



National Nutrition Week – what we need to know and eat

Eat a balanced diet and eat regularly, and practice 'mindful eating' techniques to help enjoy eating without guilt.

Eat with less distractions.

Make eating a more pleasurable experience

Limit the consumption of saturated fats, which is often obtained from animals, and completely avoid trans fats.

Reading the labels helps to spot the sources.

Eating fish 2-3 times with a minimum of 1 serving of oily fish, will contribute to the right intake of unsaturated fats.

When cooking, always boil, steam or bake, instead of frying.

Avoid overcooking vegetables.

Remove the fatty parts of meat and make sure you use vegetable oils.

Include fruits and vegetables in your diet

Fruits and vegetables are the most important sources of vitamins, minerals, and fibre. make sure you have enough servings every day.

? Drinking enough water increases the metabolism.

Don't feel guilty for consuming carbs

Foods rich in complex carbohydrates are an essential part of a healthy, balanced diet.

Make sure you consume enough because "carbohydrates supply glucose to the body, and converts it to the energy that is necessary for bodily functions and physical activity."

Pay attention to your body's signals and know when you are hungry and when you are full.

Water is the most important element

Did you know drinking enough water can also boost the number of calories one can burn

Incorporate herbs and spices in the diet

Herbs and spices have various health benefits. For example, incorporate ginger and turmeric in the diet as they have potent anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects which are essential for our body and at this time to <u>boost the</u> <u>immunity.</u>

A few steps can go a long way towards improving nutrition and wellness. It is advisable to focus on nutrition intake and exercise regularly and consult the nutritionist or dietician for any diet-related concern.



National Nutrition Week and National Obesity Week are observed in October every year to create awareness about obesity and the importance of eating healthy.







DRDAR CALENDAR OCTOBER 2020/21

DATE	EVENT	TIME	VENUE
19/10/2020	1. ANC SPECIAL PWC MEETING	12H00	VIRTUAL
MONDAY			
20/10/2020	1. MR TROLLIP MEETING	10H00	FORT BEAUFORT
TUESDAY			
21/10/2020	1. STAFF AWARDS	11H00-12H00	VIRTUAL
WEDNESDAY	2. CAB BUDGET COMMITTEE	12H30	VIRTUAL
22/10/2020	1. CANNABIS BILL PRESENTATION	09H00-11H00	VIRTUAL
THURSDAY			
23/10/2020			
FRIDAY	2. DRDAR PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	10H00	VIRTUAL
	AMAJINGQI MACADA MIA PROJECT		
	3. PCC	14H00	VIRTUAL
	4. ONLINE POLITICAL LECTURE	17H00	VIRTUAL
24/10/2020			
SATURDAY			
25/10/2020	1. EXTENDED PCC	14H00	VIRTUAL
SUNDAY			

RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

2nd Quarterly Risk Management12 November 2020Report05 February 2021

Management Report4th Quarterly Risk07 May 2021Management Report



What is Rift Valley Fever (RVF)?

Rift Valley fever (RVF) is an acute viral disease that can cause severe disease in domestic animals (such as buffalo, camels, cattle, goats and sheep) and humans. Disease in these species is characterized by fever, severe illness, abortions, and a high morbidity and mortality rate. The virus which causes RVF belongs to the genus Phlebovirus in the family Bunyaviridae. Many of the related Bunyaviridae viruses can cause fever and encephalitis. Another commonly known Bunyaviridae virus is the Hantavirus. RVF is a disease listed under the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code – 2009, (Chapter 1.2; Article 1.2.3) and must be reported to the OIE (as per Chapter 1.1 – Notification of diseases and epidemiological information).

Where is the disease found?

RVF is mainly found in countries of sub-Saharan Africa and in Madagascar. An outbreak reported in Saudi Arabia and Yemen in 2000, were the first Rift Valley fever cases identified outside of Africa. In the past, outbreaks of the disease occurred in Africa at 5–15 year intervals. These outbreaks occur when areas that are typically dry experience a period of heavy rainfall and/or flooding.

How is the disease transmitted and spread?

Many different species of mosquitoes are vectors for the RVF virus and RVF is most commonly encountered during years of unusually heavy rainfall and subsequent flourishing of mosquito populations. Mosquitoes will feed on viraemic (virus circulating in the bloodstream) animals and then transmit the virus to other animals on which they subsequently feed. Some species of mosquitoes (Aedes, for example) are capable of transmitting the virus from infected female mosquitoes to offspring via its eggs. This contributes to the survival of the virus in the environment. Mosquito eggs may survive during prolonged periods (up to several years) in dry conditions.During periods of high rainfall and/or flooding the eggs hatch and there is an increase in the infection of animals on which these mosquitoes feed.

What is the public health risk associated with this disease?

RVF is a zoonosis (a disease which primarily affects animals, but causes disease in humans). Humans are highly susceptible to the RVF virus and may become infected with RVF by being bitten by infected mosquitoes, through contact with blood, other body fluids or tissues during killing, skinning and cutting of infected animals, or by consumption of raw milk or uncooked meat from infected animals. Humans working in slaughter facilities, laboratories or hospitals are at risk of acquiring infections

What are the clinical signs of the disease?

Animals: Clinical signs depend on the species of animal affected and conditions such as age and pregnancy. During epidemics the occurrence of numerous abortions and mortalities among young animals, together with disease in humans, is characteristic. Pregnant sheep and cattle affected by this disease will almost always abort (80-100%). Young lambs and calves develop a fever, become weak and die very suddenly. Adult sheep and cattle may have nasal discharge, excess salivation, and loss of appetite, weakness, or diarrhea.

Humans: People with RVF will either show no symptoms or develop a mild illness. Signs of illness include fever, weakness, myalgia (muscle pain), back ache, dizziness, liver abnormalities, and weight loss. In some patients, the illness can progress to haemorrhagic fever, encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), or ocular disease (inflammation of the eye, blindness). Severe complications develop in 1-4% of cases though most people recover within four to seven days. Approximately one per cent (1%) of humans infected with Rift Valley fever dies of the disease.



Department: Rural Development & Agrarian Reform PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE





MARKET PRICES FOR VARIOUS COMMODITIES IN 02 FRESH PRODUCE MARKETS: 15 OCTOBER 2020

COMMODITY	UNITY	EAST LONDON FPM (R)	UNITY	PORT ELIZABETH FPM PRICE (R)
BEETROOT	5KG	25,49	IKG	7,39
	I0KG	40,49	I0KG	61,33
BUTTERNUT	I0KG	140,00	I0KG	97,17
CARROTS	5KG	11,70	5KG	25,00
	I0KG	65,91	I0KG	53,49
CABBAGE	EACH	9,58	EACH	8,32
	20KG	28,63	25KG	43,68
GREEN PEPPER	2.50KG	40,37	5KG	70,00
	6KG	97,17	6KG	77,13
ΟΝΙΟΝ	7KG	46,33	IKG	8,00
	I0KG	60,32	I0KG	48,00
ΡΟΤΑΤΟS	7KG	72,00		
	I0KG	101,26	I0KG	105,04
PUMPKIN	30KG	254,19	30KG	240,53
SPINACH	IKG	6,26	IKG	4,77
TOMATOES	5KG	73,97	5KG	73,21
	6KG	85,33		

Compiled by: Ms N Mbangcolo Food Security Contact: 040 602 5170/5174

TEN DAY FARMERS FORECAST

TEN DAY FORECAST FOR AMATHOLE (EAST LONDON)

TEN DAY FORECAST FOR EAST LONDON / YRS FORECAST



TEN DAY FORECAST FOR OR TAMBO (MTHATHA)



TEN DAY FORECAST FOR MTHATHA AIRPORT ORS FORECAST

TEN DAY FORECAST FOR CHRIS HANI (QUEENSTOWN)



TEN DAY FORECAST FOR QUEENSTOWN - YR'S FORECAST

TEN DAY FARMERS FORECAST

TEN DAY FORECAST FOR SARAH BAARTMAN (PORT ELIZABETH)

TEN DAY FORECAST FOR PORT ELIZABETH - YR'S FORECAST



TEN DAY FORECAST FOR JOE GQABI (ALIWAL NORTH)



TEN DAY FORECAST FOR ALIWAL NORTH - YR'S FORECAST

TEN DAY FORECAST FOR ALFRED NZO (MOUNT AYLIFF)

TEN DAY FORECAST FOR MOUNT AYLIFF - YRS FORECAST

