

Agriculture & Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP)



Implementation Plan

National Red Meat Production Scheme



agriculture

Department:
Agriculture
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



rural development
& land reform

Department:
Rural Development and Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Agenda

1. Social Compact
2. Context of AAMP
3. Aims and Pillars of AAMP
4. Prioritised Value Chains
5. Governance Framework
6. Strategic Interventions
7. Strategic Outcomes
8. Risks
9. Budget



Social Compact Partners

Government



Industry



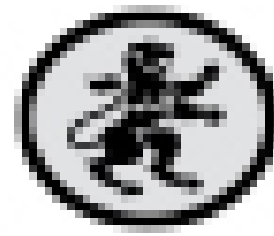
Non-Profit Organizations



Universities



There is more interest in the partnership



FirstRand



**UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA**

Potential Contributions by Partners

- Technical Expertise
 - » Input, Production, Processing, Distribution, and Consumption
 - » Markets
 - » Business Management
- Finance & Grants
- Strategic Oversight
- Legislative Compliance
- Project Management
- Mobilisation of Farmers

Aims of the AAMP

Inclusive growth

Competitiveness

Transformation

Employment

Food security

Pillars of AAMP

1

Resolving **policy ambiguities** and creating an **investment-friendly environment**

2

Investing in, and maintaining **enabling infrastructure** critical to industry, such as electricity, roads, rail and ports

3

Providing comprehensive **farmer assistance, development finance, R&D** and **extension services**

4

Improving **food security, increasing production** and **employment** and ensuring **decency and inclusivity**

5

Facilitating **market expansion**, improving **market access**, and promoting **trade**

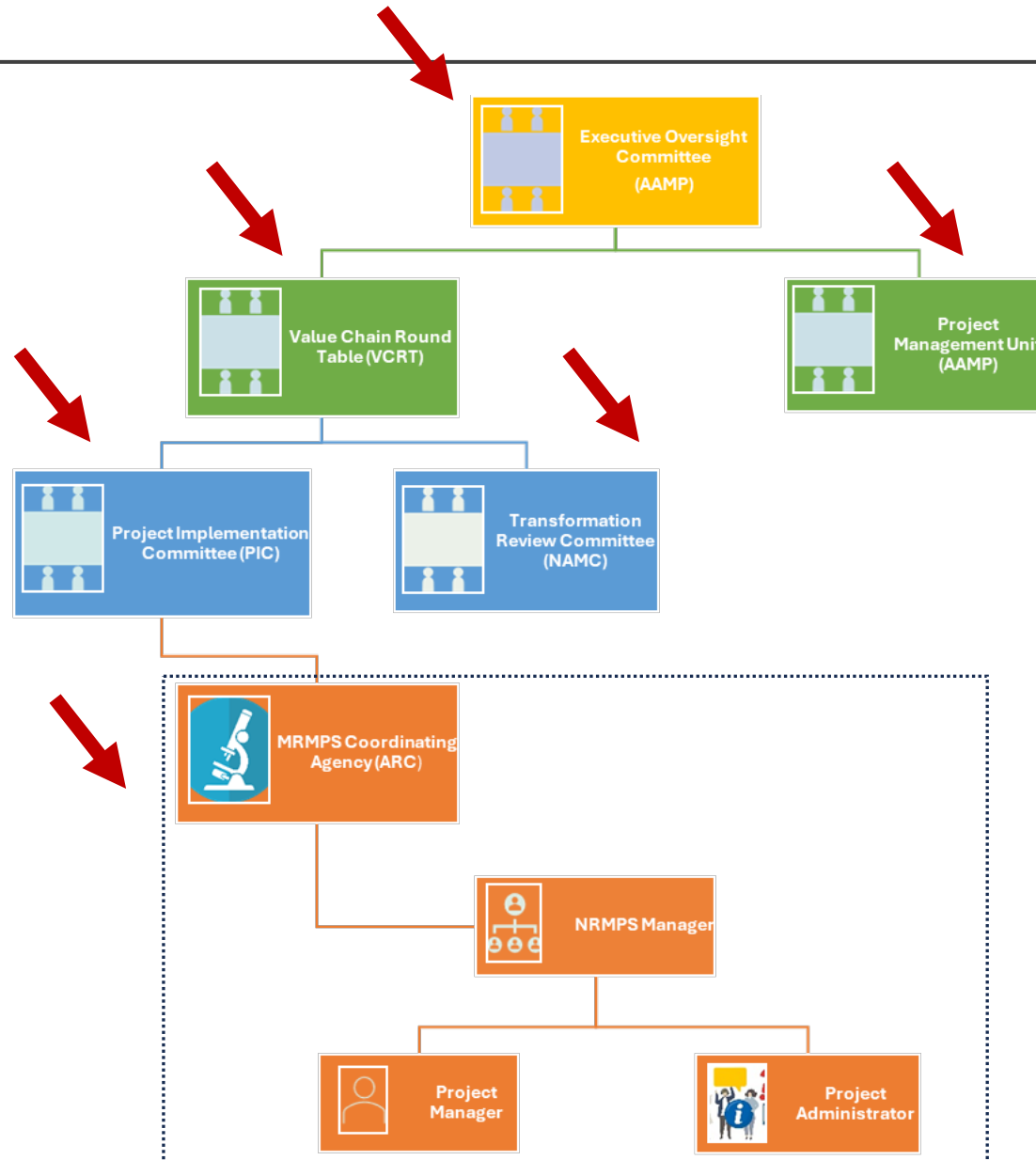
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Improving **localised food production**, **reducing imports** and expanding **agro-processing exports**

Prioritised Livestock Value Chains – **Production Scheme**

1. Beef
2. Mutton sheep
3. Goats





Governance structure

Scheme Implementation Framework

6

AAM Pillar

44

Strategic Interventions

77

Deliverables

« Tangible Output »

14

Outcomes

Pillars, Interventions and Targets

PILLAR / STRATEGIC INTERVENTION	DELIVERABLES	RESPONSIBILITY
Pillar 1: Resolving policy ambiguities and creating investment friendly climate		
1.5. Develop and enforce strict biosecurity control measures and protocols		
➡ 1.5.1. Implement Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS) – market driven and/or legislated	Market driven and/or legislated Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS) implemented within 6 months of the NRMPS inception	Lead Agency: DOA Implementing partners: PDAs, RMIS, CSIR, ARC, OBP
➡ 1.5.2. Mobilisation of farmers into Red Meat Biosecurity Clusters	4 Red Meat Biosecurity Clusters established within 18 months of NRMPS inception. One each in KZN, EC & NW, LP. 5 additional Red Meat Cluster established in FS, NC, MP, WC, and GP between 24 and 36 months of NRMPS inception. 1 special training campaign per province conducted on the transport of livestock as well as testing annually.	Lead Agency: RMIS Implementing Partners: DOA, PDAs, NaLFASA, SerDev
➡ 1.5.3. Re-purpose the Custom Feed Programme (CFP) as quarantine facilities or consolidation sites	11 CFP facilities (7 EC, 3 KZN, 1 NW) operationalised as quarantine facilities or consolidation sites within 12 months of NRMPS inception. 20 additional CFP facilities (10 EC, 7 KZN, 3 NW) refurbished and operationalised between 24 and 36 months of NRMPS inception.	Lead Agency: PDAs Implementing Partners: OBP, ARC, SAFA, Karan Beef, RMIS, NaLFASA, AGDA

Pillars, Interventions and Targets

PILLAR / STRATEGIC
INTERVENTION

DELIVERABLES

RESPONSIBILITY

Pillar 2: Creating enabling infrastructure

2.1. Pilot the trade system with traceability functionality	Results of the trade system pilot are shared with the NRMPS implementing team bi-annually .	Lead Agency: RMIS Implementing partners: DOA, PDAs
2.2. Implement the traceability in the context of AIDA, ADA, AHA and IA	Traceability system is implemented within the confines of the existing legislation and progress report is submitted biannually .	Lead Agency: DOA Implementing partner: ARC, PDAs
→ 2.3. Invest in rural animal production infrastructure (e.g. dipping tanks, quarantine facilities, animal handling facilities such as kraals and head clamps, fences, shearing sheds)	15 mobile animal handling facilities are procured within 6 months of NRMPS inception Farmers supported with funding for animal production facilities such as shearing sheds and fencing annually .	Lead Agency: DOA Implementing Partners: PDAs, RMIS, GAP, DRDLR

Pillars, Interventions and Targets

PILLAR / INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC DELIVERABLES	RESPONSIBILITY
Pillar 3: Providing comprehensive farmer assistance, development finance, R&D and extension services		
3.5 Provide genetic improvement services to improve national herds and flocks		
3.5.1. Supply high quality breeding bulls and rams to communal farmers in rural communities to be managed by farmers	1170 rams supplied annually for all 9 provinces. (Only in districts where there is sheep farming)	Lead Agency: ARC Implementing Partners: RMIS, Breed Societies, DOA, PDAs, NaLFASA
3.5.4. Provide Assisted Reproductive Technologies (e.g., artificial insemination, embryo transfer etc..) to communal farmers to enhance access to superior genetics.	2 mobile Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) laboratories procured within 24 months of NRMPS inception. A total of 11 000 animals (5000 cows, 3000 ewes and 3000 does) inseminated annually	Lead Agency: ARC Implementing Partners: PDAs, Universities
3.10 Increase the participation of black farmers and SMMEs in the red meat value chain.	450 commercially viable black farmers participating in formal value chains by 2030. 42 accredited black auctioneers. 2 large black-owned beef feedlots accredited for export 5 black-owned goat feedlots operational by 2030. 25 district level abattoirs for smallstock.	Lead Agency: DOA Implementing Partners: NaLFA-SA, BACF, AFASA, RMIS, SAFA, AGDA (1 x NW feedlot , 12 Blouberg commercial farmers

Pillars, Interventions and Targets

PILLAR / INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC	DELIVERABLES	RESPONSIBILITY
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Pillar 4: Improving food security, increasing production and employment, and ensuring decency and inclusivity

4.1. Revitalise the transferred PLAS farms suitable for animal production in line with ARC suitability report	30 PLAS farms transferred annually	Lead Agency: RMIS Implementing Partner: DRDLR-LDS, PDAs, ARC
4.2. Enhance livestock statistics for both informal and formal sector	Livestock census conducted within 18 months of the NRMPS inception.	Lead Agency: ARC Implementing Partner: DOA, PDAs, RMIS, NaLFASA
4.3. Conduct research on market demand and nuances to increase production of the national herd of goats to meet market needs nationally and internationally.	Market research conducted within 24 months of NRMPS inception.	Lead Agency: NAMC Implementing Partner: GAP, ARC, NaLFASA
4.4. Improve extension services by implementing an extensive support system.	Review of the national extension model conducted within 12 months of the NRMPS inception.	Lead Agency: PDAs Implementing Partner: DOA-ERP, ARC, RMIS, SerDev
4.5. Link the NRMPS with the Grain Production Scheme as a source of grains for feed	A formal agreement is entered into with the Grain Production Scheme for sourcing of grains for feed within 12 months on the NRMPS inception.	Lead Agency: ARC Implementing Partner: PDAs, GrainSA

Pillars, Interventions and Targets

PILLAR / INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC DELIVERABLES	RESPONSIBILITY
Pillar 5: Facilitating market expansion, improving market access, and promoting trade		
5.1. Identify suitable locations at municipality level and obtain permits for monthly marketing.	Suitable locations identified and permits obtained within 6 months of NRMPS inception.	Lead Agency: DOA Implementing Partners: PDAs, NAMC, NaLFASA
5.2. Pro-actively communicate health status (e.g., FMD, AFS, AVI) to key trade partners and the general industry.	An SOP for pro-active communication is developed and implemented within of NRMPS inception.	Lead Agency: DOA Implementing Partners: PDAs, RMIS, NaLFASA
→ 5.3. Establish quarantine facilities to feed FMD feedlots	Quarantine / Feedlot / holding facilities established to serve FMD areas within 18 months of NRMPS inception.	Lead Agency: DOA Implementing Partners: PDAs
→ 5.4. Implement an internationally accredited Meat Grading System.	R&D to facilitate Meat Grading System commissioned within 12 months of NRMPS inception. New Meat Grading System implemented within 48 months of NRMPS inception	Lead Agency: RMIS Implementing Partner: ARC, SAMIC, Universities
→ 5.9. Facilitate off-take agreements (i.e. contracts with abattoirs, feedlots, retailers, and/or agents who source weaner calves and/or mature animals from smallholder farmers).	44 off-take agreements between smallholder farmers and off-takers facilitated annually .	Lead Agency: RMIS Implementing Partners: NAMC, DOA, NaLFASA, AGDA

Pillars, Interventions and Targets

PILLAR / INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC DELIVERABLES	RESPONSIBILITY
Pillar 6: Improving local food production, reducing imports, and expanding agro-processing exports.		
6.1. Establish and enforce SPS and biosecurity regulations for imports of live animals.	SPS established within 12 months of NRMPS inception.	Lead Agency: DOA Implementing Partners: RMIS, OBP
6.2. Establish a link to the grains and oilseeds programme for feed processing.	A formal agreement entered with grains and oil seeds programme for fed processing with 12 months NRMPS inception.	Lead Agency: DOA Implementing Partner: NAMC
6.3. Enhance the capability for import data monitoring & reporting.	Functionality established for import data monitoring and reporting within 18 months of NRMPS inception.	Lead Agency: RMIS Implementing Partners: DOA, NAMC, NaLFASA
6.4. Engage feed manufactures to procure feed ingredients (e.g. maize, soya etc.) from land reform farms	10 feed manufactures engaged, and off-take agreements signed with government farms annually	Lead Agency: DOA Implementing Partners: NAMC, ARC, RMIS, LDS

Outcomes and KPI

Outcome KPI	Key Performance Indicator
Animal ownership per subsector / demographic group	Number of animals owned by commercial farmers (%)
	Number of animals owned by smallholder farmers (%)
	Number of animals owned by Blacks (%)
	Number of animals owned by Whites (%)
Farm ownership per demographic group	Number of farms owned by Whites (%)
	Number of farms owned by Blacks (%)
Participation in stud farming sector	Number of Black African stud farmers (%)
	Number of Coloured stud farmers (%)
	Number of Asian / Indian stud farmers (%)
	Number of White stud farmers (%)

Outcomes and KPI

Outcome	Key Performance Indicator
Gross Domestic Product / Value	Gross Value of lamb & mutton produced per annum
	Tons of lamb & mutton produced per annum
Exports per subsector	Tons of lamb and mutton exported by commercial farmers
	Tons of lamb & mutton exported by smallholder farmers
Imports	Tons of lamb & mutton imported
Job creation	Number of jobs in the red meat sector
Access to finance	Total value of grants allocated to sheep farmers e.g., CASP, Ilema Letsema, Donors
	Total value of public and private sector blended finance allocated to sheep farmers
Access to land	Number of farmers settled on land reform farms (e.g., PLAS and CPAs)
Participation in the lamb & mutton value chain	Number of feedlots owned by black persons (%)
	Number of abattoirs owned by black persons (%)
	Number of black owned animal traders (%)

Risks

No.	Risk	Description	Action to minimize Risk
1	Lack of buy-in from some social partners	Some of the partners may feel that the Scheme is not transformative enough and therefore opt not to accept the Scheme.	The draft Scheme Implementation Plan should be engaged extensively with all the social partners.
2	Misalignment between national and provincial priorities as per the respective annual operational plans.	The annual operational plans of the national and provincial department of agriculture may not prioritise similar activities.	The draft Scheme Implementation Plan should be presented in different internal DOA committees e.g., MinTech.
3	Re-prioritization of the Scheme budget towards other departmental priorities	The priorities of the department may change because of unforeseen developments.	Internal DOA process should be put in place to ensure that funding for the Scheme is ringfenced.

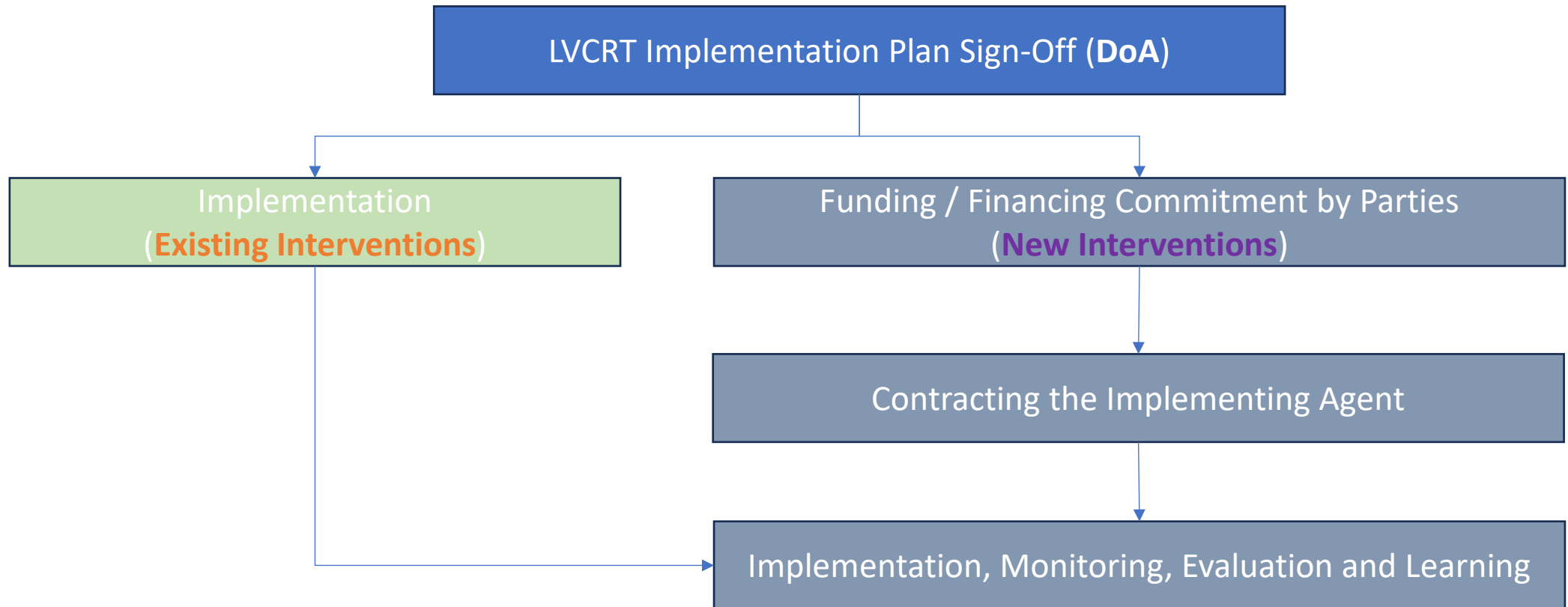
AAMP PILLAR	TOTAL
Pillar 1: Resolving policy ambiguities and creating investment friendly climate	R 491 066 656
Pillar 2: Creating enabling infrastructure	R 62 700 000
Pillar 3: Providing comprehensive farmer assistance, development finance, R&D and extension services	R 1 753 294 925
Pillar 4: Improving food security, increasing production and employment, and ensuring decency and inclusivity	R 36 500 000
Pillar 5: Facilitating market expansion, improving market access, and promoting trade	R 61 578 514
Pillar 6: Improving local food production, reducing imports, and expanding agro-processing exports	R -
Grand Total	R 2 405 140 094

Where is the Money?

Generally, there is not new money

- **Public funding**
 - Existing funding instruments
- **Private funding**
 - CSI
 - Strategic partnerships
 - Own equity
- **Other innovative funding instruments**

Way Forward



THE END