzinti Abattoir - operated by community members and not optimally used.
- Skukuza Abattoir - closed.
- Barberton Abattoir - privately owned, not handling livestock from the protection zone anymore.
- Barberton Prison Abattoir - used for own consumption only.
- Nelspruit Abattoir - registered for export.
- Bosbokrant Rural Abattoir - supply local community only.
- Bosbokrant Abattoir - attached to local butchery.
- Timbavati Game Abattoir - private game lodge.
- Klaserie Game Abattoir - private game lodge.
- Bergendal Abattoir - privately owned pig abattoir.
- Phalaborwa Abattoir - privately owned abattoir.
- Giyani Abattoir - privately owned abattoir.

## 9. Forums and government departments

Although game is acknowledged as a risk, it is not regarded as a major threat due to the way in which it is hunted, transported, slaughtered and processed, often in the form of biltong. Livestock is seen as posing the biggest threat. One of the areas that will require attention, is the role of speculators, since there is uncertainty about their numbers and modus operandi. The immediate needs of the local inhabitants in the protection zone are for fresh meat, which is possibly in contrast with the perceived high sales volumes of biltong in the Kruger National Park. Specific data in this regard could not be established and it may be necessary to obtain this information as there has been proposals to market beef biltong from the protection zone under the “Nguni” brand. A feasibility study may have to be undertaken to develop a marketing plan as this could benefit communities in the area.

There is a suspicion that ear tags are being removed to gain market access outside of the area. It is acknowledged that the maintenance of the current fences poses a problem and it needs to be established if farm fences could possibly fulfil the role. The practice of slaughtering pigs and cattle in the same abattoir is also seen as not ideal. Increasing stock theft poses a problem as it may result in the



transportation of animals out of the zone. It is reasoned that pigs in certain areas (Mpumalanga) are starting to play a role as numbers are increasing.

The percentage of vaccinated animals is low and non-vaccination is a growing trend. Inferior genetics also contribute to farmers' problems. Sheep and goats are not seen as playing a major role in the protection zone yet, due to limited numbers, however, the total number of livestock is on the increase. Due to hartwater, importing animals into the protection zone is not an option.

Feedlots in the area have generally not been successful, partially due to irregular supply. The most recent closure was that of the Steenbok Feedlot near Malelane. Jozini is another example where none of the facilities (auction yard, feedlot and abattoir) are operational. Subsidising feedlots in some way may be beneficial.

There are plans to cull 2 000 head of impala per annum, which could put further pressure on the system. Several respondents mentioned that state-run abattoirs and other facilities may not be the solution, since the majority of these are either closed or are operating below par.

## 10. Summary

Managerial skills are seen to be the major obstacle in improving market access for producers in the protection zone. In addition, cultural and lifestyle preferences could mitigate against exploiting the commercial potential of the area optimally and could even restrict the activities of those individuals who want to improve and commercialise their farming operations. The existing facilities that are not used, indicate that not enough research may have been done to establish the balance between the commercial and traditional needs of farmers in the area. Operators in charge of facilities may also have been pushed beyond their capabilities.

## 11. Statistics

Below is a summary of the information as received from the veterinary departments of the relevant provincial offices of DAFF. Since the information has not been recorded on a uniform template, provision had to be made for minor



adaptations to allow for the totalling of the information. Instances where this could influence the accuracy of information, has been indicated. The original sets of information, as received from the provincial veterinary departments, are included in attachment A for verification purposes.

As expected, from the summary, cattle (631 372 animals) form the majority of the livestock in the protection zone, followed by goats (137 589), pigs (31 255) and lastly sheep (12 232). Most of the animals and farmers are situated in the Limpopo province. The province accounts for 50.3% of all livestock in the protection zones. In total there are 69 062 livestock farmers operating in the protection zone and they own, as defined above, a total of 812 448 heads of livestock. Of this quantity, 77,7% comprises cattle and the rest are made up as follows: goats - 16,9%, sheep - 1.5%, pigs - 3,9%.

FMD Protection zone sensus							
Province	Municipality	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Total	Farmers
Limpopo	Maruleng	19 200	4 988	400	1 758	26 346	2 400
	Phalaborwa	22 724	5 743	442	1 935	30 844	1 084
	Tzaneen	42 096	9 207	4 229	3 786	59 318	6 229
	Letaba	34 192	10 496	1 193	3 643	49 524	3 512
	Giyani	57 038	17 401	439	1 964	76 842	7 199
	Musina	2 343	2 813	154	130	5 440	123
	Makhado	78 084	9 623	1 032	5 731	94 470	8 384
	Mutali	37 178	7 580	531	1 181	46 470	2 815
	Tulemela	12 156	3 605	311	3 291	19 363	6 813
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>305 011</b>	<b>71 456</b>	<b>8 731</b>	<b>23 419</b>	<b>408 617</b>	<b>38 559</b>
Northern KZN	Jozini	141 063	23 598	1 563	-	166 224	8 217
	Pongola	25 140	20 000	500	200	45 840	4 000**
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>166 203</b>	<b>43 598</b>	<b>2 063</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>212 064</b>	<b>12 217</b>
Mpumalanga	Bushbuck Ridge	72 399	16 103	284	4 175	92 961	10 403*
	Thabo chweu	145	28	-	67	240	11*
	Mbombela	23 386	3 498	361	2 245	29 490	2 214*
	Nkumazi	64 228	2 906	793	1 149	69 076	5 658*
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>160 158</b>	<b>22 535</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>191 767</b>	<b>18 286*</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>631 372</b>	<b>137 589</b>	<b>12 232</b>	<b>31 255</b>	<b>812 448</b>	<b>69 062</b>

\* Estimated – see the actual numbers from page 20

\*\* Estimated by regional office



## 12. Recommendations

Although it was not expected of the investigator to make recommendations, it would be a waste of resources, time and knowledge not to make a few recommendations based on observation. The recommendations below are by no means complete and do not form part of a holistic plan, but are made purely to draw the attention of decision makers to areas that may need to be incorporated in future strategic plans.

From unquantified comments made by role players, not all small-scale farmers want to become commercial farmers and do not want to deal with the stresses associated with modern commercial farming. This could explain why farmers sometimes appear to be unwilling to co-operate and participate in efforts to commercialise the area. In addition, the potential disruption of lifestyle advantages and traditional customs must be taken into consideration when investing in facilities to create market access for farmers in the region. While psychographic analyses may sound weird to agricultural scientists, it is used in many other industries to determine and quantify markets. Livestock numbers alone will not always determine availability - the animals may be market ready, but the owners may not be. Nothing fails more spectacularly than a great idea ahead of its time. This situation may call for more, but smaller processing facilities where the focus is more on convenience rather than on commercial viability. Should these facilities eventually develop into commercial enterprises (which should be encouraged) it will be a bonus.

Consideration could be given to create a two-tier marketing system in South Africa; where small-scale farmers are assisted by government through the Marketing Act, while commercial farmers operate under free-market principles. Specific brackets/categories should determine different levels of entry and regulate access to benefits, while still allowing a farmer to move from one category to the next. This will require insight, knowledge, discipline and acumen from government, since abuse of such a system could destroy agriculture in the country. This system already applies informally, but issues such as price, quotas and subsidies are difficult to address as it is prohibited by the Competitions Act and sometimes may even fall foul of the WTO agreement. Dispensation could be negotiated.



It would be beneficial if DAFF could prescribe a standard set of information to all provinces to ensure that livestock recording can be completed in a standardised manner on standardised forms. This would aid better and more accurate information. Different templates, categories and deadlines challenge analysis. A formalised and regular reporting procedure from the regions would greatly assist the decision-making process of national government.

FMD is not only a red meat industry problem. Other livestock industries seem to be apathetic towards the dangers the disease poses. A process should be initiated whereby these industries could be exposed to an awareness campaign and could also be drawn into sharing and funding actions to combat the disease.

South African agriculture competes in open markets with highly developed countries that spend large sums of money on modern research and development. Much of these research is shared via electronic media, multinational suppliers of technology and international organisations. This information must be made available, not only to small-scale farmers, but also to the rest of the supply chain by means of continuous training. A dual-marketing system, based on intervention as mentioned above, makes provision for field officers and others to fulfil this role.



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Several individuals, organisations and institutions have been instrumental in compiling this report.

- Mr Gerhard Schutte and Professor Hettie Schönfeld, who gave me the assignment via the RMRD to keep me from becoming too bored at home.
- Dr Pieter Vervoort, who acted as a soundboard and who was always prepared to listen to a theory during some of the long road trips we took to visit the regions.
- Me Marzanne Polydorou, who organised all the meetings so efficiently, allowing me to consult with many of the important role players.
- Dr Mpho Maja from DAFF and her staff, who had the patience to teach me the basics of their profession.
- The staff of the provincial offices of DAFF, who, without hesitation, forwarded me their information and who answered numerous phone calls and e-mails for clarification.
- All the role-players in the red meat industry, who gave up their time to assist me in compiling the report.



# PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

## 1. Personal interviews/Main comments

Phalaborwa and Giyani Abattoirs and Feedlots - Mr Piet Warren:

- Mortality amongst cattle very high.
- Drought conditions are devastating because of feed shortages.
- Only 35% of animal can be used.
- Meat is of poor quality, tends to be slimy and deteriorates quickly.
- Farm management standards are low.
- Hides are an important income contributor.
- Funerals are the biggest market.
- Cultural philosophies play a role in herd size.
- Horns limit numbers in feedlots.
- Animals do not acclimatise well to feedlots and fall sick (pneumonia).
- Animals in KNP are often hunted, which poses a risk to cattle.
- Border with KNP at Bosbokrand is vulnerable.
- Silage is very popular and a big drawcard.
- Cows weigh on average about 230 kg.
- Shortage of vaccines.
- In process of selling Phalaborwa abattoir to family friend, Mr Frik Human.
- Abattoir in Giyani still operating.

DAFF - Dr Mpho Maja and team:

- Threat of FMD from game is not high.
- Local population wants fresh meat not biltong.
- Pigs in Mpumalanga play a role.
- Not ideal to slaughter pigs and cattle in same abattoir.
- Non-vaccination is a growing trend.

Animal Health Forum Polokwane:

- Feedlots may be a risk because of concentration of animals.
- Role of speculators.
- Tags may be removed to gain market access.
- Problems experienced with yellow line fence - farm fence can form the border.
- Stock theft in buffer zone a problem.





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- No access to markets.
- Genetics should be improved.

#### Barberton Abattoir - Mr Eddie Viljoen:

- Not slaughtering animals from buffer zone anymore.
- Separate facilities too costly.
- Changing legislation and procedures costly and difficult to implement.
- Can only move meat out of zone, but no offal (diminishes returns).
- New borders create a problem.
- Currently slaughter cattle and pigs.
- There is an operating abattoir in Mtinti near Tonga/Jeppe's Reef.

#### Animal Health Forum Ermelo:

- Sheep not playing a major role in area.
- There is a low demand for goats, also not a major role player.
- Pigs also not a major factor.
- Biggest problem is cattle.
- Half of Lowveld is a protected zone.
- Number of vaccinated animals low.
- Number of animals on the increase.
- Barberton Abattoir full and not interested in animals from buffer zone.
- Mzinti Abattoir in protected zone has no meat classification system.
- Livestock from other areas are not hartwater resistant.
- Feedlots in area not common.
- Steenbok Feedlot closed down.
- Skukuza Abattoir and canning factory not operating.
- There are game abattoirs at Klaserie, Bushbuck Ridge and Timbavati.
- Plan to cull 2 000 head of impala per year.
- Only 15% of cattle may be market-ready.
- State abattoirs are not the solution.
- Subsidising feedlots may be beneficial.
- In need of a designated abattoir protocol.
- Supply must be reliable to optimise capacity.
- Nelspruit Abattoir are active, but traceability is important.

#### SAPPO - Mr Johan Kotze:

- Food safety important to protect people with low immunity.
- Pork industry is compartmentalised.



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- Security of pork industry is excellent.
- Mobile abattoirs may play a role in buffer zone.
- Cultural practices may make it difficult to commercialise fully.
- Traceability is important and is possible.

Richards Bay KZN - Dr Mtshali and team:

- Statistics are available from Vryheid and Jozini.
- Jozini will assist in visiting auction yard, feedlot and abattoir.
- None of above facilities are currently in use.
- No market ready figures available.

SA Feedlot Association - Mr Dave Ford:

- Neighbouring countries may pose a risk - cross-border supply.
- Border fences in poor condition.
- Illegal roads bypassing official border posts.
- Debate about who is responsible for upkeep of border fence.
- Create incentive to keep animals in area.
- Skills development leads to empowerment.
- Concentrate on one project at a time to ensure success/example.
- Management is the key.
- Not all emerging farmers want to be commercial farmers - risk.
- Feedlots are high-risk enterprises.
- Farmers want a guaranteed price before taking animals to feedlot.
- Paper trail very important.
- Auction yards are key.
- Abattoirs accept both old and young animals.
- Develop a Nguni beef brand.
- Facilities, infrastructure and price are key factors.

DAFF Mpumalanga - Dr Ben Du Plessis:

- Abattoire at Mzinti managed by beneficiaries after a failed supplier contract.
- Nzinti Abattoir operating below capacity.
- Bosbokrant Rural Abattoir supply local market only.
- Timbavati and Klaserie Abattoirs operating from private game lodges.
- Nelspruit Abattoir registered as an export facility.
- Bergendal Abattoir a privately-owned pig abattoir.

Red Meat Abattoir Association - Dr Gerhard Neethling:



- 
- Jozini Abattoir supposed to be community managed.
- Correct slaughtering procedure adds value to carcass and hide.
- Municipal abattoirs have mostly been replaced by private abattoirs.
- State-managed abattoirs may not necessarily be ineffective.
- Some small-scale farmers may be satisfied with status quo and lifestyle advantages.
- Mobile abattoirs may be expensive and not very mobile.
- Containerised abattoirs could form part of the solution.
- Skukuza Abattoir should not handle livestock.
- Regular training of staff may be required.
- Facilities must conform to acceptable standards.
- Industry future depends on ability to manage FMD.
- Abattoirs need effective supply and demand structures.

## 2. Telephonic communication

Telephonic interviews and fact verification:

- Numerous telephone calls were made to organisations and individuals to verify facts and information.

## 3. Electronic communication

Electronic communication and fact verification:

- Continuous e-mail communications were made to and received from organisations and individuals to exchange facts and information. All are available on request.



# RMRD GROUP - MEETING NOTES

Chronological order of meetings and interviews.

- 09 March 2018: Mr Gerhard Schutte (RPO Pretoria)
- 12 March 2018: Dr Pieter Vervoort (NAHF Pretoria)
- 20 March 2018: NAHF Polokwane/ Limpopo Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- 29 March 2018: Mr Piet Warren, Phalaborwa (Phalaborwa and Giyani Abattoir)
- 09 April 2018: National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Pretoria)
- 19 April 2018: Miss Marzanne Polydorou (NAHF Pretoria)
- 07 May 2018: Mr Johan Kotze (SAPPO Pretoria)
- 22 May 2018: CPD/Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- 01 June 2018: National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Pretoria)
- 07 June 2018: KZN Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (Richard's Bay)
- 08 June 2018: KZN Agricultural Research Station (Jozini)
- 08 June 2018: KZN Jozini Abattoir (Jozini)
- 08 June 2018: KZN Jozini Auction Yard (Jozini)
- 12 June 2018: Mr Eddie Viljoen, Barberton Abattoir (Barberton)
- 19 June 2018: Mr Dave Ford, Feedlot Association
- 27 June 2018: Dr Gerhard Neethling, Red Meat Abattoir Association



# ABBREVIATED CV BERTUS DE JONGH

Bertus de Jongh (*BEcon, MCom*) is a well-known figure in South African agriculture. Before his retirement three years ago he was, amongst others, the Managing Director of the Milk Producers' Organisation. During his career he served as the Chief Executive Officer of the Dairy Board, The Milk Board and Milk SA and also held several directorships in the private sector. He furthermore held directorships and positions in the international dairy industry and is currently serving on various boards and trusts of well-known organisations. He is the current Chairman of the Livestock Improvement Trust. Bertus holds several honorary life memberships of dairy organisations and is arguably the most decorated individual in the history of the SA dairy industry. He is also a registered property principal.

# APPENDIXES

**FMD Limpopo Livestock census for 2017/'18**

DISTRICT	MUNICIPALITY	CATTLE	FARMER	SHEEP	GOATS	HORSE	DONKEY	MULE	PIGS	DOGS	OSTRICHES	FOWLS
COMMERCIAL FARMING												
MOPANI	Maruleng	18 265	2 346	208	348	16			908	1 000		42 000
	Phalaborwa	11 962	102	344	939	14	0	0	1 421	1 481	20	10 411
	Tzaneen	9 843	304	977	4 218	113	25	4	2 732	2 103	80	9 799
	Letaba	9 061	26	381	786	152	51	0	1 077	213	0	233
VHEMBE	Musina	2 225	12	125	362	41	102	20	46	1 697	12	362
	Makhado	8 879	64	356	299	36	112	10	281	1 200	173	151
TOTAL 1		60 235	2 854	2 391	6 952	372	290	34	6 465	7 694	285	62 956
COMMUNAL FARMING												
MOPANI	Maruleng	935	54	192	4 640	56		7	850	3 000		45 345
	Phalaborwa	10 762	982	98	4 804	2	284	0	514	3 214	0	30 111
	Tzaneen	32 253	5 925	3 252	4 989	0	231	0	1 054	7 685	0	8 734
	Letaba	25 131	3 486	812	9 710	0	422	0	2 566	2 000	0	11 351
	Giyani	57 038	7 199	439	17 401	20	2 601	0	1 964	3 581	0	12 295
VHEMBE	Musina	118	111	29	2 451	4	177	15	84	767	15	947
	Makhado	6 9205	8 320	676	9 324	18	210	4	5 450	9 868	0	15 931
	Mutale	37 178	2 815	531	7 580	21	1 023	11	1 181	4 540	0	12 080
	Thulamela	72 156	6 813	311	3 605	4	883	0	3 291	8 894	0	21 603
TOTAL 2		304 776	35 705	6 340	64 504	125	5 831	37	16 954	43 549	15	131 297
SUMMARY	TOTAL 1	60 235	2 854	2 391	6 952	372	290	34	6 465	7 694	285	62 956
	TOTAL 2	304 776	35 705	6 340	64 504	125	5 831	37	16 954	43 549	15	131 297
GRAND TOTAL	1 & 2	365 011	38 559	8 731	71 456	497	6 121	71	23 419	51 243	300	194 253

## Mpumalanga Pongola FMD controlled areas Livestock figures 2018

DISTRICT	STATE VET AREA	ZONE	TOTAL CATTLE	CATTLE OWNERS	TOTAL GOATS	GOAT OWNERS	TOTAL SHEEP	SHEEP OWNERS	TOTAL PIGS	PIG OWNERS
Bohlabela (Ehlanzeni North)	BUSHBUCKRIDGE	Protection With Vaccination	72399	9457	16103	2368	284	158	4175	577
Bohlabela (Ehlanzeni North)	THABA CHWEU	Protection Without Vaccination	145	10	28	2	0	0	67	6
Ehlanzeni (Ehlanzeni South)	MBOMBELA	Protection With Vaccination	19015	1920	2213	272	95	6	1772	258
Ehlanzeni (Ehlanzeni South)	MBOMBELA	Protection Without Vaccination	4371	93	1285	28	266	10	523	27
Ehlanzeni (Ehlanzeni South)	NKOMAZI	Protection With Vaccination	1010	61	304	2	427	3	84	5
Ehlanzeni (Ehlanzeni South)	NKOMAZI	Protection Without Vaccination	63218	5083	2602	142	366	14	1065	54



## FMD Jozini copy of animal censuses co-ordinates & diptanks

ANIMAL CENSUS AS AT 01 JUNE 2017 JOZINI SV											
Technician Name	Total Diptank	Cattle	Farmers	Goats	Cats	Dogs	Sheep	Donkeys	Chickens		
Diphoko	8 Diptanks	13649	823	2395	243	3169	163	213	10583		
Mjadu	7 Diptanks	7025	539	2064	198	3395	189	248	9875		
Mthethwa	9 Diptanks	12657	683	1394	253	1931	78	57	10826		
Mkhize	8 Diptanks	8490	424	1687	207	1693	86	64	8596		
Sibiya	10 Diptanks	15781	899	1981	296	1837	167	115	11089		
Ndlela	9 Diptanks	16323	978	2198	259	1286	159	123	10225		
Ngubane	10 Diptanks	15680	725	2115	219	1762	117	177	10529		
Mpanza	9 Diptanks	11553	818	1823	308	2676	154	269	11089		
Ndlovu	8 Diptanks	2761	290	1875	206	1539	82	138	10369		
Masondo	9 Diptanks	2812	309	1965	215	1279	69	92	9215		
Tembe	9 Diptanks	8218	401	927	239	984	78	79	11206		
Mnikathi	9 Diptanks	9712	320	983	297	939	102	87	10936		
Ntukani	11 Diptanks	16402	1008	2191	229	1679	109	133	10359		
Total	116 Diptanks	141063	8217	23598	3169	24169	1563	1795	00000		



## Pongola dip tanks (Cattle census)

Name of Dip Tank	Amount of Cattle	Chairperson
1. Rhebokfontein	850	Simelane
2. Swartkloof	750	Thabethe
3. Begensil	700	Malinga
4. Kranskloof	820	Mhlongo
5. Spekboom	550	Ngwenya
6. Apieshoek	800	Skhosana
7. Mkhwakhweni	750	Phakathi
8. Rosendal A	1 200	Ntshangase
9. Rosendal B	700	Skhosana
10. Altona	450	Mavuso S
11. Bongaspoort	436	Zwane
12. Klipwal	720	Donda
13. Hofstel	480	Mavuso R
14. Kortnek	1 020	Ndlangamandla
15. Orangedal A	464	Ndlangamangla T
16. Orangedal B	470	Mavuso
17. Belgrade A	530	Kunene
18. Belgrade B	440	Mthethwa
19. Gunstelling	570	Mavimbela
20. Mozaan	510	Ndlangamandla E
21. Highlands A	490	Qwabe
22. Highlands B	525	Ndlangamandla
23. Draaiwater A	495	Mtungwa
24. Draaiwater B	455	Dlamini
25. Tobolsk	515	Sithole
26. Dlomodlomo	700	
27. Dwarsland 1	500	
28. Fishini	400	
29. Nyaliza	400	
30. Cotlands	300	
31. Dwarsland 2	300	
32. Magudu	150	
33. Maviti	200	



### Pongola dip tanks (Cattle census) continued

District	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Pigs	Dogs	Ostriches	Fowls	
Pongola	20640	500	20000	200	50	0		200	6500	0	25000
Feedlot1	2500										
Feedlot 2	2000										

- a. Communal cattle 18640
- b. Commercial cattle 2000
- c. Feedlots 4500

