



GOATS MARKET INFORMATION DAY REPORT



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) wishes to thank all the presenters, industries, and farmers who participated in the goat market information day. In addition, the NAMC extends appreciation to the information day organisers, who contributed significantly to preparing this report. Mr Khathutshelo Rambau, Mr Phelelani Sibiya, Mr Kayaletu Sotsha, and Ms Corné Dempers are all employees of the NAMC.

The NAMC communications team is also acknowledged for creating the invitations, programme and the final report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The NAMC held its goat market information day for the 2023/24 fiscal year on 28 September 2023. The purpose of the information day was to discuss various topics relating to marketing, production, and the regulatory environment in the goat value chain. Six speakers were scheduled for the event and shared insights on various aspects of South African goat markets, with consideration also given to the global market.

The primary focus areas included:

- Goat Marketing Lessons Learned: KYDA Project
- Animal Improvement Act and Goats
- Angora Goat Farming – Mohair Empowerment Trust
- Is Goat Business Easy or Not?
- The Goat Market in KwaZulu-Natal
- South African Goat Meat Market and Its Potential: Supply vs Demand – Tried and Tested

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS



ABBREVIATIONS	EXPLANATION
AIA	Animal Improvement Act
AIDA	Animal Identification Act
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
IGME	Incoso Goat Meat Enterprise
IVG	Indigenous Veld Goats
KYDA	Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo
LD	Limpopo Diary
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council
MET	Mohair Empowerment Trust
SAMGA	South African Mohair Growers Association

1. WELCOME BY PROGRAMME DIRECTOR: **MS ONELE TSHITIZA MUNYIKWA (NAMC)**



Ms Onele Tshitiza Munyikwa, NAMC's programme director, thanked everyone for attending the goat market information day event, which aimed to unpack the potential, obstacles and leveraging opportunities along the value chain.

2. OPENING REMARKS BY THE NAMC: **MS NONHLANHLA GWAMANDA (NAMC)**



Ms Nonhlanhla Gwamanda oversees market access promotion for smallholder farmers through NAMC's agribusiness development division, covering crops and cattle. She noted that livestock husbandry is seen as the foundation or source of income in rural communities. Most consumers choose goat meat since it is lower in fat content and, therefore, healthier. This information day aimed to make goat farming more marketable and increase food security and job creation.

3. GOAT MARKETING LESSONS LEARNED: KYDA PROJECT: DR MORAKE MOTIANG (ARC)



Dr Motiang from the Agricultural Research Council began by stating that there were around one billion goats worldwide, with a 33% increase in numbers between 2000 and 2012. During this period, goat meat production increased from 2.6 million tonnes to 5.3 million tonnes. Southern Africa is home to around 25 million goats. South Africa is the third largest goat industry in the SADC region, trailing only Tanzania and Malawi. South Africa has an estimated 5.2 million goats, with black farmers owning 78% of this livestock.

Goat is largely utilised for the live market in South Africa. The value of sheep and goat imports from Namibia was R768 million, and they are doing well in KwaZulu-Natal. In terms of livelihoods, most smallholder farmers possess small cattle herds and goat flocks, with over half owning more than ten sheep. Regarding KYDA livestock market initiatives, auctions in KwaZulu-Natal settlements mostly focus on cattle and goats, with the majority dominated by women and an average price of R1 400. Finally, he noted the need to upgrade the current infrastructure, primarily designed for cattle handling, to accommodate smaller livestock through a mobile facility.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



Q: When will the auction be held in other provinces, and how often will workshops be held in Limpopo?

A: More comprehensive information will be provided when available. Workshops will be scheduled based on needs.

Q: Who initiated the auction coordination, what is the function of the market agent, and why was the auction held in KZN?

A: The Agricultural Research Council (ARC) and the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) are responsible for arranging the auctions.

Q: Are the statistics presented for KZN or for all provinces?

A: Yes, the statistics presented were for KZN, but the aim is to spread to all provinces.

Q: Where does South Africa export goats to?

A: In 2022, South Africa exported 3 167 live goats to Nigeria, Egypt, etc.

Q: What price method is used for the KZN auction?

A: Scales are not applied; instead, the emphasis is on visual assessment.

4. ANIMAL IMPROVEMENT ACT AND GOATS: MS MMAPHUTI SETATI (DALRRD)



Ms Mmaphuti Setati from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) began by thanking the NAMC for the opportunity to participate.

She spoke about the following topics:

- Livestock statistics in South Africa
- Regulatory framework for animal production in South Africa
- Supplementary Acts and systems
- Breed declarations
- Animal improvement plans
- Structure of goat production in South Africa, and
- Issues facing goat farming in South Africa.

According to Stats SA, South Africa has an estimated 5.1 million goats, with most located in the Eastern Cape (1.9 million) and the fewest in Mpumalanga and Gauteng.

Regulatory Landscape of Animal Production in SA

The Animal Improvement Act (AIA) of 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998) governs the breeding, identification, and use of good-quality animals to improve production and performance in South Africa.

Regulatory Functions

- Implementation of Animal Improvement schemes by the ARC.
- Importing and exporting animal genetic materials such as semen, embryos, and live goats.
- Registration of donor animals - animals approved in section 8(6) (c) for collecting genetic material.
- Registration of reproduction operators, as per Section 7 (2) of the AIA.
- Registration of reproduction centres, as per Section 7 (3) of the AIA.
- Registration of import agents, as per Section 7 (2) of the AIA.
- Registration of breeders' societies, as per Section 11 of the AIA.

Complementing Acts and Systems

- Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act 7 of 2002), which provides for measures promoting animal health and controlling animal disease, regulates import and export of animals, genetic materials, and animal products.
- Animal Identification Act (AIDA), 2002 (Act 6 of 2002), which determines legal ownership and deters stock theft.

In terms of breed declaration, the Minister of Agriculture is responsible for listing breeds to be used in animal production under Section 2 of the AIA.

The following breeds have been designated as endangered:

- Indigenous and Locally Developed (Kalahari Red, South African Boer Goat, Savanna Goats, Tankwa Goats, Indigenous Veld Goats (IVG))
- Locally adapted and regularly introduced breeds (Angora, British Alpine, Gorno Altai, Saanen, Toggenberger)

National Animal Recording and Improvement Schemes, which are available to all farmers declared by the Minister in 2007 and implemented by the ARC on behalf of the Department, focus on the following:

- National Beef Recording and Improvement Scheme
- National Dairy Recording Scheme
- National Small Stock Recording and Improvement scheme
- National Poultry Recording and Improvement Scheme
- National Pig Recording and Improvement Scheme
- Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo (KYDA) Scheme

Structure of Goat Production in South Africa

Goat production is divided into smallholder/communal and commercial production methods. South Africa is one of the few countries that produces goat breeds such as the Boer Goat, Kalahari Red, and Savanna. More than 65% of South African goats (indigenous and unclassified) are raised modestly. The South African Boer

Goat Breeders Society is registered with the AIA to safeguard the breed, and there are similar Goat Clubs for Savanna and Kalahari Red kinds. The establishment of an IVG breeders' association is underway, but several clubs already exist in each province. The Tankwa Goat Conservation Framework is developed through Northern Cape – DALRRD and the establishment of the Tankwa Goat Association is in discussion.

Poor management in the smallholder agricultural sector, lack of suitable housing, poor grazing management, water shortages, limited veterinary care, and a gap in developing breeds suited to smallholders pose challenges to goat production.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



Q: Is there a biobank where all the good breeds may be stored?

A: The ARC has germplasm that oversees breed conservation.

5. SOUTH AFRICAN GOAT MEAT MARKET AND ITS POTENTIAL: SUPPLY AND DEMAND TRIED AND TESTED: **MR BUHLEBENKOSI M.J. MBATHA (IGME)**



Mr Mbatha from Incoso Goat Meat Enterprise (IGME) began by indicating that he had been farming with goats for over five years. The top most consumed red meat in the world in 2021 was more popular in South Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America. About 63% of the world's population consumes goat meat, a delicacy in Uganda, Kenya, Nigeria, and Mozambique. Goat meat is the healthiest form of red meat in the world, and it is lower in calories and cheaper to farm than other red meats.

The IGME was established to create a desirable, demand for healthier, quality, affordable meat for everyone. “Incoso” is a Zulu vernacular term meaning ‘delicious meat’. Most farmers, especially in remote areas, still believe that goats should only be used for religious markets rather than for human consumption; hence, there is a need to educate them about the benefits of goat farming. Goat meat is in high demand in South Africa, and further research into consumer markets is being conducted. Farming issues such as mortality rates, lack of established farming methods and resources are among the challenges that prevent smallholders from prospering. Furthermore, there is no coordinated supply chain between farmers, grading systems, meat producers, retailers, and consumers.

Key import area about goat supply

- Seasonal production poses challenges.
- Census and database activities are required.
- Isolated stakeholders such as farmers, consumers, and retailers lead to high uncertainty.
- Much research and development support from government and private sectors remains necessary.
- Education on products and availability is needed.
- Exotic goats are preferred due to larger carcass sizes.
- There are few successful local goat farming projects.
- Exotic goats thrive better in some regions than others.
- Adaptation and genetic improvement are still required in rural areas to meet goat supply demands.
- Live goat auctions and exports present big challenges for business.
- Market specifications are required.

Proving the market

Many farmers and other stakeholders are entering this market, and there is great local and global interest. The proven market is highlighted as follows:

- Health-conscious consumers: Adventurous meat eaters seeking red meat.
- Red meat alternative: Goat meat is seen as healthier than beef and mutton (lower cholesterol).
- Foodies and travel enthusiasts: Appreciation for goat meat's multicultural appeal.
- Creative cooks: Goat meat contains more muscle and is harder to cook – chefs enjoy the challenging protein.

- Diverse offerings: Processed goat meat products like sausages, salami, wors and goat shawarma are in high demand, particularly in five provinces of the country – with moderate demand in the remaining four, and Gauteng is leading.

Threats and challenges to progress

- Market formalisation.
- Improving kidding results for a lower mortality rate.
- Educating farmers and encouraging consumers.
- Providing farmer support and moderating adaptation.
- Increasing financial intervention from private and government sectors.
- Conducting research and development into grading and quality.
- Establishing a census and improving data availability.
- Creating economic policies for development.

The focus is rebranding and positioning goat products, building partnerships, and supplying local retailers while exploring export opportunities to other provinces and countries. In conclusion, Mr Mbatha stated the need for more informative sessions to educate the public and farmers. Specifically, he highlighted identifying economies of scale, opening local and international markets, and providing financial support.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



Q: Where does one start with goat farming?

A: The ideal strategy is to conduct thorough research, attend seminars and training, and utilise available assistance.

Q: Which provinces have high demand for goat meat?

A: Gauteng has the biggest demand for goat meat due to its diverse cultural community.

Q: What are the requirements when exporting to other countries?

A: There is a huge verified demand for goat meat, particularly in African countries. The Department of Agriculture's Veterinary Services assists in scanning animals for diseases and issuing permits for registered breeding stock.

Q: How is the relationship between provincial governments in terms of providing support?

A: There are extension training programmes to train and empower farmers.

6. ANGORA GOAT FARMING - MOHAIR EMPOWERMENT TRUST: **MS BEAUTY MOKGWAMME (MOHAIR SA)**



Ms Beauty Mokgwamme, from Mohair South Africa, began by indicating that South Africa was the world's leading producer of mohair, with about 50% share of the global production. Ms Mthombeni spoke about the work done by the Mohair Empowerment Trust (MET), which was established in 2010 by the mohair industry to undertake the following objectives:

- To promote black economic empowerment within the mohair industry.
- To ensure a sustainable supply of mohair by establishing large-scale mohair producers.
- To establish black participants and entrepreneurs.
- To commercialise black farmers within the mohair industry.

The composition of the Mohair Empowerment Trust is diverse within the Mohair industry, with representations from the Mohair Trust (including a black commercial farmer), Mohair South Africa, the South African Mohair Growers Association (SAMGA), and the government through the NAMC.

The Mohair Empowerment Trust identifies black farmers with access to land, particularly in the Karoo region. The Trust aims to commercialise at least one farm/project per annum. Infrastructure such as fencing, shearing sheds, and good grazing management are some of the key elements in this endeavour. An assessment is

conducted to determine the farm's suitability for Angora goats. Once the pre-assessment is completed, the application is submitted to the Trustees for approval. In order to be eligible, a farmer must possess land suitable for Angora goat farming and can accommodate a minimum of 1 000 goats.

The Mohair Empowerment Trust offers a five-year interest-free loan to purchase high-quality Angora goats. It further provides training and mentorship support through partnerships with commercial farmers. Notably, the success of these endeavours is underpinned by collaborations with commercial farmers within the industry and the fact that the supported farmer gets involved in decision-making regarding the selection of goats to buy. The farmer must pay 25% of the clip sold to brokers back to the Mohair Empowerment Trust. Such payments are made every six months or per shearing cycle. The Mohair Empowerment Trust has contracts with brokers such as OVK, BKP, and the House of Fibre, who deduct 25% from the sale and pay it to the Mohair Empowerment Trust. By way of this arrangement, non-payment of the loan is minimised. In addition, the goats belong to the Trust until the farmer repays the loan in full.

Ms Mthombeni highlighted progress and current developments. Since its inception, the Trust has supported six projects settled between 2019 and 2023. The main reason for the fewer projects successfully supported is the lack of suitable land for Angora goat farming, where fewer farmers have access to appropriate land. Currently, the Trust is running seven development projects involving approximately 6 000 goats. The farmers within the Trust supply about 18 000 kilogrammes of Mohair per year. New farmers are in the process of becoming certified for the Responsible Mohair Standard, which was launched in 2021. Training on the Standard is conducted with farmers, farm workers, students, and government officials, particularly in the Eastern Cape Province and on land reform farms. Mr Ayanda Mehlo was highlighted as one of the farmers doing well under the Trust, producing about 2 000 kilogrammes of Mohair per shearing cycle.

Ms Mthombeni indicated some reasons for one to consider farming with Angora goats, namely:

- The mohair industry is well-organised with a smooth flow between structures.
- The market is well structured, with brokers conducting 14 auction sales per season (summer and winter), ensuring regular income and supporting cash flow.
- The price of mohair is now up to R318 per kilogramme.
- High profitability.
- Excellent grazing utilisation and stocking rate.
- Global demand for mohair.

The presentation ended by outlining some important management activities to note, which are:

- Ensuring shelters or sheds are available.
- Ensuring goats always have enough feed and clean water.
- Not kraaling goats without feed during shearing.
- Sheltering shorn goats during cold weather.
- Keeping goats in camps with good natural cover.
- Maintaining fencing.
- Checking forecasts and avoiding cold or stressed goats.
- Having reliable staff available on weekends and holidays.
- Ensuring the welfare of Angora goats is critical as it increases mohair quality and ensures goats are healthy.

She concluded, “Look after the goats and the goats will look after you.”

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



Q: Is the Karoo the only region suitable for Angora goat farming?

A: Historically, Angora goats have thrived in the eastern Karoo region. However, quality commercial production in the North West province has involved approximately six to seven farmers over the past three years. Another group of farmers in Gauteng, located in Bronkhorstspuit, have also found success. The Mohair Empowerment Trust has visited these farmers and hosted information days.

Q: How many hectares are required to apply for support from the Mohair Empowerment Trust?

A: Many factors influence carrying capacity, differing across areas. For instance, two farmers on equal land sizes may have different carrying capacities due to climate and vegetation conditions. Therefore, the number of hectares alone does not determine success. Currently, the smallest farm in the Trust's projects is about 300 hectares, while the largest is about 8 000 hectares. One must request for help from the Department of Agriculture to assess the carrying capacity of his/her land.

Q: Is the R318 per kilogramme a net profit after catering for overhead costs and the brokers' commission? Are the auctions solely for the South African market?

A: The price changes in every auction. The R318 was the average price in the August 2023 auction. Additionally, mohair is classified based on factors like age, with young goats (kids) potentially yielding double the price of adults. Angora goat prices reflect deserved returns based on management activities. While the main

destination for South African mohair is exporting, some domestic processing plants add value before export. Overall, farmers receive market-related pricing.

Q: What is the cost of the breeding stock? When should you feed medication to your goats and what is the cost implication?

A: The mohair industry has its own veterinarian. Comprehensive information is available on the website www.angoras.co.za covering goat production.

Breeding stock costs depend on timing. February-March is optimal. Upcoming ram auctions also offer quality genetics, with previous sales ranging from R2 000 to R150 000 per animal.

Q: Please highlight the dangers of ink berry and heartwater

A: Heartwater is a major challenge in the industry. Extensive work has been done with the industry veterinarian and the Agricultural Research Council (ARC). A vaccine was recommended but is still in development.

Q: Is there an investigation into the possibility of expansion to other provinces?

A: The Angora breed originating from Turkey is adaptable to dry areas. Some interested parties in other provinces should pilot projects to assess viability provided the goats receive proper care.

Q: Do Angora goats thrive in intensive farming?

A: Yes, but a proper health programme is essential. Some farmers have implemented this model.

Q: How problematic is stock theft in the mohair industry?

A: Stock theft challenges the entire livestock industry. Farm location is a key consideration, as those near roads are more vulnerable.

7. IS GOAT BUSINESS EASY OR NOT? MR JOUBERT FOURIE (LIMPOPO DAIRY)



Mr Fourie Joubert from Limpopo Dairy began by sharing words of appreciation for the NAMC, participants, and fellow presenters. He further congratulated Ms Mthombeni on the work done by the Mohair Empowerment Trust. He emphasised that the scale of production was important in determining a farm's profitability – the more goats owned, the better.

Mr Fourie indicated that he was operating as a milk farmer in Louis Trichardt, Limpopo province. His family farm business was involved in the entire value chain from farm to fork. The farm milked 850 Holstein cows thrice daily and 700 goats (four different breeds) twice daily. Mr Fourie also served as a South African Boer Goat judge and inspector. The farm produced 25% of its feed requirements, of which 90% was mixed on-farm. The farm had three factories that produced and distributed animal products to markets as far as Cape Town. About 80% of products from the goats' factory supplied Woolworths. The farm employed around 500 workers.

Mr Fourie began his presentation by indicating the importance of passion in a business endeavour. He also noted that there were different kinds of passion, and one must know which was required for business success. The choice of farming and what to farm must align with one's passion. "Do what you love," he said. He further

emphasised the importance of networking to gather information, highlighting that what worked on one farm might not have worked on another.

Some important things to note in the farm business:

- Sustainability – the importance of being self-sufficient.
- Food safety.
- Regulations and standards.
- Low cholesterol and saturated fat contents.
- Breeding stock.
- Having a management programme

The business was one's livelihood. Therefore, it was important to treat it as such, including caring for animals and the whole team. Celebrating small successes with everybody who worked hard could not be underestimated. "Keep your team motivated and focused on basics," said Mr Fourie. Additionally, animals were productive based on how they were treated. Their welfare largely determined productivity.

8. GOAT MARKET IN KWAZULU-NATAL: GOAT AGRIBUSINESS PROJECT



Mr Rauri began by indicating that he had been working with communities on non-commercial goats for the past ten years. The goat agribusiness project had been focussing on:

- How goats could be scaled up and commercialised in rural areas, mainly in KwaZulu-Natal.
- Supporting women farmers in rural areas, as they were often responsible for homesteads while men frequently worked as migrant labourers in cities.
- Engaging youth as small businesses to generate income in rural areas, as many educated young people were without jobs or stable livelihoods.
- Determining what types of research could be conducted to assist farmers in these regions.

They worked with 151 communities in uMkhanyakude, Zululand, uMzinyathi, uThungulu and uThukela districts. Through pilot studies/projects:

- Over 100 000 African farmers had access to the project's veterinary assistance system.
- Around 9 000 farmers were assisted in commercialising their operations.

The goat master plan suggests that 3.5 million goats are sold annually in South Africa, amounting to 50% of the total herd. The herd size would remain constant over time at this sale rate and current productivity levels.

Evidence shows the goat herd is growing while cattle and sheep herds are contracting. However, this could mean that South African herd sizes are underestimated, or imports are underreported.

Around 90% of goats in South Africa are sold informally (person to person) and do not pass through any formal value chain. Approximately 0.5% are slaughtered formally, and less than 0.5% are used in other parts of the value chain (milk, cheese, skins etc.).

In the past, Boer goats were primarily the breed sold in markets. Currently, indigenous goat breeds make up most of the sales as Boer goat sales are declining.

South Africa has been importing live goats from Namibia for over 15 years. These numbers have varied from a million to 150 000 goats over time. Live goats are sold at R1 500 to R1 700 for a grown animal. The price is based on size (shoulder height, not weight). Colour and hairiness are very important - black goats do not sell much or sell for 20% less. The same applies to hairy goats, which sell for 20% less. Furthermore, purchasers believe that hairy goats make it difficult to determine their weight accurately, which is one reason for the low goat prices in the Eastern Cape.

According to research, most goats are sold through rope sales to local buyers for local use. They are sold individually, but tracking the exact number sold is difficult since no records were kept. However, it is estimated that 1.5 million goats are sold through rope sales annually in these areas. Their project promoted a safer sales environment where goats can be traded.

Monthly sales or market days are organised as follows: A metal gate structure with a frame around it is set up in a public area. The local livestock association and police force are present during the sales process. Setting up these markets and regulating pricing and sales creates investment opportunities in those areas.

Speculators are another type of market participant in these areas. They are people in bakkies who buy goats as they drive around rural areas. These goats are sold in urban areas within days for an estimated 50% profit per animal, fuelling exponential market growth. Speculators need to have paperwork to show that the animals were acquired legally. Carrying cash can expose a speculator to the risk of theft, so electronic payment systems are advisable.

In South Africa, importing goats involves paperwork and ordering them from Namibia. The cost per goat through the veterinary system is expensive. Imported goats must be sold within seven days of arrival; otherwise, they risk dying from heat exposure and diseases. Namibia is the only officially recognised exporter. However, many goats come from Botswana and Swaziland, which is problematic because diseases could enter undetected and only be spotted after the goats reach South Africa. There has been an increase in mohair goat imports recently from Lesotho and the Karoo. Given their hairiness, these goats sell for relatively low prices because buyers are uncertain whether they are goats or sheep.

Data shows that most goats are in poor rural areas. According to the Goat Agribusiness Project (GAP) and Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP), the success of the goat market could benefit these impoverished areas through poverty alleviation. Goat population numbers from different government sources differ. However, 514 500 households keep goats. Of those, 34% (175 930) are in KwaZulu-Natal, and 31.5% (161 967) are in the Western Cape. Furthermore, 67.4% of households keeping goats have fewer than

10 animals, while another 20.5% have between 10 and 20.

The informal goat herd in South Africa currently operates at an estimated 40% of optimal productivity, with 120% estimated as peak productivity for goats. There is considerable potential for imports to replace animals and possible domestic market expansion for goat meat. South African commercial farmers get 60% profit per goat sold, while Namibian counterparts get 40%. Small-scale farmers generate 90% profit per goat thanks to low production costs underpinning high profitability.

9. CLOSING REMARKS: MR BUHLEBEMVELO DUBE (NAMC)



Special appreciation goes to the chairperson for facilitating the programme, the presenters from various organisations for sharing their knowledge and expertise, and all participants for their engagement.

10. APPENDIX: OFFICIAL INVITATION AND PROGRAMME



INVITATION TO THE WEBINAR

THEME: GOAT MARKET INFORMATION DAY

Discussion Points:

- Goat Marketing Lessons Learned: KYDA Project
- Animal Improvement Act and/of Goats
- Angora Goat Farming - Mohair Empowerment Trust
- Goat Business, is it Easy or Not?
- The Goat Market in KZN
- Farming With Goats
- SA Goat Meat Market and Its Potential: Supply vs Demand Tried and Tested



Date:
28 SEP 2023



Time:
09:30 - 14:30



Virtual Platform:
MS TEAMS





AGENDA

GOAT MARKET INFORMATION DAY

DATE: 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

VENUE: MICROSOFT TEAMS

TIME: 09:30 – 14:30

[Click here to register](#)

FACILITATOR: **Onele Tshitiza Munyikwa**: National Agricultural Marketing Council

09:30 – 09:40

OPENING AND WELCOME

Ms Onele Tshitiza Munyikwa: National Agricultural Marketing Council

09:40 – 09:50

REMARKS BY NAMC

Ms Nohlanhla Gwamanda: National Agricultural Marketing Council

09:50 – 10:10

GOAT MARKETING LESSONS LEARNED: KYDA PROJECT

Dr Daniel Motiang: Agricultural Research Council

10:10 – 10:30

DISCUSSION

10:30 – 10:50

ANIMAL IMPROVEMENT ACT AND/OF GOATS

Ms Mmaphiti Setati: Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

10:50 – 11:10

SA GOAT MEAT MARKET AND ITS POTENTIAL: SUPPLY VS DEMAND TRIED AND TESTED

Mr Buhlebenkosi M.J Mbatha: Incoso Goat Meat Enterprise

11:10 – 11:30

DISCUSSION

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11:30 – 11:50	ANGORA GOAT FARMING - MOHAIR EMPOWERMENT TRUST <i>Ms Beauty Mokgwamme: Mohair South Africa</i>
11:50 – 12:10	DISCUSSION
12:10 – 12:30	GOAT BUSINESS, IS IT EASY OR NOT? <i>Mr Joubert Fourie: Limpopo Dairy</i>
12:30 – 12:50	DISCUSSION
12:50 – 13:10	THE GOAT MARKET IN KZN <i>Mr Rauri Alcock: GOAT Agribusiness Project</i>
13:10 – 13:30	DISCUSSION
13:30 – 13:50	FARMING WITH GOATS <i>Mr Emmanuel Mudau: Mathuba Genetics</i>
13:50 – 14:10	DISCUSSION
14:10 – 14:30	CLOSING REMARKS <i>Mr Matsobane "BM" Matsobane: National Agricultural Marketing Council</i>

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agriculture, land reform
& rural development

Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Limpopo
the fresh one



It is important to note that the perspectives expressed by the various speakers solely represent their own viewpoints and do not, in any manner or context, purport to convey or reflect the official stance of the NAMC.

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