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IVIS

INTEGRATED VALUE
INFORMATION SYSTEM

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5th Agbiz Grain Symposium

“Farmer information system to
identify growth opportunities for
storage”

Pretoria

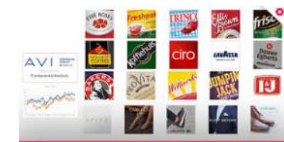
20 August 2018

Some of the IVIS Offerings:

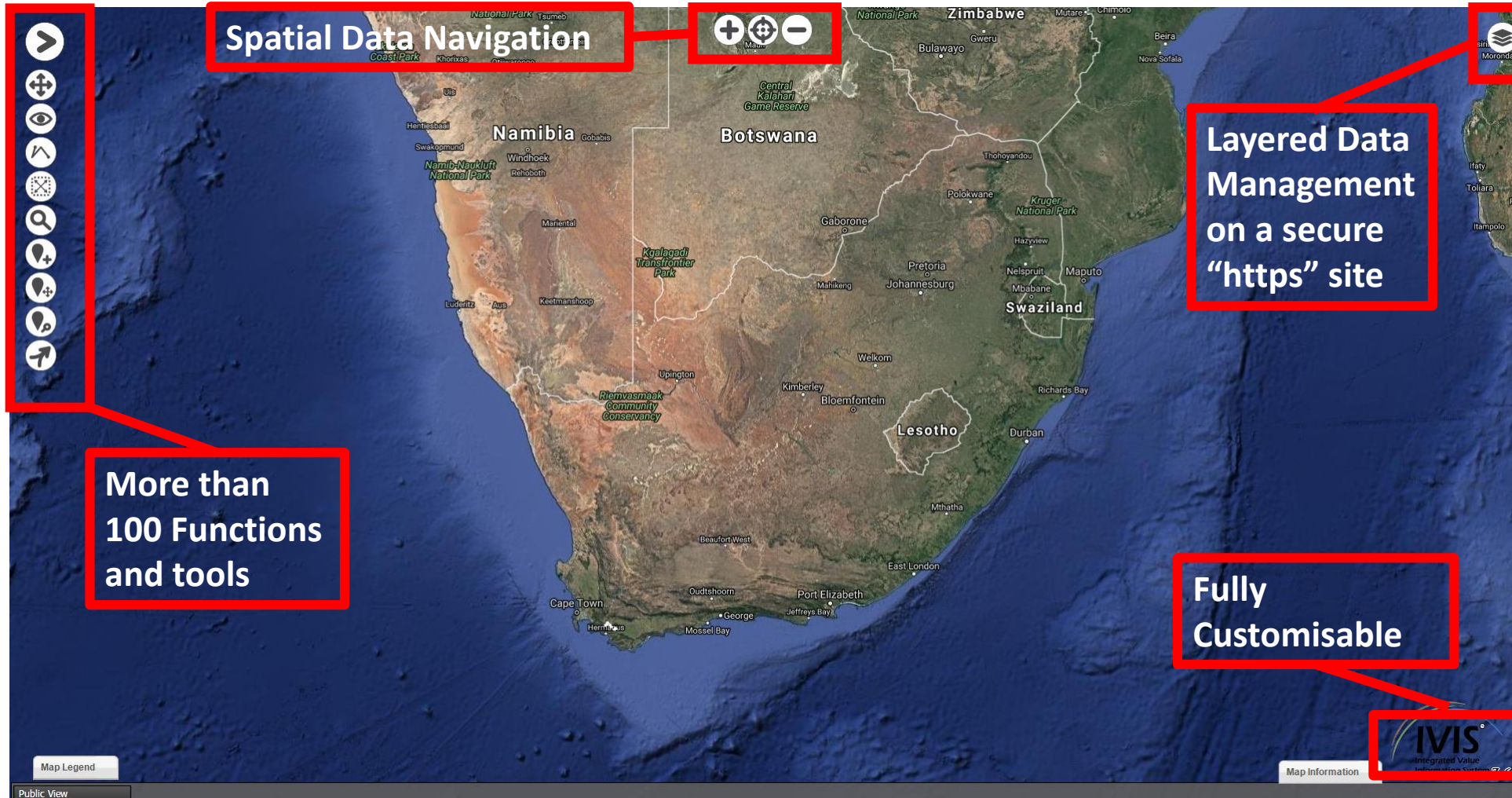


- The Integrated Value Information System provides a **single solution** to **systemise data management, analyse** available **data** to **derive strategically relevant insights** and provide spatial visualisation of information and insights.
- A **real-time, web-based spatial information system**. The spatial viewer enable's effective spatial planning, monitoring and reporting of business activities.
- a Proprietary **software solution** which uses the latest internet technologies (PHP, Java, MySQL) and security protocols to offer a **fully customizable platform** and business integration to our clients

Clients / companies / organisations benefitting from IVIS products or applications:



IVIS as a spatial decision support system



Spatial Data Navigation

Layered Data Management on a secure "https" site

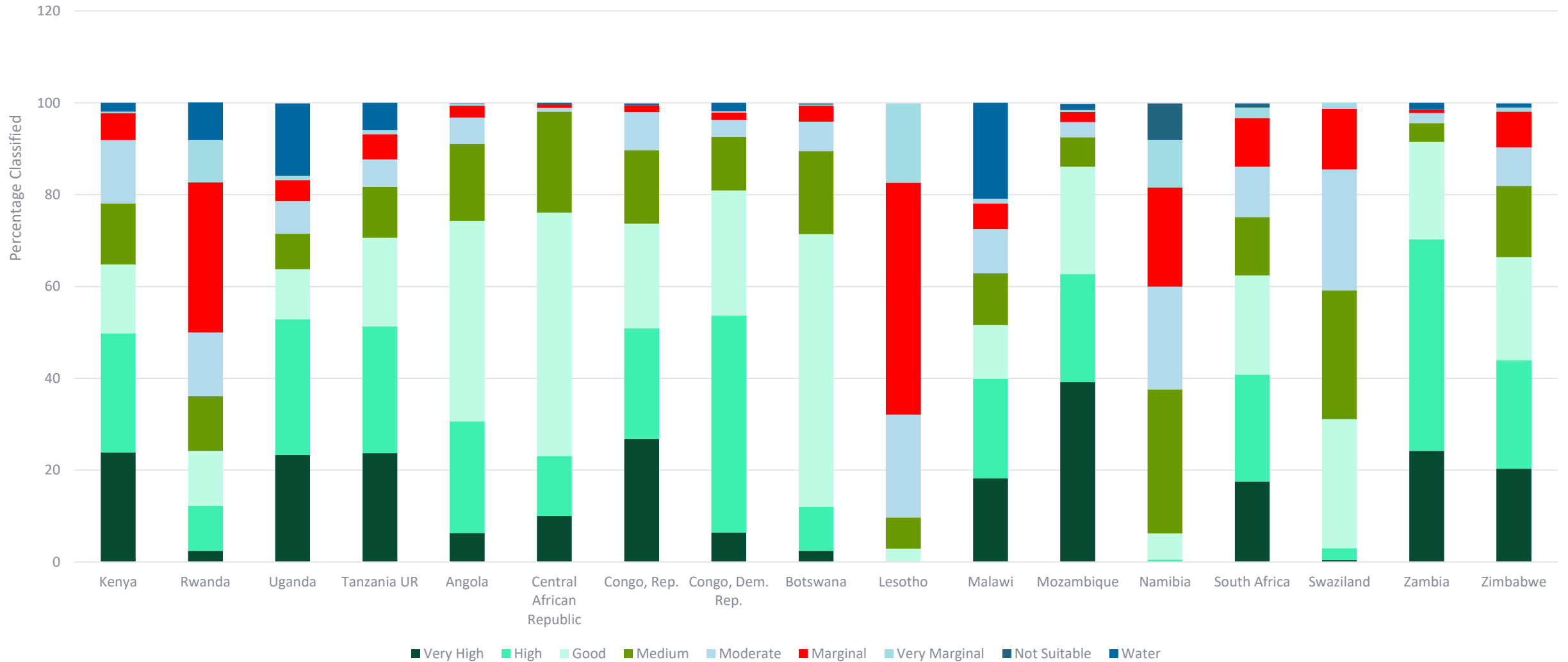
More than 100 Functions and tools

Fully Customisable

Map Legend
Public View
Map Information
IVIS
Integrated Value Information System

Where can we grow what?

Rain fed Soil Suitability - High-input Farming



Full Value Chain Integration – E.g. Maize



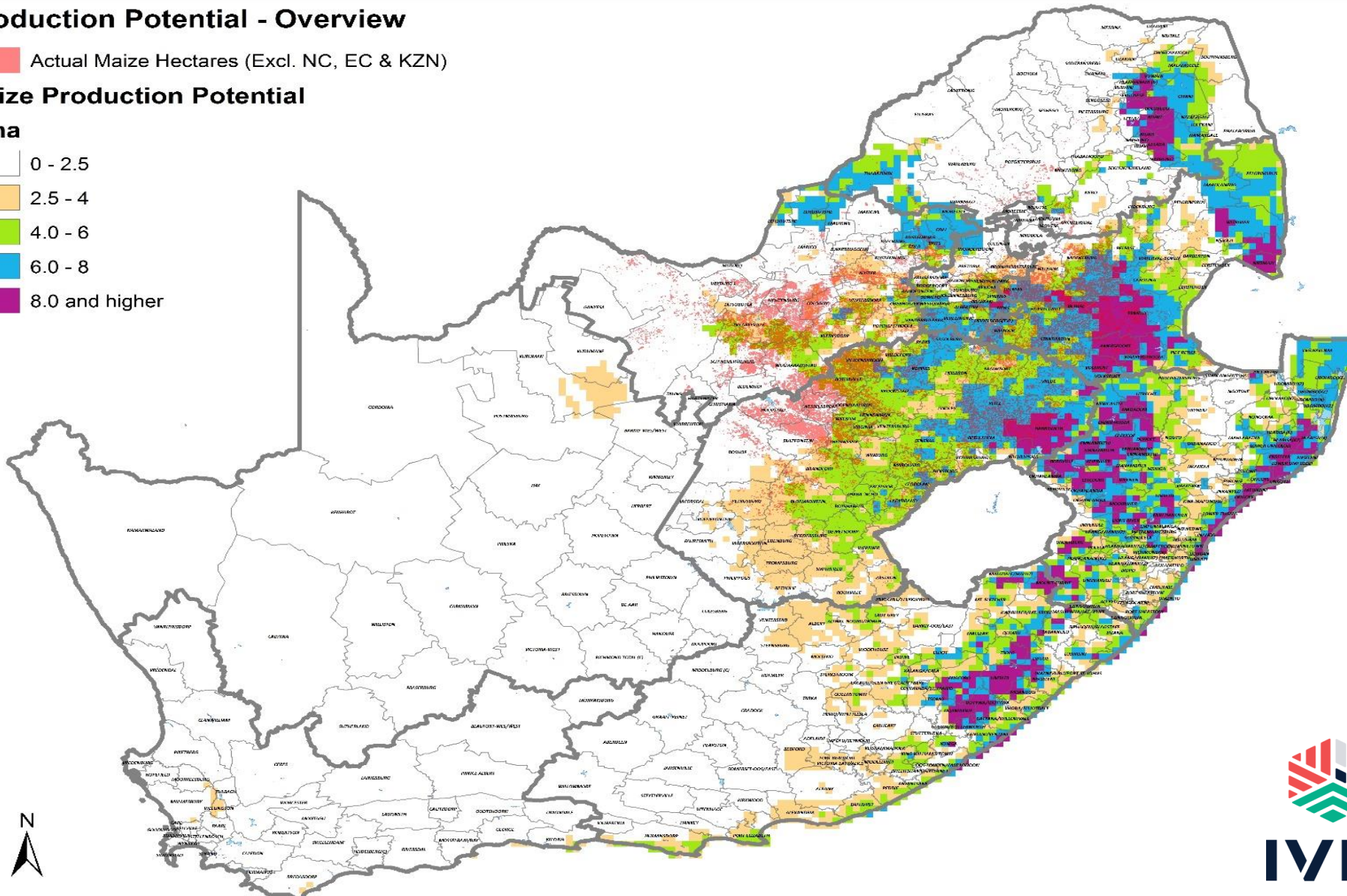
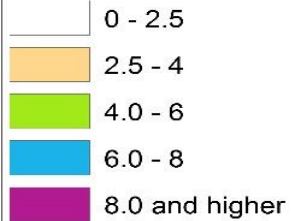
Where can we grow what?

Production Potential - Overview

Actual Maize Hectares (Excl. NC, EC & KZN)

Maize Production Potential

t / ha



From the 15.8 million hectares of capable arable land in South Africa, only 1.8 million is considered high potential (11.8%)

Where do we cultivate?

Cultivated Land

- National_Irrigation_FCB (Pivots, Horti, Viti)
- Dryland_Cropped_Area (Excl. NC)

NWFS: Maize, sunflower, groundnuts, soybeans, grain-sorghum & wheat

NW & NFS: Maize, sunflower, groundnuts, soybeans, grain-sorghum & wheat

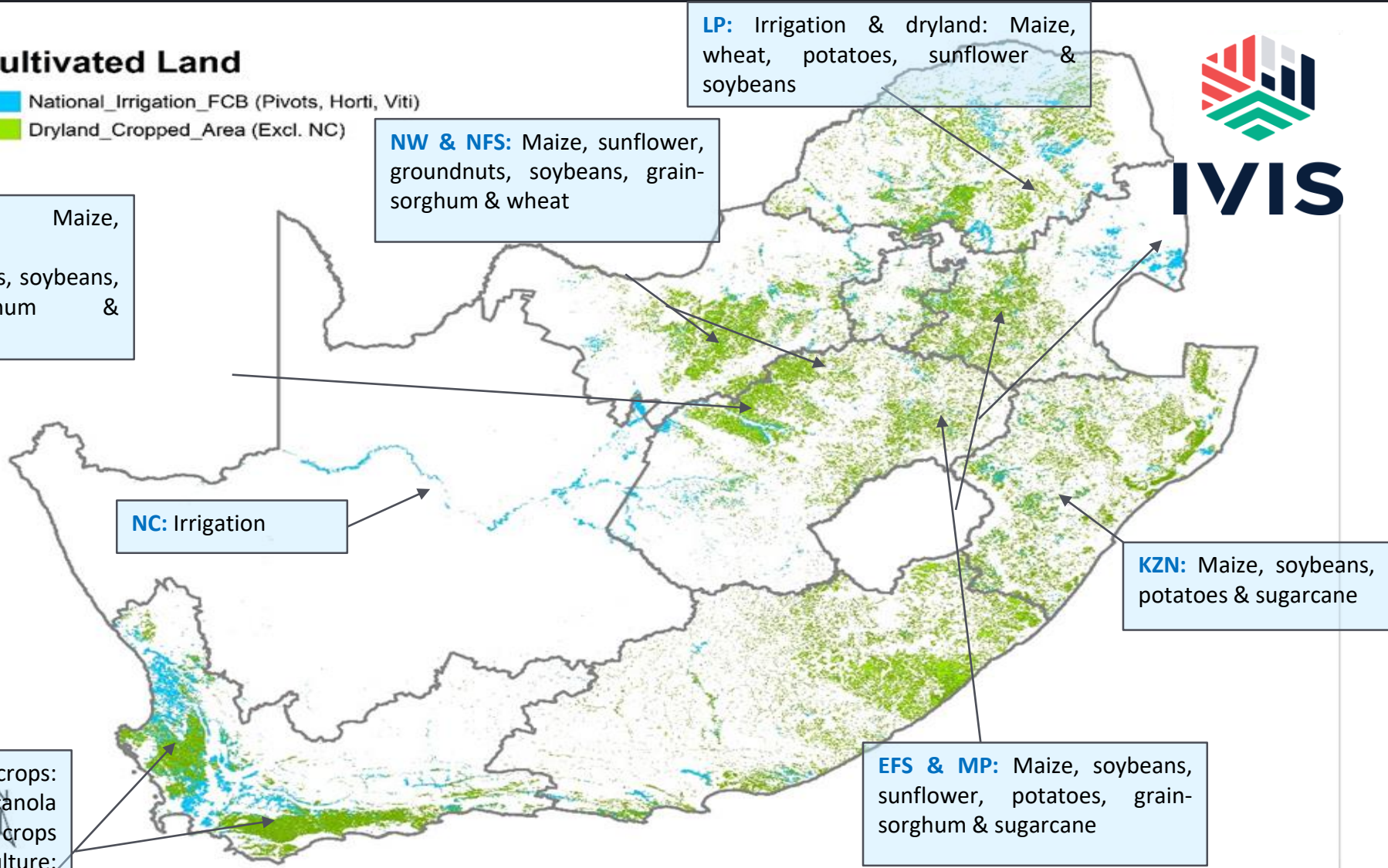
LP: Irrigation & dryland: Maize, wheat, potatoes, sunflower & soybeans

NC: Irrigation

WC: Winter crops: Wheat, barley, canola & pasture crops (sheep). Horticulture: Wine, fruits & grapes & potatoes in Sandveld

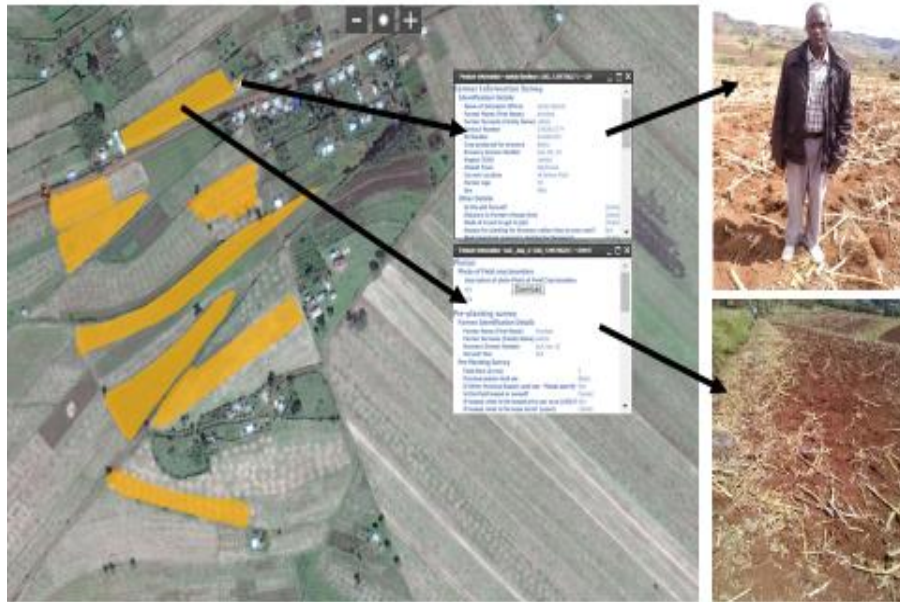
EFS & MP: Maize, soybeans, sunflower, potatoes, grain-sorghum & sugarcane

KZN: Maize, soybeans, potatoes & sugarcane

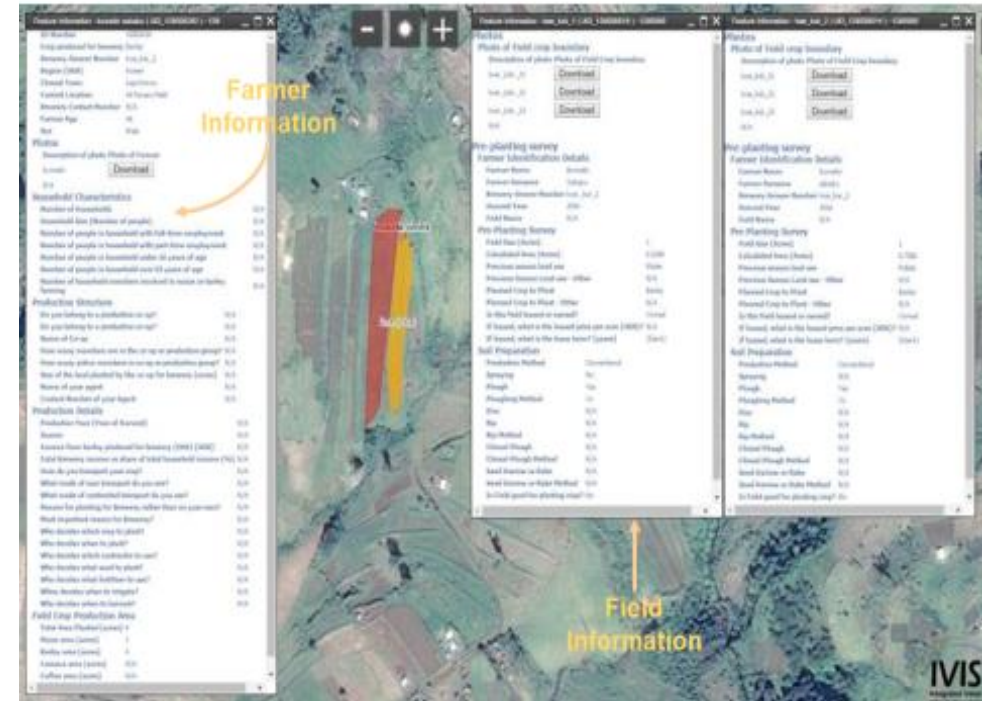


Gathering and Distributing Information using an the IVIS Off-line APP

Summary of field and farmer information



Detailed questionnaire designed to address client needs




The app is designed to work in remote locations (without reception).

Each offline-app project can be monitored “hands-on” by the client and data can be verified as it is uploaded.

Browser tabs: Showcase presentation - x, P-Systems x

Address bar: <https://grainsa2017.ivis.co.za>



Map Legend


- Jobs fund fields 2016/2017
- Jobs fund fields 2016/2017

Map Information

- Base Layers
- Active Layers
- Active Features
 - Show/Hide All

Grain SA - Jobs Fund Fields


Mabizela




Satellite view of field crop boundary

FIELD INFORMATION

Mentor Identification	Wiggill Paul
Crop planted last season	White Maize
Crop to be planted on this field	White Maize
Area	1.50
Latitude	-28.7697
Longitude	29.2011



Description of photo: photo

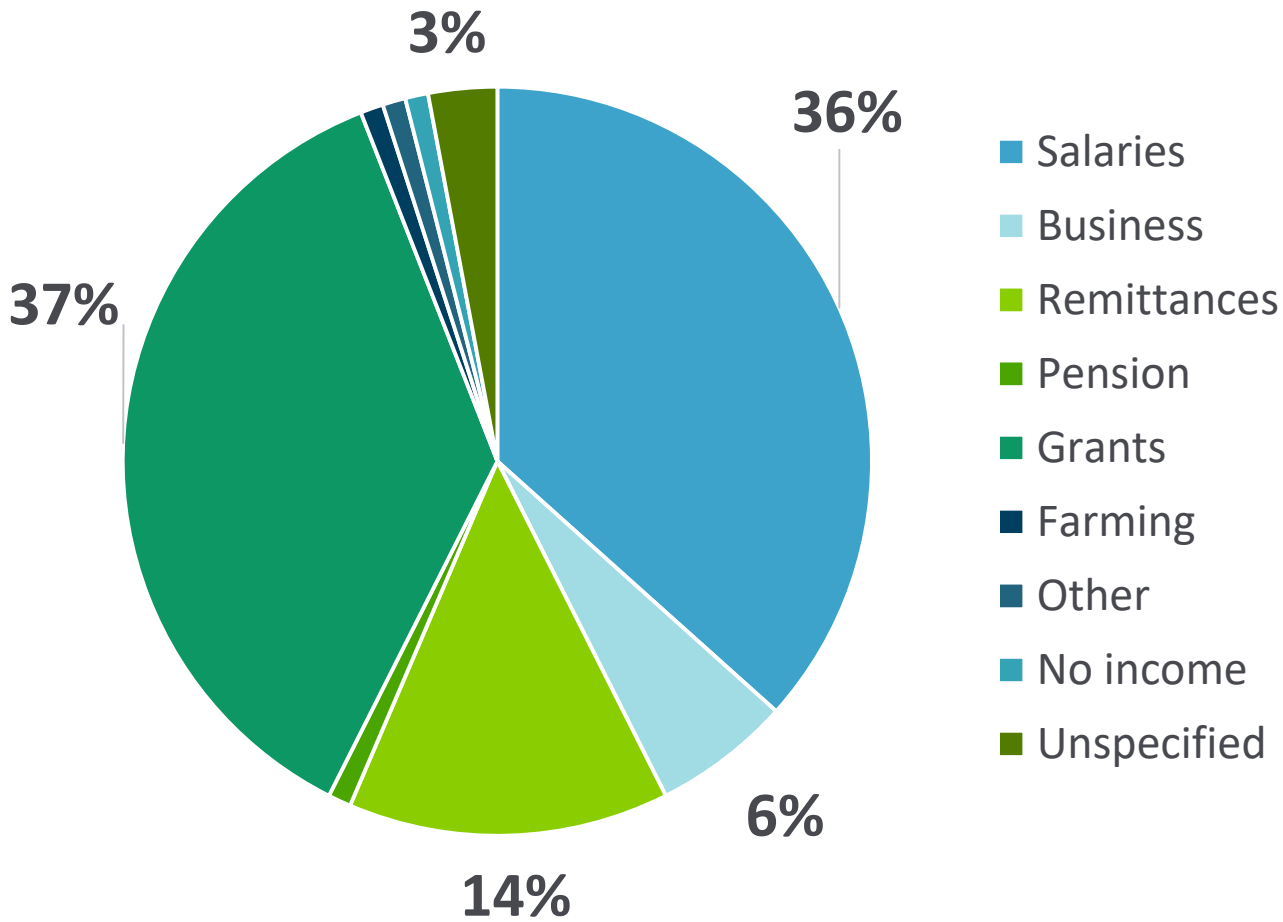


Description of photo: land

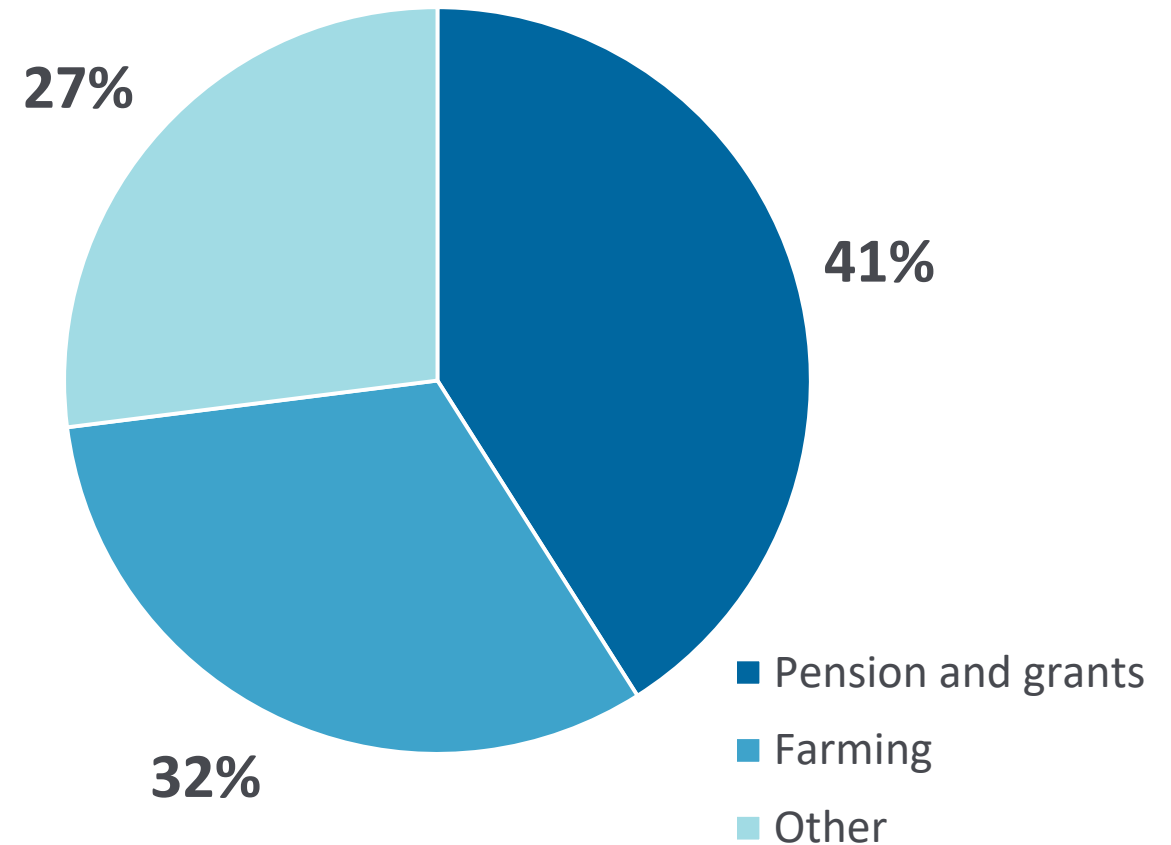
Farming as a source of income



StatsSA 2015 Household survey



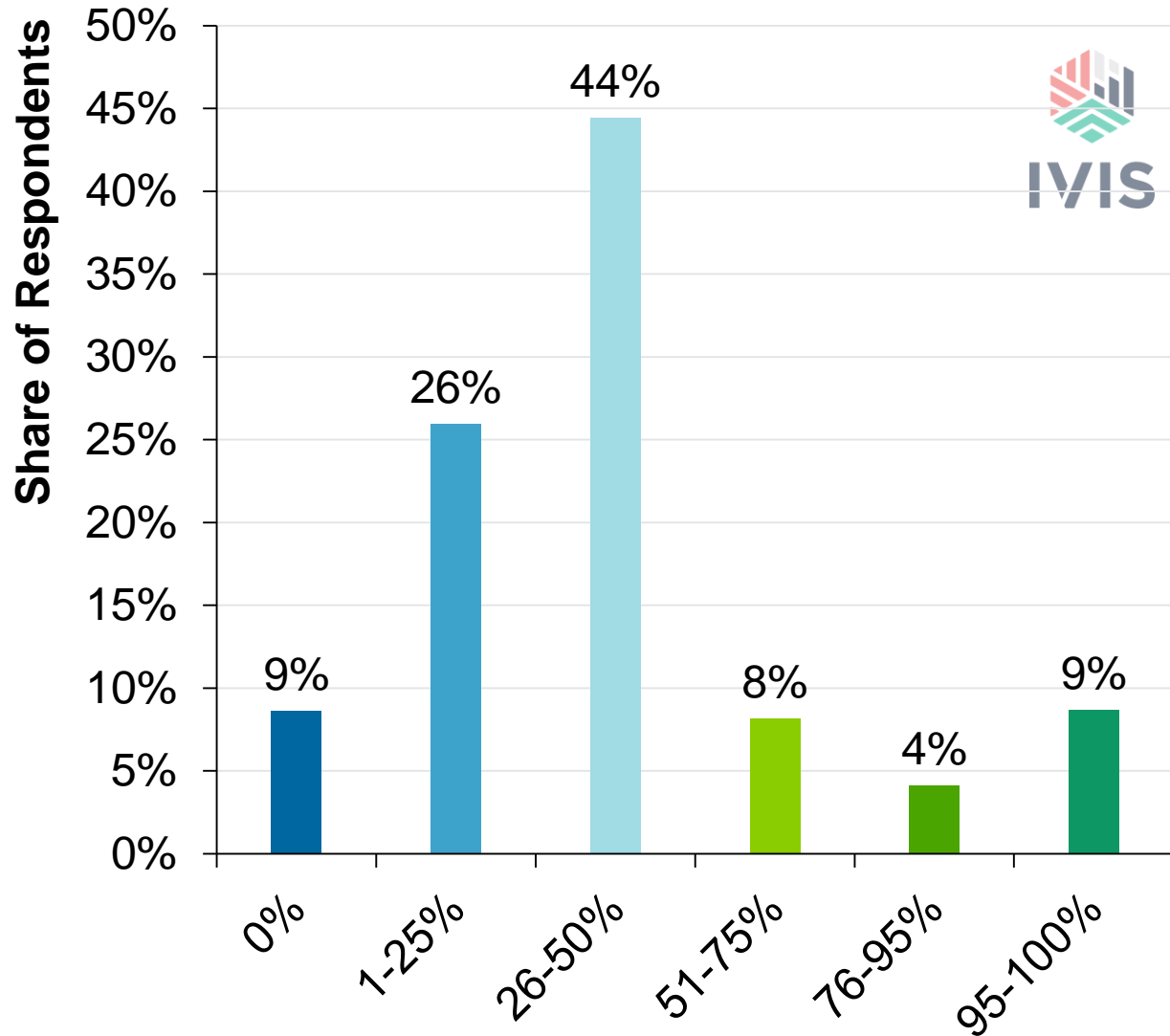
2016/17 Jobs Fund - GrainSA supported developing farmers



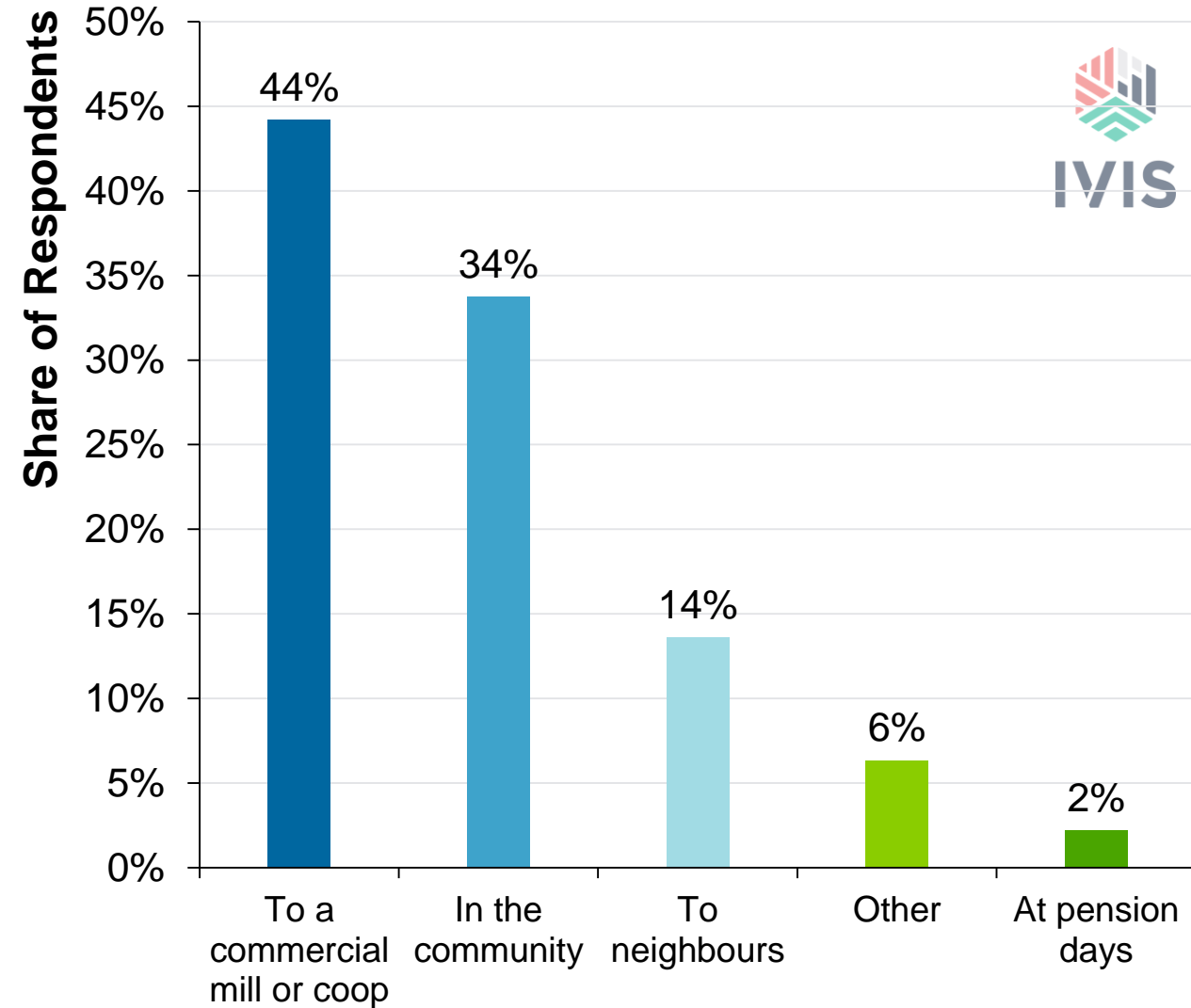
Maize consumption & marketing

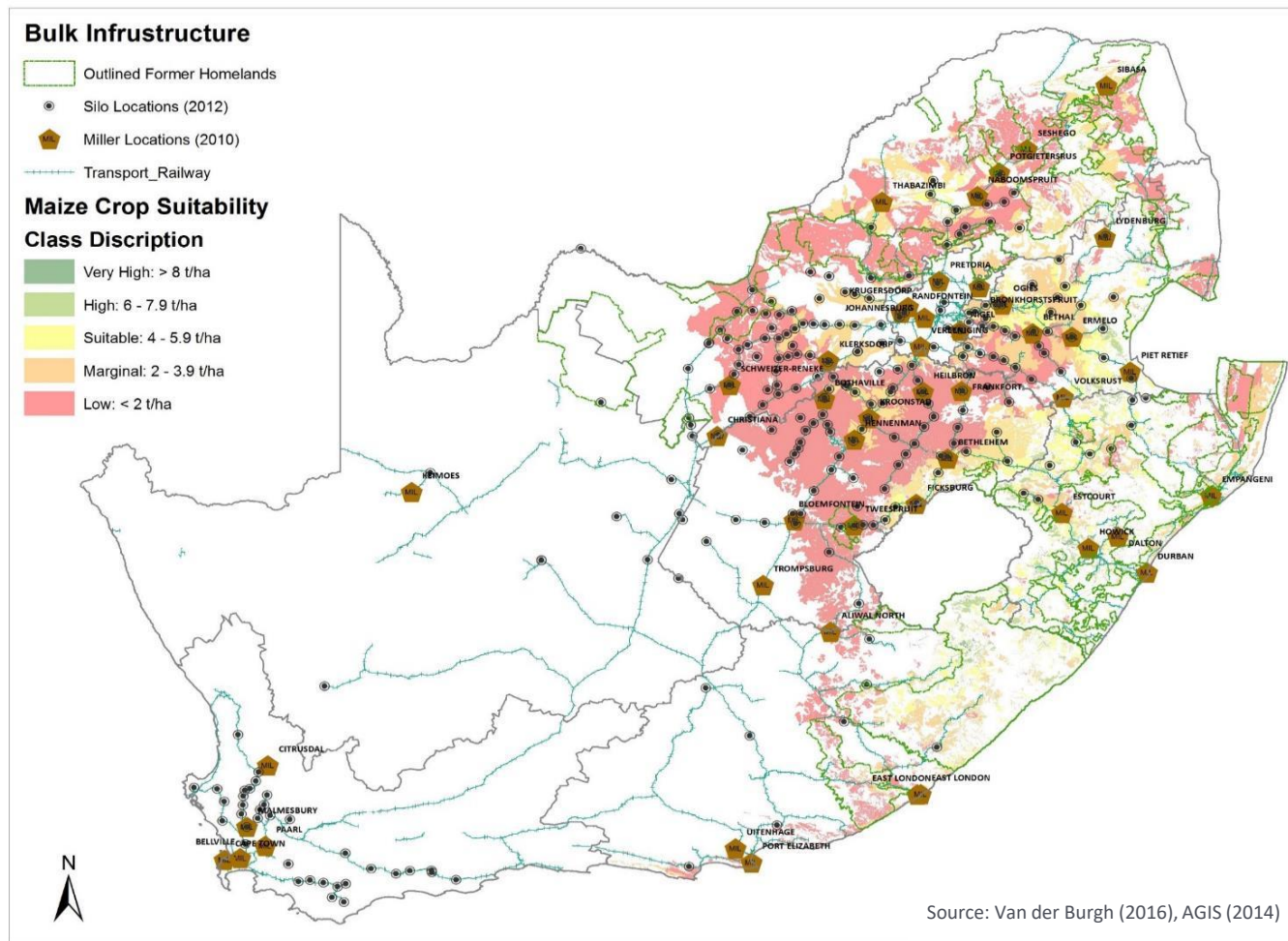


Share of harvest consumed in the household

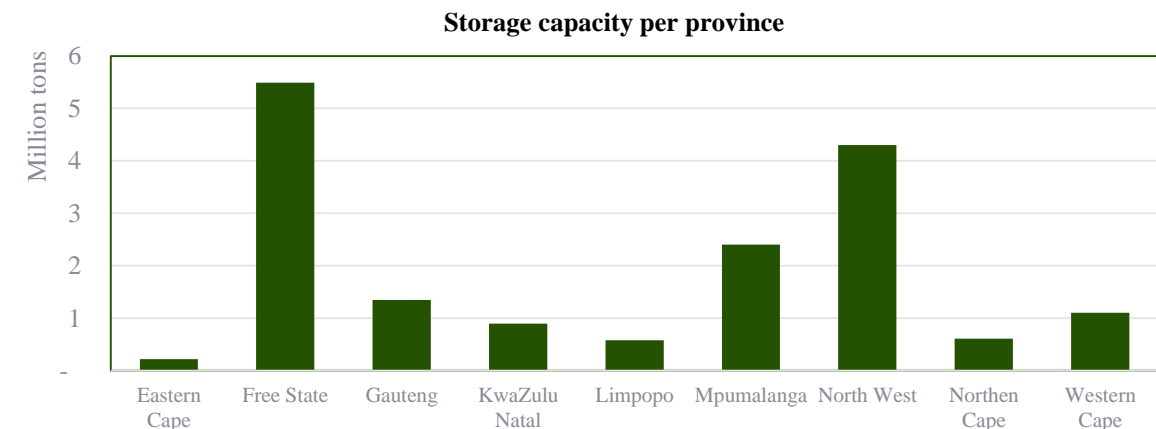


Where farmers sold their 2016/17 grain

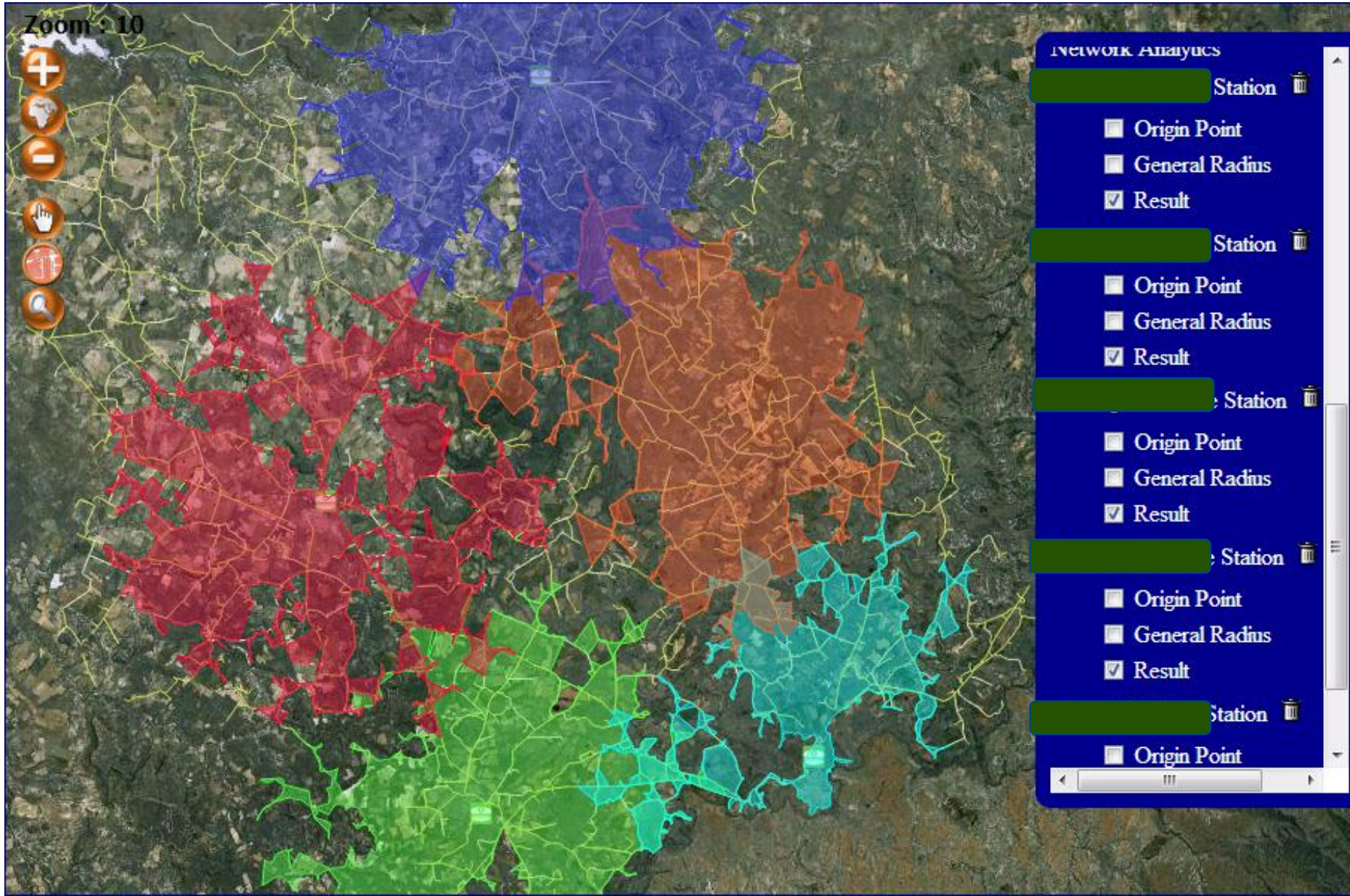


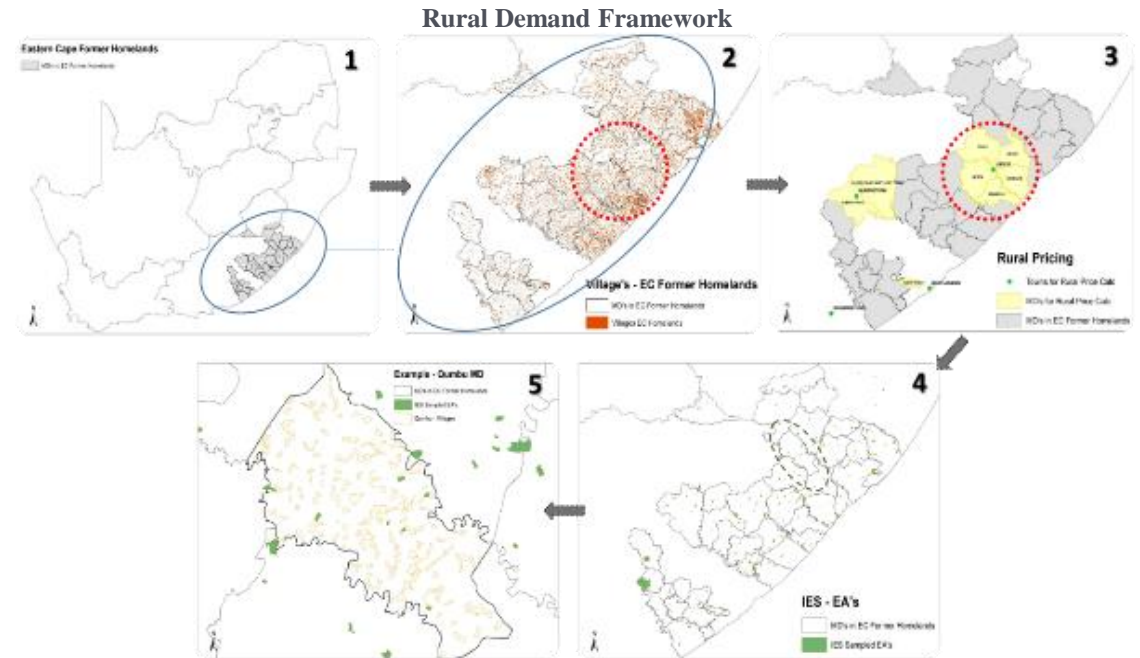
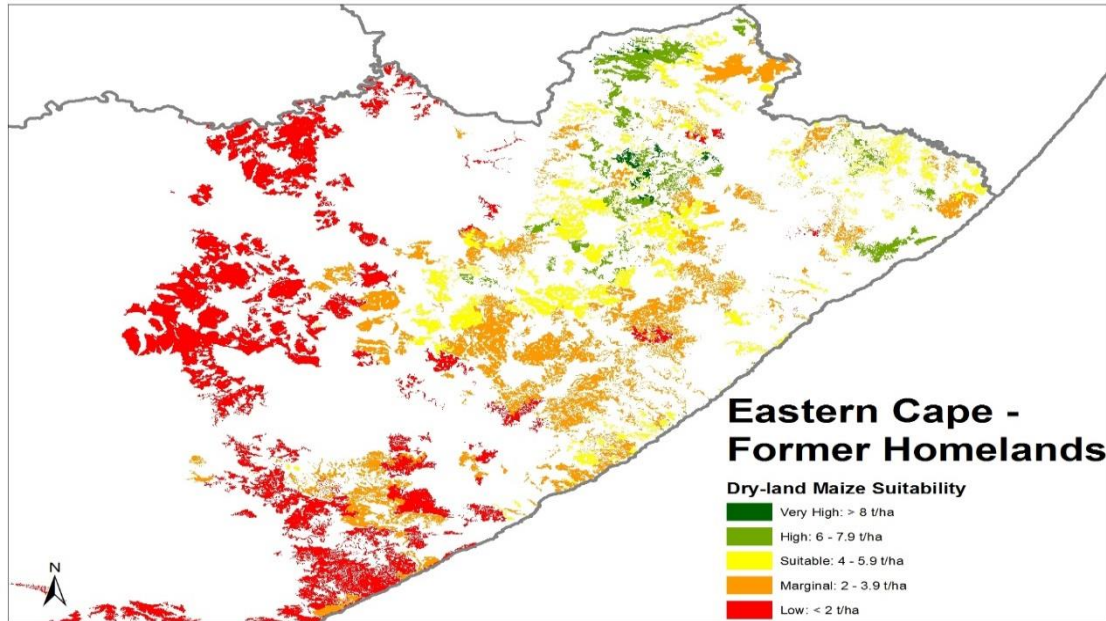


- In 2010, there were 684 commercial storage sites and 146 non-commercial storage sites (Agbiz, 2016). Numerous consignments are also loaded directly from the land to the processor during the harvesting season.
- Millers are concentrated in the areas surrounding Gauteng where the largest consumer base is located.
- There exist potential for infrastructure development such as storage facilities and millers in the Eastern Cape and Kwa-Zulu Natal informal regions which are suitable for maize production. This however is largely dependent on the supply of critical mass production in the regions.
- The problem of post-harvest losses as a result of proper storage techniques remains a key issue in the informal grain producing sector.
- The use of rail in the transportable economy over the past 70 years has decreased significantly in mining, agriculture and manufacturing sectors (Transnet, 2014). In 2014, approximately 10.8 million tonnes of grain were transported by road oppose to 2.5 million tons by rail.

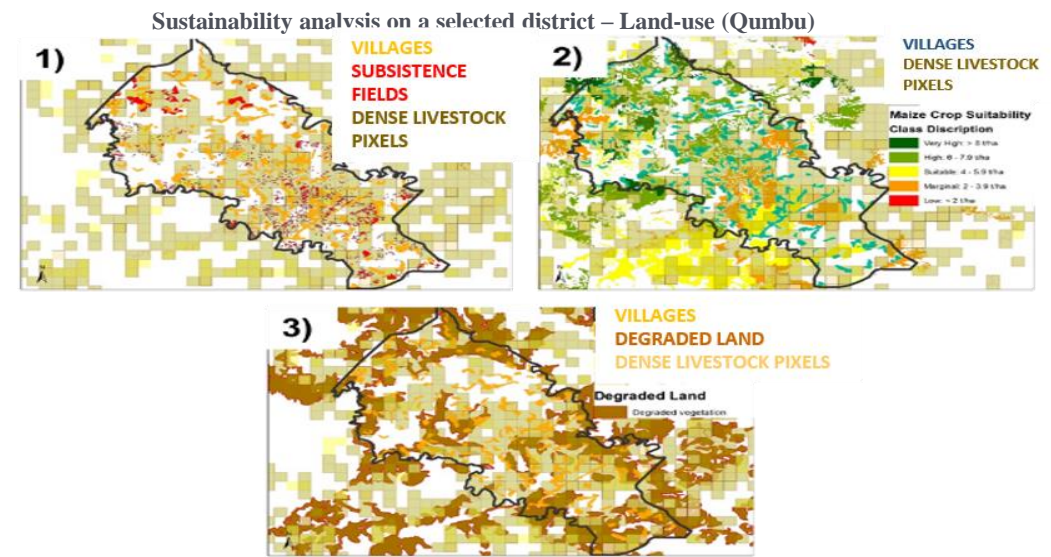


Where is the optimal / most economic route?





		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (4)*(3)
Maize Suitability Class		Maize Suitable Land within (FCB)	Potential/Allocated Dryland Grain & Oilseed from Maize Suitable Land	Potential Dryland Maize Hectares	Potential (t/ha) – Lower yield	Average Production Potential (tons)
H	High	91 642	31 015	16 533	5.9	97 548
S	Suitable	169 404	124 892	93 813	3.9	365 871
M	Marginal	319 612	201 490	146 988	2.9	426 264
L	Low	114 282	64 144	41 033	2	82 066
Total		694 940	421 540	298 367	3.7	971 750



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Thank
You



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