

DOWNLOAD PDF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE KWAZULU CATTLE INDUSTRY

Chapter 1 : Environmental Justice Case Study: Thor Chemicals and Mercury Exposure in

An investigation into the KwaZulu cattle industry D. R. Tapson, C. J. Rose Agricultural and Rural Development Research Institute, - Business & Economics - pages.

The food security equation consists of a supply side and an entitlement side. On the supply side, we have commercial agriculture, international trade and stockpiles. The entitlement side is made up of own income earned, production for own consumption, and social transfers pensions, remittances, charity etc. The two sides of the equation are linked by markets and policy. In a highly industrialised society, the primary source of entitlement is own income earned. At the opposite end of the scale, in an agrarian society, entitlement is mainly provided by means of own production. Although South Africa is characterised as an industrial society, a very large proportion of the rural population can really be classified as pre-industrial. Policy on agricultural resource use should therefore take far greater cognisance of the "own production" side of food security. The implication is that land and water will not exclusively be used for commercial agriculture, but also to provide a socio-economic "safety net" for many of the poor. In practical terms, this means farmer support for small-scale producers, and irrigation schemes for foodplots rather than commercial production. Arable potential is low by world standards. The division between arable and non-arable land is roughly the same for the commercial and communal sectors. For all practical purposes all the available agricultural land is currently being used for crop and livestock production. With the exception of Natal and the Lowveld, where some scope exists for the expansion of crop production on good soil, increased output will have to come from increased inputs or new technologies. The livestock industry is fortunate in the sense that the new technologies in this sector can be applied to even very small production units. Practices such as artificial insemination, castration, dehorning, and tick and parasite control are essentially scale neutral. Even feedlotting becomes feasible on a very small scale one or more animals with the PRAM system currently available protein roughage additive mineral supplement in which whole maize and the PRAM concentrate are both fed ad lib. The PRAM system is ideally suited to the small operator since no roughage, milling or mixing is required. This is not true of the communal sector. Neither is it correct to call it subsistence farming. The communal sector supports a rural population which are not primarily agriculturists because of population density, low rainfall, limited arable soil, and lack of interest there is no community in the world where everybody would like to be a farmer. All other income self-employed, trade, agriculture etc. Yet, in spite of the insignificant average contribution to rural household income, agricultural resources still represent the most valuable on site natural resource. According to ARDRI surveys the percentages of households with access to this resource and average holdings are as follows: Further analysis of the ARDRI data showed that a "true" farmer class existed, which raised nearly all the cattle, half the sheep and one-third of the summer crop. From the surveys done it is clear that to regard rural people in South Africa as subsistence farmers is totally wrong. The rural population consists mainly of commuters, the aged and the unemployed, civil servants, traders and other business people, all of whom may or may not be part-time farmers. The rural areas currently serve the important function of cushioning the effect of social disruption caused by urbanisation. Peasant agriculture seeks to reduce dependence on bought food and to supplement off-farm sources of income. In response to the question: The domestic uses benefit not only the owner, but the community as a whole. For this reason any intervention planned must take cognisance of the impact on the total community, including non-owners of livestock. Sustainable use of this valuable resource is absolutely essential for the wellbeing of the rural population. However, efforts to promote sustainable use by emphasising soil conservation and overstocking have very little emotional appeal. The needs of livestock and benefits to the total community should be the overriding consideration when the management of communal grazing is planned. Terminology such as "stock reduction" and "user charges" will not motivate conservation management. Prinsloo DBSA, personal communication has suggested that these terms undermine the notion of "ownership" of the resource, and that the concept of

DOWNLOAD PDF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE KWAZULU CATTLE INDUSTRY

ownership should be the directing force behind any intervention. Linked to this concept is recognising the fact that access control is the major issue and not rotational grazing. The major problem facing livestock owners using communal grazing is the lack of clearly defined rights and obligations for users. This leads to overexploitation of the resource base often by nonresidents living in major urban centres and inadequate maintenance of the infrastructure such as windmills and fences. As a result, low conception rates and high mortality rates have become characteristic of communal livestock systems. The institutional arrangements required to ensure efficient, equitable and sustainable use of the common agricultural resource base will require a lot of supportive human sciences research into aspects such as the perceptions of individual members of the community of his or her rights and obligations, the motives and needs underlying current behaviour patterns, the concept of human-scale development as opposed to "growth with trickle down" theory of development, etc. Setting up a marketing organisation is often seen as a solution to the problem of overstocking. The uninformed observer looking at the number of livestock on the land may cry out "overgrazing" and think in terms of marketing the "surplus". In reality the individual farmer has no surplus animals to sell. What is really needed is research programmes to identify the minimum interventions affordable technology which would create saleable surpluses within the constraints imposed by a communal system. Increased reproduction rates rather than improved production should be the goal of programmes to increase the benefits to be derived from livestock ownership in the communal sector. This is more likely to develop a commercial orientation among small-scale farmers. Tables of nutrient requirements of various categories of animals exist e. Even less is known of the minimum supplementation required to achieve "modest" objectives such as specified conception and weaning rates. Past research deals almost exclusively with the requirements for high levels of production. Other research required to promote sustainable subsistence-type land use revolves around the study of production system interactions: Especially important is the integration of livestock production with the use of arable land with a view to improving the fodder flow programme for livestock; and more comprehensive characterisation of indigenous livestock breeds. Supplementation of grazing animals is critical to successful livestock production under South African conditions. Much research has been done over the years on the best way of supplementing the diet of the grazing animal. Van Niekerk summarised the concepts which have emerged, and points out that a neglected field of research is the use of ionophores on natural grazing. Comprehensive breed characterisation is essential because choice of breed and management regime are so closely interlinked. This is one of the neglected areas of research in commercial agriculture. There was a time when researchers tended to avoid breed comparisons, other than as a component of crossbreeding research or the creation of synthetic breeds. Also, efforts to improve livestock production in the developing areas often consisted of "upgrading" indigenous breeds or replacing them by "improved" European breeds. The poor image of the indigenous breeds seems to have had two causes: The multi-coloured Nguni breed was perceived to be "impure" compared with the uniformly coloured breeds from Europe. It has been proved beyond any doubt that the Nguni is the most fertile breed in Southern Africa. Although growth rate is rather low, it is on a par with the Brahman and Afrikaner; feed conversion rate in the feedlot is better than for these two breeds and on a par with most of the British and European breeds; and productivity if measured as kg of calf weaned per mass of cow mated is in the top bracket with Bonsmara, Angus and Simmentaler Scholtz. In addition, the Nguni is adapted to harsh environments, tick resistant, calves easily, reaches puberty early, has a long life expectancy and a moderate milk production. Furthermore, the advantages of using a small dam line on communal grazing under arid to semi-arid conditions are obvious. The same number of animals induce far less pressure on grazing than large-framed animals and are cheaper to supplement. At the next higher level of management input, consideration should be given to developing two-breed synthetics for specific regions. Two-breed synthetics have proved to be a success story in the South African live-stock industry Bonsmara, Dorper, D6hne Merino, Dormer, Afrino since they combine local adaptedness with relatively high production. A common feature of these breeds is the fact that development was initiated by public institutions and expansion of numbers done in

DOWNLOAD PDF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE KWAZULU CATTLE INDUSTRY

conjunction with farmer co-operators. The great diversity of environments and production systems in southern Africa make it most likely that the development of more artificial breeds will be worthwhile pursuing, especially if breeds from all over the continent are screened for this purpose. At a more complex level of management, any beef production system producing large offspring from small cows will generally be more efficient than a system producing small offspring from small cows, or large offspring from large cows. The reasons for the greater efficiency are the gain in feed efficiency caused by the lower maintenance requirements of the small-cow breed, as well as fast growth rate induced in the calf by the use of a large-bull breed. Indigenous breeds such as the Nguni are ideally suited for the role of dam line. Fears that crossing a small cow, such as the Nguni, with a large bull may lead to excessive calving difficulties seem to be unfounded. Irene Animal Production Institute inseminated 17 Nguni cows with semen from a Simmentaler bull which had been scrapped from commercial use because of the high frequency of calving difficulties resulting from using his semen. All 17 calves were born with no difficulty at all. The same Institute crossed a Charolais bull with Nguni cows and obtained 23 calves, again with no calving difficulties at all. The crossbred offspring were tested for growth rate in the feedlot and proved to have a growth rate in between the two parent breeds, but closer to the Charolais 1 vs. Feed conversion rate was actually slightly better than those of both parents: The commercial exploitation of sexual dimorphism separate dam lines and sire lines could very well benefit from better characterisation of a wider range of breeds found on the continent. The best system is the best compromise between human needs and motives, the needs of animals and plants, and the institutional and natural environments. This principle is equally valid for the commercial sector and the communal sector. At best it is a slow and often inefficient approach to problem-solving. At worst the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle fail to produce a meaningful picture. Breen pleads for a "procedure down" approach, starting with an analysis of the problem. The process up approach is compatible with the comfort zone of the individual researcher. The procedure down approach requires an interdisciplinary team which can put greater stress on the researcher. In spite of the sound theoretical basis of FSRE, in practice there has been a general lack of success stories. Low reviews some of the reasons. Suffice it to say that this was usually due to either superficial interaction between researcher and farmer, poor integration of field extension officers, or input-supply problems. On the other hand FSRE has led to a general acknowledgement that resource-poor farmers are rational and follow very efficient survival strategies, integrating an array of on-farm and off-arm resources. Tripp reviewed the various development approaches followed over the last few decades, and reaches the conclusion that FSRE is still the most balanced approach to agricultural development. Major shifts have taken place in FSRE thinking over the past 3 decades Norman with the focus moving from a specific enterprise to the whole farm, to natural resources, and to a livelihood focus including off-farm activities. Another major paradigm shift has been to recognise the crucial importance of involving the farmers in problem identification. The early work was often characterised by formal surveys interpreted by the researcher as a tool for problem identification. The rapid rural appraisal RRA technique supplemented by participatory rural appraisal PRA is the currently favoured approach. In our society, however, there is not the same emphasis on borrowing technology. There seems to be psychological pressure to do your own research and develop local technology.

DOWNLOAD PDF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE KWAZULU CATTLE INDUSTRY

Chapter 2 : FBI investigation looms over Democratic nominee for Florida governor - CNNPolitics

Buy An investigation into the KwaZulu cattle industry (Agricultural and Rural Development Research Institute, Fort Hare) by D. R Tapson (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.

A comparison of veld condition between two management systems in Eastern Cape communal rangelands. A farming systems study of two rural areas in the Peddie District of Ciskei. A review of cattle production in Peddie district. Adapting plant density in maize to the expected water supply as a strategy to reduce risk. Agro-ecology of the central Eastern Cape. Agrotechnology transfer in the tropics based on soil taxonomy. An evaluation of Ciskeian ecotopes for rainfed cropping: An investigation into soil fertility in two resource-poor farming communities in An investigation into the KwaZulu cattle industry. An overview of the agricultural economy of Region D: Unit for Statistical Analysis, Appraisal of livestock in the Ciskei. The agricultural potential of the Ciskei: Biological sustainability in pastoral systems: Cattle production in Ciskei, past, present and future. Cattle production in Xhalanga district. Determination of threshold slope percentages for the identification and delineation of arable land in Ciskei. Effects of melon colocynthis vulgaris population density on intercropped maize Zea mays and melon. Effects of soil properties and selected agronomic practices on water use efficiency in dryland cropping with special reference to conditions in the central parts of the Border region North-East Cape Province. Ethnoveterinary knowledge and practices in three resource limited farming communities of Farmer response to the provision of livestock marketing facilities in Ciskei. Household food security in rural areas of central Eastern Cape: Land Use Systems Research Programme. Livestock in the social and cultural life of African communities. Livestock production in the Amatola Basin. Management strategies for the utilisation of Southern Africa Savanna. Milk production from local goats " is it a viable option? Nutrient supply practices by African farmers in the Transkei region of South Africa, Promotion of rural livelihoods: Report of the project appraisal commission. Rainfall and slope of Ciskeian ecotopes: Implications for rangeland management in Africa. Simplified techniques for assessing range condition for livestock production: An example from Ciskei. Development Southern Africa, Simplified techniques for assessing veld condition for livestock production in the Ciskei region. Soil Classification Working Group. The climate of the Ciskei. The dynamics of cattle production and government intervention in communal areas of Lusikisiki district. The ecology of the main grazing lands of South Africa. The Fate of the Commons: The fertility status of cultivated soils in the Eastern Cape. The Role of Arable Land Allocations The role of the browser in the bushveld of the Eastern Cape. The social and economic structure of livestock production systems in Maluti district. The tragedy of the commons. The use and agronomic effectiveness of kraal manures in the Transkei region of the Eastern Cape, Transkeian Smallholders and Agrarian Reform. Update on the re-introduction of indigenous livestock project: Vegetation and veld management. Veld management in the communal areas of Ciskei. Veld Types of South Africa. Weed competition in maize with reference to peasant farming. What are the costs of land degradation to communal livestock farmers in South Africa:

DOWNLOAD PDF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE KWAZULU CATTLE INDUSTRY

Chapter 3 : Occurrence of Theilaria parva infection in cattle on a farm in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

An Investigation into the employment of persons with disability (PWD) in the KwaZulu Natal (KZN) construction industry.

Why would I do that? Capa was responding to allegations published in Sunday Times. According to the report prized cows worth millions of rands - bought with public money and meant to benefit emerging Eastern Cape farmers - were instead handed out to former president Jacob Zuma, ANC politicians and Eastern Cape royalty. The cattle were reportedly purchased in as part of an upliftment plan by the OR Tambo municipality. Due process The Sunday Times report stated that the municipality splashed out about R62m on a cluster of seven farms near Kokstad in KwaZulu-Natal and a further R30m to buy 1, cows and farming equipment. However, Capa said the livestock referred to would never have been released without due processes taking place. In fact, livestock does not just travel without any documentation, how would have all these cows been transported to Zuma for his personal gain? The Sunday Times also reported that sources working closely with the project alleged that about 50 head of cattle - including Brahman and Sussex cows - were taken to Nkandla. Capa said allegations of this sort were not new to her. She said similar accusations were made previously while she was still the MEC for Agriculture. She said all those allegations were investigated but never resulted in finding any wrongdoing on her part. Previous investigations "There have also been forensic investigations by the district municipality and all of them have never come forward to me with results linking me or to the municipality," she said. Others include traditional leaders and municipal leaders. Capa said she is sure she would be cleared if there was an investigation into the new allegations. Capa said she does not understand how her husband would be linked to all the allegations. Only heifers distributed "Ntinga has never had cattle that are roaming about. Cattle they would distribute would be heifers. What would Zuma have done with so many heifers? Eastern Cape Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs spokesperson Mamkeli Ngam said the government would only be able to respond to the allegations on Monday. To contact the copyright holder directly for corrections or for permission to republish or make other authorized use of this material, click here. AllAfrica publishes around reports a day from more than news organizations and over other institutions and individuals , representing a diversity of positions on every topic. We publish news and views ranging from vigorous opponents of governments to government publications and spokespersons. Publishers named above each report are responsible for their own content, which AllAfrica does not have the legal right to edit or correct. Articles and commentaries that identify allAfrica. To address comments or complaints, please Contact us.

DOWNLOAD PDF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE KWAZULU CATTLE INDUSTRY

Chapter 4 : Communal farming in Arid Regions

3 3 *Ukuthwala in Kwazulu-Natal: An Investigation into State Prevention and Response - Commission for Gender Equality*
1. *Introduction The Commission for Gender Equality (the CGE) is an independent statutory.*

Demographics The overall ethnic makeup of South Africa consists of Overall, the South African population is young: **Strategies Publicity** The initial tactics employed in drawing attention to Thor Chemicals relied on publicity, on both national and international settings. The first indication of injustice was uncovered by the St. From the first findings of water pollution, slowly, awareness began to grow. Earthlife Africa, working in tandem with Greenpeace International, began compiling information on the activities and transgressions of Thor; beginning with reconnaissance photography, the two environmental organizations began building a case against Thor Chemicals and, later, the South African Government, itself. By early , following the poisoning and deaths of the first two workers at Thor, Earthlife accused the government of shielding Thor. Protests against Thor spread to the US, where its clients, American Cyanamid and Borden Chemicals were pressured by the public and investigated by the federal government. Back in Cato-Ridge, protestors held vigils and met a shipment at Durban, forcing it to turn away. **Litigation** Following the deaths of the three workers in and months of investigation, Thor Chemicals was criminally charged by Great Britain for culpable homicide and violations of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act. **International Attention** In the months following the initial findings of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch study, worldwide attention focused on the international shipping of toxic wastes. Additionally, the distinction between toxic waste and raw material was examined. The increased international awareness that resulted from the pollution in Cato-Ridge had far-reaching effects on the international trade of hazardous wastes. In the months immediately following disclosure of their role, American Cyanamid Co. Borden Chemicals continued their mercury waste shipments until , only ceasing under pressure by environmental groups and the EPA in response to a final shipment of barrels to South Africa, which were ultimately recalled. Three years later, in , Thor Chemicals settled out of court, paying R Less than a year later, in , an additional claim “ this time on behalf of 20 workers ” was filed against Thor, for unspecified damages and in response to continued poor safety practices there. Soon after filing of the claim, Thor shifted its assets to a newly formed company called Tato Holdings. In both civil cases Thor Chemicals settled with no admission of liability. The closing would be effective in , after which no more mercury-waste would be accepted. In the Department of Environmental Affairs toured the site, finding 10, drums of mercury-waste stored in a warehouse; these findings led to charges that the company never intended to recycle the waste and were, instead, merely stockpiling it. The barrels were improperly stored and many were leaking. What they found there shocked them. **Recommendations** As of December, , the mercury wastes are still stockpiled at Thor Chemicals, Inc. In talking with Mr. In particular, the workers, lacking knowledge of potential dangers, chose not to wear protective clothing.

Chapter 5 : Senate asks GAO to investigate cattle price drop - Progressive Cattleman

Animal traction in South Africa: The role of cattle in KwaZulu and An investigation into the KwaZulu cattle industry. Report 2/

Chapter 6 : Sorry, this content is not available in your region.

An investigation into the employment of persons with disabilities in the KwaZulu Natal (KZN) construction industry. An investigation into the employment. of persons with disabilities in the.

Chapter 7 : FDA investigation into heart drug valsartan may lead to more recalls - CNN

DOWNLOAD PDF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE KWAZULU CATTLE INDUSTRY

An ARDRI study of the KwaZulu cattle industry during /83 clearly illustrates the fact that cattle are not kept as a production enterprise per se but mainly for local consumption. In response to the question: "If you have cattle, why do you keep them?".

Chapter 8 : An investigation into the KwaZulu cattle industry - D. R. Tapson, C. J. Rose - Google Books

Bullard has led a formal request that the Senate Judiciary Committee launch an investigation into the meatpacking industry, alleging collusion and price-fixing led to a crash in cattle prices at.

Chapter 9 : Agro-ecology, land use and smallholder farming in the Central Eastern Cape - CORE

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE IMPACT OF ABSENTEEISM ON THE COMPANY IN DURBAN, KWAZULU-NATAL regulations of the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority.