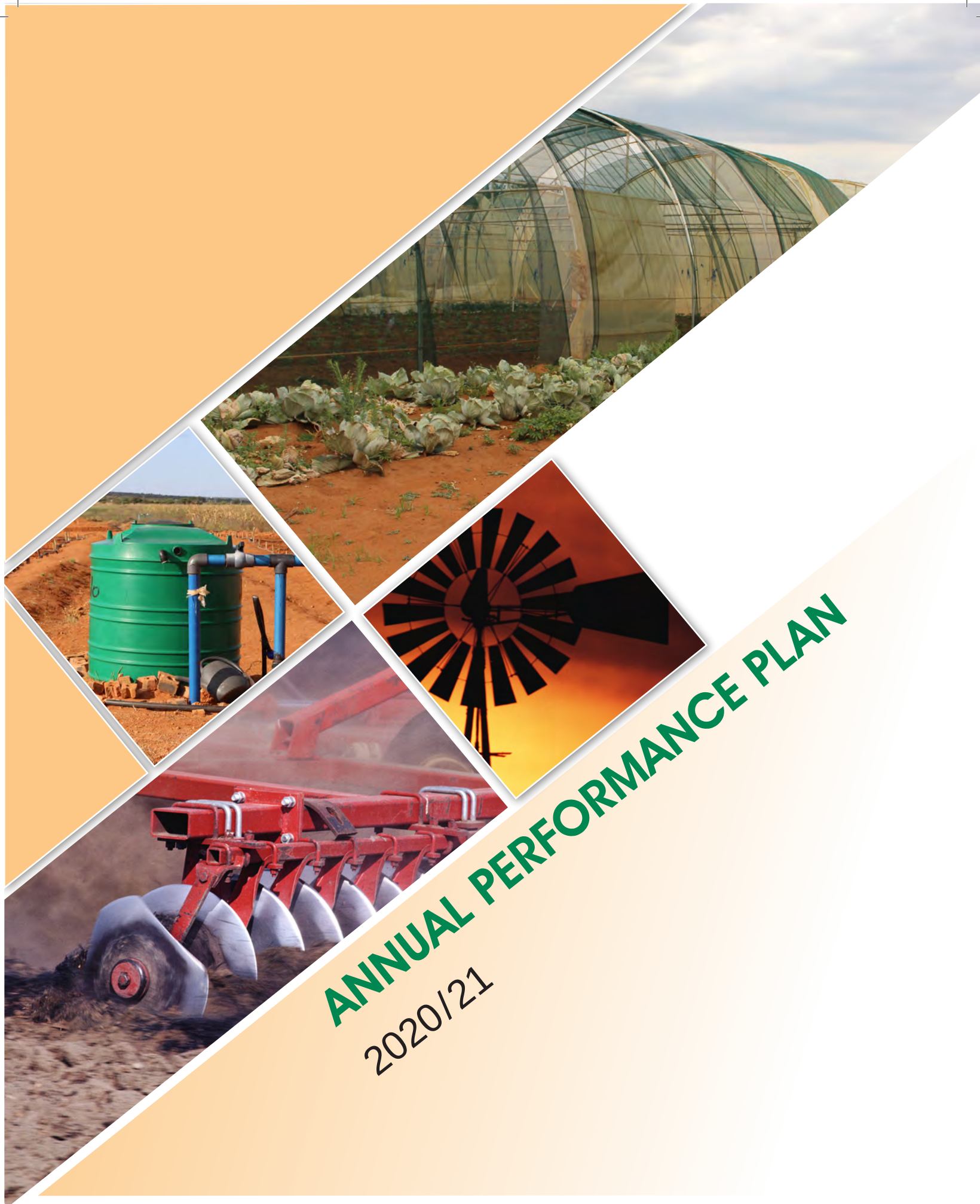




ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

2020/21



agriculture, land reform
& rural development

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



ANNUAL PERFORMOMANCE PLAN

2020/21



2020

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Acronyms

AG	Auditor-General
APAP	Agricultural Policy Action Plan
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
AU	African Union
BFAP	Bureau for Food and Agriculture Policy
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CBPP	Contagious bovine pleuroneumonia
CCAMP	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan
CCS	Compulsory community service
CD	Chief Director
CEC	Crop Estimate Committee
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COVID-19	coronavirus disease
CPA	Communal Property Association
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DG	Director-General
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DPW	Department of Public Works
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
dti	Department of Trade and Industry
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EC	Eastern Cape
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
EU	European Union
EXCO	Executive Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMD	foot-and-mouth disease

FPSU	Farmer Production Support Unit
FS	Free State
FTA	Free trade area
GDP	Gross domestic product
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
GP	Gauteng Province
HPL	Health Promotions Levy
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IT	Information Technology
ITB	Ingonyama Trust Board
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KyD	Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
LP	Limpopo
Mafisa	Micro-agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa
MINMEC	Ministers and Members of Executive Councils Meeting
MINTECH	Ministerial Technical Committee
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Mpumalanga
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council
NARYSEC	National Rural Youth Service Corps Programme
NC	Northern Cape
NDP	National Development Plan
NPCPDS	National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support
NPFNS	National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NT	National Treasury
OBP	Onderstepoort Biological Products
ODG	Office of the Director-General
OECD	Organisation for Economic cooperation and Development
OVG	Office of the Valuer-General
PAA	Protected Agricultural Area
PDA	Provincial department of agriculture

PDALB	Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill
PE	Public entity
PPECB	Perishable Products Export Control Board
PPR	Pestes <i>des</i> Petits Ruminants
PSR	Public Service Regulations
PSSC	Provincial Strategy Session Commission
RAAVC	Revitalisation of Agriculture and Agro-processing Value Chain
R&D	Research and development
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SA	South Africa
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALA	Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (Act No. 70 of 1970)
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SDG	Sustainable development goal
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMME	Small, medium and micro enterprise
SMS	Senior Management Service
SoNA	State of the Nation Address
SP	Strategic Plan
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TRANCRAA	Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
UK	United Kingdom
ULTRA	Upgrading of the Land Rights Act
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
WC	Western Cape
WTO	World Trade Organization

Statement by the Executive Authority



MS A.T. DIDIZA

Agriculture is one of the important sectors with the greatest potential for economic growth and job creation. Over the medium term, we stand ready to expand agricultural production and transform the industry. Last year we completed the Poultry Master Plan aimed at supporting chicken farmers and processors. We also commenced the work on the Sugar Master Plan that will guide future growth of the sector. It is important to indicate that these two industries were facing challenges that necessitated intervention urgently.

It is for this reason that they preceded the work of the Agricultural Sector Plan, which will be our focus henceforth.

Using the expertise of the Agricultural Research Council (ARC), we will implement drought mitigation strategies focusing on developing drought-resistant seeds, planting and storing fodder, removal of invasive plants and management strategies to prevent soil degradation.

Working with other government departments, over the medium term, we will finalise the strategy on hemp as well as cannabis. Policy and regulatory measures are being developed in order to regulate the commercialisation of these commodities for industrial and medicinal use. In opening up this new industry, it is critical that we open opportunities for small-scale farmers.

Exports

Growth in the agricultural sector has to be managed through focusing on different aspects. The growth of exports cannot be over emphasised and it must focus on ensuring that more volumes of local products are exported to international markets. We will improve on the registration of products used in the agricultural field, as well as agricultural and liquor products exported from South Africa.

Biosecurity

We have to strengthen our animal health and biosecurity measures. We have to manage the risks associated with animal and plant pests and diseases, genetically modified organisms (GMO). In implementing these measures, we also need to create a more conducive regulatory environment to stimulate economic growth.

Land reform

As announced by President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa in his 2020 State of the Nation Address, government will implement key recommendations of the Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture to accelerate land redistribution.

The department will also implement spatial planning and land use management systems to promote social and economic inclusion, equal opportunity and access to government services.

We must transform land ownership patterns and access to land, especially for the previously disadvantaged, through allocating land to smallholder producers and providing them with comprehensive support packages.

The new beneficiation policy once signed into law, will prioritise youth, women and people with disabilities and those who have been farming on communal land. The policy includes compulsory training for potential beneficiaries before land allocation.

We will continue to restore our people's dignity by giving them land ownership through our programme of issuing title deeds to those communities who lodged claims in 1998.

Spatial planning, survey and Registry of Deeds

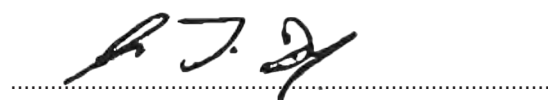
We continue to transform our Registry of Deeds and building capacity of the Office of the Valuer-General and our surveyors.

Rural development

We will prioritise the inclusion of rural areas in the economic activities of this country by providing social and economic opportunities to overcome triple challenges associated with poverty, unemployment and inequality. It requires better planning and coordination in the provision of basic services, food security and rural town development.

Agri-parks as a concept relates to a combination of elements that if implemented well can change the rural landscape of our country. These relate to the creation of farmer production support units. These are facilities that will ensure that in a given district municipal area, identification will be made of what is commonly produced and or what has a potential in terms of the soil types and climatic conditions. For instance, in an area where grains are dominant the production centre will have relevant implements to support farmers through the provision of tractors, planters, harvesters, seeds, fertilisers, sprays and pesticide

I am pleased to table the 2020/21 Annual Performance Plan of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.



Ms A.T. Didiza (MP)

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Statement by the Accounting Officer



MR MDU SHABANE

In March 2020, we tabled the 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the newly created Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). However, due to the arrival of the novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) at our shores, the disruption caused by this pandemic has necessitated that government and the department urgently revise its budget allocations and development targets articulated in the tabled APP.

The development of this APP is informed by the National Development Plan, the 2020–2025 Medium Term Strategic Framework priorities, pronouncements in the State of the Nation Address (SONA), the department's 2020–2025 Strategic Plan, the President's Employment Stimulus and the Supplementary Budget Speech delivered in June 2020 by the Minister of Finance.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in unprecedented changes in the social and economic landscape in terms of how government is required to work and divert its budget allocations to fund those programmes that are most likely to bring about relief in the most vulnerable sectors of our society. This pandemic has forced us to change the way we work; we deliver services and how we interact with one another. The disruption caused by the pandemic has also revealed the levels of food insecurity in the country and how devastating this period has been for those citizens who are vulnerable. Unemployment has increased due to closure of the majority of sectors of our economy during the country-wide lockdown.

The Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, Ms Thoko Didiza, MP, on 6 April 2020, announced the department's interventions to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19. The department has ring-fenced R1.2 billion for assistance to mainly target financially distressed small-scale farmers. Of the R1,2 billion, R400 million has been allocated to farmers within the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) programme and the remainder will be channelled towards all other farmers that are mainly within the following commodity sectors: Poultry, Other Livestock, Vegetables and other commodity sectors.

In addition, on 21 April 2020, His Excellency, President Ramaphosa announced an economic recovery stimulus package of R500 billion aimed at reinvigorating the floundering South African economy. Within that, is an allocation of R100 billion

for job creation and retention. The Agricultural sector was identified as one of the sectors with the potential to stimulate economic growth and job creation and has thus received an injection of R688 million to provide support and relief to 50 000 subsistence farmers as part of strengthening food systems. The funds form part of the President's Employment Stimulus and are therefore additional to what was allocated to the department and are to be spent within the 2020/21 financial year and there are to be no roll-overs.

The purpose of re-tabling the department's APP is to incorporate the interventions and the adjusted 2020/21 budget allocations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and to prioritise government programmes and projects for continued service delivery. This will support transparency and accountability of the implementation of the adjusted 2020/21 budget, which includes the various stimulus packages released to the economy and for the delivery of services in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The APP identifies the outputs, indicators and targets that the department undertakes to achieve in the remaining months of the 2020/21 financial year, aligned to the outcomes reflected in the five-year Strategic Plan as well as COVID-19 interventions implemented by the department.

In his State of the Nation Address, the President said the agricultural sector has been identified as one, which has the potential to contribute significantly to South Africa's economic growth. Working closely with key stakeholders the department is therefore spearheading the development of the Agriculture Master Plan, which will drive much needed growth and inclusivity in the sector.

The current economic climate in the country calls for a bold and decisive approach to targeting and implementation of programmes and policies to meet economic growth targets. Agriculture and land reform programmes will therefore intensify efforts toward contributing to the reduction of inequality, unemployment and poverty.

The full utilisation of available agricultural land for production purposes is essential to the drive for improved and sustainable food security and economic growth. The department will as a result be focused on allocation of state land to selected beneficiaries including under-serviced farm dwellers, labour tenants, and vulnerable groups. Appropriate support mechanism to these beneficiaries will be activated to ensure the allocated land is fully productive. The post-settlement and agricultural production support programs have been redesigned to realise value for money and return on investment.

The department still intends to scale back on land acquisitions, to focus on putting to productive use, the farms and land that has already been acquired through the Land Redistribution Programme. In addition to this, a review process is underway to ensure the current policies and programmes of the department are focused on the implementation of programmes that will impact the lives of the people.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to Minister Didiza for her excellent leadership as well as the executive leadership of public entities for their contribution and support. I also wish to thank the management team and all the staff members in the department for their dedication and efforts in contributing towards meeting our Outcomes and commitments towards the people of South Africa in these trying times.



Signature:

Mr Mdu Shabane
ACCOUNTING OFFICER



agriculture, land reform & rural development

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

Official sign-off

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan was developed by the management of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development under the guidance of Honourable Minister Thoko Didiza. The Annual Performance Plan considers all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the DALRRD is responsible and accurately reflects the outcomes and outputs which the department will endeavour to achieve over the 2020/21 financial year.

1. Signature

Ms Rendani Sadiki

2. Signature

Mr Terries Ndove

3. Signature

Advocate Vela Mngwengwe

4. Signature

Ms Carlize Knoesen

5. Signature

Ms Rosalind Mdubeki

6. Signature

Mr Rajesh Makan

7. Signature

Dr Moshe Swart

8. Signature

Mr Mokutule Kgobokoe

9. Signature

Mr Mooketsa Ramasodi

10. Signature

Mr Andile Hawes

11. Signature

Ms Kwena Komape

Signature:

Mr Jacob Hlatshwayo

Chief Financial Officer

Signature:

Mr Mdu Shabane

Director-General

Approved by:

Signature:

Ms A.T. Didiza (MP)

Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Part A

Our Mandate



1. UPDATES TO RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

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

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

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

The DALRRD legislative and policy mandates are informed by national, provincial and local legislation and policies. The legislation and policies can be concurrent or apply to one level.

2.1. Legislative mandates

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

Table 1: DALRRD legislation and purpose

Act no. and year	Purpose
Agricultural Debt Management Act, 2001 (Act No.45 of 2001)	Provides for the establishment of the Agricultural Debt Account and the use of the account as a mechanism to manage agricultural debt repayment
Agriculture Law 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 rationalisations of certain laws relating to agricultural affairs that remained in force in various areas of the national territory of the Republic prior to the commencement of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No.36 of 1983)	Provides for measures by which agricultural pests may be prevented and combated
Agricultural Produce Agents Act, 1992 (Act No.12 of 1992)	Provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Produce Agents Council and fidelity funds in respect of agricultural produce agents and for the control of certain activities of agricultural produce agents
Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No.119 of 1990)	Provides for control over the sale and export of certain agricultural products, control over the sale of certain imported agricultural products and control over other related products
Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No.86 of 1990)	Provides for the establishment of a juristic person to deal with agricultural research, the determination of its objects, functions, powers and duties
Animal Diseases Act, 1991 (Act No.35 of 1984)	Provides for the control of animal diseases and parasites, and for measures to promote animal health
Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No.6 of 2002)	Provide the consolidation of the law relating to the identification of animals and incidental matters
Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No.62 of 1998)	Provides for the breeding identification and utilisation of genetically superior animals to improve the production and performance of animals



Act no. and year	Purpose
Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No.71 of 1962)	Provides the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals
Conservation of Agricultural Resources, 1983 (Act No.43 of 1983)	Provides for control over the utilisation of the natural agricultural resources of the Republic to promote the conservation of soil, water sources and vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants
Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No.47 of 1937)	Provides for the provision for administration of the land registration system and the registration of rights in land. Through the Office of the Chief Registrar of Deeds, the department is mandated to register title
Fencing Act, 1963 (Act No. 31 of 1963)	Provides for the consolidation of the laws relating to fences and the fencing of farms and other holdings and matters incidental thereto
Fertilizers, Farm Feeds Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, 1947 (Act No.36 of 1947)	Provides for the appointment of a Registrar of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies; the registration of fertilisers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies, stock remedies, sterilising plants and pest control operators; the regulation or prohibition of the importation, sale, acquisition, disposal or use of fertilisers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies and stock remedies and the designation of technical advisers and analysts
Genetically Modified Organisms, 1997 (Act No.15 of 1997)	Provides for measures to promote the responsible development, production, use and application of genetically modified organisms, to provide for an adequate level of protection during all activities involving genetically modified organisms that may have an adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, human and animal health
Groot Constantia Trust Act, 1993 (Act No.58 of 1993)	Provides for the provision of the incorporation of the Groot Constantia Control Board as an association not for gain; for the transfer of the Groot Constantia Estate to the said association; and for matters connected therewith
KwaZulu Cane Growers' Association Repeal Act, 2002 (Act No. 24 of 2002)	Provides for the repealing of the KwaZulu Cane Growers' Association Act, 1981 and matters connected therewith
Land Reform: Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No.126 of 1993)	Provides for the designation of certain land, the regulation of the subdivision of such land and the settlement of persons on it. In addition, it provides for the acquisition, maintenance, planning, development, improvement and disposal of property and the provision of financial assistance for land reform purposes
Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No.3 of 1996)	Provides for the provision of security of tenure for labour tenants and those persons occupying or using land as a result of their association with labour tenants. It also makes provision for the acquisition of land and rights in land by labour tenants
Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No.8 of 1997)	Provides for the regulation of the surveying of land in South Africa. The department is responsible for surveying land throughout the country
Liquor Products Act, 1989 (Act No.60 of 1989)	Provides for the control over the sale and production for sale of certain alcoholic products, the composition and properties of such products and the use of certain particulars in connection with the sale of such products; for the establishment of schemes; and for control over the import and export of certain alcoholic products
Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No.47 of 1996)	Provides for the authorisation of the establishment and enforcement of regulatory measures to intervene in the marketing of agricultural products, , including the introduction of levies on agricultural products; and to establish a National Agricultural Marketing Council
Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No.40 of 2000)	Provides for measures promoting meat safety and the safety of animal products; to establish and maintain essential national standards in respect of abattoirs; to regulate the importation and exportation of meat; to establish meat safety schemes; and to provide for matters connected therewith



Act no. and year	Purpose
Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act, 1999 (Act No.19 of 1999)	Provides for the establishment of a company to manage the institution known as Onderstepoort Biological Products
Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No.24 of 1935)	Provides for the regulation of the exhibition and training of performing animals and the use of dogs for safeguarding
Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No.9 of 1983)	Provides the control of perishable products intended for export from the Republic of South Africa
Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act No.36 of 2002)	Provides for the establishment of the South African Council for Planners as a juristic person; to provide for different categories of planners and the registration of planners; to authorise the identification of areas of work for planners; to recognise certain voluntary associations; to protect the public from unethical planning practices; to maintain a high standard of professional conduct and integrity; to establish disciplinary mechanisms and an appeal board; and to provide for incidental matters
Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1976 (Act No.15 of 1976)	Provides a system whereby 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 licenses in respect of the exercise thereof
Plant Improvement, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976)	Provides for the registration of premises from which the sale of certain plants or the cleansing, packing and sale of certain propagating material may be undertaken; prescribes the conditions subject to which such plants or propagating material may be sold for the purposes of cultivation
Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994)	Provides for the provisioning of restitution of rights in land to persons or communities dispossessed of such rights after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices. To administer this task, the act provides for the establishment of a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and a Land Claims Court, and for matters connected with land restitution
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1993 (Act No.169 of 1993)	Provides the control of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and for matters connected therewith
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act,1970 (Act No.70 of 1970)	Provides the subdivision and, in connection therewith, the use of agricultural land
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013 (Act No.16 of 2013)	Provides to bridge the racial divide in spatial terms and to enable transformation of the settlement patterns of this country in a manner that gives effect to the key constitutional provisions, by the introduction of a new approach to spatial planning and land use management, based on the following instruments: • Development principles, norms and standards that must guide spatial planning, land use management and land development throughout the country by every sphere of government • Spatial development frameworks, to be prepared by national, provincial and local government • Municipal wall-to-wall land use schemes to manage and facilitate land use and land development, and Land development management procedures and structures
Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No.54 of 2003)	To establish the South African Spatial Data Infrastructure, the Committee for Spatial Information and an electronic metadata catalogue; To provide for the determination of standards and prescriptions with regard to the facilitation of the sharing of spatial information; To provide for the capture and publishing of metadata and the avoidance of duplication of such capture.



Act no. and year	Purpose
Veterinary and Para veterinary Professions Act, 1992 (Act No.9 of 1992)	Provides for the establishment, powers and functions of the South African Veterinary Council

Table 2: Planned legislation

Planned legislation for approval
Agricultural Produce Agencies Amendment Bill
Agricultural Products Standards Amendment Bill
Communal Land Bill, 2018
Deeds Registries Amendment Bill, 2018
Feed and Pet Food Bill
Fertilizers Bill Land Survey Amendment Bill, 2018
Perishable Products Export Control Bill
Planning Profession Amendment Bill, 2018
Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill
Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill
Regulation of Agricultural Land Holding Bill, 2018
Rural Development Bill, 2018
Sectional Titles Amendment Bill, 2018

2.2. Policy mandates

The DALRRD had to finalise outstanding policies and initiate others to execute its mandates. The following are the approved and planned policies:

Table 3: Approved policies

Agricultural Land Holdings Policy Framework
Agro-processing Policy
Bio-safety Policy
DAFF External Bursary Scheme Policy (2004)
Development Finance Policy Framework
Experiential training, internship, professional development Policy (2004)
Food and Nutrition Security Policy
International Training Policy (2005)
Mafisa Credit Policy Framework
Marketing Policy
National Policy on Extension and Advisory Services



Pesticides Management Policy
Plant Breeders Rights Policy
Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy
State Assets Acquisition and Lease Disposal Policy
Land Development Support Policy
Rural Development Framework

Table 4: Planned policies

Animal Identification and Traceability Policy
Agricultural Insurance Policy Framework
Communal Land Tenure Policy
Communal Property Association Policy
Crop Production Policy
Electronic Deeds Registration Policy
Land Holdings in South Africa
National Policy on Plant Improvement
National Land Tenure Policy: Responses to Historically Racial Based Social and Economic Disparate Spaces
National Research and Development Policy
National Policy on organic production
Policy for the Sustainable Management of Veld (range) and Forage Resources in South Africa
Policy on Access to Historical Land Marks and Heritage Sites on Private Land (in collaboration with Department of Sport, Arts and Culture)
Policy on the Exceptions on the June 1913 cut-off date of the Restitution of Land Rights
Proactive Land Acquisition and Farm Share Equity Schemes
Rural Development Agency Policy
Rural Investment and Development Financing Facility
Rural Enterprises and Industry Development Policy
Rural Settlements Operations Policy
Strengthening of Relative Rights for People Working the Land Policy



3. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

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

There was one court judgement and a few review applications relating to the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (SALA). The impact of the judgement compels the delegate and Minister to produce concrete scientific and other evidence to substantiate decisions regarding subdivision. The SALA is being replaced by the Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill (PDALB).

Land Access Movement of South Africa and Others vs Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces and Others (CCT40/15) [2016] ZACC 22; 2016 (5) SA 635 (CC); 2016 (10) BCLR 1277 (CC) (28 July 2016)

In the above-mentioned case, the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act 15 of 2014 was declared invalid. The declaration of invalidity of paragraph 2 took effect from July 2016, meaning that no new land claims should be entertained by the Commission for Restitution of Land Rights. It was stated that, pending the re-enactment by Parliament of an Act re-opening the period of lodgement of land claims envisaged in section 25(7) of the Constitution, the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights, represented in these proceedings by the Chief Land Claims Commissioner (Commission), is interdicted from processing in any manner whatsoever land claims lodged from 1 July 2014. In effect, this means that only claims that were lodged before 31 December 1998 should be finalised and the reopening of new claims will be done through new legislation.

Mwelase and Others vs Director-General for the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and Another (CCT 232/18) [2019] ZACC 30 (20 August 2019)

The judgement in this case makes provision for the appointment of a special master for labour tenants by Land Claims Court. The special master will, in collaboration with the department, develop a costed implementation plan for the efficient processing and referral of applications to court, for approval by the court; and to monitor the implementation of labour tenants' applications in line with the Land Reform (Labour Tenants), 1996 (Act No.3 of 1996). The implication for the department is that it must ensure that all labour tenant applications are prioritised for settlement or referral to court.

Constitutional Court judgments on the Upgrading of Land Rights Act, 1991 (No.112 of 1991)

The Constitutional Court handed down two judgments on the constitutionality of various sections of the Upgrading of the Land Rights Act, 1991 (No.112 of 1991) ("ULTRA") ULTRA provides for the upgrading and conversion into ownership of certain rights granted in respect of land, and for the transfer of communal land in full ownership to traditional communities. When ULTRA was passed, some parts of South Africa had been balkanised into the so-called TBVC states, which were not subject to the law passed by the South African Parliament. It therefore, did not apply to the TBVC states. The operation of ULTRA was extended to the rest of the country in 1998, save for sections 3,19 and 20 of ULTRA.

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

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

The department is presently finalising a Bill to amend ULTRA.



Part B

Our Strategic Focus



4. VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

4.1. Vision

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

4.2. Mission

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

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

4.3. Values

- Courtesy and compassion
- Effective communication and transparency
- People centred service standards
- Professionalism and accountability
- Respect and integrity (ethics and honesty)

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

5.1. External environment analysis

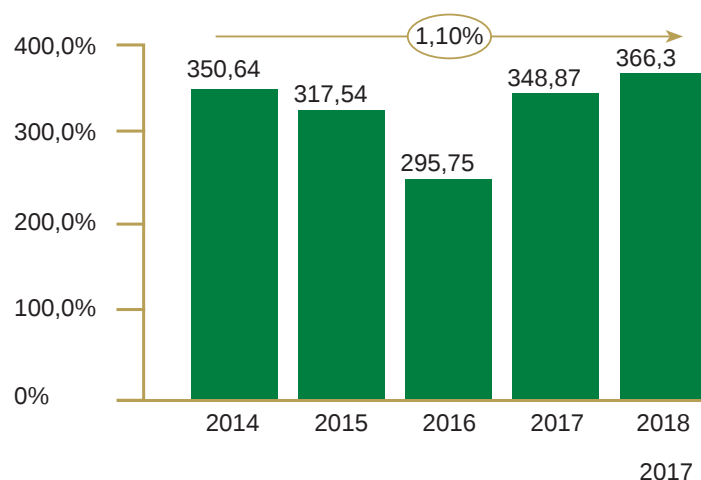
To ensure that the DALRRD has a Strategic Plan that is relevant to the context in which it operates, an external environment analysis was conducted. The analysis takes into account the broader macroeconomic environment that will have direct, indirect and induced effects on the department, its partners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

5.2. The macroeconomic environment

While South Africa is one of the largest economies on the African continent, it has experienced marginal growth and has been out-performed by other emerging economies, such as Nigeria. As illustrated *figure*, the gross domestic product (GDP) has been growing at less than 1,1% over the past five years.¹ While the impact of uncertain global economic conditions have contributed to this stagnation, other key contributors include policy uncertainty, energy crises and low investor sentiment.

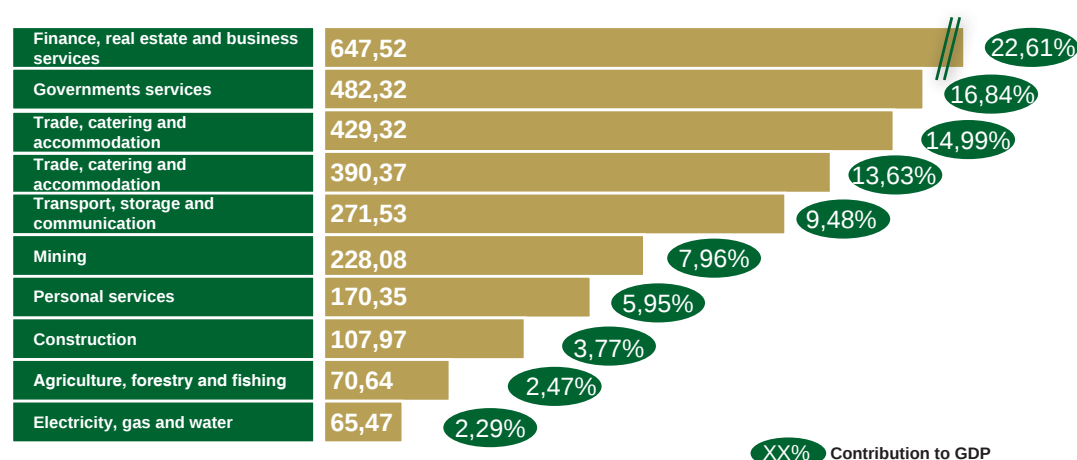
¹ World Bank Data, 2019 - <https://data.worldbank.org/country/south-africa>

Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product for South Africa over a five-year period (US\$ billions)



Over this period, the finance, real estate and business services sector has been the key economic driver of the economy, contributing to 22,61% of the GDP (Figure 1).² This is also the fastest growing sector, and has grown by 2,5% over this period. Government services follow as the second largest contributor, speaking to high levels of expenditure characteristic of the country. While mining still contributes 7,96% to the GDP of the country, the industry is shrinking owing to unstable conditions. The agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector, which is of most significance to the DALRRD, is the second smallest contributor to the South African economy, contribution only 2,47%. Further to this, the sector has been experiencing relatively stagnant growth over the past five years, at 0,6%. This indicates that there is work to be done by the DALRRD to boost the growth of the South African agricultural sector.

Figure 2: Industry value added to South African GDP (R billion)³

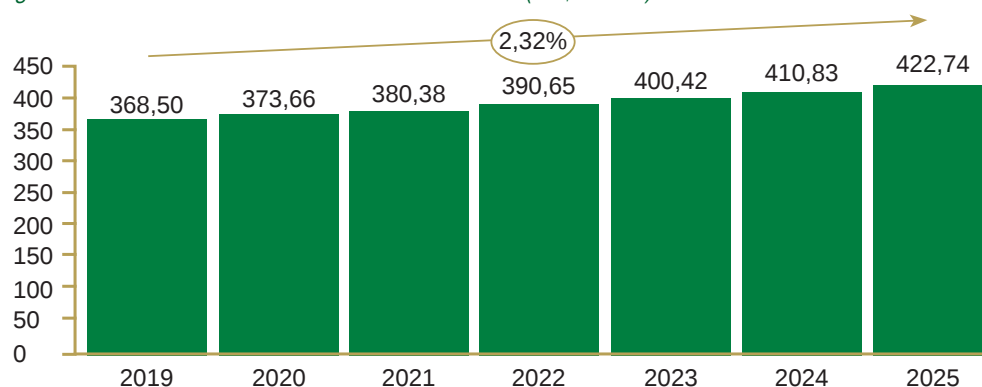


Moving forward, the South African economic outlook is predicted to remain relatively stagnant over the next five-year period. As illustrated below, Fitch Solutions forecasts that the country's GDP will grow at an average rate of 2,07% between 2018 and 2025. Given South Africa's close links with the global economy, the country remains heavily exposed to the external environment. A combination of still relatively low commodity prices and a challenging operating environment will keep growth mild, below 2,5% year-on-year over the next six years.⁴ The politically uncertain global environment, as well as national contributing factors such as corruption and the energy crisis, will affect these forecasts.⁵

² StatsSA, 2018–Quarterly Gross Domestic Product Review
³ StatsSA, 2018–Quarterly Gross Domestic Product Review
⁴ Fitch Solutions, 2019–South Africa Country Risk Report
⁵ StatsSA, 2018–Quarterly Gross Domestic Product Review



Figure 3: Forecast GDP for South Africa for 2019–2025 (US\$ billions) ⁶



While this context provides an overview of the historic and projected economic performance on South Africa, these trends have a dialectic relationship with the socio-economic context of the country, which is central to the desired impact of the DALRRD. To understand holistically the socio-economic context of South Africa, multiple indicators need to be taken into account, including inequality levels, education provision, healthcare and unemployment, as these provide an indication of the macro-issues which rural development aims to target.

In terms of inequality, South Africa has one of the highest Gini Coefficients in the world, at 0,68.⁷ Moreover, the state of inequality worsened between 2011 and 2015, as illustrated below. Within this socio-economic context, 21,9 million people, or 40% of the population, live under the lower-bound poverty line of R647/month, and 30,4 million people, or 55,5% of the population, live under the upper-bound poverty line of R992/month.⁸

Figure 4: Gini Coefficient of South Africa over time⁹



Education, healthcare and the economic structure play critical roles in the state of employment in the country. South Africa's unemployment rate has been on the rise, reaching 29% in 2019.¹⁰ This is both a symptom and a cause of the current economic and socio-economic climate. Youth unemployment is also, as President Cyril Ramaphosa termed in the 2019 State of the Nation Address, “a national crisis that demands urgent, innovative and coordinated solutions”.¹¹ The

⁶ Fitch Solutions, 2019–South Africa Country Risk Report

⁷ StatsSA, 2015–Poverty Trends in South Africa

⁸ StatsSA, 2015–Poverty Trends in South Africa

⁹ StatsSA, 2015–Poverty Trends in South Africa

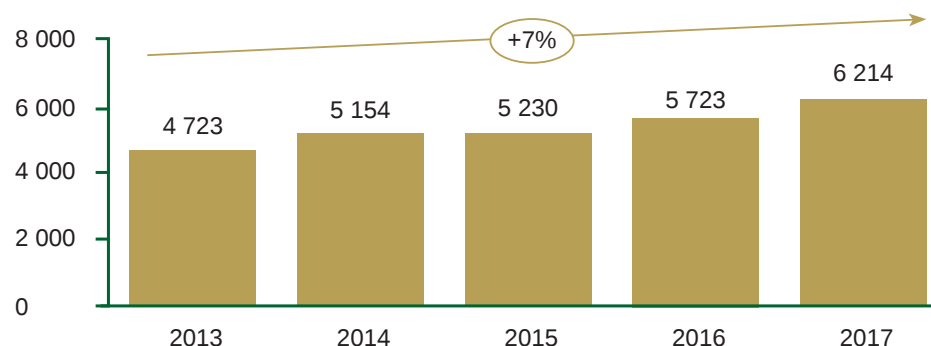
¹⁰ StatsSA, 2019–Q2 Labour Survey

¹¹ South African Government, 2019–State of the Nation Address



unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years old currently sits at 55,2%.¹² While there is a relatively high graduate unemployment rate, education is a key correlate of employment, illustrated the interconnected nature of the socio-economic challenges facing South Africa.¹³

Figure 5: Growth in the number of unemployed citizens 20–2017 ('000s of people)¹⁴



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

5.2.1 Impact on beneficiaries

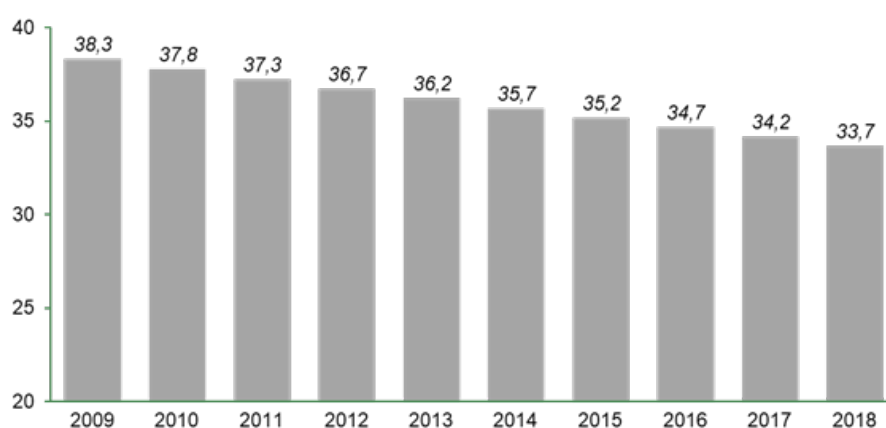
Within this environment, the DALRRD is specifically mandated to support rural South Africa and should therefore take into account how the macroeconomic context affects the customers it serves. In this regard, the beneficiaries of the department are South Africans in the agricultural sector, South Africans living in rural areas and all South Africans with land claims or land administration needs. To better understand how the macroeconomic environment affects these citizens, a further detailed analysis of rural South Africa has been conducted, as this is the beneficiary sphere of focus for the department.

Approximately 33,7% of the South African population lives in rural areas (Figure 6). This figure is below the global average of 44,7% (2018),¹⁵ and has been declining gradually over the past ten years owing to rapid urbanisation, as illustrated in figure 6. While rural areas were a key development priority in the early 2000s, an increasing global focus on cities through the development of the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)11 focusing on Sustainable Cities, has meant that rural areas have been deprioritised to a certain extent. This has been a contributing factor to the state of rural poverty and underdevelopment.

¹² StatsSA, 2019–Youth Graduate employment rate increases in Q1: 2019
¹³ StatsSA, 2019–Youth Graduate employment rate increases in Q1: 2019
¹⁴ StatsSA, 2019–Q2 Labour Survey
¹⁵ World Bank Data, 2019–Rural Population (% of total population)

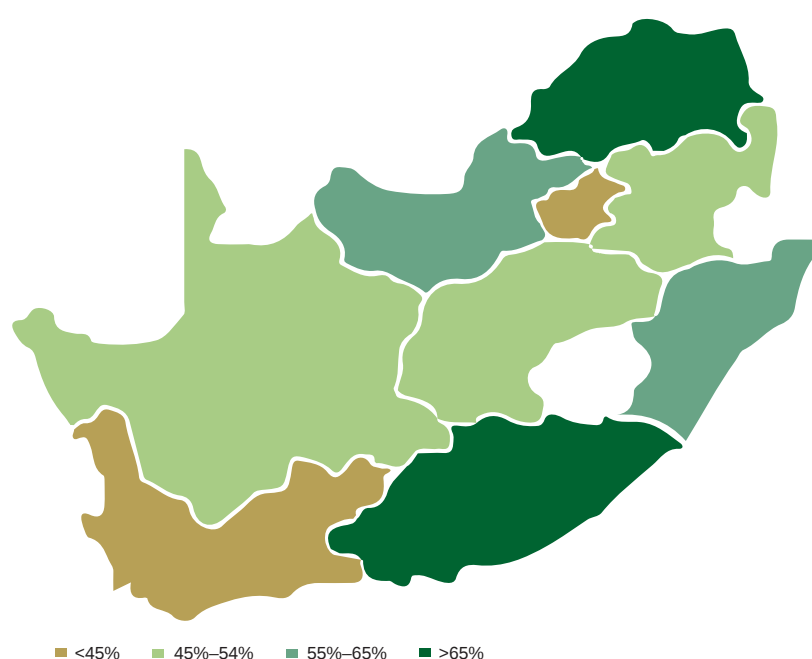


Figure 6: South African rural population as a percentage of the total national population (%)¹⁶



In South Africa, rural areas have the highest poverty concentration. It is estimated that 59,7% of the population living below the poverty line are found in rural areas. This is illuminated when the provincial distribution of poverty is analysed. As illustrated below, there is a correlation between low poverty levels and highly urbanised provinces, such as Gauteng and the Western Cape—and conversely, between high poverty levels in provinces where the majority live in rural areas, such as the Eastern Cape and Limpopo.¹⁷ This illustrates that there are spatial patterns of economic development in South Africa, which result in acute poverty in rural areas. While the disconnected nature of rural areas may be an explanatory factor of this phenomenon, the spatial configuration of national value chains and broader economic climate are also key factors.¹⁸

Figure 7: Provincial poverty levels in South Africa¹⁹



- 16 World Bank Data, 2019—Rural Population (% of total population) in South Africa
 17 StatsSA, 2015—Living Conditions Survey
 18 du Toit, 2017—Explaining the Persistence of Rural Poverty in South Africa
 19 StatsSA, 2015—Living Conditions Survey



The characteristically poverty-stricken nature of rural South Africa is both a cause and effect of poor-performing socio-economic indicators, including education, healthcare and employment. The majority of rural South Africa as it stands today fell under the homelands system during colonialism and Apartheid, emphasising their historic exclusion from service delivery. Limited access to quality education and healthcare is an acute challenge in rural areas because of undeveloped infrastructure and limited economic activity.²⁰ There are 11 252 schools in rural areas across South Africa, many of which face infrastructural challenges, teacher shortages and other critical challenges.²¹ In terms of healthcare, recent health outcomes indicate that a child living in rural Eastern Cape is more than twice more likely to die in the first year of life than a child from the Western Cape.²² While there are a number of factors affecting this disparity, the rural-urban divide is chief among them.

A contributing factor to rural poverty and underdevelopment is the rapid rate of rural-urban migration that is taking place in South Africa. The rate of rural-urban migration has almost doubled over the past two decades, increasing from 15 people per 1 000 to 28 people per 1 000.²³ Both economic and non-economic reasons cause citizens to move from rural areas to urban areas, including hopes of employment and higher wages, better access to social services such as healthcare and education, and to reunite with family living in cities.²⁴

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

5.2.2 Impact on the department

While the macroeconomic environment impacts the beneficiaries of the DALRRD, there are also key implications for the department itself which will affect its operations. As has been discussed, the current economic climate of the country has put a strain on the national fiscal position. South Africa's fiscal position is forecast to remain under pressure owing to a number of ambitious social programmes, including the roll out of the National Health Insurance Scheme.²⁵ The 2019/20 appropriated budget for Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries decreased by 0,9% (nominal).²⁶ The budget for Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, although increased in nominal terms, decreased by 0,19% after adjustment for inflation.²⁷ While these are not significant effects to the overall budget allocated to agriculture and rural development, there may be calls for higher budgetary constraints in the medium to long term, which may require the department to cut down on costs and increase the efficiency of expenditure.²⁸

With the new cabinet that was introduced in May 2019, there have been a number of political and policy changes, which will affect the operating environment of the DALRRD. Most notably, the merging of the agriculture with the rural development and land reform functions in an attempt to consolidate similar functions and optimise expenditure has called for the restructuring and re-imagining of the departments, represented in this Strategic Plan. Further to this, the Revised Framework for Strategic and Annual Performance Plans provided by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation has placed increased focus on measuring the impact of state departments, which emphasises the need for the DALRRD to target its efforts strategically and efficiently.

The changing political climate also calls for increased coordination between departments, and therefore the context of departments with overlapping mandates to the DALRRD must be acknowledged. The primary space for coordination within the scope of the DALRRD is in the rural development arm of its mandate. Moving forward, the economic and political context of departments providing social services in rural areas, such as the departments of Health; Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation; Mineral Resources; Public Works and Infrastructure; Small Business Development; Social Development and Transport.²⁹ These departments may also face budgetary constraints in the medium to long term, and this will indirectly affect the impact of the DALRRD.³⁰ From a political perspective, the Commission of Inquiry into State Capture has set a precedent against corruption, which will require departments to better monitor the management of funds

²⁰ du Toit, 2017—Explaining the Persistence of Rural Poverty in South Africa

²¹ Hlalele, 2012—Social Justice and Rural Education in South Africa

²² Gaede & Versteeg, 2011—The State of the Right to Health in Rural South Africa

²³ Ntshidi, 2017—Patterns of Rural-Urban Migration in South Africa

²⁴ Mlambo, 2018—An Overview of rural-urban migration in South Africa: its causes and implications

²⁵ Fitch Solutions, 2019—South Africa Country Risk Report

²⁶ <https://pmg.org.za/tailed-committee-report/3869/>

²⁷ <https://pmg.org.za/tailed-committee-report/3870/>

²⁸ National Treasury, 2019—Key Budget Statistics

²⁹ South African Government, 2019 What are the Government Clusters and Which Are they?

³⁰ Fitch Solutions, 2019—South Africa Country Risk Report



and tender processes.³¹ Overall, the next five years will require better coordination between departments, a need to optimise expenditure and reduce costs, and an imperative to increase transparency and accountability of government processes.

Taking this into account, it is evident that the macroeconomic environment in which the DALRRD is operating is characterised by stagnant economic growth, high levels of inequality and inadequate social services provision. Within this context, the DALRRD is specifically mandated with serving the rural population of South Africa. These customers of the department face specific challenges, with access and service provision challenges contributing to rural poverty and underdevelopment. In the face of rapid rural-urban migration, the DALRRD needs to focus specifically on stimulating economic activity and uplifting social conditions in rural areas through its mechanisms of agricultural support, land administration and tenure, and rural development coordination.

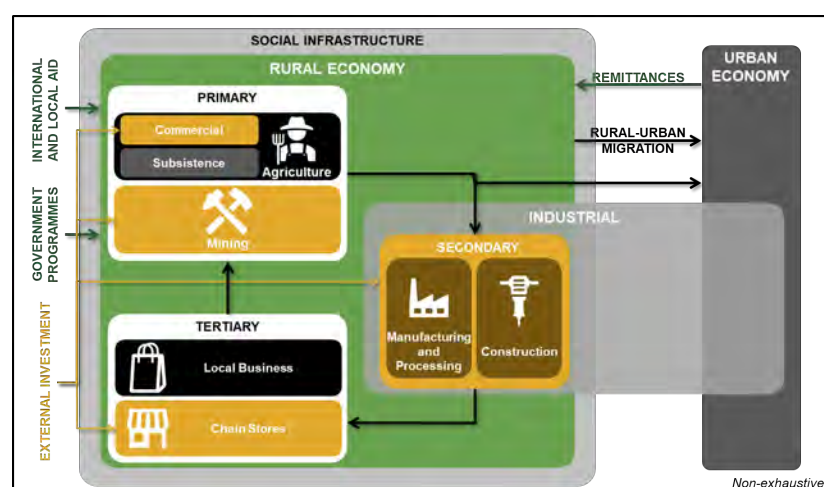
5.3. The rural development landscape

Within the macroeconomic environment in which the DALRRD operates, one of the central tenets of the department is to focus on and bolster rural development within South Africa. As has been discussed, approximately 33,7% of the South African population live in rural areas.³² However, the majority of this population lives in poverty and has poor access to social services such as education and healthcare. In response to the state of rural South Africa, the government, private sector and civil society have taken action to socio-economically uplift rural communities through 'rural development'.³³ To analyse the landscape of rural development in South Africa, it will be analysed in terms of its economic structure, key stakeholders, as well as emergent trends within the sector.

5.3.1 Economic structure of rural South Africa

Agriculture and mining are traditionally thought to be the foundations of rural economies as these sectors tend to be the key drivers of external investment into rural areas.³⁴ While this chiefly refers to commercial agriculture, it is worth noting that subsistence agriculture plays an important role in meeting the needs of residents in rural areas.³⁵ Beyond agriculture and mining, there are also a number of other components of the rural economy, which can be leveraged for rural development. While secondary sector activities such as manufacturing, processing and construction are most often developed in urban or peri-urban settings, they also form an important economic driver in rural and semi-rural areas.³⁶ In terms of the tertiary sector, there are critical activities that support rural communities, in the form of both local business and chain stores. Overall, all of these components of the rural economy are interconnected and connected to industrial activity and the urban economy.³⁷ The reciprocal relationships and various connections between sectors will be discussed, as illustrated in the following figure.

Figure 8: Diagram illustrating the economic structure of rural South Africa



³¹ Corruption Watch, 2019–Zondo Commission–Updates, Analysis and Other Material

³² World Bank Data, 2019–Rural Population (% of total population) in South Africa

³³ Mabugu, 2017–Introduction to Rural Development and Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations

³⁴ National Planning Commission–An Integrated and Inclusive Rural Economy

³⁵ Maiphethi & Jacobs, 2009–The Contribution of Subsistence Farming to Food Security in South Africa

³⁶ Trade and Industry Portfolio Committee, 2003–Integrated Manufacturing Strategy

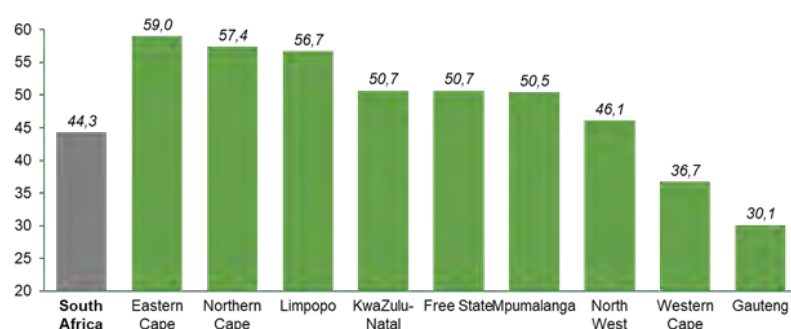
³⁷ Hemson, 2004–Rural Development



As illustrated in the diagram, the two key inflows of support for the social infrastructure aside from external investment are international or local aid and government programmes. In terms of aid, there are a myriad of multilateral, bilateral and local non-governmental organisations, such as the United Nations Development Programme, the Belgian Development Agency and the Rural Development Support Programme, which have programmes in areas of rural South Africa with the aim of contributing to rural development.³⁸ These stakeholders will be discussed in detail below.

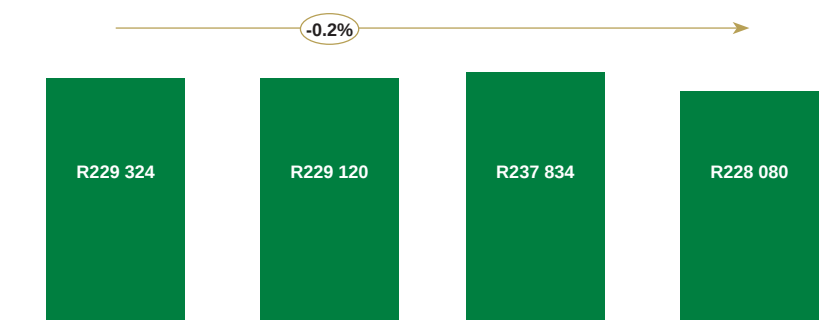
In terms of government intervention, there are various schemes and programmes that support the rural economy. One of government's largest contributors to the social infrastructure of rural areas is the social grant scheme, which includes financial stipends for old age pensions, child support, care dependency, war veterans, foster child support and disabilities.³⁹ A total of 44,3% of households in South Africa are receiving at least one grant, the majority of which reside in rural areas.⁴⁰ This is illustrated by the provincial illustration of percentages of households benefitting from social grants. As illustrated in the figure below, provinces with a higher rural population such as the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Limpopo have a higher proportion of households receiving social grants. This illustrates that social grants play an important role in supporting the social infrastructure of rural economies.

Figure 9: Percentage of households benefitting from social grants by province, 2018⁴¹



As mentioned, external private investment in agriculture and mining sectors has been the basis of rural economies. However, both of these sectors are facing significant challenges in the current macroeconomic environment. As agriculture is a central focus of the DALRRD, the current opportunities and threats facing this sector will also affect the implementation of the departmental strategy. Despite contributing 7,96% to the country's GDP, the mining sector is facing a number of challenges.⁴² Data from the past four years indicates that the mining sector has shrunk by 0,2%, from R229,3 billion to R228 billion, as illustrated in the following figure.⁴³ Overall, there has been a 48% decline in industry profits over the past five years, resulting from labour unrest, an unreliable electricity supply, commodity price and exchange rate movements and an overall challenging global economy.⁴⁴ This situation has a negative impact on the rural economy of South Africa, as it has led to the shutting down of mines, and the abandonment of mining towns that were founded on the investment of mining companies. This poses a challenge to rural development, which needs to be considered by the DALRRD.

Figure 10: Mining industry value added to the GDP (constant 2010 prices, seasonally adjusted and annualised from Q3)⁴⁵



³⁸ Various organisation websites

³⁹ Sinyolo, 2016–The impact of social grants on rural households' incentives to farm, market participation and farm entrepreneurship

⁴⁰ StatsSA, 2018–General Household Survey

⁴¹ StatsSA, 2018–General Household Survey

⁴² StatsSA, 2018–Gross Domestic Product, Q3

⁴³ StatsSA, 2018–Gross Domestic Product, Q3

⁴⁴ Menton, 2019–Strikes and Eskom blamed for shrinking mining production

⁴⁵ StatsSA, 2018–Gross Domestic Product, Q3



While the secondary sector is mainly found near urban nodes and in peri-urban areas, the sector still plays an important role in the rural economy in two regards. Firstly, processing, manufacturing and construction all require inputs from the primary sector, and are therefore consumers of the outputs of agriculture and mining, alongside the export market.⁴⁶ Secondly, the development of the secondary sector in rural areas provides job creation where labour-intensive industries are developed.⁴⁷ While urban and coastal areas have been a central focus of Industrial Development Zones (IDZs), the Department of Trade and Industry (dti) has also earmarked various Special Economic Zones (SEZs) across rural South Africa. Some of the proposed SEZs include agro-processing in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) in Limpopo and the North West.⁴⁸ While the South African manufacturing sector is facing increasing global competition, there may be opportunities to leverage the sector as a mechanism for rural development.

As economic activity in rural areas has increased, there has been an increasing demand for tertiary sector services. Historically, these services have been provided by local businesses through spaza shops or farmer's markets, however this landscaping is changing.⁴⁹ Between 1962 and 2009, 160 retail centres were developed nationally in township and rural areas, generating approximately R34 billion worth of business sales.⁵⁰ While the emergence of malls in rural areas has provided employment, chain stores have threatened previously owner-run retail outlets in rural areas. To promote rural development, the DALRRD must navigate these tensions by facilitating adequate support for rural businesses to innovate and adapt to the changing environment.

It is evident that the economic structure of rural South Africa is complex and changing. The rural economy is linked to fundamentally supported by both externally induced and internal economic activity across the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Further to this, the support received from government and non-governmental aid play a fundamental role in reducing rural poverty and building on the social infrastructure in rural areas. While rural-urban migration poses a threat to the labour supply in rural areas, the remittances received in rural areas from urban-dwelling family play a critical role in sustaining the rural economy, as do social grants. Given the economic structure of rural South Africa, the DALRRD needs to strategically position itself to make impact in terms of rural development. To do so, an understanding of the stakeholders currently contributing to rural development is needed—and will be discussed next.

5.3.2 Key considerations

While urbanisation is resulting in a decreasing proportion of South Africans living in rural areas, rural development remains a strategic and important element of national economic development. As outlined in the NDP the nation is working towards achieving an inclusive and integrated rural economy.⁵¹ The DALRRD plays a fundamental role in coordinating national efforts in order to reduce rural poverty and create gainful socio-economic development in rural South Africa. However, as the face of rural South Africa is rapidly changing, there are certain considerations that need to be considered, specific to challenges and trends emerging in the sector. Key considerations for the DALRRD are:

- The decreased profitability of the mining sector may result in less investment in rural communities and potential job losses.⁵²
- Agricultural productivity challenges threaten existing and new farmers, resulting from climate change, increased water scarcity and a lack of training available for new farmers.
- A decreased economically active population in rural areas further limits economic activity taking place in rural areas, but may result in remittances, which supports rural residents.⁵³
- Decreased funding and social programmes for South Africa and rural areas—while South Africa experienced a boom in foreign aid post-1994, this has declined as there is currently increasing competition for aid globally. This coupled with decreasing contributions from donors and implementing regulations that are more rigorous will have adverse effects on funding for rural areas in South Africa.⁵⁴
- The commercialisation of the retail sector in rural areas has increased competition for previously owner-run businesses.

46 Hart, 1996—*The agrarian question and industrial dispersal in South Africa (The Journal of Peasant Studies)*
 47 Hart, 1996—*The agrarian question and industrial dispersal in South Africa (The Journal of Peasant Studies)*
 48 DTI, 2016—*SEZ Performance Analysis Bulletin*
 49 Rambhai, 2018—*Risky business? Investing in township/rural centres vs urban malls (Future Growth)*
 50 BizCommunity, 2012—*Retail Outlets in Rural Areas Offer Good Opportunities*
 51 South African national Development Plan Vision 2030
 52 StatsSA, 2018—*Gross Domestic Product, Q3*
 53 StatsSA, 2015—*Living Conditions Survey*
 54 GreaterCapital, 2018



While these considerations illustrate that the DALRRD faces significant challenges in the rural development landscape, the department is also uniquely positioned to tackle these challenges strategically through the coordination of rural development efforts in the private, public and government sectors.

5.4. The land reform landscape

5.4.1 Overview

One of the most critical areas of redress in South Africa has been the issue of land. Throughout South Africa's history dispossession of land has been systemic, embodied in policies such as the Native Land Act of 1913, and the Group Areas Act during the Apartheid era.⁵⁵ In 1994, it was estimated that 83% of agricultural land was owned by white capital.⁵⁶ Therefore, from the onset of democracy land reform as a mechanism for redress has been a focus of the South African government, historically carried out by what is currently the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.

5.4.2 Policy environment

Over the past 25 years, there have been a number of policies and legislation put in place in order to implement land reform in South Africa, with approaches sometimes changing under new leadership. Predominantly, the national position on land reform has been a willing buyer-willing seller model mediated by the government, coupled with a legal restitution process. The various policies have been covered in detail in the *legislative mandates* section of this document.

5.4.3 Progress to date

In 1994, the South African government set out a target to redistribute 30% (24,7 million hectares) of agricultural land by 2014.⁵⁷ South Africa comprises 122 million hectares, of which approximately 82% (100 million hectares) are classified as 'farmland' that has potential to be cultivated.⁵⁸ This illustrates that agrarian land reform would need to be a specific focus, not only because it makes up the lion's share of land, but also because of its economic potential to contribute to the agricultural sector. Since 1994, the government has approached land reform through a legal restitution processes which deals with specific land claims, as well as through broader land redistribution policies.

In terms of restitution, the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) set up a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights in 1995.⁵⁹ However, because of the slow progress made by the Commission, an amendment was made in 1997, which allowed claimants to directly approach the Land Claims Court and the former Minister of Land Affairs.⁶⁰ The deadline for land claims has been shifted four times from 2002, contributing to an increasing backlog of cases. In 2011, it was reported that a total of 76 506 restitution claims were made, of which 76 023 have been settled. A total 82% of these claims have been in urban areas, with only 18% being in rural areas, illustrating that agrarian land reform has not necessarily been a focus of restitution regimes.⁶¹ There are a number of factors contributing to the overall backlog, including conflict among beneficiaries, claims on privately owned land with unwilling sellers and claims on communal land.

The other lever which the South African government has used to implement land reform is land redistribution. Since 1995, a market-based willing buyer-willing seller model has been adopted, starting with the Settlement/Land Acquisition Grants, which were in place from 1995 to 1999.⁶² The grants provided poor households with grants of up to R16 000 to purchase land on the market. However, the grants were overall ineffective in making substantial changes to land ownership patterns, as the amount did not meet market prices for land, and the resultant resource pooling by communities to buy land tended to result in social tensions and inefficiencies. In 2000, the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) was therefore established. This programme focused primarily on redistributing agricultural land to individuals with commercial intentions, providing support to previously disadvantaged commercial farmers.⁶³

Despite headway made by both restitution and redistribution programmes, it is estimated that only 9% of South African agricultural land has been redistributed, well below the initial target set of 30%. While this target was adjusted down to 16,5 million hectares (approximately 20%) in the NDP, there is still substantial work to be done by the government to acquire

⁵⁵ Weiner & Levin, 1991—*Land and Agrarian Transition in South Africa (Antipode)*

⁵⁶ StatsSA, 2017—*Regulation of Agricultural Land Bill: Facts, Figures and Content Analysis*

⁵⁷ StatsSA, 2017—*Regulation of Agricultural Land Bill: Facts, Figures and Content Analysis*

⁵⁸ World Wildlife Fund, 2018—*Agriculture: Facts and Trends South Africa*

⁵⁹ South African History Online—*Land Restitution in South Africa since 1994*

⁶⁰ South African History Online—*Land Restitution in South Africa since 1994*

⁶¹ Commission on Restitution of Land Rights 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007a, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011

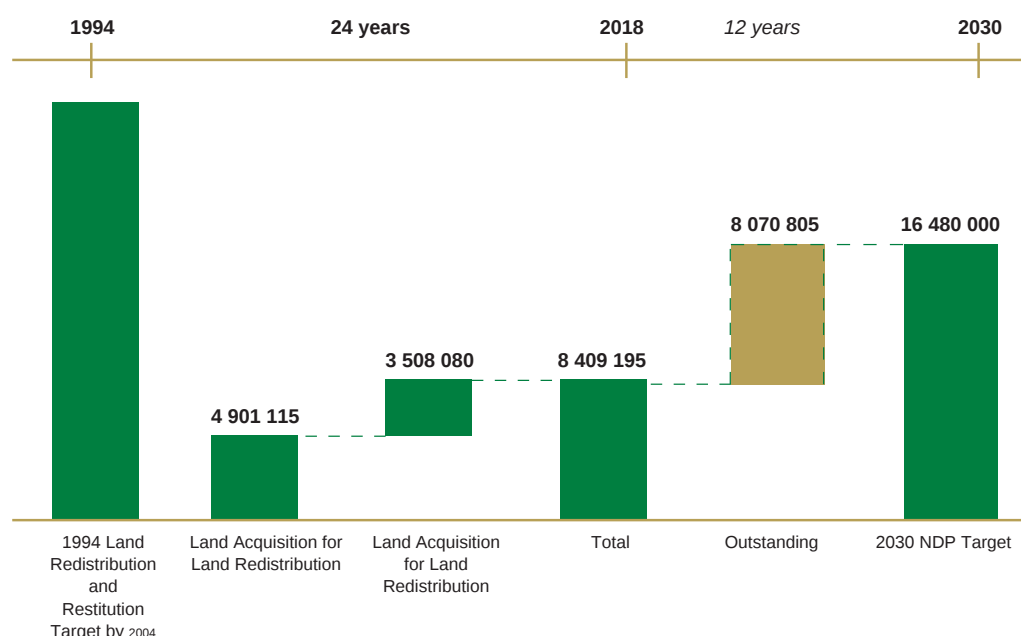
⁶² Hall, 2004—*A Political Economy of Land Reform in South Africa (Review of African Political Economy)*

⁶³ Hall, 2004—*A Political Economy of Land Reform in South Africa (Review of African Political Economy)*



land and redistribute it. This is illustrated in the following figure below, which highlights that there are still 8 million hectares (2018) of land outstanding.

Figure 11: Land acquisition for restitution and redistribution targets vs progress⁶⁴



While the above analysis speaks to the quantity of land that has been redistributed, there is an increasing importance being placed on which land is redistributed. Economic transformation is one of the key objectives of land reform, and so land redistributed needs to be productive for the recipient, to promote profitability and economic prosperity.⁶⁵ However, owing to the market forces at play in the willing buyer-willing seller model, the most unproductive pieces of land have been redistributed. This is illustrated when the economic distribution of land acquired for redistribution and restitution is examined, as shown in Figure 12. It is evident that a large amount of land has been acquired is in the Northern Cape, however this province consists mainly of dry and relatively unproductive land.⁶⁶

While the majority of land distributed has been in the Northern Cape, the highest number of beneficiaries from redistribution have been in KwaZulu-Natal, indicating that smaller pieces of land may have been distributed to more individuals. As illustrated Figure 12, there have been 8 381 beneficiaries in KwaZulu-Natal between 2009 and 2017, which constitutes approximately 39% the total beneficiary population.⁶⁷ Of the total 21 517 beneficiaries, only 40,7% (8 763 beneficiaries) have been women and only 30,3% (6 517 beneficiaries) were youth. These demographic dimensions illuminate a potential challenge regarding the ability for land reform to create substantial economic transformation and equity in the country. To substantially transform the country's economic structure, land reform must be conducted in a gender-sensitive manner that provides the economically active population an opportunity to improve the agricultural productivity of South African land. This must be taken into account by the DALRRD as it develops its strategy for the next five years.

⁶⁴ StatsSA, 2017—Regulation of Agricultural Land Bill: Facts, Figures and Content Analysis

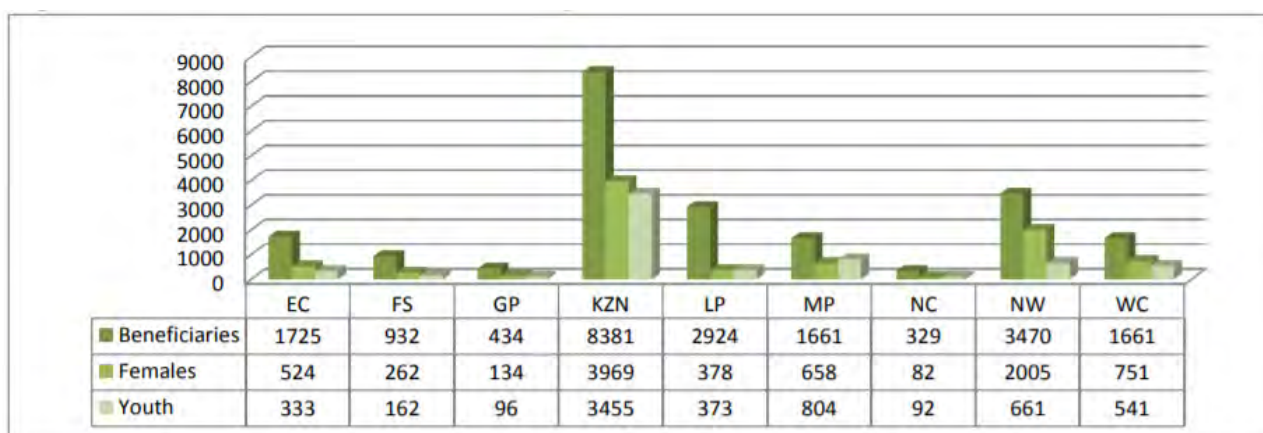
⁶⁵ Sibanda, 2001—Land Reform and Poverty Alleviation in South Africa

⁶⁶ DRDLR, 2018—Department Strategy

⁶⁷ Commission for Gender Equality, 2009—A Gendered Analysis of Land Reform Policy and Implementation Outcome in South Africa



Figure 12: Provincial and demographic distribution of land reform beneficiaries for 2009–2017⁶⁸



5.4.4 Recent developments

To accelerate the land reform process, there has been a political shift to allow land expropriation without compensation. In this regard, the Parliament's Constitutional Review Committee held public hearings in 2018 to input into the proposed amendment to Section 25 of the Constitution. The draft Bill to change the constitution follows on from the initial Expropriation Bill of 2015 which has been amended and is now open for public comment before it gets passed into law.⁶⁹ The most significant addition of the Expropriation Bill of 2019 is that it specifies that five types of land may be expropriated for nil compensation: land occupied by a labour tenant, land held for speculative purposes, land owned by state-owned entities, abandoned land and land with a lesser value than the state subsidies it received.⁷⁰ Two important elements to note regarding the Bill are that "nil" does not necessarily mean no compensation, but rather a "just and equitable" price; and secondly, that homes and productive agricultural land are not included in the list.⁷¹

In spite of the current attempts to accelerate the land reform process in South Africa, there are still significant challenges that need to be tackled by the DALRRD over the next five years, primarily, the key challenges are: ⁷²

- **A lack of political consensus on how to approach land reform:** With the current climate, political parties and members of parliament are divided in terms of how land reform should be approached. This has resulted in a number of different policies being adopted over the past 25 years, with changing approaches which limits the potential for follow-through.
- **Difficult and lengthy land acquisition processes:** Under the willing buyer-willing seller model, land acquisitions are essentially supply-driven, which means that prices are high and negotiation takes time, hindering land acquisition requirements.
- **The restitution and redistribution processes face various dilemmas:** While these processes intend to redress land inequity, the desired outcomes do not always occur, specifically because:
 - There is a lack of capacity in the system: The amount of land claims received is challenging to deal with given the capacity of the department as well as the legal systems in place.
 - Financial compensation is often an outcome of restitution processes: While this means that redress does occur, it does not address the central issue of land equity within the country.
 - Water rights are separated from restituted land: Access to water is not necessarily guaranteed in processes where land is claimed through restitution.
- **Land recipients face a myriad of challenges:** It has been seen that in many cases where land is redistributed, its productivity declines owing to the segmentation of land and limited training. While this is being addressed gradually by the DALRRD, more support is needed for land reform beneficiaries to ensure that the objective of economic transformation is met through land reform by increasing productivity and therefore profitability of agricultural land.

⁶⁸ Commission for Gender Equality, 2009–A Gendered Analysis of Land Reform Policy and Implementation Outcome in South Africa

⁶⁹ gerber, 2019–Land Expropriation: Bill to amend Constitution Expected in December

⁷⁰ du Plessis, 2019–Expropriation Bill: Striking a balance in land reform

⁷¹ du Plessis, 2019–Expropriation Bill: Striking a balance in land reform

⁷² Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, 2013–Land Tenure Security Policy for Commercial Farming Areas



It is evident that land reform is both politically charged and crucial to equity in South Africa. While progress is still below the 16,5 million-hectare target which was set in the NDP, there are key elements of the current landscape which will enable the DALRRD to accelerate the process and achieve the aims of redress and economic transformation. Taking into account the key challenges facing land reform in South Africa—notably the difficulties in the acquisition, restitution and redistribution processes, the DALRRD must work towards improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its land reform processes. Further to this, the merging of the two departments provides a unique opportunity to tackle the productivity challenge, which has been a key hindrance to accelerating economic transformation in the agricultural sector. Taking this into account, the agriculture landscape will now be analysed.

5.5. The agriculture landscape

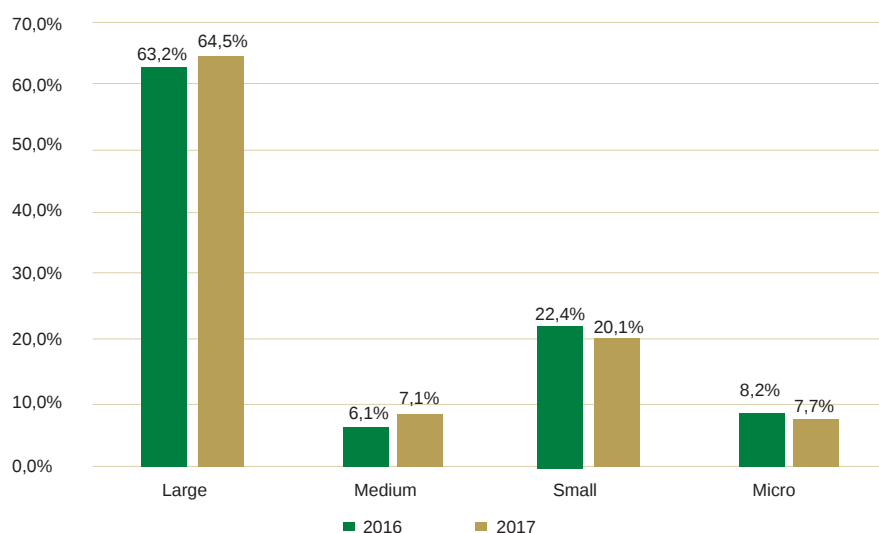
5.5.1 Overview

The global agricultural operating environment is currently facing a number of critical changes. Brexit and the trade war between the United States and China have already been changing global trade flows. Further to this, Europe's environmental protection laws, as well as sanitary and phytosanitary regulations are getting stricter and trade in Africa remains influenced by protectionism, high transaction costs and ad hoc policy applications. Within this context, close collaboration with the private sector and agile responses by governments will contribute to success in the global markets.⁷³ The DALRRD must ensure that over the next five years, it is prepared for rapid social, economic and technological change.

Within this global context, South Africa's agricultural sector has the characteristic of having a greater degree of mechanisation and technological application than other African countries. The sector contributes to less than five percent of South Africa's GDP and provides employment to nearly six percent of the total labour force.⁷⁴ All elements of the agricultural value chain, including production, research, transport, manufacturing, retail and waste of agricultural products are at a vital point of change. There is growing discourse and attention being paid to impacts on health and wellbeing, nutrition and the environment. Within this context, national policy aims to accomplish sustainable and inclusive economic growth while feeding a growing population and reducing disparities regarding land ownership and distribution.⁷⁵

According to a survey conducted by Statistics South Africa for the years 2016 and 2017, the largest contributors to agricultural income are large and small agricultural enterprises, contributing R195,1 billion and R60,6 billion, respectively in 2017. Medium and micro enterprises both contributed similarly with R23,3 billion and R23,2 billion, respectively. The following figure shows the percentage contribution to agricultural income accruing to enterprise size.

Figure 13: Percentage contribution to income of the agriculture and related services industry according to enterprise size for 2016 and 2017



⁷³ BFAP, 2019, BFAP Baseline, Agricultural Outlook 2019-2028

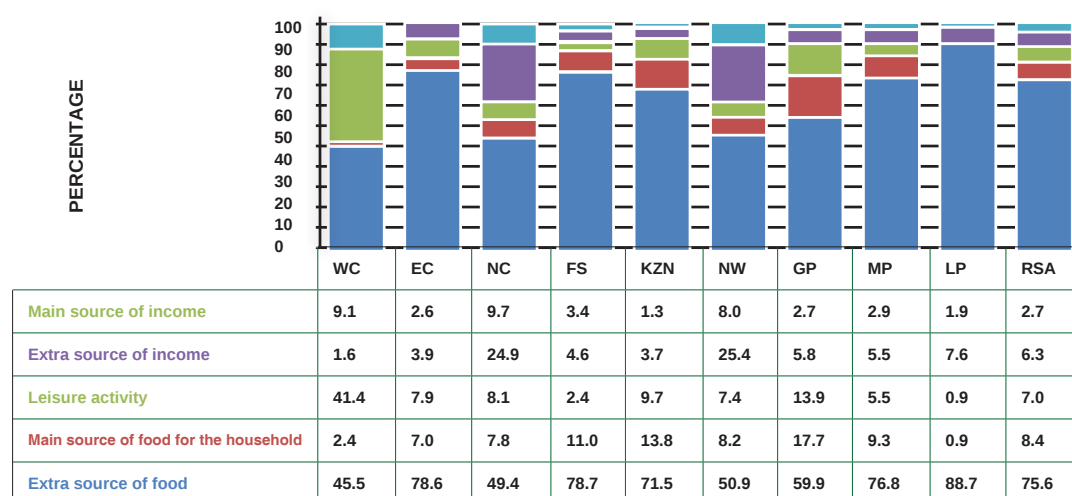
⁷⁴ StatsSA, 2018—Quarterly Gross Domestic Product Review

⁷⁵ GCRF AFRICAP, 2018, Report on the GCRF-AFRICAP participatory scenarios workshop



Subsistence agriculture plays an important role in food security for the nation. According to the General Household Survey for 2018, of all the households that are involved in agricultural activities, 75,6% sought to secure additional sources of food through subsistence activities⁷⁶. As seen in the following figure from the mentioned survey, relatively larger percentages of households in the Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo practiced agricultural activities to increase their existing sources of food.

Figure 14: Distribution of main reasons for agricultural activities by households in provinces, 2018⁷⁷



In general, the South African consumer base is characterised by socio-economic and cultural diversity, high levels of income inequality, a young population and persistent urbanisation. The macroeconomic environment contributes to difficulties facing households, such as high levels of unemployment and increasing debt. Restricted access to food is a reality facing 25% of people.

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

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

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

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

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

⁷⁶ StatsSA, 2018–General Household Survey
⁷⁷ StatsSA, 2018–General Household Survey



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

The applications for the R1,2 billion fund were also received from non-land reform beneficiaries, including communal farmers. To date, a total of 54 770 applications were received and processed resulting in 15 036 approved applications.

5.5.2 Policy environment

There have recently been a few legislative updates that relate to the agricultural sector that should be taken into account, specifically regarding water, carbon tax, land reform, conservation and climate change:⁷⁸

South Africa's agricultural sector is guided by several policies and legislation, which include the following:

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

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

- **Carbon tax:** The Carbon Tax Bill was implemented on 1 June 2019. Agriculture and other land use and waste sectors will be exempted from direct greenhouse gas emission taxes during the first phase of implementation, which ends in 2022, however, indirect taxes will apply for fuel and energy usage. Phase two of implementation will have adjusted taxation measures based on a review of the first phase.⁷⁹ Following 2022, sectors with carbon dioxide equivalent emissions exceeding 100 000 tons are expected to be taxed. Few agricultural enterprises are expected to be taxed as the threshold requirement for taxation is relatively high. However, sectors related to agriculture, such as logistics and inputs for agriculture, will be taxed and thereby providing secondary tax implications for the agricultural sector. Despite the financial implications posed by the Carbon Tax Bill, it also poses an incentive for the shift to alternative climate-smart agricultural practices.
- **Land reform:** As has been discussed above, there has been a spotlight on land reform policy following the public hearings for the Expropriation Bill. However, the state has declared that commercial farms that contribute to the products in the agricultural food market will be exempt from the land expropriation policy. Regardless of this, it is expected that investor confidence will be influenced by the policy.
- **Conservation agriculture:** In February 2018, a draft Conservation Agriculture Policy was released. It has been recognised that conventional farming mechanisms are not sustainable, and the policy aims to encourage and establish ecologically and financially sustainable systems to enhance food security. These systems should foster cooperation between conservation, agricultural production and enhancement of rural livelihoods.

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⁷⁹

GreenCape, 2019, Sustainable Agriculture-2019 Market Intelligence Report
National Treasury, 2019, Publication of the 2019 Carbon Tax Act



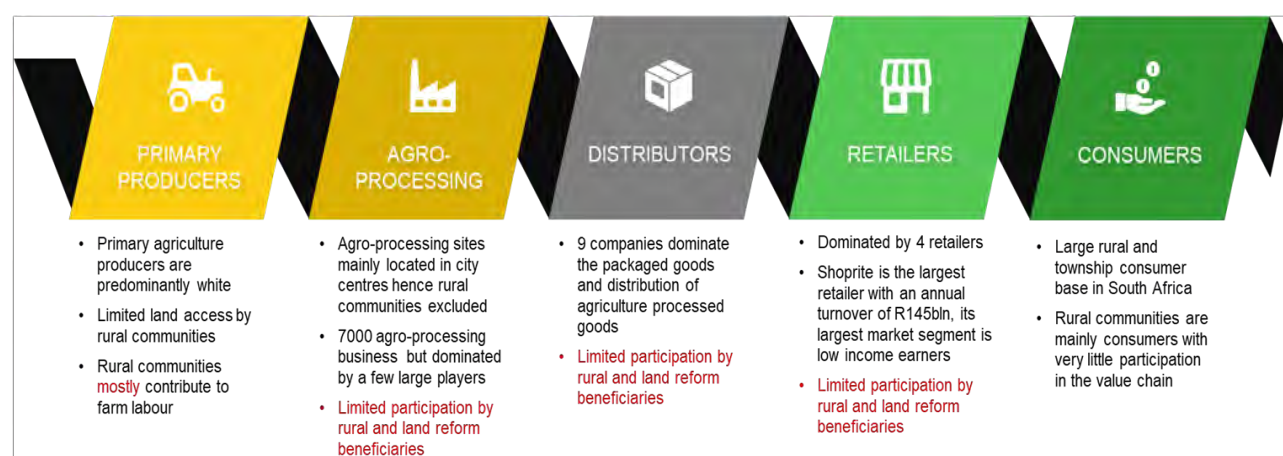
- **Climate smart agriculture:** In August 2018, the former Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries gazetted the draft Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Strategic Framework which outlines the CSA measures in combating problems facing the South African agricultural sector that are related to climate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

Within this policy context, the DALRRD is mandated with overseeing the development of agriculture, playing a coordinating role of various stakeholders across the agricultural value chain. An analysis of the various stakeholders is therefore, conducted below.

5.5.3 Stakeholder analysis

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

Figure 15: Agricultural value chain participation in rural areas



Key stakeholders across the entire agricultural sector involve consumers of agricultural products, international competitors and similar organisations/individuals of the role players in the agricultural sector, rural residents who may be affected by agricultural activities and the media who communicate information among stakeholders. Key stakeholders/role players across the value chain of the agricultural sector can be divided into seven categories as show in the figure below and involve the following:⁸⁰

- **Government:** The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development is responsible for the governance of the entire industry.
- **Research institutions:** Organisations that undertake investigations regarding all aspects of the value chain.
- **Producers:** This category includes both large-scale and small-scale farmers who in most cases, carry out their own harvesting, storage and transportation, and others who produce, process and/or distribute agricultural commodities.
- **Technology suppliers:** Involves the suppliers of equipment and innovative solutions to be used across the value chain.
- **Industry associations:** These are organisations that support farmers/producers with the applicable and reliable information involving regulations, logistics, cultivar developments, etc., as well as being involved in or support research for various agricultural topics.



- **Labour organisations:** Organisations which support employees across the agricultural sector by aiding in attaining the best possible social and financial positions in employment.
- **Input suppliers:** Producers of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertiliser, pesticides, packaging and machinery.

R & D	Inputs	Production	Harvesting	Storage	Transport	Processing	Wholesale, retail and exports	Waste
Government								
Research institutions								
	Producers							
Technology suppliers								
Industry associations								
	Labour organisations							
Input suppliers								

5.5.4 Agricultural commodities

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

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

5.6. Summer field crops for grains and oilseed

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

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

5.7. Winter field crops for grains and oilseed

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



5.8. Sugarcane and sugar

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

5.9. Meat, wool and eggs

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

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

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

5.10. Milk and dairy products

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

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

5.11. Potatoes

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

5.12. Fruit

South Africa's fruit sector comprises mainly of citrus, table grapes, pome and stone fruit. Of total fruit production, 50% of total hectares are cultivated in the Western Cape and the rest spread out between Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and the Northern Cape. The fruit sector faces a major challenge with respect to water availability and has initiated the creation of innovative solutions, such as night irrigation, different irrigation types and netting to reduce evaporation of water. The European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) are the export areas of choice



for South African fruit. However, the demand in these regions is slowing due to decreased population growth. It is vital that access to new markets is obtained where there is growth in demand and consumers have strong buying power.

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

5.13. Wine grapes and wine

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

5.13.1 Threats and opportunities

Growth in the agricultural sector has been slow and this is unlikely to change during the following decade. This highlights the need for an encouraging investment environment and therefore, highlights the requirement of an effective land reform programme that will maintain lawful integrity of market dealings while tackling the country's past legacy of dispossession.

The agricultural sector in South Africa faces a number of vulnerabilities, which include crop losses; rising input costs; unemployment rates; marginalised small-scale farmers; and increasing demand for food.

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

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

5.14. Internal environment analysis

5.14.1 Background on the merger to form the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

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

The President then announced a new department, i.e. Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, which is a merger of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. However, only the agricultural segment was merged with the rural development and land reform segments.

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

- **Land restitution**—focusing on the land restitution cases that have not been resolved since 1998;
- **Labour tenants' claims**—the resolution of labour tenants' claims to ensure that their land rights are addressed not only in law, but also in how they can utilise that land for their livelihoods;
- **Agricultural activity**—increasing the market share of black producers in the various sectors of the agricultural economy, be it at a primary production level or in the agri-business industry;



- **Rural development**—building infrastructure that will support farmer production units located in the 44 districts of our country and social infrastructure such as rural roads;
- **Social development**—speedy release of state land for human settlement and agricultural development;
- **Deeds registrations**—transforming the deeds registry to record the land rights in SA (The department would look at developing policy for this transformation. This would be supported by tenure legislation in the case of unrecorded rights in communal areas).

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

Other benefits for the reconfiguration include the following:

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

Following the reconfiguration of the government departments, the department (DALRRD) embarked on a reconfiguration process. Six work streams were identified, focusing on integrating human resources, finance, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), communication, administration and legal processes into the new department.

Human resources embarked on developing the macro and micro start-up structure. These were endorsed by the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and concurred by the Minister of Public Service and Administration. Staff members of both DAFF and DRDLR will be transferred to DALRRD with existing conditions of service and retain those conditions of service until reviewing takes place. The matching and placing process for SMS members has been completed. The process was conducted in line with the criteria outlined in Resolution 1 of 2019.

The department reviewed policies from the old departments to ensure seamless transition into the new department. A total 36 human resource policies were reviewed successfully and are awaiting consultation with organised labour. Altogether 18 financial management policies were reviewed successfully as well as financial delegations and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The reviewed policies should be in place for the new department by 01 April 2020. The department will further develop a new operating model that will ensure that the structure, processes and technology are integrated to deliver on the strategy.

The department adheres to gender-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing approved in February 2020. All projects affecting beneficiaries, where applicable, will be disaggregated according to youth, women and people with disabilities.

The discovery of COVID-19 cases has resulted in the temporary closure of the affected departmental offices, which further results in the need to decontaminate, sterilize and sanitize the offices. As a result, the offices become inaccessible to the clients and employees. This has an impact on the performance of the department.

In alignment with the 2020/21 adjustment budget process, the department is expected to revise and re-table the 2020/21 Annual Performance Plan and 2020-25 Strategic Plans (where required). The purpose of the re-tabling of these plans will be to incorporate the interventions and the adjusted 2020/21 budget allocations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and to prioritise government programmes and projects for continued service delivery. This will support transparency and accountability of the implementation of the adjusted 2020/21 budget, which includes the various stimulus packages released to the economy and for the delivery of services in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The re-tabling of these plans will follow the tabling of the adjusted 2020/21 national budget in Parliament by National Treasury.

5.15. SWOT analysis

The departments collaboratively reflected on the operating and environments successfully and conducted a SWOT analysis to identify key opportunities and risks that should be addressed.



Figure 16: SWOT overview of the department



5.16. Strategic focus areas for the department

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

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

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

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

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

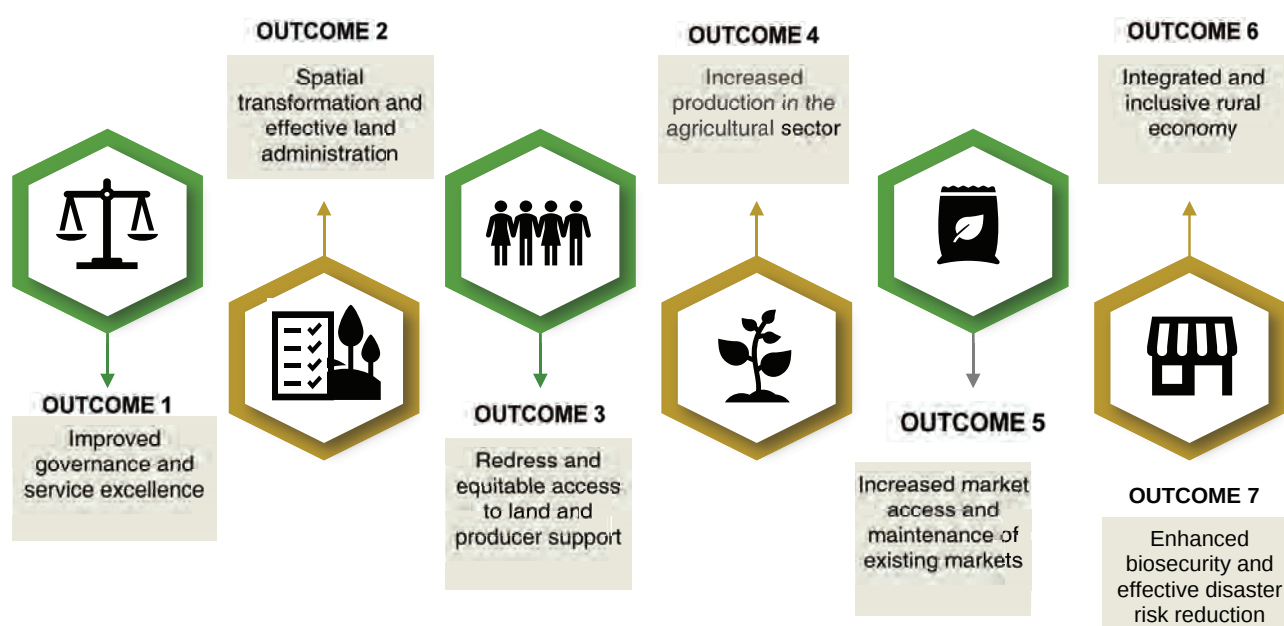


The key areas identified for accelerated impact are summarised in the following figure:

Figure 17: Focus areas for accelerating impact

 Consolidation	Operating a Single Business - The department's must come together as a single consolidated department - All programmes must be reviewed and refocussed to create impact and effectively utilise budgets	 Partnerships	Partnering for Success - We have to select private sector partnerships to create impact, in light of budget cuts - As a national function we cannot deliver change on our own and must work with stakeholders (national and provincial) to create impact
 Mandate	Re-finding our Mandate - We must revive our original mandate, dropping the "do-everything" approach - Must not encroach on provincial mandates but reclaim our national strength utilising fiscal and policy instruments - Reclaim our space as agri-experts	 Mindsets	Leading from the Front - Creating change is across all the Senior Management levels of the department - We must drive the right culture and mindset in order to change the behaviours within the department
 Approach	Delivering Impact - We must deliver impact, not count projects completed etc. - We must drive district level pilots as schemes, ensuring we provide an ecosystem of support and look at value chains - We must continue to be export led in the medium term	 Other	Scaling Back for Success - Scale down on land acquisition, rural enterprise development and Narisee - Ring fence programme spend to support land restitution development - Create a Land Administration qualification

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



Part C

Measuring Our Performance



6. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

6.1. Programme 1: Administration

6.1.1. Institutional programme performance information

Table 5: Administration—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Administration	Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department	Management	Provide strategic leadership and governance
		Financial Services	Ensure prudent financial management
		Risk Management	Ensure all risks are managed/mitigated and identify new risks to the department

6.1.2. Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 6: Administration—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Outcome 1: Improved governance and service excellence	1.1 Improved audit outcomes	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	DRDLR: Unqualified audit opinion DAFF: Qualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion
	1.2 Compliance with government legislation and prescripts	1.2.1 % of valid invoices paid within 30 days upon receipt by the department	94%	87%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%

6.1.3. Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 7: Administration—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	—	Unqualified audit opinion	—	—
1.2.1 % of valid invoices paid within 30 days upon receipt by the department	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



6.1.4. Explanation of planned programme performance over the medium-term period

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

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

6.1.5 Programme resource consideration—Administration

Table 8: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE and/or EPRE

Expenditure estimates

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Ministry	87 019	85 299	89 353	98 556	75 456	83 304	86 269
Departmental Management	147 236	145 046	130 825	176 993	155 668	173 001	179 163
Internal Audit	47 513	50 475	47 021	61 956	60 539	67 005	69 500
Financial Management	276 319	251 123	253 453	296 797	270 124	301 375	312 111
Corporate Services	946 521	743 611	843 141	943 098	901 668	987 465	1 024 117
Provincial Operations	345 912	357 925	400 857	444 075	428 204	480 109	498 000
Office Accommodation	388 984	348 555	786 640	611 599	753 998	797 485	832 802
Total	2 239 504	1 982 034	2 551 290	2 633 074	2 645 657	2 889 744	3 001 962

Economic classification

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Compensation of employees	1 012 061	1 020 066	1 099 692	1 233 505	1 196 039	1 358 812	1 408 514
Goods and services	1 178 456	912 248	1 196 313	1 208 030	1 164 999	1 225 634	1 268 682
Interest and rent on land	131	1 030	11	40	—	—	—
Provinces and municipalities	73	64	69	91	1 585	93	98
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 199	1 243	1 246	1 370	88	1 421	1 486
Public corporations and private enterprises	9	—	14	—	—	—	—
Households	4 443	4 372	7 119	1 137	163	171	180
Buildings and other fixed structures	8 469	20 983	218 413	159 341	268 580	288 638	307 227
Machinery and equipment	27 354	18 681	26 681	29 054	14 454	14 975	15 775
Software and other intangible assets	2 130	1 459	1 046	506	—	—	—
Payments for financial Assets	5 179	1 888	686	—	—	—	—
Total	2 239 504	1 982 034	2 551 290	2 633 074	2 647 657	2 889 744	3 001 962



6.2. Programme 2: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

6.2.1. Institutional programme performance information

Table 9: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management	Oversee livestock production, game farming, animal and plant health, natural resources and disaster management	Plant Production and Health	To develop policy, norms and standards to support plant production and plant health
		Animal Production and Health	To promote livestock production, game farming and animal health
		Inspection and Quarantine Services	Ensure compliance with regulatory frameworks for food safety
		Natural Resources and Disaster Management	To facilitate the development of infrastructure and the sustainable use of natural resources and integrate, coordinate and implement disaster management policies and frameworks with special emphasis on mitigation of disasters in rural and agricultural areas

6.2.2. Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 10: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Outcome 4: Increased production in the agricultural sector	2.1 Registration of new plant varieties	2.1.1 Number of new plant varieties registered	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	100 new plant varieties registered	100 new plant varieties registered	100 new plant varieties registered



Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	2.2 Animal improvement schemes implemented	2.2.1 Number of animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities implemented	2 animal improvement schemes (Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo and poultry) were monitored and an annual report was compiled	2 animal improvement schemes were implemented and a report on Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo and poultry has been compiled	Report on animal improvement schemes (Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo and poultry) implemented	2 animal improvement schemes (Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo and poultry) implemented	2 animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities (Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo and Poultry) implemented	2 animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities (Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo and Poultry) implemented	2 animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities (Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo and Poultry) implemented
	2.3 Agriculture master plans for priority commodities	2.3.1 Cannabis Master Plan implemented	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Cannabis Master Plan approved	Cannabis Master Plan implemented	Cannabis Master Plan implemented
	2.4 Preservation and sustainable use of natural agricultural resources	2.4.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	3 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	4 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas
	2.5 Transformation from degenerative to regenerative agricultural systems and practices	2.5.1 Area (ha) of cultivated fields changed from conventional to conservation agriculture practices	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 000 ha	10 000 ha	10 000 ha



Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Outcome 7: Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction	3.1 Biosecurity policies and strategies strengthened	3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted	1 plant pest risk surveillance was conducted and an annual report on exotic fruit fly risk surveillance has been compiled	1 plant pest risk surveillance was conducted and an annual report on exotic fruit fly has been compiled	1 plant pest surveillance conducted (Exotic fruit fly)	1 plant pest surveillance conducted (Exotic fruit fly)	3 plant pest risk surveillance Conducted (Exotic fruit fly surveillance; Citrus Greening Survey; Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest risk surveillance conducted (Exotic fruit fly surveillance; Citrus Greening Survey; Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest risk surveillance conducted (Exotic fruit fly surveillance; Citrus Greening Survey; Banana bunchy top virus)
		3.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted	Surveillance was conducted on 2 animal diseases, namely FMD and PPR An annual report on 2 animal disease risk surveillance has been compiled	2 animal disease risk surveillance were conducted (FMD and PPR) and an annual report has been compiled	2 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted (FMD-protection zone and PPR)	2 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted (FMD-protection zone and PPR)	3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR, FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted
	3.2 Implementation of the Veterinary Strategy (Placement of CCS veterinarians)	3.2.1 Percentage of eligible veterinarians placed under the CCS programme	127 veterinary graduates were deployed to resource-poor communities	124 CCS veterinarians deployed	150 CCS veterinarians deployed	189 CCS veterinarians deployed	100% eligible veterinarians placed under the CCS programme	100% eligible veterinarians placed under the CCS programme	100% eligible veterinarians placed under the CCS programme
	3.3 Reduce level of risks associated with food	3.3.1 Number of new agricultural inputs products registered	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 350	6 750	7 300
		3.3.2 Number of provincial agricultural	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 provincial agricultural biosecurity	4 provincial agricultural biosecurity	9 provincial agricultural biosecurity



Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
		biosecurity coordinating structures established					coordinating structures established (GP, MP, LP, NW and FS)	coordinating structures established	coordinating structures established
		3.3.3 Number of laboratories accredited	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1 laboratory accredited	1 laboratory accredited	1 laboratory accredited
		3.3.4 Percentage of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	Annual report on implementation of 4 regulatory interventions (quarantine inspections, surveillance and testing) has been compiled	4 regulatory interventions (quarantine inspections, surveillance and testing) were implemented and an annual report has been compiled	4 regulatory compliance and monitoring interventions implemented (Quarantine, inspections, surveillance and testing)	27 export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	100%	100%	100%
	3.4 Adaptation and mitigation to climate change	3.4.1 Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (CCAMP) monitored	The Climate Change Plan has been implemented through vulnerability mapping for conventional farming system and the report on implementation was compiled	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries was approved by EXCO on 19 February 2018	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan implementation guidelines developed	Annual report on the implementation of the CCAMP developed	Annual Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in 4 provinces	Annual Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in 4 provinces	Annual Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in 4 provinces



Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
		3.4.2 Number of small-holder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	120 smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme	120 smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme	120 smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme
	3.5 Reduced levels of risks associated with Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)	3.5.1 Number of new GMO events approved	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Five new GMO events approved	Five new GMO events approved	Five new GMO events approved

6.2.3. Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 11: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.1.1 Number of new plant varieties registered	100 new plant varieties registered	Report on new plant varieties registered	Report on new plant varieties registered	Report on new plant varieties registered	100 new plant varieties registered
2.2.1 Number of animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities implemented	2 animal improvement schemes (Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo and poultry) implemented	Mobilisation of farmers and data collection for KyD and poultry schemes	Mobilisation of farmers and data collection for KyD and poultry schemes	Mobilisation of farmers and data collection for KyD and poultry schemes	2 animal improvement schemes (KyD and poultry) implemented
2.3.1 Cannabis Master Plan implemented	Cannabis Master Plan approved	Draft Cannabis Master Plan developed	Consultations on the draft Cannabis Master Plan	Consultations on the draft Cannabis Master Plan	Cannabis Master Plan approved
2.4.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	2 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	Spatial delineation report	Consultation with province—Gauteng	Consultation with province—Mpumalanga	2 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas
2.5.1 Area (ha) of cultivated fields changed from conventional to conservation agriculture practices	5 000 ha	—	—	—	5 000 ha



Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly surveillance; Citrus Greening Survey; Banana bunchy top virus)	Quarterly progress report	Quarterly progress report	Quarterly progress report	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly Surveillance; Citrus Greening Survey; Banana bunchy top virus)
3.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted	3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR, FMD)	Reviewed guidelines for the Surveillance Strategy sent to provinces	Analysis Report on Surveillance Results	Analysis Report on Surveillance Results	3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR, FMD)
3.2.1 Percentage of eligible veterinarians placed under the CCS programme	100% eligible veterinarians placed under the CCS programme	Receipt of applications for placement Placement of applicants using the online system and manual	Notification of the outcomes of the placement process to the employed and deployed CCS veterinarians	—	100% eligible veterinarians placed under CCS programme
3.3.1 Number of new agricultural input products registered	5 350	1 500	1 200	1 310	1 340
3.3.2 Number of agricultural provincial biosecurity coordinating structures established	5 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established (GP, MP, LP, NW and FS)	Provincial consultations and workshops	Provincial consultations and workshops	Provincial consultations and workshops	5 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established (GP, MP, LP, NW and FS)
3.3.3 Number of laboratories accredited	1 laboratory accredited	Application for laboratory accreditation	Internal audit report for accreditation preparedness	South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) pre-audit report for accreditation	1 laboratory accredited
3.3.4 Percentage of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3.4.1 Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan monitored	Annual Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in 4 provinces	—	Quarterly Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in 3 provinces (Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Free State)	Quarterly Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in 1 province (Limpopo)	Annual Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in 4 provinces



Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.4.2 Number of smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme	120	—	60	60	—
3.5.1 Number of new GMO events approved	5 new GMO events approved	Progress report on applications reviewed	Progress report on applications reviewed	Progress reports on applications reviewed	5 new GMO events approved

6.2.4. Explanation of programme planned performance over the medium-term period

The outputs listed under Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management relate to two outcomes, namely “Increased production in the agricultural sector” and “Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction”. The outcomes contribute to the impact statement aligning to food security and economic growth.

Agricultural production remains a key contributor to the South African economy and a means for the livelihoods of the majority of the country's rural population. Sustained agricultural growth is critical for uplifting the living standards of all South Africans. The required increase in agricultural production will have to take place in the context of increasing competition for financial resources, land resources, a declining natural resource base, variable and unpredictable weather patterns and disease and pest outbreaks. Access to appropriate production inputs, research and development and information dissemination (transfer of technology) are critical to ensure sustainable food production and market access.

The strategic interventions for the programme aim to implement plant, animal production policies and strategies, including support for production of commodities with high growth and labour absorbing potential. Conservation of indigenous plant and animal genetic resources is another important output that will be implemented as contribution to increased production in the agricultural sector.

The Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development will continue with major surveillance programmes to detect, delimit or monitor incidences of animal and plant pests, diseases, quarantine and diseases of economic importance. Of importance is to clear impediments associated with trade and international market access. Compliance with legislation and international requirements through effective biosecurity and food safety will be improved. In response to climate change, the department will implement the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan in response to impacts of climate change.

Under the Compulsory Community Services (CCS) Programme, veterinary graduates will be deployed to rural areas to ensure access to primary animal health care services in district municipalities. The purpose is to ensure that animal diseases affecting the productivity of livestock are managed through basic preventive veterinary interventions. The quality of rural livestock will be improved with this intervention and food security and rural livelihood will be promoted. Priorities of women, children and people with disabilities have been described in the Technical Indicator Description section.



6.2.5. Programme resource considerations—Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Table12: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE and/or EPRE

Expenditure estimates

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Inspection and Quarantine Services	333 141	380 348	463 371	582 185	592 068	679 316	701 753
Plant Production and Health	575 759	627 444	665 228	635 641	562 025	776 895	840 975
Animal Production and Health	205 142	248 285	217 997	266 859	325 131	378 245	422 610
Natural Resources and Disaster Management	508 758	376 661	870 199	345 661	281 050	305 041	316 730
Agricultural Research Council	812 989	974 583	1 031 109	1 223 706	1 271 377	1 323 890	1 240 872
Total	2 435 789	2 607 321	3 247 904	3 054 052	3 031 651	3 463 387	3 522 940

Economic classification

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Compensation of employees	628 424	683 965	748 125	893 428	943 990	1 078 238	1 128 781
Goods and services	325 442	131 221	134 534	208 657	288 727	349 075	419 110
Interest and rent on land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provinces and municipalities	637 587	735 064	1 251 304	680 781	510 505	699 855	720 384
Departmental agencies and accounts	813 189	974 783	1 031 329	1 223 948	1 271 619	1 324 140	1 241 132
Public corporations and private enterprises	34	19	—	—	—	—	—
Non-profit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households	1 675	51 841	32 396	120	95	100	105
Buildings and other fixed structures	2 610	2 185	141	18 849	3 407	3 407	3 639
Machinery and equipment	26 365	9 787	39 657	28 269	10 308	5 572	7 839
Biological assets	—	—	314	—	—	—	—
Software and other intangible assets	—	18 186	9 952	—	3 000	3 000	1 950
Payments for financial assets	463	270	152	—	—	—	—
Total	2 435 789	2 607 321	3 247 904	3 054 052	3 031 651	3 463 387	3 522 940



6.3. Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution

6.3.1. Institutional programme performance information

Table 13: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution	Acquire and distribute land, and promote food security and agrarian reform programmes	Food Security	Provides national frameworks to promote sustainable household food security
		Land Tenure Reform	Develops land tenure policies, programmes and procedures
		Land Acquisition and Redistribution	Provides land acquisition and strategic institutional partnerships
		National Extension Services and Sector Capacity Development	Provides national extension support services, and sustainable growth and equitable participation in the sector
		Farmer Support and Development	Develops and provides strategic support to farmers, agro-processors and cooperatives
		Property Management and Advisory Support	Provides property management and advisory support services
		Restitution	Settles land restitution claims under the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 of 1994)



6.3.2. Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 14: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	4.1 Provide financial and non-financial support to producers	4.1.1 National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support has been approved by EXCO on 27 March 2017	National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support has been approved by EXCO on 27 March 2017	The National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support (MinTech, MinMEC)	National Policy on Comprehensive Producer development Support tabled at Cabinet	National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support tabled at Cabinet	Annual report on the implementation of National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support	Annual report on the monitoring of the National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support compiled	Annual report on the monitoring of the National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support compiled
		4.1.2 Number of farms supported through the land development support programme	New indicator	New indicator	208	162	146	153	161
		*4.1.3 Number of subsistence producers supported through COVID-19 relief fund	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	50 000	40 000	25 000

* Indicator 4.1.3: Presidential Stimulus Package Indicator: Budgeted at the Presidency and funds reflected as unallocated in the 2020/21 budget



Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	4.2 Skilled and employable youth in the agricultural sector	4.2.1 Graduates placed in agricultural sector for capacity building monitored	30 graduates were placed to commodity organisation aligned to APAP	255 graduates were placed as follows: Agriculture: 87; Forestry: 30; Fisheries: 40; industrial placement: 47; Young Professional Development Programme: 25; and PPECB: 26	255 graduates placed	Status report on graduates placed compiled	Status report on graduates placed in agricultural sector compiled	255 graduated placed	Status report on graduates placed in agricultural sector compiled
		4.2.2 Number of new students enrolled at the agricultural training institutes	—	—	794	886	800	800	800
	4.3 Security of tenure ensured	4.3.1 Number of TRAN-CRAA areas transferred	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	10	11	—
		4.3.2 Number of hectares of state land allocated	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	525 330	—	—
	4.4 Outstanding land claims settled and finalised	4.4.1 Number of land claims settled	804	850	502	428	244	537	558
		4.4.2 Number of land claims finalised	—	865	995	637	295	459	473



Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	4.5 Land acquired and redistributed	4.5.1 Number of hectares of strategically located land acquired	201 430	155 791	85 325	94 050	23 973	25 172	26 430
		4.5.2 Number of hectares acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 857	6 150	6 457
	4.6 Labour tenants' applications settled	4.6.1 Number of labour tenants' applications settled	467	60	624	3 666	500	1 000	2 000
	4.7 Communal Property Associations (CPA) compliant with legislation	4.7.1 Number of CPAs supported to be compliant with legislation	209	304	360	443	477	577	677

6.3.3. Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 15: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.1.1 National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support implemented	Annual report on the implementation of National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support	—	—	—	Annual report on the implementation of the National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support
4.1.2 Number of farms supported through the land development support programme	146	0	67	60	19



Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
*4.1.3 Number of subsistence producers supported through COVID-19 relief fund	50 000	—	—	20 000	30 000
4.2.1 Graduates placed in agricultural sector for capacity building monitored	Status report on graduates placed in agricultural sector compiled	—	Draft Status report on graduates placed in agricultural sector compiled	—	Status report on graduates placed in agricultural sector compiled
4.2.2 Number of new students enrolled at the agricultural training institutes	800	—	—	—	800
4.3.1 Number of TRANCRAA areas transferred	10	01	0	0	9
4.3.2 Number of hectares of state land allocated	525 330	123 543	401 787	0	0
4.4.1 Number of land claims settled	244	55	76	66	47
4.4.2 Number of land claims finalised	295	46	76	90	83
4.5.1 Number of hectares of strategically located land acquired	23 973	8 221	15 752	0	0
4.5.2 Number of hectares acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants	5 857	0	0	0	5 857
4.6.1 Number of labour tenants' applications settled	500	50	0	140	310
4.7.1 Number of Communal Property Associations (CPA) supported to be compliant with legislation	477	0	0	228	249

6.3.4. Explanation of planned programme performance over the medium-term period

The department will through its policies, strategies and guidelines, streamline the implementation and management of the producer development support programmes to improve their efficiency and alignment to the Comprehensive Land and Agrarian Strategy. Through the National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support (NPCPDS), the department will implement comprehensive support packages for deserving producers. The support programme will provide a tailor made needs-based programme for each category of beneficiaries to enhance the provision of support services. Therefore, the DALRRD will promote and facilitate agricultural development, targeting the beneficiaries of land and agrarian reforms.

Implementation of the targeted outputs is an initiative to harmonise, guide and regulate the provision of support services to the various categories of producers. The intervention is mainly to ensure advancement of producers from various levels of production to a sustainable level and ultimately to participate meaningfully in the economy of the country. The department will ensure coordination of financial and non-financial support services by implementing the Blended Funding Model to achieve the impact desired. The programmes are also aimed at encouraging and increasing the participation of the vulnerable, women, youth and people with disabilities in agricultural activities.

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

** Indicator 4.1.3: Presidential Stimulus Package Indicator: Budgeted at the Presidency and funds reflected as unallocated in the 2020/21 budget*



6.3.5. Programme resource considerations—Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution

Table 16: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE and/or EPRE

Expenditure estimates

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Food Security	1 263 617	1 694 488	1 585 657	1 939 385	1 094 914	2 172 137	2 235 416
Land Tenure Reform	149 037	133 781	214 266	370 773	491 402	602 180	405 783
Land Acquisition and Redistribution	2 126 355	1 658 509	1 661 968	1 758 643	718 178	1 307 179	1 360 274
National Extension Services and Sector Capacity Development	633 403	615 378	597 061	640 246	595 526	630 684	640 882
Farmer Support and Development	30 278	25 355	19 146	11 210	13 351	15 610	16 192
Property Management and Advisory Support	375 631	496 495	536 282	462 855	280 234	302 806	504 315
Restitution	3 331 114	3 093 990	3 256 042	3 593 371	3 028 515	3 647 191	3 984 555
Total	7 909 435	7 717 996	7 870 422	8 776 483	6 222 120	8 677 787	9 147 417

Economic classification

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Compensation of employees	798 587	835 871	905 016	1 001 454	1 036 197	1 184 990	1 242 091
Goods and services	577 090	600 726	584 804	679 077	678 493	717 852	744 078
Interest and rent on land	689	2 980	783	1	1	1	1
Provinces and municipalities	1 680 677	1 724 922	1 820 508	1 661 365	1 287 601	1 707 008	1 761 942
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 535 207	1 432 932	1 487 931	1 569 563	570 331	1 143 860	1 185 729
Public corporations private enterprises	5 950	106 247	126 608	360 021	14 002	395 670	414 505
Non-profit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households	3 113 021	2 841 572	2 860 287	3 444 428	2 591 162	3 481 698	3 750 164
Buildings and other fixed structures	43 285	32 756	37 917	34 246	35 135	37 242	39 340
Machinery and equipment	42 428	27 749	19 921	25 892	9 198	9 466	9 567
Biological assets	184	39	—	—	—	—	—
Land and sub-soil assets	104 403	111 124	25 258	436	—	—	—
Software and other intangible assets	31	121	55	—	—	—	—
Payments for financial assets	7 883	957	1 334	—	—	—	—
Total	7 909 435	7 717 996	7 870 422	8 776 483	6 222 120	8 677 787	9 147 417



6.4. Programme 4: Rural Development

6.4.1. Institutional programme performance information

Table 17: Rural Development—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme names	Subprogramme purpose
Rural Development	Initiate, facilitate, coordinate and act as a catalyst for the implementation of a comprehensive rural development programme leading to sustainable and vibrant rural communities	National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC)	Provider social organisation, youth development and economic upliftment
		Rural Social Infrastructure Coordination	Coordinates infrastructure development in rural areas
		Technology Research and Coordination	Coordinates provision of innovative and appropriate technologies in rural areas

6.4.2. Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 18: Rural Development—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Outcome 6: Integrated and inclusive rural economy	5.1 Increased job opportunities and development of skills	5.1.1 Number of NARYSEC youth trained	7 993	7 707	8 589	7 465	1 916	—	—
	5.2 Infrastructure development to support rural economic transformation	5.2.1 Number of (Farmer Production Support Units) (FPSUs) supported with infrastructure projects	269	149	144	122	15	20	25

6.4.3. Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 19: Rural Development—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
5.1.1 Number of NARYSEC youth trained	1 916	0	119	599	1 198
5.2.1 Number of (Farmer Production Support Units) (FPSU) supported with infrastructure projects	15	0	0	5	10



6.4.4. Explanation of planned programme performance over the medium-term period

The outputs listed under Rural Development relate to the outcome: **Integrated and inclusive rural economy**. The outcome then contributes to the “**economic growth**” part of the impact statement. The rationale for the choice of the outcome indicators relevant to the respective outcomes is described in the *Technical Indicator section*. The contribution of outputs towards the achievement of priorities of women, children and people with disabilities is also described in the *Technical Indicator section*.

6.4.5. Programme resource considerations—Rural Development

Table 20: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE and/or EPRE

Expenditure estimates

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC)	461 790	465 634	444 018	423 877	284 916	202 534	202 785
Rural Social Infrastructure Coordination	730 743	700 155	639 385	706 737	585 662	928 013	776 227
Technology Research and Coordination	10 674	28 991	23 901	19 958	27 403	29 854	31 091
Total	1 203 207	1 194 780	1 107 304	1 150 572	897 981	1 160 401	1 010 103

Economic classification

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Compensation of employees	129 986	133 249	142 902	150 316	152 425	170 591	176 940
Goods and services	89 684	53 937	40 499	488 654	640 724	927 729	775 662
Interest and rent on land	–	1	–	72	–	–	–
Households	413 888	431 867	425 132	87 557	90 297	46 498	40 741
Buildings and other fixed structures	566 165	561 274	487 954	419 332	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	3 055	14 248	10 566	2 487	14 535	15 583	16 760
Payments for financial assets	429	204	251	–	–	–	–
Total	1 203 207	1 194 780	1 107 304	1 150 572	897 981	1 160 401	1 010 103



6.5. Programme 5: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

6.5.1. Institutional programme performance information

Table 21: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Economic Development, Trade and Marketing	Promote economic development, trade and market access for agricultural products; and foster international relations for the sector	International Relations and Trade	Promote, coordinate and support international relations and trade through the development and implementation of appropriate policies and programmes
		Cooperatives and Development	Facilitate and support the implementation of programmes and initiatives to promote cooperatives to participate in economic development
		Agro-processing, Marketing and Industrial Development	Ensure the transformation of primary product commodities into value added products, and ensure domestic and international market access

6.5.2. Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 22: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets	6.1 AgriBEE Fund implemented	6.1.1 % of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	100%	100%	100%
	6.2 Marketing of Agricultural Products Act	6.2.1 Marketing of Agricultural Products Act reviewed	—	—	—	—	Draft Marketing of Agricultural Products amendment bill developed	Public consultation on Marketing of Agricultural Products amendment bill	Marketing of Agricultural Products amendment bill tabled in Parliament
	6.3 Trade agreements	6.3.1 Trade agreements implemented	Implementation and negotiation of trade agreements were done through the following agreements: European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	Trade agreements were implemented and the department also participate in trade negotiations	Report on the implementation of trade agreements	Report on the implementation of trade agreements	Report on the implementation of 6 trade agreements	Report on the implementation of 6 trade agreements	Report on the implementation of 6 trade agreements



Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
(cont.)			South African Customs Union (SACU), South African Development Community (SADC), SACU-MERCOSUR	Quarterly reports on the implementation of trade agreements and participation in trade negotiations have been compiled for activities undertaken during the 2017/18 period SACU-MERCOSUR					
			World Trade Organization (WTO) SACU-India WTO—Doha Development Round Negotiations	World Trade Organization (WTO) SACU-India WTO—Doha Development Round Negotiations SACU-MERCOSUR World Trade Organization (WTO) SACU-India WTO—Doha Development Round Negotiations SACU-MERCOSUR World Trade Organization (WTO)					
				SACU-India WTO—Doha development round					



Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
		6.3.2 Trade agreements negotiated	—	—	Report on participation in trade negotiations	Report on participation in trade negotiations	Report on participation in 4 trade negotiations	Report on participation in 4 trade negotiations	Report on participation in 4 trade negotiations
	6.4 International Relations Strategy implemented	6.4.1 Multilateral agreements implemented	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African multilateral agencies for implementation of the joint projects and action plans has been compiled	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies has been compiled	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies	Report on participation in multilateral engagements	Report on participation in multilateral engagements	Report on participation in multilateral engagements
			The National DAFF Investment Plan could not be reviewed and monitored as planned	Status report on compliance to AU and SADC obligations has been compiled	Status report on compliance to AU and SADC obligations	Status report on compliance to AU and SADC obligations	Report on participation in AU and SADC engagements	Report on participation in AU and SADC engagements	Report on participation in SADC engagements
		6.4.2 Bilateral agreements implemented	Report on strategic engagement of partners within South-South, North-South and multilateral agencies/forums has been compiled	Report on strategic engagement of partners within South-South, North-South and multilateral agencies/forums has been compiled	Report on strategic engagement of partners within South-South, North-South and multilateral agencies/forums	Report on strategic engagement of partners within South-South, North-South and multilateral agencies/forums	Status report on bilateral South-South and North-South engagements	Status report on bilateral South-South and North-South engagements	Status report on bilateral South-South and North-South engagements



Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
			Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies has been compiled	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies has been compiled	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa

6.5.3. Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 23: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
6.1.1 % of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	100%	Quarterly progress report on the received AgriBEE Fund applications	Quarterly progress report on the received AgriBEE Fund applications	Quarterly progress report on the received AgriBEE Fund applications	100%
6.2.1 Marketing of Agricultural Products Act reviewed	Draft Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill developed	—	Internal consultation on the Amendment Bill	Submit Draft Amendment Bill to the Office of State Law Advisor	Draft Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill developed
6.3.1 Trade agreements implemented	Report on the implementation of 6 trade agreements	Quarterly progress report on the implementation of trade agreements	Quarterly progress report on the implementation of trade agreements	Quarterly progress report on the implementation of trade agreements	Annual report on the implementation of 6 trade agreements
6.3.2 Trade agreements negotiated	Report on participation in 4 trade negotiations	Quarterly progress report on participation in trade negotiations	Quarterly progress report on participation in trade negotiations	Quarterly progress report on participation in trade negotiations	Annual report on participation in 4 trade negotiations
6.4.1 Multilateral agreements implemented	Report on multilateral engagements	Quarterly progress report on multilateral engagements	Quarterly progress report on participation in engagements	Quarterly progress report on multilateral engagements	Annual report on multilateral engagements
	Report on AU and SADC engagements	Quarterly progress report on AU and SADC engagements	Quarterly progress report on AU and SADC engagements	Quarterly progress report on participation in AU and SADC engagements	Annual report on AU and SADC engagements



Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
6.4.2 Bilateral agreements implemented	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Annual report on bilateral engagements South-South and North-South
	Status report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent)	Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent)	Annual report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent)

6.5.4. Explanation of planned programme performance over the medium-term period

The outputs listed under Economic Development, Trade and Marketing address the Outcome: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets. The outcome then contributes to the “food security and economic growth” part of the impact statement. Strategies and interventions aimed at improving market access will continue to be implemented. One of the interventions to improve market access is to focus on improving operational efficiencies in agricultural cooperatives through training and capacity development to assist smallholder farmers to penetrate high value markets or better paying markets to improve their living standards. During the medium-term period, the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No.47 of 1996) will be reviewed to enable the Minister to use the Act to advance transformation of agricultural markets.

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development will participate in trade negotiation sessions aimed at improving access of South African agricultural products to regional and international markets. Furthermore, to enhance and protect South Africa's agricultural interests within the multilateral trade environment and rules, trade analysis will be provided. 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.

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



6.5.5. Programme resource considerations—Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Table 24: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE and/or EPRE

Expenditure estimates

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
International Relations and Trade	181 369	198 091	259 714	241 767	202 993	224 976	233 419
Cooperatives Development	117 476	68 158	74 819	81 513	35 223	81 170	91 823
Agro-Processing, Marketing and Rural Industrial Development	601 838	789 251	861 790	577 570	511 442	638 305	664 176
Total	900 683	1 055 500	1 196 323	900 850	749 658	944 451	989 418

Economic classification

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Compensation of employees	255 986	272 492	269 092	301 504	300 186	344 382	357 159
Goods and services	98 091	650 874	774 252	452 301	357 906	461 955	481 512
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	40	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	2	2	16	3	3	3	3
Departmental agencies and accounts	35 309	41 917	43 239	45 251	47 422	50 030	51 885
Foreign governments and international organisations	42 296	35 607	35 376	39 704	41 877	44 179	45 821
Public corporations	88 232	40 166	42 496	43 754	–	41 509	50 509
Non-profit institutions	–	170	–	–	–	–	–
Households	375 764	12 724	13 338	–	1	1	1
Buildings and other fixed structures	–	–	–	12 976	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	4 669	1 440	18 358	4 544	2 203	2 392	2 528
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	–	773	60	–	–
Payments for financial assets	334	108	156	–	–	–	–
Total	900 683	1 055 500	1 196 323	900 850	749 658	944 451	989 418



6.6. Programme 6: Land Administration

6.6.1. Institutional programme performance information

Table 25: Land Administration—institutional programme performance information

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



6.6.2. Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 26: Land Administration—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual target						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Outcome 2: Spatial transformation and effective and efficient land administration	7.1 Integrated Land Administration System	7.1.1 National Land Information System Developed	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Consolidated analytical report on policies, legislation and systems to inform the National Land Information System	National Land Information Policy approved	National Land Information Bill approved
	7.2 Electronic land Registration System (registration and recordal)	7.2.1 Electronic Deeds Registration Systems (eDRS) Phase 1 completed	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	eDRS Phase 1 60% completed	eDRS Phase 2 rolled out and implemented	eDRS Phase 3 rolled out and implemented
	7.3 Deeds Registries Act Amendment Bill	7.3.1 Deeds amendment bill drafted	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Deeds Transformation Policy approved	Submission to Minister to introduce Deeds Registries Act Amendment Bill to Cabinet	Deeds Registries Amendment Act promulgated government gazetted	—
	7.4 Policies and legislation developed to give effect to spatial transformation	7.4.1 Number of National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) Spatial action areas implementation plans developed	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5 NSDF Spatial Action Area Implementation Plans drafted	Monitoring Framework of 5 NSDF spatial action areas implementation plans developed	NSDF Implementation Report

6.6.3. Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 27: Land Administration—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
7.1.1 National Land Information System Developed	Consolidated analytical report on policies, legislation and systems to inform the National Land Information System	An analytical report on policies that impact on land administration	An analytical report on legislation that impact on land administration	An analytical report on systems that impact on land administration	A consolidated analytical report on policies, legislation and systems to inform the National Land Information Systems
7.2.1 eDRS phase 1 completed	eDRS phase 1, 60% completed	Sourcing of solution developer partner through SITA procurement process	Sourcing of solution developer partner through SITA procurement process	Develop and finalise EDRS detailed functional and users specification	Develop and finalise EDRS system design and architecture
7.3.1 Deeds Amendment Bill drafted	Submission to Minister to introduce the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill to Cabinet	First draft of the Deeds Amendment Bill	Final Deeds Amendment Bill	Submission of the Deeds Amendment Bill to Chief State Advisor for pre-certification	Submission to Minister to introduce the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill to Cabinet
7.4.1 Number of National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) spatial action areas implementation plans developed	5 NSDF spatial action area Implementation plans drafted	—	—	Analysis of Spatial Action areas Report	5 NSDF Spatial Action Area Implementation Plans drafted

6.6.4. Explanation of planned programme performance over the medium-term period

The outputs listed in Land Reform relate to two outcomes: **Spatial transformation and effective and efficient land administration; Redress and equitable access to land and producer support**. The outcomes then contribute to the “**Equitable access to land**” part of the impact statement. The rationale for the choice of the outcome indicators relevant to the respective outcomes is described in the Technical Indicator Description section. The contribution of outputs towards the achievement of priorities of women, children and people with disabilities is also described in the Technical Indicator Description section.

6.6.5. Programme resource considerations—Land Administration

Table 28: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE and/or EPRE

Expenditure estimates

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
National Geomatics Management Services	501 503	463 277	465 889	519 833	512 229	584 284	605 230
Spatial Plan and Land Use	159 753	147 434	153 423	186 174	198 647	217 997	234 710
Registration of Deeds Trading Account	—	—	—	1	150 001	1	1



Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
South African Council for Planners	3 326	3 492	3 695	3 902	4 035	4 256	4 415
South African Geomatics Council	4 000	4 000	3 900	3 992	4 333	4 572	4 741
Total	668 582	618 203	626 907	713 902	869 245	811 110	849 097

Economic classification

Rand thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Special adjustment appropriation	Revised baseline	Revised baseline
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Compensation of employees	465 745	452 359	459 142	478 934	515 648	587 013	616 516
Goods and services	146 119	132 318	126 903	190 176	158 342	176 357	182 967
Interest and rent on land	–	–	134	–	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	2	8	7	14	15	15	16
Departmental agencies and accounts	4 000	4 000	3 900	3 993	154 334	4 573	4 742
Foreign governments and international organisations	2 333	2 385	2 168	2 571	1 949	2 056	2 133
Non-profit institutions	3 326	3 492	3 695	3 902	4 035	4 256	4 415
Households	22 551	17 427	23 924	28 231	30 358	32 027	33 222
Machinery and equipment	13 240	5 617	6 605	6 081	4 564	4 813	5 086
Payments for financial assets	11 266	597	429	–	–	–	–
Total	668 582	618 203	626 907	713 902	869 245	811 110	849 097



7. UPDATED KEY RISKS

Outcome/objectives	Key risks	Root cause	Planned risk mitigation
Settled and finalised outstanding land claims by 2024	Unsuccessful negotiation and valuation process, therefore, neither settling nor finalising claims at the anticipated time (Inability to settle and finalise claims within the anticipated time)	- Non-utilisation of alternative tools for restitution; - Lack of capacity—specialised resources to negotiate with the farmers; - Consistent challenging of the Office Valuer-General's (OVG) evaluated prices by the current landowners through court process; - Fraudulent activities (collusion between internal and external parties) during the price valuation process; - Application of the Property Valuers Profession Act, 2000 (Act No.47 of 2000) is not clear in relation to section 25 of the constitution; - Poor/lack of coherent operating model (policies and procedures); - Budget constraints as a surety of budget cuts; - Human resource constraints; - Delays in the implementation of post settlement	- To improve operating models so processing of claims is done concurrent with the post settlement; - To develop a process map (end-to-end process), including other branches/units' involvement in the value chain of claims settlements and finalisation; - To develop a post settlement strategy; - To develop and obtain approval of the new financial model to financial settlement of claims
Acquisition of land for redistribution 900 ha acquired and redistributed	Withdrawals of price offers by the land seller	- Seller not willing to agree on the first evaluated price evaluated by OVG; - Too long and cumbersome process of negotiating the buying-selling of land; - Inflated prices because it is government buying the land; - Farms (land) are too expensive	- To await the outcome of the Constitutional review (section 25); - To await the Expropriation Bill by DPWI; - To review the current negotiation processes (as guided by PVA) based on the outcomes of the development of the Compensation Policy
	Current landowners are neither ready nor willing to negotiate or release the land earmarked as strategic acquisition by department	- Current landowner sees it as a high productive land; - Demanding unrealistic prices compared to the evaluated one	- To await the outcome of the Constitutional review (section 25); - To await the Expropriation Bill by DPWI; - To review the current negotiation processes (as guided by PVA) based on the outcomes of the development of Compensation Policy
	Mismatching of allocation of acquired land to beneficiaries	- Ineffective District Land Reform Committee (DLRC) owing to inability to deal with undue external influence; - Size/portion of the land allocated to the beneficiaries not matching their capabilities; - Inadequate monitoring by the department post allocation of land	- To finalise the Beneficiaries Selection and Land Allocation Policy; - To enforce monitoring as per the standard operating procedure



Outcome/objectives	Key risks	Root cause	Planned risk mitigation
To secure tenure for labour tenants	Possible difficulties during the interface between Special Master and the department on labour tenants' functions	- Regulatory mandate of the labour tenants has been handed over to the special master therefore complete reliance on the Special Master to deliver; - Labour tenants targets not clarified; - None existing Operational/ Implementation Plan for the Special Master court regarding labour tenants; - Human resource constraints—technical capacity to process applications; - Unreliable database for labour tenants	- To wait for the Special Master to provide strategic direction on implementation plan for the four-year term; - To create a reliable and accurate database for labour tenant applications
	Unserviced (not catered for) farm dwellers post securing tenure	- Voluminous applications; - High number of applications versus human capacity regarding numbers and expertise; - Poor coordination of stakeholders as a result of long process; - Farm dwellers are sparsely located	To engage key stakeholders, i.e. CoGTA, Human Settlement, DWS, etc. in supporting of farm dwellers
Inability to achieve the targeted agricultural yields	Inability to achieve the targeted agricultural yields	- Lack of investment in agriculture by the government on: (i) infrastructure, (ii) technology, (iii) production inputs; - Choice of commodity as it may be incorrect; - Unavailability of resources; - Poor/ inadequate provision of government support to the user; - Climate change challenges; - Outbreak of animal and plant diseases	- To finalise the development of Agriculture Master Plan - this will include elements of funding, technology, production inputs, etc. - Implement both Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan and Climate Smart Agriculture Strategic Framework this include funding of projects in all provinces; - Effective surveillance and control of all regulated pests and diseases; - Maintain effective regulatory compliance and monitoring interventions - Implement the Food and Nutrition Security Survey to assess the state of food insecurity at the District level [using the National General Household Survey]; - Support the targeted smallholder and subsistence producers
	Incoherent government policies and strategies	- Poor/ineffective governance; - Inadequate management of shared strategic roles or overlapping mandates;	To strengthen (participation in) the existing consultation structures



Outcome/objectives	Key risks	Root cause	Planned risk mitigation
To increase market access for agribusinesses to penetrate the main-stream value chains	Inability to create an enabling environment that will allow an increase of market access for black and small businesses	▪ Hostile trading partners from developed economies; ▪ Lack/ low volumes of production by small businesses; ▪ Changes in local politics leading to change of direction and re-configuration of strategies; ▪ Competing interests during the SACU block trade negotiations; ▪ Unethical competitive behaviour by the well established businesses; ▪ Small businesses with challenges of inadequate trade infrastructure, e.g. financial inability, etc. ▪ Uneven policies that are not synchronised for ease of trade; ▪ Inability to meet market access requirements	▪ To align implementation of strategies to meet the targeted specific groups, i.e. HDIs; ▪ To strengthen pre-negotiations discussion with SACU participants; ▪ Re-purpose the government support provided to small businesses owned by HDIs; ▪ To proactively engage with the Competition Commission to develop a strategy that will deal with unethical competitive behaviour within the agricultural sector
To create and maintain an inclusive, effective and comprehensive system of planning	Inability to create a comprehensive spatial planning process that promotes sustainability	▪ Poor collaboration with key stakeholders as a result of lack of interest; ▪ Non-cooperative stakeholders, i.e. traditional leaders and municipalities; ▪ Inadequate human and financial capacity in relation to the demands of the revised/new mandate; ▪ Inadequate office accommodation (storage capacity) thus unable to preserve and protect valuable cadastral documents; ▪ Lack of strategic understanding and implementation of sustainable goals	▪ To escalate challenges to Political Principals on Traditional Leaders and SALGA with regard to municipalities; ▪ To develop talent management strategies to address capacity requirement for the department; ▪ To promote sustainable development goals and integrate them in planning and implementation
	Possible challenges in the amendments of legislation to cater for new recordal	▪ Legislation not prioritised in the departmental legislative programme thus taking too long finalise; ▪ Resistance by affected parties (holders of rights) ▪ legislations are done in a silo manner), i.e. Conveyancers; ▪ Social Economic Impact Study Analysis (SEIA) process not appropriately implemented as a result of inadequate internal consultative processes	▪ To engage with affected parties using a pilot framework/approach; ▪ SEIA to be more inclusive and ensure internal comprehensive consultative processes



Outcome/objectives	Key risks	Root cause	Planned risk mitigation
Improved governance and service excellence	Poor IT Infrastructure	- Aged IT infrastructure; - Lack of internal capacity to cater/ handle IT insourced and outsource systems; - Lack of key human expertise, e.g. Database Administrator; - Poor investment on IT expertise, therefore, inability to retain the needed skills; - Silo development of IT systems	- To conduct comprehensive IT assessment and analysis with a road-map - Develop IT and Knowledge Information and Innovation Management (KIIM) strategy based on comprehensive needs analysis of the department
	Inability to prevent or curb the spreading of the COVID-19 pandemic (virus) in the workplace	- Non-compliance to the regulation and processes put in place by government; - Negative impact of the pandemic (virus) on the local economy and departmental processes	- To improve, finalise and implement the departmental COVID-19 Compliance Plan; - To monitor and improve the work of the COVID-19 temporary structures; - To strengthen the compliance and business continuity through programmes such as ICT, etc.
	Possible misalignment of macro and micro structures to the mandate and strategy of the department.	- Unavailability of the approved strategic document for the department at the time of structure development; - Lack of proper planning and research; - Lack of end-to-end business processes thus fragmented implementation; - Lack of clear roles between offices (National and provincial) and the structure is top heavy-blotted	- Develop a strategy aligned organisational structure (to address service delivery model, skills, business processes, etc.) [Fit for purpose structure]; - Conduct skills audit
	Failure to adhere to good governance and poor compliance to relevant prescripts	- Inadequate capacity (skills, human and finance) to deliver on the departmental mandate; - Department mandate complex/ not clear owing to multiplicity strategic targets; - Preservation of knowledge (poor knowledge management) thus a threat to continuity;	- Conduct employee climate survey; - Improve labour relations capacity to increase adherence to regulatory timeframes (train internal personnel and outsource); - Aligned and approved departmental policies (corporate services support); - Enforce policies and procedures for non-compliance; - Knowledge Harvesting Strategy
To create and maintain an inclusive, effective and comprehensive system of planning	Delays in the approval of National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	- Issues raised during consultative process (with Cabinet) not resolvable; - Misalignment in the new focus of government	To amend the NSDF with the provided directive inputs
	Delays in the implementation of eDRS	- Amendment of legislation not reviewed and finalised in a timely manner as a result of a long consultation process with key stakeholders; - Dependency on supply chain management processes not being completed on time;	- eDRS Act, 2019 (Act No. 19 of 2019) was enacted in 2019. Section 5 of the Act must be enacted to allow the Regulations to be promulgated; - Continuous engagement with SITA on issues surrounding the procurement of IT;



Outcome/objectives	Key risks	Root cause	Planned risk mitigation
(cont.)		▪ Ineffective governance structures within the department; ▪ Budgetary constraints; ▪ Possible litigation by conveyancers	▪ Continuous engagement with SITA on issues surrounding the procurement of IT; ▪ The budget for eDRS must be ring-fenced in the DALRRD
Previous strategy	Lack of continuity on the strategic approach to land reform	▪ Change of politics leading to change of direction and reconfiguration of administration; ▪ Non assertiveness from the officials when discharging their duties; ▪ Inadequate identification of land beneficiaries by officials; ▪ Poor/ inadequate land redistribution (Tenure) strategy; ▪ Lack of land reform master plan which focuses on a long-term vision of the department/ country; ▪ Programmes hastily introduced without proper research thus not making strategic impact. Also the lack of monitoring; ▪ Continuous changes of policies by the deployed executive authorities; ▪ Lack of/poor planning for implementation of new programmes ▪ Inherent budget constraints due to government cost containment measures; ▪ risk management processes not integrated into planning	▪ To improve Operating Models so processing of claims is done concurrent with the post settlement; ▪ To develop a process map (end-to-end process), including other branches/ units' involvement in the value chain of claims settlements and finalisation; ▪ To develop a post settlement strategy; ▪ To develop and obtain approval of the new financial model to finance settlement of claims
Previous strategy	Lack of/incoherent operating model on land reform and rural development	▪ Lack of planning for implementation of new programmes; ▪ Poor prioritisation of programmes	▪ To develop a process (with clear criteria) of introducing new programmes in the department



8. PUBLIC ENTITIES

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	2020/2021 Special adjustment appropriation (R thousand)
The Agricultural Research Council (ARC)	The ARC was established in terms of the Agricultural Research Act (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	1 271 619
National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC)	The NAMC was established in terms of Section 3 and section 4 of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act (1996). The council is mandated to investigate the establishment, continuation, amendment or revocation of statutory measures affecting the marketing of agricultural products; and evaluate the desirability, necessity or efficiency of these statutory measures. It is also mandated to, if necessary, propose alternatives to the establishment, continuation, amendment or repeal of a statutory measure and report to and advise the Minister accordingly	- To ensure business excellence in the delivery of the NAMC mandate - Quality advisory services derived from trade policy investigations to the minister and directly affected groups in order to strengthen policy development and informed policy decision - Efficiency of the marketing of agricultural products through statutory measure advisory services - Provide advisory services to the Minister and ministerial trustees relating to trusts and agricultural transformation - Promote market access for small-holder farmers	47 422
Onderstepoort Biological Products (OBP)	OBP was established as a public entity in terms of the Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act (1999), with government as its sole shareholder. The entity's mandate is to prevent and control animal diseases that affect food security, human health and livelihoods through the continued development and efficient manufacturing of innovative animal-related pharmaceuticals (including vaccines) and related products	- Improve income and profitability - Expand product portfolio and access new markets - Supplier of choice optimised business processes - Improved product availability - Inspired staff striving for excellence—preferred employer	—



Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	2020/2021 Special adjustment appropriation (R thousand)
Perishable Products Export Control Board (PPECB)	The PPECB is an independent service provider of quality assurance, food safety, and cold chain management services for producers and exporters of perishable food products. It is mandated by government in terms of the Perishable Products Export Control Act (1983), 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), 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 socio-economic transformation of the agricultural sector - Support the export competitiveness of South African perishable products industries - Strengthen the PPECB's capacity to provide a professional suite of services for its clients - Enhance the credibility of the South African export certificate	—
Agricultural Land Holding Account	The Agricultural Land Holdings Account was established in terms of the Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No.126 of 1993) Section 10(1) (a) that gives legal effect to the proactive acquisition of land, where the Minister may, from funds appropriated by Parliament for this purpose, acquire land for the purposes of this Act. Therefore, the state will proactively target land and match this with the demand or need for land	Acquisition of strategically located land for agricultural productivity	448 040
KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB)	The ITB is established in terms of the provisions of the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Act, 1994 (No.3 of 1994). Its core business is to manage land for the material benefit and social wellbeing of the individual members of the tribes	Administer Ingonyama Trust land for the material benefit and social benefit of the affected communities	22 291



Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	2020/2021 Special adjustment appropriation (R thousand)
Registration of Deeds Trading Account	The Registration of Deeds Trading Account is a trading entity established in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999). It generates revenue by selling information and levying fees in accordance with the schedule of fees prescribed by regulation 84 of the Act; registers rights in land and therefore, provides security of title. It also maintains public registers of land	Registration of title deeds	150 001
Office of the Valuer-General	Support land reform by providing impartial, efficient, just and equitable valuation services for all land reform related matters in the country	Ensuring that the land and properties are valued in line with the Property Valuation Act, 2014 (Act No.17 of 2014)	100 000

9. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Project Name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year Expenditure (R'000)
Limpopo: Mutale Municipal District	Administration	Construction of a seed bank: Mutale (project on hold pending the finalisation of site clearance for construction)	Seed bank	2020/08/31	2023/08/20	4 367	500
Eastern Cape: Sterkspruit	Administration	Construction of a seed bank: Mthatha (project on hold pending the finalisation of site clearance for construction)	Seed bank	2020/12/21	2023/12/21	4 380	250
Various	Administration	Various maintenance and repairs to office buildings	Office buildings	2020/04/01	2021/04/01	75 000	4 651
Stellenbosch: Alteration to existing entrance and exit to Polka Drive and new security fence around Block A and B	Administration	Alteration to existing entrance and exit to Polka Drive and new security fence around Block A and B	Office building	2021/10/25	2022/10/25	2 000	500



Project Name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year Expenditure (R'000)
Department head office	Administration	Upgrade and maintenance of building	Office building	2017/01/20	2026/01/17	17 244	122
Bloemfontein: Repair and renovations of offices at the old SABS building, 116 Church Street	Administration	Repair and renovations of offices at the old SABS building 116 Church street (055123)	Office building	2016/11/30	2022/11/30	3 000	1 000
Western Cape: Stellenbosch	Administration	Rehabilitation of 2 irrigation dams, including repairs of dam wall	Dams	2016/10/18	2023/01/02	1 100	500
Pretoria: Prinshof Farm	Administration	Site clearance of remaining extension of Prinshof Farm	Office building	2017/01/20	2020/06/30	10 000	5 000
Gauteng: Maizeboard	Administration	Maize board: Repairs and maintenance	Office building	2017/11/17	2020/6/30	1 700	500
Gauteng: Maizeboard	Administration	Maizeboard: Repairs and maintenance	Office building	2014/10/15	2020/6/30	658	300
GADI: Construction of the classroom	Administration	Upgrade of offices	Office buildings	2016/06/21	2023/05/11	1 326	600
Gauteng: Roodeplaat Plant Genetic Centre	Administration	Upgrade of Plant Genetic Centre: Roodeplaat	Office building	2014/07/14	2021/08/25	40 000	6 000

10. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

None.



PART D

Technical Indicator Description



11. TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

11.1. Programme 1

Indicator title	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion
Definition	The indicator shows that the department has an effective and efficient system of internal controls in place and the financial statements are a fair representation of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the department
Source of data	Management letter and final Audit Report
Method of calculation/assessment	Assess an Audit Report to determine conclusions by AGSA whether it is unqualified
Means of verification	Detailed dated and signed Audit Report
Assumptions	Financial statements captured accurately Compliance with laws and regulations
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	N/A
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Unqualified audit opinion
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

Indicator title	1.2.1 % of valid invoices paid within 30 days upon receipt by the department
Definition	The indicator refers to the percentage of valid invoices received by the Directorate: Supply Chain Management and paid within 30 days (prescribed turn-around time) of receipt as per government policy
Source of data	Procurement system (Logis) Monthly payment reports (BAS and LOGIS)
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. Total number of invoices received divided by valid invoices multiplied by 100
Means of verification	Detailed dated and signed procurement reports (Logis) and break down statistics of a summary report presented on the letterhead of the department. These reports must be dated within the period under review
Assumptions	The department receives the invoices on time Submitted invoices are valid and captured correctly on the system
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100%
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer



11.2. Programme 2

Indicator title	2.1.1 Number of new plant varieties registered.
Definition	One of the main objectives of plant breeding in agriculture is to increase productivity and quality of plants by developing varieties with, among others, improved yield and better resistance to plant pests and diseases. In South Africa, the rights of breeders of new plant varieties are protected under the Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1976 (Act No.15 of 1976 as amended in 1996). For new plant varieties to be protected they must meet certain requirements set by international bodies, i.e. they must be distinct, uniform and stable. This indicator refers to the evaluation and registration of new plant varieties in terms of the Plant Breeder's Rights Act
Source of data	Sources: Plant Breeder's Rights Act, 1976 (Act No.15 of 1976) International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) Technical Guidelines Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: 100 approved new plant varieties registered
Means of verification	Q1: Report on new plant varieties evaluated Q2: Report on new plant varieties evaluated Q3: Report new plant varieties evaluated Q4: Report on approved new plant varieties registered—registration certificates
Assumptions	- Plant breeders will submit applications for registration of new plant varieties - Evaluation of new varieties may be impacted upon by environmental conditions
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100 new plant varieties registered
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	2.2.1 Number of animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities implemented
Definition	The indicator refers to recruitment of farmers under low-input production systems; and the use of animal improvement technologies to improve livestock/poultry production potential as provided for in the Animal Improvement Act prescripts. The schemes are designed to allow for voluntary participation of smallholder farmers to improve livestock/poultry production efficiency. The benefits of the schemes include general technical advisories on animal husbandry and poultry production, provision of free animal recording and improvement services, training on broiler and layer management and capacity building on record keeping and animal identification and continuous improvement and innovation techniques
Source of data	INTERGIS Report from ARC and Excel spreadsheet



Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities implemented
Means of verification	Q1: Excel spreadsheet list of farmers for poultry and KyD, plus supporting documents (INTERGIS Report accompanied by application forms of participants/attendance registers, attendance registers for trainings and/or information days) Q2: Excel spreadsheet list of farmers for poultry and KyD, plus supporting documents (INTERGIS Report including application forms of recruits, attendance registers for trainings and/or information days) Q3: Excel spreadsheet list of farmers for poultry and KyD, plus supporting documents (INTERGIS Report including application forms of recruits, attendance registers for trainings and/or information days) Q4: Final Report on two animal improvement schemes (KyD and poultry schemes)
Assumptions	By training these farmers, their knowledge will improve, their animal productivity will increase thereby improving their livelihoods, food security and their contribution to economic growth
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	2 animal improvement schemes (KyD and poultry)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	2.3.1 Cannabis Master Plan implemented
Definition	The Cannabis Master Plan is aimed at providing a framework for growth and development of the Cannabis industry in South Africa. This involves unlocking the Cannabis value chains for the benefit of the country, the economy and the rural communities The indicator refers to all processes that will be undertaken regarding the development of the Cannabis Master Plan until it is approved by representatives of all stakeholders (government, industry, labour, etc.). This will be followed by series of awareness programmes regarding the implications, benefits and procedures to be followed when applying for permits and licences for primary production as well as for manufacturing of cannabis products from raw materials. The implementation stage refers to issuing of permits and licences to farmers and manufacturers that meet the prescribed criteria. This also include monitoring and evaluation. The DALRRD will issue permits and licences for hemp. The Department of Health will do the same for medicinal cannabis (dagga).
Source of data	Report on the value chain study on hemp conducted by National Agricultural Marketing Council
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of the one Cannabis Master Plan developed
Means of verification	Q1: Draft 1 of Cannabis Master Plan developed Q2: Consultations on the draft Cannabis Master Plan Q3: Consultations on the draft Cannabis Master Plan Q4: Approved Cannabis Master Plan
Assumptions	Intergovernmental cooperation, especially with the Department of Health and Department of Justice and Correctional Services
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)



Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Approved Cannabis Master Plan
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	2.4.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas
Definition	The indicator refers to the spatial demarcation of agricultural land, which provides for the description of area/s identified as suitable for cultivated agricultural production based on available natural resources. Protected agricultural areas (PAAs) are areas spatially delineated to be preserved for primary agricultural production and any change of land use from agriculture to non-agricultural land uses should therefore be limited
Source of data	Land cover 2018; Land capability data layer; grazing capacity map
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of two provinces (Gauteng and Mpumalanga) with delineated PAAs
Means of verification	Q1: Spatial Delineation Report Q2: Attendance register and minutes of the consultations Q3: Attendance register and minutes of the consultations Q4: Final report on two provincial protected agricultural areas (PAAs) with delineated protected agricultural areas signed by Chief Director: Natural Resources Management
Assumptions	There is technical capacity and willingness to declare the PAAs
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Gauteng and Mpumalanga
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	2 provinces with delineated PAAs
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	2.5.1 Area (ha) of cultivated fields changed from conventional to conservation agriculture practices
Definition	The indicator refers to area (ha) of land planted with no-till planters
Source of data	Provincial reports on conservation agriculture practices
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of hectares of cultivated fields changed from conventional to conservation agriculture practices
Means of verification	Report on hectares of land indicating cultivated fields changed from conventional to conservation agriculture practices signed by Chief Director: Natural Resource Management
Assumptions	There is a will to shift from unsustainable to locally adapted sustainable practises
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All nine provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)



Reporting cycle	Annual
Desired performance	5 000 ha of cultivated fields changed from conventional to conservation agriculture practices
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted
Definition	The indicator refers to plant pest surveillances aimed at determining the presence of a specified regulated pest forming part of an early-warning system for emerging plant pests to enable rapid response to minimise the harm caused by an outbreak
Source of data	Pest surveillance data (trapping and sampling data plus diagnostic results from Directorate: Inspection Services)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of plant pest risk surveillances conducted
Means of verification	Surveillance Report on three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly surveillance; Citrus Greening Survey; Banana bunchy top virus)
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	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Three pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly surveillance; Citrus Greening Survey; Banana bunchy top virus)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	3.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted
Definition	The indicator refers to epidemiological practice by which the spread or presence of disease is monitored to establish patterns of progression or to prove absence. The main aim of the disease surveillance, in this case, is to determine presence or absence of disease. The planned surveillances to be conducted will be on FMD, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and PPR. All these disease surveillances are mainly for purposes of country status to promote trade in animal products
Source of data	Surveillance reports on PPR, FMD and CBPP conducted and a spreadsheet on the results from the survey conducted
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of animal disease risk surveillances conducted
Means of verification	Annual report on three animal diseases risk surveillances conducted
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	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Three animal diseases risk surveillances conducted
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	3.2.1 Percentage of eligible veterinarians placed under the CCS Programme
Definition	The indicator refers to newly qualified veterinarians and international veterinarians coming to South Africa to work as veterinarians. The newly qualified veterinarians are required to complete the CCS Programme of the department. The veterinarians are employed and deployed at registered places across the country to deliver primary animal health care and regulatory services to communities in accordance with Veterinary and Para-veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No.19 of 1982)
Source of data	The data for the placement is generated by the online placement system and reports on the manual placement for special considerations. The data for the employment is sourced from the Directorate: Human Resources Management
Method of calculation/assessment	Number of veterinarians placed on the CCS Programme divided by the number of received applications multiplied by 100
Means of verification	Signed contracts of CCS placement
Assumptions	The randomised placement of applicants using the online system is accurate
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100%
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	3.3.1 Number of new agricultural input products registered
Definition	This refers to registration of new applications for fertilisers, farm feeds, stock remedies, agricultural remedies and sterilising plants
Source of data	Quarterly statistics of applications received and processed
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of new agricultural inputs products registered
Means of verification	Registration certificates Letters of rejection
Assumptions	Effective registration process of applications received (Excel spreadsheet)
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A



Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	5 350 new agricultural input products registered
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	3.3.2 Number of provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established
Definition	This indicator tracks the number of biosecurity coordinating structures focussing on sanitary and phytosanitary matters to enhance protection of provincial territories against exotic pests of plants and animals as well as food borne diseases. To promote the participation of SMMEs to move from second economy to first economy clients (Farmers, industry members, PDAs, municipalities, nurseries, travellers, research institutions, academic institutions, general citizenry and retailers).
Source of data	Minutes Draft terms of reference Attendance registers Final Terms of reference
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of established provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures
Means of verification	Q1: Attendance Register and minutes Q2 : Attendance Register and minutes Q3: Attendance Register and minutes Q4: Report on 5 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established
Assumptions	Currently, there is no institutional arrangement dealing directly with biosecurity at provinces Funding at provinces Cooperation by province
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	5 provinces (GP, MP, LP, NW and FS)
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Established five provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures in GP, LP, MP, NW and FS)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	3.3.3 Number of laboratories accredited
Definition	This international official recognition of competency status of laboratories
Source of data	Reports from accreditation bodies
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count One Certificate of competency



Means of verification	Q1: Application for laboratory accreditation Q2: Internal Audit Report for accreditation purposes Q3: SANAS pre audit report for accreditation Q4: Accreditation certificate for one laboratory
Assumptions	Internal quality management systems are in place
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Accreditation for 1 laboratory
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	3.3.4 Percentage of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented
Definition	Export protocols for phytosanitary requirements are bilateral or multilateral agreements entered into between South Africa and other foreign countries for export of plant products, prescribing compliance with phytosanitary conditions. The implementation is through certification of consignments for export protocols for phytosanitary requirements as per demand from clients
Source of data	Quarterly reports on percentage of consignment certification of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements: • Citrus to South Korea, China, Japan, Thailand, USA • Apples to Mexico, Taiwan and China • Grapes to USA, Israel, China, Vietnam and Thailand • Litchi to USA • Pears to USA with spreadsheet on the data used to compile the report signed and dated by Chief Director and Director
Method of calculation/assessment	Number of certificates issued divided by the number of phytosanitary applications received multiplied by 100
Means of verification	Quarterly reports on certification of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements
Assumptions	Presentation
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100% certification of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management



Indicator title	3.4.1 Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (CCAMP) monitored
Definition	The indicator refers to the monitoring of the implementation of the Climate the Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan, which entails monitoring the rolling out of projects on crop suitability to climate change focusing on the "Implementation of Climate Change Research Programme on Crop Suitability: Evaluation of climate change variables on performance of sorghum grown under variable agronomic practices and agro-ecological zones". The project will be piloted in four provinces, namely Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Free State. The main objective is to assess potential impact of climate change variables (Rainfall, temperature) on productivity of sorghum both as a food crop and for bio-industrial processes
Source of data	Data will be collected from the field on the piloted site of the selected province. Information will be sourced from research reports and desktop, as well as the identified provinces
Method of calculation/assessment	Annual report on piloting of crop suitability to climate change rogramme in 4 provinces
Means of verification	Q2: Quarterly Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in 3 provinces (Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Free State) signed by Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q3: Quarterly Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in 1 province (Limpopo) signed by Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q4: Annual Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in 4 provinces signed by Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management
Assumptions	Drought is one of the meteorological hazards that is likely to happen and this might cause the project to delay
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 50% Target for youth: 10% Target for people with disabilities: 2%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	KZN, Limpopo, Free State and Mpumalanga
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Annual Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in 4 provinces
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	3.4.2 Number of smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme
Definition	The indicator refers to smallholder farmers being capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme. The farmers will be capacitated through practical training and awareness
Source of data	Data will be collected from the field on the pilot site of the selected province
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of smallholder producers trained on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme
Means of verification	Attendance register and presentation



Assumptions	Drought is one of the meteorological hazards that is likely to happen and this might cause the project to delay
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 50% Target for youth: 10% Target for people with disabilities: 2%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Free State, and Mpumalanga
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Biannual
Desired performance	120 smallholder producers capacitated
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	3.5.1 Number of new GMO events approved
Definition	The aim of the Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997 (Act No.15 of 1997), as amended in 2006, is to provide for measures to promote the responsible, development, production, use and application of genetically modified organisms in South Africa; while limiting possible adverse impact on the environment, human and animal health Applications for approval of new GMO events are subjected to a multidisciplinary process of scientific evaluation to determine that such events will not have an adverse impact on the environment, human and animal health
Source of data	Standard Operation Procedures Data submitted by applicants Progress reports on applications reviewed in accordance to Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997), as amended in 2006. Report on five GMO events approved
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: 5 new GMO events approved
Means of verification	Q1: Progress report on applications reviewed Q2: Progress report on applications reviewed Q3: Progress report on applications reviewed Q4: Report on 5 new GMO number of events approved
Assumptions	Technology developers will submit applications for approval of GMO events The Advisory Committee appointed in terms of the GMO Act conducts a risk assessment Final approval of GMO events is granted by the Executive Council appointed in terms of the GMO Act
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Reduced levels of risks associated with GMOs
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management



11.3 Programme 3

Indicator title	4.1.1 National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support implemented
Definition	This indicator refers to the overarching guidelines in providing comprehensive support services to various categories of producers in the agricultural sector. The first step of the implementation is to develop the producer online platform that will enable producers to access services and conducting policy awareness in all provinces
Source of data	Relevant directorate reports Provincial departments of agriculture producer database
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Annual report on the implementation of National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support approved by the Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform The report will include the policy awareness conducted in all provinces and the development of the producer online platform
Assumptions	Sufficient budget allocated
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Producer Online Platform developed and policy awareness conducted in all provinces
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Indicator title	4.1.2 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme
Definition	The indicator refers to the provision of farm development support with production inputs, infrastructure and operational cost to land reform farmers
Source/collection of data	Project files/on-farm visits List of farms (or portion(s) of farms, erfs, plots, lots, land holdings, etc.) receiving departmental support/intervention in terms of the Land Development Support Programme
Method of calculation/Assessment	Simple count of farms (or portion(s) of farms, erfs, plots, lots, agricultural holdings supported. Farms (or portion(s) of farms), erfs, plots, lots, agricultural holdings) which are counted once in the financial year regardless of the number of interventions/support provided



Means of verification	- Signed/stamped delivery note or (Receiver's date) - Signed/stamped invoice or (Stamp/signature date) - Signed/stamped acknowledgement of receipt (Goods acknowledgement date) AND {Either of the above AND either of the below} - DDG/acting/delegated official approved memorandum dated and signed or - NLAACC decision schedule/minutes dated and signed OR AND {Compulsory} - Approved business/implementation/production plan
Assumptions	Production inputs, infrastructure and operational cost delivered on farms
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	146
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	4.1.3 Number of subsistence producers supported through COVID-19 Relief Fund
Definition	The indicator refers to subsistence producers in peri-urban and rural areas to be supported through COVID-19 relief fund to retain self-employment and support food value chains. Subsistence producers are producers who produce primarily for household consumption to meet their daily dietary needs. These producers are not classified as indigents by their municipality. They market limited surplus production with an annual turnover of less than R50 000
Source of data	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) (Provincial Shared Services Centres (PSSCs) and other relevant branches) and PDAs
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of the subsistence producers supported through COVID-19 Relief Fund
Means of verification	Project profile, ID copy, application form, letter/memo of approval, signed delivery note, signed acknowledgement form (signature of recipients)
Assumptions	Favourable climatic conditions No natural disasters Economic and political stability
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 50% Target for youth: 50% Target for people with disabilities: 6%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	50 000 subsistence producers supported
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Food Security and Agrarian Reform



Indicator title	4.2.1 Graduates placed in agricultural sector for capacity development monitored
Definition	Placement of graduates refers to the process of recruiting unemployed graduates and placing them with functional units in the department, industries and organisations within the agricultural sector. Capacity building refers to exposure of graduates to on-the-job training, skills transfer and mentorship to prepare them for the job market and entrepreneurship. Monitoring refers to the process of checking the progress of graduates placed, where after all activities will be consolidated into a status report at the end of the 2020/21 financial year
Source of data	Relevant directorates and farmers
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Status report on graduates placed compiled
Means of verification	Q2: Draft status report on graduates placed signed by CD: SCD Q4: Status report on graduates placed compiled. The report will be signed by Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform
Assumptions	Sufficient budget provided by the department to implement the programme. Good cooperation from enterprises hosting graduates for monitoring their progress
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 63% Target for youth: 100% Target for people with disabilities: 0,4% Target for males: 37%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Biannually
Desired performance	Placed graduates capacitated
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Indicator title	4.2.2 Number of new students enrolled at the agricultural training institutes
Definition	New students refers to students who are registered for the first time at the agricultural training institutes, agricultural training institutes refers to colleges of agriculture
Source of data	11 agricultural training institutes (Cedara College, Owen Sitole College, Tsolo College, Fort Cox College, Grootfontein (GADI) College, Madzivhandila College, Tompi Seleka College, Elsenburg College, Glen College, Taung College, Potchefstroom College)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of new students enrolled at the agricultural training institutes
Means of verification	List of registered students per college signed by the registrar or principal (Name and surname, ID number, student number), application form
Assumptions	Prospective learners/students will be interested, apply and qualify to study in the agricultural training institutes
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Annually



Indicator title	4.2.2 Number of new students enrolled at the agricultural training institutes
Desired performance	800 new students enrolled
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Indicator title	4.3.1 Number of TRANCRAA areas transferred
Definition	This indicator refers to the support given to TRANCRAA areas towards transfer to groups of persons, municipalities or CPAs in rural areas in the Western Cape, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Free State occupied by "coloured" people (Former Coloured Reserves)
Source/collection of data	TRANCRAA files
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of TRANCRAA areas
Means of verification	Deed of sale OR conveyancers confirmation of transfer OR copy of title deed; and Ministerial/or delegated authority approval memorandum
Assumptions	TRANCRAA areas transferred
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	10
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	4.3.2 Number of hectares of state land allocated
Definition	Targeted allocation of land for redistribution addressing different needs
Source of data	Project file and/or Approval Memorandum/PTC decision schedules
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple sum of the number of hectares of state land allocated since the announcement by the government
Means of verification	• Copy of title deeds OR • Deeds Property Enquiry Report {Either of the above and either of the below} • CD or any other delegated authority approved memorandum dated and signed OR • PTC decision schedule dated and signed NB: • Memo/PTC decision schedule should be signed for the allocation/reallocation
Assumptions	Allocation of state-land



Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative year end (2019/2020–2020/2021)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	525 330
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	4.4.1 Number of land claims settled
Definition	The indicator refers to a total number of claims lodged that have been settled either by the Minister or as per delegations at the time or through court directives. The indicator also now includes full and final settlements for missing/untraceable or uncooperative beneficiaries where the settlements were not previously counted
Source of data	Signed section 42D/42E/Court Order making an award of financial compensation, land or alternative redress
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Claims are counted as settled when signed by the Minister of Agriculture, and Reform and Rural Development as per delegation or court directive is received
Means of verification	- Dated and signed section 42D/42E memo on the approved letterhead, signed by the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development or as per delegation at that time or through court directives making an award of land or alternative redress; as well as full and final settlements for missing/untraceable or uncooperative beneficiaries where the settlements were not previously counted. - Dated and signed addendum and amendment memorandum as well as memorandum to pay in terms of the court order signed by the Director-General of DALRRD or as per delegations at that time or through court directives making an award of land or alternative redress
Assumptions	The assumption is that section 42D/42E/Court Order making an award of financial compensation, land or alternative redress on lodged claims will be signed.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	244
Indicator responsibility	Chief Land Claims Commissioner



Indicator title	4.4.2 Number of land claims finalised
Definition	The indicator refers to the land claims that have already been settled which have now been finalised. Finalised means full financial compensation being disbursed, or land purchase price has been disbursed; and/or land has been transferred or a combination thereof. The indicator includes the number of claims that have been dismissed or deemed non-compliant. The indicator also includes declarations for the commitment register to clear the commitment register The indicator also includes deferred claims and/or untraceable claims
Source of data	Signed off provincial reports BAS reports Project summaries Non-compliant/dismissal letter to claimant signed by the RLCC Approved declaration or reconciliations to clear funds from the commitment register Deeds Web Report to confirm transfer to claimants Deferral Memo signed by the RLCC that claim and/or untraceable claims be referred
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of the number of claims that were finalised within the period under review
Means of verification	- Detailed dated and signed register of land claims finalised and proof of payment/ financials provided on the departmental letterhead dated within the period under review. - Dated and signed non-compliant/ dismissal letter on approved letterhead, signed by the RLCC where the minimum period of 30 days has lapsed at the time of the RLCCs signature - DeedsWeb printout confirming transfer details - Dated and signed deferral memorandum on approved letterhead, signed by the RLCC - Dated and signed declaration or reconciliation submission to clear funds from the commitment register
Assumptions	The assumption is that there will be availability of claims settled
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	295
Indicator responsibility	Chief Land Claims Commissioner

Indicator title	4.5.1 Number of hectares of strategically located land acquired
Definition	Targeted acquisition of land for redistribution addressing different needs
Source/collection of data	Project file and Deeds Web
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple sum of the number of hectares of land acquired



Means of verification	• Copy of title deeds or • Deeds property enquiry report or • Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer OR • Deed of sale AND {Either of the above AND either of the below} • Report on strategic nature of the farm/s or • Farm assessment report or • Strategically located land tool report
Assumptions	Strategically located land acquired
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: No disaggregation Target for youth: No disaggregation Target for people with disabilities: No disaggregation
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Acquisition is informed by a science model (SLL tool), which is coupled by the farm assessment report and is not demand based
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	23 937
Indicator responsibility	Deputy-Director General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	4.5.2 Number of hectares acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants
Definition	Targeted acquisition of land for redistribution addressing different needs
Source/collection of data	Project file and Deeds Web
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple sum of the number of hectares of land acquired
Means of verification	• Copy of title deeds or • Deeds property enquiry report OR • Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer or • Deed of sale AND {Either of the above AND either of the below} • Memorandum of approval with specification of farm dweller/occupiers, labour tenants, etc. or • Copy of the court order
Assumptions	Land Acquired for farm dweller/labour tenant
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: No disaggregation Target for youth: No disaggregation Target for people with disabilities: No disaggregation
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Not applicable
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	5 857
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform



Indicator title	4.6.1 Number of labour tenants applications settled
Definition	This indicator refers to the applications received from labour tenants for an award of land that are settled; or to those that are referred to the Land Claims Court for adjudication. The indicator tracks the number of labour tenants' applications settled and those referred to the Land Claims Court in order to finalise all outstanding applications received by the department in terms of the Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, (Act No.3 of 1996)
Source/collection of data	Labour tenants spreadsheet (Database), 1996
Method of calculation/assessment	A simple count of all labour tenants applications settled or referred to the Land Claims Court for adjudication
Means of verification	• Approved memorandum by the delegated authority awarding land to labour tenants OR • Court orders awarding land to labour tenants OR • Notice of Referral to Court bearing a stamp of the Land Claims Court
Assumptions	Labour tenant applications settled or referred to the Land Claims Court
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-End)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	500
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	4.7.1 Number of communal property associations supported to be compliant with legislation
Definition	The indicator refers to the number of communal property associations supported towards compliance with provisions of the Communal Property Associations Act, 1996 (Act No.28 of 1996), CPA Practice Notes and CPA Delegations through regularisation. Support provided to CPAs refers to: Facilitating update of the membership list; overseeing the General/or Annual General Meeting/special meetings; election of committee members; facilitation of dispute resolution; amendments to the constitution of that specific CPA; compilation of <i>Annual Financial Statements</i>; judicial administration; formalisation of land transaction through CPA resolutions; and training provided to members of the CPA
Source/collection of data	Communal Property Association Register and CPA files
Method of calculation/assessment	A simple count of all CPAs that were assisted to comply with the Act and a number of those that are compliant for the period under review
Means of verification	Signed and dated checklist with supporting documents for CPAs reported in that quarter by Provincial Director: Tenure Systems Implementation or District Director. NB: Checklist is a document that defines an area/s which a CPA has been assisted towards compliance and the intervention will be per area/s defined in the checklist



Assumptions	CPAs held regular meeting No fight in the CPA
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	477
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Tenure and Administration

11.4. Programme 4

Indicator title	5.1.1 Number of NARYSEC youth trained
Definition	The indicator tracks the number of National Rural Youth Services Corps (NARYSEC) youth that are trained, through credit bearing and non-credit bearing training interventions, with the intention of providing skills necessary to create employment or entrepreneurial opportunities for the youth. Training can be provided by accredited education and training providers, or State Owned Entities that have the capacity to offer the required training, or Workplaces that have the capacity to offer on-the-job training. Youth = people between 18 and 35 years
Source of data	Detailed electronic list (Excel/database)
Method of calculation/ assessment	A headcount of each person attending a specific training programme. A person can be counted more than once as long as they received a different type of structured training programme or different type of training
Means of verification	Certificates or statement of results with specific skill acquired These must be on the letterhead of the relevant SETA or training provider
Assumptions	Through the provision of skills opportunities, the unemployed youth will be empowered, and the probabilities of employment will increase
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Women: 1 088 Persons with disabilities: 1 Youth: 1 916
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	1 916 and above is desirable
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

Indicator title	5.2.1 Number of FPSUs supported with infrastructure projects
Definition	This indicator tracks the number of infrastructure projects completed to support the Farmer Production Support Units (FPSUs) as an initiatives identified by the department to ensure improved provision of infrastructure that can be used as a catalyst to bring about inclusive rural economic development and growth
Source of data	Project database



Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	A dated and signed Practical Completion Certificate. The PCC must be signed by all the following stakeholders: • The departmental project manager • Service provider, • Beneficiary (person or community representative or municipality) These must be provided on the departmental letterhead (template provided) and dated within the period under review
Assumptions	Through rural infrastructure, the economic opportunities will be created, and the standard of living will improve
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	15 FPSUs or above is desirable
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

11.5. Programme 5

Indicator title	6.1.1 % of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised
Definition	The AgriBEE Fund is a support intervention aimed at assisting black farmers to acquire equity in existing viable agribusinesses and improve competitiveness through value adding and processing infrastructure. This indicator entails evaluating and recommending qualifying applications for support to ensure market access of smallholder farmers' products
Source of data	Database of AgriBEE Fund applications
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Q1: Quarterly progress report on the received Agri BEE Fund applications Q2: Quarterly progress report on the received Agri BEE Fund applications Q3: Quarterly progress report on the received Agri BEE Fund applications Q4: Agri BEE Fund applications finalised
Assumptions	Applications of farmers requesting funding
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 10% Target for youth: 5% Target for people with disabilities: 1%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly



Desired performance	100% of AgriBEE applications finalised
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing
Indicator title	6.2.1 Marketing of Agricultural Products Act reviewed
Definition	The indicator refers to the amendment of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No.47 of 1996)
Source of data	Marketing of Agricultural Products Act
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of draft Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill
Means of verification	Q2: Attendance registers, minutes and report on consultations Q3: Draft amendment bill and submission to the State Law Advisor Q4: Draft Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill with inputs
Assumptions	Development of Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill, internal consultation
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Draft Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing
Indicator title	6.3.1 Trade agreements implemented
Definition	The indicator refers to initiatives to support the sector in accessing international markets, which includes implementing international agreements. The following are the list of trade agreements that are implemented by the country: • SADC EU EPA • SACU • SADC-FTA • SACU-Mercosur-PTA • WTO • SACU-FTA NB: It should be noted that it can take years for a negotiated agreement to be finalised and agreed upon. Refer to the SOP for detailed information on the above lists
Source of data	List of trade agreements that are implemented by the country: • SADC EU EPA • SACU • SADC-FTA • SACU-Mercosur-PTA • WTO • SACU-FTA
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of report on the implementation of trade agreements



Means of verification	Report on the implementation of trade agreements Q1: Quarterly progress report on the implementation of trade agreements Q2: Quarterly progress report on the implementation of trade agreements Q3: Quarterly progress report on the implementation of trade agreements Q4: Annual report on the implementation of trade agreements NB: The reports will entail progress of agreements that were implemented for that particular quarter
Assumptions	Trade agreements in place Adherence to the trade agreements
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Six trade agreements implemented
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	6.3.2 Trade agreements negotiated
Definition	The indicator refers to initiatives to support the sector in accessing international markets, which includes participating in trade negotiations. The following is a list of trade agreements to be negotiated by the country: List of current trade negotiations: • SACU-EFTA • TFTA • AfCFTA • WTO agricultural negotiations NB: It should be noted that it can take years for a negotiated agreement to be finalised and agreed upon. Refer to the SOP for detailed information on the above lists
Source of data	List of current trade negotiations: • SACU-EFTA • TFTA • AfCFTA • WTO agricultural negotiations
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of report on the negotiations of trade agreements
Means of verification	Report on participation in trade negotiations Q1: Quarterly progress report on participation in trade negotiations Q2: Quarterly progress report on participation in trade negotiations Q3: Quarterly progress report on participation in trade negotiations Q4: Annual report on participation in trade negotiations NB: The reports will entail progress of trade negotiations that were participated in for that particular quarter
Assumptions	Negotiations taking place Willingness of other countries



Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	4 trade agreements negotiated
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	6.4.1 Multilateral agreements implemented
Definition	The indicator refers to the implementation of multilateral agreements. Lead and co-ordinate 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 NB. For 2020/21 the department will focus on the following multilateral engagements: • Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the UN • Group of 20 (G20) • Organisation for Economic cooperation and Development (OECD) • International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) • Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) NB: For 2020/21 the department will focus on the following AU and SADC engagements: AU 2014 Malabo Declaration SADC
Source of data	• Annual report on multilateral engagements • Annual report on AU and SADC engagements
Method of calculation/assessment	Basic count: Quarterly progress reports on multilateral engagements Quarterly progress report on AU and SADC engagements and BTORs
Means of verification	• Annual report on multilateral engagements Q1: Quarterly progress report on the multilateral engagements and BTORs Q2: Quarterly progress report on the multilateral engagements and BTORs Q3: Quarterly progress report on the multilateral engagements and BTORs Q4: Annual report on the multilateral engagements and BTORs • Annual report on AU and SADC engagements Q1: Quarterly progress report on AU and SADC engagements and BTORs Q2: Quarterly progress report on AU and SADC engagements and BTORs Q3: Quarterly progress report on AU and SADC engagements and BTORs Q4: Annual report on AU and SADC engagements and BTORs



Assumptions	Multilateral engagements in place Adherence to the multilateral engagements
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Multilateral engagements implemented
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	6.4.2 Bilateral agreements implemented
Definition	The indicators refer to the implementation of bilateral agreements. Lead and coordinate structured bilateral cooperation mechanisms and high level engagements with strategic partners through exchange and cooperation programmes in scientific advancement, farmer-to-farmer exchanges and market access and development
Source of data	Annual report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South) Annual report on bilateral engagements (African continent)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of report on the bilateral engagements (South-South, North-South and Africa) and BTORs
Means of verification	1. Annual report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South): • South-South • South-South relates to the cooperation with countries of the south whom South Africa have common interest. It also relates to the cooperative partnership with these countries and has since seen the establishment of groupings like BRICS and IBSA NB: The following are the current status for Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) (Bilateral) under South-South: • Asia Existing signed MoUs: RSA/China (People's Republic of China), RSA/Indonesia, RSA/Japan and RSA/Taiwan MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Malaysia, RSA/Philippines, RSA/Thailand, RSA/Vietnam



cont.

- Australia and Middle East

Existing signed MoUs: RSA/Australia, RSA/India (IBSA), RSA/India, RSA/Iran

MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Saudi Arabia, RSA/Palestine, RSA/Pakistan, RSA/United Arab Emirates

- North-South

The division of “North” and “South” is used to refer to the social, economic and political differences that exist between developed countries (North) and developing countries (South) (UN, 2019). North-South cooperation, which is the most traditional type of cooperation, occurs when a developed country supports economically or with another kind of resources a less favoured one, for example, with financial aid during a natural disaster or a humanitarian crisis (UN, 2019)

- Americas

Existing signed MoUs: RSA/Argentina

MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Cuba, RSA/Mexico

- Europe

Existing signed MoUs: RSA/France, RSA/Germany, RSA/Netherlands, RSA/Denmark

MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Belarus, RSA/Russia, RSA/Russian Federation, RSA/Turkey

Q1: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South), draft/finalised agreements, BTORs on briefings of negotiation meetings

Q2: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South), draft/finalised agreements, BTORs on briefings of negotiation meetings

Q3: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South), draft/finalised agreements, BTORs on briefings of negotiation meetings

Q4: Annual report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South), draft/finalised agreements, BTORs on briefings of negotiation meetings

2. Annual report on bilateral engagements (African continent)

- African bilaterals

NB: The following are the current statuses for MoUs (Bilateral) under Africa relations:

- Southern Africa

Existing signed MoUs: RSA/Angola, RSA/Botswana, RSA/DRC, RSA/Lesotho, RSA/Mozambique, RSA/Namibia, RSA/Swaziland

MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Zimbabwe, RSA/Madagascar, RSA/Zambia

- East and North Africa

Existing signed MoUs: RSA/Algeria, RSA/Egypt, RSA/Kenya, RSA/Rwanda

MoUs still under negotiations: RSA/Ethiopia, RSA/Burundi

West and Central Africa

- Existing signed MoUs: RSA/Congo-Brazzaville, RSA/Nigeria, RSA/Senegal

MoUs still under negotiation: RSA/Ghana, RSA/Togo, RSA/Cote d'Ivoire, RSA/Guinea Conakry, RSA/Cameroon



cont.	NB: Fragile countries for consideration: • South Sudan (East and North Africa) • Burundi (East and North Africa) • Eritrea (East and North Africa) NB: Engagements with the mentioned fragile countries will be based on political stability and presidential mandate Q1: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent), draft/finalised agreements, BTORs on briefings of negotiation meetings Q2: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent), draft/finalised agreements, BTORs on briefings of negotiation meetings Q3: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent), draft/finalised agreements, BTORs on briefings of negotiation meetings Q4: Annual report on bilateral engagements (Africa continent), draft/finalised agreements, BTORs on briefings of negotiation meetings NB: Due to other factors like changes in governmental priorities and other political environment factors of both countries/parties, activities falling under the above-mentioned bilateral might not all be implemented during the period under review (2020/21)
Assumptions	Bilateral engagements in place Adherence to the bilateral engagements
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Bilateral engagements implemented within South-South, North-South and Africa
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing



11.6. Programme 6

Indicator title	7.1.1 National Land Information System Developed
Definition	The indicator measures the approval of the Integrated Land Administration System An Integrated Land Administration System is an integrated, responsive, synchronised/ uniform land administration infrastructure (State-owned system) based within a legal framework that administers property rights and information management through its various institutions. The system therefore, establishes administrative and legal procedures for land transactions, for physical attributes of territory, the uses of that land, the valuation of that land, economics of that land which provides security and legal certainty on ownership/land rights (Adapted from UN, 1993)
Source/collection of data	Office of the Director-General
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count
Means of verification	Q1: An analytical report on policies Q2: An analytical report on legislation Q3: An analytical report on systems Q4: A consolidated analytical report on policies, legislation and systems
Assumptions	Lack of buy-in by some of the stakeholders
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Security of tenure provided to all South Africans Effective and efficient Land Administration System provided
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	A consolidated analytical report on policies, legislation and systems to inform the National Land Information System (2020/2021FY)
Indicator responsibility	Integrated Land Administration System Programme Director

Indicator title	7.2.1 eDRS Phase 1 completed
Definition	The indicator refers to enhancement of deeds information provisioning and capabilities for recordal. Phase 1 means eDRS application consisting of information provisioning portal and recordal capturing capabilities
Source/collection of data	Deeds Registration data currently stored on the mainframe database hosted at SITA Recordal data obtained from relevant institution
Method of calculation/assessment	Number of eDRS deliverables achieved against planned deliverables
Means of verification	Q1: Appointment letter Q2: Detailed project plan Q3: Functional and user requirements document Q4: eDRS solution design and architecture documentation
Assumptions	Procurement is completed on time Service provider compliance to expected deliverables in relation to product/module and time
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A



Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	eDRS Phase 1, 60% completed
Indicator responsibility	Chief Registrar of Deeds

Indicator title	7.3.1 Deeds Registries Amendment Bill drafted
Definition	The indicator refers to the drafting of the Deeds Amendment Bill
Source/collection of data	Deeds Registration Acts Deeds registration legislation
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of relevant Act
Means of verification	Q1: First draft Bill Q2: Copy of the Bill Q3: Signed and dated certificate by State Advisor Q4: Signed and dated submission memo
Assumptions	Parliamentary processes taking place in time
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Submission to Minister to introduce the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill to Cabinet
Indicator responsibility	Chief Registrar of Deeds

Indicator title	7.4.1 Number of National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) spatial action areas implementation plans developed
Definition	The indicator refers to the development of spatial action areas implementation plans
Source of data	NSDF
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of the number of predefined plans that are developed
Means of verification	Q3: Analysis of spatial action areas report Q4: 5 draft NSDF spatial action area implementation plans
Assumptions	Cabinet to approve the final NSDF within 2019/20 financial year
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	5 NSDF spatial action areas implementation plans developed
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: SPLUM



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

ANNEXURE A: CONDITIONAL GRANTS

The table below outlines the conditional grants that are transferred to the provincial departments of agriculture:

Name of grant	Purpose	Outputs	Current annual budget	Period of grant
LandCare Programme Grant	To promote sustainable use and management of natural resources by engaging in community-based initiatives that minimise and reverse land degradation leading to greater productivity, food security, job creation and better well-being for all	- Hectares of agricultural land under rehabilitation - Number of green jobs created expressed as full time equivalents (FTEs)	R82 000 000	2020/21–2023/24
Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (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 - Farmer supported per category and per commodity (subsistence, smallholder and commercial) - Beneficiaries of CASP SA GAP certified - Number of jobs created - Youth, women and farmers with disabilities supported through CASP - Unemployed graduates placed on commercial farms - Beneficiaries of CASP trained on farming methods or opportunities along the value chain - Beneficiaries of CASP accessing markets - Animal identification and movement tracing system for cattle in the FMD controlled areas of Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KZN provided and maintained	R1 205 029	2020/21



Name of grant	Purpose	Outputs	Current annual budget	Period of grant
(cont.)		- Physical boundary between the free zone and the protection zone, especially in Limpopo and KZN provided and maintained - Number of animals vaccinated for FMD in Limpopo and Mpumalanga - Extension personnel recruited and maintained in the system - Extension officers trained or deployed to commodity organisations		
Ilima/Letsema	To assist vulnerable South African farming communities to achieve an increase in agricultural production and invest in infrastructure that unlocks agricultural production within strategically identified grain, livestock, horticulture and aquaculture production areas	- Vulnerability Assessments surveys conducted in nine provinces - Land under agricultural production (grains, horticulture and livestock) - Yields per unit area - Superior breeding animals acquired and distributed to farmers - Jobs created - Beneficiaries/farmers supported by the grant per category - Hectares of rehabilitated and expanded irrigation schemes	R428 076	2020/21



*ANNEXURE B: CONSOLIDATED DATA

The table below outlines the consolidated data of standardised indicators that will be implemented in the provincial departments of agriculture:

Institution	Output indicator	Annual target	Data source
Provincial department of agriculture	Number of agricultural infrastructure established	517	Engineering completion certificate (must include GP coordinates, type of infrastructure, actual payments made, funding source) collected from engineers responsible for the project
	Number of hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated	48 152	Report signed by the LandCare coordinator supported by third party acknowledgement letters and maps
	Number of green jobs created	7 870	Register of workers signed by LandCare coordinators (supported by ID copies, proof of payment and timesheets that will be kept at provincial level)
	Number of agro-ecosystem management plans developed	20	Agro-ecosystem management plans per local municipality (Signed and dated)
	Number of farm management plans developed	304	Farm management plans (Signed and dated)
	Number of disaster risk-reduction services managed	137	Signed off and dated reports by the programme manager per service with: Awareness campaigns—signed attendance register Capacity-building sessions: Attendance register, including ID number Early-warning advisories: e-mails sent out Structural mitigation measures: List of beneficiaries with ID numbers and signed-off by beneficiary
	Number of disaster relief schemes managed	11	Signed off and dated reports including list of beneficiaries
	Number of smallholder producers supported.	23 117	Source: Updated database: Name, ID number, contact details, type of support, locality/coordinates) Evidence: Business plans, letter of request, signed off letter of approval for support by provincial official, ID copies, signed delivery note by the beneficiary, signature of the people receiving support
	Number of smallholder producers supported with agricultural advice	57 617	For group events like Farmers' Days, information days and demonstrations: Programme and signed attendance register For individual contacts like site visits: Client contact forms and site visit report signed by producers



Institution	Output indicator	Annual target	Data source
	Number of households supported with agricultural food production initiatives	80 170	Source: Database of households profiles evidence: Acknowledgement form, (data base/list which include name, contact details, ID numbers, type of support, signature of the recipient, province and district name)
	Number of hectares planted for food production	103 363	Source: Business plans/request form Evidence: Template indicating name of project leader, contact details, ID copy, land size planted, crop/commodity type planted, locality/GPS coordinates, province and district name and signature of acceptance by the beneficiary
	Number of visits to epidemiological units for veterinary interventions	101 515	Report on the visits carried out in epidemiological units. Every report of the visit should indicate the date of the visit, the name(s) of the official(s), types of interventions, the species and numbers attended to
	Number of export control certificates issued	50 950	Internal (local) movement certificate for exports Veterinary export certificate
	Average percentage of compliance of all operating abattoirs in the province to the meat safety legislation	73,22%	Hygiene Assessment System (HAS) audit reports and/completed meat safety checklists
	Number of laboratory tests performed according to prescribed standards	731 524	Report of tests performed. Report should indicate number of samples analysed, number of tests performed, diseases investigated and test results
	Number of research projects implemented to improve agricultural production	310	Approved project proposal OR A progress report for projects in progress OR A final report for completed projects
	Number of scientific papers published	57	Copy of the published paper or copy of the book cover, contents list and ISBN number in the case of a book (not a copy of the actual book)
	Number of research presentations made at peer reviewed events	167	Presentation print outs AND Programme indicating the name of the presenter and event OR abstract from the proceedings



Institution	Output indicator	Annual target	Data source
	Number of research presentations made at technology transfer events	560	Presentation print outs <i>OR</i> Programme indicating the name of the presenter and event
	Number of research infrastructure managed	42	Title Deed <i>OR</i> Expenditure report <i>OR</i> Maintenance report
	Number of agri-businesses supported with marketing services	2 949	Letters of intent <i>and</i> invoices <i>OR</i> Receipts <i>OR</i> Contracts
	Number of agri-businesses supported with production economic services	9 871	Client contact form, database of client enquiries, attendance register, client response form, enterprise budgets, business plan, Feasibility study report
	Number of agro-processing initiatives supported	82	Completion certificate or compliance certificates or, client contact form or attendance register
	Number of economic reports compiled	126	Reports in which value is added to existing sources of information
	Number of students graduated from agricultural training institutes	541	List of graduates signed and dated by the Principal, (name, ID number, name of the qualification, certificate number, contact details of the student and NQF level). Data will be collected from agricultural training institutes
	Number of participants trained in skills development programmes in the sector	16 250	Attendance register and learner database (Name, ID no, type of training, signature of the people receiving support)

**Annual targets may change upon provinces finalising their targets*

