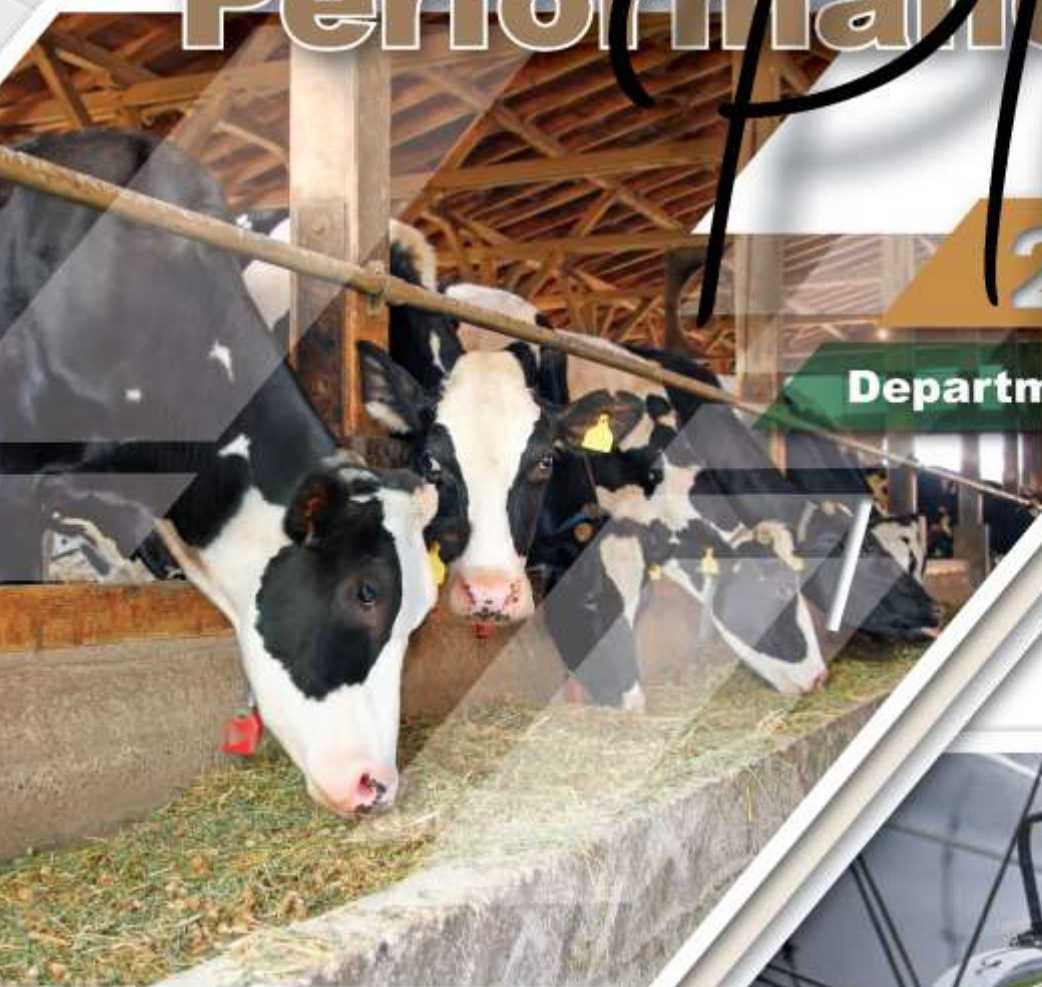


Annual Performance

Plan

2025/26

Department of Agriculture



agriculture, land reform
& rural development

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



RP129/2025

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Department of Agriculture
20 Steve Biko Street
Arcadia
Pretoria
0002

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ACRONYMS

AAMP	Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan
AgriBEE	Agriculture Black Economic Empowerment
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
BBTV	Banana Bunchy Top Virus
BFAP	Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCAMP	Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation Plan
CFPPB	Cannabis for Private Purposes Bill
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
cspB	Cold Shock Protein Bacillus
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSS	Corporate Support Services
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DDM	District Development Model
DG	Director-General
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
EC	Eastern Cape
EDTM	Economic Development Trade and Marketing
EE	Employment Equity
ENE	Estimate of National Expenditure
EU	European Union
EXCO	Executive and Strategic Management Committee
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FOB	Free on Board
FS	Free State
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNU	Government of National Unity
GP	Gauteng
HLB	Huanglongbing
HPAI	Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza
HR	Human Resource
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRS	International Relations Strategy

LP	Limpopo
MAFISA	Micro Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council
NDP	National Development Plan
NISED	National Small Enterprise Development
NMOG	National Macro Organisation of Government
NSG	National School of Government
NT	National Treasury
NUS	Neglected and Underutilised Species
NW	North West
OBP	Onderstepoort Biological Products
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OL	Organised Labour
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PDALB	Preservation of Development of Agricultural Land Bill
PDF	Previously Disadvantaged Farmer
PE	Public Entity
PES	Presidential Employment Stimulus
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPECB	Perishable Products Export Control Board
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
Q/Q	Quarter Over Quarter
Q1	First Quarter
Q2	Second Quarter
Q3	Third Quarter
Q4	Fourth Quarter
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
SA	South Africa
SAHPRA	South African Health Products Regulatory Authority
SAPS	South African Police Service
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMS	Senior Management Service
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOP	Standard operating procedure
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
USA	United States of America
WC	Western Cape

WHO	World Health Organization
WPWD	Women and persons with disabilities
WTO	World Trade Organization

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

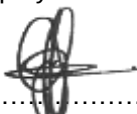
It is hereby certified that this 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan:

- was developed by the management of the Department of Agriculture;
- takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Department of Agriculture is responsible; and
- accurately reflects the outcomes and outputs which the Department of Agriculture will endeavour to achieve over the 2025/26 financial year.



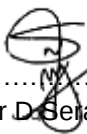
Mr N Mehlomakulu

Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform



Ms K Komape

Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing



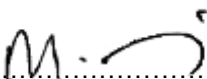
Mr D Serage

Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management



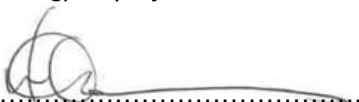
Ms M Mokono

(Acting) Chief Financial Officer



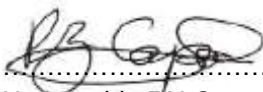
Ms K Kgang

(Acting) Deputy Director-General: Corporate Support Services



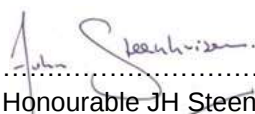
Mr M Ramasodi

Director-General



Honourable RN Capa

Deputy Minister of Agriculture



Honourable JH Steenhuisen

Minister of Agriculture

FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



The Annual Performance Plan (APP) for 2025–2026 clearly reflects that the Department of Agriculture remains steadfast in its mission to enhance food security, boost agricultural productivity, and expand market access while addressing systemic challenges in the sector. To achieve these goals, the ability to track performance against clear, measurable targets is paramount. This APP is more than a guiding document—it is an accountability tool that ensures every initiative contributes to meaningful, tangible outcomes.

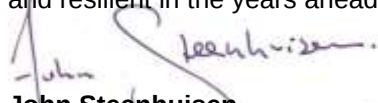
The agricultural sector operates within a dynamic landscape influenced by climate variability, economic pressures, logistical constraints, and biosecurity risks. Our success hinges on how effectively we monitor, evaluate, and respond to these factors. For example, to enhance market access, the department has set a goal to capacitate 300 smallholder farmers in agricultural marketing over the coming year. Similarly, to strengthen biosecurity, we will be conducting three national animal disease surveillance projects, ensuring that foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) are effectively monitored. These initiatives, among others, will be carefully tracked to guarantee their success.

Innovation and sustainability are also central to this plan. With climate change impacting agricultural yields, water-efficient irrigation technologies are being promoted to assist smallholder irrigation farmers. The climate adaptation and mitigation plan, aligned with the Climate Change Act, 2024 (Act No. 22 of 2024), will guide efforts to build a more resilient and sustainable sector.

Moreover, food security remains a top priority. The establishment of a National Food and Nutrition Security Council, combined with the implementation of the 2024–2029 Food Security Plan, is aimed at ensuring stable and accessible food supplies for all South Africans.

Performance tracking is not just about compliance, it is about delivering real change. Every indicator in this APP is designed to ensure impact-driven execution, from supporting new students enrolled in agricultural colleges to improving infrastructure for smallholder farmers. The department's success will be judged not on policy intentions alone, but on its ability to deliver tangible results that improve the livelihoods of farmers, agribusinesses, and rural communities.

To make this vision a reality, collaboration is essential. The private sector, development agencies, and farmers themselves must be part of this journey. I encourage all stakeholders to engage with this APP, align efforts, and hold us accountable to ensure that South African agriculture is competitive, inclusive, and resilient in the years ahead.


John Steenhuisen
Minister of Agriculture
Republic of South Africa

DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT



The 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan (APP) marks the first implementation cycle under the reconfigured Department of Agriculture, following the formal split from land reform and rural development. This separation allows us to sharpen our focus on agricultural development, trade growth, and food and nutrition security, aligned with the national priorities of the Seventh Administration.

This APP reflects our continued effort to build a capable, responsive, and performance-driven institution. It is firmly grounded in the Statement of Intent and the 2024–2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), and directly supports the strategic priorities of the Government of National Unity, namely: Drive inclusive growth and job creation; reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living; and build a capable, ethical and developmental state.

The MTDP strategic priorities and the seven departmental priorities informed the development of the departmental outcomes. The strategic outcomes of the department are structured around six areas: Improved governance and modernised service delivery; enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction; increased agricultural production; improved food and nutrition security; increased production share of Black producers in overall production to stimulate meaningful transformation; and improved market access. These outcomes are linked to clear output indicators, annual and quarterly targets, which provide measures to track performance in the delivery of outputs across our programmes.

This APP is informed by a detailed situational analysis and stakeholder feedback gathered from across the sector. The macroeconomic outlook remains constrained, with agriculture facing the combined effects of climate variability, global trade disruptions, high input costs, and recurring animal disease outbreaks. While challenges remain, the department has identified specific interventions to support growth. These include supporting the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP), expanding blended finance through restructured instruments like MAFISA, and rolling out targeted support to smallholder and emerging producers.

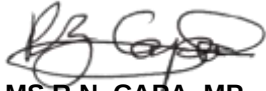
We have also prioritised building stronger resilience against biosecurity risks. The 2025/26 APP sets out actions to strengthen disease surveillance, improving coordination with provinces, and supporting vaccination campaigns in high-risk areas to mitigate the outbreak of diseases. Collaboration with industry is central to these efforts.

Food and nutrition security remains a core concern, and the department will lead the implementation of the 2024–2029 National Food and Nutrition Security Plan and coordinate the establishment of a National Council. Specific attention will be given to neglected and underutilised species (NUS), urban agriculture, and community food initiatives to increase availability and affordability for vulnerable populations.

Institutionally, the department is committed to internal reform. As outlined in the APP, we will finalise a new organisational structure, modernise systems, increase digitalisation, and improve financial management. The implementation of this APP will be guided by regular monitoring and evaluation,

underpinned by a Theory of Change that links inputs, outputs, and outcomes to the long-term impact of a food-secure South Africa and inclusive market access. Achieving this requires coordinated action across government, producers, industry, and development partners. Our public entities will continue to play a crucial role in implementing our mandate and in conducting research, regulations, trade facilitation, and technical support.

We remain focused on our vision and building partnerships towards a dynamic and sustainable agricultural sector for a food-secure South Africa.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R.N. Capa', written over a horizontal line.

MS R.N. CAPA, MP
DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

OVERVIEW BY THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



The 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan (APP) marks the first implementation cycle under the reconfigured Department of Agriculture (DoA), following the formal split of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development into the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Land Reform and Rural Development through Proclamation 188 of 2024. This separation allows for a sharper and narrower focus on agricultural development, trade growth, and food and nutrition security.

This APP reflects our continued effort to build a capable, responsive, and performance-driven institution. It is firmly grounded in the Statement of Intent and the 2024–2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), and directly supports the strategic priorities of the Government of National Unity of driving inclusive growth and job creation; reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living and building a capable, ethical and developmental state.

The strategic outcomes of the department are structured around six areas, namely: Improved governance and modernised service delivery; enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction; increased agricultural production; improved food and nutrition security; increased production share of Black producers in overall production to stimulate meaningful transformation; and improved market access. These outcomes are linked to clear output indicators, annual and quarterly targets, which provide measurable ways to track delivery across our programmes.

This APP is informed by a detailed situational analysis and stakeholder feedback gathered from across the sector. The macroeconomic outlook remains constrained, with agriculture facing the combined effects of climate variability, global trade disruptions, high input costs, and recurring animal disease outbreaks. While challenges remain, the department has identified specific interventions to support growth. These include supporting the Agricultural and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP), expanding blended finance through restructured instruments like the Micro Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa (MAFISA), and rolling out targeted support to smallholder and emerging producers.

We have also prioritised building stronger resilience against biosecurity risks. The 2025/26 APP sets out actions to strengthen disease surveillance, improving coordination with provinces, and supporting vaccination campaigns in high-risk areas to mitigate the outbreak of diseases. Collaboration with industry is central to these efforts.

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Institutionally, the department is committed to internal reform. As outlined in the APP, we will finalise a new organisational structure, modernise systems, increase digitalisation, and improve financial management. The target is to move from 18% to 30% systems modernisation by 2030.

Implementation of this APP will be guided by regular monitoring and evaluation, underpinned by a Theory of Change that links inputs, outputs, and outcomes to the long-term impact of a food-secure South Africa and inclusive market access. Achieving this requires coordinated action across government, producers, industry, and development partners. Our public entities will continue to play a crucial role in research, regulation, trade facilitation, and technical support.

In that regard, DoA would like to table the 2025/26 APP. The DoA 2025/26 APP comprises of the following parts:

Part A: Our Mandate—is derived from Section 27 1 (b) of the Constitution of South Africa. The mandate addresses production and consumption in the agricultural sector.

Part B: Our Strategic Focus—highlights DoA's Vision, Mission, Values and the situational analysis. The situational analysis details the background of the sector and goes further to explain the external and internal environment in which the department operates.

Part C: Measuring Our Performance—includes the departmental performance information of all the functional areas.

Part D: Technical indicator descriptions—provides descriptions of all the indicators that the department has planned for the 2025/26 financial year.

Annexures: Annexure A for conditional grants, Annexure B for standardised indicators and Annexure C for the District Development Model.

I would like to take this opportunity thank the Honourable Minister, John Steenhuisen and Deputy Minister, Nokuzola Capa, and the chairpersons of the parliamentary committees for providing political leadership and oversight to ensure the execution of the department's mandate.

In closing, I would like to thank the departmental management team and all members of staff in the department, the leadership of all public entities, provincial departments of agriculture, partner institutions and captains of our various industries, and entities for their hard work in contributing to the development of this APP.



MR M RAMASODI

DIRECTOR-GENERAL: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Part A

OUR MANDATE



1. CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The core mandate of the department is derived from Section 27 1 (b) of the Constitution of South Africa. Underpinning the scope of the mandate of the Department of Agriculture (DoA), is to lead, support and promote the management of agricultural resources through policies, strategies and programmes to enhance sustainable use and achieve economic growth, job creation, food security, rural development and transformation. The mandate addresses production and consumption in the agricultural sector. The main statutes include the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990) and the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1993 (Act No. 43 of 1993), among others.

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

The department's 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 legislative mandate is drawn from various pieces of legislation, which in turn inform the operations of the department. Currently the department is responsible for about 27 pieces of legislation. Underpinning the scope of the mandate of DoA, is the reality that the agricultural sector is continuously subjected to changes in the production and marketing environments, the policy and legislative environment that governs the sector must be adjusted continuously through amendments and replacement of some pieces of legislation. DoA is primarily responsible for all agriculture-related legislation. The following list of Acts reflects the legislative mandate of the department:

Table 1: Legislative mandate

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 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 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 and the determination of its objects, functions, powers and duties.
Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (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)	Provides 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 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 natural agricultural resources of the Republic to promote the conservation of soil, water sources and vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants.
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 Act, 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.
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 for the establishment of a National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC).
Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No. 40 of 2000)	Provides for measures promoting meat safety and the safety of animal products; establishment and maintenance of essential national standards in respect of abattoirs; regulation of the importation and exportation of meat; establishment of meat safety schemes; and 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 the Onderstepoort Biological Products (OBP).

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.
Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983)	Provides for the control of perishable products intended for export from the Republic of South Africa.
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; and prescribes the conditions subject to which such plants or propagating material may be sold for the purposes of cultivation.
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.
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 (SAVC).

2.2 Policy Mandate:

The Department is currently implementing the following policies:

Table 3: Departmental approved policies

Name of Policy	Aim / purpose
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 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.

Name of Policy	Aim / purpose
Micro-Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa (MAFISA) Credit Policy Framework	To guide the sector in the provision of production loans to support the smallholder farmer development.
Comprehensive Producer Support Policy	To regulate the design and provision of development support measures to the various categories of producers for sustainability and competitiveness.
Agriculture Black Economic Empowerment (AgriBEE) Sector Code	To facilitate the implementation of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act in the agricultural sector

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

Table 4: 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 for the agriculture, rural development and land reform sub-sectors
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 genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are appropriate and do not present a hazard to the environment, human, animal or plant health
SMME Development Strategy	To facilitate the implementation of National Small Enterprise Act and National Integrated Small Enterprise Development (NISED) Masterplan in the agricultural sector.

3. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

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

African Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) laid a charge against Monsanto / Bayer (Pty) Ltd regarding authorisation by the Executive Council to issue a permit for general release application of genetically modified (GM) maize event MON87460. The African Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) lodged an appeal against the decision of the Council with the Minister.

The Minister appointed the Appeal Board to analyse the application by ACB which recommended the following:

- Detailed analyses of MON87460 shows that, as per scientifically accepted guidelines, there is no apparent or measurable risk posed by MON87460 to human, animal and environmental health;

- There is sufficient evidence to show that MON87460 is equivalent to conventional maize, except for its resistance to the selection marker kanamycin and its ability to produce the cold shock protein (cspB) that affords it some degree of tolerance to drought.

After the analysis by the Appeal Board, the Minister made a final decision in terms of Regulation 11(12) of the GMO Act and confirmed the Appeal board's decision to grant Monsanto / Bayer (Pty) Ltd a permit for general release application of genetically modified (GM) maize event MON87460. In response to the Minister's final decision, the ACB applied to the High Court to seek relief and the Appeal Board and the Minister's decision were set aside by the High Court and granted ACD leave to appeal..

The matter was taken to the Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA) and the SCA found that at the time that the Executive Council assessed the application for a permit for the general release of MON87460, it failed to consider or determine whether an environmental impact study in terms of NEMA was necessary. The SCA upheld the appeal and order of the High Court was set aside.

Further, the department sought legal opinion on the prospects of success on appeal to the Constitutional Court which was lodged in November 2024.

Part B

OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS



4. VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

4.1 Vision

A dynamic and sustainable agricultural sector for a food-secure South Africa.

4.2 Mission

Enabling inclusive economic growth, competitiveness and market access through collaborative partnerships, agricultural and digital innovation, research and transformed legislation.

4.3. Values

- Adapt
- Grow
- Respect
- Innovate
- Collaborate

5. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

5.1 External environmental analysis

5.1.1 The macroeconomic environment

Agriculture's prominent indirect role in the economy is a function of backward and forward linkages to other sectors. Purchases of goods such as fertilisers, chemicals and implements form backward linkages with the manufacturing sector, while forward linkages are established through supplying raw materials to the manufacturing industry. About 70% of the agricultural output is used as intermediate products in the sector. Agriculture is, therefore, a crucial sector and an important engine of growth for the rest of the economy. Over the past five years, the value of primary agricultural production in South Africa increased by 5,3% and is estimated at R448 billion in 2023/24, compared to R425 billion in 2022/23. Primary agriculture grew in nominal terms by 8,3% per annum since 2009, while South Africa's economy showed an increase of 6,5% over the same period, which resulted in the increase of agriculture's share to the gross domestic product (GDP) by 2,5% in 2023.

The primary challenge of South Africa's agriculture in 2024 was the mid-summer drought that weighed on field crop production. The volume of field crop production decreased by 15,1% during 2023/24, mainly because of a decrease in the production of summer crops (maize), as well as oilseeds (sunflower seed and soya beans). Furthermore, the production of other non-food crops (cotton, tobacco, wattle bark and lucerne seed) also decreased as compared to 2022/23. However, 2024 production conditions of the field crops already pointed to a recovery. The latest Crop Estimates Committee forecasts show a favourable 2024/25 overall summer field crops and oilseeds harvest at 17,2 million tons, up 11% from the previous season. This estimate comprises maize, sunflower seed, soya beans, groundnuts, sorghum, and dry beans. Moreover, better production conditions in other field crops, such as sugar cane, will continue.

Over the past five years, horticultural production decreased by 0,2%, which can mainly be attributed to a decrease in the production of deciduous fruit (apricots, peaches, plums and apples), citrus fruit (oranges, grapefruits and naartjies) and subtropical fruit (paw-paws, granadillas, bananas, litchis, pineapples and mangoes). Furthermore, the production of dried fruits and nuts also contributed to a decrease in horticultural products as compared to the previous season. Even though the horticultural subsector performed well in 2024, it was insufficient to change its fortunes more meaningfully; contributing factors were port inefficiencies, poor rail and road infrastructure, crime and stock theft, and municipal service delivery, which remain significant risks to agriculture's long-term growth prospects.

Livestock production decreased by 1,3%, mainly because of the decreases in the production of eggs and poultry meat, as well as the number of stocks slaughtered (calves and pork) as compared to 2022/23. The 2024/2025 seasonal forecast shows that the livestock subsector will also benefit from favourable weather conditions, a potential decline in feed costs, and better grazing veld. In the first few quarters of 2024, the livestock subsector was hit hard by livestock disease outbreaks such as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). The recovery in the livestock subsector was only seen in the last quarter of 2024 when the country finally managed to control the disease outbreaks.

The total gross value of agricultural production (total production during the production season valued at the average basic prices received by producers) for 2023/24 is estimated at R448 billion, compared to R426 billion the previous year—an increase of 5,3%. This increase can mainly be attributed to the increase in the value of horticultural and animal products by 12,4% and 6,1%, respectively. The fruit and wine industry will continue to gain from better dam levels, which are key for irrigation. Ultimately, these encouraging production conditions and base effects point to a better agricultural season in 2025, and a potentially better recovery of the gross value added.

Despite the agricultural sector's relatively small share of 2,5% of the total GDP, primary agriculture is an important sector in the South African economy. Annually the agricultural sector contracted by 8% in 2024 (from a decline of 4,8% in 2023). This annual contraction is broadly in line with market expectations. Overall, the South African economy grew by 0,8% in 2024 (from 0,7% in 2023) and is forecasted to increase by 1,9 % in 2025, according to the National Treasury (NT). The South African economy remains in a troubling low-growth trap.

Table 2: Economic growth in selected countries

Region/country	2023	2024	2025	2026
Percentage	Actual	Estimate	Forecast	
World	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
Advanced economies	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
United States	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.1
Euro area	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.4
United Kingdom	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.5
Japan	1.5	-0.2	1.1	0.8
Emerging and developing countries	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3
Brazil	3.2	3.7	2.2	2.2
Russia	3.6	3.8	1.4	1.2
India	8.2	6.5	6.5	6.5
China	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2
Nigeria	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0
South Africa	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.7
World trade volumes	0.7	3.4	3.2	3.3

Source: NT

Forecast and IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2025

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and NT World Economic Outlook Report (January 2025), global growth is expected to come in at a pace of 3,2% in 2024, slightly lower than 2023, and below the pre-pandemic norm of 3,6% from 2000 to 2019. In 2025, the expectation is for growth to accelerate to 3,3% before post-election policies in the USA dampen global growth to 3,3% in 2026. The pace of inflation is forecast to continue cooling between now and mid-2025. The forecast thereafter depends heavily on the pace of tariffs and whether a full-blown trade war is seen erupting.

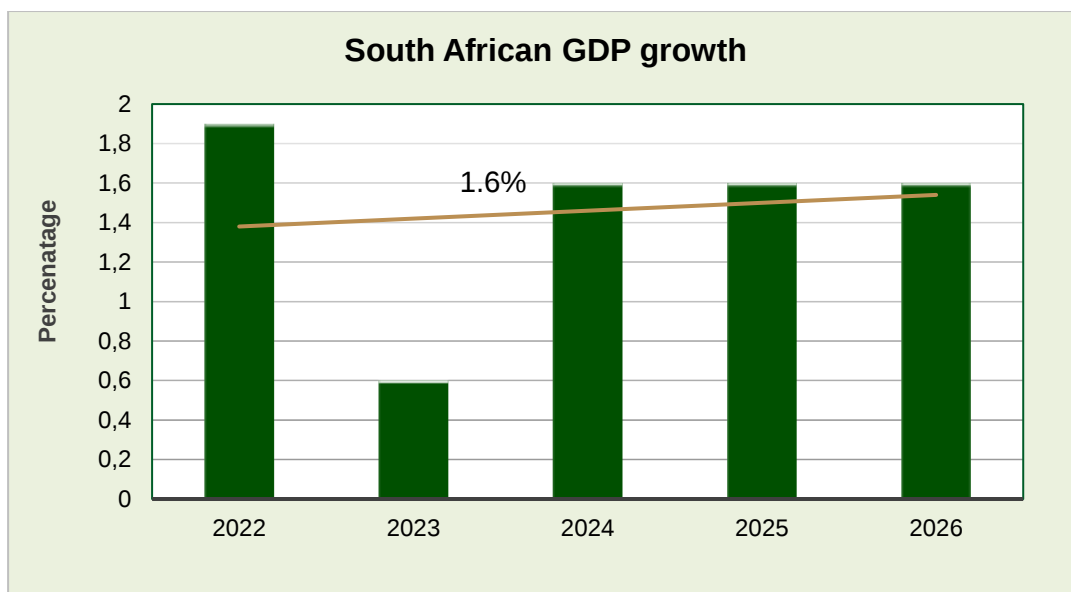


Figure 1: GDP for South Africa over a five-year period, 2025 to 2026 Forecast

Source: NT

According to NT, despite an improved global outlook, South Africa's growth prospects remain limited by subdued prices for key export commodities and domestic supply-side constraints. Downside risks remain from potential spikes in the global oil price if the conflict in the Middle East escalates and if growth falters in China—the country's largest trading partner. The GDP growth is projected to be flat and an average 1,6% from 2024 to 2026 as the frequency of power cuts declines, lower inflation supports households, as well as employment and credit extension recover gradually. New energy projects will improve fixed investment and business sentiment.

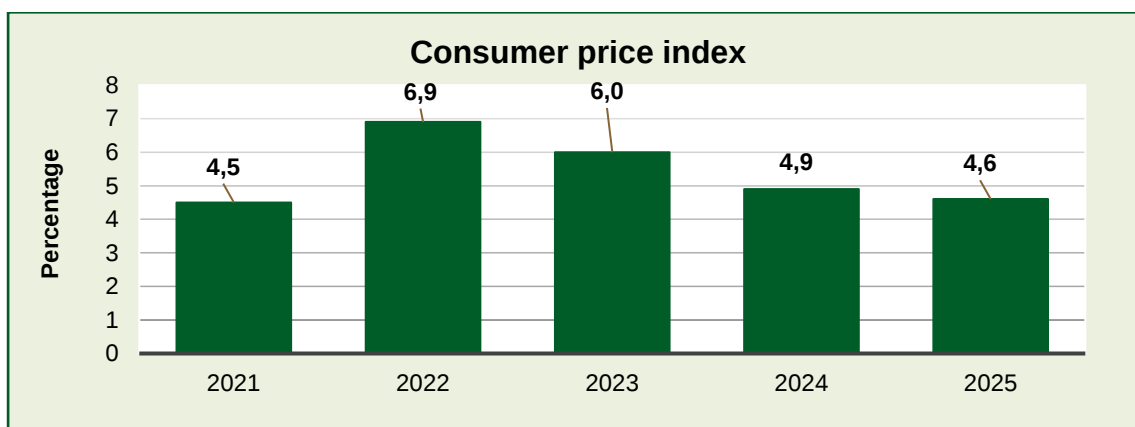


Figure 2: Consumer price index (CPI) for South Africa over a five-year period, to 2025

Source: Stats SA

Annual consumer price inflation was projected to moderate from 5,9% in 2023 to 4,6% in 2024 and further down to 4,5% in 2027 as food and fuel prices continue to decline. In 2023, food inflation slowed less than expected owing to power cuts and the rand depreciation, keeping imported food costs high. The outbreak of HPAI also increased prices for poultry and eggs, these factors are not expected in the medium term. As crude oil prices continue to normalise after an increase as a result of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the upward pressure on domestic fuel prices is expected to subside. High vehicle and insurance prices that contributed to core inflation pressure are easing slowly. Near-term inflation may increase if global crude oil prices start to rise owing to an escalation in the Middle East conflict and a weaker rand exchange rate. Elevated administered prices, including water and electricity, also pose an upside risk to the medium-term outlook.

Changes in water availability have severe consequences for most sectors of the economy and conversely, some of these sectors have a profound impact on water resources and availability.

Sectors such as agriculture, energy and forestry are among the most demanding water-use activities, along with domestic demand. Activities that depend on high water abstraction, such as irrigation agriculture and electricity generation (for the steam turbine processes used in most power plants) also put pressure on our water resources. South Africa's economy is one that is largely centred on these significant economic activities, making it a water-consumptive economy.

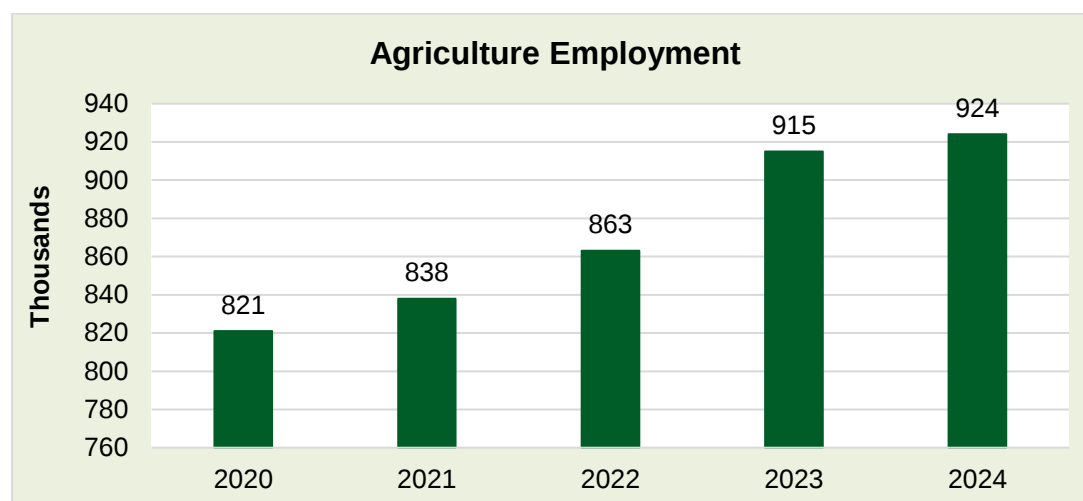


Figure 3: South Africa's Agriculture employment over five years

Source: Stats SA

According to the Quarterly Labour Survey, South Africa's unemployment rate fell for the second successive quarter to 31,9% in Q4 2024, from 32,1% in the previous three-month period. The 2024 (Q4) marked the lowest jobless rate since Q3 2023, and the number of unemployed individuals decreased by 20, 000 to 7,991 million. Concurrently, employment rose by 132,000 to 17,078 million, and the labour force increased by 112,000 to 25,069 million. Stats SA indicated that the youth unemployment rate, "which measures job-seekers between 15 and 24 years old, eased further to hit a one-year low of 59,6% in Q4 2024, compared to 60,2% in the previous period". Although the agricultural sector saw a slight annual increase of 0,01% looking at the current year from 2023 to 2024, agricultural employment remained well above the long-term average of 799,000 jobs, respectively over the five-year annual review. This reflects South Africa's agriculture is on a recovery path, supported by favourable rainfall and improvement in controlling the spread of animal diseases the country experienced. Other agriculture subsectors which showed a decline in employment include field crops, game and hunting and forestry. Figure 3 above illustrates an increase in agriculture employment between 2020 and 2024. The total number of people employed in the agricultural sector over a five-year period illustrates an increase from 821,000 in 2020 to 924,000 jobs in 2024. The previous 2023/24 production season was challenging, characterised by the mid-summer drought and animal diseases that added immense pressure to the sector.

5.1.2 Agricultural commodities

The value of primary agricultural production in South Africa increased by 5,3% and is estimated at R448 billion in 2023/24, compared to R426 billion in 2022/23. Primary agriculture grew in nominal terms by 8,3% per annum since 2009, while South Africa's economy showed an increase of 6,5% over the same period, which resulted in the increase of agriculture's share to the GDP from 2,0% in 2009 to 2,5% in 2023.

Despite its relatively small share of the total GDP, primary agriculture is an important sector in the South African economy. Agriculture remains a significant provider of employment, especially in the rural areas, and a major earner of foreign exchange.

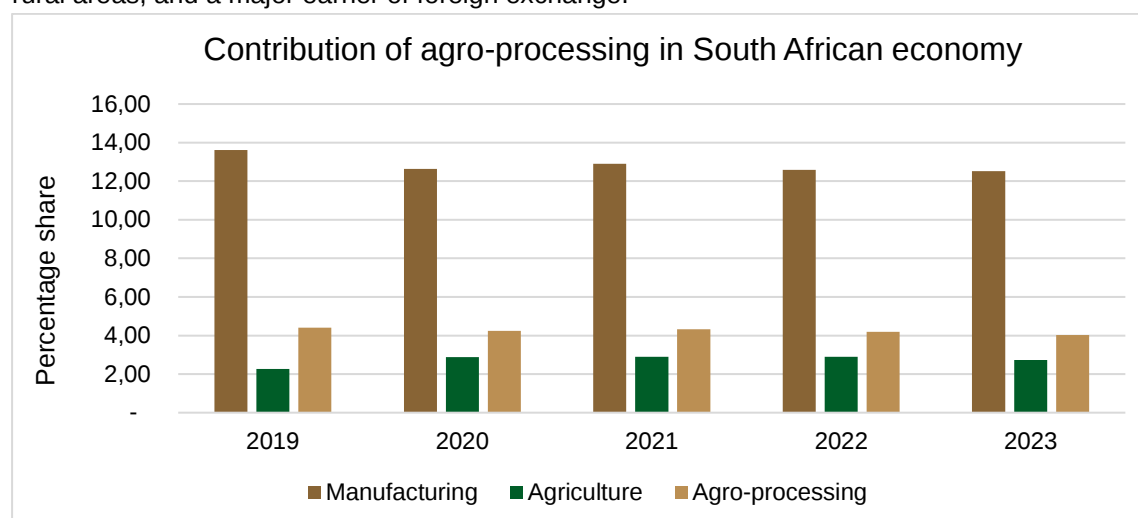


Figure 4: Contribution of agro-processing in South African economy, 2019–2025

Source: Quantec, 2024

Over the past five years, the share of the agro-processing sector in the South African economy has averaged slightly above 4%. During 2023, the manufacturing, agriculture and agro-processing sectors contributed 12,53%, 2,74% and 4,02%, respectively, to South Africa's GDP. The combined share of agriculture and agro processing was around 6,76% in 2023. Agriculture's prominent, indirect role in the economy is a function of backward and forward linkages to other sectors. Purchases of goods such as fertilisers, chemicals and implements form backward linkages with the manufacturing sector, while forward linkages are established through supplying raw materials to the manufacturing industry. About 70% of the agricultural output is used as intermediate products in the sector. Agriculture is, therefore, a crucial sector and an important engine of growth for the rest of the economy.

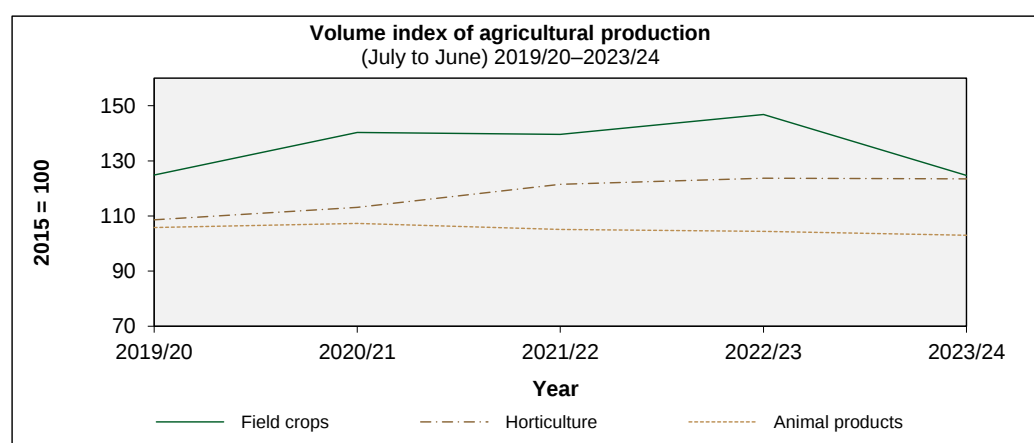


Figure 5: Volume of agricultural production over a five-year period

Source: DALRRD

The volume of field crop production decreased by 15,1% during 2023/24, mainly because of a decrease in the production of summer crops (maize), as well as oilseeds (sunflower seed and soya beans). Furthermore, the production of other non-food crops (cotton, tobacco, wattle bark and lucerne seed) also decreased as compared to 2022/23.

Horticultural production decreased by 0,2% for the abovementioned period, which can mainly be attributed to a decrease in the production of deciduous fruit (apricots, peaches, plums and apples), citrus fruit (oranges, grapefruits and naartjies) and subtropical fruit (paw-paws, granadillas, bananas, litchis, pineapples and mangoes).

Adverse weather conditions impacted several citrus-producing regions during a crucial time of the season. In Limpopo (LP), frost inflicted damage in certain areas, while Citrusdal faced severe flooding resulting from unprecedented rainfall in Western Cape (WC). Furthermore, growers in Eastern Cape (EC) encountered considerable losses owing to strong winds that devastated a significant portion of their harvest. Additionally, the production of dried fruits and nuts also contributed to a decrease in horticultural products compared to the previous season.

Animal production decreased by 1,3%, mainly owing to the decrease in the production of eggs and poultry meat, as well as the number of livestock slaughtered (calves and pigs) compared to 2022/23.

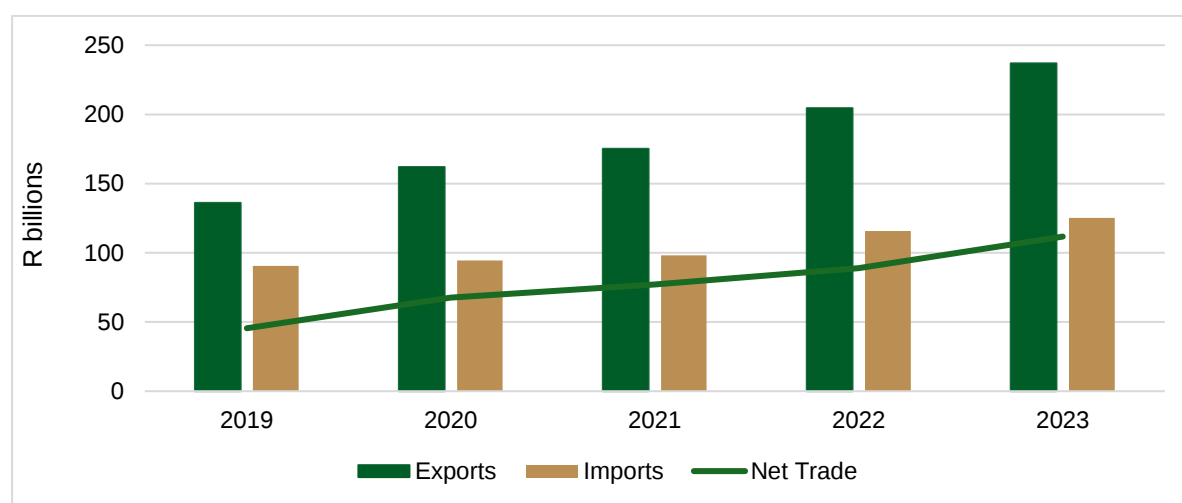


Figure 6: South African agricultural trade

Source: ITC, 2024

The agricultural sector's net trade balance has more than doubled in the last five years, increasing from R45,5 billion in 2019 to R111,7 billion in 2023. In 2023, South Africa ranked thirty-second among the world's leading agricultural exporters and was the sole African country to feature in the top 40, as reported by Trade Map, with exports totalling R237 billion. As noted by *Agbiz* (2024), this achievement can be attributed to a variety of trade agreements that South Africa has established over the years. The primary destinations for its exports remain within the African continent, alongside select countries in Europe, America and Asia.

In recent years, there has been a significant push to expand export markets in the Middle East and Asia. While exports to these regions have generally been increasing at a rapid rate compared to traditional markets in Africa and Europe, South Africa is urged to reinforce its focus on agricultural trade by not only sustaining existing export markets but through exploring new opportunities as well. This approach necessitates ongoing engagement with key trading partners, not solely during times of difficulty. Additionally, periodic information sessions involving the technical staff of various embassies and their departments of agriculture could help sustain positive relations.

Fruit

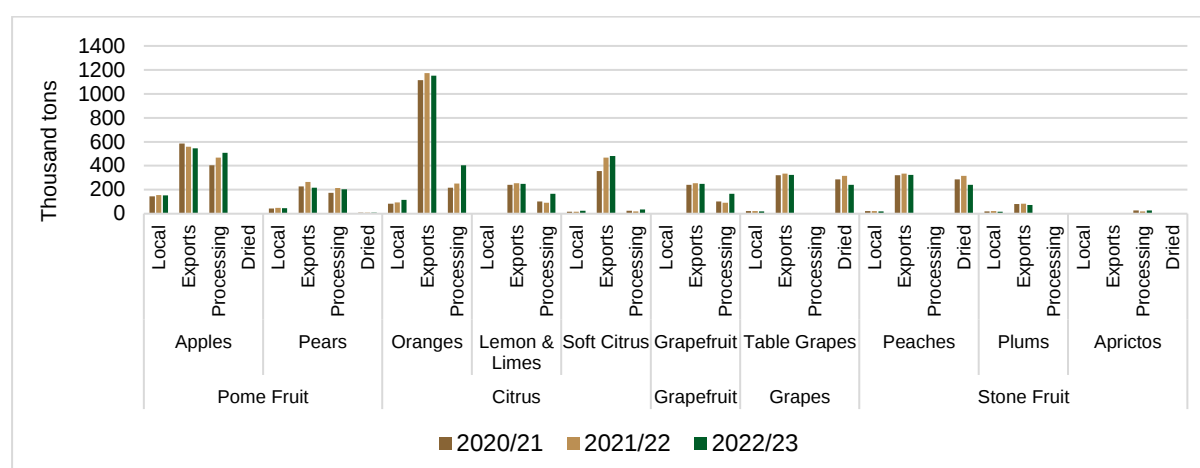


Figure 7: South African fruit sector
Source: DALRRD, 2024

The fruit sector in South Africa is predominantly composed of citrus, table grapes, pome fruit, and stone fruit, with a significant focus on export activities. As reported by the Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (2024), the citrus industry represented 48% of the gross production value in 2023, followed by pome fruit at 23%, table grapes at 18%, and stone fruit at 6%. Despite facing numerous challenges at ports and in various export markets, the South African agricultural sector has managed to achieve remarkable export performance. This success can be attributed to increases in both volume and pricing. According to *Agbiz* (2024), in 2023, Africa became the leading market for South Africa's agricultural exports, representing 38% of the total export value. Asia followed as the second largest market, making up 28%, while the European Union (EU) secured the third position with 19%. The Americas ranked fourth, contributing 6%, and the remaining 9% was allocated to various other global regions. It is important to highlight that the United Kingdom (UK) played a crucial role in international trade, accounting for 7% of the overall exports.

Significant export revenues were attained despite facing numerous challenges associated with port operations, electricity supply, and essential export markets. Several global developments favourably impacted South Africa's ability to secure considerable export revenues, even in the face of various challenges, resulting in enhanced financial returns. As reported by the Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP) (2024), there was a significant reduction in reefer container freight rates towards the end of 2022, alleviating some of the pressure on returns at the Free on Board (FOB) level. Additionally, below-average production levels in Europe, which were largely counter-seasonal to the Southern Hemisphere supply season, coupled with a resurgence in consumer demand, resulted in elevated equilibrium prices during the Northern Hemisphere supply season. These higher prices subsequently extended into the beginning of the Southern Hemisphere supply season. Furthermore, supply constraints from South America reduced competition during South Africa's export season. Adverse weather conditions, particularly the severe effects of El Niño on Peru, along with the effects of huanglongbing (HLB) (citrus greening caused by the Asian citrus psyllid) on Brazil's citrus production, the world's leading supplier of orange juice, contributed to reduced volumes from South America.

In terms of processing, there has been minimal growth regarding the development or utilisation of new opportunities to enhance the value of products unsuitable for the fresh market. However, this does not imply that the overall volume of fruit designated for processing has not risen.

In summary, BFAP (2024) highlights that there has been considerable growth over the last 10 years in the production of lemons, soft citrus, table grapes and fruit like blueberries. Additionally, positive trends

have been observed for oranges, apples, pears, and plums. As we look towards 2033, it is anticipated that these trends will largely persist, although at a more gradual rate as industries evolve and implement new production techniques aimed at enhancing yields over time.

In response to these difficulties, the South African agricultural sector has established forums to foster continuous communication with Transnet, with the objective of enhancing dialogue concerning port-related issues to ensure a swift response for the export of high-value and perishable products. Nevertheless, despite these initiatives, additional efforts are required, as the success of exports has resulted in substantial costs for producers and other participants in the value chain.

Potatoes

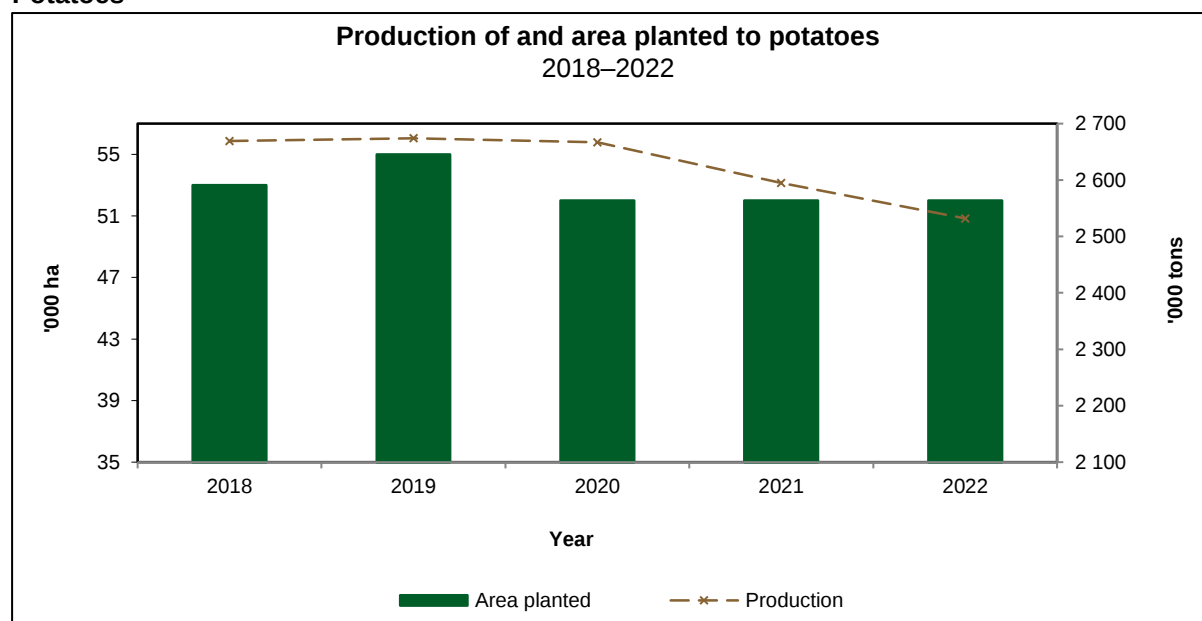


Figure 8: Potato production and area harvested: 2018 – 2022

Source: DALRRD

The South African potato industry exhibits a dynamic structure, with production generally trending upwards despite its inherent volatility. However, between 2020 and 2022, the sector encountered significant challenges that resulted in a decline in production. As reported by BFAP (2024), this downturn can be largely attributed to the effects of loadshedding, which disrupted irrigation schedules and consequently hindered crop growth. Additionally, the perceived risks associated with loadshedding led to a reduction in the area planted with potatoes. The relative profitability of alternative crops, such as maize and wheat, influenced by international commodity price trends, further exacerbated the situation, causing domestic prices to rise sharply. Input costs have remained significantly elevated compared to pre-COVID-19 levels, and the expenses associated with potato cultivation are particularly high in relation to those for alternative crops. Collectively, these factors have contributed to a notable decrease in supply and a rise in potato prices. According to BFAP (2024), by the end of 2023, the average price of potatoes reached R72,92 per 10 kg.

In the long term, it is expected that weather conditions will improve, and should market prices remain favourable, production in other regions may rise, potentially offsetting any declines in specific areas. Nevertheless, this adjustment is likely to take place at higher price levels that consumers will need to adapt to for an extended duration. Additionally, potato production has risen by 140,000 tons over the last 10 years, despite a 3% decrease in the total area planted and a 9,3% increase in yields. According to BFAP (2024), the area dedicated to potato cultivation is anticipated to remain relatively stable over the next decade, with an average annual growth of 0,4%, reaching 52,550 hectares (ha) by 2033. Increases in production are primarily attributed to yield improvements throughout the forecast period.

Milk

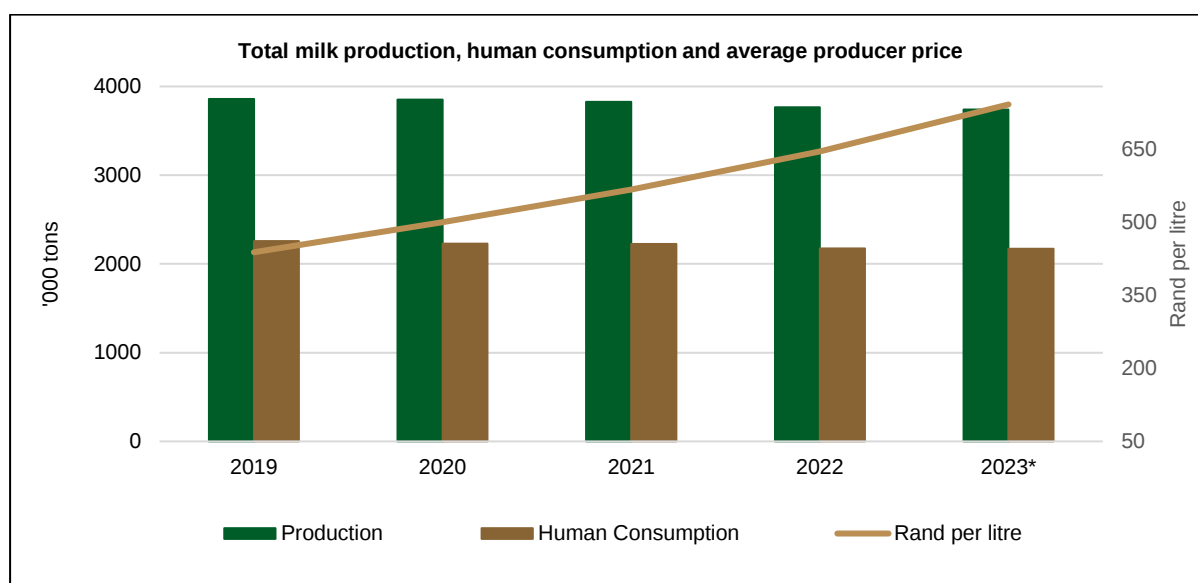


Figure 9: Total milk production, human consumption, and average producer prices: 2018 – 2023

Source: DALRRD

The dairy sector in South Africa is characterised by significant volatility, largely owing to unpredictable weather patterns that can affect both feed production and the health of herds. This sector is also vulnerable to macroeconomic fluctuations and the risk of sudden outbreaks of contagious diseases that may negatively impact livestock. In 2023, the local production of raw (unprocessed) milk saw a slight decrease of 2,3%, falling from 3,83 million tons in 2021 to 3,74 million tons. This decline is primarily linked to inadequate electricity supply and a diminished demand for essential dairy products. Additionally, economic challenges on farms were evident in various regions of South Africa. The economic pressures facing farmers were exacerbated by high prices of grains (such as yellow maize and soya), lucerne, and fertilisers, which intensified the negative economic conditions on farms.

Since 2019, there has been a decline in human milk consumption, primarily owing to decreased consumer demand. This reduction has been influenced by rising prices, the emergence of imitation and adulterated dairy products, and the promotion of non-animal alternatives by retailers. As of 2023, the production of unprocessed milk in South Africa remains stagnant, impeded by an economy grappling with several structural challenges and ideological miscalculations.

Furthermore, dairy prices are significantly affected by global market trends and the intricate relationships of supply and demand throughout various phases of the local value chain. As we move beyond 2023, an increase in raw milk consumption is anticipated. Nevertheless, it is crucial to recognise that the industry functions within a highly unpredictable context concerning weather conditions, infrastructure, service provision, and the purchasing power of consumers, all of which are shaped by the broader macroeconomic landscape.

5.1.3 Capital assets and investment in agriculture

The value of capital assets in agriculture showed an increase of R54,132 million (8,2%) to R716,468 million for the period ended June 2024, compared to R662,336 million the previous corresponding period. The proportion of land and fixed improvements to the total value of capital assets was R450,980 million (62,9%), livestock (R132,812 million or 18,5%) and machinery and implements (R132,677 million or 18,5%).

The gross investment in machinery and implements and vehicles decreased by 8,8% (R18,074 million) for the period ended June 2024. Transport vehicles increased by 6,8% (R2,276) and machinery and implements decreased by 10,7% (R15,799). Fixed improvements increased by 5,1% (R10,475). The livestock inventory was estimated at 22,3% (R78 million) more than in the previous period.

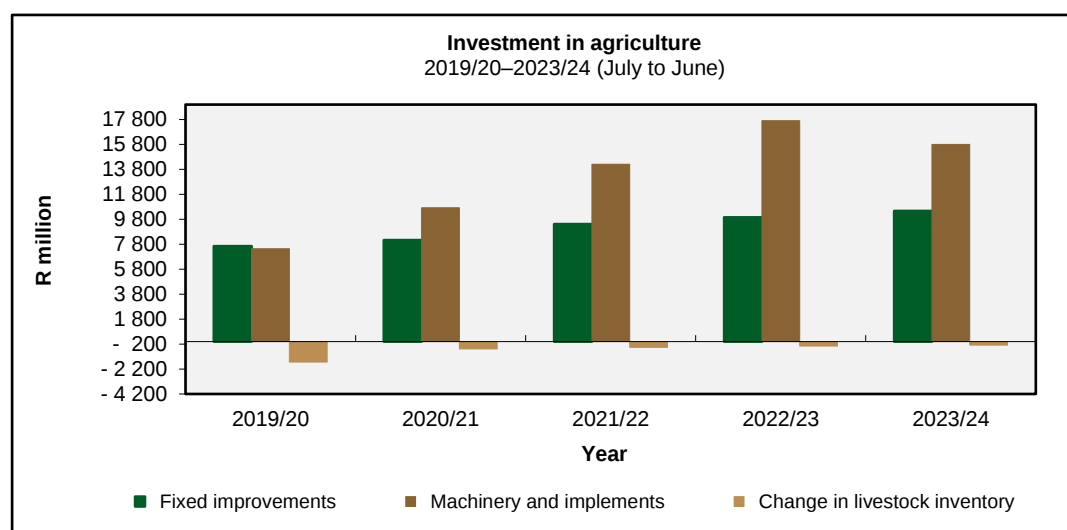


Figure 10: South African Investment in agriculture
Source: DALRRD, 2024

5.1.4 Farming debt

The total farming debt has increased by 8,0% and is estimated at R216,653 million for the year ended June 2024, compared to R200,555 million at the end of June 2023.

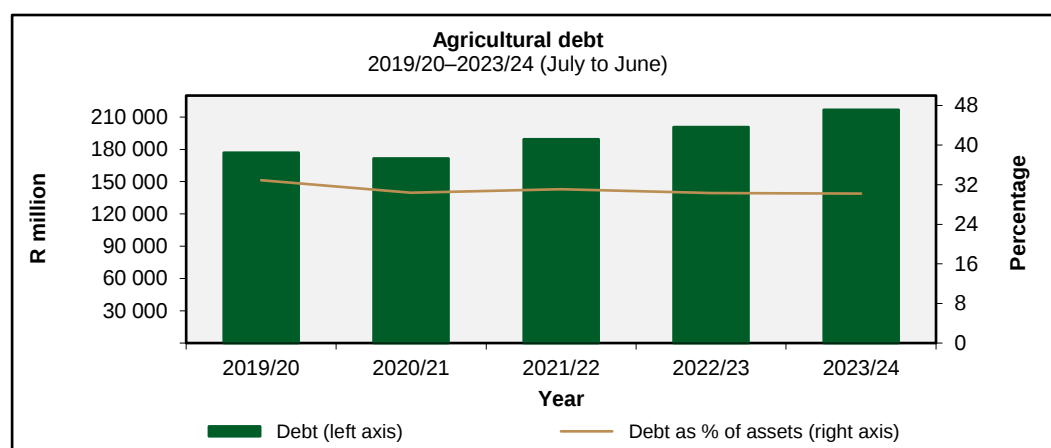


Figure 11: South African agricultural debt
Source: DALRRD, 2024

5.1.5 Threats and opportunities

Agricultural output growth over the past decade has predominantly been driven by increased use of intermediate inputs, while total factor productivity (TFP) growth has lagged the world average. In addition to electricity shortages, transport infrastructure and logistical barriers, environmental factors are an important constraint to sustainable productivity growth. Nutrient balances are very low and even negative in the case of nitrogen, suggesting that low soil fertility is a challenge across South Africa.

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2024, the government should focus on improving soil fertility through conservation practices and other measures to strengthen sustainable productivity growth.

The initiative to boost exports and cultivate relationships is crucial to creating a market for the potential development of over two million hectares of underutilised government land that has yet to be assigned title deeds. Promoting exports is also critical for the long-term viability of various South African agricultural enterprises and, ultimately, for job creation. In addition to maintaining current trade relationships, the South African agricultural sector is encouraged to remain proactive in expanding its export markets.

Recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and highly HPAI underscore the need to strengthen the country's biosecurity system. Temporary closures of export markets are costly for the agricultural sector, and the government should work closely with the private sector to address weaknesses in surveillance, strengthen livestock health, and build local capacity for animal disease control. This will be essential to achieving South Africa's ambition of expanding its livestock exports and establishing itself as a reliable supplier in world markets.

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5.1.6 Animal diseases in South Africa

An unprecedented number of FMD outbreaks have occurred in areas of the country that were not previously affected. This has negatively affected the establishment of new export markets and resulted in bans on the export of live animals, especially cattle, other cloven animals and their products, including beef and wool to some of our trading partners, such as China. Some of the control measures the country employed to control this disease included quarantine, vaccination and identification of vaccinated animals.

Unfortunately, South Africa has plenty of buffaloes in the wild, which are permanent carriers of FMD. The State has to spend financial and human resources to keep buffaloes separated from domestic cloven-hoofed animals as the contact between the two undoubtedly results in spill over of the disease. Decline in the implementation of control measures in the FMD control zones should not be permitted. Special efforts need to be employed to ensure that livestock owners are aware of the possibilities of the disease spreading and that they should do everything possible to comply with control measures as determined by government.

FMD occurred in seven of the nine provinces in South Africa. All provinces and industry cooperated to bring an end to the disease in at least five of the seven provinces. Cooperation between DALRRD and other government departments, as well as the private sector was strengthened with an objective of bringing the outbreaks under control. Such collaboration between all stakeholders must be strengthened.

The opening of new markets, in particular, the Saudi Arabian market, Iranian market and the maintenance of the Chinese market for the export of beef and other products of cloven-hoofed animals means that the outbreak of FMD should be prevented to enable trade to continue.

The occurrence of HPAI throughout the world continues to increase significantly. Thus far, HPAI occurs in countries that are major suppliers of poultry products, including mechanically derived meats used to make affordable foods like polonies and sausages. The decreased supply of these products often adversely affects food security and job creation. This disease mainly affects poultry, is trade sensitive and its occurrence results in trade bans on poultry and poultry products. South Africa has experienced several outbreaks in important production areas.

The outbreaks adversely affected poultry exports to traditional markets. Most importantly, food security was threatened to an extent that government resorted to assisting importers to bring in more chicken products. HPAI outbreaks affected the export of ostrich meat mainly to the European Union (EU).

A different strain of HPAI, H7 devastated the poultry industry significantly in the past year and has resulted in industry pushing hard for a policy on vaccination. Vaccination of poultry against this disease and similar diseases may complicate early disease detection and will require the State to have the capacity to distinguish the infected birds from those that have been vaccinated. Employing a vaccination strategy may ease the spread of disease. However, several trading partners have categorically indicated that they would not trade with South Africa should it go the route of vaccination. In addition to this challenge, the employment of this strategy may limit availability of spent hens to the communities that normally purchase this product for consumption. Discussions on the vaccination strategy between the department and industry continues.

South Africa continued to experience African swine fever outbreaks. All nine provinces have to date experienced outbreaks. Even though outbreaks were sporadically experienced, the unusually serious outbreaks started as far back as 2019, affecting the North West (NW), Free State (FS), Gauteng (GP) and Mpumalanga (MP). The second spate of outbreaks started in 2020 located in EC. Although never scientifically proven, the outbreak was believed to have been caused by people moving pigs just before the Coronavirus Disease of 2019 (COVID-19) lockdown. The third outbreak event started in 2021 and was in WC. KZN was later also affected.

Control measures are based on quarantine and movement controls. Awareness drives have been ongoing, highlighting essential biosecurity measures to empower pig owners to prevent infection of their pigs, with emphasis on preventing the free roaming of pigs and only feeding safe feed to them. For all diseases, the government encourages the adoption of a compartment approach which assists significantly in animal disease control.

South Africa experienced a massive outbreak of rabies that was predominantly focused in EC and KZN. The outbreaks in EC were mainly in Gqeberha and East London. Rabies is a fatal disease in animals and humans but can be prevented by vaccination. Dog and cat vaccinations are, therefore, the key factor in effectively preventing the disease.

The COVID-19 pandemic contributed significantly to the reduced level of animal vaccinations and vigilance in the country. Another huge concern in South Africa is the fact that officials who are deployed to vaccinate dogs and cats are being attacked by criminals who either murder them, hijack their vehicles and other equipment or rob them of their valuable possessions.

Vaccination campaigns are once again underway and veterinary officials are tirelessly working to ensure that the dog and cat populations are sufficiently vaccinated to prevent disease and spread to humans.

Lately, there has been concerning detections of rabies in seals, which is a serious risk to bathers at beaches. To date, rabies in seals has been detected in both the northern and western cape. South

Africa subscribes to the international objective of ensuring that there are zero human deaths owing to rabies.

5.1.7. Stakeholder analysis

It is important to understand the various external stakeholders in the agricultural sector and identify their needs, interests and expectation. Some of the important stakeholders in the agricultural sector include input companies, retailers, farmers, research institutions, commodity groups, etc. Those stakeholders are key players across the agricultural value chain as illustrated in the following diagram.

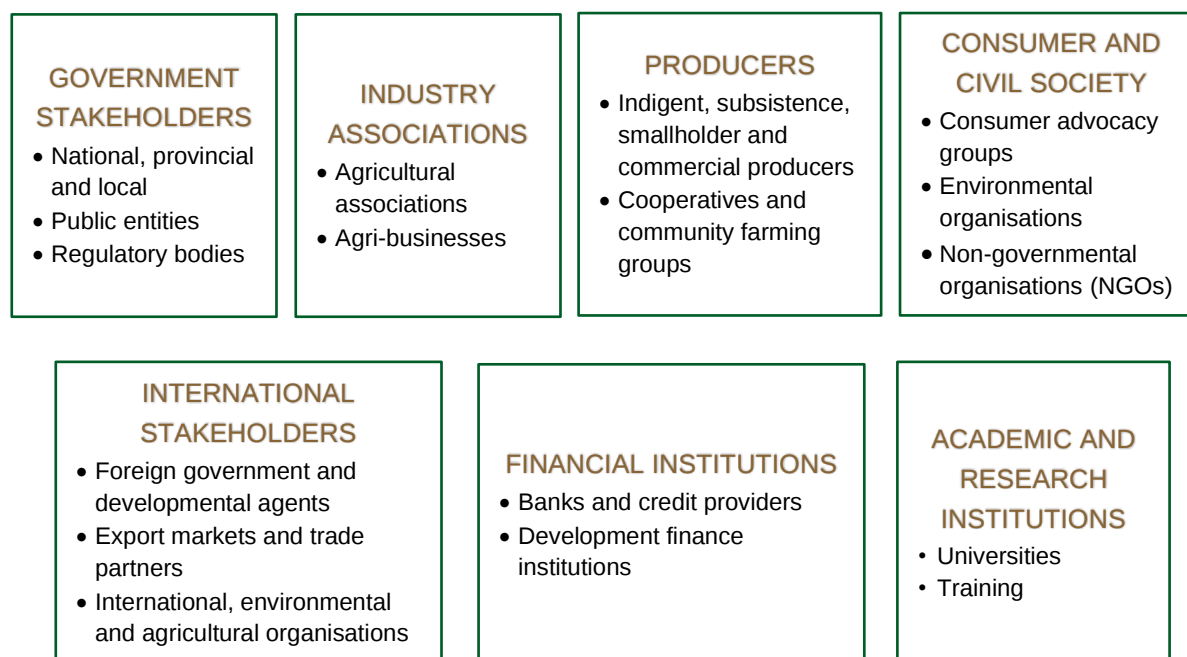


Figure 12: Stakeholder analysis

Key stakeholders in the agricultural sector comprise a network of participants across the agricultural value chain. The agricultural value chain is a complex network that involves various stakeholders, each contributing uniquely to the production, processing, and distribution of agricultural products. Stakeholders in the agricultural value chain are mainly dominated by large companies, especially in terms of distribution and retail, with limited participation from rural communities.

Understanding these stakeholders and their roles is crucial for optimising value chain activities, enhancing efficiency, and ensuring the successful delivery of agricultural products to the market. The stakeholders in the agricultural value chain have specific roles and interactions to play as indicated below.

5.1.7.1 Government stakeholders

- **National government:** Provides funding, policy direction and regulatory services for rules prescribed by government or an international organisation or treaty pertaining to the cultivation of land, raising crops, or feeding, breeding and raising livestock.
- **Provincial and local governments:** Play a role in implementing policies and programmes at regional levels and work on local agricultural needs.
- **Regulatory bodies:** Include the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), South African Revenue Service (SARS) (for export/import tariffs), and health inspectors.

5.1.7.2 Industry associations

- **Agricultural associations:** Represent the interests of commercial and smallholder farmers, pushing for favourable policies.

- **Commercial farmers:** Large-scale producers of crops and livestock who are directly affected by regulations, subsidies, and export opportunities.
- **Agri-business:** Input suppliers, such as seed, fertiliser, and equipment suppliers, as well as agro-processing companies involved in packaging, distributing, and selling agricultural goods.

5.1.7.3 Producers

Producers are primary farmers responsible for cultivating crops and raising livestock, which form the foundation of the entire chain. The producers' role is to ensure supply of agricultural produce by implementing environmentally friendly farming practices for sustainability.

- **Emerging farmers:** Farmers entering the commercial space but often need support, training, and market access.
- **Cooperative and community farming groups:** Act as local organisations that provide support to small-scale farmers.
- **Women and youth in agriculture:** Represent demographic groups often targeted for specific government initiatives, including training and resource allocation.

5.1.7.4 Consumers and civil society

- **Consumer advocacy groups:** Represent consumers' interests in food quality, safety and pricing.
- **Environmental organisations:** Engage on issues relating to sustainable farming practices, conservation, and climate resilience.
- **NGOs:** Support sustainable agriculture, food security, and rural development.

5.1.7.5 Academic and research institutions

- **Universities and research institutions:** Conduct agricultural research, influence policy, and collaborate with the department on innovation and sustainability projects. They also focus on technical production issues, with a linear delivery process in which technologies are developed by researchers, and then passed on to farmers through extension agencies.
- **Training institutions:** Provide skills development and technical training for farmers and agricultural workers.

5.1.7.6 International stakeholders

- **Foreign governments and development agencies:** Fund or collaborate on agricultural projects and technology transfer.
- **Export markets and trade partners:** Countries that import South African agricultural products are affected by the production quality, safety, and policies.
- **International environmental and agricultural organisations:** Provide global standards and frameworks (e.g., the World Health Organization for food safety standards (WHO), World Trade Organization (WTO) for trade rules).

5.1.7.7 Financial Institutions

- **Banks and credit providers:** Offer financing options and insurance to farmers.
- **Development finance:** The Land Bank and Industrial Development Cooperation (IDC) support agricultural projects and emerging farmers.

5.2. Survey conducted to analyse the external environment

A survey instrument was designed to analyse the external environment. The questionnaire was distributed to the public entities (PEs) reporting to the Minister of Agriculture and the provincial departments of agriculture (PDAs) with a concurrent mandate on agriculture. Responses were received, reflecting a wide spectrum of concerns and recommendations within the agricultural sector. The responses focused heavily on policy reform, support for smallholder producers, intergovernmental coordination, and infrastructure development. The analysis of the survey that was conducted generated a summary of the key issues reflected in themes.

Key issues and recurring themes:

- **Policy reform and sector support:** Multiple respondents emphasised the need for stable and effective policy implementation, such as the AAMP, which is currently hampered by delays and inefficiencies.
- **Intergovernmental coordination:** Respondents proposed creating formal intergovernmental working groups to enhance communication between local, provincial, and national levels, and improve coordination with industry bodies.
- **Unified and transparent communication:** The sector's effectiveness is often hindered by poor alignment between governmental and industry entities. Improved communication channels and shared information platforms are recommended to streamline policymaking and intervention efforts.
- **Prioritising representation and access to high-level decision makers:** Respondents highlight limited access to top government officials, particularly for black farmer unions, who suggested a need for more direct dialogue with the minister and president.
- **Collaboration with the Department of Basic Education:** Some responses suggest incorporating the curriculum on agriculture within early education, to ensure younger generations understand its economic and environmental importance. A collaboration between the Department of Basic Education and the Department of Agriculture was highlighted.
- **Focused support for Black and emerging farmers:** There is a strong call for tailored support targeting previously disadvantaged farmers, especially concerning land access, micro-financing, and capacity-building initiatives.
- **Supporting diverse producer types:** A common theme is the necessity of addressing the diverse needs within the sector, which includes smallholder, medium-scale, and commercial producers. Respondents suggest different support levels tailored to each group to foster inclusivity.
- **Indigenous breed improvement:** It was indicated that specific attention should be given to the promotion of indigenous breeds that are more adaptable to local conditions to enhance both productivity and environmental resilience.
- **Infrastructure needs:** Many responses highlight urgent infrastructure improvements, including roads, irrigation systems, abattoirs, and cold storage in rural and underserved areas to help farmers access markets more efficiently.
- **Financial support and access to resources:** The lack of accessible financing and timely provision of government subsidies was frequently mentioned, with respondents pointing out that the inefficiencies of existing systems like the Land Bank and Trusts have not adequately supported emerging producers.
- **Insurance and risk management:** There is a call for affordable insurance schemes for livestock, crops and assets to mitigate losses owing to drought, disease and other risks.
- **Innovation and digitalisation support:** Respondents recommend expanding support for data-driven agriculture, such as introducing digital platforms for market access, real-time disease monitoring, and weather adaptation tools, especially for rural and smallholder producers.
- **Addressing climate adaptation and sustainability:** Climate change remains a significant challenge, with respondents advocating for sustainable farming techniques, including rotational grazing and drought-resistant crops.
- **Transformation of the sector:** The agricultural sector remains one of the most untransformed sectors in the South African Economy. Inclusion of the previously disadvantaged farmers into mainstream economy remains one of the critical success factors in the growth of the sector and ensuring food security.

Respondents also reflected on the challenges of corruption, mismanagement and inefficiencies within certain PDAs, which prompted calls for enhanced transparency and accountability. These issues are exacerbated by delayed and inconsistent programme delivery, which negatively impacts productivity in the agricultural sector. Furthermore, there is dissatisfaction regarding the current resource allocation within the Land Bank and various subsidy and grant programmes. This discontent reflects a need for

re-evaluation and restructuring of support programmes to better serve the agricultural community. Repeated calls for reforms highlight the urgency to address these systemic problems to ensure effective support for the sector's growth and sustainability.

5.2.1. Detailed external environmental analysis

Actions necessary within the agricultural sector to advance the sector progress

The stakeholders indicated that government should show commitment in the implementation of existing plans such as the AAMP to realise sector growth. The implementation of the AAMP is important, especially the implementation of prioritised commodities. Cotton and fibre were identified as example commodities requiring funding for the skills development of producers and extension support to ensure the sustainability of the programme and to establish a research centre, respectively. Provision of funding for the introduction of new technologies into cotton varieties that will facilitate access to seed.

It was also mentioned that the department should expedite the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) and build the capacity of the previously disadvantaged farmers' organisations. Broaden access to agricultural micro-finance by redirecting some of the Blended Funding Scheme to the recapitalisation of the Micro Agricultural Finance Institution of South Africa (MAFISA), therefore, providing support to the effective implementation of the scheme for the benefit of subsistence households and survivalist farmers to transition into commercial production.

Stakeholders highlighted that there is a need for a conducive operational environment for constructive sector engagement regarding policy, infrastructure, capacity, investment and support by all sector players. The department is encouraged to focus on creating an enabling environment for internationally competitive value chains and invest in technology to enable competitive and sustainable production.

The department should ensure identification and development of available water and land resources for transformation and expand irrigation activities. Given the country's water scarcity, water management systems should be improved on farms by implementing water-efficient technologies, such as rainwater harvesting and smart irrigation systems, particularly in drier regions. Support to smallholder producers was identified as crucial to ensuring that they have access to land with secured tenure, enabling them to invest in long-term production and being able to make sustainable land management decisions.

Stakeholders indicated that farmers unions need regular communication with the department to ensure that it provides information, workshops, training and signs memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with farmers unions.

The stakeholders mentioned that a combination of actions focused on improving agricultural production, sustainability, and market competitiveness is essential, however, it faces challenges such as climate variability, market access, and sustainability. Adaptation to climate variability promotes climate-resilient livestock management practices such as drought-tolerant feed crops, improved water management, and the use of drought-resilient livestock breeds.

Stakeholders indicated that the department should continue working on meeting international health and safety standards to gain access to lucrative export markets such as the Middle East, Asia, and the EU. This includes improving traceability systems and complying with international standards on animal welfare and product quality. It is important for the department to strengthen domestic market linkages by improving infrastructure and strengthening biosecurity measures and surveillance systems to prevent and control outbreaks of diseases in rural areas and the informal sector.

Stakeholders highlighted the necessary key actions to advance livestock production such as enhancing breeding programmes, and herd management and genetic improvement programmes to improve livestock genetics for traits such as higher growth rates, disease resistance, and meat quality. Rotational grazing systems should be implemented to prevent overgrazing, which will improve soil health, and increase pasture productivity to enhance livestock production.

Ways to improve intergovernmental relations within the sector

Stakeholders emphasised that the department should develop clear policies and regulatory frameworks by harmonising legislation and standards. The department was encouraged to align national, provincial, and local regulations affecting the sector, such as animal health, veterinary services and environmental regulations as well as land use policies. The alignment of regulations across government spheres could prevent conflicting mandates and could streamline enforcement efforts. The department was also advised to simplify regulatory compliance requirements by reducing unnecessary bureaucratic steps and ensuring consistency across provinces and municipalities.

Stakeholders highlighted that the department should focus on economic policy and create a fair opportunity for every emerging producer according market forces. It was also suggested that the Minister of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and the National School of Government should work together and introduce interactive training for role players in the economic cluster. Further, the department should ensure that the collaborating departments in the economic cluster create formal working groups to agree on the implementation protocols as guided by the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005). The working groups should comprise representatives from DoA, DLRRD, PDAs, municipalities, and relevant industry bodies that will meet regularly to coordinate policies, strategies, and programmes.

In their response, the stakeholders mentioned the importance of developing a digital platform that will serve as a central hub for sharing sector-related information, including policies, regulations, market data, and research findings. The department was requested to establish a data-driven decision-making system for sharing real-time data on livestock production, disease outbreaks, market trends, and environmental challenges across government levels to enable more coordinated and timely interventions. Stakeholders acknowledged the various categories of producers in South Africa and their representative bodies that must be supported accordingly. To improve inter relations among the various categories of producers and their representative bodies, the department should equally recognise and engage representative bodies equally, including financial and non-financial support.

Stakeholders indicated that DoA should actively coordinate AAMP activities and share monitoring reports of execution and engage industry to ensure regulatory implementation that supports international competitiveness to enable growth and build inclusivity.

What the national department should improve to support the sector

In response to what the department should improve to support the sector, the stakeholders focused on the need for it to speed up service delivery for producers to ensure that they remain in the production process. The service delivery issues highlighted by stakeholders relate to speedy registration of requests in support of producers to mitigate disasters. Stakeholders also mentioned the challenge regarding the productivity gap between previously disadvantaged farmers (PDFs) and their commercial counterparts, which should be effectively reduced through intervention with the necessary resources. It was highlighted that the department should support PDFs' organisations institutionally (governance, management, administration, and digitalisation capacities) and economically.

Stakeholders suggested that agriculture should be re-introduced as a subject in schools and practised as a life skill from as early as the primary schooling phase of education. This will require the inter-governmental collaboration mentioned above with the Department of Basic Education. To support the

sector, the department should change the types of support packages provided to producers. The support should be tailored interventions that address the unique challenges facing smallholder producers, which includes improving access to land, resources, and markets, while also building capacity and fostering inclusivity in the sector. The department should ensure that national policies and sector strategies explicitly include provisions for supporting smallholders with measurable targets and dedicated resources. Another important aspect for the department is to provide affordable insurance schemes to protect smallholders from losses owing to disease, drought, or theft.

Stakeholders mentioned that the department should improve on investment in essential infrastructure such as rural roads that are in bad conditions, abattoirs, cold storage facilities and transport networks in rural areas where smallholders operate. Improving infrastructure will help farmers access markets easily. Another crucial area the department should invest in, is water infrastructure such as boreholes, dams, and rainwater harvesting systems for smallholder producers to gain access to reliable water, particularly in regions affected by drought. Similarly, the department should invest in research that specifically addresses the challenges facing smallholder producers, such as the development of disease-resistant livestock breeds and climate-resilient grazing systems and to support smallholders to diversifying into value-added products to improve profitability.

Priorities the sector will focus on, for the next Medium Term Development Plan period

Sector has identified seven strategic priorities for achievement over the next five-year period

- Partnerships for growth.
- A modern and progressive legislative and regulatory environment.
- Improving market access for South African agriculture.
- Providing effective support for farmers to ensure inclusive, viable, sustainable and profitable farming operations.
- Biosecurity is everybody's responsibility.
- Advocacy for a growing sector.
- Improving food security.

The following reflects the interventions that will be implemented for the sector to achieve the above identified priorities:

- Avail state land to smallholder producers for production to realise the AAMP targets and land ownership security in a safe environment.
- Infrastructure improvement for the commercialisation of smallholder producers with potential and those who have bought their farms, and access to funds and provision of production inputs.
- Total overhaul of the Marketing of Agricultural Produce Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996) to effectively support the development of smallholder producers.
- Establishment and effective participation of smallholder producers in agricultural commodity organisations in the Just Energy Transition.
- The advancement of urban and rural community agriculture to realise food sovereignty, including the building of fresh produce market infrastructure in previously disadvantaged communities.
- Review of statutory levies and trusts to create a once off transformation levy.
- Support with planning and commodities to those institutions representing smallholder producers and access to value chain integration.
- Access to best production technology by harmonising the SA new breeding technology regulation with the rest of the world.
- Facilitate smallholder producers' access to formal markets, both locally and internationally, while promoting value-added opportunities and solving the logistical challenges plaguing the sector.
- Opening markets such as hospitals, schools and correctional services.

- Establishment of abattoirs and access to abattoirs for smallholder producers.
- Establishment of a goat value chain, starting with production input at primary level and processing.
- Effective government service delivery in regulatory implementation, licence, and other administrative application processing, etc.
- Varieties that were submitted for approval must be granted for commercialisation in the coming season.

5.3 Internal environmental analysis

5.3.1 Background to the formation of the new DoA

Following the 2024 national and provincial elections, President Cyril Ramaphosa decided to make certain changes to the national government portfolios to ensure that there is sufficient focus on key issues. The President appointed a new Cabinet, resulting in the division of the former Ministry of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development into two distinct ministries: (i) Agriculture and (ii) Land Reform and Rural Development. Considering the challenges that the country faces and the electoral mandate the government must implement, some ministries were changed. The change was formalised through Proclamation 199 of 2024, which necessitated that each department undertakes its own strategic planning to define its strategic and operational directions. The strategic and operational directions for the new DoA are premised on the new mandate and the Statement of Intent (SOI) that lays the foundational principles in line with the 2024–2029 MTDP agreed upon by the Government of National Unity (GNU).

The key priorities of the Seventh Administration as highlighted in the Opening of Parliament Address (OPA) by the President are as follows:

- **Strategic Priority 1:** Drive inclusive growth and job creation;
- **Strategic Priority 2:** Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living; and
- **Strategic Priority 3:** Build a capable, ethical and developmental state.

DoA conducted its strategic planning workshop in October 2024 to review its 2020–2024/25 Strategic Plan to develop a new strategic plan for 2025–2029/30 and the session was a facilitated process. The approach to facilitating the workshop was to reflect and frame the challenges and current state of delivery in driving economic growth and ensuring sustainable agricultural management. It was also to contextualise the department's work and the external environment, including a deeper understanding of partnerships and collaborations, and agree on the strategic direction over the next five years. The primary objectives of the workshop were to engage on the department's priorities in relation to the Seventh Administration's MTDP, which would lead to the development of a five-year Strategic Plan (2025–2029/30) and an Annual Performance Plan (2025/26) aligned to the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) Framework.

5.3.2 The National Macro Organisation of Government

The formation of the GNU necessitated the president to announce the reconfiguration of national departments. Some departments were merged, and some separated to ensure that there is sufficient focus on key issues. DALRRD was affected by the reconfiguration of the national government. The Ministry of Agriculture was separated from the Ministry of Land Reform and Rural Development, which resulted in the creation of two new departments. In that regard, the DPSA led the National Macro Organisation of Government (NMOG) process to assist the departments to separate Agriculture from Land Reform and Rural Development with identification of functions, resources, and budget that need to be transferred to DoA.

The NMOG programme was established in July 2024 and is expected to complete its work in March 2025. The purpose of the NMOG was to:

- establish ministries and departments,
- transfer of the administration of legislation by the president to ministers(proclamation);
- rename split, establish, and disestablish departments, and
- establish workstream members.

Five work streams were established, namely:

Workstream 1	Workstream 2	Workstream 3	Workstream 4	Workstream 5
Macro Organisation Support and HRM	Finance and Planning	Infrastructure and ICT	Legal Administrative Support	Change Management and Transversal Projects (Communication, PSCBC Coordination, etc.)
Convener: DPSA	Convener: NT and DPME	Convener: Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) and DPSA	Convener: DPSA and The Presidency	Convener: The Presidency, Government Communication and Information System (GCIS), and DPSA

DALRRD developed its internal departmental NMOG process and identified members for each workstream and their responsibilities as indicated below:

Departmental Workstream 1: Human Resource Management, Organisational Design, and Labour Relations: The analysis of functions and content to be transferred in terms of their mandates has been conducted and the proposed start-up macro-structure is compiled and is currently under discussion at Executive Management Committee (EXCO) and awaiting collective agreement from the Departmental Bargaining Council (DBC). The Human Resources (HR) Workstream Project Plan was finalised and submitted, back-end work is ongoing, and the two departments will be fully functional by 1 April 2025. The draft Resolution on placement of staff was discussed in GPSSBC.

Departmental Workstream 2: Information gathering on finance and planning on the approved budget of the affected departments as it pertains to the functions to be transferred, including accommodation requirements was analysed. The back-end work continues while the finalisation of the start-up organisational structure is underway. DoA conducted its strategic planning session in October 2024 where industry stakeholders, departmental management team led by the minister and deputy minister crafted the five-year departmental Strategic Plan. The five-year departmental Strategic Plan will inform the budgeting process.

Departmental Workstream 3: The asset register and building and accommodation needs of the new departments were analysed, including auditing of ICT systems and those that should be ring-fenced for transfer. A detailed desktop analysis was successfully conducted for Infrastructure and ICT while awaiting the finalisation of the structure of the two departments and placing of officials.

Departmental Workstream 4: The workstream on legal has audited legal instruments guiding service delivery and investigated and completed about 60% of those policies and 20% is in progress while 20% is still to be investigated. While regarding the subdivision of agricultural land, after thorough consideration, the matter was removed from the workstream's activities. The matter will be dealt with in

future as an area for possible cooperation between the two departments, after the Preservation of Development of Agricultural Land Bill (PDALB) is signed into law.

Departmental Workstream 5: Organised labour at the level of the PSCBC was engaged to establish a national implementation task team to oversee the NMOG process, which will be followed by the engagement of the affected employees. The department has appointed change champions and awaiting the date for training of the champions from the DPME and the meeting with change champions will be convened.

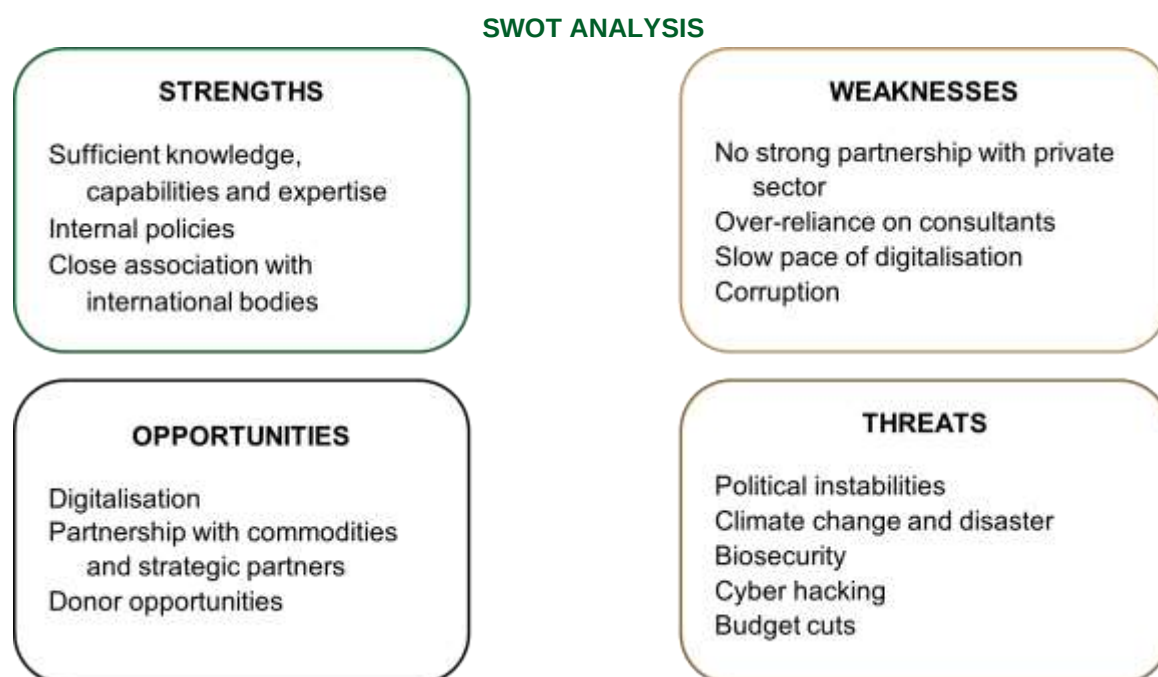
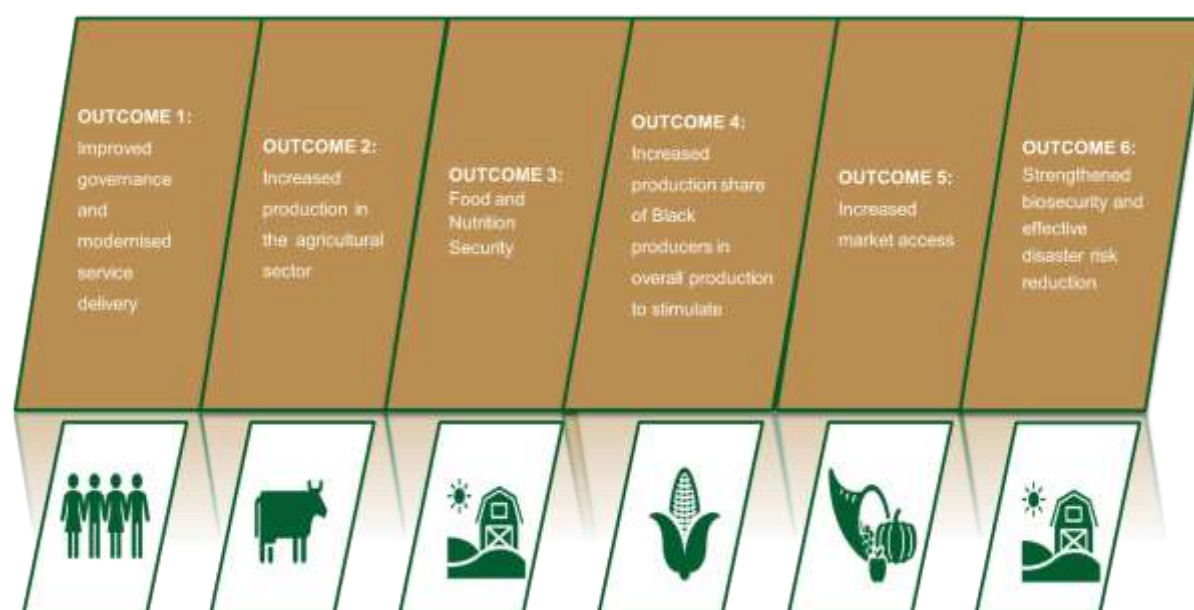


Figure 13: SWOT analysis

Based on the above strategic focus, the DoA developed the following outcomes:



Theory of Change

The Theory of Change outlines the pathway to achieving the department's intended impact: "Improved food security and market access through a sustained and responsive agricultural sector."

This impact will be realised through the following outcomes:

- Increased production in the agricultural sector;
- Enhanced food and nutrition security;
- Increased production share of black producers in overall production to stimulate meaningful transformation; and
- Improved market access, as guided by the three MTDP priorities.

To attain these outcomes, the department has identified key outputs. To achieve increased production in the agricultural sector, DoA will, among other things:

- support producers through a Blended Funding Scheme;
- create an environment for skilled and employable youth in the agricultural sector by enrolling students in agricultural colleges;
- declare cannabis as an agricultural crop; and
- ensure the promotion of sustainable land management practices.

To ensure food and nutrition security, the department will, among other things:

- establish a National Food and Nutrition Security Council;
- develop the 2024–2029 National Food and Nutrition Security Plan; and
- ensure the accelerated sustainable use of neglected and underutilised species (NUS).

To achieve the outcome of increased market access, the department will ensure that smallholder producers are able to access markets. Furthermore, for the global market, the department will ensure the implementation of the International Relations Strategy (IRS).

Theory of Change that illustrates the result-based chain below.

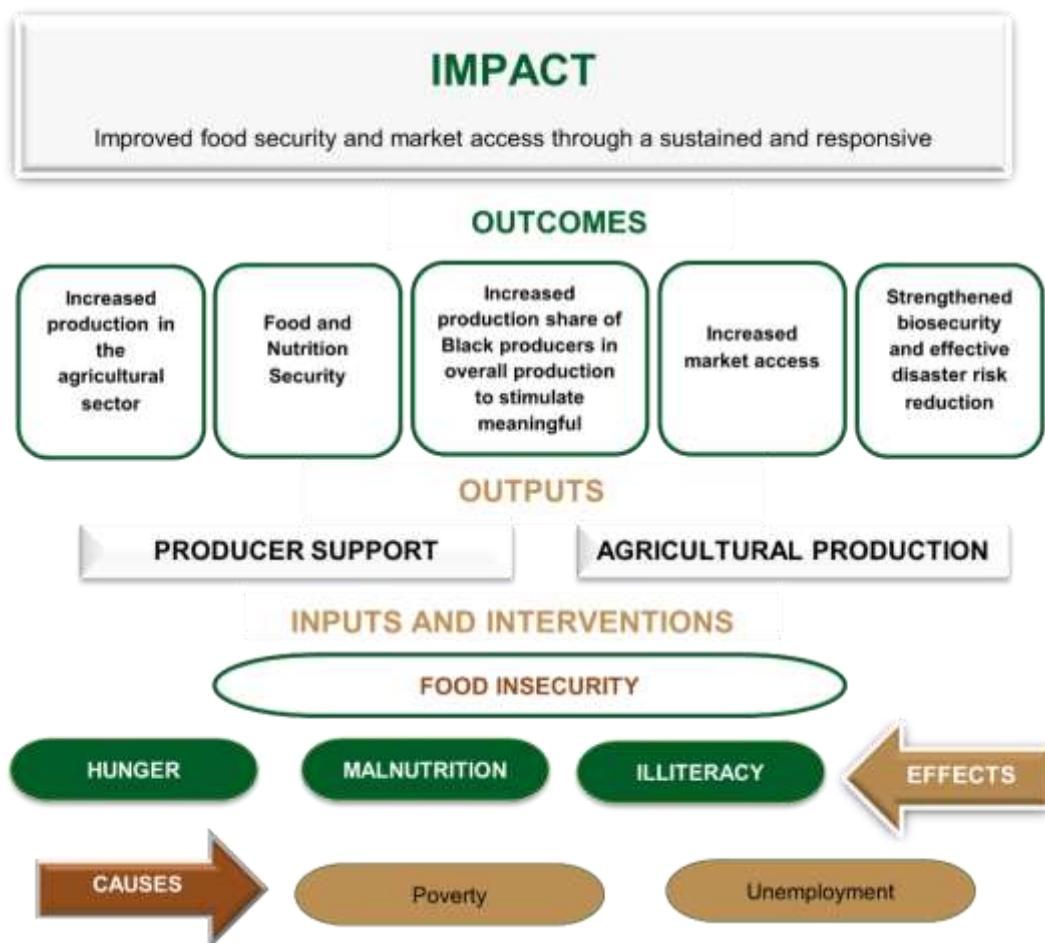


Figure 14: High level Theory of Change

Part C

MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE



6. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

6.1 Programme 1: Administration

6.1.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 3: Administration—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Administration	Provides strategic leadership, management, and support services to the department	Ministry	Manages and renders a 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.
		Office Administration	Provides office accommodation.

6.1.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 4: Administration—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Outcome 1: Improved governance and service excellence	1.1 Improved audit outcomes	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	DAFF obtained a qualified and DRDLR unqualified audit opinion for 2019/20	Qualified audit opinion on 2021/2022 annual financial statements was obtained	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2022/23 annual financial statements was obtained	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2023/24 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2024/25 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2025/26 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2026/27 annual financial statements
	1.2 Compliance with government legislation and prescripts	1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days	95%	94%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	1.3 Build institutional capacity	1.3.1 Fit-for-purpose	—	—	—	—	Fit-for-purpose structure	Implement fit for	Implement fit for

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
		structure developed					submitted to minister for approval	purpose structure	purpose structure
	1.4 Systems modernisation and digitalisation	1.4.1 Percentage increase of system modernisation and digitalisation	–	–	–	–	3%	5%	7%

6.1.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 5: Administration—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2024/25 annual financial statements	–	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2024/25 annual financial statements	–	–
1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1.3.1 Fit-for-purpose structure developed	Fit-for-purpose structure submitted to minister for approval	–	–	Draft fit-for-purpose structure	Fit-for-purpose structure submitted to minister for approval
1.4.1 Percentage increase of system modernisation and digitalisation	3%	–	–	–	3%

6.1.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The outputs listed in Programme 1 contribute to the departmental strategic plan outcome: Improved governance and service excellence. This outcome cuts across all outcomes and facilitates achievement of the impact statement through planned outputs. The outputs provide for the interventions required to enable effective and well-run departments and to ensure good governance. The outputs in this programme will also contribute to the achievement of Strategic Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state of the MTD.

6.1.5 Programme resource considerations: Administration

Table 6: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the Estimate of National Expenditure (ENE)

Subprogramme	Historic—Audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Ministry	10,837	11,464	11,691	12,727	29,856	30,890	32,287
Department Management	53,454	45,113	45,481	56,816	63,477	65,977	68,968
Internal Audit	12,880	19,300	18,723	21,678	25,299	26,262	27,452
Financial Management	112,577	104,053	111,834	104,016	110,380	114,777	119,983
Corporate Services	343,015	331,456	361,308	346,166	352,871	367,728	384,694
Office Accommodation	448,887	226,237	438,689	355,995	392,045	410,372	428,516
Total	981,650	737,623	987,726	897,398	973,928	1,016,006	1,061,900

Economic classification	Historic—Audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Compensation of employees	294,309	292,272	297,314	319,596	346,294	359,073	375,383
Goods and services	549,949	399,400	650,909	563,498	616,639	644,433	673,414
Interest and rent on land	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Provinces and municipalities	27	27	27	34	39	41	46
Departmental agencies and accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign governments and international organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public corporations and private enterprises	606	633	621	652	682	716	747
Non-profit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households	1,477	1,328	1,271	389	54	58	60
Buildings and other fixed structures	124,295	31,613	5,172	2,510	42	1,558	1,629
Machinery and equipment	10,74	11,638	30,481	10,456	9,833	10,060	10,550
Biological assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land and sub-soil assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Software and other intangible assets	—	144	1,544	263	345	67	71
Payments for financial assets	208	562	387	—	—	—	—
Total	981,650	737,623	987,726	897,398	973,928	1,016,006	1,061,900

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

6.2.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 7: 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	Oversees livestock production, game farming, animal and plant health, natural resources and disaster management	Inspection and Quarantine Services	Enforces and ensures compliance with agricultural production, biosecurity, biosafety, and food safety laws in South Africa.
		Plant Production and Health	Develops policy, norms and standards, regulates and promotes plant production and plant health.
		Animal Production and Health	Provides policies, norms and standards to bio secure, regulate and promote livestock production, animal production and game farming while ensuring their health and safety of their products.
		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 for measures taken towards the effective and efficient management of biosecurity threats relating to the agricultural sector.
		Agricultural Research Council (ARC)	Manages transfers to the ARC.
		OBP	Prevents and controls animal diseases that affect food security, human health, and livelihoods through continued development and the efficient manufacturing of innovative animal-related pharmaceuticals (including vaccines) and related products.
		Perishable Products Export Control Board (PPECB)	Ensures the orderly export of perishables and monitors the proper maintenance of continuous cold chains for exports.

6.2.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 8: 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		
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Outcome 2: Increased production in the agricultural sector	2.1 Increased hemp seed availability and suitable area identified	2.1.1 Number of hemp demonstration sites established	–	–	–	9	6	6	6
	2.2 Declaration of cannabis as an agricultural crop	2.2.1 Declaration of cannabis as an agricultural crop developed	–	–	–	New indicator	Declaration of cannabis as an agricultural crop submitted to the minister for approval	–	–
Outcome 6: Strengthened biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction	6.1 Reduction of pest and diseases for both animal and plants	6.1.1 Number of plant pest surveillance s conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening and Banana bunchy top virus (BBTV))	3	3	3	3	3 (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening and BBTv)	3 (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening and BBTv)	3 (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening and BBTv)
		6.1.2 Number of animal disease surveillances conducted (FMD, PPR and CBPP)	3	3	3	3	3 (FMD, PPR, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP))	3 (FMD, PPR, CBPP)	3 (FMD, PPR, CBPP)
Outcome 3: Improved food security	3.1 Sustainable use of NUS accelerated	3.1.1 Project for promotion of NUS established	–	–	–	–	Approved annual report on project for promotion of NUS adopted	Implementation of project on promotion of NUS	Implementation of project on promotion of NUS

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	3.2 DNA fingerprint of non-descript animals	3.2.1 Genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders conducted	–	–	–	–	Approved annual report on genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders	Approved annual report on genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders	Approved annual report on genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders
Outcome 2: Increased production in the agricultural sector	2.3 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for the Agricultural Sector reviewed in alignment with Climate Change Act, 2024 (Act No. 22 of 2024)	2.3.1 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector reviewed	–	–	–	–	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector approved	The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Reduction Plan for the Agricultural Sector gazetted for public comments	The GHG Emission Reduction Plan for the Agricultural Sector approved
	2.4 Water efficient irrigation technologies promoted	2.4.1 Water efficient irrigation technologies promoted to smallholder irrigation farmers	–	–	–	–	Approved annual report on efficient irrigation technologies promoted and adopted	Approved annual report on efficient irrigation technologies promoted and adopted	Approved annual report on efficient irrigation technologies promoted and adopted
	2.5 Sustainable land promoted	2.5.1 Sustainable land management practices promoted	–	–	–	–	Approved annual report on sustainable land management practices	Approved annual report on sustainable land management	Approved annual report on sustainable land management

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
							promoted and adopted	practices adopted	practices promoted and adopted
	2.6 Approved Regulatory frameworks	2.6.1 Regulatory frameworks reviewed	-	-	-	-	Approved Regulatory framework (PDALB and CARA)	Approved annual report on the implementation of PDALB and CARA	Approved annual report on the implementation of PDALB and CARA

6.2.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 9: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.1.1 Number of hemp demonstration sites established	6	–	–	–	6
2.2.1 Declaration of cannabis as an agricultural crop developed	Declaration of cannabis as an agricultural crop submitted to the minister for approval	–	–	–	Declaration of cannabis as an agricultural crop submitted to the minister for approval
6.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening and BBTv)	3 (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening and BBTv)	3 (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening, BBTv)	3 (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening and BBTv)	3 (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening and BBTv)	3 (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening and BBTv)
6.1.2 Number of animal disease surveillances conducted (FMD, PPR and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP))	3 (FMD, PPR, CBPP)	3 (FMD, PPR and CBPP)	3 (FMD, PPR and CBPP)	3 (FMD, PPR and CBPP)	3 (FMD, PPR and CBPP)
3.1.1 Project for promotion of NUS established	Approved annual report on project for promotion of NUS established	Quarterly report on engagements with community seed banks and relevant PDAs	Quarterly report on traditional seed/food fairs conducted	Quarterly report on seed multiplication conducted through	Approved annual report on project for promotion of NUS established

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			through community seed banks	community seed banks	
3.2.1 Genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders conducted	Approved annual report on genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders	–	Draft report on genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders	–	Approved annual report on genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders
2.3.1 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector reviewed	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation plan for the Agricultural Sector approved	Stakeholder consultation workshops	Gazetting the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector for public comments	Incorporation of inputs into the draft Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector approved
2.4.1 Water efficient irrigation technologies promoted to smallholder irrigation farmers	Approved annual report on efficient irrigation technologies promoted and adopted	Quarterly report	Quarterly report	Quarterly report	Approved annual report on efficient irrigation technologies promoted and adopted
2.5.1 Sustainable land management practices promoted	Approved annual report on sustainable land management practises promoted and adopted	–	–	–	Approved annual report on sustainable land management practises promoted and adopted
2.6.1 Regulatory frameworks reviewed	Approved regulatory frameworks (PDALB and (CARA)	–	Draft regulatory frameworks (PDALB and CARA)	–	Approved regulatory frameworks (PDALB and CARA)

6.2.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The Programme: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management is aligned with two outcomes, namely, increased production in the agricultural sector and enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction. These outcomes contribute to part of the impact statement on food security and economic growth.

The department has identified strategic interventions that will be implemented and measured through the output indicators of this programme.

The outputs in Programme 2 contribute towards the achievement of Outcome 4: Increased production in the agricultural sector and Outcome 6: Strengthened biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction. The implementation of these outputs in the medium term under review will ensure sustained agricultural growth to uplift the living standards of all South Africans. The outputs of this programme will also contribute to the achievement of the MTDP Priority 1: “Drive inclusive growth and job creation”. The achievement of this priority will contribute to the achievement of Chapter 6 of the NDP.

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

Table 10: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme	Historic—Audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Inspection and Quarantine Services	443,035	871,580	490,783	398,839	357,452	370,712	387,858
Plant Production and Health	114,513	129,077	156,053	174,893	171,228	181,170	189,300
Animal Production and Health	271,201	505,462	238,025	326,691	356,166	370,187	387,015
Natural Resources and Disaster Management	356,314	422,570	269,019	296,476	351,004	365,575	381,982
Biosecurity	3,503	5,092	5,115	6,774	9,843	10,088	10,410
Agricultural Research Council	1,282,632	1,189,320	1,191,556	1,081,184	1,236,922	1,251,959	1,308,573
Onderstepoort Biological Products	–	–	25 000	1	1	1	1
Total	2,471,198	3,123,101	2,375,551	2,284,858	2,482,616	2,549,692	2,665,139

Economic classification	Historic—Audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Compensation of employees	799,949	838,481	694,755	747,946	767,317	794,429	830,503
Goods and services	290,802	968,953	338,805	271,373	368,663	388,470	405,994
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	80,938	85,225	79,858	90,328	94,277	98,597	103,055
Departmental agencies and accounts	1,282,753	1,189,320	1,191,556	1,081,450	1,237,200	1,252,250	1,308,877
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	25,000	48,001	1	1	1
Households	5,056	1,762	2,050	10,097	102	106	111

Buildings and other fixed structures	2,331	1,734	–	9,735	12,858	13,450	14,056
Machinery and equipment	9,345	37,427	43,474	23,824	–	90	139
Biological assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	–	2,104	2,198	2,299	2,403
Payments for financial assets	24	199	53	–	–	–	–
Total	2,471,198	3,123,101	2,375,551	2,284,858	2,482,616	2,549,692	2,665,139

6.3 Programme 3: Food Security and Support

6.3.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 11: Food Security and Support—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Food Security and Support	Facilitates and promotes food security and agrarian reform programmes and initiatives.	Farmer Support	Provides national frameworks to promote sustainable household food security.
		National Extension Support Services	Provides national extension support services.
		Sector Capacity Development	Facilitates the provision of agriculture education and training in support of sustainable growth and equitable participation in the sector.

6.3.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 12: Food Security and Support—institutional programme performance information

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2026/28
Outcome 3: Improved food and nutrition security	3.1 2024–2029 National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (NFNSP)	3.1.1 2024–2029 NFNSP developed	–	–	–	–	2024–29 NFNSP approved	–	–
	3.2 National Food and Nutrition Security Council	3.2.1 National Food and Nutrition Security Council established	–	–	–	–	National Food and Nutrition Security Council adopted and functional	National Food and Nutrition Security Council functional	National Food and Nutrition Security Council functional
Outcome 4: Increased production share of black producers in overall production to stimulate meaningful transformation	4.1 Producers supported	4.1.1 Number of producers supported through the Blended Finance Scheme	–	–	–	–	100	100	100
	4.2 Skilled and employable youth in the agricultural sector	4.2.1 Number of new students enrolled at	–	–	–	–	Report on students enrolled	Report on students enrolled	Report on students enrolled

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2026/28
		agricultural colleges							

6.3.3. Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 13: Food Security and Support—institutional programme performance information

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.1.1 2024–2029 NFNSP developed	NFNSP approved	–	Draft NFNSP	–	NFNSP approved
3.2.1 National Food and Nutrition Security Council established	National Food and Nutrition Security Council established	–	–	–	National Food and Nutrition Security Council established
4.1.1 Number of producers supported through the Blended Finance Scheme	100	25	25	25	25
4.2.1 Number of new students enrolled at agricultural colleges	800	–	–	–	800

6.3.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The department, through its policies, strategies and guidelines, will 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: Improved food and nutrition security. The department will, therefore, promote and facilitate agricultural development targeting the beneficiaries of agrarian reform. The achievement of the outputs in this programme will also contribute to the achievement of Priority 1: “Drive inclusive growth and job creation” and Priority 2: “Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost” as outlined in the MTDP.

The rationale for the choice of outcome and contribution of outputs towards the achievement of priorities for women, children and persons with disabilities are described in the *Technical Indicator Description* section. The outputs in this programme will also contribute to the achievement of priority 2 of the MTDP.

6.3.5 Programme resource considerations: Food Security

Table 14: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme	Historic—Audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Farmer Support	3,013,528	2,784,802	2,340,253	3,323,828	2,526,587	2,585,235	2,715,452
National Extension Support Services	326,522	339,951	319,794	353,998	477,287	493,955	511,822
Sector Capacity Development	226,670	221,528	212,930	267,141	266,164	278,593	291,131
Total	3,566,720	3,346,281	2,872,977	3,944,967	3,270,038	3,357,783	3,518,405

Economic classification	Historic—Audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Compensation of employees	151,462	157,606	148,565	181,263	192,318	200,053	209,551
Goods and services	683,547	381,956	178,882	828,840	101,046	106,243	110,741
Interest and rent on land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provinces and municipalities	2,155,054	2,209,895	2,086,886	2,490,066	2,362,915	2,417,290	2,539,729
Departmental agencies and accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign governments and international organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public corporations and private enterprises	525,186	540,824	406,964	375,242	546,292	563,647	584,659
Non-profit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households	28,181	27,322	24,931	25,049	26,169	27,402	28,640
Buildings and other fixed structures	20,830	21,585	21,416	36,486	38,207	39,963	4,695
Machinery and equipment	2,441	4,791	3,830	8,021	3,091	3,185	3,390
Biological assets	—	—	54	—	—	—	—
Land and sub-soil assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Software and other intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments for financial assets	19	2,302	1,449	—	—	—	—
Total	3,566,720	3,346,281	2,872,977	3,944,967	3,270,038	3,357,783	3,518,405

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

Subprogramme	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Technology Research and Development	13,947	18,270	19,167	30,349	31,819	33,193	34,601
Total	715,087	919,552	579,514	812,387	779,807	918,733	960,293

Economic classification	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Compensation of employees	148,965	126,611	46,693	143,869	159,063	165,715	171,961
Goods and services	125,999	136,702	139,812	359,141	579,558	710,094	743,071
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	9,254	–	–	–	–
Households	74,935	28,983	6,762	36,000	35,522	37,115	38,798
Buildings and other fixed structures	363,470	623,394	373,159	268,609	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	1,550	3,709	3,282	4,768	5,664	5,809	6,463
Heritage assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	168	153	552	–	–	–	–
Total	715,087	919,552	579,514	812,387	779,807	918,733	960,293

6.4 Programme 4: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

6.4.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 16: 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 agricultural products and fosters 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 the participation of cooperatives in economic development.
		Agro-processing and Marketing	Ensures the transformation of primary product commodities into value-added products, and domestic and international market access.
		National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC)	Manages transfers to NAMC.

6.4.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 17: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF Period		
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Increased market access	5.1 AgriBEE Fund implemented	5.1.1 Report on AgriBEE Fund compiled	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	Annual report	Annual report	Annual report
	5.2 International Relations Strategy implemented	5.2.1 Number of bilateral engagements in which agriculture participates	Status report in bilateral engagements (South–South, North–South) was compiled	Status report in bilateral engagements (South–South, North–South) was compiled	Status report in bilateral engagements (South–South, North–South) was compiled	-	5	5	5
			Status report in bilateral engagements (Africa)	Status report in bilateral engagements in Africa	Status report in bilateral engagements in Africa				

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF Period		
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
			continent) was compiled						
		5.2.2 Number of multilateral commitments in which agriculture participates	6	6	6	-	6	6	6
	5.3 Market access for smallholder producers	5.3.1 Number of smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing	-	-	557	300	300	350	400

6.4.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 18: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
5.1.1 Report on AgriBEE Fund compiled	Annual report	-	-	-	Annual report
5.2.1 Number of bilateral engagements in which agriculture participates	5	-	-	-	5
5.2.2 Number of multilateral commitments in which agriculture participates	6	-	-	-	6
5.3.1 Number of smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing	300	50	100	100	50

6.4.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

Outcome 4: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets is allocated to the Branch: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing.

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.

In addressing challenges that impede smallholder producers from participating in the value chain, the AAMP is the latest policy intervention developed and signed by the government and its social partners.

The AAMP puts forth pragmatic interventions that target specific value chains and cross-cutting issues, including the integration of emerging and subsistence producers into formal commodity value chains. To ensure that commodity value chains are transformational and drive inclusive growth, the AAMP proposes a transformation model that will integrate new entrants and subsistence farmers into commodity value chains aligned to the Value Chain Round-Table (VCRT) Model. The existing value chains will be enhanced, and new ones established to better coordinate, align, and advance public and private sector comprehensive producer support for the purpose of promoting the growth and development of new black commercial, small-scale, and subsistence farmers.

Several mid-term targets have been identified such as opening of the Middle East (including Saudi Arabia) for vegetables, fruit and red meat, 5% agricultural export growth and surpassing 14,5 billion US \$ in agricultural exports to contribute towards the achievement of the MTDP.

The department will participate in trade negotiations aimed at improving access for 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.

6.4.5 Programme resource considerations: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

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

Subprogramme	Historic—Audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
International Relations and Trade	142,518	139,813	147,148	169,200	144,840	151,180	158,028
Cooperatives Development	74,289	81,768	81,775	81,266	112,306	117,094	122,400
Agro-Processing and Marketing	539,185	561,746	513,310	492,167	578,109	607,081	634,556
National Agricultural Marketing Council	47,305	48,535	49,771	45,765	47,816	50,006	52,267
Total	803,297	831,862	792,004	788,398	883,071	925,361	967,251

Economic classification	Historic—Audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Compensation of employees	164,903	132,446	258,463	295,167	299,960	311,148	325,276
Goods and services	511,911	552,380	395,189	347,933	433,317	457,494	478,169
Interest and rent on land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provinces and municipalities	4	2	2	3	3	3	3
Departmental agencies and accounts	47,305	48,535	49,771	45,765	47,816	50,006	52,267
Foreign governments and international organisations	33,691	39,552	31,719	47,008	49,114	51,364	53,686
Public corporations and private enterprises	39,008	49,081	49,590	44,562	46,558	48,750	50,955
Non-profit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households	807	855	1,179	—	—	—	—
Buildings and other fixed structures	—	—	1,117	223	—	—	—
Machinery and equipment	5,452	8,621	4,945	7,737	6,303	6,596	6,895
Biological assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land and sub-soil assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Software and other intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments for financial assets	216	390	29	—	—	—	—
Total	803,297	831,862	792,004	788,398	883,071	925,361	967,251

7. UPDATED KEY RISKS

Table 20: Key risks and mitigations to each outcome

Outcome	Key risks	Root cause	Risk mitigation
Outcome 1: Improved governance and modernised service delivery	Unethical conduct and non-compliance to public sector regulatory frameworks	(a) Lack of a strong ethical foundation; (b) Inadequate training and awareness; (c) Conflict of interest and corruption.	a) Improve labour relations capacity to increase adherence to regulatory timeframes (train internal personnel and outsource); b) Finalise the remaining HR policies; c) Enforce policies and procedures for non-compliance; d) Create awareness on HR policies; e) Strengthen monitoring and auditing mechanisms.
	Poor IT infrastructure	a) Aged IT infrastructure; b) Lack of internal capacity to handle IT insourced and outsourced systems; c) Lack of key human expertise, e.g., Database Administrator; d) Poor investment on IT expertise thus inability to retain the needed skills; e) Silo development of IT systems.	a) Develop IT Strategy based on comprehensive needs analysis of the department; b) Make deliberate investment in IT infrastructure.
Outcome 2: Increased production in the agricultural sector	Inability to achieve the targeted agricultural yields	a) Limited access to credit; b) Limited extension services; c) Inadequate support in terms of subsidies, insurance and price regulation.	a) Maintain effective regulatory compliance and monitoring interventions; b) Implement the Food and Nutrition Security Survey to assess the state of food insecurity at the district level (using the National General Household Survey) c) Support the targeted smallholder and subsistence producers.
Outcome 3: Improved food and nutrition security	Climate change, droughts, floods and heatwaves	Climate change	Climate change mitigation and adaptability
	Water scarcity	Old and dilapidated infrastructure	Revamp infrastructure
	Soil degradation	Poor natural resource management	Strengthen natural resource management
	Pest and disease outbreak	Not complying to biosecurity measures	Strengthen biosecurity measures
		Transshipment of products in Africa	Border agency and laboratory capacities
Outcome 4: Increased production share of Black producers in overall production to	Limited land access	Historical land dispossession	a) Strengthen blended funding scheme (on purchasing land for producers); b) Support the land reform programme.

stimulate meaningful transformation	Limited access to capital	Systematic financial barriers and lack of collateral	c) Strengthen the PPP
	Infrastructure gaps	a) Lack of maintenance; b) Theft and vandalism.	a) Provide on and off farm infrastructure; b) Maintain existing infrastructure; c) Hire security to guard the infrastructure.
	Technical skills gaps	Lack of access to training, research, and extension service	Maintain farmer to extension officer ratio
Outcome 5: Increased market access	Inability of the farmers and agricultural businesses to access the markets	a) Hostile trading partners from developed economies; b) Lack/low volumes of production by small businesses; c) Changes in local politics leading to change of direction and reconfiguration of strategies; d) Competing interests during the SACU block trade negotiations; e) Unethical competitive behaviour by the well- established businesses; f) Small businesses with challenges of inadequate trade infrastructure, e.g. financial inability, etc. g) Uneven policies that are not synchronised for ease of trade; h) Inability to meet market access requirements.	a) Implement/facilitate trade measures and agricultural marketing support programmes to improve smallholder farmers and agribusiness' readiness to access markets; b) Consistent implementation and management of technical cooperation agreements and monitor compliance by development and trading partners; c) Participate in SACU senior officials and ministers' meetings to defend South Africa's interests and inform and consult industry positions through the Agricultural Trade Forum; d) 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); e) To support black producers through the Blended Finance Scheme. Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy (FSAR and LR&TR).
Outcome 6: Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction	Compromised biosafety and biosecurity	a) Poor handling of livestock and wildlife; b) Poor disease monitoring and reporting system delay outbreak detection and response; c) Inconsistent enforcement of biosecurity and biosecurity laws allows gaps in protection.	a) Implement both Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan and Climate-smart Agriculture Strategic Framework; b) Effective surveillance and control of all regulated pests and diseases (To design effective surveillance plans so it increases the level of certainty); c) Maintain effective regulatory compliance and monitoring interventions.

8. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Table 21: Departmental infrastructure projects

N o.	Project name	Program me	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completi on date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditu re (2023/24) (R'000)
1	Site clearance and acquisition of land for construction of seed banks in Sterkspruit, EC (WCS 052458)	Program me 1: CSS	Request for site clearance and acquisition of land for construction of seed banks in Sterkspruit	Alternativ e site to be identified and constructi on of the seed banks	2024/03/31	2027/3/31	750,000,00	0,00 (DPWI is awaiting a meeting with the municipalit y to discuss the options of land available for the developm ent of a seed bank for DALRRD
2	Site clearance and acquisition of land for construction of seed banks in Mutale, LP (WCS 052459)	Program me 1: CSS	Request for site clearance and acquisition of land for construction of seed banks in Mutale	Alternativ e site to be identified and constructi on of the seed banks	2023/12/01	2026/12/01	750,000,00	0,00 Project on hold pending the finalisation of the site clearance
3	Repairs and renovation of offices at the old SABS Building, 116 Bloemfontein (WCS 055123)	Program me 1: CSS	Repairs and renovation of offices at the old SABS Building, 116 Bloemfontein	Repair and renovation s	2023/11/28	2025/11/30	3,529, 822	0,00 Final tender date on 2023/11/28 and the design sketch plan was completed end of October 2023.
4	Rehabilitation of two irrigation dams, including	Program me 1: CSS	Stellenbosch Quarantine Station.	Repair and rehabilitat	2024/05/05	2025/05/05	6,779, 813	246,714,059

N o.	Project name	Program me	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (2023/24) (R'000)
	repair of the dam wall (WCS 054896)		Investigate the rehabilitation of two irrigation dams, including repair of the dam wall	e the two dams				
5	Existing fire detection and compression systems (WCS 054756)	Program me 1: CSS	Existing fire detection and compression systems (WCS 054756)	Upgrading	2021/10/08	2025/10/11	3,874,380	0,00 (Original completion date was 23 April 2023)
6	Proposed new head office: Conduct feasibility study to establish funding for the planning and precinct development construction of a new office (WCS 055153)	Program me 1: CSS	Conduct feasibility study to establish funding for the planning and precinct development construction of a new office (WCS 055153)	Feasibility study to construct new building	On hold	On hold	On hold	Project on hold due to PPP at Lilian Ngoyi Street (to be reviewed)
7	Grootfontein Agricultural Development Institute: Construction of the classroom building at GADI (WCS 055587)	Program me 1: CSS	Grootfontein Agricultural Development Institute: Construction of the classroom building at GADI (WCS 055587)	Construction and upgrading	2024/06/12	2027/06/18	56,528,338	0,00 DPWI invited DALRRD to a concept design layout and finalisation meeting in November 2023
8	Upgrading of plant genetic centre premises for DALRRD (WCS 052805), Roodeplaat	Program me 1: CSS	Upgrading of plant genetic centre premises for DALRRD (WCS 052805), Roodeplaat	Construction and upgrading	2020/06/25	2022/07/04	53,370 576	1,253,924, 58 (Practical completion taken and awaiting final hand

N o.	Project name	Program me	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completi on date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditu re (2023/24) (R'000)
								over of the project)
9	Installation of balustrade/hand rails on top of Sefala Building (WCS 055553)	Program me 1: CSS	Installation of balustrade/hand rails on top of Sefala Building (WCS 055553)	Installatio n and upgrading	2023/08/07	2024/08/07	737,000,00	115,996,77 (In constructi on)
10	Repair and maintenance programme: Maize Board Building (WCS 044038)	Program me 1: CSS	Repair and maintenance programme: Maize Board Building (WCS 044038)	Repair and maintenanc e	2023/6/01	2025/7/01	8,068,147,00	3,350,683,69 (In constructi on)
11	Upgrade of the offices, storeroom, workshop, and evaporation pan: Upington	Program me 1: CSS	Upgrade of the offices, storeroom, workshop, and evaporation pan: Upington	Upgrade and repair	2024/03/01	2024/12/01	2,731,492	0,00 Revised procurement instruction awaited; project manager still to be appointed by DPWI.
12	Kempton Park Quarantine Station: Upgrading	Program me 1: CSS	Kempton Park Quarantine Station: Upgrading	Upgrading	2024/06/26	2027/06/26	2,000,000	0,00 Land belongs to ACSA, not DPWI
13	Stellenbosch Plant Quarantine Station: Upgrading of sewer system	Program me 1: CSS	Upgrading of sewer system at Stellenbosch Plant Quarantine Station	Upgrading	2023/3/10	2025/3/10	4,906,475,00	276,139,90
14	Alterations to the entrance and exit at Polka Drive (WCS 051209)	Program me 1: CSS)	Alterations to the entrance and exit at Polka Drive (WCS 051209)	Repairs and renovation	Not started	–	0,00	DPWI to follow up and reinstate the project since it was not cancelled by DALRRD. DALRRD

N o.	Project name	Program me	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completi on date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditu re (2023/24) (R'000)
								has requested DPWI to allocate funds for this project.
15	Stellenbosch Plant Quarantine Station: Upgrade of glasshouses and 11 plant tunnels (WCS 052777)	Program me 1: CSS	Stellenbosch Plant Quarantine Station: Upgrade of glasshouses and 11 plant tunnels (WCS 052777)	Constructi on and upgrading	2019/10/ 15	2020/10/ 31	0,00	Retention amount of R231,475. Still awaiting final completio n certificate.

9. PUBLIC ENTITIES

Table 22: Public entities

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R'000)
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.	- 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.	1,236,922
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). This council is mandated to investigate the establishment, continuation, amendment or revocation of statutory measures affecting the	- The NAMC delivers on its mandate and core; - A viable and efficient agricultural sector generating optimal export earnings;	47,816

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R'000)
	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.	Enhanced market access for agricultural sector participants.	
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 the 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 pharmaceuticals (including vaccines) and related products.	- Improved 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.	1
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.	- Contribute to the socioeconomic transformation of the agricultural sector; - Support the export competitiveness of South African perishable products industries; - Strengthen the PPECBs' capacity to provide a professional suite of services for its clients; - Enhance the credibility of the South African export certificate.	—

10. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Table 23: Public-private partnerships

PPP name	Purpose	Outputs	Agreement end date
Blended Funding Scheme	To commercialise farmers with the objective to facilitate meaningful participation of black producers and majority black-owned enterprises owning and controlling the agricultural value chains.	Small, medium and large-scale producers in primary agriculture and agro-processing subsectors supported.	Ongoing

Part D

TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS



11. PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Indicator title	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion
Definition	This 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	Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) management letter and AGSA final Audit Report
Method of calculation/assessment	Assessment: Unqualified audit opinion on the 2024/25 annual financial statements
Means of verification	Dated and signed AGSA Audit Report on the 2024/25 annual financial statements
Assumptions	• Accurate financial statements; • Compliance with laws and regulations.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable (N/A)
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	N/A
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2024/25 annual financial statements.
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

Indicator title	1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days
Definition	This indicator refers to the percentage of payment of valid invoices to creditors within 30 days, unless there is a payment plan as per the contractual agreement/in the case of a civil claim from the date of settlement or court judgement. A valid invoice includes the following: • Invoice meets the full requirements as per the VAT Act; • Services being fully rendered; • Correct and validated banking details.
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	• Detailed procurement reports (LOGIS) dated and signed by the Chief Director: Supply Chain Management; • Breakdown statistics of a summary report presented on the letterhead of the department; • These reports must be dated within the period under review.
Assumptions	• 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% valid invoices paid within 30 days
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

Indicator title	1.3.1 Fit-for-purpose structure developed
Definition	Organisational structure that is aligned to the strategic plan of the department. Development refers to consultation of stakeholders, service delivery model, functional organisational structure and obtaining concurrency from DPSA.
Source of data	- Legislative mandate; - Strategic Plan; - Start-up structure.
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Q3: Draft fit-for-purpose structure signed by the deputy director-general (DDG) Q4: Fit-for-purpose structure and memo/submission signed by the director-general (DG)
Assumptions	- Service provider will be appointed on time; - Relevant stakeholders will buy in; - Budget will be available.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Bi-annual
Desired performance	Higher performance desired—approved fit-for-purpose structure
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Corporate Support Services

Indicator title	1.4.1 Percentage increase of system modernisation and digitalisation
Definition	Percentage increase refers overall estimation of processes/systems/technologies deployed in the department, which directly affect digitalisation or automation of processes/activities. Modernised refers to either procuring or developing new technology or new systems or modules or new solutions or new services. Digitalised refers to the automation of manual processes (paper, files) into a digital (computerised) environment. To achieve the best results, processes outputs and controls should be revised as digitalisation may result in some manual processes or functions no longer being required as one has a holistic view and no longer a silo view of any transaction or activity.
Source of data	DALRRD Digital Transformation Strategy
Method of calculation/assessment	- Simple count of new systems/applications/modules/services or technologies deployed, or Internet of things (sensors /technologies = IOT)/artificial intelligence (AI), or machine learning (ML), or big data, or precision farming technologies deployed; - One needs to look at the four indicators of the Corporate Governance of ICT—second version, which ICT also has to report on.
Means of verification	Q4: Annual report produced by the department on the progress made towards implementation of e-services before the end of the financial year
Assumptions	EXCO supports this initiative and supplies all information and resource requirements, EXCO buy-in, and an EXCO member who sponsors and drives this initiative. Comprehensive change management is driven from the top down to facilitate a change to digitalising everything. Extensive training for ICT and normal staff is driven to achieve digitisation is required. The OCIO and line functions/branches will provide all the resources for the project. The OCIO is ready and capacitated to undertake this project assisted by an EXCO member (DDG) to help drive this project.

	The OCIO and service providers or solution providers will provide training to the staff who have volunteered to participate in the project to capacitate them with the necessary skills for the type of work to be done and skills to carry out the work as required in the DPSA Cloud Directive and DPSA Digitalisation Directive. All branches will pay for the cost of the project resulting from procuring the systems/technologies/services and training required to provide an environment conducive for digitalisation. The program is for use in the department and external use in rural communities and trading partners and various local, regional and international stakeholders and within relevant government and government agencies. In terms of the MTDP, the AAMP and the digitalisation initiatives announced by the president in the SONA, all DALRRD stakeholders and external partners will participate in the project. All branch representatives and staff affected by various digitisation initiatives will be part of the project. The branch representatives will participate in the project governance structures, for example the DIGGOV Board. The budget will be provided and secured from branches to ensure their participation, involvement and development of business solutions that meet the departmental needs. This approach is required due to cost containment measures. Unless supply chain procurement processes and SITA procurement processes are accelerated or turnaround times are reduced to weeks rather than months, this initiative will not materialise. It may be useful to engage NT to digitise all procurement in government
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Desired performance	Increased uptake and usage of digital services within the department.
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Corporate Support Services

12. PROGRAMME 2: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, BIOSECURITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Indicator title	2.1.1 Number of hemp demonstration sites established
Definition	- Demonstration sites means geographic locations where applied research on crop suitability will be carried out. - Established refers to areas where different types of cannabis varieties are planted and monitored to assess adaptability.
Source of data	ARC reports
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of hemp demonstration sites established
Means of verification	Monitoring report approved by the DDG, which includes: - province, municipality and locality (includes coordinates); - Number demonstration sites established; - Varieties planted; - Recommendation of adaptability; - Fibre/oil quality; - Back to office report (BTOR).
Assumptions	Budget availability, favourable climatic condition, and ARC implementing the service level agreement (SLA) as per the agreement
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	6 hemp demonstration sites established (6 provinces)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	2.2.1 Declaration of cannabis as an agricultural crop developed
Definition	- A flowering plant genus that is used for recreational and medicinal purposes, and as a source of fibre, food, and oil. - The indicator refers to plant species in terms of the Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976). Declaration of cannabis species as agricultural crops by officially announcing through government publication that these species are now agricultural crops and are included in the list of crops regulated under the Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976).
Source of data	Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976)
Method of calculation/assessment	Inclusion in the Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976) tabled
Means of verification	Final draft declaration of cannabis Memo/submission of final draft of declaration of cannabis
Assumptions	Approval by the minister
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Nationally
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Increased yields in cannabis production

Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
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Indicator title	6.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted
Definition	This 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. The planned surveillances to be conducted will be on the Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTv.
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 report on three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTv) and signed by the Director: Plant Health and Chief Director: Plant Production and Health - Q2: Quarterly surveillance report on three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTv) and signed by the Director: Plant Health and Chief Director: Plant Production and Health - Q3: Quarterly surveillance report on three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTv) and signed by the Director: Plant Health and Chief Director: Plant Production and Health - Q4: Annual surveillance report on three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTv) and 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	Three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTv)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	6.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted
Definition	- The indicator refers to epidemiological practice by which the spread or presence of disease is monitored to establish patterns of progression or to prove absence thereof. 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	Report on PPR, FMD and CBPP surveillances conducted and a spreadsheet on the results from the survey conducted
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of animal diseases risk surveillances conducted

Means of verification	• Q1: Quarterly reports on three animal disease risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health and Chief Director: Animal Production and Health • Q2: Quarterly reports on three animal disease risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health and Chief Director: Animal Production and Health • Q3: Quarterly reports on three animal disease risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health and Chief Director: Animal Production and Health • Q4: Annual reports on three animal disease 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	Three animal diseases risk surveillances conducted
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.1.1 Project for promotion of NUS established
Definition	NUS are domesticated crop species used within local communities. They are considered underutilised for their potential to contribute to food security and nutrition, genetic resistance, and sustainability; and are often overlooked by researchers and policy makers. NUS can help to increase the diversification of food production and nutritional intake. The NUS accessions stored at the National Genebank are for current and future use by farmers, communities, researchers and breeders. The indicator refers to the initiatives to be conducted to promote conservation and sustainable use of NUS in collaboration with provincial departments and community seed banks.
Source of data	• Germplasm maintained at community seed bank/National Genebank • Genebank Standards on Multiplication • FAO Guidelines
Method of calculation/assessment	Approved annual report
Means of verification	• Q1—Quarterly report: ○ Attendance registers for engagement with community seed bank; ○ PDAs' attendance register and minutes; and ○ Photos of activities of community seed bank engagements. • Q2—Quarterly report on traditional seed/food fairs conducted through community seed banks; • Q3—Quarterly report seed multiplication conducted through community seed banks; • Q4—Annual report, which will include: ○ Lists of NUS species identified, conserved and promoted; ○ List of farmers; and

	○ The location (Province, local municipality and community) and coordinates.
Assumptions	• Cooperation from PDAs and farmers keeping the material; • Enough quantities are available for multiplication; • Sufficient seed diversity for seed/food fairs; • Favourable environmental conditions.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Farmers, researchers and breeders
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	High adoption of NUS
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.2.1 Genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders conducted
Definition	Genomic identification in animals refers to analysing their DNA to determine species, breed lineage or specific genetic traits. The process will be conducted to determine the adaptability on reproduction in non-descript smallholder producers. Non-descript farmers refers to producers without specific distinguishing features—just generic, everyday farmers. The genomic project aims to: • develop targeted region-specific breeding programmes in smallholder farms using environmental descriptors and genomic data. • generate animal genomic data (SNP genotypes) of smallholder animals (cattle/goats/sheep) in the defined agrizone. • establish the genetic diversity and population structure of non-descript cattle in South African smallholder systems. • identify selection signatures and adaptive traits in non-descript animals from smallholder farms in South Africa.
Source of data	Farmer information days PDAs' extension officers
Method of calculation/assessment	Approved Report
Means of verification	Q1: Draft report on genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders Q4: Approved annual report on genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders (Report approved by the DDG) The report should include the Location (Province, Municipalities and Villages where the analysis was conducted. Types of animals (breed) and results of the analysis
Assumptions	Financial and human resources are available
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	National
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Bi-annual

Desired performance	Approved annual report on genomic identification and adaptation on reproduction in non-descript smallholders
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
Indicator title	2.3.1 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector reviewed
Definition	- Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector reviewed means undertaking a formal examination of the existing Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan to determine if it needs to be updated or changed. This process entails consulting with all government stakeholders through various platforms such as workshops to solicit inputs and consolidate public comments. - Approved means that the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector will be approved by the department.
Source of data	Existing Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan; research and scientific information and reports; reports from workshops or meetings with all government stakeholders and ARC reports.
Method of calculation/assessment	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan reviewed and approved.
Means of verification	Q1: - Stakeholder workshop/meeting reports approved by the DDG; - Attendance register; and - Agenda and report of the consultation meeting. Q2: - Proof of Gazetting the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector for public comments (Gazetted document). Q3: - Draft Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan Q4: - Report approved by DDG; and - Approved Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural sector.
Assumptions	Budget availability, favourable climatic condition, and ARC implementing the SLA as per the agreement
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector approved
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	2.4.1 Water efficient irrigation technologies promoted to smallholder irrigation farmers
Definition	The indicator refers to the promotion and use of efficient irrigation technologies by smallholder irrigation farmers for improved efficient use of water. Water efficient measures must be aligned with the National Water Resource Strategy where farmers change current irrigation practices to more efficient methods.
Source of data	Questionnaire surveys reports Feedback reports from the PDAs

Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Q1–Q3: - Signed quarterly report Q4: - Approved annual report of efficient irrigation technologies promoted and adopted (Approved by the DDG); - Reports should include: - list of irrigation technology promoted and adopted; and - list of smallholder irrigation farmers where technologies were promoted
Assumptions	Smallholder farmers will adopt water efficient technologies to save water
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Adoption and use of water efficient irrigation technologies by smallholder irrigation farmers
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	2.5.1 Sustainable land management practices promoted
Definition	Sustainable land management (SLM) practices mean using and managing land resources like soil, water, plants, and animals to produce goods for human needs while simultaneously preserving the long-term productive potential of those resources and maintaining vital environmental functions; essentially, balancing economic, social, and environmental considerations for future generations (FAO). Key elements are this type of SLM may cover the following: - Soil conservation: Techniques to prevent soil erosion, maintain soil fertility, and enhance soil health; - Water management: Efficient use of water resources; - Organic farming: Use of Natural fertilizers pest control and crop diversification; - Grazing management: Rotational grazing and control grazing - Conservation agriculture (CA): Minimal soil disturbance, no-tillage, permanent soil cover and crop diversification; - Agroforestry: Integration of trees and crops, vegetable and or animals; and - Integrated pest management (IPM): Integration of biological, cultural, mechanical and chemical methods to control pests.
Source of data	- Quarterly report - BTOR - Maps of rehabilitated areas
Method of calculation/assessment	Annual report
Means of verification	Annual reports approved by the DDG Memo/submission for approval
Assumptions	- Farmers will adopt SLM practices; - Collaboration with provinces to upscale SLM practices; - There will be enough resources to support the transition of farmers to implementing SLM practices.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A

Indicator title	2.6.1 Regulatory frameworks reviewed
Definition	A regulatory frameworks are sets of rules, guidelines, systems, tools, methodologies and processes that protect the public and ensure compliance with the law in this case dealing with loss of agricultural land. Examples of regulatory frameworks that may be developed under PDALA: • Development of protected agricultural areas • Development of a National Agro Eco Information System • Development of Norms and standards for the listed activities based on agro-ecosystem principles and socio-economic structures. • Development of Agricultural Sector Plans
Source of data	• Draft documentation from technical and legal support • Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) comments
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Report on type of regulatory framework developed
Means of verification	Quarterly reports Annual report
Assumptions	• Budget Availability • Collaboration with provinces to develop identified regulatory measures. • Legislation development support in sourcing external legal experts
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Improved / updated regulatory measures towards the preservation and development of agricultural land.
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Increased number of farmers and areas under sustainable land management
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

13. PROGRAMME 3: FOOD SECURITY AND SUPPORT

Indicator title	3.3.1 2024–2029 National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (NFNSP) developed
Definition	The NFNSP is a plan intended to streamline, harmonise and integrate the diverse food and nutrition security interventions in South Africa.
Source/collection of data	NFNSP: Technical Working Group Report
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Technical Working Group Report
Means of verification	Approval of the plan
Assumptions	Approval will be in the specified financial year
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Linked district municipalities identified in the National Food and Nutrition Security Survey
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	Approved NFNSP
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Indicator title	3.4.1 National Food and Nutrition Security Council (NFNSC) established
Definition	The establishment, operationalisation and effective functioning of a coordinating institutional framework, involving entities both in and outside of government.
Source/collection of data	National Food and Nutrition Council report
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Council report
Means of verification	Council is established with meetings held and minutes drafted
Assumptions	The envisioned council outlay will not have any changes
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	National Food and Nutrition Council established
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Indicator title	4.1.1 Number of producers supported through Blended Finance Scheme
Definition	This indicator refers to the provision of blended finance support to qualifying producers who applied. Blended finance refers to financial support to producers wherein a certain percentage of the support is a grant and certain percentage is loan as determined in the blended finance concept document.
Source/collection of data	Quarterly performance reports from partnering financial institutions (IDC, Land Bank, ABSA), outlining the lists of successful applicants (producer name or enterprise name, province and district, jobs created, hectares supported)
Method of calculation/assessment	- Simple count of supported successful producers; - The producer will be counted once in a financial year, regardless of the number of approvals or support provided in a financial year.
Means of verification	Proof of payment by financial institution for a service required by the applicants/producers. Proof of payment can be either directly to the producers or to the service providers for a required service.

	• Delivery note/invoice/ showing the name of service provider, service rendered, quantity rendered, date rendered/delivered, name of the receiver of the service and importantly signature of the receiver of the service • A departmental developed template for support confirmation is an optional additional means of verification where verification of support is undertaken by departmental officials.
Assumptions	Budget availability, no conflict to deter the support to be provided, no force majeure, disaster, market forces, etc.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (Where applicable)	N/A Demand driven and depend on successful applications
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100 producers supported through the Blended Finance Scheme will use the support for the intended purpose stated in the applications.
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Indicator title	4.2.1 New students enrolled at agricultural training institutes
Definition	New students refer to students who are registered for the first time at agricultural training institutes; and agricultural training institutes refers to colleges of agriculture. These are students who have never enrolled at any of the 11 agricultural training institutes.
Source/collection of data	11 agricultural training institutes (Cedara College; Owen Sitole College; Tsolo College; Fort Cox College; Grootfontein (GADI) College; Madzivhandila College; Tompi Selekla College; Glen College; Elsenburg College; Potchefstroom College and Taung College)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of new students enrolled at agricultural training institutes
Means of verification	Q4: List of registered students per college signed by the registrar or principal (Name and surname; ID number; student number); proof of registration (dated and signed by the college registrar or the principal) <i>NB: proof of registration date will be on the quarter under review.</i>
Assumptions	Prospective students will be interested, apply and qualify to study at 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 at agricultural training institutes
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

14. PROGRAMME 4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TRADE AND MARKETING

Indicator title	5.1.1 Report on AgriBEE Fund compiled
Definition	The AgriBEE Fund is a financial instrument that combines public funds (grants) and beneficiaries' own contribution to assist qualifying farmers to acquire equity in existing, viable and sustainable agribusinesses, as well as supporting them with marketing infrastructure (Value addition and agro-processing). The term "report" refers to a document that outlines all activities undertaken in respect of the AgriBEE Fund in a particular financial year. The report will outline, among others, the number of applications received in a particular financial year and their status, opening and closing balance of the fund, number and value of applications approved, number and value of applications going through the due diligence assessment, Marketing and promotional activities in respect of the fund, and activities relating to the AgriBEE Fund Committee.
Source of data	• SOPs; • Applications received from applicants and other stakeholders; • Land Bank reconciliation statements; • Land Bank due diligence assessment reports.
Method of calculation/assessment	Annual report on the activities undertaken in respect of the AgriBEE Fund in a particular financial year
Means of verification	• Applications received from applicants and other stakeholders; • Land Bank reconciliation statements; • Land Bank due diligence assessment reports; • Listing; • Annual Report prepared by Directorate: Cooperatives, approved by the Chief Director: Cooperatives Development.
Assumptions	• Complete applications from applicants requesting funding; • Cooperation from PDAs, Land Bank and other stakeholders; • Adequate human resources; • Availability of funds.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Provided during reporting
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Approved report on implementation of the AgriBEE Fund
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	5.2.1 Number of bilateral engagements in which agriculture participates (Global and Africa)
Definition	The Department of Agriculture leads and coordinates structured bilateral cooperation mechanisms and high level engagements with strategic partners through exchange and cooperation programmes in scientific advancement, farmer-to-farmer exchanges as well as market access and development. All recommendations that outline the execution of the strategic intervention for ratification and subsequent implementation of bilateral agricultural agreements with target markets, will be compiled and submitted to minister for consideration. Prioritised countries are Netherlands, Denmark, China, Senegal and Ivory Coast.
Source of data	• Existing bilateral agreements
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: 5 bilateral engagements and BTORs

Means of verification	Status Report on number of bilateral engagements held, with supporting annexures, including but not limited to: Global • BTORs, draft/signed minutes on engagements held; or • Draft MoUs or, • Existing MoUs and protocols Africa • BTORs, draft/signed minutes on engagements held; or • Draft MoUs, • Existing MoUs and protocols • Approved by Chief Director: International Relations and Trade • Owing to factors like changes in governmental priorities and other political environment factors or both countries or parties, implementation activities falling under the abovementioned bilaterals might not take place during the period under review (2025/26)
Assumptions	Successful bilateral engagements
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Internationally
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Strengthened bilateral engagements (Global and Africa)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	5.2.2 Number of multilateral commitments in which agriculture participates
Definition	The Department of Agriculture leads and coordinates 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	• BTORs • Report/outcomes of multilateral meetings (Global) • Report/outcomes of multilateral meetings (Africa) For 2025/26, the department will focus on the following multilateral commitments: • Global ○ FAO ○ Group of 20 (G20) ○ BRICS • Africa ○ SACU ○ AU (2025 Kampala Declaration) ○ SADC
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: 6 multilateral engagements in which agriculture participates
Means of verification	Status report on multilateral engagements held (with supporting annexures) on FAO, G20, OECD, BRICS, SACU, SADC and AU Approved by Chief Director: International Relations and Trade
Assumptions	Participation of agriculture in multilateral engagements
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A

Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Internationally
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Meaningful outcomes from multilateral engagements (Global and Africa)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	5.3.1 Number of smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing
Definition	This indicator is defined as provision of agricultural marketing capacity building support to smallholder farmers across the country to improve their ability to access markets for their products. Small holder farmers are defined in the National Policy on Producer Development Support as a producer or entity that produces (at primary, secondary and tertiary level) for household consumption and markets, therefore, farming is consciously undertaken in order to meet needs of the household and derive a produce for market or for source of income. Agricultural marketing capacity building support will be provided through the Directorate: Marketing, in the form of capacity building workshops for smallholder farmers in all nine provinces.
Source of data	• SOP • Database of smallholder farmers who participated in the capacity-building programme, (listing) • Quarterly and annual reports on agricultural marketing capacity building
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing
Means of verification	• Proof of identity of smallholder farmers capacitated; • Attendance registers; • Database listing; • Smallholder farmers who participated in the capacity building; and • Quarterly report approved by Director: Marketing (on NETEFATSA)
Assumptions	• Smallholder farmers will attend
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Women—30% Youth—30 % People with disability—2%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	300 smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Annexures

ANNEXURES



ANNEXURE A: CONDITIONAL GRANTS

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

Name of grant	Purpose	Output	Current annual budget (R'000)
LandCare	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 a better well-being for all.	- Hectares of agricultural land under rehabilitation; - Number of green jobs created expressed as full time FTEs; - Hectares of land under Conservation Agriculture practice.	94,256
CASP	- 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.	- On-and off-farm infrastructure provided and repaired, including agro-processing infrastructure; - Farmers 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 at commercial farms; - Beneficiaries of CASP trained in 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 protection zone, especially in LP and KZN provided and maintained; - 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.	1,685,217

Name of grant	Purpose	Output	Current annual budget (R'000)
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.	- 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.	677,396

Conditional grant budget per province

Name of grant	Total R'000	EC R'000	FS R'000	GP R'000	KZN R'000	LP R'000	MP R'000	NC R'000	NW R'000	WC R'000
LandCare	94,256	14,076	9,751	5,748	14,764	14,289	10,341	8,575	9,872	6,840
CASP	1,685,217	247,590	194,909	111,615	277,479	242,853	178,650	127,225	185,227	119,669
Ilima/ Letsema	677,396	84,557	81,195	41,616	83,685	83,584	78,222	78,219	80,863	65,455
TOTAL	2,456,869	346,223	285,855	158,979	375,928	340,726	267,213	214,019	275,962	191,964

ANNEXURE B: STANDARDISED INDICATORS

The following table outlines the standardised indicators that will be implemented by PDAs¹:

Institution	Output indicator
Provincial departments of agriculture	Number of agricultural infrastructure established
	Number of hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated
	Number of hectares of cultivated land under Conservation Agriculture practices
	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 ²
	Number of producers supported in the citrus commodity ³
	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 veterinary certificates issued for export facilitation
	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 licenses 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 qualifications ⁴
	Number of participants trained in skills development programmes in the sector ⁵

¹ The consolidated annual targets have not been reflected because the PDAs had not yet tabled their APPs and the current targets thereon are not the final and approved targets.

² WC and GP are exempted from planning for this indicator due to the provinces not producing cotton. NC are exempted from planning for this indicator due to the province not producing cotton on a large scale.

³ FS and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator due to the provinces not producing citrus on a large scale.

⁴ GP and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator because the provinces do not have Agricultural Training Institutes.

⁵ GP and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator because the provinces do not have Agricultural Training Institutes.

ANNEXURE C: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Programme 2: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Total budget for 2025/26 for WP on cultivar evaluation and training = R4,602,000,00

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
Hemp demonstration sites and training	Cultivar evaluation	R500,000	LP	Vhembe District/ Makhado Local Municipality	ARC	Dr Rudzani Mathobo	23° 5' 39.602"S 30° 17' 13.726"E
	Cultivar evaluation	R450,000	MP			Henry Ndlovu	25.8990023 S 28.2152523 E
	Cultivar evaluation	R600,000	KZN	uMgungundlovu District		Dr Suzette Bezuidenhout	29° 0' S 30° 16'
	Cultivar evaluation	R650,000	EC	Sarah Baartman District		Dr Mfundo Maqubela	33°34'13.6"S 25°41'37.4"E
	Cultivar evaluation	R600,000	WC	Cape Winelands District		Pippa Karsen	33°50'43" S 18°59'13" E
	Cultivar evaluation	R450,000	NC	Dawid Kruiper		Dan Kekana	28° 27' 26.86"S 21° 14' 33.54"E