

# *agri benchmark* Cash Crop Conference 2012

## Perspectives of agri benchmark in South Africa



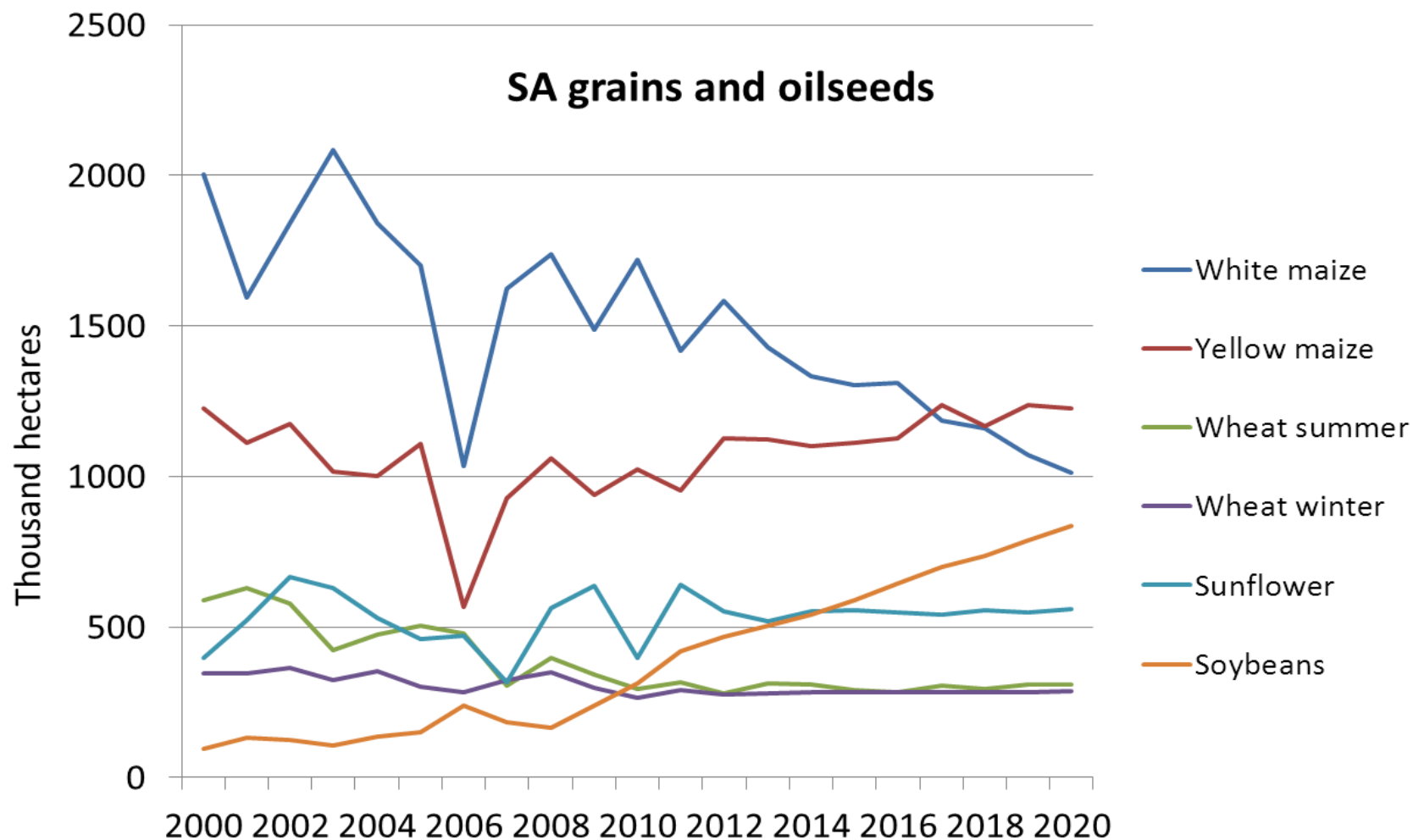
# Presentation overview

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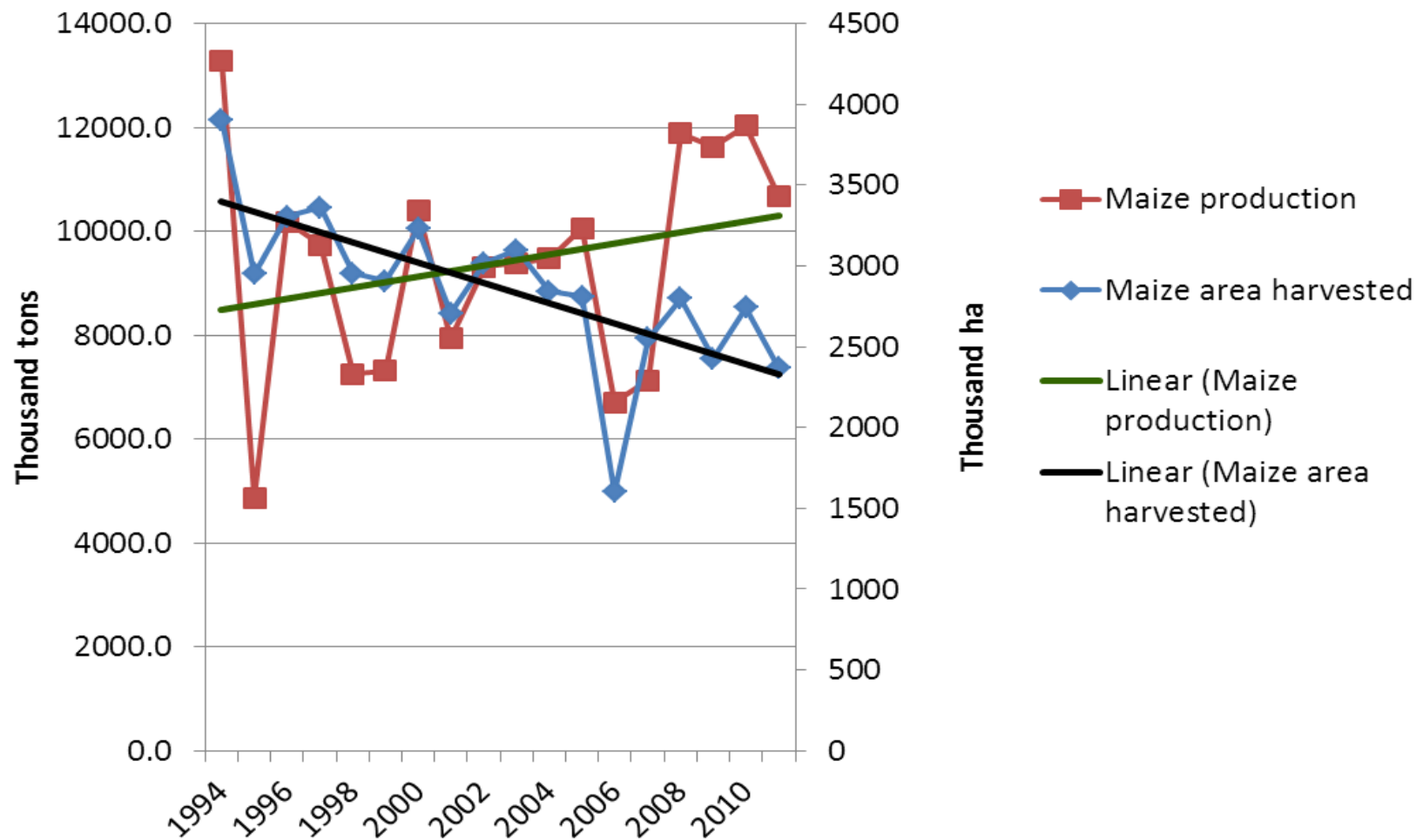
- **Why do we want to benchmark?**
- **The BFAP farm level program & linkage**
- **What does the future hold?**
  - **Establishing a national network**
  - **Expanding into other African countries**



# Why benchmarking?

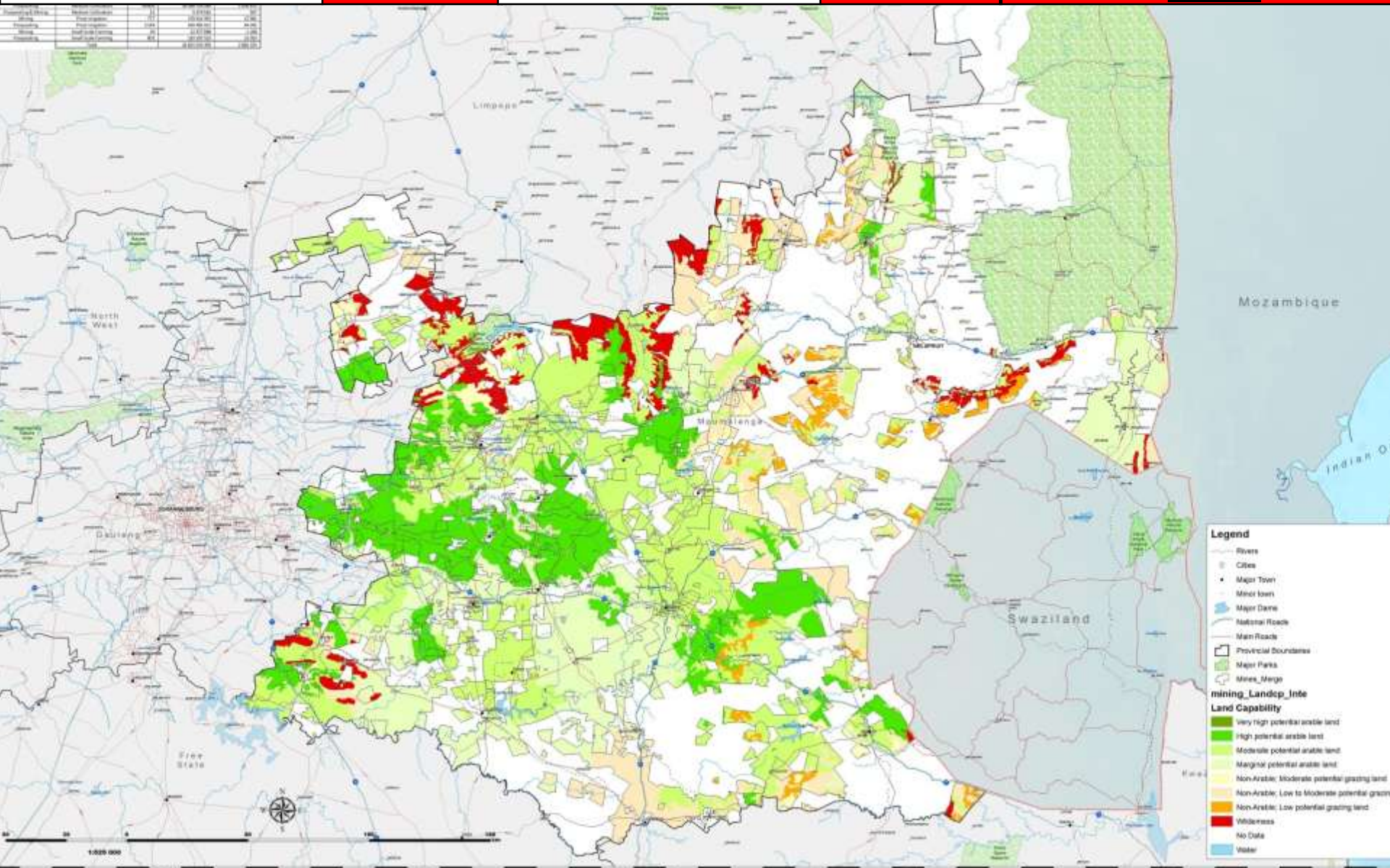


# SA Maize Area & Production



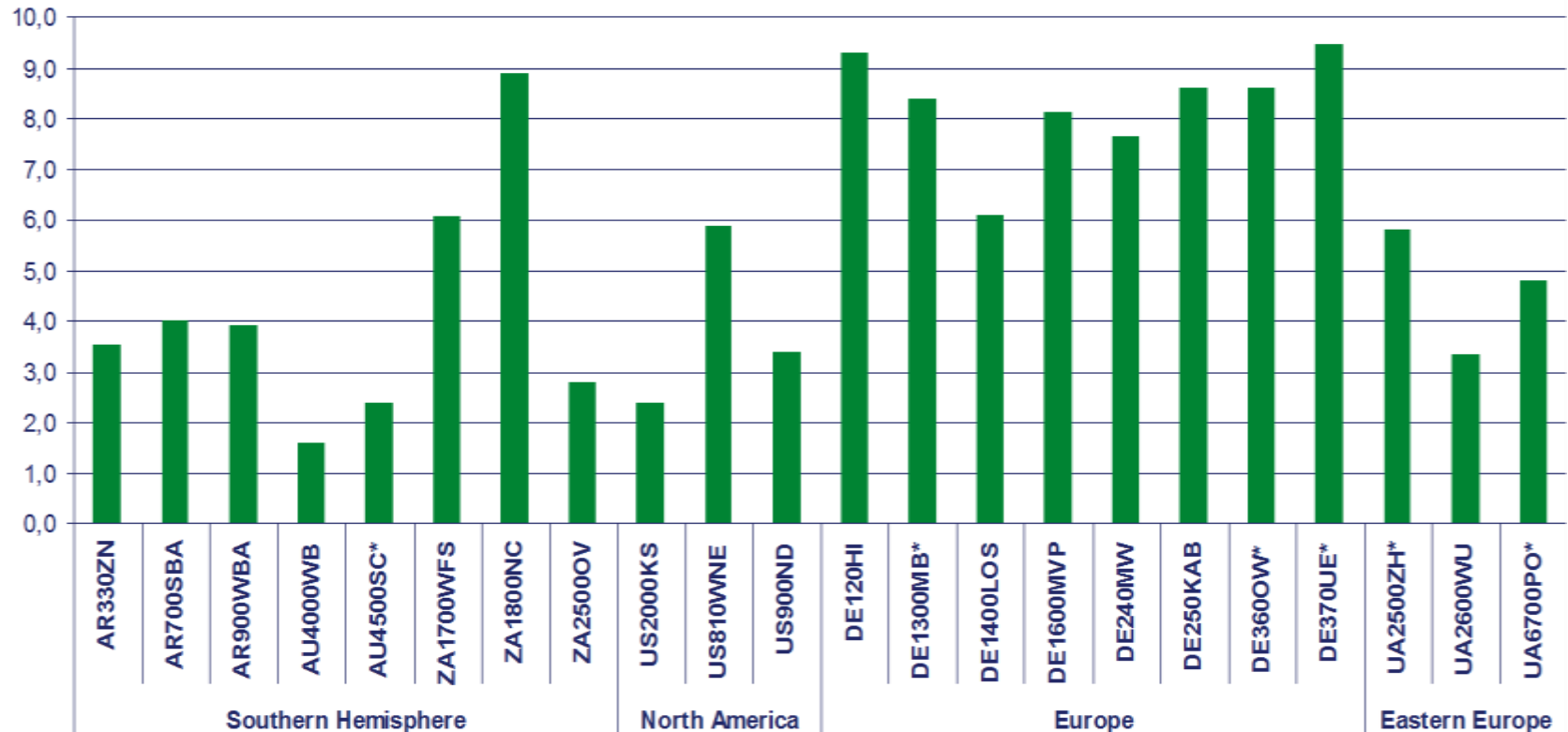


Mpumalanga's potential arable (Agricultural) land, i.e. - <u>land that should be kept in Agriculture</u>		Arable (Agricultural) land that will be taken up by mining in the years to come and currently		Arable land left over if all current & prospecting mining takes place
High potential arable land	872 007	High potential arable land	671 293	200 714
Moderate potential arable land	2 085 727	Moderate potential arable land	1 145 460	940 267
Marginal potential arable land	1 596 609	Marginal potential arable land	871 875	724 734
SUM TOTAL	4 554 344	SUM TOTAL	2 634 629	1 919 715



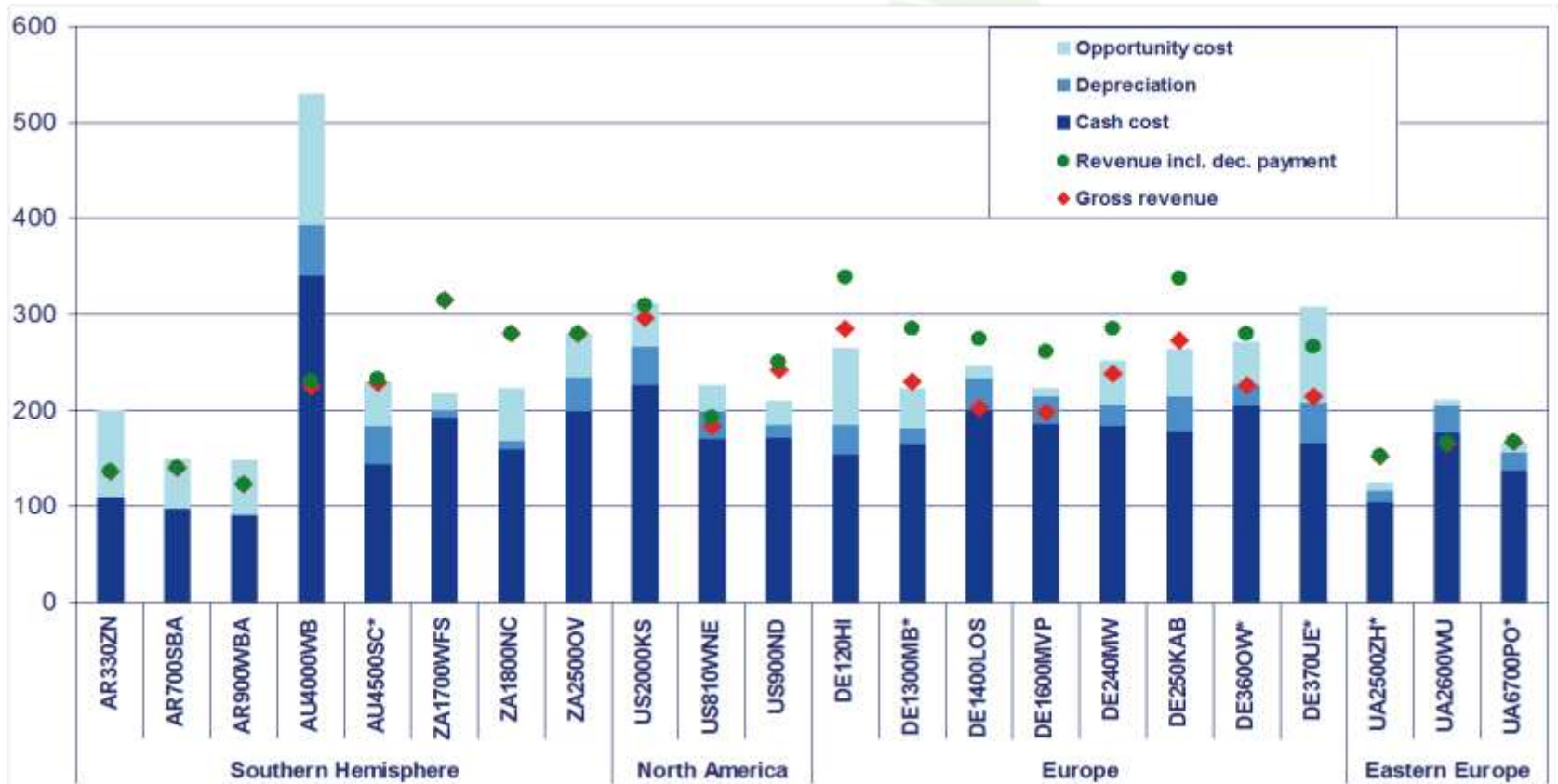
# Why benchmarking?

Wheat yields in t/ha (average 2009-2011)



# Why benchmarking?

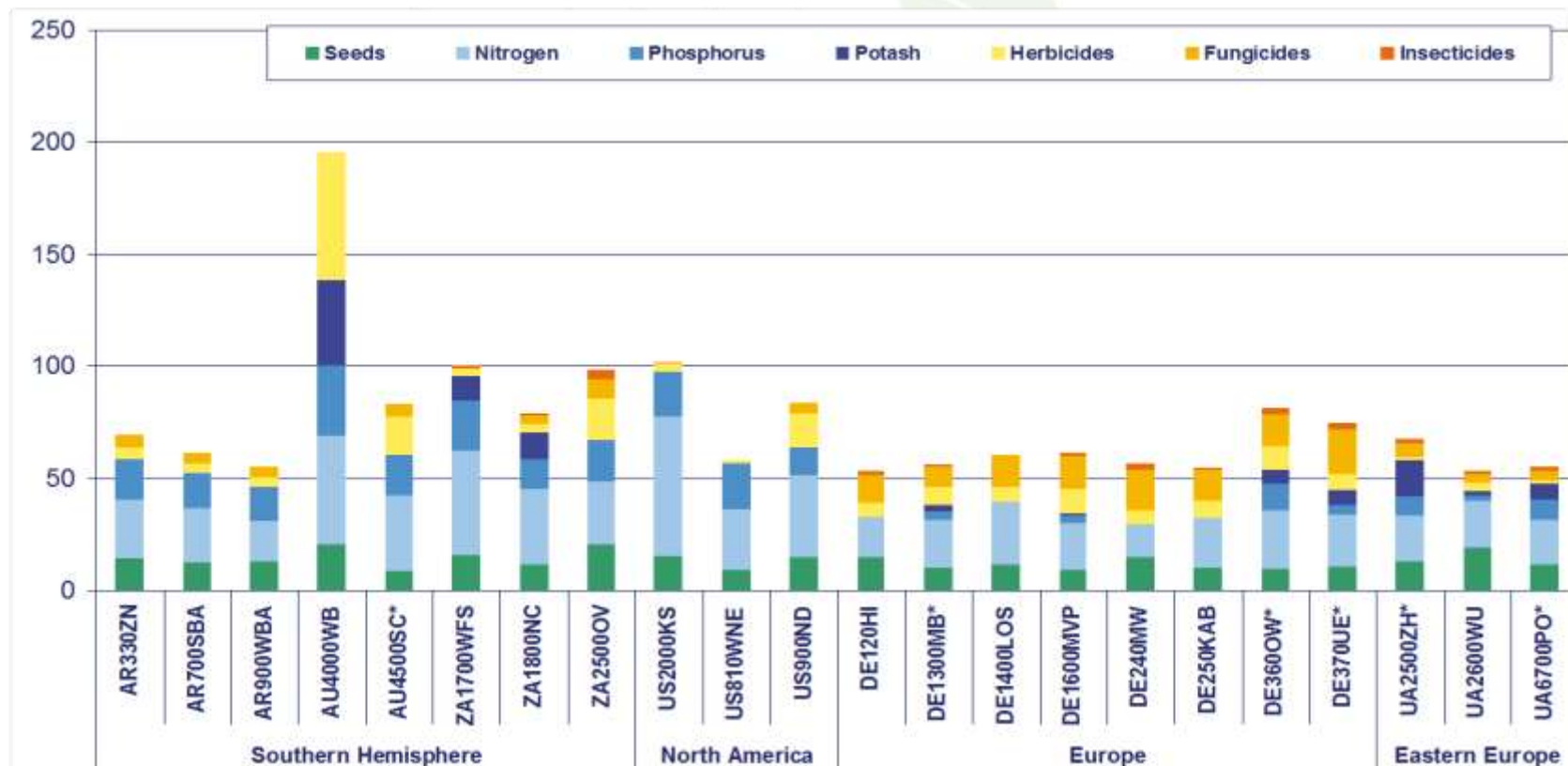
Wheat production: Profitability in US\$/t (average 2009-2011)





# Why benchmarking?

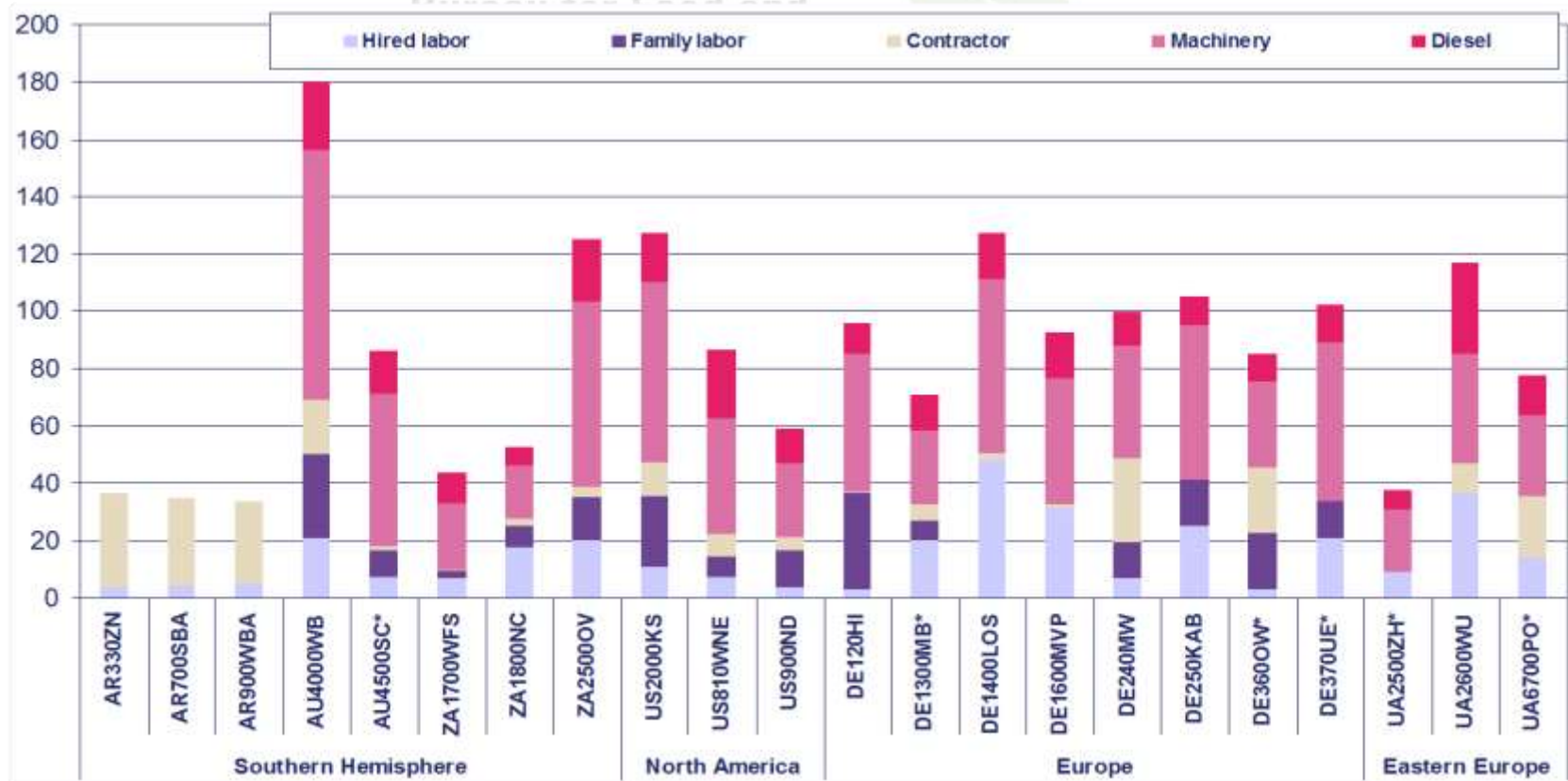
Wheat production: Direct costs in US\$/t (average 2009-2011)



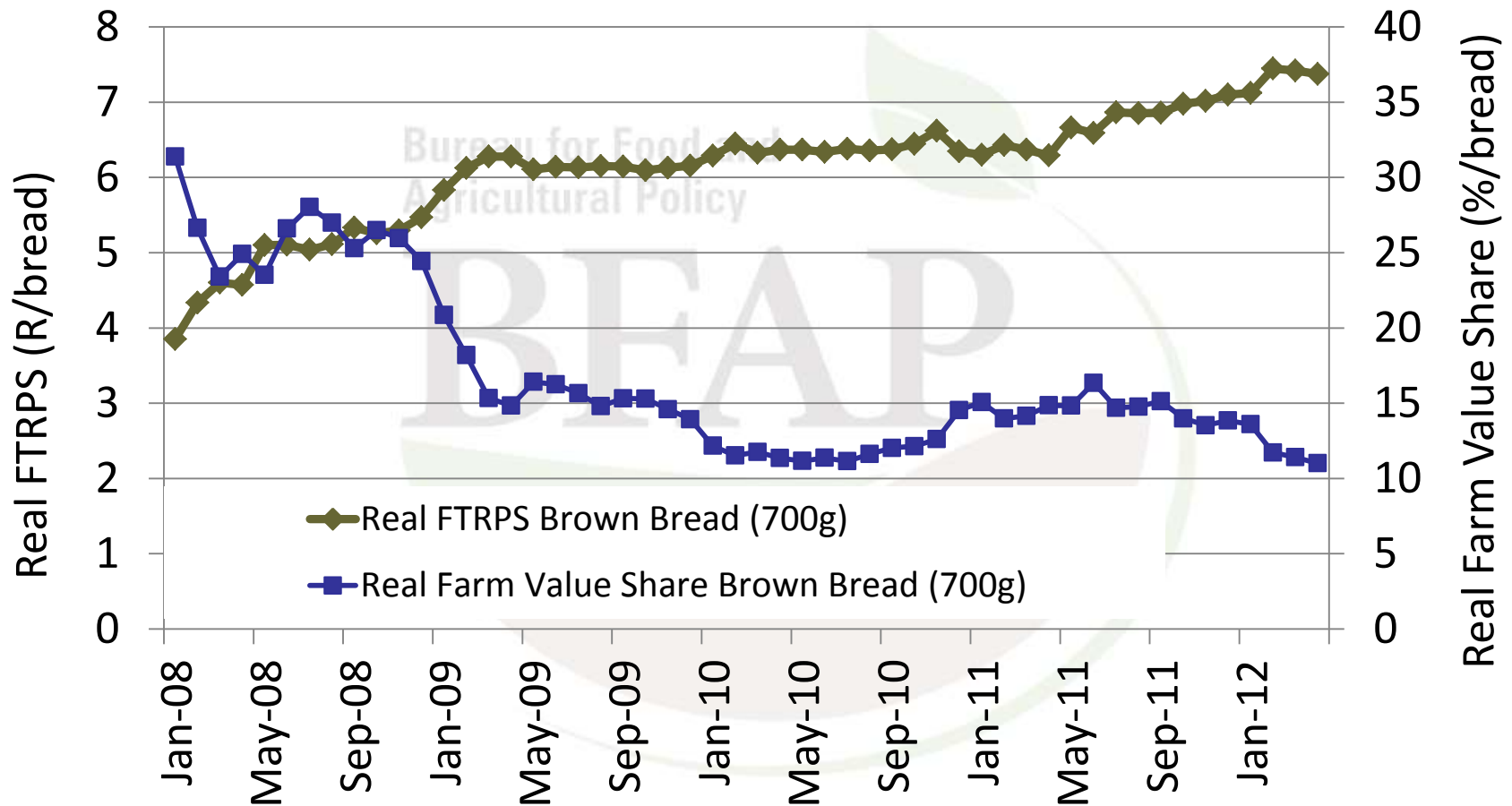


# Why benchmarking?

Wheat production: Operating costs in US\$/t (average 2009-2011)



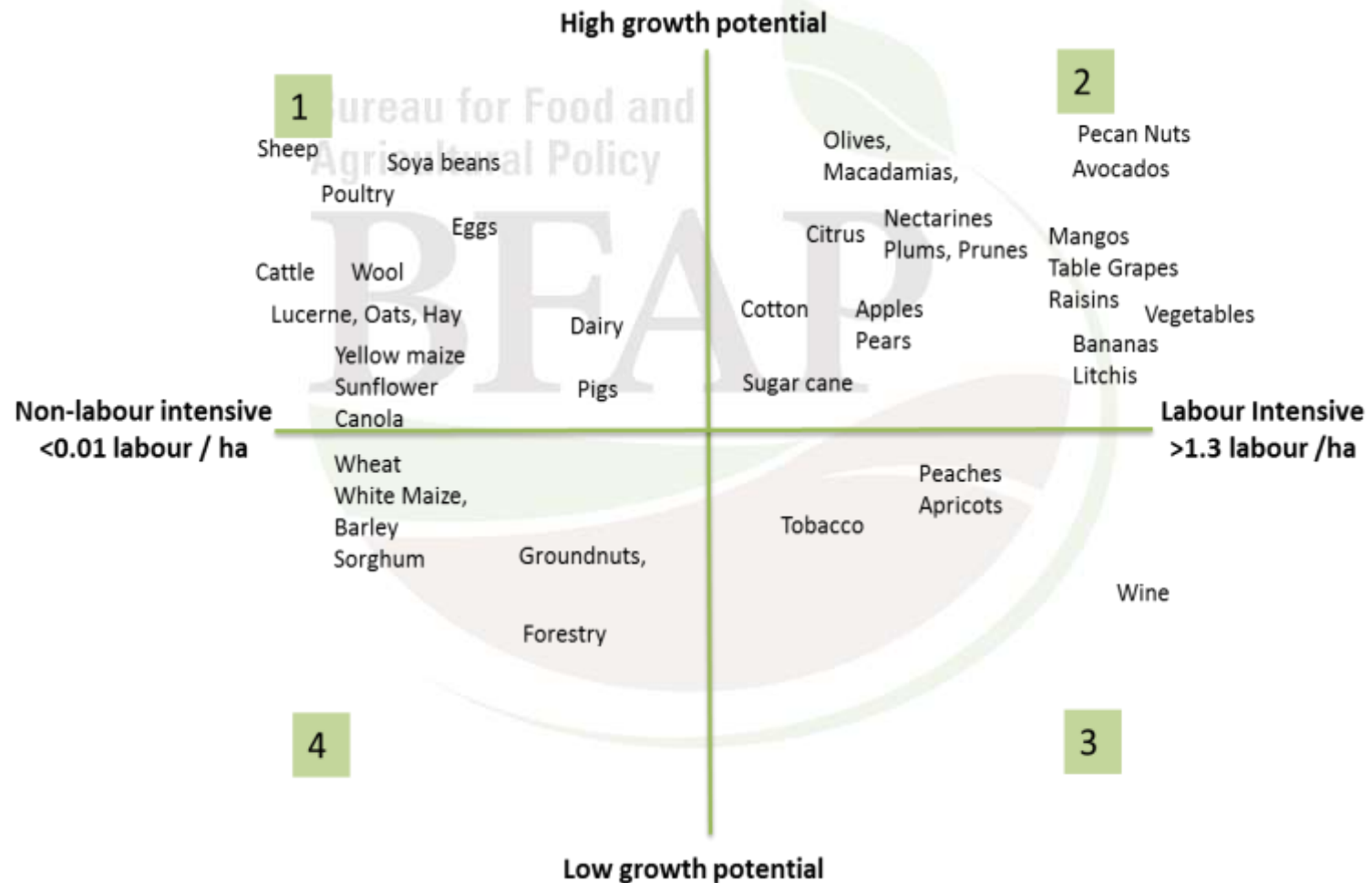
# Why benchmarking?



SOURCE: NAMC, June 2012

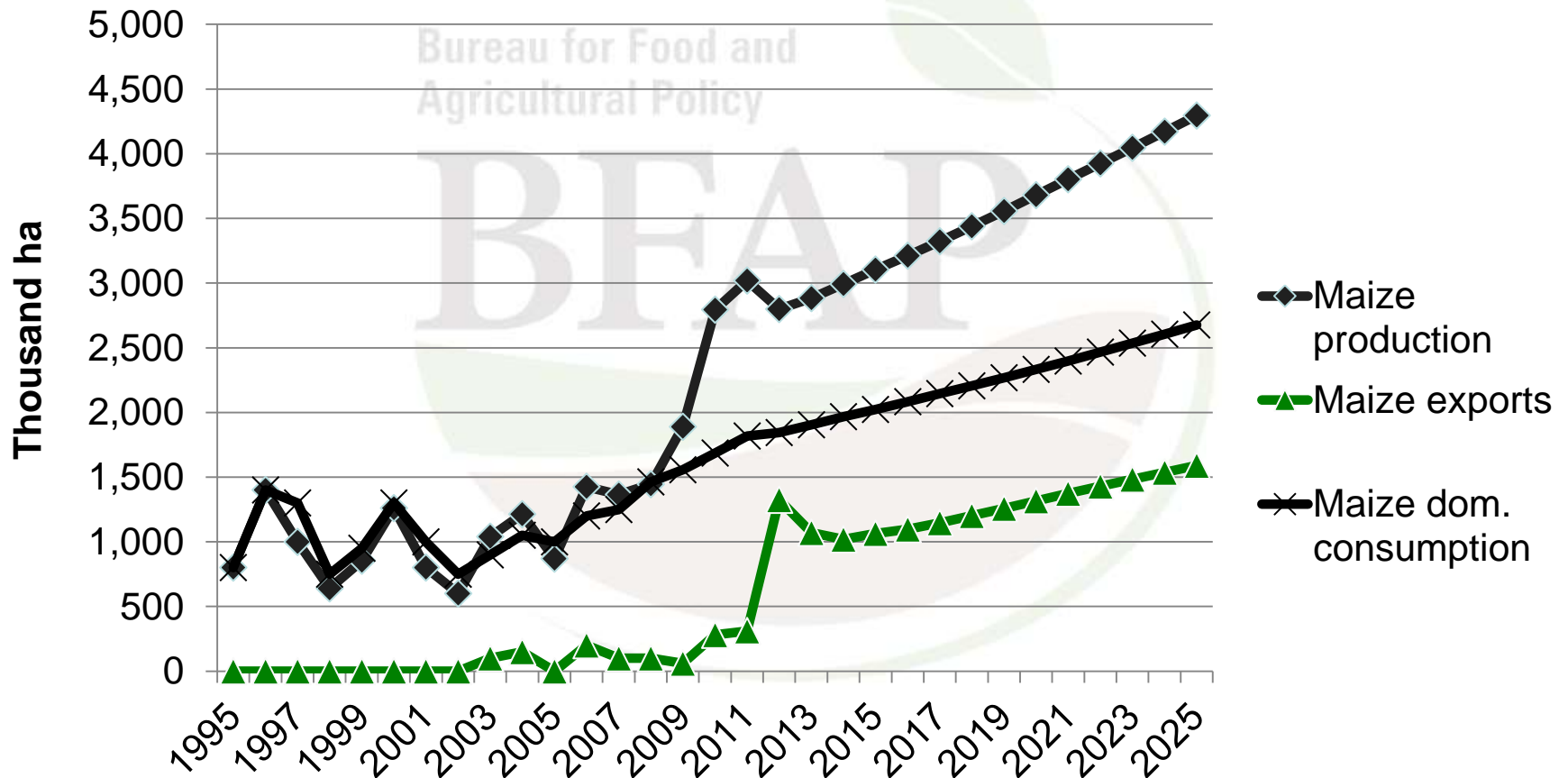
# Why benchmarking?

## The employment creation matrix



# Why benchmarking?

## Zambian Maize Outlook



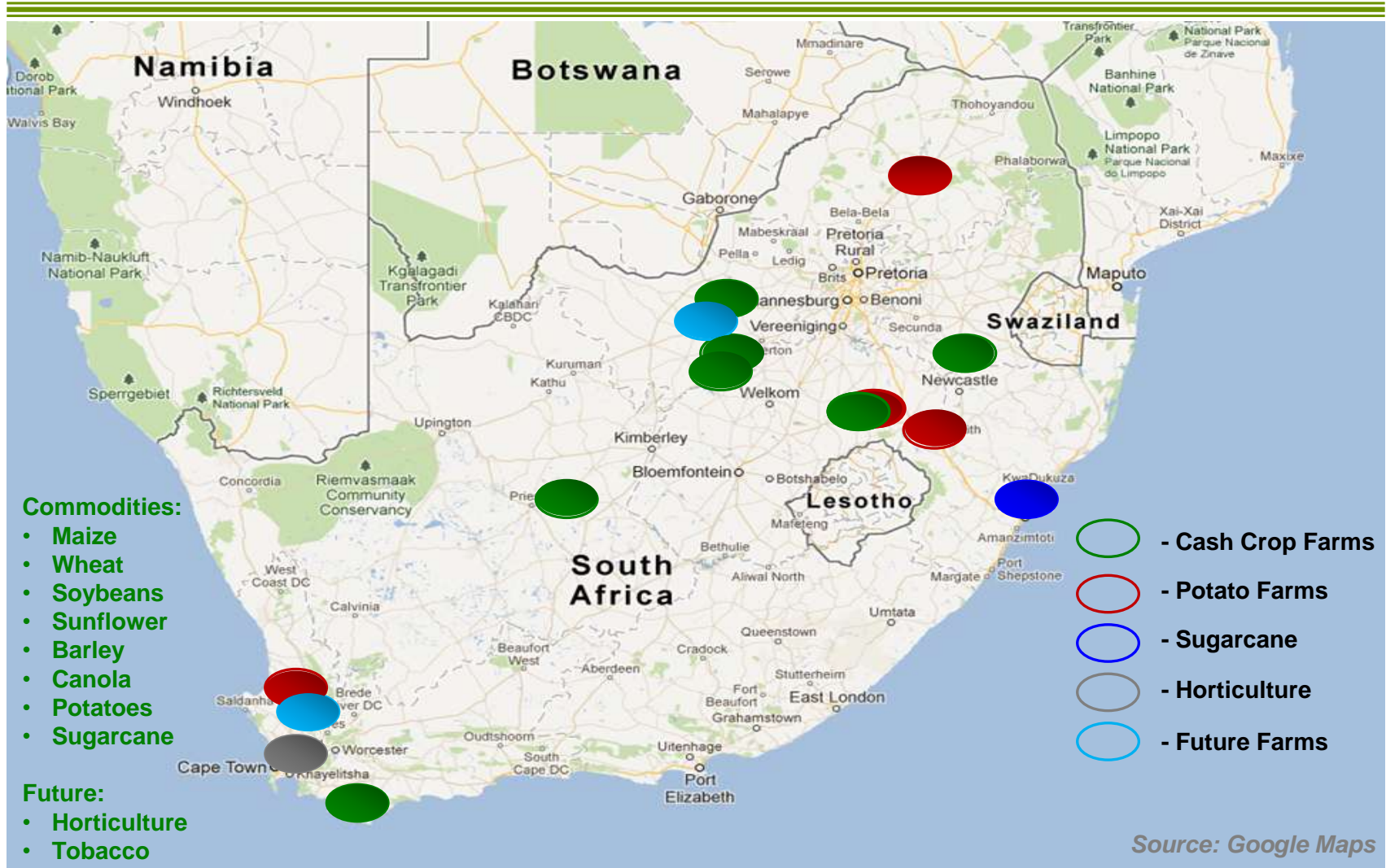


# Why benchmarking for SA?

- Understanding agriculture worldwide
- Access to reliable & objective information at international level
- Measure a countries' performance relative to other countries
- Financial & managerial strategies for profitable & sustainable farming
- Create a sound platform on which decisions can be based, impact assessments can be conducted & “what if” questions can be answered (policy reforms, government programs, external economic, climate & biological shocks)
- Snapshot of the performance of farmers & multi-annual comparisons



# agri benchmark in South Africa



# *agri benchmark* in South Africa

- Currently 11 farms in the key producing areas of South Africa
  - 7 grain- and oilseed farms (maize, wheat, soybeans, sunflower, barley & canola).
  - 3 potato farms in 3 regions with the inclusion of an additional farm in July 2012. Regions: Sandveld, Eastern Free State, Limpopo & KwaZulu-Natal.
  - 1 sugarcane farm in coastal dryland area of KwaZulu-Natal. The objective is to include two additional farms; Inlands and Mpumalanga irrigation.
- Beef and Sheep *agri benchmark* network





# The BFAP farm program & linkage

- *agri benchmark* is an important source of data capturing
- Financial data feed into BFAP Finsim model
  - Linked with BFAP sector model
  - Deterministic vs. Stochastic modelling
  - Stochastic analysis based on past yields, prices, volatile inputs (deflated) etc.
  - Valuable tool to determine/analyse scenario planning & “what if” questions
- Illustrative example: Northern Cape irrigation farm
  - Impact of increasing fuel, fertilizer & electricity cost on NFI
  - Stochastic simulation: The minimum, mean & maximum outcome
  - Stoplight Chart: What is the probability that a ROI between 4.66 & 6.21% will realise?





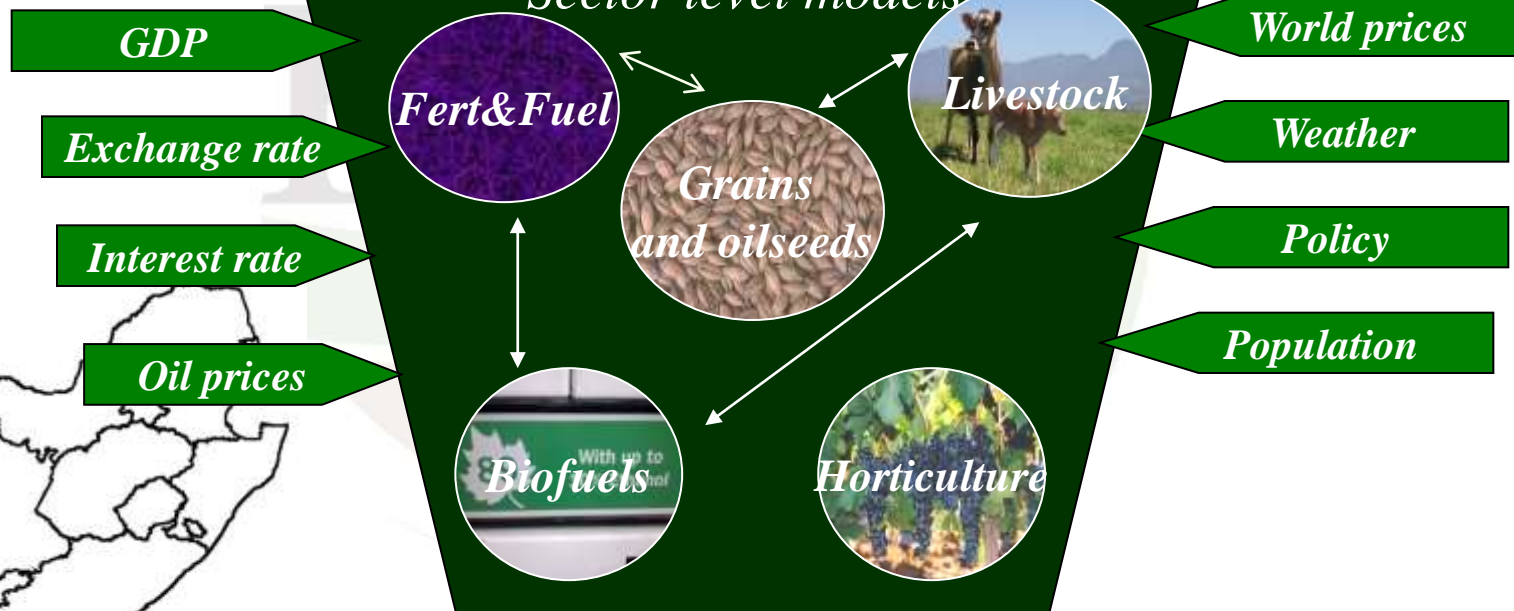


## FAPRI and OECD - *Global Models*

### Agribenchmark – *International farm-level data*

Bureau for Food and  
Agricultural Policy

#### BFAP *Sector level models*



#### BFAP *Farm level financial models*



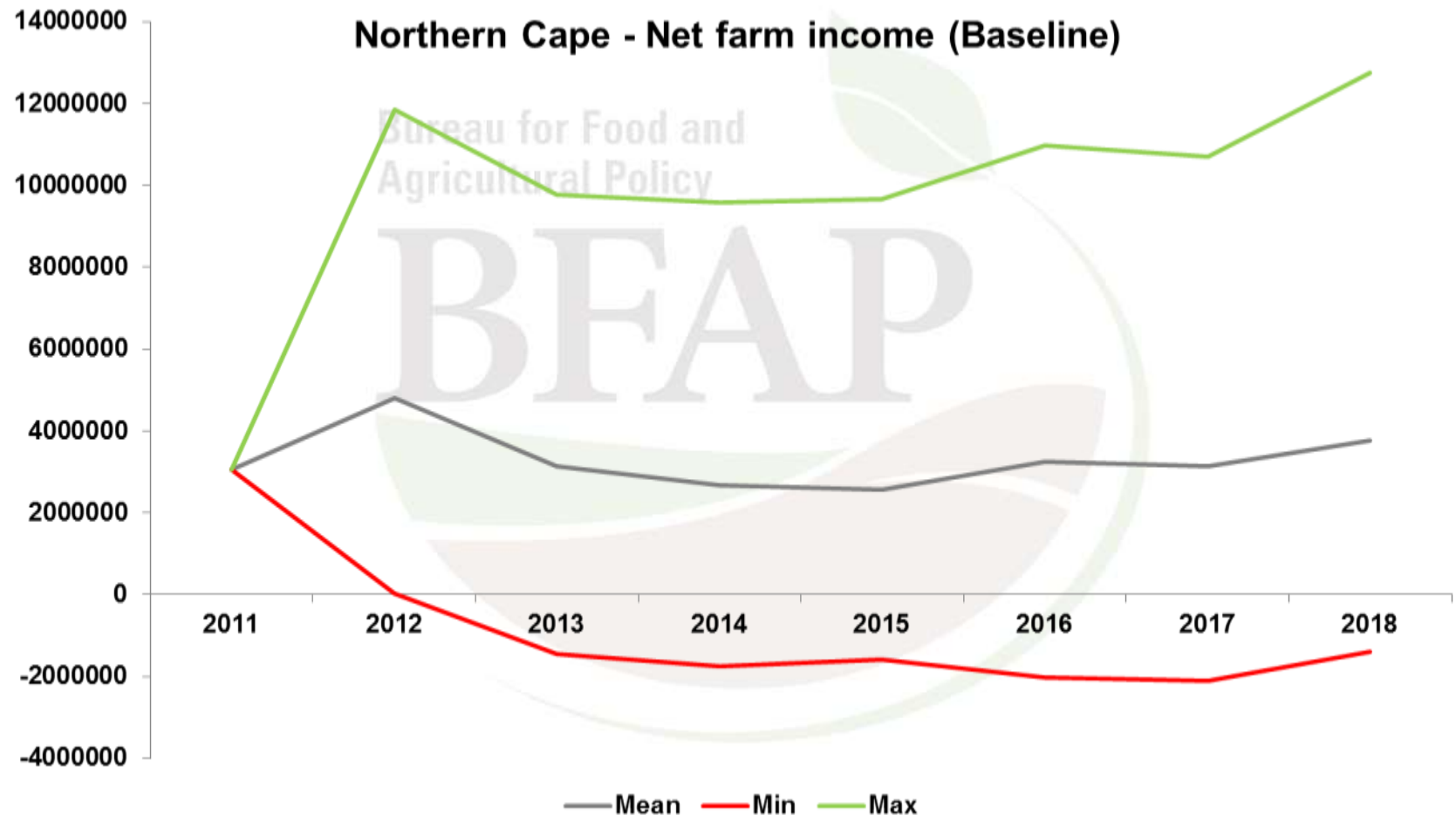
BUREAU FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY



National Agricultural  
Marketing Council  
Promoting market access for South African agriculture

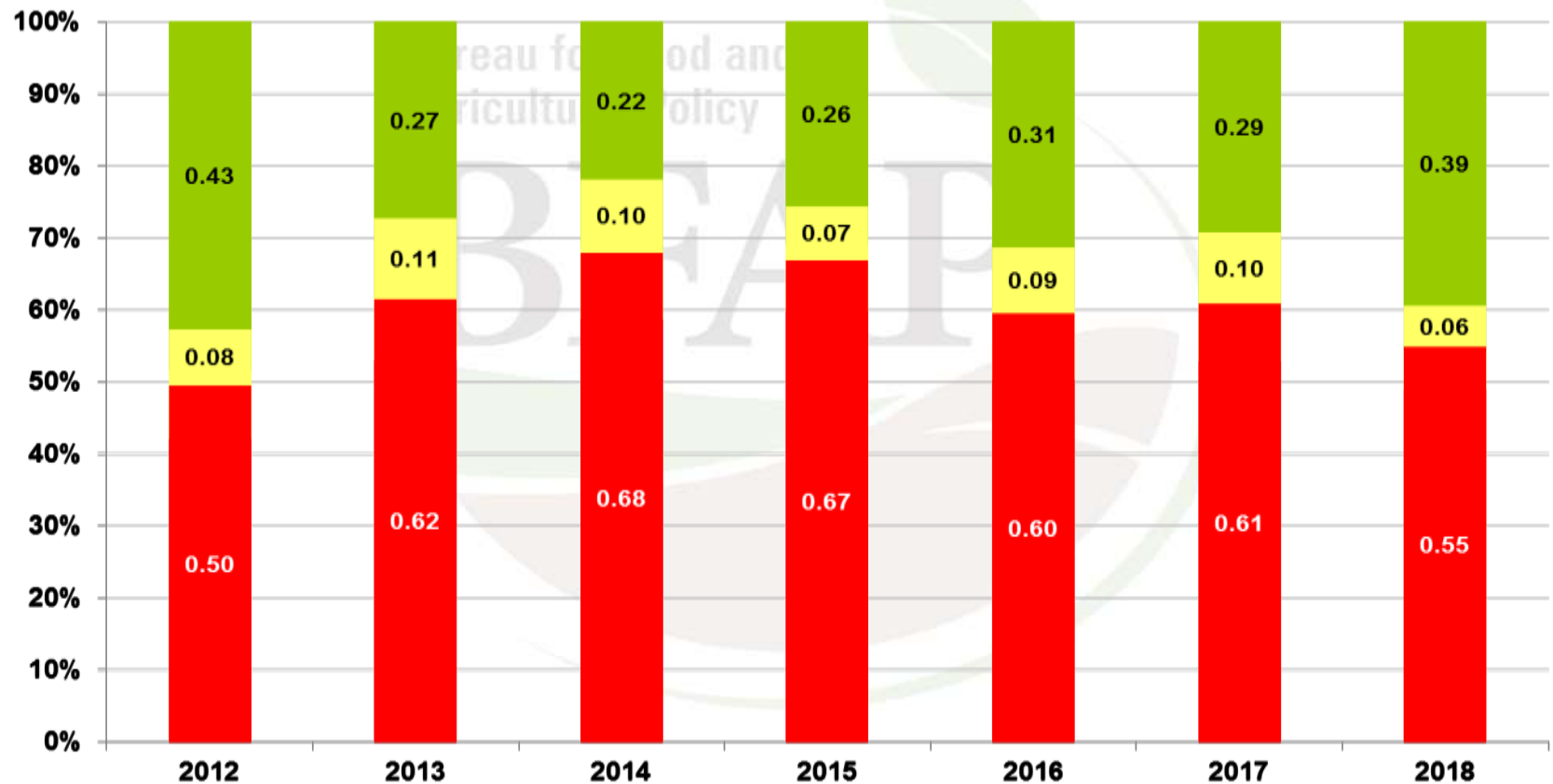


# Baseline – Stochastic simulation outcome



# Stoplight Chart: Baseline vs. Scenario (ROI between 4.66% and 6.21%)

## Baseline result



# National Network - Concept

## *Vision:*

*...Unlocking the full potential of livestock & cash crop sub sectors which will ultimately result in the expansion of these sub-sectors and thus contribute to increased food security and economic growth, which will in turn create a more food secure population and more employment opportunities in the economy...*

## *Objective:*

*...Initiate similar agri benchmark networks in South Africa by including more farms (commercial & emerging/smallholder) that will be **representative of different agro ecological farming regions, as well as different production systems** to optimally reflect the diversity of farming in South Africa*





# National Network - Outputs

- Access to reliable and objective farm level information at the domestic level per agro-ecological region for the sub-sectors included.
- Access to tools that can be used for policy analysis and answering “what if”.
- Annual reports per sub-sector. Training and capacity building through dedicated training sessions.
- A higher level of cooperation and understanding between stakeholders on issues that affect the sub-sectors.
- **agri benchmark** will complement the current Computerised Budgeting (Combud) system



# What does the future hold?

- Maintain current *agri benchmark* network by updating farms on an annual basis & expansion into new key regions (Mpumalanga & Western Cape)
- Horticultural Network: Model is currently under development to benchmark horticultural products. Pilot project initiated in 2011.
- Pig & Poultry: The addition of pig & poultry to the livestock network. The aim is to benchmark representative farms internationally: Regions: Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal & the Western Cape.



# What does the future hold?

- Expansion of potato & sugarcane typical farms into other regions/provinces
- Smallholder network: Project initiated in 2011. TypiCrop model currently under development.
- Southern Africa: First typical farms for Zambia in 2012



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# Thank you!

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*Your partner in decision making*

**See you at the Baseline on  
8 August**



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