

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2021–2022



agriculture, land reform
& rural development

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



**STAY
SAFE**
PROTECT SOUTH AFRICA
TOGETHER WE CAN BEAT CORONAVIRUS



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ACRONYMS

AAMP	Agriculture and Agro processing Master Plan
AFCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AgriBEE	Agriculture Black Economic Empowerment
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
AIC	Agricultural Inputs Control
ALHA	Agricultural Land Holdings Account
AVMP	Animal and Veld Management Programme
APBNRM	Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
ASF	African swine flu
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
ATI	Agricultural Training Institute
AU	African Union
BAS	Basic Accounting System
BBTV	Banana bunchy top virus
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BSLA	Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation
BTOR	Back to Office Report
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CBPP	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
CBO	Community-based organisation
CCAMP	Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation Plan
CCS	Compulsory community services
CD	Chief Director
CEC	Crop Estimate Committee
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 19
CPA	Communal Property Association
CPDS	Comprehensive Producer Development Support
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Plan
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DDM	District Development Model
DEXCO	Departmental Executive Committee
DG	Director-General
DLRC	District Land Reform Committee
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
dtic	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
DTT	Departmental Task Team
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation

EC	Eastern Cape
e-DRS	Electronic Deeds Registration System
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ENE	Estimate National Expenditure
EPRE	Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure
EU	European Union
EXCO	Executive Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMD	foot-and-mouth disease
FPSU	Farmer Production Support Unit
FS	Free State
FSAR	Food Security and Agrarian Reform
FTE	Full time equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMO	Genetically modified organism
GP	Gauteng
HDI	Historically disadvantaged individual
HPL	Health Promotion Levy
IBSA	India, Brazil and South Africa
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDZ	Industrial development zone
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IS	Inspection Services
IQS	Inspection and Quarantine Services
IT	Information Technology
ITB	Ingonyama Trust Board
KyD	Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LP	Limpopo
Mafisa	Micro-agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Mpumalanga
MP	Member of Parliament
MPSA	Minister of Public Service and Administration
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council
NARYSEC	National Rural Youth Services Corps
NC	Northern Cape
NDP	National Development plan
NLAACC	National Land Acquisition and Allocation Control Committee
NMOG	National Macro Organisation of Government
NPCPDS	National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Support

NRDM	Natural Resources and Disaster Management
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NT	National Treasury
NTM	Non-Tariff Measure
NW	North West
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIE	Office International Epizooties
OVG	Office of the Valuer-General
PAA	Protected Agricultural Area
PAPA	Performing Animals Protection Act
PCC	Practical completion certificate
PDALB	Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill
PGM	Platinum Group Metals
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
PPA	Planning Profession Act
PPECB	Perishable Products Export Control Board
PPR	Peste <i>des</i> Petits Ruminants
PSSC	Provincial Strategy Session Commission
PWD	People with disability
RVCP	River Valley Catalytic Programme
Q1	Quarter 1
Q2	Quarter 2
Q3	Quarter 3
Q4	Quarter 4
SA	South Africa
SACU	Southern African Customs Unions
SADC-EU EPA	Southern African Development Community European Union Economic Partnership Agreement
SADC-FTA	Southern African Development Community Free Trade Area
SA GAP	South African Good Agriculture Practice
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALA	Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act
SANAs	South African National Accreditation Systems
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SAVC	South African Veterinary Council
SDG	Sustainable development goals
SEIA	Social Economic Impact Assessment
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authorities
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SOE	State owned entity
SoNA	State of Nation Address
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SP	Strategic Plan
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act

Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TBVC	Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
TID	Technical indicator description
TRANCRAA	Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act
ULTRA	Upgrading of the Land Tenure Rights Act
UN	United Nations
USA	United State of America
WC	Western Cape
WTO	World Trade Organization



THOKO DIDIZA (MP)
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Legislative and Policy Basis

The 2021/21 Annual Performance Plan represents a wall brought through programme of action of the Department Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development informed and guided by our policy and legislative mandates. There are more than 30 pieces of legislation and about the 34 policies which inform the mandate of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development. It is further important to note that the legislative and policy mandates of the department are informed by the national, provincial and local legislation and policies. The legislative and policies can be concurrent or applied to one level.

Situational Analysis

To ensure that the department's Annual Performance Plan is relevant to the context in which it operates, an external environmental analysis was conducted. The analysis takes into account the broader macro-economic environment that will have direct and indirect effect on the department, its partners and customers.

South Africa's agriculture and output has nearly doubled between 1994 and 2019. The growth has largely been driven by increased productivity, which has been underpinned by technological innovation as well as growth in traditional export markets in Europe and access to new ones in Asia and the Americas. This growth has spanned across all sub sectors of agriculture (livestock, horticulture and field crops). While this positive growth is a compelling picture from a macro perspective, the duality that existed before 1994 has persisted to this day.

This is evident in the 2017 Agricultural Census presented by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) which showed that 40 122 commercial farmers produced more than 87% of the value of total agricultural output. Meanwhile, our 2.3 million small scale and substance farmers produce less than 12% of the value of total national output.

South Africa's agricultural sector was already constrained prior to the outbreak of Corona Virus. It is constrained by drought, low inclusivity caused by high barriers to entry to the sector, bio security issues

and rising input costs. The duality of the sector also plays a contributory factor with the commercial farmers holding the largest share of production means, notably 98% of land rights, 72% of agricultural land and almost 100% distribution of seeds and fertilizers to farmers.

While the commercial side of agriculture could still contribute to the new growth, the untapped potential from the emerging side of the sector remains the greatest area for growing the agricultural and food sectors. The emerging side, particularly the smallholder farming has the potential to progress into commercial farmers, provided effective support is given to deal with farmer supply constraints.

Beyond the farm gate production, the agro-processing sector offers ample opportunities for all categories of farmers. The rising population in the country is driving the demand for processed products such as dairy, beverages, oils, fats, processed meats, cereals and jams.

Employment and Job Creation

The agricultural sector employs 885 000 people, where crops and fruits employ 550 000 people and the rest are in the mixed farming and livestock operations. The horticulture subsector has been the main catalyst for jobs creation as compared to the grains and livestock subsectors. The agro-processing sector employs roughly 243 093 people and the majority of jobs are in the category of “other food products”, which include, bakery, confectionary, spices, condiments, meat processing as well as in beverages. Employment numbers in the dairy and grain processing have been increasing in the past 10 years.

Rural Development

The characteristically poverty stricken nature of rural South Africa is both a cause and effect of poor performing socio-economic indicators including education, health care, and employment. Rural South Africa as it stands today fell under the homeland system during colonialism and apartheid, emphasising their historic exclusion from service delivery. Limited access to quality education and health care is an acute challenge in rural areas because of under developed infrastructure and limited economic activity. There are 11 252 school in rural areas across South Africa many of which face infrastructural challenges, teacher shortages and other critical challenges. In terms of health care, recent health outcomes indicate that a child living in rural Eastern Cape is more than twice likely to die in the first years of life than a child from the Western Cape. While there are a number of factors affecting the disparity, the rural areas divide is chief among them.

Within the macro economic environment in which the DALRRD operates, one of the central tenets of the department is to focus on and bolster rural development within South Africa. 37.7% of the South African population live in rural areas. The majority of this population live in poverty and has poor access to social services such as education and health care. In response to the sample of rural South Africa the Government, private sector and civil society have taken action to economically uplift rural communities through “rural development”. In this regard, the Department plays a fundamental role in coordinating national efforts in order to reduce rural poverty and create gainful economic development in rural South Africa.

Land Issues

Land disposition still remains one of the most painful reminders of the legacy of the oppressive apartheid era. The inequalities of land ownership in South Africa limit the opportunities for the disadvantaged groups to own the land, be self-employed in farming and other related small scale enterprises and contribute to the country's economy. Land reform in South Africa is a moral, social and economic imperative. The National Development Plan (NDP) also states that the land reform will unlock the potential for a dynamic, growing and employment creating agricultural sector.

In 1994, the South African Government set out a target to redistribute 30% (24,7 million hectares) of agricultural land by 2014. South Africa comprises 122 million hectares of which approximately 82% (100 million hectares) are classified as “farm land” that has the potential to be cultivated. This illustrates that agrarian land reform would need to be a specific focus not only because it makes up the lion's share of land, but also because of its economic potential to contribute to the agricultural sector.

During the 2019/20 financial year, the department has acquired 92 643 ha of land and allocated 85 125 hectares. At the beginning of 2020/21, the department had planned to acquire 50 000 hectares, however, owing to the impact of COVID-19 and budget cuts, the department revised its annual target and the number was brought down to 23 973. This meant that the department will have a backlog that should be addressed during the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

The release of State Land by the State for various uses is also making an impact on land reform. The department has released 700 000 hectares of agricultural land and the process of allocating the land to farmers has already commenced.

Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan

After recognising different challenges constraining growth and development of commercial and emerging farmers in the country, the agriculture and Agro processing Master Plan (AAMP) had recommended an adoption of a “Theory of Change” to train farmers and grow the agricultural sector in inclusive manner. The theory advocates for a co-existence of commercial and emerging farmers in order to promote the agricultural and food sectors on a new growth trajectory that can ultimately contribute to taking South Africa’s economy out of the “Middle Income” trap. On the other hand, the Poultry Sector Master Plan has been developed in close partnership between Government and a number of stake holders in the industry including poultry producers, processors, exporters, importers, and organised labour. It provides a framework for a determined effort to grow the output in the industry through different measures that will be implemented over number of years. Significantly it sets out a new joint vision across the value chain, identified five pillars that underpin the vision and creates a Poultry Sector master plan Council to monitor and drive the implementation of the pillars.

To further grow the sector the South African Sugar Cane Value Chain Master Plan to 2030 aims to turn the sugar cane commodity into a successful business once again. The Master Plan aims to help companies to improve their industrial capacities and sophistication. It argues that the sugar can value chain to be competitive and sustainable in order to preserve and grow rural employment and sustainable livelihoods.

Fit-for-purpose organisational structure

Furthermore to address the alignment of the organisational structure to the strategic mandates of the new Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, the department will be embarking on a process of designing a fit for purpose organizational structure. The project will deliver a cost effective, integrated structure (macro and micro levels), which will ensure operational efficiency and effectiveness to deliver resources to clients, strengthened leadership and managerial capacity, decentralization of the service delivery model which is drawn from good practice in the context of a developmental state and the determination of a number of posts required for the new macro and micro organizational structure and the scientific process and tools used.



MRS A.T. DIDIZA, MP

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 15 March 2021



MR M. RAMASODI
Acting Director-General

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) finds its mandate within Sections 24(b)(iii), 25, 27(1)(b) of the Constitution of South Africa. These provisions in the Constitution grounds us on issues relating to the environment, land reform, food security and rural development. In executing our mandate, we are fully aware of the fragility and evolving nature of our sector. The impact of COVID-19 in our sector, sub-sectors and industries has necessitated a rethink of our Annual Performance Plan, even in the 2020/2021 financial year as this APP had to be reviewed subsequent to the advent of COVID-19. The proclamation of the national state of disaster and the nationwide lockdown made 2020/2021 a challenging year.

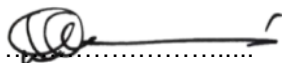
These challenges however also brought innovative interventions in the service delivery environment. Apart from adapting to the new way of work in terms of virtual engagements, at the very onset of the regulations the Department introduced the COVID-19 Relief Fund to assist smallholder farmers in the winter production season. This programme introduced us to the vagaries of implementing programmes within the COVID-19 restriction era. However, it also sharpened our delivery methodologies and mechanisms as there were marked improvements on other offerings the Department provided like the Presidential Employment Stimulus Package and the Allocation of State Land. In general, the agricultural sector also showed a great degree of resilience during this period as signified by four quarters of positive growth, averaging 13.1% in 2020 as compared to 2019. Buoyed by these positive developments, the 2021/2022 APP builds on the lessons-learnt and comprises of three parts and two annexures.

Part A – Our Mandate reflects on the provisions of the Constitution giving rise to the work of the department. It further reflects on the legislative and policy mandates of the department. Legislative review is proceeding with the Parliament currently seized with the Agricultural Produce Agencies Amendment Bill, 2020 and Sectional Titles Amendment Bill, 2020. In 2021 the Department will table the Agricultural Products Standards Amendment Bill, Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill and Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill. In the policy space, building on the Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy and the Land Donation Policy which were approved by Cabinet in 2020, the Department we will be working on 15 policy frameworks. These are spread the three functional areas of agriculture, land reform and rural development. In the agriculture space, the policies are around agricultural risk management and agricultural production. In terms of land reform, the policies relate to the recommendations of the Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform while policies on rural development are focused on industrialisation and development of rural enterprises.

Part B – Our Strategic Focus – while the macro-economic environmental scan paints a pessimistic picture, the agricultural outlook is very bullish, spearheaded by the 13.1% growth in 2020 as compared to 2019. Agriculture is therefore vital for the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan as pronounced by the President. The Master Plan approach will be the preferred model towards continuing building compacts with our business, labour and social partners. The Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan will be the compact that will drive inclusive agricultural growth. With 33.7% of the South African population living in the rural areas, the focus is on curbing rural-urban migration through the development of rural enterprises and infrastructure. COVID-19 also presents an opportunity to devise new and innovative ways to create sustainable livelihoods in the rural spaces. In the land reform realm, the department will continue to implement the recommendations of the Presidential Advisory Panel.

Part C - Measuring Our Performance - The department is cognisant and working towards government aspiration of building a capable and developmental state. To this effect the targets within Programme 1 are focused on making strides towards this state in terms of building good governance, ethical citizenry and ensuring consequence management to address issues of non-compliance within the department. We strive towards an unqualified audit continues in this financial year as we move the department and its entities through a compliance driven approach. In terms of Programme 2 the focus of the APP is on production practices and biosecurity and disaster management. With the outbreaks experienced in the past year, including African Swine Fever and Foot and Mouth Disease it is prudent to ensure that surveillance and controls are established within recognition of the climate change. In Programme 3 the department's APP reflect on the land reform imperatives of restitution, redistribution and tenure reform while also emphasising and bringing to the fore interventions for post settlement support, including the new Blended Finance. In terms of Programme 4, rural development introduces initiatives to address the three ills – poverty, unemployment and inequality. In terms of Programme 5 the major focus is on market access and integrating smallholder farmers into the commercial markets. The new Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement provides unforetold opportunities for South African agriculture. In Programme 6 the department continues to search for world class spatial planning and maintaining deeds registry in the country.

In conclusion, may I take this opportunity to thank the departmental management team and all staff in the department as well as the leadership of all sector public entities and partner institutions for their hard work in the contribution to the development and implementation of this APP. I would also like to thank the Minister, the Deputy Ministers, Chairpersons of the Parliamentary Committees and their Committees for their political leadership, oversight and support in the execution of the mandate of the department.



MR M. RAMASODI

ACTING DIRECTOR-GENERAL


DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 15 March 2021


It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan 2021/22:

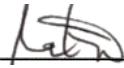
- was developed by the Management of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) under the guidance of Honourable Thoko Didiza;
- takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which DALRRD is responsible;
- accurately reflects the outcomes and outputs which the DALRRD will endeavour to achieve over the 2021/22 financial year.


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Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Development


2. Signature: 
Mr B Msomi
Acting Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

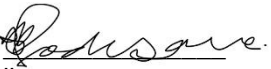
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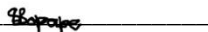
4. Signature: 
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Chief Registrar of Deeds

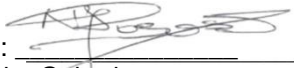
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Acting Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

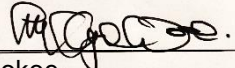
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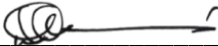
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Acting Deputy Director-General: Corporate Support Services


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Ms N Ntloko Gobodo
Deputy Director-General: Restitution

11. Signature: 
Mr Shilote
Acting Deputy Director-General: Provincial Operations

12. Signature: 
Ms R Sadiki
Chief Financial Officer

13. Signature: 
Mr M Kgobokoe
Deputy Director-General: Strategic Management

Signature: 
Mr M Ramasodi
Acting Director-General

Approved by:
Signature: 
Honourable Minister A.T. Didiza (MP)
Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

PART A: OUR MANDATE

1. UPDATES TO THE RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) derives its mandate from Sections 24, 25 and 27 of the Constitution, which can be summarised as follows:

- Section 24(b)(iii) (environmental clause) and 27(1)(b) (health care, food, water and social security clause) covers the agriculture value chains: from inputs, production and value adding to retailing.
- Section 25 (property clause) establishes the framework for the implementation of land reform, and Section 24 (environment clause).
- Section 27 (health care, food, water and social security clause) establish the framework for the implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP).

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development legislative and policy mandates are informed by national, provincial and local legislation and policies. The legislation and policies can be concurrent or apply to one level.

2.1 Legislative mandates

The department draws its legislative mandate from various pieces of legislation, which in turn informs the operations of the department. The pieces of legislation are indicated as follows:

Table 1: Legislation and purpose

Act no. and year	Purpose
Agricultural Debt Management Act, 2001 (Act No. 45 of 2001)	Provides for the establishment of the Agricultural Debt Account and the use of the account as a mechanism to manage agricultural debt repayment
Agriculture Laws Extension Act, 1996 (Act No. 87 of 1996)	Provides for the extension of the application of certain laws relating to agricultural matters to certain territories, which form part of the national territory of the Republic of South Africa; the repeal of certain laws which apply in those territories; and for matters connected therewith
Agricultural Law Rationalisation Act, 1998 (Act No. 72 of 1998)	Provides for the rationalisation of certain laws relating to agricultural affairs that remained in force in various areas of the national territory of the Republic prior to the commencement of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983)	Provides for measures by which agricultural pests may be prevented and combated
Agricultural Produce Agents Act, 1992 (Act No. 12 of 1992)	Provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Produce Agents Council and fidelity funds in respect of agricultural produce agents and for the control of certain activities of agricultural produce agents
Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No.119 of 1990)	Provides for the control over the sale and export of certain agricultural products; control over the sale of certain imported agricultural products; and control over other related products
Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No. 86 of 1990)	Provides for the establishment of a juristic person to deal with agricultural research; the determination of its objects, functions, powers and duties
Animal Diseases Act, 1991 (Act No. 35 of 1984)	Provides for the control of animal diseases and parasites, and for measures to promote animal health
Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No. 6 of 2002)	Provide the consolidation of the law relating to the identification of animals and incidental matters
Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998)	Provides for the breeding identification and utilisation of genetically superior animals in order to improve the production and performance of animals
Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962)	Provides the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals
Conservation of Agricultural Resources, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)	Provides for control over the utilisation of the natural agricultural resources of the Republic in order to promote the conservation of the

Act no. and year	Purpose
	soil, water sources and vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants
Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937)	Provides for the provision for the administration of the land registration system and the registration of rights in land. Through the Office of the Chief Registrar of Deeds, the department is mandated to register title
Fencing Act, 1963 (Act No. 31 of 1963)	Provides for the consolidation of the laws relating to fences and the fencing of farms and other holdings and matters incidental thereto
Fertilizers, Farm Feeds Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)	Provides for the appointment of a Registrar of Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies; the registration of fertilisers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies, stock remedies, sterilising plants and pest control operators; the regulation or prohibition of the importation, sale, acquisition, disposal or use of fertilisers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies and stock remedies; and the designation of technical advisers and analysts
Genetically Modified Organisms, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997)	Provides for measures to promote the responsible development, production, use and application of genetically modified organisms, to provide for an adequate level of protection during all activities involving genetically modified organisms that may have an adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, human and animal health
Groot Constantia Trust Act, 1993 (Act No. 58 of 1993)	Provides for the provision of the incorporation of the Groot Constantia Control Board as an association not for gain; for the transfer of the Groot Constantia Estate to the said association; and for matters connected therewith
KwaZulu Cane Growers' Association Repeal Act, 2002 (Act No. 24 of 2002)	Provides for the repealing of the KwaZulu Cane Growers' Association Act, 1981 and matters connected therewith
Land Reform: Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993)	Provides for the designation of certain land, the regulation of the subdivision of such land and the settlement of persons on it. In addition, it provides for the acquisition, maintenance, planning, development, improvement and disposal of property and the provision of financial assistance for land reform purposes
Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No. 3 of 1996)	Provides for the provision of security of tenure for labour tenants and those persons occupying or using land as a result of their association with labour tenants. It also makes provision for the acquisition of land and rights in land by labour tenants
Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No. 8 of 1997)	Provides for the regulation of the surveying of land in South Africa
Liquor Products Act, 1989 (Act No. 60 of 1989)	Provides for control over the sale and production for sale of certain alcoholic products, the composition and properties of such products and the use of certain particulars in connection with the sale of such products; for the establishment of schemes; and for control over the import and export of certain alcoholic products
Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996)	Provides for the authorisation of the establishment and enforcement of regulatory measures to intervene in the marketing of agricultural products, including the introduction of levies on agricultural products; and to establish a National Agricultural Marketing Council
Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No. 40 of 2000)	Provides for measures promoting meat safety and the safety of animal products; to establish and maintain essential national standards in respect of abattoirs; to regulate the importation and exportation of meat; to establish meat safety schemes; and to provide for matters connected therewith
Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act, 1999 (Act No. 19 of 1999)	Provides for the establishment of a company to manage the institution known as Onderstepoort Biological Products
Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No. 24 of 1935)	Provides for the regulation of the exhibition and training of performing animals and the use of dogs for safeguarding

Act no. and year	Purpose
Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983)	Provides the control of perishable products intended for export from the Republic of South Africa
Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act No. 36 of 2002)	Provides for the establishment of the South African Council for Planners as a juristic person; provides for different categories of planners and the registration of planners; authorises the identification of areas of work for planners; recognises certain voluntary associations; protects the public from unethical planning practices; maintains a high standard of professional conduct and integrity; establishes disciplinary mechanisms and an appeal board; and provides for incidental matters
Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976)	Provides for a system under which plant breeders' rights relating to varieties of certain kinds of plants may be granted and registered; for the requirements which must be complied with for the granting of such rights; for the protection of such rights; and the granting of licences in respect of the exercise thereof
Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976)	Provides for the registration of premises from which the sale of certain plants or the cleansing, packing and sale of certain propagating material may be undertaken; prescribes the conditions subject to which such plants or propagating material may be sold for the purposes of cultivation
Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994)	Provides for the provisioning of restitution of rights in land to persons or communities dispossessed of such rights after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices. To administer this task, the Act provides for the establishment of a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and a Land Claims Court, and for matters connected with land restitution
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1993 (Act No. 169 of 1993)	Provides for control of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and for matters connected therewith
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (Act No. 70 of 1970)	Provides the subdivision and, in connection therewith, the use of agricultural land
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)	Provides to bridge the racial divide in spatial terms and to enable transformation of the settlement patterns of this country in a manner that gives effect to the key constitutional provisions, by the introduction of a new approach to spatial planning and land use management, based on the following instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development principles, norms and standards that must guide spatial planning, land use management and land development throughout the country by every sphere of government ▪ Spatial development frameworks, to be prepared by national, provincial and local government ▪ Municipal wall-to-wall Land Use Schemes to manage and facilitate land use and land development, and ▪ Land development management procedures and structures
Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No.19 of 1982)	Provides for the establishment, powers and functions of the South African Veterinary Council

Table 2: Planned legislation

Planned legislation for approval
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Produce Agencies Amendment Bill, 2020 • Agricultural Products Standards Amendment Bill, 2021 • Deeds Registries Amendment Bill, 2021 • Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill, 2021 • Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill, 2021 • Sectional Titles Amendment Bill, 2020

2.2. Policy mandates

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development is currently implementing the following policies:

Table 3: Departmental approved policies

Approved policies	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
White Paper on South African Land Policy	To provide a framework guiding the development of land reform policies, legislation, systems, land use and land development
National Policy on Extension and Advisory Services	To facilitate the establishment of effective and efficient extension and advisory services
Pesticides Management Policy	To improve the legislative framework for protecting the health and environment to promote economic growth and sector competitiveness
Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy	To ensure that the national phytosanitary regulatory system operates in compliance with relevant international and national obligations
Plant Breeders Rights Policy	To stimulate economic growth by ensuring the availability of plant varieties for the South African agriculture
Food and Nutrition Security Policy	To ensure the availability, accessibility and affordability of safe and nutritious food at national and household levels
International Training Policy	To provide guidelines for the coordination and management of international training programmes
Experiential Training, Internship, Professional Development Policy (2004).	To provide guidelines for the implementation and management of the Experiential Training, Internship and Professional Development Programme
DAFF External Bursary Scheme Policy (2004)	To provide guidelines for the implementation and management of the External Bursary Scheme
Marketing Policy	To promote and facilitate an efficient and effective agricultural marketing system
Agro-processing Policy	To support entry and growth of competitive, rural-based, small and medium-scale agro-processors in the local and global agriculture, forestry and fisheries value chains
Micro-agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa (Mafisa) Credit Policy Framework	To guide the sector in the provision of production loans
State Land Lease Disposal Policy	To guide leasing and disposing immovable assets of the State vested in the department
Land Donations Policy	Provide a framework to respond to the various forms and configurations in which land donations are made
Land Allocation and Beneficiary Selection Policy	Provide for a uniform, fair, credible and transparent process and criteria for selection of beneficiaries for land allocation or leasing of State properties
Strengthening of Relative Rights for People Working the Land Policy	Empower people working the land to acquire shares in farming enterprises and bring about economic transformation of the agricultural sector
Policy Framework for Recapitalisation Programme	Provide black emerging farmers with the social and economic infrastructure and basic resources to run successful businesses
Policy for Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy	The approach is primarily pro-poor and is based on purchasing advantageous land for various land uses, i.e. settlement/housing, agriculture, commercial development, etc.
Policy for Land Development Support	To develop a coordinated and collaborative institutional framework that will enable black farmers to effectively contribute to a higher rate of agricultural production

In the medium term, DALLRD anticipates developing and reviewing the following policies:

Table 4: Planned policies

Planned policies	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
Animal Identification and Traceability Policy	To establish an effective individual animal identification and full value chain traceability system in South Africa
Agricultural Insurance Policy Framework	To facilitate the development of an innovative, demand-orientated and economically sustainable insurance product against systemic climate perils for producers in the sector
National Research and Development Policy	To promote research and innovation in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector
Crop Production Policy	To position the plant production subsector to respond to emerging challenges, while at the same time increasing its contribution to food security, job creation, rural development, poverty alleviation and economic development
Bio-safety Policy	To establish common measures, requirements and criteria for risk assessments, environmental impact assessments and assessment of the socio-economic impact to ensure that GMOs are appropriate and do not present a hazard to the environment, human, animal or plant health
Communal Land Tenure Government Policy Position Paper	To establish a framework and institutions for democratic and inclusive communal land administration as guided by the Constitution
Land Tenure Reform Policy Framework	Provide tenure policy reforms to formalise and integrate administration of South Africa's land mass
Communal Property Association Policy	Restore ownership of communal land to the communities themselves and clearly define roles of executive committees, traditional authorities, communities and the State
Electronic Deeds Registration Policy	To develop, establish and maintain the Electronic Deeds Registration system that utilises computer and other information technologies to prepare, lodge, register and maintain deeds records
Policy on the Exceptions on the June 1913 cut-off date of the Restitution of Land Rights	To review the cut-off date for the lodging of land rights claims
Rural Enterprises and Industry Development Policy	To stimulate integrated social transformation and inclusive growth through rural enterprises
Rural Development Policy Framework	To provide a national definition of rural and strategies for rural development
Land Administration Policy Framework	To provide an overarching framework for land administration and land management
Regulation of Land Ownership by Foreign Nationals	Regulate land ownership by foreign nationals and entities
Agri-village and Rural Settlements Policy	Provide guidelines for implementing functional agri-villages and rural settlements

3. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

The following are the court rulings that could negatively impact the operation of the department:

- i. There was one court judgement and a few review applications relating to the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (SALA). The impact of the judgement compels the delegate and the minister to produce concrete scientific and other evidence to substantiate decisions regarding subdivision.
- ii. Freedom From Interest vs Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and Another (High Court: Pretoria Division) case number 47612/2019 (20 August 2020)
In the above case, the court ruled by agreement between the parties, that the minister should take all necessary steps to submit the Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill, 2018 (PDALB) to Cabinet on or before 28 February 2021 for consideration and approval, and thereafter, the minister should take all necessary steps to submit the PDALB to Parliament by no later than the last date of the second term of Parliament in 2021, for consideration and enactment.

In the event that the minister fails to achieve either of the above, the minister will be required to file an affidavit in court explaining the steps taken and cause of such failure.

In the event that the PDALB is not passed into law by Parliament, the minister will be required to set out the date which will be assigned by the President to bring the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act Repeal Act No.

64 of 1998 into force and effect, and to do so within six days from the date on which Parliament fails to pass the PDALB into law.

- iii. Land Access Movement of South Africa and Others v Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces and Others (CCT40/15) [2016] ZACC 22; 2016 (5) SA 635 (CC); 2016 (10) BCLR 1277 (CC) (28 July 2016)
In the above-mentioned case, the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act No. 15 of 2014 was declared invalid. The declaration of invalidity of paragraph 2 took effect from July 2016 meaning that no new land claims should be entertained by the Commission for Restitution of Land Rights. It was stated that, pending the re-enactment by Parliament of an Act re-opening the period of lodgement of land claims envisaged in Section 25(7) of the Constitution, the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights, represented in these proceedings by the Chief Land Claims Commissioner (Commission), is interdicted from processing in any manner whatsoever land claims lodged from 1 July 2014. In effect, this means that only claims that were lodged before 31 December 1998 should be finalised and the reopening of new claims will be done through new legislation.
- iv. Mwelase and Others vs Director-General for the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and Another (CCT 232/18) [2019] ZACC 30 (20 August 2019)
The judgement in this case makes provision for the appointment of a special master for labour tenants by Land Claims Court. The special master will, in collaboration with the department, develop a costed implementation plan for the efficient processing and referral of applications to court, for approval by the court; and to monitor the implementation of labour tenants' applications in line with Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act No. 3 of 1996. The implication for the department is that it must ensure that all labour tenant applications are prioritised for settlement or referral to court.
- v. Constitutional Court judgments on the Upgrading of Land Rights Act 112 of 1991
The Constitutional Court handed down two judgments on the constitutionality of various sections of the Upgrading of the Land Rights Act No. 112 of 1991 ("ULTRA") ULTRA provides for the upgrading and conversion into ownership of certain rights granted in respect of land, and for the transfer of communal land in full ownership to traditional communities. When ULTRA was passed, some parts of South Africa had been balkanised into the so-called TBVC states which were not subject to the law passed by the South African Parliament. It therefore, did not apply to the TBVC states. The operation of ULTRA was extended to the rest of the country in 1998, save for sections 3, 19 and 20 of ULTRA.

The first judgment, *Rahube vs Rahube and Others* 2019 (2) SA 54 (CC), dealt with the constitutionality of Section 2 (1) of ULTRA which provides for the conversion of land tenure rights mentioned in schedule 1 of the Act. The court held that Section 2(1) of ULTRA is constitutionally invalid insofar as it automatically converted holders of any deed of grant or any right of leasehold as defined in regulation 1 of Chapter 1 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, 1962 Proc R293 GG 373 of 16 November 1962 (Proclamation R293) into holders of rights of ownership in violation of women's rights in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Constitution. The declaration of invalidity was made retrospective to 27 April 1994, and Parliament was given 18 months to introduce a constitutionally permissible procedure for the determination of rights of ownership and occupation of land to cure the constitutional invalidity of the impugned provisions.

The second judgment, *Herbert No & Others vs Senqu Municipality* [2019] ZACC 31, dealt with the constitutionality of Section 25A of ULTRA which provided that the Act applies through the Republic, except sections 3, 19 and 20. The applicants' challenge was limited, by the facts of the case, to the non-application of Section 3. The Constitutional Court confirmed the declaration of invalidity made by the High Court of South Africa, Eastern Cape Division, that Section 1 of the Land Affairs General Amendment Act No. 61 of 1998 and Section 25A of the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act No. 112 of 1991 are inconsistent with the Constitution and invalid to the extent that they do not extend the applicability of Section 3 of the ULTRA to the entire Republic of South Africa. The remedy given by the court was that as from 22 August 2019 of the court Section 25A of ULTRA shall be read as if it makes no reference to Section 3.

The department is presently finalising a Bill to amend ULTRA.

PART B: OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS

4. VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

4.1 Vision

Equitable access to land, integrated rural development, sustainable agriculture and food security for all

4.2 Mission

To accelerate land reform, catalyse rural development and improve agricultural production to stimulate economic development and food security through:

- transformed land ownership patterns
- agrarian reform
- implementation of an effective land administration system
- sustainable livelihoods
- innovative sustainable agriculture
- promotion of access to opportunities for youth, women and other vulnerable groups
- integrated rural development

4.3 Values

1. Courtesy and compassion
2. Effective communication and transparency
3. People centred service standards
4. Professionalism and accountability
5. Respect and integrity (ethics and honesty)

5 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

5.1 External environment analysis

To ensure that the DALRRD has a Strategic Plan that is relevant to the context in which it operates, an external environmental analysis was conducted. The analysis takes into account the broader macroeconomic environment that will have direct, indirect and induced effects on the department, its partners and its customers.

5.1.1 The macroeconomic environment

Economic activity has underperformed relative to the (South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) expectations (and those of most analysts), resulting in continuous downward revisions to the growth outlook (see image below). At the end of 2019, the economy was in a technical recession and in the longest business cycle downturn on record. Clearly, the COVID-19 pandemic struck at a time of macroeconomic vulnerability. The SARB expects a GDP rebound by 3,3% in 2021, following a 7,2% contraction in 2020, and an average 1,9% in the outer years.

The decline in domestic growth over the past five years is mostly owing to structural factors. The SARB's estimate of the economy's growth potential has fallen consistently, from approximately 3% for 2014 to 0,6% for 2019. Structural challenges, including skills shortages, infrastructure constraints (particularly in the energy sector) and policy uncertainty, have curbed the capacity of the economy to grow. While the SARB does anticipate an economic recovery after COVID-19 is contained, it is likely to be a relatively muted one because of these structural constraints. The GDP is expected to grow by 3,8% in 2021 and 2,9% in 2022. The projection of a sharp contraction in 2020 and a relatively weak recovery implies that the level of real GDP in 2022 is likely to be lower than that of 2018. As a result, financial firms could face challenges rebuilding capital buffers if they are worked down over the coming months. Financial stability risks will escalate, should the economic downturn be deeper or more protracted than currently expected.

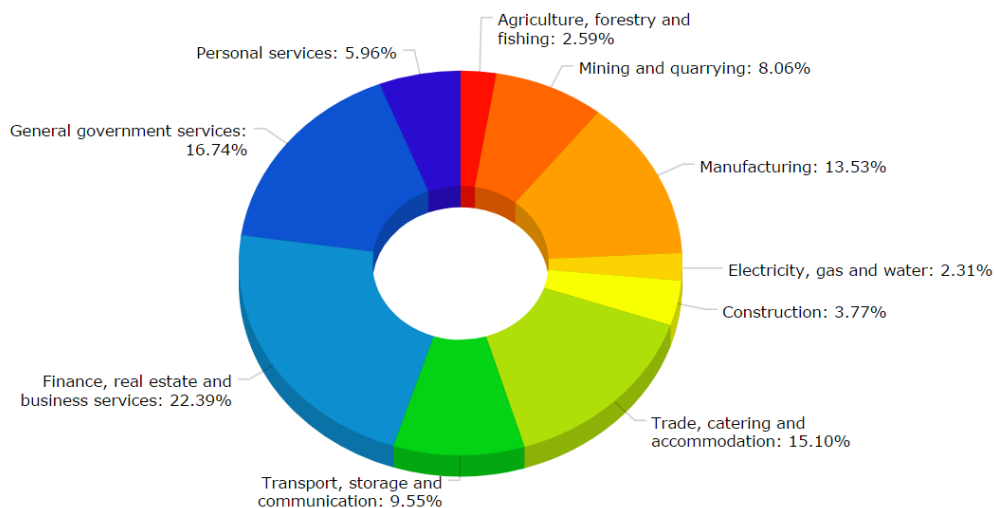


Figure 1: Annualised relative % share contribution by industries sectors in 2019

South Africa's agricultural output has nearly doubled, between 1994 and 2019. This growth has largely been driven by increased productivity, which has been underpinned by technological innovation, as well as growth in traditional export markets in Europe and access to new ones in Asia and the Americas. This growth has spanned across all subsectors of agriculture (livestock, horticulture and field crops). While this positive growth is a compelling picture from a macro perspective, the duality that existed before 1994 has persisted to this day. This is evident in the 2017 Agricultural Census presented by Statistics South Africa, which shows that 40 122 commercial farmers produce more than 87% of the

value of total agricultural output. Meanwhile, over 2,3 million small-scale and subsistence farmers produce less than 12% of the value of total national output.

South Africa's agricultural sector was already constrained prior to the outbreak of coronavirus. It is constrained by droughts, low inclusivity caused by high barriers to entry to the sector, biosecurity issues and rising input costs. It was also revealed that the agricultural sector remains dual with commercial and emerging farming systems. There are 40 122 commercial farms contributing about 90% of total output. They hold the largest share of production means, notably 98% of water rights, 72% of agricultural land and almost 100% distribution of seeds and fertilisers to farmers.

Figure 2 suggest that the commercial side of the sector is deteriorating and significant reforms are required to boost growth. This includes expanding exports; enhancing technology and innovations; strengthening market access; developing agro-processing capacity to promote value added exports and enhance access to affordable capital; and improve ports logistics for trade competitiveness.

While the commercial side of agriculture could still contribute to the new growth, the untapped potential from the emerging side of the sector remains the greatest area for growing and developing the agricultural and food sectors. The emerging farming sector can further be divided into two parts namely: smallholder and household. The 2019 Comprehensive Producer Development Support (CPDS) Policy and 2020 Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation (BSLA) Policy also recognise different emerging farmers. Smallholder farmer have the potential to progress into commercial farmers, provided effective support is given to deal with farmer supply constraints.

Smallholder farmers are battling with access to land and water, as well affordable capital. Moreover, they have limitations to access markets; technology and inputs, including farm equipment. On the other hand, household' farmers are constrained in terms of skills and resources and often produce for own consumption, which calls for a need to create community-based food processing and logistics to create a market for households.

Beyond farm gate production, the agro-processing sector offers ample opportunities for all types of farmers. The rising population in the country is driving the demand for processed products such as dairy, beverages, oils, fats, processed meat, cereals and jams.

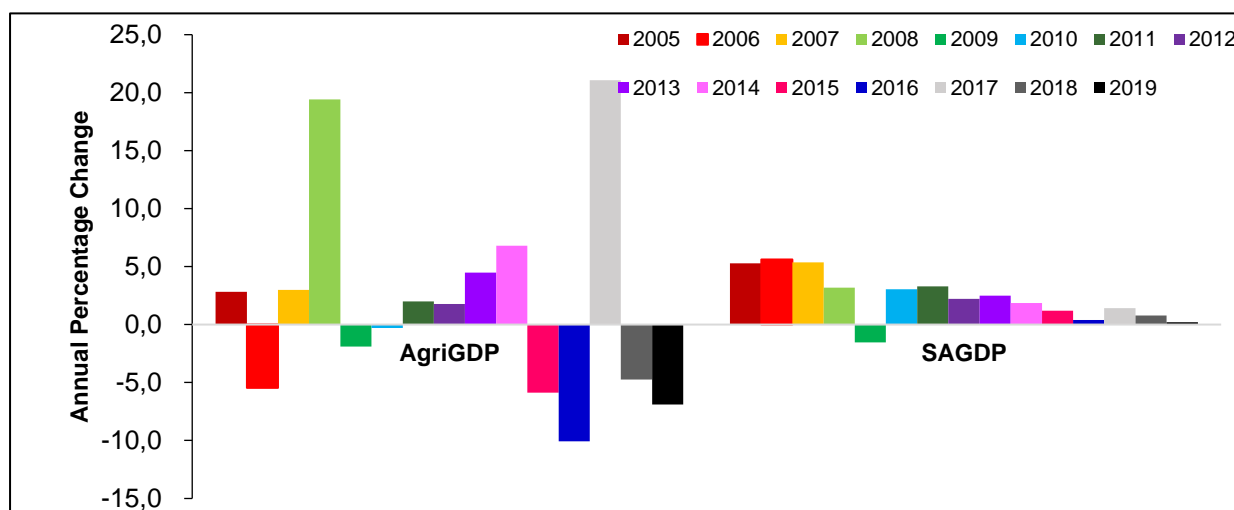


Figure 2: South Africa and agriculture economic growth¹

By 2030, South Africa is projected to be the 23rd largest economy in the world with a total GDP output of US\$810,6 billion (R9,72 trillion)—up 98,4% from the approximate US\$408,6 billion the US DoA data showed for 2014. (Figure 3).

¹ StatsSA, 2020

South Africa was the 31st biggest global economy in 2014, according to the data. All emerging market economies are expected to account for almost 40% of the total global output, at US\$47,1 trillion.²

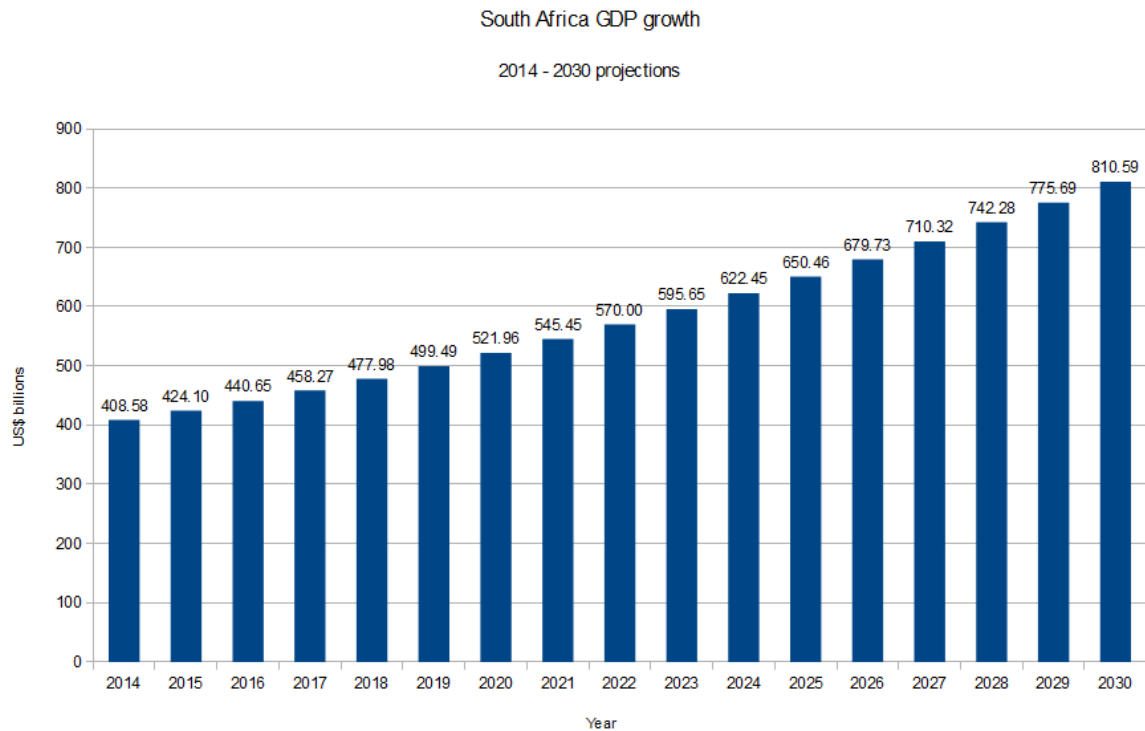


Figure 3: South Africa's GDP growth³

The World Bank's strategy in South Africa reflects the country's development. The World Bank projected 2019 growth at 1,3%, accelerating further to 1,7% in 2020 in the world, with a consumption expenditure Gini coefficient of 0,63 in 2015. The Gini index is a measure of the distribution of income across a population. A higher Gini index of 0,63 indicates greater inequality, with high income individuals receiving much larger percentages of the total income of the population.

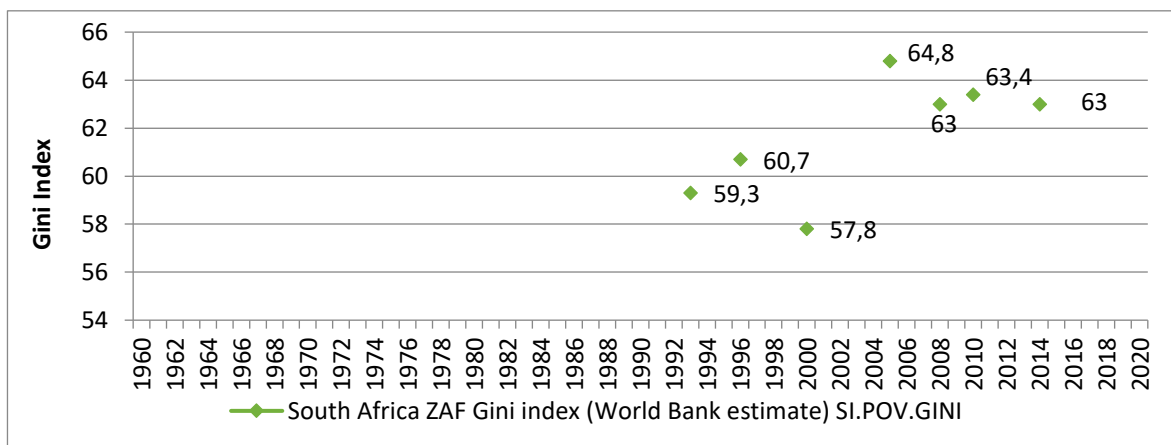


Figure 4: South Africa ZAF Gini index⁴

The agricultural sector employs 885 000 people, where crops and fruits employ 550 000 people and the rest are in the mixed farming and livestock operations. The horticulture subsector has been the main

² USDA

³ USDA

⁴ World Bank estimate

catalyst of job creation as compared to the grains and livestock subsectors. The agro-processing sector employs roughly 243 093 people and the majority of jobs are in the category of “other food products”, which include bakery, confectionery, spices, condiments, etc.; in meat production and processing, as well as in beverages. In dairy and grain processing, although off smaller bases, employment numbers in absolute terms have been increasing in the past 10 years.

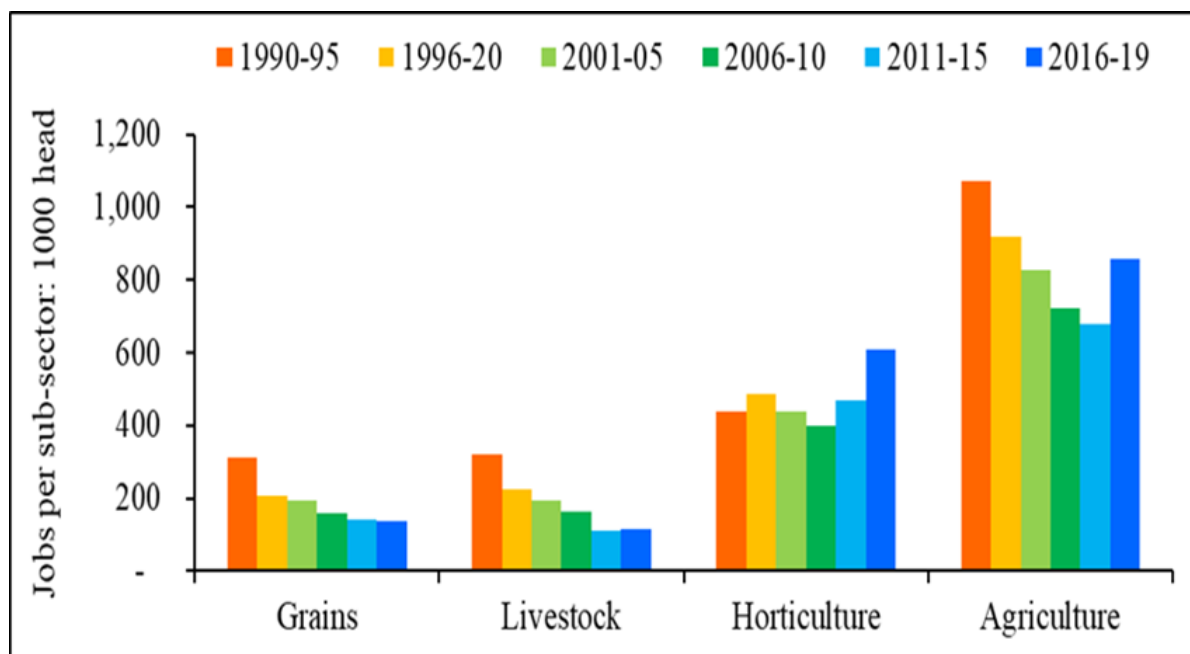


Figure 5: Agriculture jobs per subsector ⁵

The COVID-19 pandemic came at a time when South Africa was already experiencing chronic and unacceptably high unemployment, especially among the youth. South Africa's unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2020 rose by a percentage point to 30,1% from 29,1 %. The number of employed people decreased by 38 000 to 16,4 million in the first quarter of 2020 while the number of unemployed people increased by 344 000 to 7,1 million compared to the fourth quarter of 2019 (Stats SA). This means that presently and into the future, as the economy reels from the coronavirus pandemic, these rates are likely to only worsen.

The pandemic has shown that digital technology is becoming increasingly important to every economy, having the potential to positively impact labour demand, supply and intermediation if properly applied. Even before the crisis, an estimated 230 million digital jobs were projected to be created in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030, however, to fill them would also require training opportunities to be created. It is vital to invest in youth employment and digital skills development in order to fast-track and influence Africa's digital transformation to effectively respond to the additional challenges posed by COVID-19 and to create decent employment and enhance skills for youth in digital economy.⁶

Overall, it is evident that the South African macroeconomic environment is characterised by a myriad of challenges. The national economy has been stagnant owing to both internal and external factors, and this has in turn contributed to the socio-economic context of high poverty and inequality. While the above analysis has illustrated the high-level challenges facing South Africa, the DALRRD has an imperative role to play in tackling national objectives to change the status quo set out in the NDP Vision 2030, specifically bolstering agriculture, land reform and rural development as levers for economic growth and development.

Approximately 33,7% of the South African population lives in rural areas (Figure 6). This figure is below the global average of 44,7% (2018)⁷, and has been declining gradually over the past ten years owing

⁵ StatsSA, 2020

⁶ www.worldbank.org

⁷ World Bank Data, 2019—Rural Population (% of total population)

to rapid urbanisation, as illustrated in figure 6. While rural areas were a key development priority in the early 2000s, an increasing global focus on cities through the development of the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)11 focusing on sustainable cities, has meant that rural areas have been deprioritised to a certain extent. This has been a contributing factor to the state of rural poverty and underdevelopment.

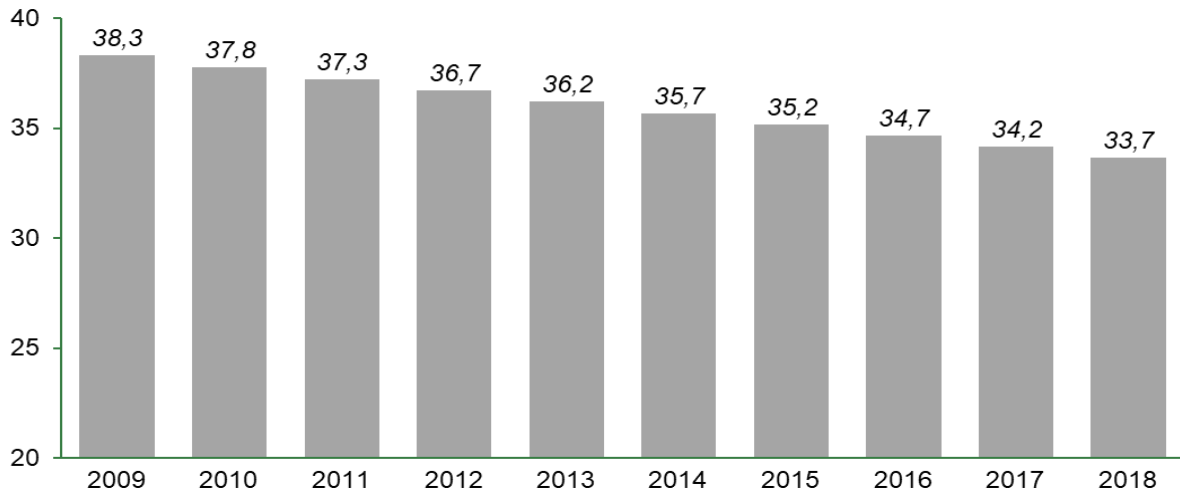


Figure 1: South African rural population as a percentage of the total national population (%)⁸

In South Africa, rural areas have the highest poverty concentration. It is estimated that 59,7% of the population living below the poverty line are found in rural areas. This is illuminated when the provincial distribution of poverty is analysed. As illustrated below, there is a correlation between low poverty levels and highly urbanised provinces, such as Gauteng and the Western Cape—and conversely, between high poverty levels in provinces where the majority live in rural areas, such as the Eastern Cape and Limpopo.⁹ This illustrates that there are spatial patterns of economic development in South Africa, which result in acute poverty in rural areas. While the disconnected nature of rural areas may be an explanatory factor of this phenomenon, the spatial configuration of national value chains and broader economic climate are also key factors.¹⁰

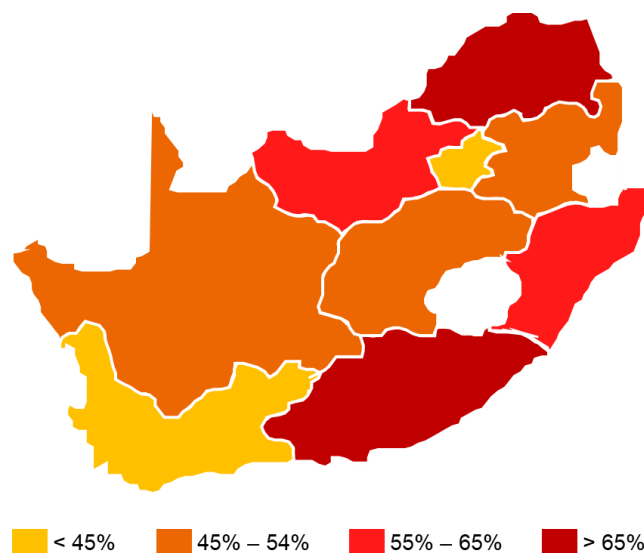


Figure 2: Provincial poverty levels in South Africa¹¹

⁸ World Bank Data, 2019—Rural Population (% of total population)

⁹ StatsSA, 2015—Living Conditions Survey

¹⁰ du Toit, 2017—Explaining the Persistence of Rural Poverty in South Africa

¹¹ StatsSA, 2015—Living Conditions Survey

The characteristically poverty-stricken nature of rural South Africa is both a cause and effect of poor-performing socio-economic indicators, including education, healthcare and employment. The majority of rural South Africa as it stands today fell under the homelands system during colonialism and Apartheid, emphasising their historic exclusion from service delivery. Limited access to quality education and healthcare is an acute challenge in rural areas because of undeveloped infrastructure and limited economic activity¹². There are 11 252 schools in rural areas across South Africa, many of which face infrastructural challenges, teacher shortages and other critical challenges.¹³ In terms of healthcare, recent health outcomes indicate that a child living in rural Eastern Cape is more than twice more likely to die in the first year of life than a child from the Western Cape¹⁴. While there are a number of factors affecting this disparity, the rural-urban divide is chief among them.

A contributing factor to rural poverty and underdevelopment is the rapid rate of rural-urban migration that is taking place in South Africa. The rate of rural-urban migration has almost doubled over the past two decades, increasing from 15 people per 1 000 to 28 people per 1 000,²³. Both economic and non-economic reasons cause citizens to move from rural areas to urban areas, including hopes of employment and higher wages, better access to social services such as healthcare and education, and to reunite with family living in cities¹⁵.

While the promise of the city may seem appealing to rural residents, prosperity in urban areas is not necessarily guaranteed, as the rapid influx of people into the cities has put pressure on social services and housing requirements. In rural areas, the outflow of citizens who constitute the majority of the economically active population exacerbates underdevelopment. This results in decreased economic activity and investment in rural areas. It is within this context that the DALRRD is mandated to serve residents in rural areas by providing economic stimulation in a three-pronged manner by stimulating the agricultural sector, coordinating rural development and promoting access to and productivity of land.

5.1.2 The rural development landscape

Within the macroeconomic environment in which the DALRRD operates, one of the central tenets of the department is to focus on and bolster rural development within South Africa. As has been discussed, approximately 33,7% of the South African population live in rural areas¹⁶. However, the majority of this population lives in poverty and has poor access to social services such as education and healthcare. In response to the state of rural South Africa, the government, private sector and civil society have taken action to socio-economically uplift rural communities through “rural development”¹⁷.

Agriculture and mining are traditionally thought to be the foundations of rural economies as these sectors tend to be the key drivers of external investment into rural areas¹⁸. While this chiefly refers to commercial agriculture, it is worth noting that subsistence agriculture plays an important role in meeting the needs of residents in rural areas¹⁹. Beyond agriculture and mining, there are also a number of other components of the rural economy, which can be leveraged for rural development. While secondary sector activities such as manufacturing, processing and construction are most often developed in urban or peri-urban settings, they also form an important economic driver in rural and semi-rural areas²⁰. In terms of the tertiary sector, there are critical activities that support rural communities, in the form of both local business and chain stores. Overall, all of these components of the rural economy are interconnected and connected to industrial activity and the urban economy²¹. The reciprocal relationships and various connections between sectors will be discussed, as illustrated in the following figure.

¹² du Toit, 2017—*Explaining the Persistence of Rural Poverty in South Africa*

¹³ Hlalele, 2012—*Social Justice and Rural Education in South Africa*

¹⁴ Gaede & Versteeg, 2011—*The State of the Right to Health in Rural South Africa*

¹⁵ Mlambo, 2018—*An Overview of rural-urban migration in South Africa: its causes and implications*

¹⁶ World Bank Data, 2019—*Rural Population (% of total population) in South Africa*

¹⁷ Mabugu, 2017—*Introduction to Rural Development and Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations*

¹⁸ National Planning Commission—*An Integrated and Inclusive Rural Economy*

¹⁹ Maiphethi & Jacobs, 2009—*The Contribution of Subsistence Farming to Food Security in South Africa*

²⁰ Trade and Industry Portfolio Committee, 2003—*Integrated Manufacturing Strategy*

²¹ Hemson, 2004—*Rural Development*

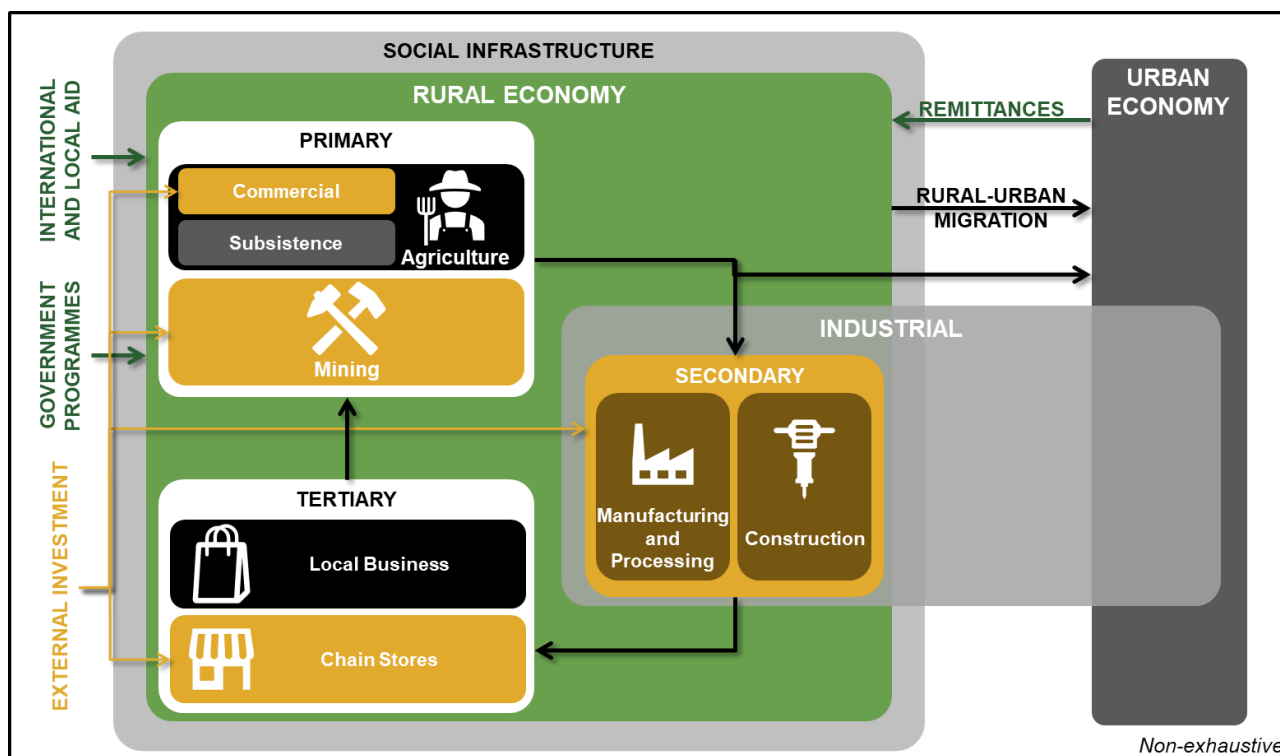


Figure 3: Diagram illustrating the economic structure of rural South Africa

As illustrated in the diagram, the two key inflows of support for the social infrastructure aside from external investment are international or local aid and government programmes. In terms of aid, there are a myriad of multilateral, bilateral and local non-governmental organisations, such as the United Nations Development Programme, the Belgian Development Agency and the Rural Development Support Programme, which have programmes in areas of rural South Africa with the aim of contributing to rural development²².

In terms of government intervention, there are various schemes and programmes that support the rural economy. One of government's largest contributors to the social infrastructure of rural areas is the social grant scheme, which includes financial stipends for old age pensions, child support, care dependency, war veterans, foster child support and disabilities²³. A total of 44,3% of households in South Africa are receiving at least one grant, the majority of which reside in rural areas²⁴. This is illustrated by the provincial illustration of percentages of households benefitting from social grants. As illustrated in the figure below, provinces with a higher rural population such as the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Limpopo have a higher proportion of households receiving social grants. This illustrates that social grants play an important role in supporting the social infrastructure of rural economies.

²² Various organisation websites

²³ Sinyolo, 2016—*The impact of social grants on rural households' incentives to farm, market participation and farm entrepreneurship*

²⁴ StatsSA, 2018—*General Household Survey*

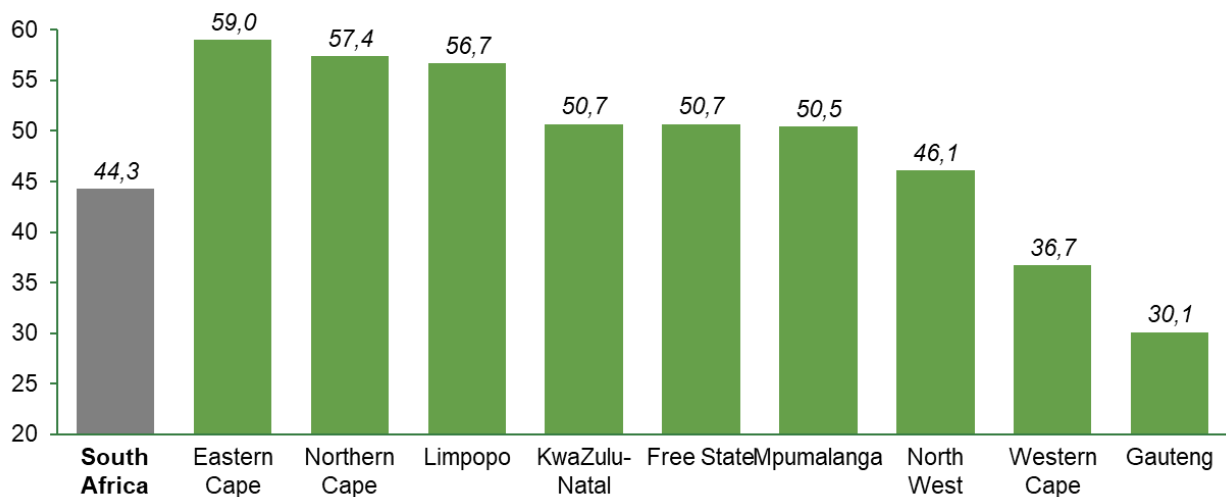


Figure 4: Percentage of households benefitting from social grants by province, 2018 ²⁵

As mentioned, external private investment in the agricultural and mining sectors has been the basis of rural economies. However, both these sectors are facing significant challenges in the current macroeconomic environment. As agriculture is a central focus of the DALRRD, the current opportunities and threats facing this sector will also affect the implementation of the departmental strategy. Despite contributing 7,96% to the country's GDP, the mining sector is facing a number of challenges²⁶. Data from the past four years indicates that the mining sector has shrunk by 0,2%, from R229,3 billion to R228 billion, as illustrated in the following figure²⁷. Overall, there has been a 48% decline in industry profits over the past five years, resulting from labour unrest, an unreliable electricity supply, commodity price and exchange rate movements and an overall challenging global economy²⁸. This situation has a negative impact on the rural economy of South Africa, as it has led to the shutting down of mines and the abandonment of mining towns that were founded on the investment of mining companies. This poses a challenge to rural development, which needs to be considered by the department.

While the secondary sector is mainly found near urban nodes and in peri-urban areas, the sector still plays an important role in the rural economy in two regards. Firstly, processing, manufacturing and construction all require inputs from the primary sector, and are, therefore consumers of the outputs of agriculture and mining, alongside the export market²⁹. Secondly, the development of the secondary sector in rural areas provides job creation where labour-intensive industries are developed³⁰. While urban and coastal areas have been a central focus of Industrial Development Zones (IDZs), the Department of Trade and Industry (dti) has also earmarked various Special Economic Zones (SEZs) across rural South Africa. Some of the proposed SEZs include agro-processing in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) in Limpopo and the North West³¹. While the South African manufacturing sector is facing increasing global competition, there may be opportunities to leverage the sector as a mechanism for rural development.

As economic activity in rural areas has increased, there has been an increasing demand for tertiary sector services. Historically, these services have been provided by local businesses through spaza shops or farmer's markets, however this landscaping is changing³². Between 1962 and 2009, 160 retail centres were developed nationally in township and rural areas, generating approximately R34 billion worth of business sales³³. While the emergence of malls in rural areas has provided employment, chain

²⁵ StatsSA, 2018—General Household Survey

²⁶ StatsSA, 2018—Gross Domestic Product, Q3

²⁷ StatsSA, 2018—Gross Domestic Product, Q3).

²⁸ Menton, 2019—Strikes and Eskom blamed for shrinking mining production

²⁹ Hart, 1996—The agrarian question and industrial dispersal in South Africa (*The Journal of Peasant Studies*)

³⁰ Hart, 1996—The agrarian question and industrial dispersal in South Africa (*The Journal of Peasant Studies*)

³¹ DTI, 2016—SEZ Performance Analysis Bulletin

³² Rambhai, 2018—Risky business? Investing in township/rural centres vs urban malls (*Future Growth*)

³³ BizCommunity, 2012—Retail Outlets in Rural Areas Offer Good Opportunities

stores have threatened previously owner-run retail outlets in rural areas. To promote rural development, the DALRRD must navigate these tensions by facilitating adequate support for rural businesses to innovate and adapt to the changing environment.

In recent years, the development of e-commerce in China resulted from the popularity of mobile internet applications, the gradual formation of consumer online shopping habits and the general improvement in the e-commerce user experience. E-commerce development has now gradually moved into the field of fresh agricultural products. Especially since 2012, traditional offline supermarkets, e-commerce enterprises and internet investors have begun to attach importance to the e-commerce of fresh agricultural products and increased exploration and investment in it. Meanwhile, economic development in China has entered a period of deep adjustment. At the national level, policy support has been issued for agricultural e-commerce and the rapid development of this sector has played an important role in innovating the circulation mode of agricultural products and solving the problems of agriculture, countryside and farmers, especially in terms of the development of rural economy, the optimisation of the agricultural industrial structure and the transformation of the rural production model³⁴.

The COVID-19 crisis opened an opportunity to fast-track food system transformation and new business models are needed. There is a need to speed-up e-commerce in agriculture and food systems across the South African provinces to link the global economy for better market access and share that is inclusive for all farmers. Therefore, developing agricultural infrastructure and e-commerce is the key starting point. Rural development and lower population density can be compatible with continued economic growth and sustainability. Developing agricultural e-commerce and infrastructure will create employment opportunities across the skills spectrum.

It is evident that the economic structure of rural South Africa is complex and changing. The rural economy is fundamentally supported by both externally induced and internal economic activity across the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Further to this, the support received from government and non-governmental aid plays a fundamental role in reducing rural poverty and building on the social infrastructure in rural areas. While rural-urban migration poses a threat to the labour supply in rural areas, the remittances received in rural areas from urban-dwelling family play a critical role in sustaining the rural economy, as do social grants.

While urbanisation is resulting in a decreasing proportion of South Africans living in rural areas, rural development remains a strategic and important element of national economic development. As outlined in the NDP the nation is working towards achieving an inclusive and integrated rural economy³⁵ (Source: The DALRRD plays a fundamental role in coordinating national efforts in order to reduce rural poverty and create gainful socio-economic development in rural South Africa. However, as the face of rural South Africa is rapidly changing, there are certain considerations that need to be considered, specific to challenges and trends emerging in the sector. Key considerations for the DALRRD are:

- The decreased profitability of the mining sector may result in less investment in rural communities and potential job losses³⁶;
- Agricultural productivity challenges threaten existing and new farmers, resulting from climate change, increased water scarcity and a lack of training available for new farmers;
- A decreased economically active population in rural areas further limits economic activity taking place in rural areas, but may result in remittances, which supports rural residents³⁷;
- Decreased funding and social programmes for South Africa and rural areas—while South Africa experienced a boom in foreign aid post-1994, this has declined because there is increasing competition for aid globally. This coupled with decreasing contributions from donors and implementing regulations that are more rigorous will have adverse effects on funding for rural areas in South Africa³⁸;

³⁴ www.researchgate.net

³⁵ *South African National Development Plan Vision 2030.*)

³⁶ *StatsSA, 2018—Gross Domestic Product, Q3*

³⁷ *StatsSA, 2015—Living Conditions Survey*

³⁸ *GreaterCapital, 2018*

- The commercialisation of the retail sector in rural areas has increased competition for previously owner-run businesses.

5.1.3 Land reform landscape

Land dispossession still remains one of the most painful reminders of the legacy of the oppressive apartheid era. The inequalities of land ownership in South Africa limit the opportunities for the disadvantaged groups to own land; be self-employed in farming and other related small-scale enterprises and contribute to the country's economy. Land reform in South Africa is a moral, social and economic imperative. The National Development Plan (NDP) also states that land reform will unlock the potential for a dynamic, growing and employment-creating agricultural sector.

Land redistribution, tenure reform and restitution of land rights, forms the backbone of land reform. There has been a generally slow progress regarding land reform over the past two decades and as such, inequality on the ownership or access to land remains high. Although some progress has been made, land ownership patterns have not changed much since the dawn of democracy, despite all the efforts to reverse the effect of the Native Land Act of 1913 and Group Areas Act of 1950.

According to the Land Audit Report (Version 2: 2017), 114 223 276 hectares (ha) or 94% of 121 924 881 ha of land in the country are registered in the Deeds Office. The outstanding 7 701 605 ha or 6% is unregistered trust State land in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo at 5 545 156 ha. The department has embarked on a process to survey, register and vest that State trust land. The Land Audit Report also shows that individuals, companies and trusts own 89 523 044 ha or 90% of the 114 223 276 ha land. Individuals own 37 800 986 ha or 39% of this total land; followed by trusts at 29 291 857 ha or 31%; companies at 23 199 904 ha or 25%; community-based organisations (CBOs) at 3 549 489 ha or 4%; and co-ownership at 883 589 ha or 1%. The same individuals own most of these companies, trusts and CBOs. Farms and agricultural holdings with 469 258 or 6% of total land parcels and 111 025 515 ha or 97% of the total land are owned by 588 045 or 7% of total landowners.

The Land Audit Report also reveals that Whites own 26 663 144 ha or 72% of the total 37 031 283 ha farms and agricultural holdings by individual landowners; followed by Coloureds at 5 371 383 ha or 15%, Indians at 2 031 790 ha or 5%; Africans at 1 314 873 ha or 4%; other at 1 271 562 ha or 3%; and co-owners at 425 537 ha or 1%. Individual males own 26 202 689 ha or 72% of the total farms and agricultural holdings owned by individual owners; followed by females at 4 871 013 or 13%. Male-female own 3 970 315 ha or 11%; co-owners 655 242 ha or 2%; and other 1 379 029 ha or 3%. Finally, South African individuals own 33 996 255 ha or 92% of the total farms and agricultural holdings; followed by foreign individuals at 769 284 ha or 2%; co-ownership at 933 728 ha or 2%; and other at 1 379 023 ha or 4%³⁹).

In 1994, the South African government set out a target to redistribute 30% (24,7 million hectares) of agricultural land by 2014,⁴⁰. South Africa comprises 122 million hectares, of which approximately 82% (100 million hectares) are classified as 'farmland' that has potential to be cultivated⁴¹. This illustrates that agrarian land reform would need to be a specific focus, not only because it makes up the lion's share of land, but also because of its economic potential to contribute to the agricultural sector.

In spite of the current attempts to accelerate the land reform process in South Africa, there are still significant challenges that need to be tackled by the DALRRD over the next five years. Primarily, the key challenges are⁴² as follows:

- A lack of political consensus on how to approach land reform: With the current climate, political parties and members of parliament are divided in terms of how land reform should be approached. This has resulted in a number of different policies being adopted over the past 25 years, with changing approaches, which limits the potential for follow-through.
- Difficult and lengthy land acquisition processes: Under the willing buyer-willing seller model, land acquisitions are essentially supply-driven, which means that prices are high and negotiation takes time, hindering land acquisition requirements.

³⁹ Land Audit Report version 2—November 2017

⁴⁰ Stats SA, 2017—Regulation of Agricultural Land Bill: Facts, Figures and Content Analysis

⁴¹ World Wildlife Fund, 2018—Agriculture: Facts and Trends South Africa

- The restitution and redistribution processes face various dilemmas: While these processes intend to redress land inequity, the desired outcomes do not always occur, specifically because:
 - There is a lack of capacity in the system: The amount of land claims received is challenging to deal with given the capacity of the department, as well as the legal systems in place;
 - Financial compensation is often an outcome of restitution processes: While this means that redress does occur, it does not address the central issue of land equity within the country;
 - Water rights are separated from restituted land: Access to water is not necessarily guaranteed in processes where land is claimed through restitution.
- Land recipients face a myriad of challenges: It has been seen that in many cases where land is redistributed, its productivity declines owing to the segmentation of land and limited training. While this is being addressed gradually by the department, more support is needed for land reform beneficiaries to ensure that the objective of economic transformation is met through land reform by increasing productivity, and therefore profitability of agricultural land.
- The exorbitant land prices and reluctance of landowners to avail their land for land reform purposes also remains one of the barriers to the efforts of fast-tracking land reform.

Currently within the land redistribution programme, the vulnerable groups and the marginalised have not been given sufficient opportunities to have access to land. The lack of a credible and transparent process for land allocation and beneficiary selection has resulted in manipulation of the process. There is gender inequity in land allocation and access and a lack of mechanisms to enable poor communal residents and villagers to access land in case of natural disasters and other urgent situations. The lack of access to land by poor municipalities in rural and peri-urban areas for commonage and settlement purposes has resulted in a lack of access to land for production and settlement by vulnerable groups, poor rural and peri-urban residents, women, youth and people with disabilities⁴³

The recommendation by the final report of the Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture (4 May 2019) is that a more systematic approach is needed to redress and correct the ills within a democratic dispensation and that the vast majority of South Africans are eligible for land reform, but few are provided with actual access to land⁴⁴. Cabinet has approved two policies, namely Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy and the Land Donation Policy. The two policies will ensure that land allocation is done fairly and with specific focus to address prioritised groups such as women, youth and persons with disabilities. The Land Donation Policy sets a framework and outlines some incentives on how persons, business, churches, etc. can make a land donation with the intention of advancing land reform. The land allocation process will prioritise women, youth and people with disabilities, as it is consciously aimed at protecting vulnerable groups and increasing their participation in the agricultural sector⁴⁵.

The Land Expropriation Bill and the Constitutional amendments are aimed at unlocking the slow pace of land reform. To accelerate the land reform process, there has been a political shift to allow land expropriation without compensation. In this regard, the Parliament's Constitutional Review Committee held public hearings in 2018 to input into the proposed amendment to Section 25 of the Constitution. The draft Bill to change the constitution follows on from the initial Expropriation Bill of 2015, which has been amended and is now open for public comment before it is passed into law⁴⁶. The most significant addition of the Expropriation Bill of 2019 is that it specifies that five types of land may be expropriated for nil compensation, namely land occupied by a labour tenant; land held for speculative purposes; land owned by state-owned entities; abandoned land; and land with a lesser value than the state subsidies it received⁴⁷. Two important elements to note regarding the Bill are that "nil" does not necessarily mean no compensation, but rather a "just and equitable" price; and secondly, that homes and productive agricultural land are not included in the list⁴⁸.

⁴³ DALRRD Beneficial selection and land allocation policy v2 18

⁴⁴ Final Report of the Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture (4 May 2019)

⁴⁵ DALRRD Adjustment Budget Speech: Vote 29 Deputy Minister, Mcebisi Skwatsha (MP) 21 July 2020

⁴⁶ : Gerber, 2019—Land Expropriation: Bill to amend Constitution Expected in December

⁴⁷ Du Plessis, 2019—Expropriation Bill: Striking a balance in land reform

⁴⁸ DALRRD Beneficial selection and land allocation policy v2 18

During the 2019/20 financial year, the department has acquired 92 643 ha of land and allocated 85 125 hectares. At the beginning of the 2020/21 financial year, the department had planned to acquire 50 000 ha, however owing to the impact of COVID-19 and budget cuts, the department revised its Annual Performance Plan (APP) and the number was reduced to 23 973. This indicates that the department will have a backlog that should be addressed during the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period.

The transfer of ownership of land to the rightful owners through provision of secure land tenures sustains long-term productivity of the land. The department is committed to working in partnership with various stakeholders to develop and implement policies that are coherent and evidence-based. A clear implementation plan has been approved and the Special Master is assisting the department with the implementation of this programme. The release of State land by the State for various uses is also making an impact on land reform. The department has released 700 000 ha of agricultural land and the process of allocating the land to farmers has already commenced.

Since 1994, the government has approached land reform through legal restitution processes which deal with specific land claims, as well as through broader land redistribution policies. One of the legislative instruments introduced by government to eradicate land disposition is the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994). This Act seeks to compensate people who lost their rights owing to racial discriminatory laws such as the 1913 Native Land Act.

In terms of restitution, the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994) set up a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights in 1995. However, because of the slow progress made by the Commission, an amendment was made in 1997, which allowed claimants to directly approach the Land Claims Court and the former Minister of Land Affairs⁴⁹. The Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture has recommended that the commission prioritises the settlement of old order claims that were submitted by the first deadline of 31 December 1998, as required by the Constitutional Court⁵⁰. The deadline for land claims has been shifted four times from 2002, contributing to an increasing backlog of cases⁵¹. There are a number of factors contributing to the overall backlog, including conflict among beneficiaries, claims on privately owned land with unwilling sellers and claims on communal land. The department has developed a draft Backlog Reduction Strategy to help the commission to accelerate the claims process (pre-1998 claims).

The Commission on Land Restitution of Land Rights budget presently stands at R3,28 billion, after it was reduced by R403-million. The commission revised its targets on settlement of land claims. The focus is more on claims that have already been researched and ready for settlement. In the 2020/21 financial year, the targets for the number of land claims to be settled have been decreased from 454 to 244; and the number of land claims to be finalised has gone down from 479 to 295⁵².

To maximise the rendering of its services during these trying times, the commission has revised the criteria to enable the settlement of remaining restitution claims in the most sustainable and affordable manner. It will also use Section 6(2)(d) of the Restitution Act to “ensure priority is given to claims, which affect a substantial number of persons or persons who have suffered substantial losses because of the dispossession or persons with particular needs”⁵³.

5.1.4 The agriculture landscape

On 26 March 2020, South Africa went into a total shutdown in order to contain the spread of coronavirus and save lives. The agricultural and food sectors were declared essential services, implying that they were allowed to continue operating, except exports of wool, wine, mohair, cotton and floriculture. Because agriculture was permitted to operate under lockdown, it was not heavily affected, except the few aforementioned industries.

⁴⁹ *South African History Online—Land Restitution in South Africa since 1994*

⁵⁰ *Final Report of the Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture (4 May 2019)*

⁵¹ : *Commission on Restitution of Land Rights 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007a, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011*

⁵² *DALRRD Adjustment Budget Speech: Vote 29 Deputy Minister, Mcebisi Skwatsha (MP) 21 July 2020*

⁵³ *DALRRD Adjustment Budget Speech: Vote 29 Deputy Minister, Mcebisi Skwatsha (MP) 21 July 2020*

The processing of food was also not heavily affected on the supply side, although there were disruptions in certain inputs and ancillary services, especially for small and medium enterprise (SME) agro-processors. The demand side, was however, significantly affected by the closure of schools (affecting feeding schemes), restaurants, hospitality and limitations within informal trading systems, which all affected the aggregate demand for food.

The port capacity and operations were also impacted by the hard lockdown, which affected the imports and exports of agriculture and food products such as citrus, wheat, maize and other products. The noticed impact on agriculture and food industries during the lockdown was the inconsistency by security forces in applying the COVID-19 lockdown regulations. In some cases, farmers were not allowed to transport and attend animal auctions. In other cases they were not allowed to trade their commodities in fresh produce markets. These incidences, were however, addressed through active collaborations between government and industries, thereby ensuring the sector is supported and sustained during the COVID-19 crisis shutdown.

To protect and support farmers during the COVID-19 lockdown, the State together with social partners, developed certain measures that were implemented immediately. These measures included the following:

- Creation of a R1,2 billion fund to assist smallholder farmers with harvesting and planting, focusing on poultry, vegetables and other crops;
- Sustaining trade and food pricing during COVID-19 lockdown;
- Creating food banks to support poor communities;
- Accelerating the approval of statutory measures to support financing of industry functions.

Provision of hygiene products for farmworkers, including communal farmers; and a focus on smallholder farms such as PLAS farms, was informed by a farm assessment that was conducted on 1,2 million ha, which are part of the total 9 million ha acquired by the State through the Land Reform Programme over the past two decades. The assessment revealed that farmers are battling with lack of inputs, seeds, animal vaccines and fertilisers, which limits production. As part of the R1,2 billion COVID-19 Relief Fund, approximately R400 million was set aside to support PLAS farms, equivalent to 260 000 ha.

There have recently been a few legislative updates relating to the agricultural sector that should be taken into account, specifically regarding water, carbon tax, land reform, conservation and climate change:

Water: Regulations were greatly influenced in 2018 by the continued drought conditions experienced throughout South Africa. There was a need for water users to significantly decrease water consumption, supervise their usage of water and to comply with enforcements of metering installation and reporting requirements as defined by the national Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). There have been restrictions imposed on general water usage, particularly in the Western Cape, and by December 2018, upon substantial recovery in capacity of the Western Cape Water Supply System, the DWS made the decision to reduce but still maintain water restrictions, which overall resulted in a 10% water usage restriction for agriculture. In January 2018, the DWS posed restrictions on groundwater use, within the same areas, and decreased groundwater abstraction rates by 60%. All water users were required to implement electronic water measurement instruments to monitor their water usage, abstraction and storage rates so that these records could be submitted to the DWS weekly. Despite the significant restrictions, agricultural users have managed to reduce water usage, adapt to producing crops with higher returns and have introduced technologies regarding water efficiency to monitor usage.

The DWS provided the Western Cape with decision-making instructions regarding the control of dam release rates and held irrigation boards and water use associations responsible for water metering, reporting and monitoring. On 26 October 2018, the Western Cape High Court legalised the Lower Berg Irrigation Board approving requests for the transfer of water rights temporarily between farms, meaning that irrigation boards will be empowered again to take decisions regarding water usage.

Carbon tax: The Carbon Tax Bill was implemented on 1 June 2019. Agriculture and other land use and waste sectors will be exempted from direct greenhouse gas emission taxes during the first phase of implementation, which ends in 2022; however, indirect taxes will apply for fuel and energy usage. Phase two of implementation will have adjusted taxation measures based on a review of the first phase.

Following 2022, sectors with carbon dioxide equivalent emissions exceeding 100 000 tons are expected to be taxed. Few agricultural enterprises are expected to be taxed as the threshold requirement for taxation is relatively high. However, sectors relating to agriculture, such as logistics and inputs for agriculture, will be taxed and thereby providing secondary tax implications for the agricultural sector. Despite the financial implications posed by the Carbon Tax Bill, it also poses an incentive for the shift to alternative climate-smart agricultural practices.

Conservation agriculture: In February 2018, a draft Conservation Agriculture Policy was released. It has been recognised that conventional farming mechanisms are not sustainable, and the policy aims to encourage and establish ecologically and financially sustainable systems to enhance food security. These systems should foster cooperation between conservation, agricultural production and enhancement of rural livelihoods.

Climate smart agriculture: In August 2018, the former Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries gazetted the draft Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Strategic Framework which outlines the CSA measures in combating problems facing the South African agricultural sector that relate to climate change. The framework outlines the role that CSA can play in enhancing agricultural and food production in a sustainable manner while addressing vulnerabilities to the adverse climate change effects facing the agricultural sector. Emphasis is placed on the importance of implementing mitigation (reducing greenhouse gas emissions, e.g. methane from livestock) and adaptive (enhancing resilience of food and agricultural production systems, e.g. drought tolerant cultivars) strategies while ensuring food security. CSA can be mainstreamed into production processes and programmes, as well as the requirement of resource investment in indigenous knowledge systems. The framework will guide government, developmental partners and investors while integrating CSA into projects and initiatives to promote and scale up best farming practices.

5.1.4.1 Agricultural commodities

Since the promulgation of the post-apartheid policies, South Africa's agricultural output has nearly doubled, between 1994 and 2018. This growth has largely been driven by increased productivity, which has been underpinned by technological innovation, as well as growth in traditional export markets in Europe and access to new ones in the Americas and Asia. This growth has spanned across all subsectors of agriculture (livestock, horticulture and field crops) as illustrated in Figure 1. While this positive growth is a compelling picture from a macro perspective, the duality that existed before 1994 has persisted to this day.

The duality and concentration levels are evident in the 2017 Agricultural Census presented by Stats SA, which shows that 40 122 commercial farmers produce more than 87% of the value of total agricultural output. Meanwhile, over 2,3 million small-scale and subsistence farmers produce less than 12% of the value of total national output. In this output, black farmers' contributions remain negligible. Against this backdrop, the primary question that policymakers seek to answer is: how to continue to grow South Africa's agricultural sector, while at the same time increasing the share of contribution from black farmers and black-owned agribusinesses.

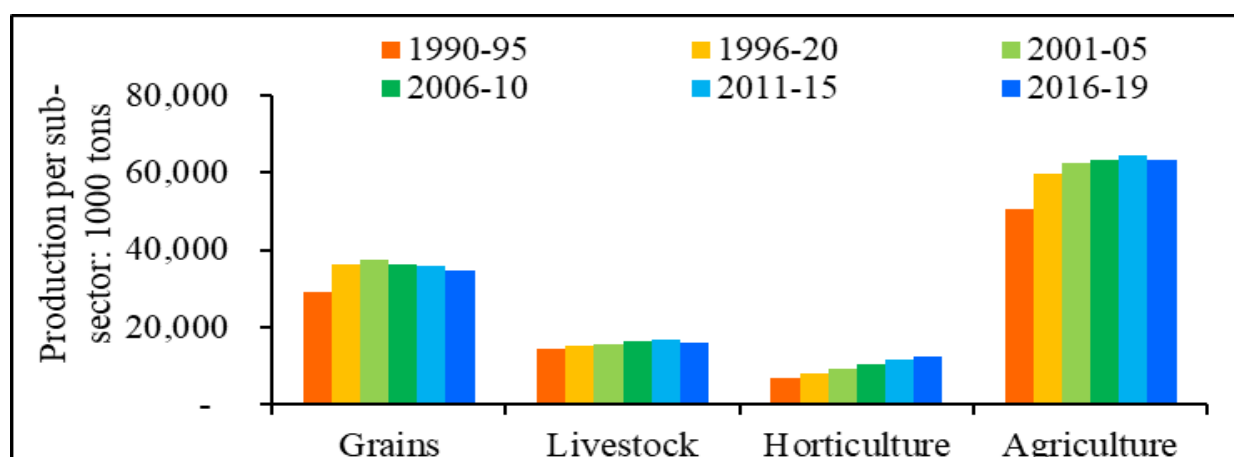


Figure 11: South African agricultural production growth, 1990–2018⁵⁴ (

The country's agricultural industry is vastly diversified, comprising the production of crops, livestock farming and value-added activities such as slaughtering; processing and preserving of fruit, vegetables and meat; production of dairy products; grain mill products; crushing of oilseeds; preparation of animal feeds; sugar and cocoa refining; as well as other foodstuff production. The major outputs of the South African agricultural sector have been analysed in terms of:

- summer crops for grains and oilseed
- winter crops for grains and oilseed
- sugarcane and sugar
- meat, wool and eggs
- milk and dairy products
- potatoes
- fruit
- wine grapes and wine.

5.1.4.1.1 Summer field crops for grains and oilseed

In 2019, the yield expectations for field crops were lower than in 2018 for all summer crops. Estimates from the Crop Estimate Committee (CEC) expected a 10,9-million-ton harvest, which is 13% less from 2018. This, in combination with the 2,7 million tons of stock on 1 May 2019, is sufficient for domestic consumption and expected exports are set to be close to over a million tons in the marketing season.

Looking at the next decade, distinct and substantial differences for the demand of different summer crops will emerge. White maize and sorghum chiefly consumed as food, while the bulk of yellow maize is dedicated to the animal feed industry. The majority of oilseeds such as sunflower and soya beans are crushed to produce vegetable oil and protein meal. Given their usage, dietary diversification is anticipated to decrease and the combination of an expanding population and demand for meat products dictate that the projected demand for summer grains will increase, particularly for yellow maize.

5.1.4.1.2 Winter field crops for grains and oilseed

Following a period of sustained decrease, wheat has stabilised over the previous five years. Neither wheat nor barely are expected to expand significantly in irrigated areas owing to various alternative crops, such as pecan nuts, being too strong of competition. A 25% increase in wheat production is expected and the wheat share of imported products is anticipated to decline marginally in the next decade. In the case of barley, South Africa is close to being self-sufficient in its production as with the canola production in recent years and the expected capability for this to be sustained.

5.1.4.1.3 Sugarcane and sugar

Tariff-free imports in combination with the imposed Health Promotions Levy (HPL) have had a major impact on production and market demand. Revenue from the sugar industry has been reduced by close to R1,5 billion and export earnings have been realised at below production costs. Declining profit margins have encouraged sugarcane farmers to diversify into other long-term crops such as avocados, macadamias, citrus fruit, etc. It is anticipated that mills may be forced to close down in coastal production regions. It will become vital for government and industry to take into account alternatives that will aid in converting export sugar into more lucrative products such as ethanol through a biofuel regime or consideration for electricity cogeneration must be made.

5.1.4.1.4 Meat, wool and eggs

In 2018, various meat markets were impacted by a number of factors such as the listeriosis outbreak, which caused temporary closure of some processing facilities and reduced the demand for pork. The pork industry saw an overall average 12% decrease in prices since 2017. Higher global prices for sheep and poultry meat, combined with the substitution effect, sustained a five percent and six percent increase in domestic poultry and lamb prices, respectively in 2018. Regardless of limited supply, beef prices during the first half of 2019 traded 10% less than in the first half of 2018, owing to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and the diversion of export products into the local market, where spending power has been under significant pressure.

⁵⁴ *Agricultural Abstract, 2019*

In the past decade, South Africa has been one of the leading wool production and export countries, with the gross value of wool in South Africa increasing by 203%. Unfortunately, in 2019, the FMD outbreak stalled South Africa's exports into China and high stock volumes were resulting for the wool industry. In the next decade, production is anticipated to increase, however, at a marginally slower rate than the past decade resulting from difficulties relating to livestock theft and predation, as well as expected decrease in export rates.

With respect to eggs, the industry is still recuperating from the avian influenza outbreak in 2017, which caused close to 20% of layer flock being culled across the country. Farmers are concerned with the absence of a strategy for vaccinations, with only culling as a means of control for future outbreaks.

5.1.4.1.5 Milk and dairy products

The number of milk producers has decreased over the past decade; however, production from this industry is expected to increase. Raw milk production is seasonal and is impacted by cost of feed. Fluctuations in production levels and the industry's small contribution to internationally traded products results in volatile prices.

The national dairy market is comprised of two sectors, 62% are liquid products and 38% are processed concentrate products. The production for both fluid milk production and processed concentrate products is expected to increase gradually over the next decade.

5.1.4.1.6 Potatoes

Potato production has historically increased in South Africa with a forecast to further increase in future. Potato prices are determined by domestic supply and demand dynamics since potatoes are not usually traded in bulk, making prices sensitive to weather conditions. In the upcoming decade, production is expected to increase by an average of 0,7% annually attributed to higher yields.

5.1.4.1.7 Fruit

South Africa's fruit sector comprises mainly of citrus, table grapes, pome and stone fruit. Of total fruit production, 50% of total hectares are cultivated in the Western Cape and the rest spread out between Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and the Northern Cape. The fruit sector faces a major challenge with respect to water availability and has initiated the creation of innovative solutions, such as night irrigation, different irrigation types and netting to reduce evaporation of water. The European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) are the export areas of choice for South African fruit. However, the demand in these regions is slowing owing to decreased population growth. It is vital that access to new markets is obtained where there is growth in demand and consumers have strong buying power.

No major deviations for domestic consumption and processing of fruit are expected in the upcoming years. Consumption of pears per capita is following the same trend for the past 20 years and apple consumption has been relatively consistent as well. Nectarines and plums are expected to increase in production, despite the period of drought, where producers will most likely choose to irrigate plum trees instead of other orchards, owing to plums' export potential and greater impact on the bottom line. As a result of this, other stone fruit such as peaches and apricots will experience a decline in local market share, and this has already been seen.

5.1.4.1.8 Wine grapes and wine

During the period of 2005 to 2015, South African wine production grew quickly, however, increase in exports and domestic consumption were limited, giving rise to a time of stock accumulation, decrease in prices and a resulting lack of competitiveness as compared with other horticultural products. Regardless of the challenges that have been faced, the wine industry is still one of the greatest contributors to income from agricultural products. In light of declining production, additional value strategies must be put into place. Domestically, accurate segmentation is crucial, while sustaining exploitation of opportunities for wine tourism.

5.1.5 Status of plant pests and animal diseases in South Africa

5.1.5.1 Plant pests in South Africa

The opening of international markets in 1994, has led to increased exports and imports of agricultural products, as well as increased movement of goods and people, which in turn have led to the necessity for increased vigilance for possible introductions of animal and plant pests and diseases. The emergence and establishment of plant pest and diseases has the potential to devastate agricultural

production. In 2020/21, the key focus was on the surveillance of the exotic fruit flies such as the Oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*); citrus greening virus; and Banana bunchy top virus (BBTV), which are important quarantine pests for the country and can affect primary production and market access for implicated fruit and production areas.

The official status of *B. dorsalis* in South Africa in 2020/21 is as follows: Present and subject to official control in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, some districts in KZN and North West. Northern Cape, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and the Free State are considered to be free from this pest. However, occasional isolated outbreaks did occur in these provinces, especially in the late summer, which required an immediate response to eradicate such areas. Pest management interventions and corrective actions took place in the affected provinces in accordance with relevant legislation. In 2020/21, the vector involved in citrus greening (Asian strain) was not detected in surveillance traps. The leaf sample surveys also revealed no infection of citrus trees in South Africa. Although Banana bunchy top virus is known to occur in parts of KZN, survey results indicate no spread of BBTV in the north coastal KZN but additional spread to new areas within the South coast. This remains a major threat to food security in the area.

Efforts continue with key partners to manage (surveillance and intervention as appropriate) other new and emerging pests such as polyphagous shot hole borer, Panama disease tropical race 4 and Maize lethal necrosis in collaboration. To ensure market access for South Africa's plant and plant products, the department continues to engage relevant authorities in key trading partner countries to negotiate conditions for the import and export of these commodities. In 2020/21, regulatory interventions for the control and management of citrus greening disease have been initiated and published in the *Government Gazette*. Prior to the promulgation of these regulations, key stakeholders were widely consulted. Furthermore, the regulations relating to the control and management of polyphagous shot hole borer within the Republic were published in the *Government Gazette* for consultation.

Fruit flies have a direct and indirect economic impact as they affect South Africa's lucrative export market's maintenance and access to new countries, an industry worth approximately R30 billion. It also directly affects fruit production as fruit flies can cause up to 100% fruit loss if not controlled. The BBTV affects subsistence farmers as well as commercial farmers in the south coast area in KZN, an area where banana is a staple food for resource-poor communities. The estimated impact on both commercial and non-commercial producers in the area is well over R200 million per year because once the banana tree is infected with the virus; it cannot recover and will not bear proper fruit. Trees affected with the Asian strain of citrus greening can also not produce edible fruit and the trees need to be removed. This devastating disease and its vector have entered East Africa and it is inevitable that it will reach South Africa. It already wiped out the citrus industry in Florida USA, and has caused Brazil to destroy more citrus trees than the whole citrus industry in South Africa has in production. The value of the citrus industry is estimated at R22 billion.

Growth in the agricultural sector has been slow and this is unlikely to change during the following decade. This highlights the need for an encouraging investment environment and therefore, highlights the requirement of an effective land reform programme that will maintain lawful integrity of market dealings while tackling the country's past legacy of dispossession. The agricultural sector in South Africa faces a number of vulnerabilities, which include crop losses; rising input costs; unemployment rates; marginalised small-scale farmers; and increasing demand for food.

While these vulnerabilities should be a focus of the department, there are also a number of market opportunities in the sector, which could contribute positively to the revitalisation of agriculture in South Africa. These opportunities include sustainable agriculture; renewable energy for agriculture; alternative waste treatment; water usage efficiency; and symbiosis programme mapping.

There is a need to improve resilience, sustainability and market connectivity to address the challenges facing the agricultural sector. There are various initiatives that can be taken to build the agricultural sector within South Africa to increase productivity and profitability. The DALRRD can leverage the success of these initiatives to ensure that the agricultural sector contributes meaningfully to economic growth, employment and poverty reduction in the country.

5.1.5.2 Animal diseases in South Africa

5.1.5.2.1 Foot-and-mouth disease

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious viral disease of cloven-hoofed animals of huge economic importance and with devastating effects on farming communities and the entire country. For many years, most of South Africa was regarded as an internationally accepted FMD free zone. Although this status was lost on occasion owing to FMD outbreaks, the country always managed to regain FMD free zone status, and to maintain this status for long periods of time through a good FMD control strategy.

Status of plant pests and animal diseases in South Africa

Since January 2019, South Africa experienced three separate FMD outbreaks in the free zone in Limpopo Province. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) recognised free-zone status was suspended with immediate effect in January 2019, when the first outbreak occurred. The second outbreak occurred in November 2019, with the third outbreak occurring in November 2020. None of these outbreaks have been resolved yet. The loss of free status has a serious impact on trade because only limited trade of live animals, meat and meat products from cloven-hoofed animals can happen.

5.1.5.2.2 African swine fever

African swine fever (ASF) outbreaks used to occur inside the ASF controlled area in the north of the country, however, this has changed with outbreaks occurring every year since 2016. A major epidemic started in 2019. North West, Free State, Northern Cape, Mpumalanga, Gauteng and the Eastern Cape have been affected. The ASF outbreak in the Eastern Cape was a first occurrence in the province. Gauteng is currently the province with the most active outbreaks. Control of outbreaks and awareness to pig owners is ongoing. The outbreaks seem to occur mostly in the smallholder and subsistence farming sector, with occasional occurrences in commercial farms. Sources of the spread have been linked to auctions, the feeding of swill and contact with warthogs.

The disease causes high mortalities and the financial implication is severe. Export of pork may only occur from pig compartments with high biosecurity, if the country of import agrees to this.

5.1.5.2.3. Avian influenza

Currently there are four active avian influenza (AI) outbreaks in poultry

- H5N8 highly pathogenic AI: This outbreak started in 2017 in chickens, however, the last outbreak in poultry (excluding ostriches) occurred in June 2018. The outbreak in ostriches is still ongoing and 16 outbreaks are still unresolved with the OIE.
- Low pathogenic H5 AI: This outbreak was detected in ostriches in November 2020. One farm is infected and the outbreak is ongoing.
- Low pathogenic H7 AI: This was detected in ostriches in July 2020. Six farms were infected and is ongoing.
- Undefined H7 AI: The virus could not be detected to evaluate the pathogenicity of the strain. A total 22 outbreaks in ostriches were already reported to the OIE and the outbreak is ongoing.

Export of poultry meat to trading partners has been hampered and only heat treated ostrich meat may be exported to Europe.

5.1.5.2.4 Brucellosis

Bovine brucellosis is endemic in cattle in all nine provinces of the country. In 2015–2019 over a thousand new herd units were reported countrywide as bovine brucellosis positive to the DALRRD. Herd fertility and reproduction has been negatively affected. The Brucellosis Control Policy was approved in 2020 and implementation plans must now be developed.

5.1.5.2.5 Rabies

Rabies is a fatal disease and is endemic in all nine provinces in the country. The “National Strategy for the Elimination of Canine Mediated Human Rabies in South Africa (2019–2030)” was accepted by MinTech in the first quarter of 2020. If adequate resources and political support would be availed, South Africa has the knowledge and practical experience to eliminate dog mediated human rabies by 2030 (mainly through sustainable vaccination of dog populations).

The biggest impact would be to address canine rabies in the eastern parts of the country (Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KZN and the Eastern Cape) as the majority of outbreaks occur there. The border of Free State Province with Lesotho is another hotspot that needs to be addressed. In 2020, seven laboratories confirmed and three probable human rabies cases (deaths) occurred in South Africa.

According to the National Disease Database, the following disease outbreaks occurred in South Africa in January to October 2020.

After recognising different challenges constraining the growth and development of commercial and emerging farmers in the country, the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP) had recommended an adoption of a “Theory of Change” to transform and grow the sector in an inclusive manner. This theory advocates for a co-existence of commercial and emerging farmers in order to put the agricultural and food sector on a new growth trajectory that can ultimately contribute to taking South Africa’s economy out of the “Middle-income” trap.

Through the change theory, many smallholders and household farmers are able to produce and process their own food and market excess produce. An important factor in the theory of change is to empower vulnerable farmers so they can put their currently underutilised land into productive use, relying on local knowledge (i.e. colleges and universities) and consumption (distributing food to communities).

It is important to mention that a theory of change recognises the need to support and sustain commercial farmers. These are mainly supported through opening of markets, especially exports, to allow them to generate foreign earnings. This implies a need to invest in trade facilitation capacity to ensure compliance with Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) and other non-tariff measures (NTMs).

These priority products are categorized into 8 production schemes presented in Table 72. The model of production scheme is a key delivery tool proposed by the AAMP to empower and develop emerging farmers in order to address the supply constraints of emerging farmers in the country.

Table 5: Eight production schemes

Production scheme	Commodities covered
Grains	Maize, wheat, sorghum, barley and dry beans
Oilseeds	Soyabean, sunflower and canola
Red meat	Cattle, goat, sheep and game
White meat	Poultry and pigs
Fibre	Wool and mohair
Industrial crops	Cannabis, hemp, sugarcane and cotton
Fruits and nuts	Citrus, subtropical, deciduous, nuts and wine
Vegetables	Potato, tomato, onion, carrots and others

The advantages of a production scheme includes gaining economies of scale, better coordination and negotiating power by farmers to purchase inputs, farm equipment and machinery, as well as market off-take agreements. The production schemes also enable an effective distribution of State resources such as land, water and grants to farmers, and in return the State is able to collect critical farmer information in terms of numbers, production output, supply and market challenges, as well as farmer success. A production scheme is a model that has also been implemented in various countries within the African continent and others like Asia and South America. The production schemes will be implemented together with farmer produce support units (FPSUs), which is an infrastructure and service centre for emerging farmers. FPSUs are designed to provide mechanisation, inputs and general farmer services.

5.1.6 Stakeholder analysis

To understand the key players in the agricultural sector, an understanding of the value chain is necessary. As illustrated below, the agricultural value chain is largely dominated by large companies, especially in terms of distribution and retail, with limited participation from rural communities.

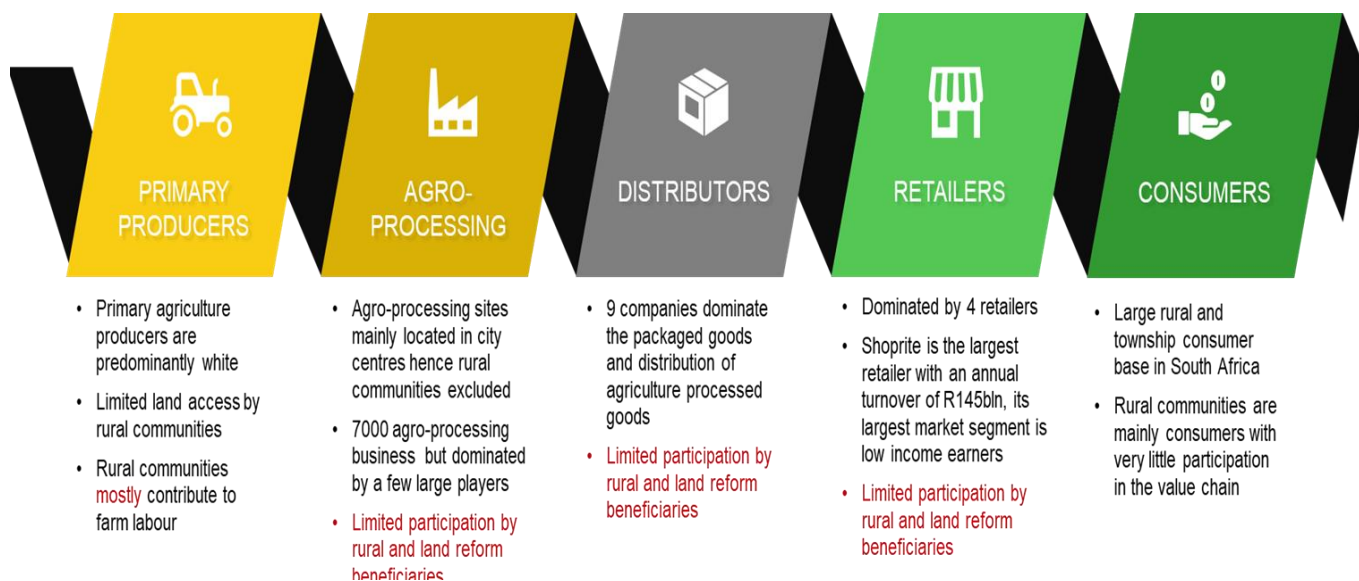


Figure 13: Agricultural value chain participation in rural areas

Key stakeholders across the entire agricultural sector involve consumers of agricultural products; international competitors and similar organisations/individuals of role players in the agricultural sector; rural residents who may be affected by agricultural activities; and the media who communicate information among stakeholders. Key stakeholders/role players across the value chain of the agricultural sector can be divided into seven categories as shown in the figure below and involve the following:

Government: The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development is responsible for the governance of the entire industry.

Research institutions: Organisations that undertake investigations regarding all aspects of the value chain.

Producers: This category includes both large-scale and small-scale farmers who in most cases, carry out their own harvesting, storage and transportation, and others who produce, process and/or distribute agricultural commodities.

Technology suppliers: Involves the suppliers of equipment and innovative solutions to be used across the value chain.

Industry associations: These are organisations that support farmers/producers with applicable and reliable information involving regulations, logistics, cultivar developments, etc., as well as being involved in or support research for various agricultural topics.

Labour organisations: Organisations that support employees across the agricultural sector by aiding in attaining the best possible social and financial positions in employment.

Input suppliers: Producers of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertiliser, pesticides, packaging and machinery.

5.2 INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

5.2.1 Background on the merger of the two departments to form DALRRD

On 29 May 2019, President Cyril Ramaphosa announced the appointment of a reconfigured national executive following the recently held general elections. The President committed to a process of further reforms to “promote coherence, better coordination and improved efficiency” of government.

The President then announced a new department, i.e. Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), which is the result of a merger between the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR)⁵⁵. However, only the agricultural segment was merged with DRDLR.

The key priorities of the Sixth Administration as highlighted in the President's State of the Nation Address with regard to DALRRD are as follows:

- Land Restitution: Focusing on the land restitution cases that have not been resolved since 1998;
- Labour tenants' claims: The resolution of labour tenants' claims to ensure that their land rights are addressed not only in law, but also in how they can utilise that land for their livelihoods;
- Agricultural activity: Increasing the market share of black producers in the various sectors of the agricultural economy, be it at a primary production level or in the agri-business industry;
- Rural development: Building infrastructure that will support farmer production units located in the 44 districts of our country and social infrastructure such as rural roads;
- Social development: Speedy release of State land for human settlement and agricultural development;
- Deeds registrations: Transforming the deeds registry to record the land rights in SA (The department will look at developing policy for this transformation. This would be supported by tenure legislation in the case of unrecorded rights in communal areas).

With the formation of the merged department, the strategic objectives will be streamlined; duplication of duties avoided; and collaborative effort used to successfully execute on the mandate. Therefore, a better level of performance is expected for the merged department. Other benefits for the reconfiguration include the following:

- The department will have an organisational structure that ensures limited duplication of duties and tasks;
- A lean and focused organisation will ensure successful execution of the mandate with a smaller budget;
- Collective efforts in smallholder development support will increase smallholder participation in dynamic markets.

Following the reconfiguration of government departments, the DALRRD embarked on a reconfiguration process. Six work streams were identified focusing on integrating human resources; finance; information and communication technology (ICT); communication; administration; and legal processes into the new department. The designing of the start-up organisational structure (macro structure) for DALRRD was limited to the realignment of macro organisational structures and excluded restructuring. Future restructuring processes will focus on alignment to new strategic plans and government priorities.

The organisational design of the start-up structure (macro structure) for the new DALRRD encapsulated the following:

- The alignment, reconciliation, rearrangement and consolidation of functions from the affected departments into the new functional organisational structure;
- The new functional organisational structure clearly indicates: Purposes, functions and senior management levels of organisational units;
- Funded posts as aligned to the PERSAL information (unfunded posts removed from PERSAL) from both departments was used;
- The number of programmes were reduced;
- The principle of re-purposing of supernumerary posts to address critical functional areas in the new department was applied.

The following approach was followed in the merging of the two affected departments and the design of the start-up macro structure:

⁵⁵ *Nationalgovernment.co.za*

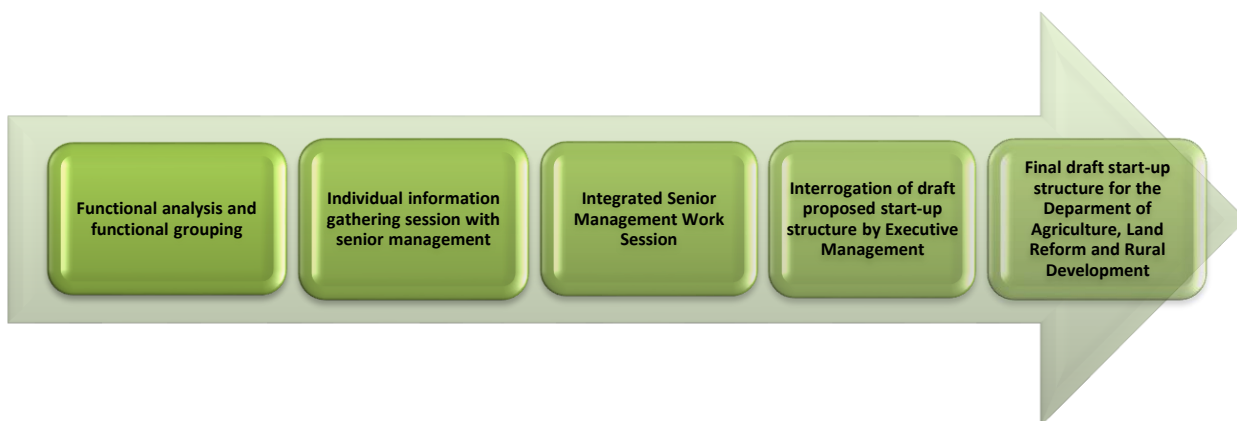


Figure 14: Approach followed in the merging of the two affected departments and the design of the start-up macro structure

In terms of regulation 25(2) (a) of the Public Service Regulations, 2016 the Minister of Public Service and Administration (MPSA) issued a letter of concurrence, dated 11 November 2019, for the start-up macro structure (SMS level) for the DALRRD. The start-up macro structure (SMS level) consists of 450 SMS posts. After receipt of the concurrence letter from the MPSA, the process of aligning the microstructures from the two affected departments was undertaken. The MPSA issued a letter of concurrence, dated 11 December 2020 (for the micro start-up organisational structure of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development). The approved microstructure of DALRRD consists of 8 943 posts.

The appointed Departmental Task Team (DTT), which is inclusive of union and employer representatives undertook the matching and placement exercise as per the Resolution 1 of 2019 for Senior Management in accordance with the approved start-up macro structure. The matching and placement exercise for the lower level employees into the microstructure is in process.

The leadership capacity is being strengthened as there is one Director-General and six Deputy Directors-General vacant positions in the process of being filled.

Furthermore, to address the alignment of the organisational structure to the strategic mandates of DALRRD, the department will be embarking on a process of designing a fit-for-purpose organisational structure over a period of 12 months.

The fit-for-purpose organisational structure project will:

- deliver a cost effective, integrated structure (macro and micro levels), with focus on land redistribution; land tenure reform; deeds registration; rural development; biosecurity; agriculture productions; food security and agrarian reform; national geomatics management services; agribusiness development; and trade and marketing that is sustainable for at least five years and is fit-for-purpose with equitable allocation of resources aligned with the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and DALRRD strategy, without duplicate functions to improve organisational capacity and performance;
- provide a report on the operational efficiency and effectiveness to deliver services to clients;
- provide a report on strengthened leadership and managerial capacity, with full responsibility and accountability at all levels supported by delegations of authority;
- deliver a business case that addresses integration/decentralisation of the service delivery model which is drawn from good practice in the context of a developmental State that takes into consideration concurrent competencies (Service Delivery Model);
- provide a mapped business processes pertaining to level 1 to 5 processes (Level 1: Enterprise process landscape, Level 2: End-to-end processes, Level 3: Sub-processes, Level 4: Activities (Swim lane processes) and Level 5: Procedures and system processes) for core business and support functions and developed standard operating plans (SOPs);
- provide a report on the determination of the number of posts required for the new macro and micro organisational structure and the scientific processes or tools used;

- provide a report on the determination of the number of support posts required versus the number of line function posts (ratio) and compile an implementation plan to rectify the ratio within the department;
- provide developed job descriptions for the proposed organisational structure inclusive of key performance areas, job requirements, job knowledge and job skills, and provide a catalogue and library on all job descriptions for the department;
- provide job evaluation results for all the posts in the proposed organisational structure;
- develop and implement a Communication Strategy and Communication Plan, including publishing of communiqués, posters, flyers and any other materials for the roll out of the new organisational structure;
- develop migration strategy and process for implementation of the proposed structure inclusive of the matching and placement of employees;
- develop and implement a change management strategy and programmes for the roll out of the new organisational structure;
- submit the findings of the recommended proposed organisational structure and post establishment (macro and micro levels) to the Executive Committee of the department for approval;
- submit a written comprehensive report/business case addressing the requirements for the DPSA consultation process of the final proposed organisational structure containing the purposes, functions, post establishment and job grading.

The department adheres to Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing approved in February 2020. All projects affecting beneficiaries, where applicable, will be disaggregated according to youth, women and people with disabilities.

SWOT analysis of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

The departments collaboratively reflected on the operating environment and the internal environment and formulated a SWOT analysis to identify key opportunities and risks that should be address.

SWOT ANALYSIS

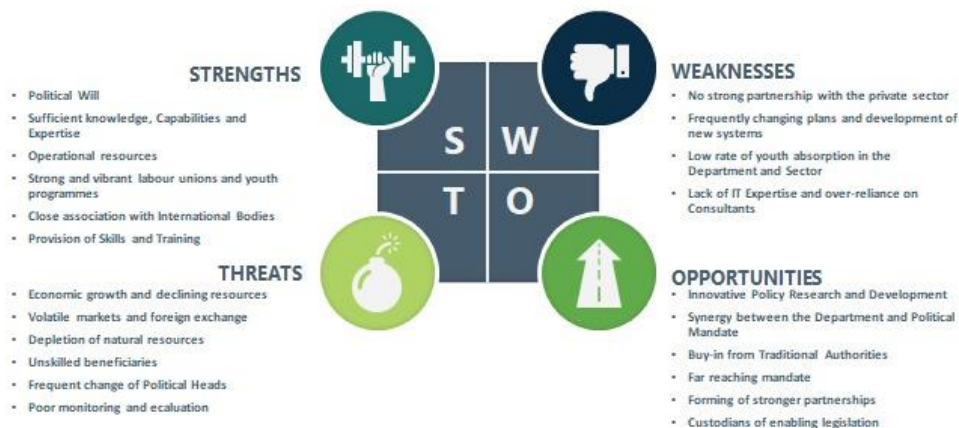


Figure 5: SWOT overview of the department

5.2.3 Strategic focus areas for the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

The first step in being lean and organised for execution was the merging of the agriculture function of the former Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The new Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development has complementary resources with the requisite skills to address the land reform, agriculture and rural development challenges in a focused manner.

South Africa has been unable to generate economic momentum and is consequently deeply affected by the 'triple crisis' of inequality, unemployment and poverty. In order to abate the triple crisis, stimulate the economy and meet the goals of the NDP, President Cyril Ramaphosa has called for a focused approach on achieving the seven priority areas of the MTSF in the next five years. In line with this strategy, the department will further focus the allocation of resources towards contributing to the bigger picture in the country. There is a need to re-purpose as a department and re-define the focus areas that will derive the highest impact.

The matter of accelerating land reform, tenure reform and land development has become a matter for all South Africans, all spheres of government and political parties. The contribution of agriculture to the economy has been decreasing and since this is a labour-intensive sector, it is one of the few sectors that have a potential to accelerate intensive job creation. Rural development is one of the most critical focus areas to try and address the 'triple crisis' and ensure inclusive growth of the economy.

The perception is that poor performance of government, and particularly that of the department, is failing the rural poor who require land, the growth of agriculture and job creation.

To respond to this, a strategy development process was undertaken to strategically position the department to effectively deliver against its mandate, vision and mission. The aim is to meet the NDP and SDG goals through rolling back the triple challenges by scaling up delivery of land, legally secure tenure, food security, economic growth and land/rural development⁵⁶.

The key areas identified for accelerated impact are summarised in the following figure:



Figure 16: Focus areas for accelerating impact

Based on the above strategic focus the department developed the following outcomes:

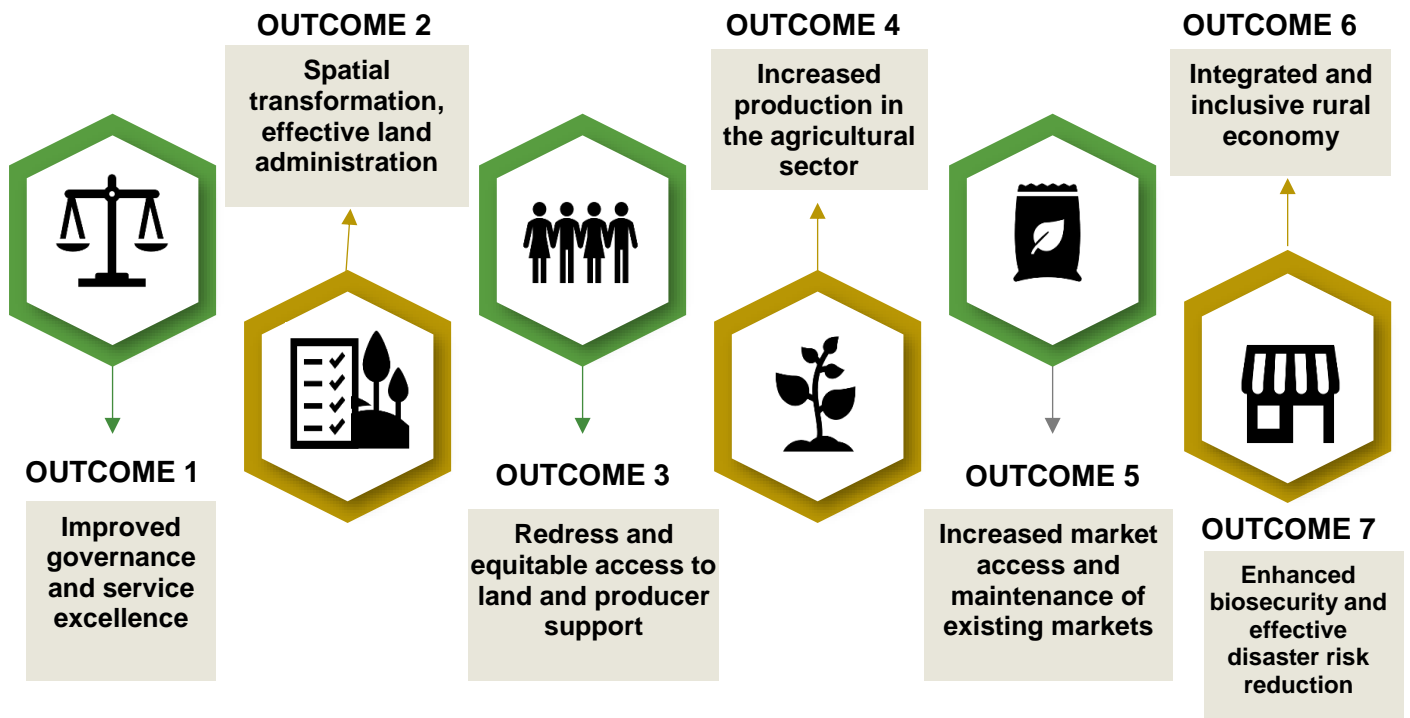


Figure 17: DALLRD Outcomes

PART C: MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE

6. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme 1: Administration

6.1.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 8: Administration—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Administration	Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department	Ministry	Manages and renders support service to the executive authority
		Department Management	Manages and provides strategic direction to the department
		Internal Audit	Evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, governance and risk management of all business processes through specialised internal audit services
		Financial Management Services	Provides the department with sound financial management
		Corporate Support Services	Provides corporate support services
		Provincial Operations	Oversee and coordinates provincial and district operations of the department
		Office Administration	Provide office accommodation

6.1.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 9: Administration—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Outcome 1: Improved governance and service excellence	1.1 Improved audit outcomes	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	DRDLR : Unqualified audit opinion DAFF: Qualified audit opinion	DRDLR : Unqualified audit opinion DAFF: Qualified audit report on the 2018/19 financial statements was realised	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion on 2020/21 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on 2021/22 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on 2022/23 annual financial statements

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	1.2 Compliance with government legislation and prescriptions	1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days upon receipt by the department	87%	96%	DRDLR : 95 % DAFF: 95 %	100%	100%	100%	100%

6.1.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 10: Administration—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion on 2020/21 annual financial statements	–	Unqualified audit opinion on 2020/21 annual financial statements	–	–
1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days upon receipt by the department	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

6.1.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The outputs listed in the Programme: Administration are the department's contribution to the Outcome: Improved governance and service excellence. This outcome cuts across all outcomes and facilitates achievement of the impact through the outputs planned. The outputs provide for the interventions required to enable effective and well run departments and to ensure good governance.

The department has taken into consideration priorities for women, children and people with disabilities and that has been described in the *Technical Indicator Description* section.

6.1.5 Programme resource considerations: Administration

Table 11: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Ministry	85 299	89 353	67 327	63 564	72 912	72 524	66 938
Department Management	145 046	130 825	138 824	140 250	151 774	151 467	133 874
Internal Audit	50 475	47 021	54 461	52 950	59 328	59 540	53 535
Financial Management	251 123	253 453	280 925	248 544	266 488	266 384	234 326
Corporate Support Services	743 611	843 141	864 788	856 002	907 149	908 613	838 014
Provincial Operations	357 925	400 857	450 674	439 142	518 744	508 369	489 259
Office Accommodation	348 555	786 640	483 812	1 016 625	791 889	827 021	830 749
Total	1 982 034	2 551 290	2 340 811	2 817 077	2 768 284	2 793 918	2 646 695

Economic classification

	Historic audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	R'000						
Compensation of employees	1 020 066	1 099 692	1 149 380	1 196 039	1 220 559	1 192 907	1 031 091
Goods and services	912 248	1 196 313	1 119 067	1 329 877	1 240 359	1 275 812	1 276 817
Interest and rent on land	1 030	11	3 120	—	—	—	—
Provinces and municipalities	64	69	85	88	91	95	68
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 243	1 246	1 364	1 334	1 421	1 486	1 458
Public corporations and private enterprises	—	14	—	—	—	—	27
Households	4 372	7 119	9 239	746	171	179	176
Buildings and other fixed structures	20 983	218 413	29 966	271 381	288 638	307 227	320 768
Machinery and equipment	18 681	26 681	21 727	15 417	17 045	16 212	16 290
Software and other intangible assets	1 459	1 046	76	2 195	—	—	—
Payments for financial assets	1 888	686	6 787	—	—	—	—
Total	1 982 034	2 551 290	2 340 811	2 817 077	2 768 284	2 793 918	2 646 695

6.2 Programme 2: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

6.2.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 12: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management	Oversee livestock production, game farming, animal and plant health, natural resources and disaster management	Inspection and Quarantine Services	Ensures compliance with regulatory frameworks for food safety
		Plant Production and Health	Develops policy and norms and standards to support plant production and plant health
		Animal Production and Health	Promotes livestock production, game farming and animal health
		Natural Resources and Disaster Management	Facilitates the development of infrastructure and the sustainable use of natural resources; and integrates, coordinates and implements disaster management policies and frameworks, with special emphasis on the mitigation of disasters in rural and agricultural areas
		Biosecurity	Provides measures relating to effective and efficient management of biosecurity threats relating to the agricultural sector
		Agricultural Research Council	Manages transfers to the Agricultural Research Council
		Onderstepoort Biological Products	Prevents and controls animal diseases that affect food security, human health, and livelihoods through continued development and efficient manufacturing of innovative animal related pharmaceuticals (including vaccines) and related products
		Perishable Products Export Board	Ensures orderly export of perishables and monitor the proper maintenance of a continuous cold chain for exports

6.2.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 13: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Outcome 4: Increased production in the agricultural sector	2.1 Registration of new plant varieties	2.1.1 Number of new plant varieties registered	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	100 new plant varieties registered	150 new plant varieties registered	120 new plant varieties registered	120 new plant varieties registered
	2.2 Animal improvement schemes implemented	2.2.1 Number of animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities implemented	2 animal improvement schemes were implemented and a report on Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo (KyD) and poultry has been compiled	Report on animal improvement schemes (KyD and poultry) implemented	2 animal improvement schemes have been implemented and a report detailing implementation has been compiled	2 animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities (KyD and poultry) implemented	2 animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities (KyD and poultry) implemented	2 animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities (KyD and poultry) implemented	2 animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities (KyD and poultry) implemented
	2.3 Agriculture master plans for priority commodities	2.3.1 Cannabis Master Plan implemented	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Cannabis Master Plan approved	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan developed	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan developed	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan developed

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	2.4 Preservation and sustainable use of natural agricultural resources	2.4.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	3 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	4 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	–
Outcome 7: Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction	3.1 Biosecurity policies and strategies strengthened	3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted	1 plant pest risk surveillance was conducted and an annual report on exotic fruit fly has been compiled	1 plant pest surveillance conducted (Exotic fruit fly)	1 plant pest risk surveillance was conducted (Exotic fruit fly)	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; Banana bunchy top virus)
		3.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted	2 animal disease risk surveillances were conducted (FMD and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and	2 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (FMD-protection zone and PPR)	2 animal disease risk surveillances were conducted (FMD-protection zone and PPR) and a report has	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP); PPR; FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP; PPR; FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
			an annual report has been compiled		been compiled				
	3.2 Implementation of the Veterinary Strategy (Placement of CCS veterinarians)	3.2.1 Percentage of eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme	124 CCS veterinarians deployed	150 CCS veterinarians deployed	168 CCS veterinarians were deployed during the 2019/20 financial year	100% eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme	100% eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme	100% eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme	100% eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme
	3.3 Reduce level of risks associated with food	3.3.1 Number of agricultural inputs products evaluated	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 350	4 500	7 300	6 000
		3.3.2 Number of provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established (GP; MP; LP; NW; FS)	4 Provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures consulted	9 Provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established	Provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures programme of action implemented

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
		3.3.3 Number of laboratories accredited	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1 laboratory accredited	1 laboratory accredited (Pretoria)	Expansion of scope of laboratory accreditation	Expansion of scope of laboratory accreditation
		3.3.4 Percentage of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	4 regulatory interventions (quarantine; inspections; surveillance; testing) were implemented and an annual report has been compiled	4 regulatory compliance and monitoring interventions implemented (Quarantine; inspections; surveillance; testing)	25 export protocols for phytosanitary requirements were implemented	100%	100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented
	3.4 Adaptation and mitigation to climate change	3.4.1 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (CCAMP) implemented	CCAMP for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries was approved by EXCO on 19 February 2018	CCAMP implementation guidelines developed	Annual report on the implementation of the CSA Strategic Framework was developed	Annual Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in four provinces	Report on evaluation of climate change variables on performance of sorghum grown under variable agronomic practices and agro-ecological zones in four	Areas suitable for production of sorghum under Climate Change Crop-Suitability Research Programme in four provinces	Annual report on the implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture Programme in five provinces

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
							provinces compiled	determined	
		3.4.2 Number of smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	120 smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme	140 smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme	140 smallholder producers/farmers and extension officers capacitated on Climate Smart Agriculture Programme	160 smallholder producers/farmers and extension officers capacitated on Climate Smart Agriculture Programme
	3.5 Reduced levels of risks associated with genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	3.5.1 Number of new GMO events approved	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 new GMO events approved	10 new GMO events approved	10 new GMO events approved	10 new GMO events approved

6.2.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 14: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.1.1 Registration of new plant varieties	150 new plant varieties registered	–	–	–	150 new plant varieties registered
2.2.1 Number of animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities (KyD and poultry) implemented	2 animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities (KyD and poultry) implemented	Mobilisation of farmers and data collection for KyD and poultry schemes	Mobilisation of farmers and data collection for KyD and poultry schemes	Mobilisation of farmers and data collection for KyD and poultry schemes	2 animal improvement schemes (KyD and poultry) implemented
2.3.1 Cannabis Master Plan implemented	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Masterplan developed	Quarterly progress report	Quarterly progress report	Quarterly progress report	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Masterplan developed
2.4.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	3 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	Spatial delineation report	Consultation with Limpopo and North West	Consultation with KZN	3 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas
3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest risk surveillance conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; Banana bunchy top virus)
3.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP; PPR; FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP; PPR; FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP; PPR; FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP; PPR; FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP; PPR; FMD)
3.2.1 Percentage of eligible veterinarians employed under the	100% eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme	–	–	–	100% eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
CCS Programme					
3.3.1 Number of agricultural inputs products evaluated	4 500	1 125	1 125	1 125	1 125
3.3.2 Number of agricultural provincial biosecurity coordinating structures established	4 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures consulted	Provincial consultations —Limpopo	Provincial consultations —EC	Provincial consultations —WC	Provincial consultations —NC
3.3.3 Number of laboratories accredited	1 laboratory accredited in Pretoria	Submission of corrective actions to the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	Accreditation of Pretoria laboratory	–	–
3.3.4 Percentage of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented
3.4.1 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (CCAMP) implemented	Report on evaluation of climate change variables on performance of sorghum grown under variable agronomic practices and agro-ecological zones in four provinces compiled	–	Report on sorghum harvesting of 4 hectares planted in four provinces	–	Report on evaluation of climate change variables on performance of sorghum grown under variable agronomic practices and agro-ecological zones in four provinces compiled
3.4.2 Number of smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate	140 smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate	–	70	70	–

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Change Programme	Change Programme				
3.5.1 Number of new GMO events approved	10 new GMO events approved	–	–	–	10 new GMO events approved

6.2.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Programme Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management is aligned to two outcomes, namely; “Increased production in the agricultural sector” and “Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction”. The outcomes contribute to part of the impact statement on food security and economic growth.

Some of the outputs in this programme contribute towards the achievement of Outcome 4: “Increased production in the agricultural sector” and other outputs are contributing towards the achievement of Outcome: 7 “Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction”. Agricultural production remains a key contributor to the South African economy and a means for the livelihoods of the majority of the country’s rural population. Implementation of the outputs in the medium term under review will ensure sustained agricultural growth in order to uplift the living standards of all South Africans.

With an effort to increase the required agricultural production, the department will take cognisance of the challenges in financial resources, land resources, a declining natural resource base, variable and unpredictable weather patterns and disease and pest outbreaks.

The Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development has identified strategic interventions that will be implemented and measured through the output indicators of this programme. Priorities of women, children and people with disabilities have been described in the *Technical Indicator Description* section.

6.2.5 Programme resource considerations: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Table 15: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
R'000							
Inspection and Quarantine Services	380 348	463 371	469 320	573 355	513 727	503 854	502 417
Plant Production and Health	105 305	112 805	120 906	117 551	174 243	217 273	221 675
Animal Production and Health	248 285	217 997	267 039	327 624	351 080	382 462	391 402
Natural Resources and Disaster Management	237 590	446 459	343 640	268 616	277 935	282 180	285 714
Biosecurity	–	–	–	–	3 352	3 621	4 113
Agricultural Research Council	974 583	1 031 109	1 223 706	1 249 920	1 282 632	1 189 320	1 191 556
Total	1 946 111	2 271 741	2 424 611	2 537 066	2 602 969	2 578 710	2 596 877

Economic classification

	Historic audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	R'000						
Compensation of employees	683 965	748 125	807 386	919 496	884 134	882 298	898 016
Goods and services	131 221	134 534	211 351	268 271	340 530	408 403	406 701
Provinces and municipalities	73 854	275 141	81 363	81 472	83 347	84 930	86 339
Departmental agencies and accounts	974 783	1 031 329	1 223 948	1 250 162	1 282 862	1 189 551	1 191 811
Public corporations and private enterprises	19	–	42	–	–	–	–
Households	51 841	32 396	1 613	95	100	105	103
Buildings and other fixed structures	2 185	141	5 148	3 407	3 407	3 639	3 799
Machinery and equipment	9 787	39 657	91 179	11 163	5 621	7 855	8 094
Biological assets	–	314	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	18 186	9 952	–	3 000	2 967	1 929	2 014
Payments for financial assets	270	152	2 581	–	–	–	–
Total	1 946 111	2 271 741	2 424 611	2 537 066	2 602 969	2 578 710	2 596 877

6.3 Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution

6.3.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 16: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution	Acquire and redistribute land, and promote food security and agrarian reform programmes	Food Security	Provides national frameworks to promote sustainable household food security
		Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform	Develops and coordinates policies and programmes in support of the implementation of land redistribution and tenure reform
		National Extension Services and Sector Capacity Development	Provides national extension support services
		Farmer Support and Development	Develops and provides strategic support to farmers, agro processors and cooperatives
		Restitution	Settles land restitution claims under the restitution of Land Rights Act, (1994)
		Agricultural Land Holdings Account (ALHA)	Land acquisition, recapitalisation, and development in terms of the Provisions of Land and Assistance Act (1993)
		Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB)	Provides quarterly transfers for administering land owned by the Ingonyama Trust
		Office of the Valuer-General (OVG)	Responsible for providing land valuations on land earmarked for land reform and land restitution purposes

6.3.3 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 17: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	4.1 Communal Property Association (CPA) supported to be compliant with the Act	4.1.1 Number of CPAs supported to be compliant with legislation	209	304	540	477	577	677	710

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	5.1 Producers supported	5.1.1 Employment of extension practitioners in the sector coordinated	–	–	–	–	Annual report on employment of extension practitioners completed	1 866	2 800
	5.2 Skilled and employable youth in the agriculture sector	5.2.1 Number of new students enrolled at the agricultural training institutes	–	794	886	800	800	800	800
	5.3 Acquisition of land for redistribution	5.3.1 Number of hectares of strategically located land acquired	155 791	85 325	92 643	23 973	33 720	35 000	37 000
		5.3.2 Number of hectares acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 857	6 150	6 457	6 800
	5.4 Hectares allocated to various categories of farmers	5.4.1 Percentage of hectares allocated to women	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	50%	50%	50%
		5.4.2 Percentage of hectares	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	40%	40%	40%

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
		allocated to youth							
		5.4.3 Percentage of hectares allocated to people with disabilities	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	10%	10%	10%
	5.5 Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act (TRANCR AA) areas transferred	5.5.1 Number of TRANCR AA areas transferred	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	9	11	0	0
	5.6 Labour tenants' applications finalised	5.6.1 Number of labour tenants' applications finalised	60	624	486	500	1 000	1 500	2 000
	5.7 Land claims settled and finalised	5.7.1 Number of land claims settled	850	502	436	244	240	558	549
		5.7.2 Number of land claims finalised	865	995	686	295	316	473	477
	5.8 New farmers who have acquired agricultural land through land reform supported	5.8.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme	New indicator	208	71	116	146	161	170

6.3.4 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 18: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.1.1 Number of CPAs supported to be compliant with legislation	577	20	200	230	127
5.1.1 Employment of extension practitioners in the sector coordinated	Annual report on employment of extension practitioners compiled	–	Draft report on employment of extension practitioners compiled	–	Annual report on employment of extension practitioners compiled
5.2.1 Number of new students enrolled at the agricultural training institutes	800	–	–	–	800
5.3.1 Number of hectares of strategically located land acquired	33 720	0	8 353	16 872	8 495
5.3.2 Number of hectares acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants	6 150	900	2 150	2 500	600
5.4.1 Percentage of hectares allocated to women	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
5.4.2 Percentage of hectares allocated to youth	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
5.4.3 Percentage of hectares allocated to people with disabilities	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
5.5.1 Number of TRANCRAA areas transferred	11	0	4	6	1
5.6.1 Number of labour tenants' applications finalised	1 000	0	200	250	550
5.7.1 Number of land claims settled	240	39	69	73	59
5.7.2 Number of land claims finalised	316	47	73	97	99
5.8.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme	146	21	56	51	18

6.3.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The department will through its policies, strategies and guidelines streamline alignment with agrarian transformation and rural development. It will enhance support services by providing tailor made and needs-based support programmes for each category of beneficiaries. Various targeted outputs will contribute towards the achievement of Outcome 3: “Redress and equitable access to land and producer support”. In this programme Outcome 2: Spatial transformation and effective and efficient land administration will be focused on with regard to supporting communal property associations to comply with the required Act. The department will, therefore, promote and facilitate agricultural development targeting the beneficiaries of the land and agrarian reforms.

Special attention has been highlighted on the programmes aimed at encouraging and increasing the participation of the vulnerable, women, youth and people with disabilities in agricultural activities. Interventions for the vulnerable group have been planned and targeted to indicate the contribution of outputs towards the achievement of priorities for women, children and people with disabilities. The initiative is also described in the *Technical Indicator Description* section to emphasise the commitment.

6.3.5 Programme resource considerations: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution

Table 19: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	R'000						
Food Security	1 694 488	1 585 657	1 767 740	2 068 071	2 072 062	2 110 589	2 166 454
Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform	855 854	924 585	1 025 237	841 680	965 099	956 517	960 312
National Extension Services and Sector Capacity Development	606 492	587 160	595 824	560 402	569 398	568 375	575 495
Farmer Support and Development	686 565	995 309	622 554	432 442	612 564	626 292	636 190
Restitution	3 093 990	3 249 698	3 716 027	2 922 339	3 512 866	3 817 737	3 969 080
Agricultural Land Holdings Account	1 348 397	1 326 457	1 682 947	448 040	937 986	965 860	984 942
Ingonyama Trust Board	19 727	20 349	21 489	22 192	23 517	24 391	23 781
Office of the Valuer-General	64 807	141 125	142 127	100 000	131 844	132 268	155 271
Total	8 370 320	8 830 340	9 573 945	7 395 166	8 825 336	9 202 029	9 471 525

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	R'000						
Compensation of employees	828 431	893 249	974 264	1 025 604	895 289	893 018	909 174
Goods and services	599 362	1 341 126	2 344 481	1 490 665	694 292	710 689	717 638
Interest and rent on land	2 980	783	—	4 553	1	1	1
Provinces and municipalities	2 386 131	2 796 670	2 313 618	1 708 784	2 240 162	2 290 400	2 327 235
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 432 932	1 487 931	1 846 566	570 232	1 093 347	1 122 519	1 163 994
Public corporations and private enterprises	106 247	126 608	460 019	14 002	384 665	399 969	406 966
Households	2 841 540	2 099 564	1 452 212	2 533 378	3 470 453	3 736 671	3 895 606
Buildings and other fixed structures	32 756	37 917	87 578	35 243	37 242	39 340	41 074
Machinery and equipment	27 700	19 845	21 825	12 705	9 885	9 422	9 837
Biological assets	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land and sub-soil assets	111 124	25 258	72 882	—	—	—	—
Software and other intangible assets	121	55	—	—	—	—	—
Payments for financial assets	957	1 334	500	—	—	—	—
Total	8 370 320	8 830 340	9 573 945	7 395 166	8 825 336	9 202 029	9 471 525

6.4 Programme 4: Rural Development

6.4.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 20: Rural Development—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Rural Development	Facilitates rural development strategies for socio-economic growth	National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC)	Provides social organisation, youth development and economic upliftment
		Rural Infrastructure Development	Facilitates infrastructure development in rural areas
		Technology Research and Development	Develops and adapts innovative and appropriate technologies in rural areas

6.4.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 21: Rural Development—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Outcome 6: Integrated and inclusive rural economy	6.1 Increased job opportunities and development of skills	6.1.1 Number of NARYSEC youth trained	7 707	8 589	7 627 NARYSEC =2 150	1 916	1 409	–	–
		6.1.2 Number of jobs created in rural development initiatives	6 607 RID— 2 326 REID— 4 281	6 275 RID — 1 379 REID —4 896	6 425 REID: 4 445 RID: 1 980	–	450	500	500
	6.2 Infrastructure development to support rural economic transformation	6.2.1 Number of infrastructure projects completed to support FPSUs	149	144	122	15	25	25	30
		6.2.2 Number of infrastructure projects completed to support production (AVMP and RVCP)	248	209	143	–	50	60	65

		6.2.3 Number of technology research projects completed	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5	–	–
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6.4.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 22: Rural Development—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
6.1.1 Number of NARYSEC youth trained	1 409	102	122	528	657
6.1.2 Number of jobs created in rural development initiatives	450	30	120	140	160
6.2.1 Number of infrastructure projects completed to support FPSUs	25	1	5	8	10
6.2.2 Number of infrastructure projects completed to support production (AVMP and RVCP)	50	4	9	17	20
6.2.3 Number of technology research projects completed	5	–	–	2	3

6.4.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The outputs listed under Rural Development relate to one Outcome: Integrated and inclusive rural economy. The interventions in the Branch: Rural Development have been informed by Outcome 6: Integrated and inclusive rural economy. Output indicators in the APP will contribute towards the achievement of the above mentioned outcome. In the medium term under review, the department has planned for the outputs that intend to increase job opportunities, skills development and provision of infrastructure development to support rural economic transformation. The outputs and outcome further contribute to the “economic growth” part of the impact statement.

The rationale for the choice of the outcome and contribution of outputs towards the achievement of priorities for women, children and people with disabilities is also described in the *Technical Indicator Description* section.

6.4.5 Programme resource considerations: Rural Development

Table 23 Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	R'000						
National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC)	465 634	444 018	380 587	294 641	178 774	174 690	175 522
Rural Infrastructure Development	700 155	639 385	649 715	453 780	874 347	718 695	731 485
Technology Research and Development	28 991	23 901	16 430	21 984	26 165	26 799	27 090
Total	1 194 780	1 107 304	1 046 732	770 405	1 079 286	920 184	934 097

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	R'000						
Compensation of employees	133 249	142 902	146 024	152 425	124 044	122 033	124 108
Goods and services	53 937	40 499	289 501	217 453	893 287	740 836	752 685
Interest and rent on land	1	–	72	–	–	–	–
Households	431 867	425 132	62 515	90 346	46 498	40 741	40 000
Buildings and other fixed structures	561 274	487 954	533 649	277 342	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	14 248	10 566	2 368	16 505	15 457	16 574	17 304
Heritage assets	–	–	12 592	16 334	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	204	251	11	–	–	–	–
Total	1 194 780	1 107 304	1 046 732	770 405	1 079 286	920 184	934 097

6.5 Programme 5: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

6.5.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 24 Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Economic Development, Trade and Marketing	Promotes economic development, trade and market access for agriculture products and foster international relations for the sector	International Relations and Trade	Promotes, coordinates and supports international relations and trade through the development and implementation of appropriate policies and programmes
		Cooperatives Development	Facilitates and supports the implementation of programmes and initiatives to promote cooperatives to participate in economic development
		Agro-processing, Marketing and Rural Industrial Development	Ensures the transformation of primary product commodities into value-added products, and ensures domestic and international market access
		Development Finance	Facilitates the development and implementation of development finance policies and strategies for the agriculture sector
		National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC)	Manage transfers to the National Agricultural Marketing Council

6.5.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 25: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of existing	7.1 Cooperatives trained	7.1.1 Number of agricultural cooperatives trained	123	126	144	81	90	99	109
	7.2 AgriBE Fund imple	7.2.1 % of AgriBE Fund	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	100%	100%	100%	100%

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets							
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period			
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
markets	mentend	applications finalised								
	7.3 FPSUs supported	7.3.1 Number of FPSUs supported towards functionality	New indicator	New indicator	13	–	35	46	49	
	7.4 Enterprises supported	7.4.1 Number of new agricultural enterprises supported	194	223	249	–	71	76	92	
		7.4.2 Number of new non-agricultural enterprises supported	57	79	–	–	15	30	29	
	7.5 Smallholders accessing loan	7.5.1 Number of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan	–	–	–	250	150	100	75	
	7.6 Marketing of Agricultural	7.6.1 Marketing of Agricultural Products	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Draft Marketing of Agricultural Product	Public consultation Marketing of	Marketing of Agricultural Products	Marketing of Agricultural Products	

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Products Act	Acts reviewed				6	6	6	
	7.7 Trade agreements	7.1 Number of trade agreements implemented	Trade agreements were implemented and the department also participated in trade negotiations Quarterly reports on the implementation of trade agreement and participation in trade negotiation have been compiled for activities undertaken during the 2017/18 period	Report on the implementation of trade agreements	Report on implementation of trade agreements was compiled	Report on the implementation of six trade agreements	6	6	6
		7.7.2 Number of trade	–	Report on participation in	Report on participation in	Report on participation in	5	5	5

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
		agreements negotiated		trade negotiations	trade negotiations was compiled	four trade negotiations			
	7.8 International Relations Strategy implemented	7.8.1 Number of multilateral commitments implemented	Report on strategic engagement of partner within Africa and African agencies has been compiled	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies has been compiled	Report on participation in multilateral engagements	6	6	6
			Status report on compliance to African Union (AU) and South African Development Community (SADC) obligations has been compiled	Status report on compliance to AU and SADC obligations	Status report on compliance to AU and SADC obligations has been compiled	Report on participation in AU and SADC engagements			
		7.8.2 Bilateral agreements implemented	Report on strategic engagement of partners within south-south, north-	Report on strategic engagement of partners within South-South, North-South	Report on strategic engagement of partners within South-South, North-South	Status report on bilateral South-South and North-South engagements	Status report on bilateral South-South and North-South engag	Status report on bilateral South-South and North-South engag	Status report on bilateral South-South and North-South engag

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
			south and multilateral agencies/forums has been compiled	and multilateral agencies/forums	and multilateral agencies/forums was compiled		ement s	ement s	ement s
			Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies has been compiled	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa

6.5.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 26: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
7.1.1 Number of agricultural cooperatives trained	90	20	24	24	22
7.2.1 % of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	–	–	–	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised
7.3.1 Number of FPSUs supported towards functionality	35	1	3	12	19
7.4.1 Number of new agricultural enterprises supported	71	0	19	45	7

7.4.2 Number of new non-agricultural enterprises supported	15	0	2	4	9
7.5.1 Number of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan	150	30	15	30	75
7.6.1 Marketing of Agricultural Products Act reviewed	Public consultation on Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill	Submit draft Amendment Bill to the Office of State Law Advisor	Draft Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill developed	Published Government Gazette of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill	Public consultation on the Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill
7.7.1 Number of trade agreements implemented	6	–	–	–	6
7.7.2 Number of trade agreements negotiated	5	–	–	–	5
7.8.1 Number of multilateral commitments implemented	6	–	–	–	6
7.8.2 Bilateral agreements implemented	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Status report on bilateral engagements South-South and North-South
	Status report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent)	Status report on bilateral engagements (Africa)

6.5.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets is allocated for Branch: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing. A number of outputs and measures have been developed to contribute towards achievement of the outcome. Outputs will be measured through output indicators on a quarterly basis, and in some cases, on an annual basis. The achievement of outputs annually provides the contributory milestones towards the DALRRD impact over the MTSF. The contribution of outputs towards the achievement of priorities for women, children and people with disabilities is also described in the *Technical Indicator Description* section.

Over the medium term, the department will continue with the review of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996) to enable the minister to use the Act to advance transformation of agricultural markets. The department will participate in trade negotiations aimed at improving access

of South African agricultural products to regional and international markets. Furthermore, trade analysis will be provided to enhance and protect South Africa's agricultural interests within the multilateral trade environment and rules. In an effort to strengthen international relations, the main focus will be on the implementation of agreements, especially through continuous engagements with both bilateral and multilateral partners. Special emphasis will also be placed on engagements with new strategic partners, in line with the consolidation of the African Agenda.

6.5.5 Programme resource considerations: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Table 27: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	R'000						
International Relations and Trade	198 091	259 714	209 865	184 642	216 467	218 336	222 533
Cooperatives Development	68 158	74 819	78 319	33 019	78 538	87 245	88 700
Agro-processing, Marketing and Rural Industrial Development	747 334	818 551	521 968	391 817	530 473	540 348	588 536
Development Finance	8 886	9 901	8 818	13 163	13 534	13 562	13 710
National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC)	41 917	43 239	45 251	47 422	47 305	48 535	49 771
Total	1 064 386	1 206 224	864 221	670 063	886 317	908 026	963 250

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	R'000						
Compensation of employees	279 932	278 017	312 898	310 779	342 188	340 455	346 288
Goods and services	652 238	775 151	401 418	248 006	410 798	423 154	469 949
Interest and rent on land	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Provinces and municipalities	3	17	8	5	5	5	5
Departmental agencies and accounts	41 917	43 239	45 251	47 422	47 305	48 535	49 771
Foreign governments and international organisations	35 607	35 376	30 136	41 877	42 977	44 249	44 987
Public corporations and private enterprises	40 166	42 496	43 754	—	40 633	49 081	49 590
Non-profit institutions	170	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households	12 756	13 338	3 606	3	1	1	1
Buildings and other fixed structures	—	—	10 002	18 006	—	—	—
Machinery and equipment	1 489	18 434	9 156	3 853	2 410	2 546	2 659
Software and other intangible assets	—	—	7 975	112	—	—	—
Payments for financial assets	108	156	7	—	—	—	—
Total	1 064 386	1 206 224	864 221	670 063	886 317	908 026	963 250

6.6 Programme 6: Land Administration

6.6.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 28: Land Administration—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Land Administration	Provide and maintain an inclusive, effective and comprehensive system of planning, geospatial information, cadastral surveys, legally secure tenure, and land administration that promotes social, economic and environmental sustainability	National Geomatics Management Services	Responsible for examining and approving all surveys of land and real rights intended to be registered in the deeds office; maintaining records; compiling, maintaining and revising maps of property boundaries; providing cadastral advisory services to other government institutions; promoting and controlling all matters related to geodetic and topographical surveying; establishing and maintaining a network of national geo-referencing stations; facilitating state surveys related to land reform; and providing cadastral and geospatial information services.
		Spatial Planning and Land Use	Provides for national land use management and spatial planning systems; develops the national spatial development framework and rural development plans, guidelines, norms and standards; and ensures compliance with the Spatial Land Use Management Act (2013). This subprogramme also provides support to the South African Council for Planners and technical assistance to other spheres of government by providing spatial development frameworks and land use schemes, and establishing functional municipal land use tribunals.
		Deeds Registration	Provides a deeds registration system in which secure titles are registered and accurate information is provided
		South African Council of Planners	Transfers funds annually to the South African Council for Planners, a non-profit organisation dealing with the registration and other activities of the planning profession
		South African Geomatics Council	Regulates and promotes the transformation of the geomatics profession
		Integrated Land Administration	Provides an overarching, coordinated and streamlined land administration system that underpins economic, social,

			institutional and environmental sustainable development
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6.6.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 29: Land Administration—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	8.1. Electronic Land Registration System (Registration and Recordal)	8.1.1 e-DRS Phases completed	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	e-DRS Phase 1 60% completed	e-DRS Phase 1 75% completed	100% completion of e-DRS Phase 1 and Phase 2 completed	e-DRS Phase 3 and Phase 4 completed
	8.2 Deeds registration legislation updated and developed	8.2.1 Deeds Registries Amendment Bill and Cabinet Memorandum submitted to the minister for submission to Cabinet for promulgation purposes	New indicator	New indicator	Deeds Transformation Policy approved	Deeds Amendment Bill approved by the minister for submission to Cabinet	Submission of Bill and Cabinet Memorandum to the minister for submission to Cabinet for promulgation purposes	–	–
	8.3 Policies and legislation developed to give effect to spatial transformation	8.3.1 Monitoring Framework for National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) spatial action areas implementation plans developed	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 NSDF spatial action areas implementation plans developed	Monitoring framework for NSDF spatial action areas developed	Monitoring report on NSDF spatial action areas	NSDF implementation report available
	8.4 Registerable cadastral documents	8.4.1 Average number of working days taken to process	13	17	15	–	15	14	14

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets							
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period			
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	Plans (Diagrams; general plans; and sectional plans)	cadastral documents, from date of lodgement to date of dispatch								

6.6.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 30: Land Administration—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
8.1.1 e-DRS phases completed	e-DRS Phase 1—75% Completed	e-DRS Phase 1—5% completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase order e-DRS development (Service Level Agreement) 	e-DRS Phase 1—20% completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e-DRS system design Document e-DRS Functional Specification Document 	e-DRS Phase 1—45% completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Web-based software product for e-DRS portal with UAM functionality Acceptance certificate for e-DRS and UAM modules 	e-DRS Phase 1—75% completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed web-based software product for information provisioning and Recordal data capture modules
8.2.1 Deeds Registries Amendment Bill and Cabinet Memorandum to be submitted to the minister for submission to Cabinet for promulgation purposes	Submission of Bill and Cabinet Memorandum to the minister for submission to Cabinet for promulgation purposes	Submission of Bill and Cabinet Memorandum to the Minister for submission to Cabinet to obtain approval for publication of Bill for public comment	Publication of the Bill for public comment and finalisation of Bill after comment is received	Submission of Bill to the Office of Chief State Law Advisor for final certification	Submission of Bill and Cabinet Memorandum to the minister for submission to Cabinet for promulgation purposes
8.3.1 Monitoring Framework for NSDF Spatial Action	Monitoring Framework for NSDF Spatial Action Areas	Stakeholder consultation and engagements	—	Develop NSDF Partnership Implementation Protocol	Monitoring Framework for NSDF Spatial Action Areas

Areas Implemented on Plan developed	Implementation Plan developed	on spatial action areas			Implementation Plan developed
8.4.1 Average number of working days taken to process cadastral documents, from date of lodgement to date of dispatch	15 days	15 days	15 days	15 days	15 days

6.6.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

This programme is aligned to Outcome 2: “Spatial transformation and effective and efficient land administration”. Outcome 2 contributes to the DALRRD impact statement “Equitable access to land”. The outcome seeks to create and maintain an ‘inclusive, effective and comprehensive system’ of planning and provision of a legally secured tenure and land administration that ‘promotes social, economic and environmental sustainability. The rationale for the choice of the outcome indicators relevant to the respective outcomes is described in the *Technical Indicator Description* section.

Contribution of outputs towards the achievement of priorities for women, children and people with disabilities is also described in the *Technical Indicator Description* section.

6.6.5 Programme resource considerations: Land Administration

Table 31: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	R'000						
National Geomatics Management Services	463 277	465 889	505 084	523 622	540 884	539 281	546 216
Spatial Plan and Land Use	147 434	153 423	184 754	165 562	206 210	216 965	217 548
Deeds Registration	–	–	–	358 034	1	1	1
South African Council of Planners	3 492	3 695	3 902	4 035	4 140	4 263	4 335
South African Geomatics Council	4 000	3 900	3 992	4 333	4 572	4 741	4 655
Integrated Land Administration	–	–	–	2 250	2 400	2 550	2 503
Total	618 203	626 907	697 732	1 057 836	758 207	767 801	775 258

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	MTEF		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	R'000						
Compensation of employees	452 359	459 142	478 632	515 648	536 831	538 214	547 822
Goods and services	132 318	126 903	157 759	137 288	173 772	179 973	178 469
Interest and rent on land	–	134	–	–	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	8	7	6	15	17	18	16
Departmental agencies and accounts	4 000	3 900	3 992	362 367	4 573	4 742	4 656
Foreign governments and international organisations	2 385	2 168	2 571	2 009	2 944	3 560	2 094
Non-profit institutions	3 492	3 695	3 902	4 035	4 140	4 263	4 335
Households	17 427	23 924	39 115	30 358	31 083	31 722	32 617
Machinery and equipment	5 617	6 605	11 755	6 116	4 847	5 309	5 249
Payments for financial assets	597	429	–	–	–	–	–
Total	618 203	626 907	697 732	1 057 836	758 207	767 801	775 258

7. UPDTED KEY RISKS

Table 32: Updated key risks

Outcome	Key risks	Root cause	Risk mitigation
Improved governance and service excellence	Poor IT infrastructure	a) Aged IT infrastructure; b) Lack of internal capacity to cater for/handle IT insourced and outsource systems; c) Lack of key human expertise, e.g. Database Administrator; d) Poor investment on IT expertise, therefore inability to retain the needed skills; e) Silo development of IT systems	a) Develop IT and Knowledge Information and Innovation Management (KIIM) Strategy based on a comprehensive needs analysis of the department; b) To conduct a comprehensive IT assessment and analysis with a road map
	Lack of/incoherent operating model on land reform and rural development	a) Lack of planning for implementation of new programmes; b) Poor prioritisation of programmes	To develop a process (with clear criteria) of introducing new programmes in the department
	Failure to adhere to good governance and poor compliance to relevant prescripts	a) Inadequate capacity (skills, human and finance) to deliver on the departmental mandate; b) Department mandate complex/ not clear due to multiplicity strategic targets; c) Preservation of knowledge (poor knowledge management), therefore, a threat to continuity	a) Conduct employee climate survey; b) Improve labour relations capacity to increase adherence to regulatory time frames (train internal personnel and outsource); c) Aligned and approved departmental policies (corporate services support); d) Enforce policies and procedures for non-compliance; e) Knowledge Harvesting Strategy
	Possible misalignment of macro and micro structures to the mandate and strategy of the department	a) Unavailability of the approved strategic document for the department at the time of structure development; b) Lack of proper planning and research; c) Involvement of key stakeholders in the process through the NMOG process; d) Lack of end-to-end business processes thus fragmented implementation; e) Lack of clear roles between offices (National and provinces) and the structure is top heavy-blotted	a) Develop a strategy aligned organisational structure (to address service delivery model, skills, business processes, etc..) [Fit for purpose structure]; b) Conduct skills audit
Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	Inability to create a comprehensive spatial planning process that	a) Poor collaboration with key stakeholders as a result of lack of interest; b) Non-cooperative stakeholders, i.e. traditional	a) To escalate challenges to political principals on traditional leaders and SALGA with regard to municipalities;

Outcome	Key risks	Root cause	Risk mitigation
	promotes sustainability	leaders and municipalities; c) Inadequate human and financial capacity in relation to the demands of the revised/new mandate; d) Inadequate office accommodation (storage capacity), therefore unable to preserve and protect valuable cadastral documents; e) Lack of strategic understanding and implementation of sustainable goals	b) To promote sustainable development goals and integrate them in planning and implementation; c) To develop talent management strategies to address the capacity requirements of the department
	Delays in the finalisation of the Tenure Policy and legislation (CLTB and Land Tenure Reform Policy) to define the various land tenure rights for Recordal and registration purposes	a) Lack of tenure legislation and policies to define land tenure rights for Recordal; b) Delays in the amendment of the Deeds Registry Act to give effect to the Recordal and registration of land tenure rights defined in tenure legislation and policies; c) Lack of a coordinated and integrated land administration system to manage these rights	a) To develop the project concept plan for the Recordal of land rights pilot project; b) To finalise the Land Tenure Reform Policy; c) To conduct stakeholder consultation and identification of sites for the Recordal project; d) To finalise Communal Land Tenure Bill so it provides for the definition of various land tenure rights for Recordal purposes
	Delays in the approval of National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	a) Issues raised during consultative process (with Cabinet) not resolvable; b) Misalignment in the new focus of government	To amend the NSDF with the provided directive inputs
	Delays in the implementation of e-DRS	a) Amendment of legislation not reviewed and finalised in a timely manner as a result of a long consultation process with key stakeholders; b) Dependency on supply chain management processes not being completed on time; c) Ineffective governance structures within the department; d) Budgetary constraints; e) Possible litigation by conveyancers	a) e-DRS reviewed business case (Including recordals) to be approved, pending e-DRS project cost estimation; b) Continuous engagement with SITA on issues surrounding the procurement of IT; c) The budget for e-DRS must be ring-fenced in the DALRRD. e-DRS budget to be confirmed before procurement initiation d) Fast track the development and completion of e-DRS (as soon as the solution developer partner is on board), such that it is fully completed within the planned three years

Outcome	Key risks	Root cause	Risk mitigation
Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Unsuccessful negotiation and valuation process, therefore neither settling nor finalising claims at the anticipated time (Inability to settle and finalise claims within the anticipated time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Non-utilisation of alternative tools for restitution; b) Lack of capacity—specialised resources to negotiate with the farmers; c) Consistent challenging of OVG's evaluated prices by the current land owners through court processes; d) Fraudulent activities (collusion between internal and external parties) during the price valuation process, e) Application of the Property Valuers Act is not clear in relation to section 25 of the constitution; f) Poor/lack of coherent operating model (policies and procedures); g) Budget constraints as a surety of budget cuts; h) Human resource constraints; i) Delays in the implementation of post settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To improve operating models so that processing of claims is done concurrent with the post settlement; b) To develop a process map (end-to-end process), including other branches/units' involvement in the value chain of claims settlements and finalisation; c) To develop a post settlement strategy; d) To develop and obtain approval of the new financial model to finance settlement of claims
	Withdrawals of price offers by the land seller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Seller not willing to agree on the first evaluated price—evaluated by the OVG; b) Too long and cumbersome process of negotiating the buying-selling of land; c) Inflated prices because it is government buying the land; d) Farms (land) are too expensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To await the outcome of the Constitutional review (section 25); b) To await the Expropriation Bill by DPWI; c) To review the current negotiation processes (as guided by PVA) based on the outcomes of the development of the Compensation Policy
	Current land owners neither ready nor willing to negotiate or release the land earmarked as strategic acquisition by department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Current land owner sees it as a high productive land; b) Demanding unrealistic prices compared to the evaluated ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To await the outcome of the Constitutional review (section 25); b) To await the Expropriation Bill by DPWI; c) To review the current negotiation processes (as guided by PVA) based on the outcomes of the development of the Compensation Policy
	Mismatching of allocation of acquired land to beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ineffective District Land Reform Committee (DLRC) owing to inability to deal with undue external influence; b) Size/portion of the land allocated to the beneficiaries not matching their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To finalise the Beneficiaries Selection and Land Allocation Policy; b) To enforce monitoring as per the Standard

Outcome	Key risks	Root cause	Risk mitigation
		capabilities; c) Inadequate monitoring by the department—post allocation of land	Operating Procedure
	Possible difficulties during the interface between the spatial master and the department on labour tenants' functions	a) Regulatory mandate of the labour tenants has been handed over to the spatial master, therefore complete reliance on the spatial master to deliver; b) Labour tenants targets not clarified; c) None existing Operational/Implementation Plan for the spatial master court regarding labour tenants; d) Human resource constraints—technical capacity to process applications; e) Unreliable database for labour tenants	a) To wait for the spatial master to provide strategic direction on the implementation plan for the four-year term; b) To create a reliable and accurate database for labour tenant applications
	Unserviced (not catered for) farm dwellers post securing tenure	a) Voluminous applications; b) High number of application vs human capacity regarding numbers and expertise; c) Poor coordination of stakeholders as a result of long process; d) Farm dwellers are sparsely located	To engage key stakeholders, i.e. Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA), Human Settlement, DWS, etc. in supporting farm dwellers
	Lack of continuity on the strategic approach to land reform	a) Change of politics leading to change of direction and reconfiguration of administration; b) Non-assertiveness from the officials when undertaking their duties; c) Inadequate identification of land beneficiaries by officials; d) Poor/inadequate land redistribution (Tenure) strategy; e) Lack of land reform master plan which focuses on a long-term vision of the department/country; f) Programmes hastily introduced without proper research, therefore not making strategic impact, as well as the lack of monitoring; g) Continuous changes of policies by the deployed executive authorities; h) Lack of/poor planning for implementation of new programmes	a) To develop and implement a comprehensive land reform master plan; b) To develop a process (with clear criteria) of introducing new programmes in the department; c) To develop National Spatial Planning Data Repository

Outcome	Key risks	Root cause	Risk mitigation
		i) Inherent budget constraints owing to government cost containment measures	
Increased production in the agricultural sector	Inability to achieve the targeted agricultural yields	<p>a) Lack of investment in agriculture by the government on: (i) infrastructure, (ii) technology, (iii) production inputs;</p> <p>b) Choice of commodity as it may be incorrect;</p> <p>c) Unavailability of resources;</p> <p>d) Poor/inadequate provision of government support to the user;</p> <p>e) Climate change challenges;</p> <p>f) Outbreak of animal and plant diseases</p>	<p>a) To finalise the development of the Agriculture Agro-processing Master Plan—this will include elements of funding, technology, production inputs, etc.;</p> <p>b) Implement both Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan and Climate Smart Agriculture Strategic Framework—this includes funding of projects in all provinces;</p> <p>c) Effective surveillance and control of all regulated pests and diseases;</p> <p>d) Maintain effective regulatory compliance and monitoring interventions</p> <p>e) Implement the Food and Nutrition Security Survey to assess the state of food insecurity at the district level (using the National General Household Survey);</p> <p>f) Support the targeted smallholder and subsistence producers</p>
	Incoherent government policies and strategies	<p>a) Poor/ineffective governance;</p> <p>b) Inadequate management of shared strategic roles or overlapping mandates;</p>	To strengthen (participation in) the existing consultation structures
Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets	Inability of the black smallholder farmers and agricultural businesses to access and utilise markets	<p>a) Lack of market readiness by smallholder farmers and agribusiness to access mainstream markets:</p> <p>(i) Inability to meet market access requirements (e.g. limited knowledge on agricultural markets, lack of market information);</p> <p>b) Changes in political and economic landscape and priorities of trading partners;</p> <p>c) Competing interests during the SACU block trade negotiations;</p> <p>d) Lack/low volumes of production by small businesses (smallholder farmers);</p> <p>e) Unethical behaviour by the well established businesses;</p>	<p>a) Implement/facilitate trade measures and agricultural marketing support programmes to improve smallholder farmers and agribusiness' readiness to access markets;</p> <p>b) Consistent implementation and management of technical cooperation agreements and monitor compliance by development and trading partners;</p> <p>c) Participate in SACU senior officials and ministers' meetings to defend South Africa's interests, as well as inform and consult industry</p>

Outcome	Key risks	Root cause	Risk mitigation
		<p>f) Small businesses with challenges of inadequate trade-related infrastructure, e.g. financial inability, etc..</p> <p>g) Policy incoherence in agriculture and the supporting sectors;</p> <p>h) Lack of access to credit, finance and land;</p>	<p>positions through the Agricultural Trade Forum;</p> <p>d) To align implementation of strategies to meet the targeted specific groups, i.e. HDIs;</p> <p>e) To engage with the DTiC to establish their existing policy measures dealing with anti-competitive unethical behaviour within the agricultural sector and conduct a policy gap analysis with necessary improvements;</p> <p>f) To support small businesses through the Blended Finance Scheme (fund ring-fencing) (FSAR);</p> <p>g) Consider and implement recommendations of the 2015 policy analysis outcomes. Conduct a Joint Sector Review (JSR) every five years. Consider and incorporate recommendations of the JSR and the CAADP Biennial Review (BR) in the sector and departmental planning processes. (i.e. Align the master plan with the JSR and the BR);</p> <p>h) To support small businesses through the Blended Finance Scheme and Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy (FSAR and LR&TR)</p>
Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction	Compromised biosafety and biosecurity	<p>a) Poor/ineffective governance (Provincialisation of services—decentralised to province and municipal levels);</p> <p>b) Lack of government investment in agriculture (i) infrastructure and (ii) technology;</p> <p>c) Climate change challenges;</p> <p>d) Outbreak of animal and plant diseases</p>	<p>a) Implement both Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan and Climate Smart Agriculture Strategic Framework</p> <p>b) Effective surveillance and control of all regulated pests and diseases (To design effective surveillance plans so that it increases the level of certainty);</p> <p>c) Maintain effective regulatory compliance and monitoring interventions</p> <p>d) To continue to make</p>

Outcome	Key risks	Root cause	Risk mitigation
			funding requests through the MTEF and MinCommBud
Generic	Inability to prevent or curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the workplace	a) Non-compliance to the regulation and processes put in place by government; b) Negative impact of the pandemic on the local economy and departmental processes	a) To improve, finalise and implement the Departmental COVID-19 Compliance Plan; b) To monitor and improve the work of the COVID-19 temporary structures; c) To strengthen the compliance and business continuity through programmes such as ICT, etc.

8. PUBLIC ENTITIES

Table 33: Public entities

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R millions)
The Agricultural Research Council (ARC)	The ARC was established in terms of the Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No. 86 of 1990) and is the main agricultural research institution in South Africa. In terms of the Act, the council's primary mandate is to conduct research and development and effect the transfer of technology to promote agriculture and industry, contribute to a better quality of life and facilitate and ensure conservation of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased agricultural production and productivity; ▪ Sustainable ecosystems and natural resources; ▪ Improved nutritional value, quality and safety of agricultural products; ▪ A skilled and capable agricultural sector; ▪ Enhanced resilience of agriculture; ▪ A high performing and sustainable organisation 	1 282 632
National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC)	The NAMC was established in terms of Sections 3 and 4 of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No.47 of 1996). The council is mandated to investigate the establishment, continuation, amendment or revocation of statutory measures affecting the marketing of agricultural products; and evaluate the desirability, necessity or efficiency of these statutory measures. It is also mandated to, if necessary, propose alternatives to the establishment, continuation, amendment or repeal of a statutory measure, and report to and advise the minister accordingly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The NAMC delivers on its mandate and core; ▪ A viable and efficient agricultural sector generating optimal export earnings; ▪ Enhanced market access for agricultural sector participants 	–
Onderstepoort Biological Products (OBP)	The OBP was established as a public entity in terms of the Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act, 1999 (Act No. 19 of 1999), with government as its sole shareholder. The entity's mandate is to prevent and control animal diseases that affect food security, human health and livelihoods through the continued development and efficient manufacturing of innovative animal-related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve income and profitability; ▪ Expand product portfolio and access new markets; ▪ Supplier of choice optimised business processes; ▪ Improved product availability; ▪ Inspired staff striving for excellence—preferred employer 	–

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R millions)
	pharmaceuticals (including vaccines) and related products.		
Perishable Products Export Control Board (PPECB)	The PPECB is an independent service provider of quality assurance, food safety and cold chain management services for producers and exporters of perishable food products. It is mandated by government in terms of the Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983), which broadly requires the board to ensure the orderly export of perishables and monitor the proper maintenance of a continuous cold chain for exports. It also derives its mandate from the Agricultural Products Standards Act, 1990 (Act No.119 of 1990), which broadly requires the board to monitor the minimum quality standards of perishable exports, as required by government and bilateral agreements with importing countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribute to the socio-economic transformation of the agricultural sector; ▪ Support the export competitiveness of South African perishable products industries; ▪ Strengthen the PPECB's capacity to provide a professional suite of services for its clients; ▪ Enhance the credibility of the South African export certificate 	–
Agricultural Land Holding Account	The Agricultural Land Holdings Account was established in terms of the Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993) Section 10(1) (a) that gives legal effect to the proactive acquisition of land, where the minister may, from funds appropriated by Parliament for this purpose, acquire land for the purposes of this Act. Therefore, the State will proactively target land and match this with the demand or need for land.	Acquisition of strategically located land for agricultural productivity	937 986
KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB)	The ITB was established in terms of the provisions of the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Act, 1994 (No. 3 of 1994). Its core business is to manage land for the material benefit and social wellbeing of the individual members of the tribes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved governance and service excellence; ▪ Improved stakeholder relations; ▪ Improved security of land tenure; ▪ Improved coordination of human settlement on communal land 	23 517

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R millions)
Registration of Deeds Trading Account	The Registration of Deeds Trading Account is a trading entity established in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999). It generates revenue by selling information and levying fees in accordance with the schedule of fees prescribed by Regulation 84 of the Act; registers rights in land and therefore, provides security of title. It also maintains public registers of land.	Registration of title deeds	1
Office of the Valuer-General	Supports land reform by providing impartial, efficient, just and equitable valuation services for all land reform related matters in the country.	Ensuring that the land and properties are valued in line with the Property Valuation Act, 2014 (Act No. 17 of 2014)	131 844

9. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Table 34: Departmental infrastructure projects

Project name	Programme	Project description	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (R'000)
Upington	Administration	Upgrade of offices and storerooms; and construction of evaporation pan and laboratory	2019/01/01		8 384	200
Western Cape: Cape Town	Administration	Building of sniffer dog kennels	–	–	7 687	102
Limpopo: Mutale Municipal District	Administration	Construction of a seed bank: Mutale (project on hold pending the finalisation of site clearance for construction)	On hold	–	4 367	500
Eastern Cape: Sterkspruit	Administration	Construction of a seedbank: Mthatha (project on hold pending the finalisation of site clearance for construction)	–	–	4 380	250
Eastern Cape: Sterkspruit	Administration	Site clearance of seed bank at Sterkspruit	–	–	2 163	300
Stellenbosch: Alteration to existing entrance and exit to Polka Drive and new security fence around Block A and B	Administration	Alteration to existing entrance and exit to Polka Drive and new security fence around Block A and B	2021 10 25	2022 10 25	2 000	500
Western Cape: Cape Town coastline	Administration	Repairs and maintenance of fisheries harbours along the coastline	2017 04 10	2019 11 01	1 150	250
Western Cape: Stellenbosch (plant health laboratory)	Administration	Alterations of Polkadraai Road entrance in terms of traffic regulations	2018 07 05	2019 07 29	24 398	1 667

Project name	Programme	Project description	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (R'000)
Department head office	Administration	Upgrade and maintenance of building	2017 01 20	2026 01 17	17 244	1 122
Various	Administration	New farm structures	–	–	70	3 651
Gauteng: Maizeboard	Administration	Maize board: Repairs and maintenance	2014 10 15	2020 06 30	658	800
GADI: Construction of the classroom	Administration	Upgrade of offices	2017 05 23	2023 05 11	1 326	600
Western Cape: Milnerton	Administration	Upgrade of animal quarantine station	–	–	4 280	80
Gauteng: Roodeplaat Plant Genetic Centre	Administration	Upgrade of Roodeplaat Plant Genetic Centre	–	–	40 000	4 500
Eastern Cape: Grootfontein Agricultural Development Institute	Administration	Upgrade of infrastructure at Grootfontein Agricultural Development Institute	–	–	29 755	450
49 Beacon Street, Ladysmith (KwaZulu-Natal): Upgrading of accommodation	Administration	Upgrading	–	2020 05 30	6 706	50
Kimberley New Accommodation (Springbok) State Owned Facility	Administration	Upgrading	–	–	2 000	450
East London: Old SARS Building: Refurbishment of the building	Administration	Refurbishment	–	–	2 500	900
Mpumalanga: Skukuza alterations*	Administration	Upgrade of existing buildings and laboratories	–	–	6 739	350
Western Cape: Stellenbosch	Administration	Rehabilitation of two irrigation dams, including repairs of dam wall	2017 05 12	2004 05 12	1 100	3 000
Prevention and mitigation of disasters	Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources	Building of water reservoirs	2021 04 01	ongoing	8 410	3 407

Project name	Programme	Project description	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (R'000)
	and Disaster Management					
Drilling of boreholes	Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution	Siting, drilling and testing of boreholes for small-scale farmers identified in priority projects by provinces	1999 04 01	–	500 000	11 148

10. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Public private partnerships	Purpose	Current value of agreement	End date of agreement
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform main campus	New building construction	R 704 654 061	2026

PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

11. PROGRAMME 1

Indicator title	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion
Definition	The indicator shows that the department has an effective and efficient system of internal controls in place and the financial statements are a fair representation of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the department.
Source of data	AGSA Management letter and AGSA final Audit Report
Method of calculation / assessment	Assessment: Unqualified audit opinion on 2020/21 annual financial statements
Means of verification	Dated and signed AGSA Audit Report on 2020/21 annual financial statements
Assumptions	Accurate financial statements Compliance with laws and regulations
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Not applicable
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Unqualified audit opinion on 2020/21 annual financial statements
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

Indicator title	1.2.1 % of valid invoices paid within 30 days upon receipt by the department
Definition	The indicator refers to the percentage of valid invoices received by the Directorate: Supply Chain Management and paid within 30 days (prescribed turn-around time) of receipt as per government policy. Valid invoices are invoices with no discrepancies and are for goods or services that have been delivered and accepted by the client.
Source of data	Procurement system (LOGIS) Payment system (BAS) Monthly payment reports
Method of calculation / assessment	Total number of valid invoices received and paid within 30 days divided by total number of valid invoices received multiplied by 100
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detailed procurement reports (LOGIS) dated and signed by Chief Director: Supply Chain Management ▪ Break down statistics of a summary report presented on the letterhead of the department These reports must be dated within the period under review
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The department receives the invoices on time ▪ Submitted invoices are valid and captured correctly
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100%
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

12. PROGRAMME 2

Indicator title	2.1.1 Number of new plant varieties registered
Definition	One of the main objectives of plant breeding in agriculture is to increase productivity and quality of plants by developing varieties with, among others, improved yield and better resistance to plant pests and diseases. In South Africa, the rights of breeders of new plant varieties are protected under the Plant Breeder's Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976 as amended in 1996). For new plant varieties to be protected they must meet certain requirements set by international bodies, i.e. they must be distinct, uniform and stable. This indicator refers to the evaluation and registration of new plant varieties in terms of the Plant Breeder's Rights Act.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sources: Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) ▪ Application forms ▪ Excel spreadsheet with key parameters
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count: 150 new plant varieties registered
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DALRRD registration certificates ▪ Excel spreadsheet with key parameters
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DALRRD registration certificates ▪ Plant breeders will submit applications for registration of new plant varieties ▪ Applicants will submit plant material to conduct evaluation of new varieties timely ▪ Environmental conditions and farm infrastructure will be conducive for evaluation of new varieties
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	150 new plant varieties registered
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	2.2.1 Number of animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities implemented
Definition	<p>The indicator refers to recruitment of farmers under low-input production systems; and the use of animal improvement technologies to improve livestock/poultry production potential as provided for in the Animal Improvement Act prescripts.</p> <p>The schemes are designed to allow for voluntary participation of smallholder farmers to improve livestock/poultry production efficiency.</p> <p>The benefits of the schemes include general technical advisories on animal husbandry and poultry production; provision of free animal recording and improvement services; training on broiler and layer management; capacity building on record keeping and animal identification; and continuous improvement and innovation techniques.</p>
Source of data	<p>INTERGIS Report from the ARC and Excel spreadsheet.</p> <p>For a formal training the following are expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training Certificate from the service provider ▪ ID copies from participants
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities implemented
Means of verification	<p>Q1: Excel spreadsheet list of poultry farmers and KyD, plus supporting documents (INTERGIS Report accompanied by application forms of participants/attendance registers, attendance registers for training and/or information days)</p> <p>Q2: Excel spreadsheet list of poultry farmers and KyD, plus supporting documents (INTERGIS Report including application forms of recruits, attendance registers for training and/or information days)</p> <p>Q3: Excel spreadsheet list of poultry farmers and KyD, plus supporting documents (INTERGIS Report including application forms of recruits, attendance registers for training and/or information days)</p> <p>Q4: Final report on two animal improvement schemes (KyD and poultry) signed by the Director, Chief Director: Animal and Plant Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management</p>
Assumptions	By training farmers, their knowledge will improve, their animal productivity will increase thereby improving their livelihoods, food security and their contribution to economic growth
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	2 animal improvement schemes (KyD and poultry) implemented
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	2.3.1 Cannabis Master Plan implemented
Definition	<p>Cannabis (dagga and hemp) had been a prohibited and illegal commodity for many years in many countries as well as in South Africa. There is a growing trend globally to lift the restrictions in order to unlock the economic and social benefits of Cannabis. Cabinet took a decision in July 2019 that South Africa must embark on a process of industrialisation and commercialisation of Cannabis in order to increase economic growth, create jobs and alleviate poverty. Therefore, a decision was taken to develop the National Cannabis Master Plan that will provide a broad framework for the development and growth of this industry.</p> <p>The indicator refers to the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan. The plan outlines several pillars to unlock the full economic potential from the Cannabis Value Chain. The pillars include:</p> <p>Pillar 1: Effective regulatory systems Pillar 2: Sustainable seed supply systems Pillar 3: Research development and innovation Pillar 4: Producer support systems Pillar 5: Market development Pillar 6: Enterprise and supplier development programmes Pillar 7: Manufacturing and product development Pillar 8: Education and training Pillar 9: Communication and awareness</p> <p>Different government departments are responsible for the respective pillars and the DALRRD, as the lead department, will consolidate reports from these departments on a quarterly basis. Such reports will reflect progress on legislative amendments to implicated legislation; permit issued to growers and businesses; research and innovation initiatives; support offered to entrants into this industry; efforts to facilitate and support the development of the domestic market for Cannabis products; the development of appropriate market support infrastructure; the development of special incubation programmes for new suppliers; and formal and informal training programmes for farmers and extension officers on Cannabis related matters.</p> <p>The establishment of the Cannabis industry will bring about diversification of the South African economy with the intention of providing a new growth path out of the current stagnation. The purpose of the master plan is to provide a broad framework for the development and growth of the South African Cannabis industry in order to contribute to economic development, job creation, inclusive participation, rural development and poverty alleviation.</p>
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Cannabis Master Plan for South Africa ▪ Progress reports ▪ Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan signed and dated by the Director: Plant Production, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of the annual report on the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan
Means of verification	<p>Q1: Report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan signed and dated by the Director: Plant Production, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management</p> <p>Q2: Report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan signed and dated by the Director: Plant Production, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management</p> <p>Q3: Report on implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan signed and dated by the Director: Plant Production, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management</p>

	Q4: Annual Report on the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan signed and dated by the Director: Plant Production, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intergovernmental cooperation, especially with the Department of Health and the Department of Justice and Correctional Services ▪ Approval of the relevant legislative amendments of implicated legislation
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Annual report on the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	2.4.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas (PAAs)
Definition	The indicator refers to the spatial demarcation of agricultural land, which provides for the description of area/s identified as suitable for cultivated agricultural production based on available natural resources. PAAs are areas spatially delineated to be preserved for primary agricultural production and any change of land use from agriculture to non-agricultural land uses should, therefore, be limited.
Source of data	Land cover 2018; land capability data layer; grazing capacity map
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of three provinces with delineated PAAs
Means of verification	<p>Q1: Spatial Delineation Report signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management, Chief Director: Natural Recourses and Disaster Management and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management</p> <p>Q2: Agenda, presentation made, minutes of the consultations and attendance register</p> <p>Q3: Agenda, presentation made, minutes of the consultations and attendance register</p> <p>Q4: Final report on PAAs in three provinces signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management, Chief Director: Natural Recourses and Disaster Management and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management</p>
Assumptions	There is technical capacity and willingness to declare the PAAs
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	LP, KZN and NW
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	3 provinces with delineated PAAs
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted
Definition	The indicator refers to plant pest surveillances aimed at determining the presence of a specified regulated pest that forms part of an early-warning system for emerging plant pests to enable rapid response to minimise the harm caused by an outbreak.
Source of data	Pest surveillance data (trapping and sampling data, as well as diagnostic results from the: Directorate Inspection Services
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of plant pest risk surveillances conducted
Means of verification	Q1: Quarterly surveillance reports on 3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted Q2: Quarterly surveillance reports on 3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted Q3: Quarterly surveillance reports on 3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted Q4: Quarterly surveillance reports on 3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; Banana bunchy top virus) signed by the Director: Plant Health, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
Assumptions	Outbreak of other pests and diseases that are not specified in the plan
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; Banana bunchy top virus)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted
Definition	The indicator refers to epidemiological practice by which the spread or presence of disease is monitored in order to establish patterns of progression or to prove absence. The main aim of the disease surveillance, in this case, is to determine the presence or absence of disease. The planned surveillances to be conducted will be on FMD, CBPP and PPR. All these disease surveillances are mainly for purposes of country status to promote trade in animal products.
Source of data	Reports on PPR, FMD and CBPP surveillances conducted and a spreadsheet on the results from the survey conducted
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of 3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted
Means of verification	Q1: Quarterly reports on 3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health, Chief Director: Animal Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management Q2: Quarterly reports on 3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health, Chief Director: Animal Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management Q3: Quarterly reports on 3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health, Chief Director: Animal Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management Q4: Quarterly reports on 3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health, Chief Director: Animal Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
Assumptions	Samples will be collected and presented for analysis in addition to passive surveillance
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.2.1 Percentage of eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme
Definition	<p>The indicator refers to the employment of veterinarians who are registering with the South African Veterinary Council (SAVC) for the first time as veterinarians. In accordance with the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982), any person registering for the first time as a veterinarian in terms of this Act, shall perform in the prescribed manner compulsory community service for a period of one year. Applicants of the CCS Programme are allocated places either through a computerised system or manually prior to their employment. The placement of applicants is described in the SOP for the placement of compulsory community services veterinarians. Employment of eligible candidates takes place immediately, if the candidates meet all the requirements for employment (qualification, work permit, etc.) and funds are available to employ the candidates.</p> <p>The CCS veterinarians who are employed and deployed at registered CCS facilities in a particular year consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Candidates from the University of Pretoria who are allocated places two years in advance. ▪ Veterinarian who qualified from outside South Africa and have been granted permission by the SAVC to perform CCS on the basis of having passed the board examination or under mutual recognition agreements between the SAVC and the institutions from which they qualified. These veterinarians are placed and employed as and when they apply to perform CCS and in the case of non-South Africans, after having secured the necessary documentation from the Department of Home Affairs to allow them to work in South Africa.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The data for the employment is sourced from the Human Resources Management Unit of the department; ▪ The data for eligible candidates is sourced from the University of Pretoria and the SAVC and signed by the Director: Veterinary Public Health, Chief Director: Animal Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
Method of calculation / assessment	Number of veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme divided by the number of candidates who qualify to perform CCS multiplied by 100
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signed contracts of employment for deployed CCS veterinarians; ▪ Records from the University of Pretoria of students who passed their final year veterinary science examinations and qualify to perform CCS; ▪ Records from the SAVC of veterinarians who qualified outside South Africa and are eligible to perform CCS
Assumptions	Records from the Directorate: Human Resources Management, the SAVC and the University of Pretoria are accurate
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	100% eligible CCS veterinarians employed
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.3.1 Number of agricultural inputs products evaluated
Definition	This refers to evaluations of all applications received and processed for fertilisers, farm feeds, stock remedies, agricultural remedies, pest control operators and sterilising the evaluated plants.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quarterly statistics of applications received and processed signed by the Director: Agricultural Inputs Control, Chief Director: Inspection and Quarantine Services and Deputy Director-General: Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management ▪ Excel spreadsheet
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of agricultural inputs products evaluated
Means of verification	Registration certificates; letters of approval; and letters of rejection
Assumptions	Effective evaluation process of the applications received
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	4 500 agricultural inputs products evaluated
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.3.2 Number of provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established
Definition	This indicator tracks the number of biosecurity coordinating structures focussing on sanitary and phytosanitary matters to enhance protection of provincial territories against exotic pests of plants and animals, as well as food borne diseases. To promote the participation of SMMEs to progress from second economy to first economy clients (farmers, industry members, PDAs, municipalities, nurseries, travellers, research institutions, academic institutions, general citizenry and retailers).
Source of data	Schedule of meetings; minutes; attendance registers; and draft terms of reference
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count: 4 established provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures
Means of verification	Q1: Attendance register and minutes Q2 : Attendance register and minutes Q3: Attendance register and minutes Q4: Attendance register and minutes Report on 4 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures consulted signed by the Director: Food Import and Export Standards, Chief Director: Inspection and Quarantine Services and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There could be an institutional arrangement dealing directly with biosecurity at provinces ▪ Funding at provinces ▪ Cooperation by province
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	4 provinces (LP, NC, WC and EC)
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	4 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established in LP, NC, WC and EC
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.3.3 Number of laboratories accredited
Definition	This refers to the international official recognition of competency status of laboratories
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application form from accreditation body ▪ SANAS form F03 (for corrective actions) signed by the quality manager
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count 1 certificate of competency
Means of verification	Q1: Submission of SANAS form F03 for corrective actions Q2: Accreditation certificate for a laboratory in Pretoria
Assumptions	Clearance of non-conformances
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Pretoria
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Accreditation for 1 laboratory in Pretoria
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.3.4 Percentage of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented
Definition	Export protocols for phytosanitary requirements are bilateral or multilateral agreements entered into between South Africa and other foreign countries for export of plant products, prescribing compliance with phytosanitary conditions. The implementation is through certification of consignments for export protocols for phytosanitary requirements as per demand from clients.
Source of data	Quarterly reports on percentage of consignment certification of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Citrus to South Korea, China, Japan, Thailand, USA ▪ Apples to Mexico, Taiwan, and China ▪ Grapes to USA, Israel, China, Vietnam and Thailand ▪ Litchi to USA ▪ Pears to USA E-cert for phytosanitary certificates
Method of calculation / assessment	Number of phytosanitary certificates issued (represented by certificates approved, rejected and withdrawn) divided by the number of applications received multiplied by 100
Means of verification	Q1: Quarterly report on 100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented signed and dated by the Director: Inspection Services and Chief Director: Inspection and Quarantine Services and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management Q2: Quarterly report on 100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented signed and dated by the Director: Inspection Services and Chief Director: Inspection and Quarantine Services and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management Q3: Quarterly report on 100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented signed and dated by the Director: Inspection Services and Chief Director: Inspection and Quarantine Services and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management Q4: Quarterly report on 100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented signed and dated by the Director: Inspection Services and Chief Director: Inspection and Quarantine Services and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
Assumptions	Clients would demand the service for export protocols
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100% certification of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.4.1 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (CCAMP) implemented
Definition	<p>The indicator refers to the implementation of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan. This entails conducting research to assess the potential impact of climate change variables (Rainfall; temperature) on productivity of sorghum both as a food crop and for bio-industrial processes on crop suitability to climate change. In the 2021/22 financial year the main focus will be on conducting an analysis (including climate change data analysis) on the performance of sorghum after harvesting of four hectares planted in four provinces and compiling a report on the evaluation of climate change variables on performance of sorghum grown under variable agronomic practices and agro-ecological zones in four provinces.</p> <p>The analysis will be conducted in four provinces, namely: Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Free State on one hectare per province.</p>
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data will be collected from the sites of the selected provinces; ▪ Information will be sourced from research reports and desktop as well as the identified provinces
Method of calculation / assessment	Report: Evaluation of climate change variables on the performance of sorghum grown under variable agronomic practices and agro-ecological zones in four provinces
Means of verification	<p>Q2: Report on harvesting in four provinces (indicating sorghum cultivar harvested, area size and place (indicate province and coordinates), date of harvesting and yield produced signed by the Director: Climate Change and Disaster Management, Chief Director : Natural Resources and Disaster Management and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management</p> <p>Q4: Report on evaluation of climate change variables on performance of sorghum grown under variable agronomic practices and agro-ecological zones in four provinces signed by the Director: Climate Change and Disaster Management, Chief Director : Natural Resources and Disaster Management and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management</p>
Assumptions	No delays owing to possible meteorological hazards, such as drought and localised floods as well as unforeseen circumstances, including unavailability of both project employees, both national and provincial officials during the COVID-19 pandemic
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	KZN, Limpopo, Free State and Mpumalanga
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Bi-annual
Desired performance	Report on evaluation of climate change variables on performance of sorghum grown under variable agronomic practices and agro-ecological zones in four provinces
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.4.2 Number of smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme
Definition	The indicator refers to smallholder farmers/producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme focusing on sorghum production in KZN, LP, FS and MP. The smallholder producers will be capacitated through theory and practical training on sorghum production and climate change awareness.
Source of data	Data will be collected from the field on the sites of the selected provinces
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count: Number of smallholder producers trained on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attendance registers (Name of training; date of training details of the producer (name, surname, ID number and contact details); and signature of the producer); ▪ Excel spreadsheet list of farmers/producers capacitated (name of training; date of training; and details of the producer)
Assumptions	No delays or pandemic to affect the capacitation of smallholder producers on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in the abovementioned provinces
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 50% Target for youth: 10% Target for people with disabilities: 2%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	KZN, LP, FS and MP
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Bi-annual
Desired performance	140 smallholder producers capacitated
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.5.1 Number of new GMO events approved
Definition	<p>The aim of the Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997), as amended in 2006, is to provide for measures to promote the responsible, development, production, use and application of genetically modified organisms in South Africa; while limiting possible adverse impacts on the environment, human and animal health.</p> <p>Applications for approval of new GMO events are subjected to a multidisciplinary process of scientific evaluation to determine that such events will not have adverse impacts on the environment, human and animal health.</p>
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standard Operation Procedures ▪ Data submitted by applicants
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count 10 new GMO events approved
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GMO certificates; Excel spreadsheet with key parameters
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technology developers will submit applications for approval of GMO events; ▪ The Advisory Committee appointed in terms of the GMO Act conducts risk assessment; ▪ Final approval of GMO events is granted by the Executive Council appointed in terms of the GMO Act
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	10 New GMO events approved
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

13. PROGRAMME 3

Indicator title	4.1.1 Number of communal property associations supported to be compliant with legislation
Definition	The indicator refers to the number of communal property associations supported through training; elective AGM; legal and mediation services; auditing; and judicial administration towards compliance with provisions of the Communal Property Associations Act, 1996 (Act No.28 of 1996), CPA practice notes and CPA delegations.
Source/collection of data	Communal Property Association register and CPA files
Method of calculation / assessment	A simple count of all CPAs that were supported to comply with the Act and a number of those that are compliant for the period under review
Means of verification	Signed and dated checklist with supporting documents for CPAs reported in that quarter by Provincial Director: Tenure Systems Implementation or district director or delegated official NB: Checklist is a document that defines an area/s which a CPA has been assisted towards compliance and the intervention will be per area/s defined in the checklist
Assumptions	CPAs supported for compliance
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: No disaggregation Target for youth: No disaggregation Target for People with disabilities: No disaggregation
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	577
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	5.1.1 Employment of extension practitioners in the sector coordinated
Definition	The indicator refers to the recruitment and employment of additional extension practitioners who will provide agricultural advice to producers in the sector. The coordination process includes consultation with stakeholders and consolidation of the number of extension practitioners employed in different stakeholders, PDAs and commodity organisations.
Source of data	DALRRD, PDAs and commodity organisations HR listing
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of the annual report on employment of extension practitioners
Means of verification	Annual report on employment of extension practitioners, which will cover the consultations with different stakeholders and the number of extension practitioners employed in the sector approved by the Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Budget availability ▪ Qualifying candidates will apply
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Bi-annual
Desired performance	Approved annual report on employment of extension practitioners
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Indicator title	5.2.1 Number of new students enrolled at agricultural training institutes
Definition	New students refers to students that are registered for the first time at agricultural training institutes; agricultural training institutes refers to colleges of agriculture.
Source of data	11 agricultural training institutes. (Cedara College; Owen Sitole College; Tsolo College; Fort Cox College; Grootfontein (GADI) College; Madzivhandila
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of new students enrolled at the agricultural training institutes
Means of verification	List of registered students per college signed by the registrar or Principal (Name and surname; ID number; student number); application form
Assumptions	Prospective students will be interested, apply and qualify to study in the agricultural training institutes
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	800 new students enrolled
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Indicator title	5.3.1 Number of hectares of strategically located land acquired
Definition	Targeted acquisition of land for redistribution addressing different needs
Source/collection of data	Project file and Deeds web
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple sum of the number of hectares of land acquired
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deeds Property Enquiry Report OR ▪ Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer OR • Deed of sale <p>{Either of the above AND either of the below}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on strategic nature of the farm/s OR ▪ Farm Assessment Report OR ▪ Strategically Located Land Tool Report
Assumptions	Strategically located land acquired
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: No disaggregation Target for youth: No disaggregation Target for people with disabilities: No disaggregation
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Acquisition is informed by a science model (SLL tool), which is coupled by the farm assessment report and is not demand based
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	33 720
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	5.3.2 Number of hectares acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants
Definition	Acquisition of land for the provision of security of tenure to address different land tenure needs
Source/collection of data	Project file and Deeds web
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple sum of the number of hectares of land acquired
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deeds Property Enquiry Report OR ▪ Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer <p>{Either of the above AND either of the below}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delegated authority approval memorandum with specification of farm dweller/occupiers, labour tenants and or associates, etc. OR ▪ Copy of the Court order
Assumptions	Land acquired for farm dweller/labour tenant
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: No disaggregation Target for youth: No disaggregation Target for people with disabilities: No disaggregation
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	6 150
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	5.4.1 Percentage of hectares allocated to women
Definition	Targeted allocation/reallocation of land for redistribution addressing different needs
Source/collection of data	Project file and/or approval memorandum/National Land Acquisition and Allocation Control Committee (NLAACC) decision schedules
Method of calculation / assessment	Percentage of hectares of land allocated to women: (hectares allocated or reallocated to women)/(Total hectares allocated or reallocated)
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deeds Property Enquiry Report OR ▪ Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer OR ▪ Deed of sale <p>{Either of the above and either of the below}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG/delegated official approved memorandum dated and signed OR ▪ NLAACC decision schedule/minutes dated and signed <p>NB:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Letter/memo/NLAACC decision/minutes should be signed within the reporting period for the allocation/reallocation of previously acquired land 2. Acquisition/transfer date will be considered for the allocation granted approval, but the land is yet to be acquired 3. Memo/NLAACC decisions should specify the gender of farmers (Female or male) and/or provide ID number
Assumptions	Women allocated the land
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 50% Target for youth: No disaggregation Target for people with disabilities: No disaggregation
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	50%
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	5.4.2 Percentage of hectares allocated to youth
Definition	Targeted allocation/reallocation of land for redistribution addressing different needs
Source/collection of data	Project file and/or approval memorandum/NLAACC decision schedules
Method of calculation / assessment	Percentage of hectares of land allocated to youth: (hectares allocated or reallocated to youth)/(Total hectares allocated or reallocated)
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deeds Property Enquiry Report OR ▪ Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer OR ▪ Deed of sale {Either of the above and either of the below} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delegated official approved memorandum dated and signed OR ▪ NLAACC decision schedule/minutes dated and signed OR NB: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Letter/memo/NLARCC decision/minutes should be signed within the reporting period for the allocation/reallocation of previously acquired land 2. Acquisition/transfer date will be considered for the allocation granted approval, but the land is yet to be acquired 3. Memo/NLAACC decisions should specify the age group of farmers (18 to 35 years or youth/young person) and/or provide ID number
Assumptions	Youth allocated the land
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: No Disaggregation Target for youth: 40% Target for people with disabilities: No disaggregation
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	40%
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	5.4.3 Percentage of hectares allocated to people with disability
Definition	Targeted allocation/reallocation of land for redistribution addressing different needs
Source/collection of data	Project file and/or approval memorandum/NLAACC decision schedules
Method of calculation / assessment	Percentage of hectares of land allocated to people with disabilities: (Hectares allocated or reallocated to people with disabilities)/(Total hectares allocated or reallocated)
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deeds Property Enquiry Report OR ▪ Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer OR ▪ Deed of sale {Either of the above and either of the below} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG/delegated official approved memorandum dated and signed OR ▪ NLAACC decision schedule/minutes dated and signed NB: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Letter/memo/NLARCC decision/minutes should be signed within the reporting period for the allocation/reallocation of previously acquired land 2. Acquisition/transfer date will be considered for the allocation granted approval, but the land is yet to be acquired 3. Memo/NLAACC decisions should specify the physical nature of farmers (i.e. with disability) and/or declaration
Assumptions	People with disability allocated the land
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: No disaggregation Target for youth: No disaggregation Target for people with disabilities: 10%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	10%
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	5.5.1 Number of TRANCRAA areas transferred
Definition	The indicator refers to the number of TRANCRAA areas transferred to groups of persons, municipalities or CPAs in rural areas in the Western Cape, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Free State under former coloured reserves.
Source/collection of data	TRANCRAA files
Method of calculation / assessment	A simple count of all TRANCRAA areas transferred to groups of persons, municipalities or CPAs
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Copy of Title Deed OR ▪ Deeds Property Enquiry Report OR ▪ Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer <p>{Either of the above AND either of the below}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section 3(13) Ministerial approval OR ▪ Ministerial or delegated authority approval memorandum
Assumptions	TRANCRAA areas transferred
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: No disaggregation Target for youth: No disaggregation Target for people with disabilities: No disaggregation
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	11
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	5.6.1 Number of labour tenant applications finalised
Definition	This indicator refers to the applications received in terms of Section 16 and 17 of the Land Reform Labour Tenants Act, 1996 (Act No. 3 of 1996) for an award of land.
Source/collection of data	Labour tenants spreadsheet (Database)
Method of calculation / assessment	A simple count of all labour tenants applications (Section 16 applications) finalised through award of land or referred to the Land Claims Court for a declaration or obtain declaratory order
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Court orders awarding land to labour tenants OR ▪ Court order denying the status of a labour tenant/s OR ▪ Deeds Property Enquiry Report OR ▪ Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer <p>{Either of the above AND either of the below}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved memorandum by the delegated authority awarding land to labour tenants
Assumptions	Labour tenant applications finalised or court order from the Land Claims Court
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: No disaggregation (Claim based) Target for youth: No disaggregation (Claim based) Target for people with disabilities: No disaggregation (Claim based)
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	1 000
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	5.7.1 Number of land claims settled
Definition	The indicator refers to the total number of claims lodged that have been settled either by the minister or as per delegations at the time or through court directives. The indicator also includes full and final settlements for missing or untraceable or uncooperative beneficiaries where the settlements were not previously counted. A claim is settled once the minister (or the duly delegated official(s)) has approved an award for the restoration of a right, alternative land or financial compensation.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed section 42D/42E/court order making an award of financial compensation, land or alternative redress
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count: Claims are counted as settled when signed by the minister/as per delegation or court directive is received
Means of verification	Signed section 42D/42E/court order
Assumptions	Effective processing of claims
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession Integration of segregated communities
Reporting cycle	Quarterly and annually
Desired performance	240 claims settled
Indicator responsibility	Chief Land Claims Commissioner (CLCC) ⁵⁷

⁵⁷ CLCC, as delegated by the minister

Indicator title	5.7.2 Number of land claims finalised
Definition	The indicator refers to land claims that have already been settled, which have now been finalised. Finalised means full financial compensation being disbursed, or the land purchase price has been disbursed; and/or land has been transferred, or a combination thereof. The indicator includes the number of claims that have been dismissed or deemed non-compliant and also includes declarations for the commitment register to clear the commitment register. A claim is finalised when the settlement, as contained in section 42(D), or a court order has been effected, i.e. the property has been transferred to the beneficiary or the financial compensation paid.
Source of data	Includes one or a combination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ signed-off provincial reports ▪ BAS reports ▪ project summaries ▪ non-compliant or dismissal letter to claimant signed by the RLCC ▪ approved declaration or reconciliations to clear funds from the commitment register ▪ Deeds web report to confirm transfer to claimants ▪ Deferral memo signed by the RLCC that claim and/or untraceable claims to be referred
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of the number of claims that were finalised within the period under review
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detailed dated and signed register of land claims finalised and proof of payment financials provided on the departmental letter head dated within the period under review; ▪ Dated and signed non-compliant/dismissal letter on approved letter head, signed by the RLCC where the minimum period of 30 days has lapsed at the time of the RLCC's signature; ▪ Deeds Web printout confirming transfer details; ▪ Dated and signed declaration or reconciliation submission to clear funds from the commitment register; ▪ Dated and signed deferral memo on approved letter head, signed by the RLCC
Assumptions	Claims settled
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession ▪ Integration of segregated communities
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly and annually
Desired performance	316 claims finalised
Indicator responsibility	Chief Land Claims Commissioner (CLCC) ⁵⁸

⁵⁸ subject to the implementation of the new structure

Indicator title	5.8.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme
Definition	The indicator refers to the provision of farm development support with production inputs, infrastructure and operational cost to land reform farmers.
Source/collection of data	Project files/on-farm visits List of farms (or portion(s) of farms, Erfs, plots, lots, land holdings, etc.) receiving departmental support/intervention through the Land Development Support Programme
Method of calculation / assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Simple count of farms or portion(s) of farms, Erfs, plots, lots and agricultural holdings supported ▪ Farms or portion(s) of farms, Erfs, plots, lots and agricultural holdings) which are counted once in the financial year regardless of the number of interventions/supports provided
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signed/stamped delivery note (Receiver's date) OR ▪ Signed/stamped invoice (Stamp/signature date) OR ▪ Signed/Stamped Acknowledgement of receipt (Goods acknowledgement date) <p>{Either of the above AND either of the below}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG/acting/delegated official approved memorandum dated and signed OR ▪ NLAACC decision schedule/minutes dated and signed <p>AND {Compulsory} Approved business/implementation/production plan</p>
Assumptions	Production inputs, infrastructure and operational cost delivered on farms
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	146
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

14. PROGRAMME 4

Indicator title	6.1.1 Number of NARYSEC youth trained
Definition	The indicator tracks the number of National Rural Youth Services Corps (NARYSEC) youth that are trained in various training institutions with the intention of providing skills necessary to create employment or entrepreneurial opportunities for the youth. Credit and non-credit bearing training can be provided by accredited institutions or service providers, and/or training programmes offered by state owned entities Youth = people between 18 and 35 years
Source of data	Detailed electronic list (Excel)/database
Method of calculation / assessment	A headcount of each person attending a specific training programme. A person can be counted more than once as long as they received a different type of structured training programme or different type of training
Means of verification	Certificates or statement of results with specific skill acquired—these must be on the letterhead of the relevant SETA or training provider
Assumptions	Through the provision of skills opportunities, the unemployed youth will be empowered, and the probabilities of employment will increase
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Youth
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	1 409 and above is desirable
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

Indicator title	6.1.2 Number of job opportunities created in rural development initiatives
Definition	<p>The indicator refers to the number of job opportunities created (permanent and temporary) in rural development initiatives during the period under review.</p> <p>A job is the work that someone does to earn money:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It relates to a paid job/salary earning wages/remuneration. <p>It relates to permanent and temporary job activities created per project without financial year under review.</p>
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Payroll and payment schedule ▪ Dividend shares certificate, non-monetary compensation schedule in terms of jobs performed
Method of calculation / assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each person who has worked for the same employer in the same job description will be counted once during the financial year. ▪ A person can be counted more than once as long as they received a different type of employment
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed dated and signed attendance register of jobs created through rural development initiatives with specific type of job created provided on the letterhead of the relevant institution/ department. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of payments/Persal Report <p>It must be signed by a departmental official and service provider</p>
Assumptions	The job opportunities created through the department's initiatives will generate income for people and improve their standard of living
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	450
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

Indicator title	6.2.1 Number of infrastructure projects completed to support FPSUs					
Definition	<p>This indicator tracks the number of infrastructure projects completed to support the development of FPSUs. This is an initiative identified by the department to ensure improved provision of infrastructure that can be used as a catalyst to bring about inclusive rural economic development and growth.</p> <p>Completed: At practicality completion stage (when the project is completed for its intended purpose).</p> <p>Examples of individual infrastructure supporting production includes, but are not limited to, the following types:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanisation centre, - Training room, admin room/block, - Warehouse, storage facility - Fence - Roads - Workshop - Cold shed - Input storage - Houses - Guard house - Retail facility - Auction facilities - Paving, water supply. - Animal handling facilities </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renovation of existing structures, - Ablution facilities - Fencing, - Animal handling facilities, - Stock water dams, earth dams, boreholes - Dip tanks, - Canals and reservoirs, infield pipes, - Office buildings and stores - Pump houses </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Packhouse, - Irrigation pipes, irrigation schemes, - Pivots, - Silos and storage facilities, - Auction facilities, mechanisation centre, - Feed-mill - Tractor sheds, - Shearing sheds, - Drinking troughs, etc. </td> </tr> </table>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanisation centre, - Training room, admin room/block, - Warehouse, storage facility - Fence - Roads - Workshop - Cold shed - Input storage - Houses - Guard house - Retail facility - Auction facilities - Paving, water supply. - Animal handling facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renovation of existing structures, - Ablution facilities - Fencing, - Animal handling facilities, - Stock water dams, earth dams, boreholes - Dip tanks, - Canals and reservoirs, infield pipes, - Office buildings and stores - Pump houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Packhouse, - Irrigation pipes, irrigation schemes, - Pivots, - Silos and storage facilities, - Auction facilities, mechanisation centre, - Feed-mill - Tractor sheds, - Shearing sheds, - Drinking troughs, etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanisation centre, - Training room, admin room/block, - Warehouse, storage facility - Fence - Roads - Workshop - Cold shed - Input storage - Houses - Guard house - Retail facility - Auction facilities - Paving, water supply. - Animal handling facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renovation of existing structures, - Ablution facilities - Fencing, - Animal handling facilities, - Stock water dams, earth dams, boreholes - Dip tanks, - Canals and reservoirs, infield pipes, - Office buildings and stores - Pump houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Packhouse, - Irrigation pipes, irrigation schemes, - Pivots, - Silos and storage facilities, - Auction facilities, mechanisation centre, - Feed-mill - Tractor sheds, - Shearing sheds, - Drinking troughs, etc. 				
Source of data	Project database					
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of infrastructure projects completed					
Means of verification	<p>A dated and signed practical completion certificate</p> <p>The PCC must be signed by all the following stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Departmental official ▪ Service provider ▪ Beneficiary (person or community representative or an organ of state) <p>These must be provided on the departmental letterhead (template Provided) and dated within the period under review</p>					
Assumptions	Through rural infrastructure, economic opportunities will be created, and the standard of living will improve.					
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A					
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A					
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)					
Reporting cycle	Quarterly					
Desired performance	25					
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development					

Indicator title	6.2.2 Number of infrastructure projects completed to support production (AVMP and RVCP)		
Short definition	This indicator refers to the number of individual infrastructure projects delivered and completed in support of production. This work is undertaken through the Animal and Veld Management Programme (AVMP) and River Valley Catalytic Programme (RVCP). The indicator will track production infrastructure facilitated deliverables must be clearly specified in the project description.		
	Examples of individual infrastructure supporting production includes, but are not limited to, the following types:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing - Animal handling facilities - Stock water dams, earth dams, boreholes - Dip tanks, - Canals and reservoirs, infield pipes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office buildings and stores - Pump houses - Packhouse - Irrigation pipes, irrigation schemes - Pivots - Silos and storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roads - Auction facilities - mechanisation centre - Feed-mill - Tractor sheds - Shearing sheds - Drinking troughs, etc.
Purpose/importance	This indicator tracks the number of infrastructure projects facilitated to support production, through the department's coordination role to ensure improved provision of production infrastructure that can be used as a catalyst to bring about rural economic development and growth, in 44 district municipalities and rural areas of metropolitan municipalities.		
Source/collection of data	Project database		
Method of calculation	Simple count of infrastructure delivered, facilitated and completed		
Data limitations	Inaccurate or incomplete infrastructure database		
Type of indicator	Output		
Calculation type	Cumulative		
Reporting cycle	Quarterly		
Portfolio of evidence description	<p>A dated and signed PCC</p> <p>The PCC must be signed by all the following stakeholders;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Departmental official ▪ Service provider ▪ Beneficiary (person or community representative or any organ of state) <p>These must be provided on the departmental letterhead (template Provided) and dated within the period under review.</p>		
New indicator	No		
Desired performance	50		
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development		

Indicator Title	6.2.3 Number of technology research projects completed
Definition	The indicator tracks the number of technologies researched and completed. These include innovative and appropriate technologies contributing towards improving rural economic transformation, Rural Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS).
Source of data	TRD project database
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of completed projects
Means of verification	Final technology research project reports
Assumptions	Economic opportunities will exist through innovative technology and IKS research conducted, and that there will be improved standard of living in rural communities
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	5 projects (2021/22)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

15. PROGRAMME 5

Indicator title	7.1.1 Number of agricultural cooperatives trained
Definition	<p>Training of cooperatives in the sector is the foundation for the promotion of sustainable and viable cooperative enterprises that have the power to mobilise resource-poor farmers into self-sustaining enterprises, thereby contributing to job creation and income generation by rural communities. The purpose of training is to assist cooperatives to improve operational efficiencies. Cooperatives are normally supported with training using programmes such as Farmtogether, business planning or the Agri-appraisal tool.</p> <p>Training follows a classroom set-up and is facilitated in collaboration with PDAs.</p>
Source of data	<p>Q1: Quarterly progress reports, attendance registers of cooperatives trained and cooperatives' registration certificates</p> <p>Q2: Quarterly progress reports, attendance registers of cooperatives trained and cooperatives' registration certificates</p> <p>Q3: Quarterly progress reports, attendance registers of cooperatives trained and cooperatives' registration certificates</p> <p>Q4: Quarterly progress reports, attendance registers of cooperatives trained and cooperatives' registration certificates</p> <p>NB: Quarterly progress reports will be approved at chief director level</p>
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count: Total number of cooperatives trained
Means of verification	Attendance registers and registration certificates of cooperatives supported with training
Assumptions	Budget availability
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<p>Target for women: 40%</p> <p>Target for youth: 10%</p> <p>Target for people with disabilities: 1%</p>
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Increased number of cooperatives supported with training that will lead to effective leadership and administration of cooperative enterprises
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.2.1 % of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised
Definition	The AgriBEE Fund is a support intervention aimed at assisting black farmers to acquire equity in existing viable agribusinesses and improve competitiveness through processing and marketing infrastructure. This indicator entails evaluating and recommending qualifying applications for support to ensure market access for smallholder farmers' products.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on % of AgriBEE applications finalised ▪ Database of AgriBEE Fund applications <p>NB: Quarterly progress reports will be approved at chief director level</p>
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	AgriBEE Fund applications finalised
Assumptions	Applications of farmers requesting funding
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<p>Target for women: 10%</p> <p>Target for youth: 5%</p> <p>Target for people with disabilities: 1%</p>
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	100% of AgriBEE applications finalised
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.3.1 Number of FPSUs supported towards functionality
Definition	The FPSU is brought to initial working state with support into the basic components. (1) Mechanisation support; (2) Input support; (3) Governance structure; (4) Human resources support; (5) Producer registration.
Source of data	Latest paper based data collection system of the branch
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of FPSUs supported towards functionality (i.e. on all five components of the FPSU) once
Means of verification	<p>1. Mechanisation; 2. Input support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Complete departmental FPSU delivery confirmation templates; ▪ Invoice signed by service provider <p>3. Governance structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Registration certificate of the governing structure <p>4. Human resources support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID copy of the FPSU manager ▪ Complete departmental FPSU human resources support templates ▪ Time sheets/attendance registers of the FPSU manager and graduates and/or employees <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter from the relevant institution/department that has appointed the FPSU managers on letterhead of the institution/department • Time sheets/attendance registers of the graduates and/or employees <p>5. Producers registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete departmental FPSU producer register templates
Assumptions	Availability of resources
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 40% Target for youth: 10% Target for people with disabilities:1%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	35
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.4.1 Number of new agricultural enterprises supported
Definition	The indicator refers to the number of new agricultural enterprises that are supported. New refers to enterprises which were never supported previously. The support entails <i>inter alia</i> coordination and facilitation of rural development initiatives; this will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of light infrastructure or inputs and or equipment, machinery for enterprises receiving goods directly from the department.
Source of data	Latest paper based data collection system of the branch
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of enterprises: The supported enterprise will be counted once
Means of verification	Agricultural enterprise receiving services through FPSUs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete departmental New enterprise delivery confirmation template; Signed (by enterprise representative) delivery note on the FPSU letterhead/confirmation of goods received; ID Copy of the enterprise representative
Assumptions	Availability of resources
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 50% Target for youth:10% Target for people with disabilities: 1%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All nine provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	71
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.4.2 Number of new non-agricultural enterprises supported
Definition	The indicator refers to the number of enterprises that are supported. New refers to enterprises which were never supported previously. These are non-agricultural enterprises. The support entails <i>inter alia</i> coordination and facilitation of rural development initiatives; this will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of light infrastructure, inputs and equipment, machinery for enterprises receiving goods directly from the department.
Source of data	Latest paper based data collection system of the branch
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of enterprises: The supported enterprise will be counted once
Means of verification	Non-agricultural enterprise receiving services through FPSUs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete departmental New enterprise delivery confirmation template; Signed (by enterprise representative) delivery note on the FPSU letterhead/confirmation of goods received; ID Copy of the enterprise representative
Assumptions	Availability of resources
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 40% Target for youth:10% Target for people with disabilities:1%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All nine provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	15
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.5.1 Number of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan
Definition	This indicator refers to smallholder producers who access MAFISA loans. Smallholder producer refers to a producer who produces a surplus for selling in addition to his or her consumption.
Source of data	Database of producers, monthly reports from intermediaries
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Q1: Quarterly progress report on number smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan; monitoring visits, list of smallholder producers financed Q2: Quarterly progress report on number smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan; monitoring visits, list of smallholder producers financed Q3: Quarterly progress report on number smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan; monitoring visits, list of smallholder producers financed Q4: Quarterly progress report on number smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan; monitoring visits, list of smallholder producers financed NB: Quarterly progress report will be approved at chief director level
Assumptions	Availability of funds; continuity of the MAFISA scheme
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 40% Target for youth: 10% Target for people with disabilities: 1%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	7 provinces (EC, GP, KZN, LP, MP, NC and NW)
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.6.1 Marketing of Agricultural Products Act reviewed
Definition	Amendment of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996) to review the minister's role in statutory measures and trusts, and to realign the Act with government's regulatory and developmental imperatives
Source of data	Q1: Draft Marketing of Agricultural Products amendment bill Q2: Attendance registers, minutes and report on consultations Q3: Draft amendment bill and submission to the State Law advisor Q4: Draft Marketing of Agricultural Products amendment bill with inputs
Method of calculation / assessment	Basic count: Draft Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill
Means of verification	Draft Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill, attendance registers, minutes and report on consultation
Assumptions	Development of Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill; internal consultation
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Nationally
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	High performance desired
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.7.1 Number of trade agreements implemented
Definition	Initiatives to support the sector in accessing international markets include implementing international agreements. The following are trade agreements that are implemented by the country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SADC EU EPA ▪ SACU ▪ SADC-FTA ▪ SACU-Mercosur- PTA ▪ WTO ▪ SACU-FTA
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on the implementation of trade agreements ▪ Q4: Report on the implementation of 6 trade agreements ▪ BTORs
Method of calculation / assessment	Basic count: Report on the implementation of trade agreements
Means of verification	BTORs
Assumptions	Trade agreements implemented
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Internationally
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Broadening of market opportunities through trade negotiations and trade relations to contribute to the sector's trade growth (in specific export growth)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.7.2 Number of trade agreements negotiated
Definition	<p>Initiatives to support the sector in accessing international markets include participating in trade negotiations. The following are trade agreements to be negotiated by the country:</p> <p>List of current trade negotiations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SACU—EFTA FTA Review ▪ SADC-EU EPA Review ▪ Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) ▪ African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) ▪ WTO Agreement on Agriculture (continued reform) <p>NB: It should be noted that it can take years for a negotiated agreement to be finalised and agreed upon</p>
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on participation in trade negotiations ▪ Q4: Report on the five o trade negotiations
Method of calculation / assessment	Basic count: Report on the negotiations of trade agreements
Means of verification	BTORs
Assumptions	Trade agreements negotiated
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<p>Target for women: N/A</p> <p>Target for youth: N/A</p> <p>Target for people with disabilities: N/A</p>
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Internationally
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Broadening of market opportunities through trade negotiations and trade relations to contribute to the sector's trade growth (in specific export growth)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.8.1 Number of multilateral commitments implemented
Definition	Lead and coordinate structured multilateral cooperation mechanisms and high level engagements with strategic partners through exchange and cooperation programmes in scientific advancement, farmer to farmer exchanges and market access and development.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on multilateral commitments (Global) ▪ Report on multilateral commitments (Africa) ▪ BTORs <p>For 2021/22 the department will focus on the following multilateral commitments:</p> <p>Global continent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FAO of the UN ▪ Group of 20 (G20) ▪ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) ▪ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) <p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AU (2014 Malabo Declaration/Commitments) ▪ SADC <p>NB. Reports will be approved at chief director level</p>
Method of calculation / assessment	Basic count: Quarterly progress reports on multilateral engagements, quarterly progress report on AU and SADC engagements and BTORs
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on multilateral commitments (Africa) ▪ Report on multilateral commitments (Global Continent) ▪ BTORs
Assumptions	Multilateral commitments
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<p>Target for women: N/A</p> <p>Target for youth: N/A</p> <p>Target for people with disabilities: N/A</p>
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities ▪ Reflect on the spatial impact area
Calculation type	Output
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic engagement of partners within AU and SADC, CAADP ▪ Compact and strategic engagement of partners within global continent (other continents except Africa) multilateral agencies
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.8.2 Bilateral agreements implemented
Definition	Lead and coordinate structured bilateral cooperation mechanisms and high level engagements with strategic partners through exchange and cooperation programmes in scientific advancement, farmer to farmer exchanges and market access and development.
Source of data	<p>1. Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)</p> <p>1.1. South-South South-South relates to South Africa’s cooperation with countries of the south with whom it has common interest. It also relates to the country’s cooperative partnership with these countries and has since seen the establishment of groupings like BRICS and IBSA.</p> <p>The following are the current status for Memorandums of Understanding (Bilateral) under South-South:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asia Existing signed MoUs: RSA/China (People’s Republic of China); RSA/Indonesia; RSA/Japan; and RSA/Taiwan MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Malaysia; RSA/Philippines; RSA/Thailand, and RSA/Vietnam ▪ Australasia and Middle East Existing signed MoUs: RSA/Australia; RSA/India (IBSA); RSA/India; and RSA/Iran MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Saudi Arabia; RSA/Palestine; RSA/Pakistan; and RSA/United Arab Emirates <p>1.2 North-South The division of “North” and “South” is used to refer to the social, economic and political differences that exist between developed countries (North) and developing countries (South) (UN, 2019). North-South cooperation, which is the most traditional type of cooperation, occurs when a developed country supports economically or with another kind of resources a less favoured one, for example, with financial aid during a natural disaster or a humanitarian crisis (UN, 2019).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Americas Existing signed MoUs: RSA/Argentina MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Cuba and RSA/Mexico ▪ Europe Existing signed MoUs: RSA/France; RSA/Germany; RSA/Netherlands; and RSA/Denmark MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Belarus; RSA/Russia; RSA/Russian Federation; and RSA/Turkey <p>Q1: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q2: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q3: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q4: Annual report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs on briefings of negotiation meetings</p> <p>2. Status report on bilateral engagements (Africa)</p> <p>2.1 African bilaterals The following are the current statuses for Memorandums of Understanding (Bilateral) under Africa Relations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Southern Africa

	<p>Existing signed MoUs: RSA/Angola; RSA/Botswana; RSA/DRC; RSA/Lesotho; RSA/Mozambique; RSA/Namibia; and RSA/Swaziland MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Zimbabwe; RSA/Madagascar; and RSA/Zambia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ East and North Africa <p>Existing signed MoUs: RSA/Algeria; RSA/Egypt; RSA/Kenya; and RSA/Rwanda MoUs still under negotiations: RSA/Ethiopia and RSA/Burundi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ West and Central Africa <p>Existing signed MoUs: RSA/Congo-Brazzaville; RSA/Nigeria; and RSA/Senegal MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Ghana; RSA/Togo; RSA/Cote d'Ivoire; RSA/Guinea Conakry; and RSA/Cameroon</p> <p>Fragile countries for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South Sudan (East and North Africa) ▪ Burundi (East and North Africa) ▪ Eritrea (East and North Africa) <p>Engagements with the mentioned fragile countries will be based on political stability and presidential mandate</p> <p>Q1: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q2: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q3: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q4: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs</p> <p>Owing to other factors like changes in governmental priorities and other political environment factors of both countries/parties, implementation activities falling under the above-mentioned bilateral might not all take place during the period under review (2021/22)</p> <p>NB: Reports will be approved at chief director level</p>
Method of calculation / assessment	Basic count: Report on bilateral engagements (South-South, North-South and Africa) and BTORs
Means of verification	Reports and BTORs
Assumptions	Bilateral engagements
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities ▪ Reflect on the spatial impact area
Calculation type	Output
Reporting cycle	Non-cumulative
Desired performance	Bilateral engagements within South-South, North-South and Africa
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

16. PROGRAMME 6

Indicator title	8.1.1 e-DRS phases completed
Definition	The indicator refers to enhancement of deeds information provisioning and capabilities for Recordal. Phase 1 means e-DRS application consisting of information provisioning portal and Recordal capturing capabilities.
Source/collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deeds registration data currently stored on the mainframe database hosted at SITA ▪ Recordal data obtained from relevant institution
Method of calculation / assessment	Number of e-DRS deliverables achieved against planned deliverables
Means of verification	<p>Q1: Dated and signed purchase order and dated and signed e-DRS Development SLA</p> <p>Q2: e-DRS system design, architecture documentation and detailed functional and user specification documents</p> <p>Q3: e-DRS portal and user access management functional test acceptance certificates</p> <p>Q4: Functional test acceptance certificates for information provisioning and Recordals info capture modules</p>
Assumptions	Procurement is completed on time; and SLA/contracting and planning is completed by 31 March 2021
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	<p>E-DRS phase 1: 75% completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completed web-based software product for information provisioning and Recordal data capture modules
Indicator responsibility	Chief Registrar of Deeds

Indicator title	8.2.1 Deeds Registries Amendment Bill and Cabinet Memorandum to be submitted to the minister for submission to Cabinet for promulgation purposes
Definition	The indicator refers to the submission of the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill and Cabinet Memorandum to the minister for submission to Cabinet for promulgation purposes. Promulgation of the Bill will result in updated and developed deeds registration legislation.
Source/ collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deeds Registration Acts ▪ Deeds registration legislation
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of relevant Act
Means of verification	<p>Q1: First draft Bill</p> <p>Q2: Evidence of publication of a Bill and copy of the Bill</p> <p>Q3: Signed and dated certificate by Office of the Chief State Law Advisor</p> <p>Q4: Approved submission memorandum signed and dated by the Chief Registrar of Deeds</p>
Assumptions	Parliamentary processes taking place on time
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Submission of Bill and Cabinet Memorandum to the minister for submission to Cabinet for promulgation purposes
Indicator responsibility	Chief Registrar of Deeds

Indicator title	8.3.1 Monitoring framework for NSDF Spatial Action Areas Implementation Plan developed
Short definition	The indicator refers to the development of a monitoring framework for NSDF spatial action areas.
Source of data	NSDF
Method of calculation / assessment	Simple count of the number of draft monitoring frameworks that are developed
Means of verification	Q1: Agenda, attendance register/Microsoft Teams attendance report and presentations. Q3: NSDF Partnership Implementation Protocol Q4: Monitoring framework for NSDF Spatial Action Areas Implementation Plan
Assumptions	Cabinet to approve the final NSDF within the 2021/22 financial year
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Monitoring framework for NSDF Spatial Action Areas developed
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management

Indicator title	8.4.1 Average number of working days taken to process cadastral documents, from date of lodgement to date of dispatch
Short definition	Refers to number of days taken to process the majority of registerable cadastral documents (diagrams, sectional plans and general plans) to ensure they comply with all legislative requirements. The diagram is the fundamental registerable document prepared by the land surveyor.
Source of data	Surveyor-General's offices as per province
Method of calculation / assessment	(CS Launcher System) Input into system actual document. Tracks the movement of the document. System calculates average number of days from date of lodgement to date of dispatch. Manual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add up all the number of days for all documents (X) ▪ Divide by the number of documents processed (Y) = average number of days taken to process (Z), therefore $X/Y = Z$
Means of verification	Detailed dated and signed monthly reports and a listing of all documents processed per office reflecting the number of days taken to process each document presented on the departmental letterhead
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human error does not result in inaccurate calculation ▪ System downtimes are minimal ▪ COVID-19 infections do not spike and country does not return to national lockdown level 5 or 4
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	15 working days
Indicator responsibility	Chief Surveyor-General

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

17. ANNEXURE A: CONDITIONAL GRANTS

The following tables outline the conditional grants that are transferred to PDAs:

Name of grant	Purpose	Outputs	Current annual budget (R'000)
LandCare Programme Grant	To promote sustainable use and management of natural resources by engaging in community-based initiatives that minimise and reverse land degradation leading to greater productivity, food security, job creation and better well-being for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectares of agricultural land under rehabilitation Number of green jobs created expressed as full time equivalents (FTEs) 	R83 337 000
CASP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide effective agricultural support services, promote and facilitate agricultural development by targeting beneficiaries of land reform, restitution and redistribution, and other black producers who have acquired land through private means and are engaged in value-adding enterprises domestically, or involved in export; To revitalise colleges of agriculture into centres of excellence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On and off-farm infrastructure provided and repaired, including agro-processing infrastructure; Farmer supported per category and per commodity (subsistence, smallholder and commercial); Beneficiaries of CASP SA GAP certified; Number of jobs created; Youth, women and farmers with disabilities supported through CASP; Unemployed graduates placed on commercial farms; Beneficiaries of CASP trained on farming methods or opportunities along the value chain; Beneficiaries of CASP accessing markets; Animal identification and movement tracing system for cattle in the FMD controlled areas of LP, MP and KZN provided and maintained; Physical boundary between the free zone and the 	R1 557 566 000.00 (R1.5 Billion)

		<p>protection zone, especially in LP and KZN provided and maintained;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of animals vaccinated for FMD in LP and MP • Extension personnel recruited and maintained in the system; • Extension officers trained or deployed to commodity organisations 	
Ilima/Letsema	To assist vulnerable South African farming communities to achieve an increase in agricultural production and invest in infrastructure that unlocks agricultural production within strategically identified grain, livestock, horticulture and aquaculture production areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability assessments surveys conducted in nine provinces; • Land under agricultural production (grains, horticulture and livestock); • Yields per unit area; • Superior breeding animals acquired and distributed to farmers; • Jobs created; • Beneficiaries/farmers supported by the grant per category; • Hectares of rehabilitated and expanded irrigation schemes 	R597 126 000.00 (R597 million)

Conditional grant budget per province

Province	LandCare R'000
Eastern Cape	12 513
Free State	8 366
Gauteng	5 016
KwaZulu-Natal	13 022
Limpopo	13 016
Mpumalanga	9 474
Northern Cape	7 697
North West	8 782
Western Cape	5 451
Total	83 337

18. ANNEXURE B: STANDARDISED INDICATORS

The following outlines the standardised indicators that will be implemented in the PDAs:

Institution	Output indicator
Provincial Department of Agriculture	Number of agricultural infrastructure established
	Number of hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated
	Number of hectares of cultivated land under conservation agriculture practises
	Number of green jobs created
	Number of agro-ecosystem management plans developed.
	Number of farm management plans developed
	Number of awareness campaigns on disaster risk reduction conducted
	Number of surveys on uptake for early warning information conducted
	Number of producers supported in the red meat commodity
	Number of Producers supported in the grain commodity
	Number of producers supported in the cotton commodity ⁵⁹
	Number of producers supported in the citrus commodity ⁶⁰
	Number of smallholder producers supported
	Number of subsistence producers supported
	Number of samples collected for targeted animal disease surveillance
	Number of visits to epidemiological units for veterinary interventions
	Number of inspections conducted on facilities producing meat
	Number of laboratory tests performed according to approved standards
	Number of Performing Animals Protection Act (PAPA) registration licences issued
	Number of research projects implemented to improve agricultural production
	Number of scientific papers published
	Number of research presentations made at peer reviewed events
	Number of research presentations made at technology transfer events.
	Number of new technologies developed for the smallholder producers
	Number of research infrastructure managed
	Number of agri-businesses supported with marketing services
	Number of clients supported with production economic services
	Number of agribusinesses supported with Black Economic Empowerment advisory services
	Number of agri-businesses supported with agro-processing initiatives
	Number of economic reports compiled
Number of students graduated with agricultural qualification ⁶¹	
Number of participants trained in skills development programmes in the sector ⁶²	

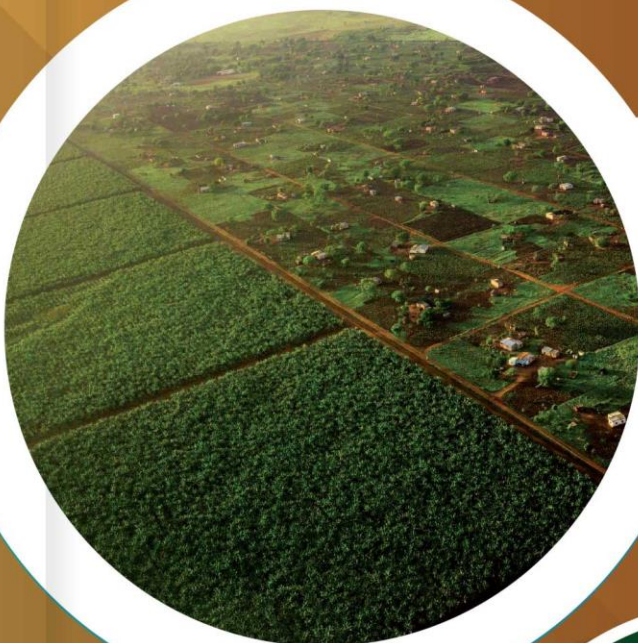
⁵⁹ WC, NC, EC and GP are exempted from planning for this indicator due to the provinces not producing cotton on a large scale or not producing it at all

⁶⁰ FS and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator due to the provinces not producing citrus on a large scale

⁶¹ GP and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator because the provinces do not having Agricultural Training Institutes.

⁶² GP and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator because the provinces do not having Agricultural Training Institutes.

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agriculture, land reform
& rural development

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

