



Enterprise Development Facilitation and Coordination

(PRJ-0146-2017)

Milk South Africa

Quarter 4 2017/2017 (October 2017 till December 2017)

Project goals

Goal 1 - Experts address knowledge and skills gaps of 20 black dairy enterprises for improved enterprise

Achievements

The total number of participants who attended learning sessions was eighty-nine comprising fourteen farmers and sixty-five farm assistants. The theme of the workshops was “**ENTERPRISE CULTURE, PRODUCTIVITY, EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY PRODUCTS / SERVICES= COMPETITIVENESS AND SUSTAINABILITY**”. Workshops were conducted in Free State, Kwazulu-Natal and North West Provinces.

The following aspects were covered during the workshops (Annexure A)
Milk SA's role in dairy development and transformation programme activities.

Fodder flow planning.

Feeding dairy cattle for profitability.

Strategies to support survival, competitiveness and sustainability of black dairy enterprises

Factors influencing milk price

Competitiveness in a global dairy market.

Breeding dairy herd for productivity and profitability.

Small dairy enterprise, health and legal compliance.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 2 - R12.1M (including Commercialization project budget) is spent on critical needs of existing black dairy enterprises- knowledge and skills development, supply of affordable assets, etc.

Achievements

During the period under review milking machines were assessed by an expert and challenges addressed by replacing some parts. The buyer of milk in Free State showed farmers the negative impact of dysfunctional milking machines on the quality of milk and the price paid for milk.

Farmers were advised to ensure that their milking machines were maintained regularly to prevent loss of income due to poor quality milk resulting from milking machines not maintained regularly.

Further achievements are the following:

Farmers were subsidized by 50% of the cost of lucerne and dairy meal in order to boost milk production. This subsidy had positive impact on the milk produced per cow compared with milk production before intervention.

A total of sixty-six pregnant heifers were delivered and shared among eight farmers. These

animals were subsidized by MilkSA by 60% of the total cost
One new potential project beneficiary was identified and contract signed.
Sixteen new permanent jobs were created against a target of seven jobs.
There were 720 cows in milk during the period under review against a target of 340.
863 315 litres of milk were delivered to the buyers during the period under review against a target of 459 000 litres of milk.
Three visits per farmer were made during the period under review and each enterprise performance was assessed, corrective measures taken and future plans discussed.
An independent project performance assessor has started to conduct the job and visited some project beneficiaries.
Quotations for the upgrading of milking machines were sought and secured.
Annual project audit conducted by Faure Bosman has been delivered to the Jobs Fund.
Queries raised by Rossal 98 Auditors appointed by the Jobs Fund to audit the project from inception up to the time of visiting farms, were responded to.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 3 - Each dairy entrepreneur's herd is assessed by a private vet at least twice per year regarding pregnancy status and general health to ensure good health, acceptable calving intervals and productivity

Achievements

The private veterinarians visited some farmers in Kwazulu-Natal and Free State Provinces. During these farm visits, pregnancy status and fertility tests were conducted. Farmers were advised on the remedial actions depending on the challenges experienced during the farm visits. Post-mortems were also conducted where animals died. The concern of all the Vets was proper record keeping, especially using a computerised system, in order to improve management of the enterprises. Farmers were advised to keep separate record keeping books for each aspect of management- animal treatment book, milking records, pregnancy results, feeding results etc.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 4 - Participate in four Agricultural Marketing and Agro- Processing Forums meetings. The focus is on supporting small producers to find and market their produce profitably

Achievements

During the period under review, a Marketing Forum for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries meeting was attended. The meeting was held at Port Shepstone, Kwazulu-Natal. Some of the aspects discussed and relevant to MilkSA are:

4.1 Benchmarking of SA-GAP against Global-GAP

The benchmarking of SA-GAP against the Global GAP was presented by Mrs Christi Venter from the Global GAP. It was reported that PPECB had already shared their standards with the Global GAP as a way forward to harmonisation. The presentation highlighted the categories, criteria and possibilities of benchmarking.

Discussion/s:

Benchmarking is important to avoid duplications and minimum duration is 26 weeks for initial applications and 20 weeks for re-benchmarking. Once there is a benchmarking process, all parties need to fulfil requirements for accreditation;

Two main categories of benchmarking: Approved Modified Checklist-equivalent (where Global GAP think SA GAP qualifies) and Scheme;

The Global GAP proposed another route for SA GAP to create its own rules in order to also qualify for Scheme benchmarking;

There are two approved standards: Current Equivalent Scheme & Current Equivalent Approved Modified Checklist;

Cost for initial application is 2 500 Euro (covers the whole process including on site assessment);

Annual Base Administration fee after recognition is 4000 Euro for checklists/ 6 000 Euro for schemes (includes free of charge re-benchmarking);

For consideration: Certification Bodies required to be accredited (ISO 17 065) and open to any certification body that complies to Global GAP, General regulations;

Possibility: Technical equivalent covered under benchmarking: Produce Safety Standards (focus on food safety); and

Group certification with quality management system is proposed to cater for small scale farmers in Global GAP.

Decision/s:

Global GAP indicated that would send the Marketing Forum secretariat a document which highlights Global GAP rules;

The Chairperson of the Forum indicated that they would make a final decision on the 14th December 2017 in Cape Town and further indicated that he would like to invite the Global GAP to the meeting;

The Chairperson also indicated that Global GAP should also start working towards Livestock GAP.

4.2 Report on the review of the Marketing Information System (MIS)

The report on the review of the Marketing Information System (MIS) was presented by Mr. Douglas Mosese and the following were discussed:

Discussions:

It was indicated that only 15 questionnaires on the user opinion of MIS were received from the members of the Forum;

Mr. Mosese indicated that the benchmarking of the MIS with other related systems in other countries was done by DAFF;

The Chairperson raised a concern that the presentation lacked comments provided on the report by the Directorate Marketing, which need to be highlighted to avoid repetition from the Forum;

Decisions:

Members were encouraged to read & send comments on the MIS review report to DAFF;

It was indicated that DAFF should put pressure on the contacts people provided by CGA –GDC to provide international citrus prices for publication on the MIS;

Milk SA indicated that they will provide contact details for relevant people who would provide reliable milk prices to DAFF for publishing on the MIS;

DAFF indicated that they would organise meetings to engage commodity associations in order to get their views and inputs regarding the MIS.
CGA-GDC indicated that DAFF should consider undertaking awareness campaign on MIS during farmer's day meetings which take place throughout the year.,

4.3 The Tourism BEE Portal & roll out of the awareness campaign

Presentation on the update of the Tourism B-BBEE portal was focused on linkages with department of agriculture. The portal was made live on the first week of October 2017 and launched by the Minister of Tourism on 30th October 2017. The portal is found at the www.tourism.gov.za.

Discussion/s:

The National Department of Tourism (NDT) had already registered 1 000 black owned EMEs and in depth due diligence of 12 000 SABS accredited enterprises was underway;

Awareness was done to SAACI, ASATA, SABOA, and FEDHASA regarding their buyers of the portal;

For agriculture, communication were made with PSA, VKB Agriculture and CGA-GDC;

Awareness to suppliers would be separated from the one with buyers;

The majority of agricultural associations would be engaged between January and February 2018.

Decision/s:

The Chairperson would address the issue of PPECB farmer database with Ilse;

The Deciduous fruit development chamber should be added to the list of agricultural producer associations;

The NDT was requested to share their agricultural awareness campaign with DAFF in order to co-visit the stakeholders;

The CGA-GDC would meet the NDT on the last week of November 2017.

Goal 5 - Assess black dairy development in each province at least once per year

Achievements

During the period under review, Western Cape Province was engaged regarding black dairy enterprises in the province. It was learnt that there were no new dairy development initiatives because the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform was not releasing land for dairy development. Efforts to visit other provinces were not successful but we have since called farmers using our data base to verify if such enterprises were still active. Some provinces do not like engagement; perhaps because there is nothing tangible to show.

Non-achievements / underperformance

Not all provinces could be visited.

Reasons for non-achievements / underperformance

People responsible for dairy indicated that they were not available during the last quarter of 2017 and advised to be visited early in 2018.

Planned remedies for non-achievements / underperformance

Letters have been sent to the all provincial heads of department of agriculture and copied the person responsible for dairy development if the person was known. A questionnaire to collect information of dairy enterprises was sent out together with the letter from the National Agricultural Marketing Council in connection with the collection of data on Black dairy enterprises.

Goal 6 - Conduct two seminars for project beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders to improve their knowledge, skills and competencies

Achievements

The total number of participants who attended learning sessions was eighty-nine comprising fourteen farmers and sixty-five farm assistants. The theme of the workshops was “**ENTERPRISE CULTURE, PRODUCTIVITY, EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY PRODUCTS / SERVICES= COMPETITIVENESS AND SUSTAINABILITY**”. Workshops were conducted in Free State, Kwazulu-Natal and North West Provinces.

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Small dairy enterprise, health and legal compliance

Non-achievements / underperformance

Two seminars could not be arranged with the general stakeholders.

Reasons for non-achievements / underperformance

The non-achievement was due to a lack of time and availability of general stakeholders.

Planned remedies for non-achievements / underperformance

Three workshops were held in Free State, Kwazulu-Natal and North West Provinces to address knowledge, skills and competencies of project beneficiaries and their enterprises assistants.

Income and expenditure statement

Income and expenditure statement	Dairy Transformation Workshop Harrismith 1 November 2017.docx
Unnecessary spending during period	No

Popular Report

[Dairy Transformation Workshop Harrismith 1 November 2017.docx](#)

Additional documentation

[Dairy Transformation Workshop KZN 27 October 2017.docx](#)

Statement

Levy funds were applied only for the purposes stated in the contract	Yes
Levy funds were applied in an appropriate and accountable manner	Yes
Sufficient management and internal control systems were in place to adequately control the project and accurately account for the project expenditure	Yes
The information provided in the report is correct	Yes