



**SANCIDF Statutory Budget**  
(PRJ-0221-2019)  
**SA National Committee of IDF**

**Quarter 4 2019** (October 2019 till December 2019)

**Project goals**

**Goal 1 - To maintain membership of IDF by paying the membership fees of IDF and International Milk Promotion (IMP) before 31 March 2019 at the best possible exchange rates**

***Achievements***

Full membership fee was paid in Q1

***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

**Goal 2 - Review SA representatives on IDF bodies (Standing Committees, Action Teams, etc.) so that the best-qualified persons can represent SA on these bodies**

***Achievements***

SC Microbiological Hygiene

Found Delille Wessels to be inactive and replaced her with Jompie Burger

***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

**Goal 3 - Ensure appropriate and timely (before set deadlines) inputs by SANCIDF and SA representatives on IDF bodies to IDF**

***Achievements***

Q 0719 SCAMC Milk and milk products — Determination of the sugar contents — High performance anion exchange chromatographic method (HPAEC-PAD) was received on 18 Nov. and completed on 5 Dec.

Q 0819 Chlorate Residues in the Dairy Chain - Approval for IDF publication, was returned on 31 Dec

***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

**Goal 4 - Promote the forthcoming World Dairy Summit (Istanbul, Turkey) amongst dairy industry role-players by forwarding all promotional e-mails to MPO/Sampro/DAFF representatives and South African SC members as well as articles about WDS 2019 in industry magazines**

***Achievements***

WDS 2019 took place in Sep, there was therefore no need to promote it in this quarter

***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

**Goal 5 - To send a delegation of 4 SANCIDF officials to attend the World Dairy Summit in Istanbul, Turkey from 23 to 26 September**

***Achievements***

The summit took place in Q3

***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

**Goal 6 - Delegates to the WDS to give meaningful feed-back to the local dairy industry within one month after their return in a format prescribed in a contractual agreement with SANCIDF**

***Achievements***

Reports were received from all the delegates except Messrs. Burger and Van Heerden from whom their completed reports is still awaited. The reports received are attached to this report. Like in 2018, all reports will be bound into a book and distributed to levy payers

***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

**Goal 7 - To liaise with IDF re sustainability and environment by providing timeous input from SA and communicating information from IDF to the SA industry**

***Achievements***

SANCIDF: Fourth Quarter Report 2019 – Heinz Meissner

Goal: To liaise with the IDF regarding sustainability and environment by providing input from South Africa and communicating information from the IDF to the local industry.

WDS 2020: Preliminary topic and speaker suggestions, and request for suggestions, sent through to Brian Lindsay and the NC of the SCENV. Their response has been disappointing as they rather gave input to other sessions. The suggestions at the time of reporting for the session: “Milk and Dairy as part of a ----”: Session 13: Environment (Pre-farm gate), are:

Topic 1: Regenerative agriculture with emphasis on dairy – Mr Ray Archuleta (NRCS/USDA, USA - now consultant). Reason for this topic: Emissions have been exhaustively covered with very little emphasis on the vast opportunities of carbon sequestration.

Topic 2: Carbon footprint of high and low input milk production systems - Prof Friedhelm Taube (Kiel, Germany). Reason for this topic: We as yet have not adequately distinguish between high and low input and the benefits of striving for increased efficiency.

Topic 3: Integrated Pest Management as alternative to herbicide use on pastures used for dairying - Speaker? Reason for this topic: Sustainability is threatened by over-use of pesticides and herbicides, but what are alternatives with less damage to soil and ecosystems?

Topic 4: The closed-farm-system (or Circular Economy?) to manage nutrients, emissions and pollution - Gina Lucci (NZ Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute) Reason for topic: Do we have results on these, as this will provide directives to farmers in management and sustainability.

Topic 5: Success of integrated environmental and productive pasture-based dairy systems in South Africa (a Case Study) – Dr Craig Galloway (Trace and Save, SA). Reason for topic: Results show that dairy farms can both be highly productive and environmental friendly (e.g. carbon neutral, soil health and water use and quality).

Question to NC of SCENV: I do not see/or see limited results on LCA's where the recalculation of methane emissions, taking into consideration that methane's active period in the atmosphere is only  $\pm 12$  years vs almost indefinite for CO<sub>2</sub>, is considered. Secondly, LCA's should consider both emissions and sequestration, i.e. we need the net effect to provide guidelines to farmers. Is this a topic maybe for the plenary, or do you think it is too wide/inappropriate for the session?

Dairy Declaration of Rotterdam (DDoR): The IDF office is in the process to write their progress report on the DDoR and the author was requested to provide the input from South Africa. On seeing the questions, it was clear that the IDF request needs to be escalated to Board level which the author did through the SANCIDF office. He in the mean time did provide some information which the IDF office has included in their questionnaire. See in red below.

The DSF focuses on 11 key global-accepted dairy sustainability criteria. Each criteria has a high level indicator established on which the DSF reports on an aggregated basis for the global dairy value chain. The criteria will also be applicable to the SA Dairy Industry and will be compared with global baseline data. The key criteria are:

- Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG): GHG emissions across the full value chain are quantified and reduced through all economically viable mechanisms.

The average CO<sub>2</sub> e GHG emissions of dairy farming in South Africa (SA) are about 1.35kg/kg ECM. We already have a small percentage of pasture-based farms, monitored by the company Trace and Save which is associated with one of the dairy processing companies, which are carbon neutral (sequestration is as much as emissions). This is pursued as a goal by the industry. Although this is a small percentage, 20% of dairy farms in SA provide 80% of the milk and these farmers are the ones supporting such goals.

- Soil nutrients: Nutrient application is managed to minimize impacts on water and air, while maintaining and enhancing soil quality.

The farms participating in the GHG reduction program do regenerative or conservation farming where water use is limited and soil health is systematically improved.

- Waste: Waste generation is minimized and, where unavoidable, waste is reused and recycled.

At least 4 of the 6 main dairy processing companies have waste reduction and water cleaning operations, some of them generating CH<sub>4</sub> for electricity generation, whilst the purified water is recycled for cleaning operations. Farms have waste disposal and sewage systems that allow them to use the solids as fertilizers and the water either in irrigation or to recycle for cleaning.

- Water: Water availability, as well as water quality, is managed responsibly throughout the dairy value chain.

Water is a scarce resource in SA; therefore water is generally used responsibly. One of the R & D projects (see below) is to quantify minimum water requirements of particular pasture species/varieties; another project is to develop/utilise effective buffer zones to limit (polluted) water flow into streams and other water courses. The Milk Producers Organization (MPO) also has a joint venture with the WWF-SA on a Water Stewardship Program to inform and train dairy farmers on guidelines and monitoring progress.

- Soil: Soil quality and retention is proactively managed and enhanced to ensure optimal productivity.

See above with regard to soil health. From the R & D program you will also notice what we do in terms of sustainable productivity of soils.

- Biodiversity: Direct and indirect biodiversity risks and opportunities are understood, and strategies to maintain or enhance it are established.

Biodiversity in terms of gene pool variability, whether animals, plants, soil fauna and microbial composition is generally maintained. SA is known for protecting biodiversity.

- Market development: Participants along the dairy value chain are able to build economically viable businesses through the development of transparent and effective markets.

The dairy industry, as other industries in SA, is neither regulated nor subsidized. Production and processing are determined by demand and competitive development of markets. However, being a small industry and having to compete against heavily subsidized major global players, opportunities in the international market are limited. We do however pursue niche markets. See e.g. the proposed project to pursue the Sub-Saharan market.

- Rural economies: The dairy sector contributes to the resilience and economic viability of farmers and rural communities.

This is a continuous process of training and mentoring, and pursuing different models (e.g. share holding in larger operations or joint ventures) to support viable enterprise development for rural farmers and communities. See R& D projects in this regard.

- Working conditions: Across the dairy value chain, workers operate in a safe environment, and their rights are respected and promoted.

These principles are entrenched in the philosophy, strategic documents and Codes of Best Practice of the Dairy Industry in line with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. There are also R & D projects in support (see below).

- Product safety & quality: The integrity and transparency of the dairy supply chain is safeguarded, so as to ensure the optimal nutrition, quality and safety of products.

This is done by the Dairy Standards Agency of the industry. They monitor safety and quality of milk and dairy products on-farm and throughout the value chain in liaison with the government departments of Agriculture and Health. There are also R & D projects to implement the most advanced analyses techniques, especially in terms of residues and adulteration.

- Animal care: Dairy animals are treated with care and are free from hunger and thirst, discomfort, pain, injury and disease, fear and distress, and are able to engage in relatively normal patterns of animal behaviour.

Animal welfare is controlled and monitored in three ways: (1) by the Livestock Welfare Co-ordinating Committee (LWCC) where all stakeholders, responsible government departments and the SPCA are represented (this is an umbrella organization); (2) then a registered Welfare Code was developed along IDF guidelines, but more specific, strict and relevant to SA conditions; (3) Welfare guidelines are also part of the Code of Best Practice for dairy operators. See also R & D projects.

## ***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

### **Goal 8 - Fund travel and accommodation expenses to SANCIDF officials and SC members who need to travel to attend EC and AGM meetings**

#### ***Achievements***

As Milk SA's video conferencing facilities are used for meetings where possible, no use was made of this budget in quarter four.

## ***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

### **Goal 9 - Obtain annual reports from South African representatives on IDF**

**bodies (Standing Committees, Action Teams, etc.)**

### ***Achievements***

This is not applicable to this quarter as the AGM took place in the second quarter

***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

**Goal 10 - Make information about documents produced by the IDF (Bulletins, Standards and Newsletters) available to levy payers and the general public by publishing the titles on the Milk SA website and in The dairy Mail and Milk Essay**

### ***Achievements***

No Bulletins or Standards were received from IDF during this quarter.

Fact sheet:

"Executive Summary of IDF Country Updates - October 2019", is now available on the IDF Website

Press releases:

Belgian guidelines endorse milk as a vital part of daily diets - Plant-based drinks are not equivalent alternatives

International Dairy Federation welcomes Russia and Kenya to its membership

International Dairy Federation today published new guidance outlining additional actions that can be taken in the production process to minimise risk of Listeria contamination in dairy products.

The IDF released the 13th edition of its respected Animal Health Report, presenting animal welfare research from nine different countries

DISARM project launches platforms to share strategies to reduce livestock antibiotic requirements. Farmers, veterinarians, agricultural advisors and others are invited to attend the first official DISARM event in Brussels on 3rd December.

Newsbriefs:

IDF World Dairy Summit Special Edition October 2019 - Four days of shared insights and discussion have come to a close

IDF is offering World Dairy Summit 2019 delegates and their organisations a paying opportunity to access three webinar training sessions from some of the discussions.

Join international cheese experts at the IDF International Cheese Science and Technology Symposium 2020, taking place in Quebec City June 2-5 2020.

World-renowned speakers announced for the 8th IDF International symposium on sheep, goat and other non-cow milk taking place in Brussels, Belgium on 4 and 5 May 2020.

The website for the IDF/ISO Analytical week 2020 taking place from 4-6 April in Beijing, China is now available at <http://www.idfisobeijing2020.com/> Registration is also open

IDF World of 2019.

DSF Newsletter #29 December report on new research into the impact of cattle health on GHG emissions.

Call for oral or poster presentations of the IDF International symposium on sheep, goat and other non-cow milk has now been extended. This event, to be held on 4th and 5th May 2020 in Brussels, Belgium.

Information about the Bulletins, Fact Sheet and Press Releases were posted on the Milk SA website.

***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

# Income and expenditure statement

Income and expenditure statement	<a href="#">finstate MSA Q4 20191231.pdf</a>
Unnecessary spending during period	No

## Popular Report

[popular report Q4 SANCIDF.pdf](#)

## Additional documentation

[WDS 2019 report Alwyn.pdf](#)  
[wds 2019 report Colin.pdf](#)  
[WDS 2019 report Edu.pdf](#)  
[wds 2019 report Gill.pdf](#)  
[wds 2019 report Koos.pdf](#)  
[wds 2019 report Maretha.pdf](#)  
[wds 2019 report Melt.pdf](#)  
[WDS 2019 report Stephan.pdf](#)

## 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