

# Study tour of Ugandan delegates in South Africa

The Department of Environmental Affairs and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries have jointly made an invitation to co-host an integrated drylands development programme, biodiversity and wetlands study tour from Uganda to South Africa. The delegation comprises experts in the fields of environmental affairs, agriculture, animals and fisheries. The scope of the study tour will cover, among others, the coordination and governance of multilateral environment agreements (MEAs), national regulatory mechanisms and tools relating to sustainable land management, maize and milk production, the institutional and organisational arrangements that support the production and marketing of maize and milk, the land-use regulatory approaches in place and the policy linkages that guide actions that cut across ministries. In addition, discussions also focused on policy opportunities and challenges relating to the national regulatory mechanisms and tools involving wetlands management and biodiversity conservation.



Community vegetable garden

The objective of the study tour is to establish joint co-operation and a developmental programme, without prejudice to other fields of cooperation that may be considered in the future, including animal health and production, plant health and production, fish production, including aquaculture and capture fisheries, research collaboration in respect of food safety and aspects of agricultural products, especially in nutritional aspects of indigenous food, promotion of agricultural investment, increase of bilateral trade, strengthening of cooperation in/on multilateral issues, exchange of technicians and researchers, exchange of scientific and technical information in the field of agricultural research conducted in the two countries, exchange of programmes for the improvement of animal and plant production and soil fertility, storage and processing, market development and the promotion of international trade relations.



Dairy farm in Creighton

Many rural communities primarily depend on the use of indigenous forest resources to meet daily needs for energy, shelter, food, burial logs and medicine, which in turn, allows for scarce cash to be used to secure other household needs and the accumulation of the necessary assets for a more secure livelihood. Without these resources, communities would lose part of their heritage and have to look for alternatives to access such resources. On that basis, Gudwini forest is among the few that are mostly intact as they were identified as a community for preserving and managing indigenous forest. This was initiated early by Chief Simakade Mchunu in the Machunwini area through the tribal council. The community also established a community vegetable garden for food security. The farm consists of plantations and dairy farming with 100 cows. The farmer manages to produce 20 litres of milk per cow every day. The farmer also insured the milk that they produce. There is good record keeping and financial management, everything that is happening on the farm is recorded and filed. The level of co-operation among the livestock farmers is good, and sets a standard for their products. Stiff penalties are imposed on farmers who are not following the rules and regulations of their society. Good livestock management is also practised on the farm and the grazing capacity is controlled at all costs.



Community nursery



agriculture,  
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Department:  
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

