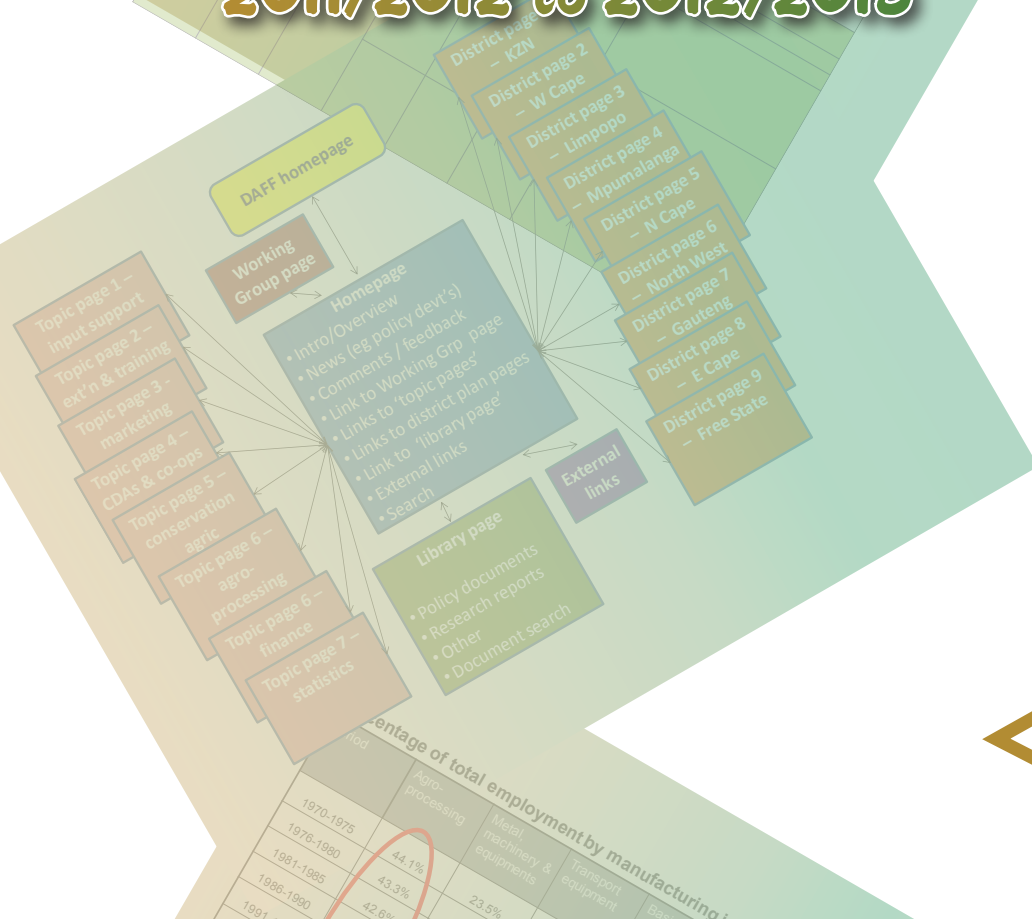


UPDATED REPORT ON

Smallholder development working group meetings

2011/2012 to 2012/2013



**agriculture,
forestry & fisheries**

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UPDATED REPORT ON

**Smallholder development
working group meetings**

2011/2012 to 2012/2013

SMALL HOLDER DEVELOPMENT

2013

Printed and published by

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Directorate: Communication Services

Private Bag X144, Pretoria 0001

Content

ACRONYMS.....	v
1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
2 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	1
3 SMALLHOLDER CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS	2
3.1 First smallholder consultative meeting: 14/ 07/2011	2
3.1.1 Issues discussed	2
3.2. Second smallholder development working group meeting: 29/09/2011	2
3.2.1 Meeting proceedings	2
3.2.2 Way forward	3
3.3. Third smallholder development working group meeting: 23–25/11/2011	3
3.3.1 Project visits	3
3.3.1.1 Zamukuphila project	3
3.3.2 Meeting proceedings	3
3.3.2.1 Zero Hunger	3
3.3.2.2 Land rental market	4
3.3.2.3 Cluster development approach	4
3.3.2.4. Marketing systems	4
3.3.2.5 Amathole district database	4
3.3.2.6 Spatial planning.....	4
3.3.3 Way forward	4
3.4 Fourth smallholder development working group meeting: 26–27/01/12.....	4
3.4.1 Project visits	4
3.4.1.1 Mbhele farm	5
3.4.1.2 Zim farm	5
3.4.1.3 Diyatalawa.....	5
3.4.1.4 Mbhele dairy farm.....	5
3.4.1.5 Mokgolokoeng CRDP projects.	5
3.4.1.6 Rosy's diary processing enterprise	5
3.4.2 Meeting proceedings	5
3.4.3 Way forward	6
3.5 Fifth smallholder development working group meeting: 31 May to 1 June 2012	6
3.5.1 Smallholder Awareness Day	6
3.5.2 Meeting proceedings	6
3.5.2.1 ECF/Flemish funding.....	6
3.5.2.2 Strategic Plan for Smallholder Support	6
3.5.2.3 Agri-enterprise incubators—ARC	6
3.5.2.4 Livestock production.....	6

3.5.2.5	Annual report for smallholder producers	7
3.5.2.7	Mechanisation support for smallholder producers.....	7
3.5.3	Way forward	7
3.6.	Sixth smallholder development working group meeting: 12–13/09/2012.....	7
3.6.1	Project visits	7
3.6.1.1	Mulungo mixed farming	7
3.6.1.2	Rethabiseng Agricultural Cooperative.....	8
3.6.2	Meeting proceedings	8
3.6.2.1.	FICA and ECF support for CDA and FSS.	8
6.2.2	Update on Smallholder Strategic Plan	8
3.6.2.3	Limpopo Mechanisation Programme.....	8
3.6.2.4	National Extension Policy.....	8
3.6.2.5	Draft of district plans.....	8
3.6.3	Way forward	9
3.7	Seventh Smallholder Development Working Group meeting: 26–28/11/2012	9
3.7.1	Projects visits	9
3.7.1.1	Paul Roos Farming.....	9
3.7.1.2	Herbal View Nursery	9
3.7.2	Meeting proceedings	9
3.7.2.1	KZN livestock programmes	9
3.7.2.2	Status on district plans	9
3.7.2.3	Public-Private Partnership.....	10
3.7.2.4	Progress on SPSS	10
3.7.2.5	Video on the Nieuwoudtville roibos	10
3.7.2.6	Selection of Farmer Field School (FFS) and Cluster Development Agent (CDA) projects.	10
3.7.2.7	Feedback on learning and sharing platform	10
3.7.3	Smallholder Awareness Day	10
3.7.4	Way forward	10
	ANNEXURES	11
	Smallholder Development Working Group meetings attendance registers.....	11
	Agro-processing strategy.....	17
	Smallholder Development 2011/12 Update FSAR Branch QRM	23
	Farmer field school pilots—the rationale	26
	Overview of urban and peri-urban agriculture in South Africa.....	29
	SDWG meeting Cape Town 2011/12 data	33
	Overview of proposed ‘Learning and Sharing Platform’	39
	Public-Private Partnership (PPP)	43
	Intervention in the livestock industry of KwaZulu-Natal.....	46
	Methodology for promoting pand rental arrangements in communal areas.....	48
	Criteria to identify new smallholder producers.....	51

Acronyms

AgriBEE	Agricultural Black Economic Empowerment
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CDA	Cluster Development Agent
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DEXCO	Departmental Executive Committee
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DG	Director-General
dti	Department Trade and Industry
EC	Eastern Cape
ECF	Employment Creation Fund
FFS	Farmer Field School
FICA	Flanders International Cooperation Agency
FS	Free State
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
GP	Gauteng Province
HoD	Head of Department
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
MP	Mpumalanga
NC	Northern Cape
NGO	non-governmental organisation
OVK	Oos-Vrystaat Kaap
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
SAAA	South African Agri Academy
SADC	South African Development Community
SDWG	Smallholder Development Working Group
SHP	Smallholder Producer
SP1	Smallholder Producer Category 1
SP2	Smallholder Producer Category 2
SP3	Smallholder Producer Category 3
SPSS	Strategic Plan for Smallholder Support
Unisa	University of South Africa
US	United States

1 Executive summary

The establishment of new commercially oriented smallholder producers features as an important activity in respect of the delivery agreement for outcome 7, which is defined as vibrant, equitable, and sustainable rural communities and food security for all. The delivery calls for the establishment of 50 000 smallholder producers by increasing the number of smallholders from 200 000 to 250 000 by 2014/15. Sustainable support and development of these “new” smallholder producers require establishment of structures at all spheres of government. The Smallholder Development Working Group (SDWG) has been established to enhance collaboration among the stakeholders at the national and provincial spheres of government towards the support and development of smallholder producers.

DAFF convened its first meeting to select provincial representatives of the formed Smallholder Development Working Group. That was followed by a meeting during which the working group confirmed the provincially selected districts prioritised for smallholder development. The districts confirmed are:

- KwaZulu-Natal—Sisonke District
- Northern Cape—John Taolo Gaetsewe
- Western Cape—Cape Winelands
- Gauteng—Elandsfontein and Rietfontein, which are in the Johannesburg Metro
- Eastern Cape—Amathole, Mpumalanga:—Ehlanzeni
- Free State—Thabo Mofutsanyane
- North West—Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati.

All the mentioned districts form part of the 23 districts that have been identified as priority districts for development as approved by the July 2011 Cabinet Lekgotla, with the exception of Gauteng, Free State and Western Cape. As part of initialising SDWG activities some provinces presented their district plans such as FS, Limpopo, KZN, Western Cape and Gauteng.

The Strategic Plan for Smallholder Support (SPSS) document was finalised and then presented for inputs at consultative workshop held on 14 September 2012. In these SDWG meetings presentations made, include:

- Zero Hunger—a programme that creates more opportunities for SHP, promotion of land rental market.
- Cluster development approach—a tool for assisting producers to access market demand in terms of volume, market systems, spatial planning, AgriBEE funding for SHP, mechanisation support for SHP, Agro-processing, National Extension Policy, Livestock Production Programme, Public-Private Partnership.
- Learning and sharing platform that led to the setting up of a website to provide an interface between government and the public to share and debate ideas regarding the development of the smallholder sector, a Farmer Field School (FFS) providing experimental learning and group-based approach that allows farmers to learn from one another.
- FICA and ECF support for CDA and FFS.

An agreement has been reached to use ECF funding to pilot the CDA approach and district consultations and stakeholder engagement while FICA will be funding possible expansion of the FFS and CDA approaches. Appointment of service providers to implement the projects has been done as well as the process for SLAs with university consortiums, which is almost complete.

2 Introduction and background

The government’s decision to introduce the Outcome-based approach resulted in the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) being assigned the responsibility over Outcomes 4, 7 and 10. The resultant output is a sustainable agrarian reform with the sub-output that the number of smallholder producers should be increased from a baseline of 200 000 to 250 000 by 2014/15. The ultimate goal is to raise the level of agricultural production and food security while preserving the natural resource base and increase job creation to the South African and SADC population, particularly the more vulnerable groups within the society.

The institutional structure – Smallholder Development Working Group (SDWG)—was constituted to facilitate the realisation of smallholder support and development. SDWG aims to provide a platform for representatives of stakeholder departments and organisations to convene with a view to ensuring the overall coordination of smallholder producer support and development, monitoring, evaluation and reporting to all relevant government structures. As part of continuous stakeholder consultation and engagements, the SDWG conducts occasional stakeholder meetings and farmer information/awareness days.

3 Smallholder consultative meetings

3.1 FIRST SMALLHOLDER CONSULTATIVE MEETING: 14/07/2011

The first smallholder meeting was facilitated through the DG's office and was held on 14 July 2011. This was the first smallholder consultation meeting whereby various provinces were requested to nominate officials who would be representatives for the Smallholder Working Group. At the meeting, the following was also discussed: The farmer definitions and the draft Strategic Plan for Smallholder Support (SPSS).

3.1.1 Issues discussed

The follow-up process was the selection and agreement on the districts that had to be prioritised for smallholder development. These districts were also agreed upon with all provinces even though the districts from the Limpopo Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga Province, the Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape and North West had their districts identified as the priority districts as agreed at the Cabinet Lekgotla of July 2011. The districts confirmed for the initial smallholder development are:

- KwaZulu-Natal—Sisonke District
- Northern Cape—John Taolo Gaetsewe
- Western Cape—Cape Winelands
- Gauteng—Elandsfontein and Rietfontein which are in the Johannesburg Metro
- Eastern Cape—Amathole, Mpumalanga:- Ehlanzeni
- Free State—Thabo Mofutsanyane
- North West—Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati.

As indicated above, all the mentioned districts form part of the 23 districts that have been identified as priority districts for development as approved at the July 2011 Cabinet Lekgotla, with the exception of Gauteng, Free State and Western Cape. However, the SDWG decided to include districts from the Gauteng Province, Free State and Western Cape provinces for initiating smallholder development work.

3.2. SECOND SMALLHOLDER DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP MEETING: 29/09/2011

The meeting was held in the Gauteng Province at Ekurhuleni district at OR Tambo on 29 September 2011. This was a follow-up meeting to the one held on 14 July 2011. The Director: Small Holder Development outlined the purpose of the meeting, which is to ensure that the Smallholder Task Team members streamline collaboration and that there is a need to start somewhere, although not all provinces and other stakeholders were present. It is in this meeting that the collective decided on naming the Smallholder Task Team a Working Group and have meetings every second month.

3.2.1 Meeting proceedings

The following are the items addressed and finalised during the meeting:

- Terms of reference of the task team
- Terms of reference of the Smallholder Working Group was discussed and finalised.
- Finalisation of the strategic plan document

Dr Aliber made a presentation on the Strategic Plan for Smallholder Support (SPSS) document and changes were made such as the term 'Farmers' to be 'Producers' and that will be inclusive of forestry and fisheries sectors. Dr Moeng also presented on Outcome 7 targets for smallholder producers. It

was emphasised who the provinces should report on the total number of newly established smallholder producers.

- The smallholder strategy in the context of the 23 priority district process
Dr M Aliber's presentation was on district planning towards the implementation of the SPSS. He indicated that the main idea is to use spatial planning to make more effective use of available limited resources.
- Planning processes for 2012/13 (including agro-processing and marketing infrastructure).
Ms Mtshiza's presentation was on the access to resources and focus was on the reports by the provinces with regard to CASP and Ilima/Letsema implementation.
- Facilitation of market access for smallholders.

3.2.2 Way forward

- Members decided that the Smallholder Development Task Team shall now be referred to as the Smallholder Development Working Group (SDWG).
- Meetings should be rotated among the provinces as part of learning lessons from other provinces.
- Provincial representatives in the SDWG were requested to engage their colleagues with regard to the piloting of the SPSS.
- DAFF to communicate with provincial department of agriculture's HoDs regarding the planned piloting of the SPSS interventions.
- In this meeting Limpopo identified Mopani district and Free State identified Thabo Mofutsanyane as piloting sites for the strategic plan.
- The date of the next meeting was agreed to be three days in November 2011 in KwaZulu-Natal (and first day planned for smallholder project visits).

3.3 THIRD SMALLHOLDER DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP MEETING: 23–25/11/2011

The third meeting for SDWG took place in Pietermaritzburg (Mgungundlovu District), KwaZulu-Natal from 23 to 25 November 2011. The structure of the SDWG meeting took two forms which are project visits and the meeting that was held at the Protea Imperial Hotel in Pietermaritzburg. Three (3) smallholder producers' projects in Sisonke District were earmarked for the visits; however, because of rainy weather only one project was visited.

3.3.1 Project visits

3.3.1.1 Zamukuphila project

The SDWG visited the Zamukuphila project in Sisonke District. The producers' enterprise was vegetable production and chickens, though on a small scale (± 500 chicks). The producer graduated from subsistence to smallholder producer because of the fact that she had established a market for her produce and had requested and had been granted a bigger piece of land from the Local Municipality to expand her enterprise. Some constraints experienced by the producer included lack of land to expand the business. The smallholder had secured a market at Spar in the nearest town.

3.3.2 Meeting proceedings

The meeting was opened by Dr M. Aliber and the challenges facing smallholder producers in South Africa were affirmed. During the proceedings of the meeting, it was highlighted that the task team will be officially called the SWDG. Presentations made were the following:

3.3.2.1 Zero Hunger

Dr Aliber highlighted that the programme Zero Hunger had more opportunities for smallholder producers and not necessarily for household consumption. Furthermore, the programme could create jobs and allow smallholder producers to produce for various government institutions such as hospitals, correctional facilities and schools.

3.3.2.2 Land rental market

Dr Thompson presented a case study based on producers that planted sugar cane and processed it into sugar. The presenter emphasised government's role in promoting land rental arrangements in communal areas. The land rental arrangements had occurred among some communities in KwaZulu-Natal.

3.3.2.3 Cluster development approach

Ms Keyter's presentation was on the Cluster Development Agents approach as a tool for assisting producers to access and meet market demand in terms of volumes and helps in purchasing their production inputs in bulk. It was further highlighted that clustering promotes collaboration and trust and is regarded as one of the methods of supporting larger numbers of smallholders.

3.3.2.4 Marketing systems

Mr Mamabolo's presentation was on marketing systems. The presenter stated that the national office presented the marketing concept to provinces and provinces are developing systems that best suit them, based on the concept. The implementation is done at provincial level because there is no special fund from DAFF for implementation.

Day 3 (Continuation of presentations)

3.3.2.5 Amathole District database

Ms Tamba, who was representing the Eastern Cape did not make any presentation on the list of producers who will be part of the Zero Hunger Programme because of the delayed provincial consultations on the smallholder processes.

3.3.2.6 Spatial planning

Dr Aliber made presentation on spatial planning and explained that spatial planning is a tool to help delivery and that it is area based. A questionnaire was developed to guide deliberations on district planning for smallholder development. Provinces came up with strategies on how they compile their district plans based on the guiding questions and the following was agreed upon:

- There is a need for a service provider and its role will be to do an analysis on what exactly is on the ground.
- There should be a responsible official from the province to support the service provider.
- DAFF should carry on with the process of hiring service providers.
- DAFF should engage the provinces that did not attend the meeting to develop their respective district plans.

3.3.3 Way forward

- DAFF will host a Smallholder Producers' Day on 25 January 2012 at Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality in the Free State.
- The first draft of operational plans for the district must be submitted by mid-February 2012.
- Refined draft by mid-March 2012.
- The next working group meeting will be held from 26 to 27 January 2012 in the Free State.

3.4 FOURTH SMALLHOLDER DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP MEETING: 26–27/01/12

The Free State Province held the fourth SWDG meeting for three days, from 14 to 17 February 2012 in Bethlehem. On the first day, some of the members visited a group of producers who have been engaged in an approach similar to the Farmer Field School Extension model.

3.4.1 Project visits

One of the community members, Ms Madondo, was nominated by the community and trained by the ARC on group coordination and conservation agriculture. Later she started enterprises among the groups within and

the surrounding communities. These producers have since adopted the “no till” method introduced as part of their LandCare project to plant their maize and this has increased their maize yields from 2 to 3 bags per hectare to 100 to 200 bags per hectare and that also reduced their input costs.

The second day entailed site visits to five farms within the Thabo Mofutsanyane district.

3.4.1.1 Mbhele farm

The first visited farm for the day was Mbhele farm (Alta farm) which is 249 ha in extent and is engaged in mixed production of livestock that comprise 73 head of beef cattle and cash crops such as wheat, beans and maize. These producers do not have any off-take agreements with any buyers but rather market their produce to OVK, Lews, local schools, local stores in Harrismith and Ladysmith.

3.4.1.2 Zim farm

The second farm was Zim farm (Kayalam farm, 162 ha) which produces milk as its main enterprise and crops such as beans and maize. Mr Zim who is the owner of the farm, is milking 28 cows that produce 750 l of milk a day. He has a market at Nestlé in Harrismith, where he sells his milk at R3,50 per litre. This project was once supported by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) in the FS with 10 head of cattle.

3.4.1.3 Diyatalawa

Diyatalawa was the third project visited, which was a pilot site of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP). The producers are engaged in mixed production with 240 head of Bonsmara cattle, cash crops and vegetable production. DARD-FS and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) are funding the dairy enterprise and the DARD-FS also assisted with transport for the 25 vegetable producers who supply the Boxer supermarket outlet in Harrismith.

3.4.1.4 Mbhele dairy farm

The fourth project visited was, Mbhele dairy farm (Danielsus farm) (209 ha in extent) which has 135 head of cattle, of which 40 are milking cows. Mbhele farm has a stud breed of shorthorn cattle and because the breed is not popular in South Africa, they now have to import semen from the US, Canada or Norway. The project was funded by CASP with R1 m for 45 heifers and 1 bull.

3.4.1.5 Mokgolokoeng CRDP projects

The fifth visit was to Mokgolokoeng CRDP projects. The programme's first project was Refiloe vegetables, in which a group of women participate. The producers mainly focus on two enterprises which are spinach and cabbage and their market is the Boxer supermarket in Harrismith. The second project within the programme is Mokgolokweng Potato Project for which CASP provided the funds for fencing, a tractor and production inputs. Their main challenge is theft because their field site is far from their dwellings.

3.4.1.6 Rosy's diary processing enterprise

Rosy's diary processing enterprise was also visited by the group. They pasteurise milk, produce yoghurt, cheese, amasi and fruit juice. Their targeted market is the community, schools, hospitals and correctional services. This enterprise was supported by DARD with a cold store and a pasteurising machine.

3.4.2 Meeting proceedings

On the third day a formal meeting was held, which was opened by Dr Aliber. She welcomed the guests and mentioned the challenges facing smallholder producers. The emphasis was on the purpose of the working group and how it can address these challenges.

Three provinces, Eastern Cape, Limpopo and KZN, made presentations on their district plans. The Eastern Cape was not able to present on their plan as yet and Ms Tamba made apologies and said she would arrange with district managers to consult and develop a plan. The Limpopo Province plan was then presented by Mr S Sitholimela and the attached discussions on the minutes took place.

The last presentation of the three provinces was KZN, made by Mr Zondi. He gave details on the Sisonke District as the selected district in KwaZulu-Natal. The provinces that could not present their district plans were

encouraged to go back and create profiles for smallholder producers and to hold a meeting with the relevant stakeholders to ensure progress.

Dr Myeni then followed with his presentation on the AgriBEE concept which is addressing the issue of ownership, to get shares for producers to transform and government's efforts doing to help producers. He also mentioned that the financial transactions are done in conjunction with the Land Bank to target groups that are historically disadvantaged. The last presentation for the day was by Ms Thobejane on the findings of the study that was conducted at Thabo Mofutsanyane on maize and wheat with smallholder producers. The study was done in partnership with private sector, government and commodity groups. Most of the producers did not break even because of veld fires, not following the planting plan and floods. Some of the producers made a success of the pilot and managed to make savings for the season.

3.4.3 Way forward

Dr M Aliber wrapped up the meeting and emphasised some points on the way forward. He highlighted the most important one that the district planning should proceed with the district planning and take into account the opportunities presented by the AgriBEE Fund and the Cluster Development Approach.

3.5 FIFTH SMALLHOLDER DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP MEETING: 31 MAY TO 1 JUNE 2012

The Fifth SWGD meeting was held in the Eastern Cape, Amathole district, from 31 May to 1 June 2012 at the East London International Convention Centre. The meeting took two forms that is a Smallholder Awareness Day on the first day, followed by a meeting on a second day.

3.5.1 Smallholder Awareness Day

The Smallholder Awareness Day was held at the Bisho Showgrounds on 30 May 2012 and the purpose of the day was to have consultation on the SPSS, meet the smallholder producers in the Amathole district and to ensure that information relating to farming practices is exchanged. (See separate smallholder awareness report.)

3.5.2 Meeting proceedings

Formal meeting took place on a second day with the SDWG starting to engage on discussion about what transpired at the Awareness Day event. Among other things, crime and theft was found to be the main challenges facing smallholder producers. The following presentations were made:

3.5.2.1 ECF/Flemish Funding

Dr Aliber made a presentation on ECF/Flemish funding that the procurement of a service provider to assist with district plans will start in all the provinces that either have no universities or their universities did not submit proposals to DAFF.

3.5.2.2 Strategic Plan for Smallholder Support

Dr Moeng informed the group that the SPSS was presented to DEXCO on 4 May. It was then approved by DEXCO, based on two issues, namely that producers are used instead of farmers and that they consult with stakeholders.

3.5.2.3 Agri-enterprise incubators—ARC

The ARC made a presentation on the new strategic plan, focusing on the establishment of agri-enterprise incubators that provide support in terms of services relating to land use and farm enterprise planning. They also had a presentation on research and development, focusing on smallholder producers who are currently taking research outputs developed for large-scale use and scale these down because the conditions are different.

Day 2 Presentations continue.

3.5.2.4 Livestock production

A livestock production presentation was made by Mr Mamabolo whereby he indicated that the livestock development programme improves the productivity of animals through genetics in terms of embryo transfer and artificial insemination management of production.

3.5.2.5 Annual report for smallholder producers

Mr Tuckledoe made a presentation on the annual report for smallholder producers which incorporates the targets, criteria for identifying the smallholder producers, types of enterprises, mutual needs and recommendations.

3.5.2.6 Agro-processing

Dr Ngqwangweni made a presentation on agro-processing and mentioned that the directorate was established last year in support of the main player in agro-processing, the Department Trade and Industry, which does not have a national agro-processing strategy and therefore DAFF was requested to come up with such a strategy.

3.5.2.7 Mechanisation support for smallholder producers

Mr Msomi made a presentation on mechanisation support for smallholder producers that will benefit three categories of producers as identified by the Minister. Altogether 72 tractors have been made available for groups of farmers.

- Vulnerable households – to get 100% voucher and in most cases this group gets household garden starter packs, grants and free services.
- Subsistence farmers should get a subsidy of up to 90% and less, depending on their holding and income generation. This category can get tractors if they are a cooperative or a voucher to purchase services from entrepreneurs.
- Smallholder producers will get about 40 to 50 subsidies, depending on their ability to graduate to another level.
- Commercial farmers will get a subsidy according to the policy for now and civil servants do not qualify. The 100% subsidy for this group is subject to passing the needs test.

3.5.3 Way forward

- The next SDWG meeting was proposed for July/August in the Northern Cape.
- Invitations for the SPSS consultative workshop should be made optional for SDWG members.
- The EC has proposed the establishment of a Provincial Smallholder Producer Forum and the provincial forums are encouraged. It should be agreed as to what DAFF's role in the process will be; and Mr Aloni as well as other DAFF officials will be available on request.

3.6. THE SIXTH SMALLHOLDER DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP MEETING: 12–13/09/2012

The sixth meeting was held in Gauteng Province, Tshwane Metro district at the Burgerspark hotel in Pretoria, from 12 to 13 September 2012. As a norm the first day of the meeting was reserved for project visits. In the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) the theme for the year was cluster development and the two projects selected were participating in the cluster development.

3.6.1 Project visits

The point of departure was to undertake a project visit in Bronkhorstspuit. The district manager from GDARD gave a short description of the projects to be visited. Those projects are Mulungo Mixed Farming and Rethabiseng Agricultural Cooperative in Modderfontein.

3.6.1.1 Mulungo Mixed Farming

Mrs Mulungo started farming in 2002 renting a plot. She was involved in piggery production and started with ten boars and ten sows with no experience and she requested help from commercial farmers in the area. She later bought a plot in order to expand the piggery production, but was informed that such an enterprise was prohibited in the area because the plot was situated close to the town. She sold the plot and leased the current farm from DRDLR in 2005. She also resigned from her formal employment as a nurse.

In her business, she started by experiencing many challenges such as theft of a transformer and lack of water. The current farm is 173 ha and is a PLAS farm. Mrs Mulungo is now involved in the production of layers (cur-

rently 15 000), piggery production and large stock production totalling 140 head of cattle. Mrs Mulungo is also planting maize on 120 ha. Her future plan is to have her own hatchery and build extra pig housing.

Mrs Mulungo is a Cluster Development Agent (CDA), under the guidance South African Agri Academy (SAAA) with 15 farmers under her and she has currently developed eight farmers. The cluster development system was started in April 2011 and assisted smallholder producers with training, technical support, personal development and financial skills. Some of the SAAA members market their produce at Pick n Pay. Mrs Mulungo also trains Agricultural Students from TUT and Unisa. There are many people interested in joining the Cluster, but owing to lack of funding, they only take a limited number of people. Limpopo is involved as well with six farmers under one CDA.

3.6.1.2 Rethabiseng Agricultural Cooperative

Rethabiseng Agricultural Cooperative is a communities project that utilises municipal land. The Private-Public Partnership (PPP) between the community, Afrisam (3-year contract) and Food & Trees for Africa assisted them with the initiation of the project. Afrisam and Food & Trees for Africa support the project with technical advice and mentorship respectively. The Provincial Department of Agriculture funded the project with production inputs, a packhouse and two poultry structures. The project consists of 7 members and 32 casual workers.

The project has 15 tunnels, in which they plant vegetables such as lettuce, cucumber, tomatoes, cabbages, etc. The project markets its vegetables at Food Lover's Market in Sandton and sells to hawkers at places like Kwa-Mhlanga and locally. The project purchased a bakkie with the income generated.

Rethabiseng Agricultural Cooperative is practising organic farming and applies organic fertilisers. The project has initiated the organic farming certification process to enable them to sell and label their products as organic. Cultivars grown are selected according to the market demand and packaged in the packhouse. Weeds are controlled by hand.

3.6.2 Meeting proceedings

Visits to the farms took only half of the day and the rest was a meeting to provide an update on issues discussed in the previous meeting and other new matters. The following presentations were made:

3.6.2.1 FICA and ECF support for CDA and FFS

Dr Aliber made a presentation on the current tenders and possible FICA and ECF support for the Cluster Development Agency and Farmer Field School. The CDA tender was advertised and closed on 30 September 2012. R4 million rand has been allocated for CDA. R6 million has been allocated for FFS pilots, the tender closed at the end of September 2012. The ECF fund will be used for all the provinces. FICA funding will be implemented in the three provinces: - Limpopo, KZN and FS.

3.6.2.2 Update on Smallholder Strategic Plan

Dr Moeng announced the SPSS workshop to be held on 14 September 2012 and the members of the task team were invited to attend. The purpose of the consultative workshop was to discuss the strategic plan in detail and for inputs and finalisation thereof.

3.6.2.3 Limpopo Mechanisation Programme

Mr Sitholimela and Mr Nyandane from Limpopo Province presented an update on the mechanisation programme. They also mentioned the new changes that were made to the terms and definitions with regard to mechanisation.

3.6.2.4 National Extension Policy

Presentation on the National Extension Policy was made by Mr Lukhalo, when he presented a new Policy plan that still has to be discussed further with the various role players.

3.6.2.5 Draft of district plans

Presentation on the draft district plans were made by two provinces namely: Gauteng and Western Cape. The other provinces could not present their district plans for some reasons.

3.6.3 Way forward

Dr Moeng informed the working group that the update on the SS will be discussed at the Smallholder Workshop on 14 September 2012.

3.7 SEVENTH SMALLHOLDER DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP MEETING: 26–28/11/2012

The final Smallholder Development Working Group meeting for 2012 was held in Devondale Golf & Wine Estate in Stellenbosch, Western Cape on 26 to 28 November 2012. In the Western Cape only two projects were visited, i.e. Paul Roos Farming and Herbal Nursery.

Because the visited projects were in the same district, only half of the day was utilised for those visits and the rest was for a formal meeting.

3.7.1 Project visits

3.7.1.1 Paul Roos Farming

The project is an equity type of a project that came to existence after the Roos family decided to empower the beneficiaries with training and economically uplift the livelihoods of their farm workers. The main enterprise is wine grapes. The Roos family transferred their lease agreement with the municipality for a 13,5 ha portion of their land, to Rust & Vrede workers' trust, which belongs to 54 beneficiaries. Thereafter the two entities formed the operating company known as Paul Roos Farming (Pty) limited with the Workers' Trust owning 70% shares and the Roos family trust 30%. All the transactions were funded by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

The Rust and Vrede farm and the operating company operate as one business. The members of Rust and Vrede Workers' Trust are still workers on both farms, and they are remunerated by Rust and Vrede Family Trust. As the workers' trust does not own any movable assets, Rust and Vrede Family Trust renders services to Paul Roos Farming company. Their produce is being sold to Good Hope Winery. They are currently in the process of investigating the possibilities of exchanging shares so that the workers' trust can also invest some of their shares in the wine-marketing business.

3.7.1.2 Herbal View Nursery

Herbal View Nursery is a smallholder project operating as a close corporation, and it belongs to one producer, Mr Basil Williams. The farmer specialises in the production of flowers: basil, coriander, rocket, etc. He started operating the company as a backyard business and currently leases one hectare plot from the municipality. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has funded the construction of three tunnels, a delivery vehicle and irrigation system. The business is economically viable and the farmer is unable to expand the business because of a lack of space. He sells his products to formal markets and restaurants. The farmer has employed three workers on the project.

3.7.2 Meeting proceedings

The following presentations were made:

3.7.2.1 KZN livestock programmes

KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Department of Agriculture has implemented the livestock programme that addresses the following issues: primary health care practices, grazing management, breeding and selection, marketing and value adding, applied, adaptive research and animal husbandry. The department is working with the ARC in the identification of livestock project and promoting Nguni cattle in the province.

3.7.2.2 Status on district plans

The Directorate Small Holder Development is in the process of sourcing out service providers in the five districts to undertake district engagements and consultations with smallholder producers. The process has progressed and service providers are expected to start with the implementation for NC, GP, WC, FS and MP. The focus districts are John Taolo in NC, Enhlanzeni in Mpumalanga, Thabo Mofutsanyane in FS, Johannesburg Metro in Gauteng and Cape Winelands in WC.

For KZN, NW, Limpopo and EC proposals are expected from universities which are located in these provinces. Presentations have been made and agreement on the terms of reference has been reached.

3.7.2.3 Public-Private Partnership

The purpose of the PPP is to promote food security, nutrition and access to markets and it is targeting small-holder producers. The PPP is also aiming to strengthen a relationship between government, the private sector and the NGO's. Government departments have pledged R892 million to cultivate 54 000 ha of land in the following provinces: EC 13 000 ha, KZN 10 000 ha, NW 10 000 ha, FS 1 000 ha, NC 1 000 ha, Limpopo 10 000 ha and Mpumalanga 9 000 ha. The second meeting is scheduled for 4 December and the SDWG members are invited.

3.7.2.4 Progress on SPSS

The document of the SPSS was consulted upon. A task team was selected from different organisations during the workshop that was held on 14 September 2012 and it is currently working on finalising the document.

3.7.2.5 Video on the Nieuwoudtville rooibos

A video showed a successful partnership between the community of Nieuwoudtville and private sector partner in the production and processing of rooibos tea in the Northern Cape. It was learnt that when starting a project, there is a need to focus on a prearrangement condition in order to build trust between the two partners.

3.7.2.6 Selection of Farmer Field School (FFS) and Cluster Development Agent (CDA) projects

Agreement was reached on districts and local municipalities for smallholder district consultations and engagements as well as piloting of CDA and FFS areas.

3.7.2.7 Feedback on learning and sharing platform

Dr Aliber made a presentation on the progress made with regard to the new website developed. There were interactions with the Directorate ICT at DAFF where preinvestigations, project plan, business requirements and system development were done. It was suggested that the service be outsourced to get the work done within the required period.

3.7.3 Smallholder Awareness Day

Date for the second Smallholder Awareness Day was agreed to be April 2013 in the Free State together with a SDWG meeting.

3.7.4 Way forward

- All presentations made should be circulated to all the members of the working group.
- To outsource the Smallholder Learning and Sharing Platforms procurement processes.
- To find out if the PDA and municipality are developing a document for disposing the land to farmers as priority users and share with SDWG members.
- There is a need for a partnership beneficiation model document. Mr Terreblanché will check if the document exists in the DRDLR.
- Smallholder producer commercial sector—need to make inputs on SPSS.

Annexures

SMALLHOLDER DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP MEETINGS ATTENDANCE REGISTERS

agriculture,
forestry & fisheries



Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ATTENDANCE REGISTER
MEETING TO DISCUSS THE STRATEGIC PLAN ON SMALLHOLDER FARMERS
BURGERSPARK HOTEL
14 JULY 2011

NAME + SURNAME	DEPARTMENT / PROVINCE	POSITION	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
MALAKIA MATHASE	Dard-NW	Director	018-389 5157	m.mathase@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Govor Tshkeng	DAFF		012 319 7002	ReggieT@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
M Moutse	DAFF	Director	012 319 8494	E.Dasodoff@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Dudley Adolph	PDA WC	CD	021 808 5015	dudleya@elseuburg.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
Sharon Carolissen	PDA : WC	Project Coordinator	021 808 5311	sharon@elseuburg.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
OFFICER KYARI	DAFF	OFFICER	012 319 8112	OFFICER@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Ms D Mabogane	DAFF		012 319 8212	Dikeledi Ma	<i>[Signature]</i>
K. B. Mjoli	DAFF	PDA M/E Specialist	012 319 8173	rosemary Mo	<i>[Signature]</i>
R.D. DREDCHE	DAFF	CD: M/E	012 319 6507	cdees	<i>[Signature]</i>
Tedina Moeing	DAFF	D:SHD	012 319 8475	dls@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>



agriculture, forestry & fisheries

Department
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

2nd SMALL HOLDER DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP MEETING

DAY 3 - 24 NOVEMBER 2011 - PROTEA HOTEL, IMPERIAL PIETERMARITZBURG

Name	Province	Telephone no.	Cellphone no.	Email address	Signature
Phumlani Aloni	DAFF - EC	043 704 6838	073 95 66233	Phumlan.A	<i>[Signature]</i>
Randall M.P	DAFF	012 319 8219	073 354 7873	Reh...@clark.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Tumekei Ngambu	DAFF (Agro processing)	012 319 8092	073 422 6554	TumekeiNgambu@gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Theko Butheledi	Gauteng	012 3511 675	072 694 9222	ThekoButheledi@gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Leonard Arends	DAFF - WC	021-808 6260	074523 4529	leonard@e-benboq.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
Melakia Matthee	NW - Daxd	018-389 5157	082 901 8231	melakiam@nw.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Thomas Thole	GAAPD - GP	(011) 411-9300	076 244 19616	Thomas.Thole@gauteng.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Njabulo Sithole	DAFF - KZN	033 342 6540	083 965 4561	njabulos@diff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Femina Mose	DAFF - FS	012 319 8495	082 884 2851	dshd@fs.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Michael Athol	DAFF	012-319-6626	082-459-0426	Michael.Athol@diff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mogale Mankabalo	DAFF	012 319 8072	076 178 3861	MogaleM@diff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Stanford Mankabalo	DAFF	012 319 8208	071873 4390	StanfordM@diff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>



Department
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Please pass to us see that did
not sign yet b.
Thank you.

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

SMALL HOLDER WORKING GROUP MEETING

16 FEBRUARY 2012 – FRONTIER INN AND CASINO (BETHLEHEM)

NAME	CELL NUMBER	OFFICE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
Charles Mathews	083 423 7142	(02) 319-8243	CharlesM@diff.gov.za	
Chester Mhlangu	083 314 8180	033 342 6540	ChesterM@diff.gov.za	
Thumani Aloni	073 9566 233	043 704 6838	ThumaniA@diff	
ETIENNE TERREBUNSEHE	0829007676	012 394 3114	ETIENNE@NORTHERNPROVINCE	
MADAME MALOERA	0823775789	012 317 8459	DM@diff.gov.za	
Matthews Sechele	078 163 2384	(012) 319 5120	MatthewsS@diff.gov.za	
AMON MYENI	072 269 8944	012-319-6714	AMONM	
RUDOPH ALBERT COMBIE	072 823 2660	012 319 8145	RudolphA	
JERRY ARIES	082 801 3865	021- 8085199	jerry@eberburg.com	



agriculture,
forestry & fisheries

Department
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

SMALLHOLDER DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP MEETING

EAST LONDON INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE: 31 MAY 2012 – 1 JUNE 2012

NAME	CELL NUMBER	OFFICE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
BOTHU Pule	084 864 8686	084 864 8686	bothu@agric.fs.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Thomas Thale	076 421 9616	(011) 411-4300	Thomas.Thale@agriculture.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
SAMBO PT	082 505 8922	015-812 3210	SambaPT@agric.fs.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Anton Mafisikane	071 054 2840	(02) 684 9101	Anton.Mafisikane@agriculture.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
SEABATH MABAPA	076 421 9597	011 821 7700	Seabata.Mabapa@agriculture.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Thoko Peters	020 8363859	012 312 8250	Thoko.Peters@agriculture.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Asim Kwa	0655545581	012 312 8250	Asim.Kwa@agriculture.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Ulamella Zandeni	082 417 4315	036-634 6300	Ulamella.Zandeni@agriculture.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
CHESTER MHLANGA	083 314 8180	033-342 6540	Chester.M@agriculture.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Khokhelo Thabane	082 521 0095	012 314 8265	Khokhelo.Thabane@agriculture.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
ZUKISWA MBITSHWA	0731646769	043 704 6836	Zukiswa.M@agriculture.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Chantle Matthews	083 423 7442	012 314 8243	Chantle.Matthews@agriculture.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
RICHARD ANUMBE	083 590 9127	051 861 8427	anumbe@agriculture.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>

SHWG meeting

28 November 2012

Name:	Contact details:	Email:	Signature:
Jemima Moeng	082 884 2851	DSHD@dellugovtze	
Leonard Arends	021-944 1410	leonard.arends@wta.gov.za	
Tsotani Choute	012 319 8127	Tsotani.C@doff.gov.za	
Pakama Kayana	012 319 8096	Pakamakayana@doff.gov.za	
Khalefah Thobeyine	082 521 0095	KhalefahT@doff.gov.za	
Botno Pule	084 864 8686	botnopule@wta.gov.za	
SEIBATH MADOBA	076 421 9597	SeibathM@doff.gov.za	
Shonisani Mgwaba	082 906 7324 / 012 319 8346	Shony.M@doff.gov.za	
KRISO KAMUDI	082 216 1007	Kabelok@nda.gov.za	
THANE MOKHEI	079 884 0972	ThaneM@doff.gov.za	
Satharoge. M.	078 163 2384	M.satharoge@doff.gov.za	
Kandela Muf	073 354 7893	Petero@doff.gov.za	
Ulanella Zuvor	082 417 4315	Ulanella.Zuvor@k2.gov.za	
Theo van Rooyen	082 570 1983	theo.vanrooyen@k3.ndac.gov.za	
Tsamile Kuyhale	083 500 1824	TsamileKuyhale@doff.gov.za	
Michael Silber	083 439 0426	MichaelSilber@doff.gov.za	
Thamas Thake	076 421 9616	Thamas.Thake@doff.gov.za	
Patrick Neththika	084 626 0408	Patrick.Neththika@doff.gov.za	
CHESTER MILANGA	083 314 8120 / 035 342 0510	Chester.M.	
Letta Koppe	072 226 7601	LettaB@doff.gov.za	
Adele Isaacs	021-808 6223 / 082 907 3324	adele@elsterburg.com	



agriculture,
forestry & fisheries

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

1ST TASK TEAM MEETING FOR SMALL HOLDER PRODUCERS

29 SEPTEMBER 2011 – PROTEA HOTEL, O.R TAMBO

Name	Province	Telephone	Fax number	Email address	Signature
Jamling Mpong	DAFF	012 319 8495	012 319 8227	dis@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Judith Aliba	DAFF	012-319-6626	?	judith@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Anathi Conca	ARC	012 487 9719		conca@arc.agric.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Elder Mshini	DAFF	012 319 7580		elder@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Bono Pulo	FS.(DARD)	058 714 1452	086 524 7061	bono@agric.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Patience N. Tambo	EC.(DR.DAR)	043 605 4200	086 549 9588	patience.tambo@agric.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Phumani Aloni	DAFF (EC)	043 704 6838	043 704 6840	phumani@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Leonard Arcand	DAFF (WC)	021-8085260	021-8085251	leonard@elsenburg.co.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Chester Mkhansi	DAFF (KZN)	033 342 6540	026 241 2101	ChesterM	<i>[Signature]</i>
Pete Ramdoff	DAFF	012 319 8219	012 319 8227	Peter@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mandla Zama	DAFF (KZN)	036-3646300	636-364 1977	Mandla.Zama@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>
Shonisi Magwaba	DAFF - Gauteng	012 319 8246	012 319 8227	ShonyMagwaba@daff.gov.za	<i>[Signature]</i>

AGRO-PROCESSING STRATEGY

Presented at SHDWG East London, 01 June 2012

Background and policy context

- ✍ Agro-processing identified as one of the potentially labour-absorbing sectors: forecast to create 145 k jobs by 2020
- ✍ The agro-processing strategy is a contribution towards efforts of realizing the goals.
- ✍ Focus: how to better support the agriculture, forestry & fisheries value chains to achieve government's targets
- ✍ There is currently no national agro-processing strategy in place in South Africa. ("Key action programmes" in IPAP)

Background and policy context (cont.)

- ✍ Some provinces are in the process of drafting their own provincial agro-processing strategies
- ✍ Despite the lack of 'strategic direction' from both national and provincial governments, a host of agro-processing activities, programmes and projects throughout the country are being implemented by various stakeholders both in and outside government.
- ✍ It is therefore hoped that this strategy will go a long way towards filling the above-mentioned gaps in both strategy and implementation.
- ✍ It deliberately focuses on SMEs due to the fact that this group of entrepreneurs are currently either underserved or current government support programmes are not geared to their needs – and is deemed more job-intensive than the large-scale sector

Definitions and characterisation

Characteristics	Artisanal	Semi-artisanal	Semi-industrial	Industrial
Scale	Microenterprise	Small enterprise	Medium enterprise	Large enterprise
Labour	Family or social	Family	Large and moderately specialized	Large and specialized
Products	Traditional products, often with a short shelf life	More or less standardized products, stable shelf life	Diversified products with stable shelf life	Products that meet grades and standards; branded products
Organisation	Informal enterprise. Little or no organization (embryonic)	Beginning to be organized	Formal; separated functions of employees; accounting systems	Very modern (Administrative units, divisions and departments)
Investments	Small to none. Operations are essentially manual	Some machines	Important mechanization	Important and modern
Production	Low level of production	Regular and larger level of production	More mechanized processes	High capacities for production
Types of markets	Local and very targeted	Local distribution	National distribution and sometimes subregional	All markets (local, regional, overseas)
Distribution	Short distribution channels; direct sales to consumers	Direct sales and/or by intermediaries	Long distribution channels	Long and professional channels
Estimated share of total agro-processing manufacturers in SA (Stats SA)	81%	9%	6%	3%

Definitions and characterisation

⌘ According to the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) system agro-processing consists of:

- ✓ Food and beverages
- ✓ Tobacco products
- ✓ Paper and wood products
- ✓ Textiles, footwear and apparel
- ✓ Leather products, and
- ✓ Rubber products

⌘ The agro-processing strategy adopts the ISIC system

Relative importance of the agro-processing sector

Percentage of real output by manufacturing industry

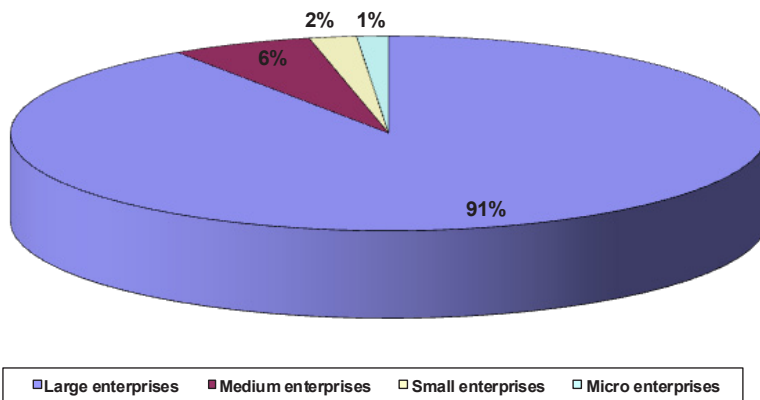
Period	Agro-processing	Metal, machinery & equipments	Transport equipment	Basic & other chemicals	Coke & refined petroleum	Others
1970-1975	34.0%	27.3%	12.2%	7.2%	2.5%	16.8%
1976-1980	34.8%	26.7%	10.7%	8.7%	3.3%	15.7%
1981-1985	35.0%	25.8%	10.4%	8.9%	3.9%	16.0%
1986-1990	36.7%	21.5%	9.3%	10.1%	4.6%	17.8%
1991-1995	36.2%	19.8%	9.6%	10.5%	5.1%	18.9%
1996-2000	32.7%	20.4%	10.9%	12.2%	6.7%	17.1%
2001-2005	29.6%	19.7%	14.2%	13.1%	7.7%	15.7%
2006-2010	29.3%	20.0%	13.8%	13.2%	8.1%	15.7%

Relative importance of the agro-processing sector

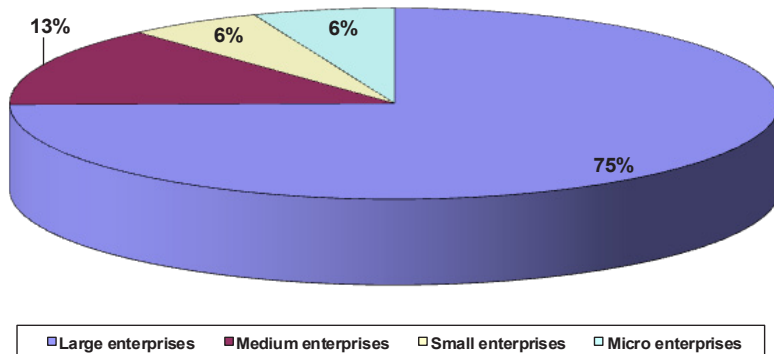
Percentage of total employment by manufacturing industry

Period	Agro-processing	Metal, machinery & equipments	Transport equipment	Basic & other chemicals	Coke & refined petroleum	others
1970-1975	44.1%	23.5%	7.2%	4.5%	1.0%	19.6%
1976-1980	43.3%	24.5%	7.4%	4.8%	1.2%	18.8%
1981-1985	42.6%	24.0%	7.6%	5.2%	1.5%	19.1%
1986-1990	44.6%	21.7%	6.6%	5.4%	1.4%	20.3%
1991-1995	43.5%	19.9%	6.6%	5.3%	1.3%	23.4%
1996-2000	44.3%	19.9%	8.0%	4.1%	0.9%	22.8%
2001-2005	43.4%	20.5%	8.8%	4.1%	1.0%	22.2%
2006-2010	40.0%	22.9%	8.4%	4.7%	1.5%	22.6%

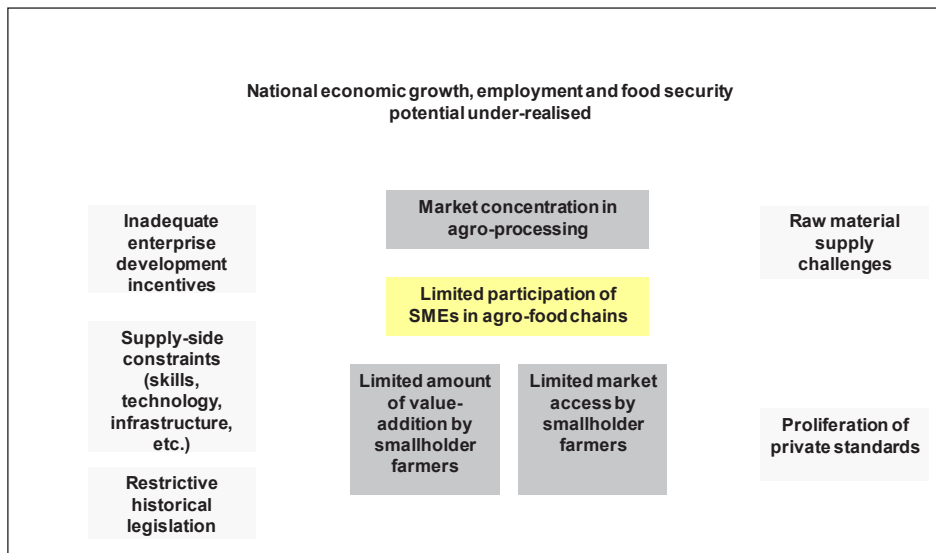
Income by enterprise size in the food products and beverages industry (2008)



Employment by enterprise size in the food products and beverages industry (2008)



Problem statement



Vision

A class of thriving, entrepreneurial SMME agro-processors will be created, who will make a significant contribution to the country's imperatives of job creation, poverty alleviation and food security.

Government's role

Government's role, through this strategy, will then be **to create an enabling environment** through facilitating institutional change that will support the better functioning of globalised agro-food markets.

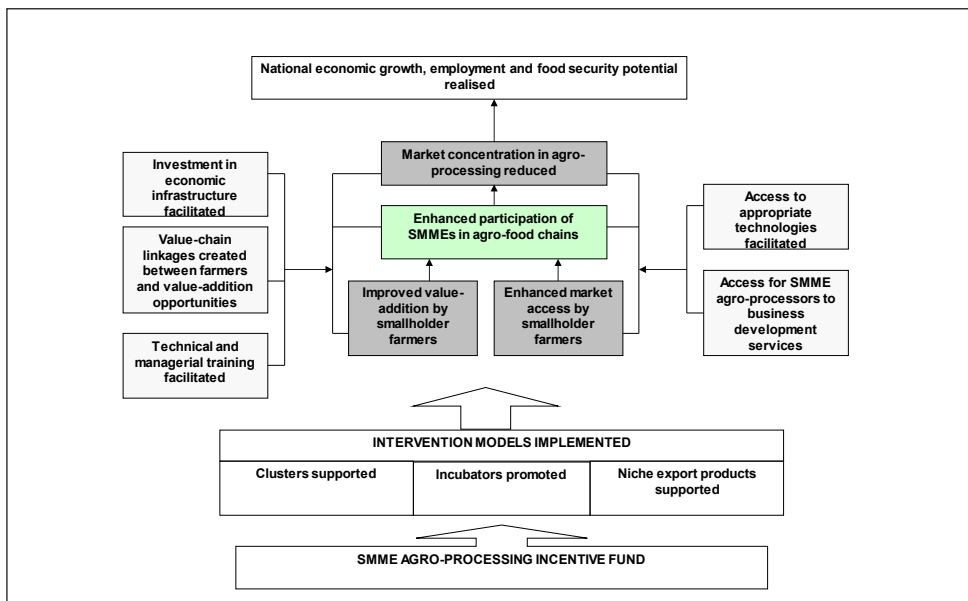
Main objective

In support of the above-mentioned vision, the main objective of this strategy is therefore **to support entry into and growth of competitive small and medium-scale agro-processors in the local and global agriculture, forestry and fisheries value chains**

Strategic objectives:

- ✓ **Strategic Intervention 1:** Contribute towards and to facilitate access to public incentives and support packages to stimulate entrepreneurship by SME agro-processors;
- ✓ **Strategic Intervention 2:** Contribute towards and facilitate investment in infrastructure to enable establishment and growth of value adding businesses;
- ✓ **Strategic Intervention 3:** Facilitate value-chain linkages to ensure, among other things, that agriculture, forestry and fisheries commodities find a market, while at the same time ensuring reliable supply for SME agro-processors;
- ✓ **Strategic Intervention 4:** Support technical and managerial training of SME entrepreneurs;
- ✓ **Strategic Intervention 5:** Facilitate access to appropriate technologies to enable productive activities by SMEs; and
- ✓ **Strategic Intervention 6:** Facilitate access for SME agro-processors to business development services such as legal, accounting and related services.

Implementation plan



Roles and responsibilities

DAFF:

- ✓ Drafting of a strategic document that outlines a vision for SME agro-processing for South Africa
- ✓ Promulgation of a national and provincial platform for agro-processing support
- ✓ Development of a model for agro-processing support
- ✓ Develop a protocol for agro-processing business development
- ✓ Advocacy role for SME agro-processing to bring it onto the radar of interested institutions
- ✓ Information sharing
- ✓ Research (in collaboration with ARC and other relevant institutions)
- ✓ Direct intervention in quick win projects
- ✓ Monitoring merger and acquisition activity
- ✓ M&E

Roles and responsibilities

DTI:

- ✓ Currently focused on supporting large-scale projects
- ✓ Will work with DAFF to set up a more focused support package for SME agro-processors

ARC, TIA, DST:

- ✓ Research and technology support

Other national government departments:

- ✓ Contributing to the resourcing of a central SME agro-processing fund
- ✓ Supporting the implementation of the strategy by providing services that departments have mandate in (e.g. DoT: transport, etc)

Provincial departments :

- ✓ Align of provincial strategies with the national strategy
- ✓ Will play a central role in the implementation.

Non-governmental partners

- ✓ Participate in partnerships to ensure successful implementation of the strategy

Current status and way forward

- ✍ Earlier drafts were workshopped with provincial PDAs (agricultural economics units), provincial Depts. of Economic Affairs, Economic Development agencies
- ✍ It was also shared with other government departments for comment (DTI, DRDLR, EDD), parastatals (ARC, NAMC, IDC), industry (ABC)
- ✍ The strategy has recently been approved by Dexco of DAFF
- ✍ Further work still to be done within “economic cluster” departments to get buy-in and role classification
- ✍ Goal: to come up with a comprehensive support programme for SME agro-processing development (by end of this financial year)
- ✍ QUESTION: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE SHDWG?

SMALL HOLDER DEVELOPMENT 2011/12 UPDATE FSAR BRANCH QRM

DATE: 27–29 June 2012

Mandate for SHD 2011/12

DETAIL	TARGET	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 Outcomes National Growth Path National Planning Commission 	50 000 300 000 2030 vision	2014/15 2020 2030
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister's delivery agreement – an increase in the number of new smallholder producers 	50 000 (increase from 200 000 to 250 000)	2014/15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAFF strategic plan 2011/12: Provide support to Smallholder producers 2011/12 PA: Identify 15 000 new SHP & needs Consolidate needs & develop database Draft SPSP 	15 000	2011/12

Provincial targets—Output 1

OUTCOME 7: VIBRANT, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES, AND FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL									
Output: 1 Sustainable agrarian reform									
Sub-output increase the number of smallholder producers from 200 000 to 250 000									
Interventions: Support new and existing producers				TARGETS					
ROLE PLAYER	BASELINE	KEY ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	TOTAL	
DAFF				5 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	50 000	
FORESTRY	?			2500	2500	2500	2500	10 000	
FISHERIES	?			5000	5000	5000	5000	20 000	
GP	2350	Provide support via CASP, agricultural inputs support via Ilima Letsema. Provide technical support and extension services, etc.	PDAs Number of new smallholder producers supported – DAFF policy guidelines	80	120	160	200	560	
MP	40 000			2000	2000	2000	2000	8000	
LP	?			1155	1155	1155	1155	4620	
FS	6350			2150	2000	2000	2000	8150	
KZN	30000			2750	2750	2750	2750	11000	
NC	5 000			279	155	127	151	712	
NW	16 014			1300	1366	1432	1498	5596	
EC	?			480	480	480	-	1440	
WC	2000	500	500	500	500	2000			
TARGET	200 000			18194	18026	18104	17754	72078 NATIONAL	

Criteria to identify new smallholder producers

Province & Target	CRITERIA	Number of new smallholder producers	Type of support	Appendix (list)
GP-120	Newly settled on existing state land			
	Newly settled on land through land reform programme or private acquisition			
	Received land, not received any form of support from government to make the land productive			
	Sufficient support to subsistence producers graduate into smallholder producer level			
	Reside in communal areas and have not been using their land for the past five (4-5) years and are re-introduced into production			
	Other (please specify)			

Process of compiling the report

- ✓ Coding system was developed
- ✓ Questionnaire was developed
- ✓ From November data was collected using the questionnaire
- ✓ February 2012 provincial teams were established to capture data in the database
- ✓ Identity numbers of newly established producers were collected and captured
- ✓ Analysis of the information from March 2012
- ✓ Compilation of the report

Process of compiling the report

PROVINCE	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
FS	234	131	1327	1692
GP	3	53	137	193
KZN	46	82	2638	2766
NW	971	857	181	2009
MP	162	1816	3911	5889
LP	408	6318	398	7124
EC		614	72	686
WC	151	229	354	734
NC		99		99
TOTAL	1975	10 199	9 018	21 192

District municipalities with highest smallholder producers per province

Province	District Municipality	%
Eastern Cape	Amatole	64%
Free State	Lejweleputswa	29%
Gauteng	Tshwane Metro	48%
KZN	Umzinyathi	50%
Limpopo	Vhembe	71%
Mpumalanga	Gert Sibande	46%
Northern Cape	John Taolo Gaetsewe	100%
North West	Dr Segomotsi Mompati	54%

Type of enterprises

Common (national) – livestock; vegetable production; piggery; poultry; mixed farming; crop production; fruit production.

Not so common (province specific)

Gauteng—herbs production

Free State—horses

Western Cape—liquorices

KZN-Sugarcane

Northern Cape—boer goat

Limpopo—muringa herbs, Game farming, Atchar processing

Common needs of the identified smallholder producers

Fencing

Water reticulation

Production inputs

Borehole drilling and equipping

Piggery and Poultry structures

Irrigation systems

Markets

Financial assistance

Training on Book Keeping

Storage facilities

Arable land

FARMER FIELD SCHOOL PILOTS—THE RATIONALE

Smallholder working group meeting —13 September 2012

What are Farmer Field Schools?

- An approach that FAO started in Asia in response to mounting pest/pesticide problems in rice cultivation
 - Realisation that ever stronger pesticides not a solution; need to assist peasants implement ‘integrated pest management’ – ie to become *ecologists*
 - But how? Illiterate, poor, small-scale, busy....
- Developed and tested an approach based on ‘constructivist’ education concept
 - Farmers in community brought together weekly and facilitated to learn from each other, over course of growing season
 - By design or accident, one or two members become leaders in their own right, then start new schools

FFSs around the world

- Hugely successful, but not everywhere
- Came to Africa relatively recently
- Well established now in East Africa – see IFPRI evaluation
- Not suitable where farmers sparsely settled (because of transport costs)
- In South Africa, proposed focus is not on IPM, but eg conservation agriculture

Excerpts from IFPRI study

- “Farmer field schools (FFSs) are a popular education and extension approach worldwide. Such schools use experiential learning and a group approach to facilitate farmers in making decisions, solving problems, and learning new techniques. However, there is limited or conflicting evidence as to their effect on productivity and poverty, especially in East Africa.”
- “Participation in FFSs increased income by 61 percent when pooling the three countries. FFSs improved income and productivity overall, but differences were seen at the country level. Participation in FFSs led to increased production, productivity, and income in nearly all cases.... The most significant change was seen in Kenya for crops (80 percent increase) and in Tanzania for agricultural income (more than 100 percent increase).”

Why we want to try FFSs

- Can serve as an excellent vehicle for promoting a shift towards sustainable/conservation agriculture
- Can promote agency and 'ownership' among smallholders
- Suggests a more realistic role for extension officers – EOs mainly play a facilitating role in shared learning processes, rather than expecting them to be the repositories and/or conduits for all relevant knowledge
- It is more respectful of indigenous knowledge – builds on what people know, preserves and amplifies value of IK
- It has the potential of catalysing a learning and sharing culture of agricultural expertise beyond the reach of the official, government-run extension service



FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Godrick S Khisa

Executive Summary

In any company, program, or activity to be undertaken, there is a need for all key players to gain a common vision and have relevant technical tools in place for the tasks at hand. In the private sector, studies show that up to one year of close apprentice like training is used when establishing new offices or factories. The case of agricultural programs is not significantly different. Farmer Field Schools represent a significant step forward in agricultural education and extension. Traditional top-down technology transfer systems have a role in some aspects of agriculture development, but human capacity building required for creation of independent commercialized farmers and farmer organizations needs new approaches. Farmer field schools still provide specific technical skills but also organizational skills and practice, analytical skills and practice, and basic group assets such as trust and confidence required for joint enterprises.



Farmer Field Schools; an unavoidable path for Africa.

Author: By Arrey Mbongaya Ivo

Why 'pilots'?

- Because virtually no experience with FFSs in South Africa
 - Because the costs of changing current approach (even if only partially) has to be backed by real evidence
 - Because we need to see if works, under what conditions, whether approach needs refinements, etc.....
- Current thinking:
 - Likely to be most appropriate in former homelands and maybe also peri-urban areas
 - Can assist with HH food security, but also with transition from subsistence to smallholder status
- Why not also pilot/test other approaches?
 - Probably we should, & maybe we will, esp w/ FICA support

OVERVIEW OF URBAN AND PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Smallholder Working Group Meeting 13 September 2012

Outline

- Quantitative overview
- Qualitative perspectives
- General policy perspectives
- Recent initiative of DAFF and SACN
- Questions for the Working Group

Agriculturally-active HHs by geo-type

Geo-type	Approx number agric-active HHs	...as share of all households	...of whom produce 'as a main source of food for HH'
Urban formal	553 000	9%	17%
Urban informal	146 000	10%	19%
Fmr homeland areas	2 114 000	52%	7%
Rural formal	132 000	19%	N/A

Source: Stats SA, General Household Survey 2010

Households involved in UPA

	'Subsistence producers'	'Smallholders'	Unspecified
Urban formal	260 000	15 000	253 000
Urban informal	86 000	2 000	56 000
Peri-urban	?	?	?

Source: Stats SA, General Household Survey 2010

Support is weak all around, but worse in urban areas?

	Share of agriculturally active households receiving...		
	...training	...gov't extension support	...subsidised inputs
Urban	0.9%	1.3%	2.0%
Rural	1.7%	2.3%	5.4%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2010*

Urban agriculture by activity

	Est number	Share involved*
Livestock (excl poultry)	381 000	55%
Poultry	110 000	16%
Grains etc	85 000	12%
Industrial	1 200	0.2%
Fruit and/or veg	234 000	34%
Fodder	2 400	0.3%
Agric other	1 300	0.2%

*Does not sum to 100%
Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2010*

Where HHs grow fruit and vegetables

'Backyard garden'	93%
Other	7%
Total	100%

Qualitative perspectives

- “The majority of UPA [in South Africa] is unplanned and very inefficient, with a few exceptions of planned commercial peri-urban agriculture....” (Ngcamphalala 2011)
- Question: what does continued urbanisation mean for UPA as a sector or focus of support?

Observations from recent research (Marc Lewis, Joburg)

- Resourceful in identifying the local demand and can supply to some extent
- Local and provincial government provide support in some aspects of the projects
- Challenge: establishing linkages to bigger markets (eg organic middle class markets, and JFPM)
- Skills building and skills transfer are taking place but limited capital and resources to implement new skills and knowledge

Policy perspectives

- What is or should be main focus of gov't support to UPA?
 - Food security? Small enterprise? 'Greening?'
- What are or should be main support mechanisms?
 - Support to HHs? 'Projects'? Combination?
- What are roles of different spheres of gov't?

- "UPA features as an extension of other policies and urban development plans... and thus lack the kind of emphasis and impact that specific UPA policy would otherwise have." (Ngcamphalala 2011)
- UPA challenges at the local/city level would be easier to deal with if it received mandatory state support and resources, eg from the national to the local/city level. (Visser 2009)
- Debates in SA as to how to approach: provincial gov't tends to focus on equipping community gardens, metros have wide variety of approaches and levels of commitment

DAFF, SACN and 9 cities currently exploring establishing a 'peer learning platform on UPA'

- To share achievements and challenges in respect of UPA, and assist one another to identify practical solutions to common problems
- To serve as a platform through which access to ideas from other sources (eg local experts, international literature, etc.) can be facilitated
- To assist DAFF, and also possibly provincial agric, to become more attuned to the challenges and possibilities of UPA, in possible anticipation of developing a national gov't response to UPA

Key themes to be addressed?

- Support mechanisms and services for UPA
- The availability and protection of natural resources
- Promoting appropriate production systems
- Promoting access to appropriate resources
- Promoting local markets
- Promoting efficient and effective city-based composting systems
- Developing appropriate UPA policies for individual cities

QUESTIONS FOR THE WORKING GROUP

- What is role of provincial agric departments presently?
- Ito smallholders, should this role be refined or expanded?
- Do mechanisms to support urban smallholders differ from those to support rural smallholders?
- Should our Working Group take this on?

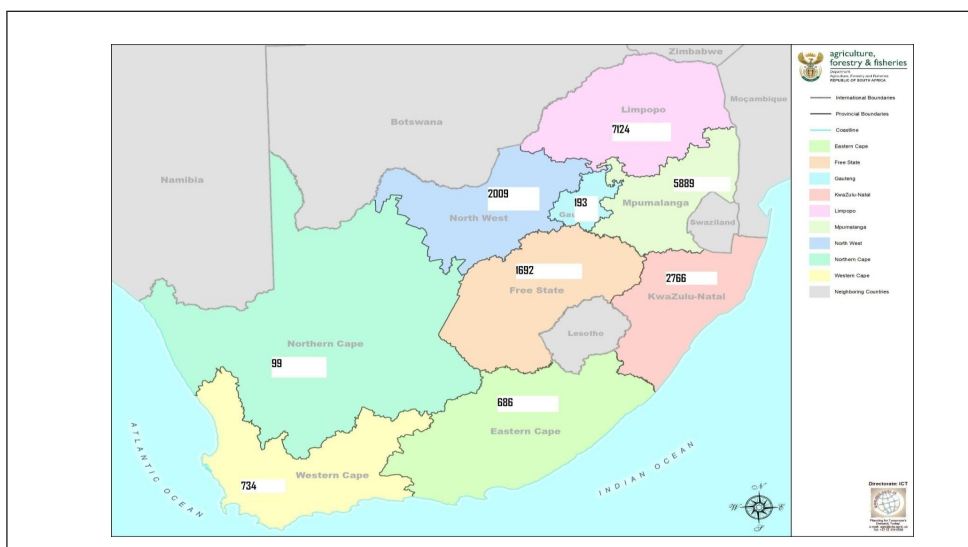
SDWG MEETING CAPE TOWN 2011/12 DATA

November 2012

Background

- ✓ Questionnaire was developed and finalized in October 2011
- ✓ From November data was collected using the questionnaire
- ✓ February 2012 provincial teams were established to capture data in the database
- ✓ Identity numbers of newly established producers were collected and captured (Feb 2012)

Identified producers per province



Limpopo Province

Districts and number of identified Producers	Local Municipalities	Dominant Enterprises
Vhembe (4950)	Thulamela (74), Mutale (1), Musina (34), Makhado (4841)	Fruits, Crops and livestock
Waterberg (781)	Mogalakwena (344), Bela Bela (181), Lephalale (164), Thabazimbi (175)	Crops and Vegetable Production
Mopani (882)	Greater Tzaneen (29), Greater Ba-Phalaborwa (754), Greater Letaba (74), Greater Giyani (1), Maruleng (24)	Fruits, Poultry and Vegetables
Sekhukhune (78)	Greater Mable Hall (8), Elias Motsoaledi (70)	Poultry
Capricorn (287)	Polokwane (60), Molemole (52), Lepelle Nkumpe (198), Blouberg (40)	Poultry
Total (7124)		

North West Province

District and number of identified Producers	Local Municipalities	Dominant enterprises
Dr Kenneth Kaunda (152)	Ventersdorp (11), Tlokwe (37), Matlosana (44), Makwasi Hills (18)	Crop and Livestock production
Dr Ruth Sekgomotsi Mompoti (1079)	Mamusu (57), Greater Taung (470), Lekwa – Teemane (1), Kagisano – Molopo (61)	Livestock production
Ngaka Modiri (479)	Ditsobotla (67), Mafikeng (36), Ramotshere Moiloa (39), Ratlou (6), Tswaing (10)	Livestock and Vegetable production
Bojanala (299)	Moses Kotane (184), Moretele (24), Madibeng West (67), Rustenburg (24)	Poultry and piggery production.
Total 2009		

Mpumalanga Province

District and number of identified Producers	Local Municipalities	Dominant enterprises
Enhlanzeni (2643)	Thaba Chweu (1528), Umjindi (942), Nkomazi (173)	Crop and Livestock production
Gert Sibande (2714)	Mkondo (875), Dipaleseng (53), Msukaligwa (447), Goven Mbeki (99), Chief Albert Luthuli (1240)	Crop and Livestock production
Nkangala (532)	Emalahleni (42), Thembisile Hani (177), Steve Tshwete (196), Dr J S Moroka (117)	Crop and Livestock production
Total (5889)		

Eastern Cape Province

District and Number of identified Producers	Local Municipalities	Dominant Enterprises
Amathole (449)	Amahlathi (133), Buffalo City (96), Great Kie (38), Mbashe (18), Mnquma (27), Nkonkobe (86), Peddie (51)	Crop and Livestock production
Chris Hani (126)	Emalahleni (41), Lukhanji (85),	Livestock production
Joe Gqabi (12)	Elundini (12)	Crop and Livestock production
OR Tambo (99)	King Sabata Dalindyebo (99)	Crop and Livestock production
Total (686)		

Free State Province

District and number of identified Producers	Local Municipalities	Dominant enterprises
Khariep (461)	Mohakare (119), Kopanong (34), Letsemeng (90), Naledi (218)	Livestock production
Motheo (167)	Mangaung Metro (167)	Livestock production
Thabo Mofutsanyane (443)	Phumelela (228), Maluti aPhofung (153), Setsoto (62)	Livestock and Crop production
Fezile Dabi (158)	Ngwathe (114), Moqhaka (44)	Poultry and Livestock production
Lejweleputswa (463)	Nala152 (65), Tselelopele (10), Tokologo (137), Masilonyana (93), Matjabeng (158)	Livestock production
Total 1692		

KZN Province

District and number of producers	Local Municipalities	Dominant Enterprises
Amajuba (248)	Newcastle (56) Dan Hauser (147) Emadlangeni (45)	Livestock and vegetables
Zululand (164)	Abaqulusi (19), Nongoma (75), Ulundi (63), Phongolo (07)	Sugarcane and Poultry
Umzinyathi (1333)	Mvoti (07), Msinga (1300), Ndumeni (72)	Vegetables and Poultry
Uthungulu (163)	Ntambanana (24), Mthonjaneni (17), Mlalazi (03), Mbonambi (26), Mhlathuze (93)	Vegetable and livestock
Uthukela (251)	Imbabazane (121), Ukhahlamba (81), Umtshezi (49)	Crop production
Umgungundlovu (502)	Mpofana (502)	Vegetable and livestock
Sisonke (40)	Buhlebezwe (40)	Poultry and piggery
Ugu (19)	Umzumbe (16), Valamehlo (03)	Piggery
Total (2779)		

Northern Cape Province

District and number of identified Producers	Local Municipalities	Dominant enterprises
John Taolo Gaetsewe (99)	Joe Morolong (45) Moshaweng (54)	Livestock production
Total 99		

Western Cape Province

District and number of identified Producers	Local Municipalities	Dominant Enterprises
Eden (85)	Kannaland (21), Hessaqua (15), Mosselbay (35), Bitou (14)	Livestock and Crop production
Overberg (415)	Theewaterskooif (415)	Fruit production
Metropole (8)	City of Cape Town (8)	Crop production
Cape Winelands (75)	Stellenbosch (29) Breede Valley (8) Drakenstein (38)	Crop and Livestock production
Central Karoo (151)	Prince Albert (151)	Livestock production
Total (734)		

Gauteng Province

District and number of identified Producers	Local Municipalities	Dominant enterprises
West Rand (30)	Westonaria (23), Randfontein (2), Mogale City (5)	Poultry and Dairy production
Sedibeng (44)	Midvaal (20), Emfuleni (24)	Vegetable production
JHB Metro (13)	Johannesburg Metro (13)	Crop production
Tshwane Metro (93)	Tshwane Metro (93)	Vegetable and Poultry production
Ekurhuleni Metro (13)	Ekurhuleni Metro (13)	Vegetable production
Total (193)		

Implementation Plan—CDA

Province	District	Local	Number of producers	% producers per district municipality	% producers per province
EC	Amathole (Given)	Amahlathi	133	30	19
NC	Joe Taolo Gaetsewe(Given)	Moshaweng	54	100	55
FS	Thabo Mofutsanyane (Given)	Phumelela	228	68	13
WC	Cape Winelands (Given)	Stellebosch	29	39	4
	Overberg	Theewaterskloof	415	100	56

Implementation Plan—CDA

Province	District	Local	Number of producers	% producers per district municipality	% producers per province
NW	Ngaka Modiri Molema) (Given)	Ditsobotla	67	14	3
	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti (1079	Greater Taung	470	44	23.3
Gauteng	JHB Metro (Given – Elandsfontein & Randfontein/Rietfontein)	JHB Metro	13	100	7
	Tshwane Metro	Tshwane Metro	93	100	48

Implementation Plan—CDA

Province	District	Local	Number of producers	% producers per district municipality	% producers per province
LP	Mopani (Given)	Greater Ba phalaborwa	754	85	11
	Vhembe	Makhado	4841	98	68
MP	Enhlanzeni (Given)	Thaba Chweu	1528	58	26

Implementation Plan—FFS

Province	District	Local	Number of producers	% producers per district municipality	% producers per province
LP	Mopani (Given)	Greater Ba phalaborwa	754	85	11
	Vhembe	Makhado	4841	98	68
MP	Enhlanzeni (Given)	Thaba Chweu	1528	58	26

Implementation Plan—FFS

Province	District	Local	Number of producers	% producers per district municipality	% producers per province
NW	Ngaka Modiri Molema) (Given)	Ditsobotla	67	14	3
	Dr Ruth Sekgomotsi Mompoti (1079	Greater Taung	470	44	23.3
Gauteng	JHB Metro (Given – Elandsfontein & Randfontein/Rietfontein)	JHB Metro	13	100	7
	Tshwane Metro	Tshwane Metro	93	100	48

OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED 'LEARNING AND SHARING PLATFORM'

Smallholder Working Group meeting, 27–28 November, Stellenbosch

What is this proposed 'learning and sharing platform'?

- It's a *website*, possibly linked directly to DAFF's website
- To support/complement the SPSP by helping share ideas and knowledge related to smallholder development – why is this important?

3 (4?) main objectives

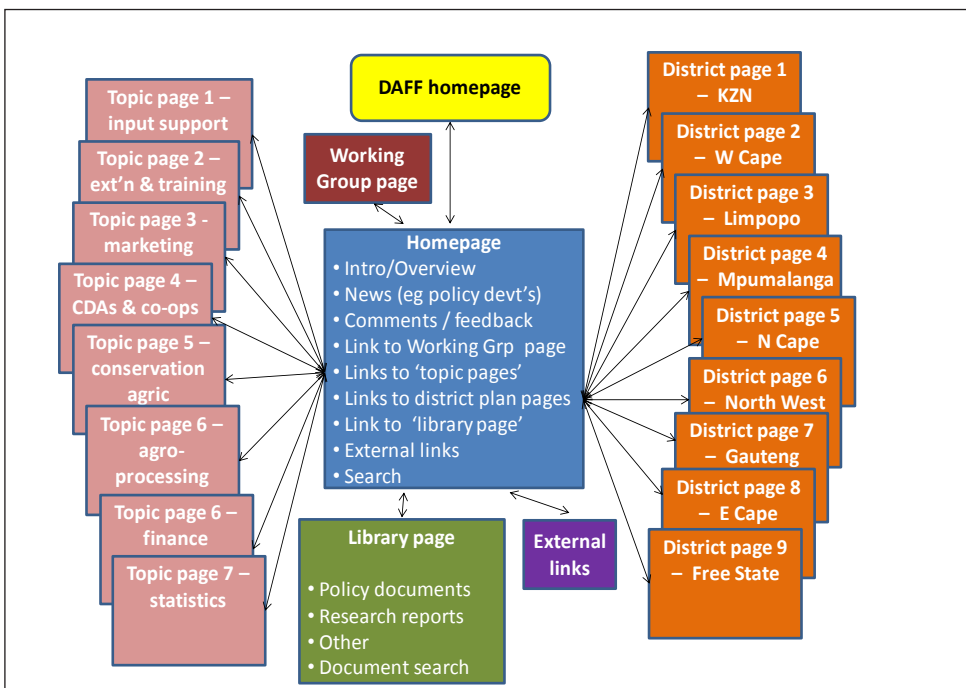
- To facilitate communication within the Smallholder Development Working Group
- To provide an interface between government and the public to share and debate general ideas regarding smallholder development
- To provide an interface between government and the public to share and debate ideas regarding smallholder development within the 'pilot districts'
- In medium-term, may try to develop interface designed especially for *smallholders themselves*

Process to date

- Initially thought would out-source
- But...
 - Consulted D:ICT, and convinced to give them a try
 - If possible, would prefer to avoid procurement processes
- So have been interacting with D:ICT – 'pre-investigation', 'project plan', 'business requirements', 'system development'...

Proposed design

- Homepage
- Working Group page/portal
- 'Topic' pages (7?)
- 'District plan' pages (9)
- Library page
- Links



Working Group page

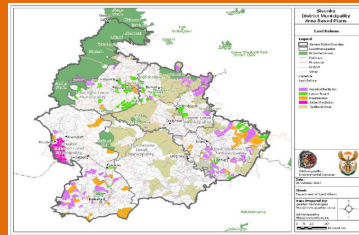
- Discussion / comments / feedback
- Document repository
- Meeting dates and other events

Topic page 1 – input support (example)

- Short overview of the relevant issues
- Current policies
- Current smallholder work: donor funded
- Relevant research
- Relevant case studies ('what works')
- Public comments / feedback

District plan page 1 – KZN / Sisonke (Example)

- Maps
- Narrative
- Other relevant docs, eg
 - Municipal planning documents
 - Research reports
 - Case studies ('what works')
- Public comments / feedback



Library page

- Policy documents
- Research reports – RSA
- Research reports - other
- Other documents

- Document search engine
- Guidelines for uploading documents

External Links

- Provincial agriculture departments
- Commodity organisations
- Research partners / other sources of research
- International organisations (IFAD, etc.)
- Other / miscellaneous

Specs, etc.

- www.SmallHolder.daff.gov.za or www.SmallHolder.agric.za ?
- Coding in Java and Java-beans
- Comments and uploads to be filtered: D:ICT will train someone, probably in D:SHD, under guidance of DAFF's 'web administrator'
- Need a GOOD search engine
- Will not tax DAFF's ICT infrastructure, <100GB

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)

Smallholder Development Working Group meeting, 27–28 November 2012

Background

South Africa's food security status under threat:

- climate change and
- increasing global food market prices.
- While the country is food secure at national level, the same cannot be said at household level. As a result, more than 20% of the South African population is vulnerable to food insecurity. Two factors contribute to food vulnerability, namely unavailability and non-affordability.
- Food Security Production Intervention (FSPI) is an initiative led by DAFF which seeks to increase production to attain self-sustenance for poor communities and households.

Purpose of the PPP

- An initiative aimed at forging a “Public Private Partnership Project for Food Security, Health, Nutrition and Access to Markets for Smallholder producers across the Provinces of Eastern Cape, KwaZulu Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West: Free State & Northern Cape added”.
- Food Security Production Intervention (FSPI) is an initiative led by DAFF which seeks to increase production to attain self-sustenance for poor communities and households.

Purpose (cont.)

The main objective of PPP is to locate partners within government, private sector and public (farmers).

There is a need to develop a primary level plan across the value chain of identified commodities mainly maize, dry beans, potatoes and vegetables i.e. What is needed (activities) & costing.

- Areas to be planted and once planted who is going to buy?
- What kind of relationship?
- Who will mobilize people?
- Who is going to harvest, which storage facility & market?

Provincial targets

Province	PPP Are a(h)a)	Mode of operation	Tractors of Contractors	Estimated Cost (R million)	Disbursed by DRDLR
Eastern cape	13 000	Agency and Local Contractors	50	90	R38m
KwaZulu Natal	10 000	Agency and Local Contractors	40	75	R50m
Mpumalanga	9 000	Agency	30	10	R10m towards tractors
North West	10 000	Local Contractors	70	75	R
Free State	1 000	Local Contractors	15	10	?
Northern cape	1 000	Local Contractors	15	10	?
Limpopo	10 000			10?	Estimated R10m
TOTAL	54 000		220	270 (150 from DAFF & other DRDLR)	

PPP budget

Contributor	Amount (R million)	Disbursed/not disbursed
DRDLR	350	±R130m (DRDLR add details)
DAFF	100	Nil
DOS	150	Not known
DTI	25	Not known
PDA's	267	Ilima/Letsema
Total	892?? vs. 800 vs. 803	

Agencies, way forward and expectations

- Agencies to be used:
 - ARC
 - IDT
 - GRAIN SA
 - MAFISA INTERMEDIARIES
- Monitor and support the agencies with implementation, M&E and harvesting
-
- Date of next meeting: 4 Dec 2012 – WG members invited to this meeting.

Strategic Integrated Project 11: Agro-logistics and Rural Infrastructure (SIP 11)



Brief on SIP 11

- The President, in his State of the Nation Address of 9 February 2012, announced a “massive infrastructure development drive” to be driven by the PICC.
- The PICC was established in September 2011 to oversee the implementation of infrastructure projects that stimulate social and economic development.
- Projects have been identified by the PICC, which have been clustered, sequenced and prioritized into a pipeline SIPs.
- DAFF and DRDLR participate directly in **SIP 11: Agro-logistics and Rural Infrastructure.**
- **SIP 11 aims to improve investment in infrastructure that supports the expansion of agricultural production and employment (understood here to include forestry and fisheries), small-scale farming and rural development.**
- **Will circulate document!!! Thank you**

Purpose

**To inform members of
 the Small Holder
 Farmer Development
 Forum of the
 Livestock intervention
 of the DAEA**

Background

- ❑ Livestock contributes 60% of KZN agricultural farm-gate value
- ❑ Traditional areas cover a third of KZN and carries:
 - more than 50% of the cattle
 - 19% of the sheep
 - 74% of the goats
- ❑ Traditional areas off-take is less than 6.07% compared to the ideal of 25%.
- ❑ SA total meat production grows by 8% per annum
- ❑ SA domestic consumption grows by 11%
- ❑ SA is a net importer of meat

Performance Trends Regarding Beef between Commercial and Communal

INDICATOR	COMMUNAL	COMMERCIAL	TARGET
Average annual calving %	<40%	80%	85%
Pre-weaning mortality	50%	4%	2%
Post-weaning mortality	15%	2%	2%
Average weaning weight	150	210	230
<i>Source : National Department of Agriculture 2004 & Afrivet calculations</i>			

Problem statement

- ❑ Low calving and lamb percentages (between 26.9 and 34.91%)
- ❑ High mortality of young animals (30.7% in RSA and >50% in KZN).
- ❑ Parasites, both internal and external
- ❑ Insufficient health management
- ❑ Winter Feeding and poor nutritional status in winter
- ❑ Insufficient grazing management.
- ❑ Stock theft.
- ❑ Long distances from watering points.
- ❑ Insufficient marketing infrastructure, facilities and systems.
- ❑ Insufficient animal handling facilities and overnight/ kraaling facilities
- ❑ Insufficient knowledge of sound animal husbandry practices.

METHODOLOGY FOR PROMOTING LAND RENTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN COMMUNAL AREAS

Problem statement

- Under-utilisation of arable land in former homeland areas
 - Approx 4/5 of arable land not used for arable prod'n
 - Average arable land per crop producing SHP – 60 HA; but 87% use \leq 1 HA; most of others $<$ 5 HA
- Why? No single reason, but certain that land tenure is part of the problem
- Note similarities and differences to large-scale commercial farming areas – rural population increasingly heterogeneous

Nature of the 'tenure problem'

- Not 'tenure insecurity' as commonly understood (though can be a problem)
- Rather, aspect of 'customary tenure' that forbids/discourages renting out – renting out is a sign that don't need
- 'Customary tenure' is not static, but sometimes needs a nudge
- D. Thomson's 'action research' in Upper Tugela
 - How to reduce transactions costs?

Methodology for Promoting Land Rental Arrangements in Communal Areas: Rental versus sales

- Pros and cons of each, but cons of land sales markets potentially disastrous, e.g. wide-scale landlessness
- Rental markets generally – promote efficiency AND equity

Thomson's approach—scale it up?

- Probably not feasible – too much attention lavished on small number of communities, resources, etc.
- Note also: Thomson discovered big difference between 2 sites, Betterment and 'unplanned'
 - Betterment site had additional problems with livestock, so he initiated other interventions – natural resource management
- Leads us to think – perhaps promoting land rental can be a subset of CBNRM?

Logic

- In many cases, CBNRM is a necessarily complement to initiatives to promote land rental arrangements
- SA already has a large CBNRM initiative with a large footprint – LandCare
- Link this initiative to LandCare, and a major aspect of 'social infrastructure' already taken care of, ie LandCare community groups
- Presently, approx 22 active LandCare projects per province, plus many more formerly support groups that still function
- In-principle agreement with D:LUSM; details to be worked out

Proposed methodology

- a. Getting high level buy-in for the concept of promoting land rental arrangements
- b. Workshopping with national and provincial-level LandCare officials
- c. Province and project selection
- d. Procuring a lead service provider

- e. Recruitment and training of local-level facilitators
- f. Preliminary project visits
- g. Ongoing facilitation
- h. Ongoing monitoring
- i. Identifying a new batch of projects to support

CRITERIA TO IDENTIFY NEW SMALLHOLDER PRODUCERS

Output 5 : Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth						
Sub-Output : At least 30% of smallholder farmers to be organized into producers associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiations for inputs and marketing						
Intervention : Facilitate and support the establishment of commodity structures and associations				TARGETS		
ROLE PLAYER	BASELINE	KEY ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	2010/11	2011/12	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT
AGRICULTURE		Establish Stakeholder organization and commodity organizations	Number of commodity based structures established	25	25	E.G SAPA
FORESTRY	?					
FISHERIES	?					
GP	20					

Province & Target	CRITERIA	Number of new smallholder producers	Type of support	Appendix (list)
GP-120	Newly settled on existing state land			
	Newly settled on land through land reform programme or private acquisition			
	Received land, not received any form of support from government to make the land productive			
	Sufficient support to subsistence farmers graduate into smallholder producer level			
	Reside in communal areas & have not been using their land for the past five (4-5) years and are re-introduced into production			
	Other (please specify)			

Province & Target	CRITERIA	Number of new smallholder producers	Type of support	Appendix (list)
MP-2000	Newly settled on existing state land			
	Newly settled on land through land reform programme or private acquisition			
	Received land, not received any form of support from government to make the land productive			
	Sufficient support to subsistence farmers graduate into smallholder producer level			
	Reside in communal areas & have not been using their land for the past five (4-5) years and are re-introduced into production			
	Other (please specify)			

Output 5 : Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth						
Sub-Output : At least 30% of smallholder farmers to be organized into producers associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiations for inputs and marketing						
Intervention : Facilitate and support the establishment of commodity structures and associations				TARGETS		
ROLE PLAYER	BASELINE	KEY ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	2010/11	2011/12	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT
AGRICULTURE		Establish Stakeholder organization and commodity organizations	% of smallholder farmers organised in commodity associations	25	25	
FORESTRY						
FISHERIES						
MP	160					

Province & Target	CRITERIA	Number of new smallholder producers	Type of support	Appendix (list)
LP-1155	Newly settled on existing state land			
	Newly settled on land through land reform programme or private acquisition			
	Received land, not received any form of support from government to make the land productive			
	Sufficient support to subsistence farmers graduate into smallholder producer level			
	Reside in communal areas & have not been using their land for the past five (4-5) years and are re-introduced into production			
	Other (please specify)			

Output 5 : Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth						
Sub-Output : At least 30% of smallholder farmers to be organized into producers associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiations for inputs and marketing						
Intervention : Facilitate and support the establishment of commodity structures and associations				TARGETS		
ROLE PLAYER	BASELINE	KEY ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	2010/11	2011/12	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT
AGRICULTURE		Establish Stakeholder organization and commodity organizations	Number of commodity based structures established	3	4	
FORESTRY						
FISHERIES						
LP						

Province & Target	CRITERIA	Number of new smallholder producers	Type of support	Appendix (list)
FS-2000	Newly settled on existing state land			
	Newly settled on land through land reform programme or private acquisition			
	Received land, not received any form of support from government to make the land productive			
	Sufficient support to subsistence farmers graduate into smallholder producer level			
	Reside in communal areas & have not been using their land for the past five (4-5) years and are re-introduced into production			
	Other (please specify)			

Output: 5 : Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth						
Sub-Output : At least 30% of smallholder farmers to be organized into producers associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiations for inputs and marketing						
Intervention : Facilitate and support the establishment of commodity structures and associations				TARGETS		
ROLE PLAYER	BASELINE	KEY ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	2010/11	2011/12	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT
AGRICULTURE		Establish Stakeholder organization and commodity organizations	Number of commodity based structures established	11	11	
FORESTRY						
FISHERIES						
FS	5					

Province & Target	CRITERIA	Number of new smallholder producers	Type of support	Appendix (list)
KZN-2750	Newly settled on existing state land			
	Newly settled on land through land reform programme or private acquisition			
	Received land, not received any form of support from government to make the land productive			
	Sufficient support to subsistence farmers graduate into smallholder producer level			
	Reside in communal areas & have not been using their land for the past five (4-5) years and are re-introduced into production			
	Other (please specify)			

Output: 5 : Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth						
Sub-Output : At least 30% of smallholder farmers to be organized into producers associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiations for inputs and marketing						
Intervention : Facilitate and support the establishment of commodity structures and associations				TARGETS		
ROLE PLAYER	BASELINE	KEY ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	2010/11	2011/12	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT
AGRICULTURE		Capacitate livestock associations				
FORESTRY						
FISHERIES						
KZN			Number of livestock associations capacitated	15	15	

Province & Target	CRITERIA	Number of new smallholder producers	Type of support	Appendix (list)
NC-155	Newly settled on existing state land			
	Newly settled on land through land reform programme or private acquisition			
	Received land, not received any form of support from government to make the land productive			
	Sufficient support to subsistence farmers graduate into smallholder producer level			
	Reside in communal areas & have not been using their land for the past five (4-5) years and are re-introduced into production			
	Other (please specify)			

Output: 5 : Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth						
Sub-Output : At least 30% of smallholder farmers to be organized into producers associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiations for inputs and marketing						
Intervention : Facilitate and support the establishment of commodity structures and associations				TARGETS		
ROLE PLAYER	BASELINE	KEY ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	2010/11	2011/12	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT
AGRICULTURE		Establish Stakeholder organization and commodity organizations				
FORESTRY						
FISHERIES						
NC						

Province & Target	CRITERIA	Number of new smallholder producers	Type of support	Appendix (list)
NW-1366	Newly settled on existing state land			
	Newly settled on land through land reform programme or private acquisition			
	Received land, not received any form of support from government to make the land productive			
	Sufficient support to subsistence farmers graduate into smallholder producer level			
	Reside in communal areas & have not been using their land for the past five (4-5) years and are re-introduced into production			
	Other (please specify)			

Output 5 : Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth						
Sub-Output : At least 30% of smallholder farmers to be organized into producers associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiations for inputs and marketing						
Intervention : Facilitate and support the establishment of commodity structures and associations						
				TARGETS		
ROLE PLAYER	BASELINE	KEY ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	2010/11	2011/12	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT
AGRICULTURE		Establish Stakeholder organization and commodity organizations	Number of commodity associations established	9	19	
FORESTRY						
FISHERIES						
NW	33					

Province & Target	CRITERIA	Number of new smallholder producers	Type of support	Appendix (list)
EC-480	Newly settled on existing state land			
	Newly settled on land through land reform programme or private acquisition			
	Received land, not received any form of support from government to make the land productive			
	Sufficient support to subsistence farmers graduate into smallholder producer level			
	Reside in communal areas & have not been using their land for the past five (4-5) years and are re-introduced into production			
	Other (please specify)			

Output: 5 : Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth						
Sub-Output : At least 30% of smallholder farmers to be organized into producers associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiations for inputs and marketing						
Intervention : Facilitate and support the establishment of commodity structures and associations				TARGETS		
ROLE PLAYER	BASELINE	KEY ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	2010/11	2011/12	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT
AGRICULTURE		Establish Stakeholder organization and commodity organizations	Number of farmers associations established	61	64	
FORESTRY						
FISHERIES						
EC						

Province & Target	CRITERIA	Number of new smallholder producers	Type of support	Appendix (list)
WC-500	Newly settled on existing state land			
	Newly settled on land through land reform programme or private acquisition			
	Received land, not received any form of support from government to make the land productive			
	Sufficient support to subsistence farmers graduate into smallholder producer level			
	Reside in communal areas & have not been using their land for the past five (4-5) years and are re-introduced into production			
	Other (please specify)			

Output: 5 : Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth						
Sub-Output : At least 30% of smallholder farmers to be organized into producers associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiations for inputs and marketing						
Intervention : Facilitate and support the establishment of commodity structures and associations				TARGETS		
ROLE PLAYER	BASELINE	KEY ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	2010/11	2011/12	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT
AGRICULTURE		Establish Stakeholder organization and commodity organizations	Number of commodity associations established	2	2	
FORESTRY						
FISHERIES						
WC						

Notes

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing notes.

