



2022
2023

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN



agriculture, land reform
& rural development

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



2022/2023

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

**Department of Agriculture, Land Reform
and Rural Development**



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ACRONYMS

AAMP	Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AgriBEE	Agriculture Black Economic Empowerment
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
ASF	African swine flu
AU	African Union
AVMP	Animal and Veld Management Programme
BAS	Basic Accounting System
BBTV	Banana bunchy top virus
BMM	Branch management meeting
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BSLAP	Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy
BTOR	Back to office report
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CBPP	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
CCAMP	Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation Plan
CCS	Compulsory community service
CGA	Citrus Growers Association
CGIS	Corporate Geographical Information System
CORS	Continuously operating reference station
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 19
CPA	Communal Property Association
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Plan
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DDM	District Development Model
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DoA	Department of Agriculture

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DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DTT	Departmental Task Team
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EC	Eastern Cape
e-DRS	Electronic Deeds Registration System
EEV	Equine Encephalosis Virus
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ENE	Estimate National Expenditure
ESIEID	Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development
ESTA	Extension of Security Tenure Act
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMD	foot-and-mouth disease
FPL	Food poverty line
FPSU	Farmer Production Support Unit
FS	Free State
FTE	Full-time equivalent
G20	Group of 20
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMO	Genetically modified organism
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GP	Gauteng
HPAI	Highly pathogenic avian influenza
HR	Human resources
IAR	Immovable Assets Register
IBSA	India, Brazil and South Africa



ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDZ	Industrial development zone
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IR	International relations
IS	Inspection services
ITB	Ingonyama Trust Board
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LAW	Land Administration Web
LBPL	Lower Bound Poverty Line
LP	Limpopo
MAFISA	Micro-agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MP	Mpumalanga
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council
NARYSEC	National Rural Youth Services Corps
NC	Northern Cape
NDP	National Development Plan
NGMS	National Geomatics Management Services
NLAACC	National Land Acquisition and Allocation Control Committee
NSAA	National spatial action areas
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NT	National Treasury
NTM	Non-tariff measure
NW	North West
OBP	Onderstepoort Biological Product
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer

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OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OVG	Office of the Valuer-General
PAA	Protected agricultural area
PAPA	Performing Animals Protection Act
PCC	Practical completion certificate
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PDALB	Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill
PESI	Presidential Employment Stimulus Initiative
PGM	Platinum Group Metals
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
PPECB	Perishable Products Export Control Board
PPR	Peste <i>des</i> Petits Ruminants
PSHB	Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer
Q1	Quarter 1
Q2	Quarter 2
Q3	Quarter 3
Q4	Quarter 4
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
RLCC	Regional Land Claims Commission
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SA GAP	South African Good Agriculture Practice
SA	South Africa
SACU	Southern African Customs Unions
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADC-EU EPA	Southern African Development Community European Union Economic Partnership Agreement
SADC-FTA	Southern African Development Community Free Trade Area
SALA	Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act
SAPOA	South African Property Owners Association
SAVAC	South African Vulnerability Assessment Committee
SAVC	South African Veterinary Council

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SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDG	Sustainable development goals
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authorities
SEZ	Special economic zone
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLDP	State Land Lease and Disposal
SME	Small and medium enterprise
SMS	Senior Management Staff
SoNA	State of Nation Address
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TBVC	Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRANCRAA	Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act
UBPL	Upper Bound Poverty Line
ULTRA	Upgrading of the Land Tenure Rights Act
UN	United Nations
USA	United State of America
WC	Western Cape
WFP	World Food Day
WTO	World Trade Organization



FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



MRS A.T. DIDIZA, MP
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,
LAND REFORM AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

The National Development Plan (NDP) identifies the latent potential of the agricultural and agro-processing industries, to spur inclusive economic growth and mitigate the triple challenge of inequality, poverty and unemployment. Additionally, the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), specifically priority 2, articulates the critical role that the agricultural and agro-processing industries can play towards economic transformation and job creation. In articulating the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) in October 2020, the president of the Republic made a clarion call for all sectors to respond to the ravaging impact of COVID-19 on the economy. The ERRP identifies agricultural and agro-processing industries as the key drivers to the revitalisation and recovery of the competitive economy.

The prospects of concluding the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP), a co-creation of government and industry partners, is expected to usher in a compact delivery channel for the interventions and programmes contained in the priority plans. The 2022/2023 Annual Performance Plan (APP) is therefore, a cogent, coherent and practical implementation plan that articulates the programmes which the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) will undertake, to chart its quest towards the improvement of rural infrastructure, to enhance competitiveness; radically address spatial patterns; and build a resilient, united and transformed sector.

Sustainable utilisation of natural resources remains important in the midst of addressing climate change. The management of the land-water environment interface is, therefore, imperative in managing sustainability in our sectors. Access to land as an economic asset and its ownership, especially by women, youth and people with disabilities, will unlock the potential for dynamic, growing and employment-creating agricultural and other sectors as espoused in the NDP. Moreover, as land is vital on many levels, its control, access and competition for land-based resources can be used to propagate socio-economic inequalities. In bridging the administration and support for this noble intent, the Land and Agrarian Reform Agency will institute frameworks and safeguard that there is integrated development to ensure that land access yields broader economic spin-offs.

It is important to opine that comprehensive farmer support interventions are necessary to bring land into production. Among these support interventions, the strengthening of farmer extension and advisory services; broadening access to start-up patient capital and blended finance; enhancing provision of on-off farm infrastructure; and penetrating into mainstream markets are the main thrusts towards transforming the agricultural sector. Current outbreaks of a number of controlled diseases threaten the competitiveness of the agricultural sector. Therefore, implementation of the recommendations of the Biosecurity Task Team in strengthening early-warning systems and the implementation of biosecurity measures will be key towards securing markets. A capable and skilled cohort of extension, veterinary and advisory service officers is a prerequisite to sustainable agricultural development.



Research for development is considered a source of competitive advantage. Deliberate investment in agricultural research is, therefore, positively correlated to the competitive performance of the agricultural and agro-processing industries. The department will continue to provide necessary support to the Agricultural Research Council (ARC). The ARC is also expected to, through research, focus on the science and research-based mitigation strategies for real agricultural challenges facing the sector.

Rural infrastructure is key for the competitiveness of the economic, social and other sectors of our country. Rural infrastructure is required to link domestic food supplies to the growing urban consumption centres mainly densified owing to rural-urban migration. The focus is, therefore, on the building, operating and maintaining quality infrastructure in rural areas to ensure security and quality of food, feed and fibre supplies.

We remain focused on our vision and building partnerships towards equitable access to land, integrated rural development, sustainable agriculture and food security for all.



MRS A.T. DIDIZA, MP

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 30 MARCH 2022



STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER



MR M. SKWATSHA, MP
DEPUTY MINISTER OF
AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Land ownership is a lucrative financial asset which offers ongoing livelihood benefits because of its none depreciating nature that's highly in demand and on limited supply. The world is in consensus that it is a primary basic economic resource for generating wealth. It's often used for constructing buildings which house retail shops and micro to macro enterprises, rental leases or as a collateral to raise business loans from the banks. It's the source of some notable global conflicts amongst states currently and historically.

In South Africa, its crucial importance is underlined by land dispossession practiced for decades under the Apartheid regime of National Party from 1948 and even by the predecessor government (Union of South Africa) led by the British who enacted the Native Land Act of 1913. The decisions of these previous governments didn't only deprive Black people of access to land as an economic resource, but also crippled their economic survival. Without land, dispossessed livestock, inferior education and being forcefully moved to barren land in rural areas, Africans felt compelled to provide cheap labour to Afrikaners' farms and other enterprises, which was the fulfilment of the Apartheid regime's grand master plan primary goal.

It stands to reason that land ownership is a major determinant of the level of economic inequality, underdevelopment and the resultant poor health, malnutrition, lack of technological advancement, isolation from the global society, amongst others.

The dawn of a democratic dispensation brought with it a long overdue collective sigh of relief in anticipation of the repealing of bad policies and ushering of all-inclusive progressive ones. In line with the anticipation, the democratic government passed the Restitution of Land Rights Act as its first law in 1996 which kickstarted a series of land reform programmes from 1998. The department has since recorded remarkable progress in changing the ownership landscape. Just to note two points in the previous financial year of 2020/21, the department has:

- Acquired and distributed to land hungry Africans including women and youth 29 000 hectares from the land reform programmes; Land Redistribution, Tenure Reform and Restitution.
- On the targeted 700 000 hectares of Rapid State Land Release, about 680 000 hectares have been processed to date.

Land Reform programmes will be accelerated in the 2022/23 financial year with the following interventions.

- Land Redistribution policy and Bill and the Communal Land Tenure and Bill will be processed to expedite the change in land ownership patterns.
- Restitution, currently with 7069 old order backlogs, will receive more attention and a total of 372 land claims are prioritized for finalization



- The revised Expropriation Bill which specifies five types of land that may be expropriated with payment of equitable compensation but not market related will be processed to Parliament together with public inputs
- A Land and Agriculture Agency will be established for a focused, efficient, effective and results-oriented running of the land reform programme.

The above interventions, further building on the already achieved progress, are intended for integrating the previously dispossessed Africans into self-sustaining economic activity and ultimately transitioning them into the more lucrative mainstream economy.



MR M SKWATSHA, MP

DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 23 MARCH 2022



STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER



MS R.N. CAPA, MP
DEPUTY MINISTER OF
AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

South Africa's economy has a regrettable past link to the system of separate development along racial lines which has resulted in fragmented spatial development planning, little peripheral economic activity to create employment for rural communities and prohibited social and cultural linkages to prioritized prosperous urban centres. These variables which resulted in skewed development of poor investment, lack of industries, poor education to support any prospect of economic activity and ultimately a state of semi-permanent rural underdevelopment and poverty trap. Collectively, these factors have triggered urban migration by rural adults to seek employment opportunities. This trend has been ongoing for the past decades and its reversal is urgently needed to tap into the abundant rural natural resources to grow the rural economy, create employment opportunities and make the rural provinces attractive to live in. A plethora of government interventions to create enabling and appealing business environment for the private sector, investors and civil society should be in place as early as yesterday.

Research findings confirm that rural underdevelopment is caused by the absence of socio-economic infrastructures for rural economy such as reliable roads for nodal transport linkages, specialized educational institutions for productivity-oriented training, reliable supply of water and electricity. If these challenges making rural economy progress elusive are addressed, the rural economic trajectory could change for the better and usher in a change of fortunes for rural residents.

DALRRD has positively diagnosed the challenges, their origins and has been implementing multi-pronged innovative intervention programmes to respond to massive and complex developmental challenges with the intention to alter the status quo. The private sector, investors and civil society have also been investing their resources to turn the situation around. The following are amongst the envisaged intervention strategies to bolster rural development:

- Creation of agro-processing, manufacturing industries and construction for domestic and global markets. The abundance of maize, tomatoes, citrus fruit, vegetables, and live-stock products in the rural areas can support sustainability.
- Implementation of the District Development Model to ensure equitable development
- Creating access to markets for small-holder and established farmers to service off-take agreements and create employment in the process
- Decentralization of Industrial Development Zones (IDZ) and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) with high potential for labour-intensive programmes which could counter the declining mining sector
- The already mushrooming retail centres nationally, there are 168 thus far, in townships and rural areas generating about R34 Billion worth of business sales per year, creating employment in the secondary sector and arresting the trend of urban migration.



This ambitious plan which is already being implemented and yielding positive results have potential blind spots already flashing warning lights require attention to ensure sustained rural development for all. The threat of climate change and water scarcity would require investment in new technologies for adaptation and economic resilience. Furthermore, the commercialization of the retail sectors in the form of malls will require the integration of previous owner-business shops, centres and spazas to ensure nobody lags behind and the need to manage relationships between democracy and traditional authority to unlock the potential of massive rural land under the custodianship of traditional leaders for optimal use and citizens' participation.

The remains of infrastructure in the form of rural general dealer shops has already been invaded and taken by foreigners in all traditional authorities. They targeted that infrastructure and those licenses. They support them through their own depots – depots for building material and are getting into housing.

The danger is now encroaching agriculture by leasing traditional arable land and stock farming. Regulation of traditional land use need to be attended to. Private schools that they are erecting and health facilities.



MS R.N CAPA, MP

DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 22 MARCH 2022



OVERVIEW BY THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



MR M. RAMASODI
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM &
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In many respects, this 2022 /2023 Annual Performance Plan (APP) is published as South Africa—and indeed the world—emerges from the worst pandemic humanity has ever faced in modern history.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has put to bare the frailties of our food system, the agricultural sector has shown tremendous resilience, growing by 8,3% year-on-year in 2022. This growth follows on a buoyant growth of 13,1% year-on-year in 2020. Such growth also had a pull effect on the interlinked industries such as the agricultural machinery industry. For instance, the combined harvester sales amounted to 268 units in the same period, an increase of 46% from 2020. As we re-imagine our food system as per our country's commitments deposited with the United Nations, coupled with the Africa position of food systems, there is a need to ride on this growth wave. Sustaining the growth experienced during past two years will be challenging in the face of livestock disease outbreaks, such as the foot-and-mouth disease and the rise in production costs in the sector borne from international pressures on the agricultural inputs market.

It is important to also note with concern the increasing occurrences and intensity of natural hazards over the past few years. Our efforts to accelerate the implementation of disaster risk-reduction measures, response and post-disaster recovery mechanisms to protect our economy are key. The expansion of land under irrigation is one of the key interventions as captured in the National Development Plan to grow the sector. This growth in the smallholder farmers segment of our country will ensure better predictability and market orientation. This expansion in irrigation has to be supported by consideration of other efficient water-management technologies.

In response to the African Union Declaration on Land, South Africa has been consistently reviewing land policies and strengthening its institutions. The gist is to provide equitable access to land and strengthen the land tenure security for women, youth and persons with disabilities. The accelerated implementation of the Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy is expected to yield marked transformation in the allocation of land to the targeted groups. This transformation will also aid in the collection of gender-disaggregated data and specific data on land tenure security for women, youth and persons with disabilities, to better understand the situation of the targeted groups to inform policies, laws and strategies for strengthening land tenure security. The establishment of the Land and Agrarian Reform Agency (LARA) as an additional institutional arrangement is also expected to prop land reform.

Rural-urban migration has been topical in the past few years. At the centre of this debate is rural infrastructure and inadequate opportunities in the rural spaces leading to high levels of unemployment, poverty and inequality. Focus on infrastructure with emphasis on cost-effective approaches that seek to concentrate public-private partnership investments in strategic rural areas following the District Development Model (DDM) and corridor approach is important. The National Spatial Development Framework, as adopted by Cabinet, will provide a good platform to execute planning, especially within rural areas.



Leading organisations in transition during the 21st century requires a significant level of dynamism, agility and flexibility. The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) is settling into a norming phase after the merger and it is anticipated that the fit-for-purpose structure will jolt it into a high-performing organisation. This structuring, coupled with digitalisation of systems within the department, will lead to better offering and stakeholder experience of department's services.

DALRRD derives its mandate from Sections 24(b) (iii), 25 and 27(1)(b) of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996. These provisions in the Constitution ground us on issues relating to the environment, land reform, food security and rural development. In executing our mandate, we are fully aware of the fragility and evolving nature of our sector. Emphasis is placed on reviewing the department's critical programmes to advance transformation in the agriculture, land reform and rural development sectors, to advance the developmental agenda of the country.

The DALRRD's 2022/23 APP is divided into three parts and two annexures.

Part A: Our Mandate—reflects on the provisions of the Constitution giving rise to the work of the department. It further reflects on the legislative and policy mandates of the department. The legislative review is proceeding with Parliament currently seized with the Agricultural Produce Agencies Amendment Bill, 2022 and Sectional Titles Amendment Bill, 2022. In 2022, DALRRD will engage in the debates on the Agricultural Products Standards Amendment Bill, Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill and the Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill.

In the 2022/23 financial year, the department will further be working on 22 policy frameworks. These are spread among the three functional areas of agriculture, land reform and rural development. In the agricultural space, the policies are around bio-safety, animal identification and crop production. In terms of land reform, the policies relate to the land tenure reform, communal property, land ownership by foreign nationals, restitution of land rights and land administration. The policies on rural development are focused on industrialisation and development of rural enterprises.

Part B: Our Strategic Focus—despite the challenges, such as climate change, diseases and increase in production costs, the agricultural sector has experienced a productive year. Grains, oilseeds and some fruit saw bumper harvests, which boosted the export earnings and improved farm income. In his State of the Nation (SONA) address, the Honourable President Ramaphosa emphasised the regulatory framework for industrial hemp and cannabis for potential job creation and investment. The department will prioritise the development of the Cannabis Master Plan and support the implementation of other master plans in partnership with other departments, i.e. poultry master plans, Furniture Master Plan, etc.

In the 2022/23 financial year, the primary focus for the sector is the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP), which will be launched within the first half of 2022. DALRRD will hold policy discussions with relevant stakeholders and social partners at national level to ensure successful implementation of the AAMP at provincial and municipality levels. The master plan intends to create a domestic and globally competitive and inclusive agricultural sector to develop rural economies, ensure food-security and create employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for all participants in agriculture and agro-processing value chains.



The department will strengthen the DDM in rural spaces to ensure coherent rural development, rural economic transformation and participation of rural communities in the mainstream economy. Through restitution, the department aims to settle 346 land claims and finalise 372 land claims in support of land reform interventions. It will also focus on fast tracking the labour tenants' cases with the Special Master for Labour Tenants to address backlogs in settling cases.

The department has identified that there should be policy, legislative and programme alignment. In this regard, the department has begun the process to establish a fit-for-purpose structure. The outcomes of this consultative exercise will develop a coherent implementation mechanism for the department considering the capacity of PSSCs and PDAs, respectively.

Part C: Measuring Our Performance—the department is aligned to the government priorities and responds in detail to priorities. To ensure a focused alignment to the government priorities, seven performance outcomes have been developed through which all the departmental functions are grouped. Programme 1: is geared towards implementation of governance prescripts to ensure ethical leadership and accountability. The indicators in Programme 1 target compliance to prescripts to achieve an unqualified audit opinion. The focus for Programme 2 is on production practices and biosecurity and disaster risk reduction. The department is set to increase production while ensuring compliance with regulatory frameworks for food safety and biosecurity measures. Programme 3 deals with food security, including land reform and its three tiers—redistribution, restitution and tenure reform, accentuating the pivotal role of post-settlement support. The department will increase hectares acquired for tenure security and redistribution purposes, among others. Programme 4 focuses on integrated and inclusive rural economy. Its deliverables are the National Rural Youth Service Corpse, rural infrastructure development and technology research and development. Programme 5 concentrates on the promotion of economic development, trade and market access for agricultural products and foster international relations for the sector. The new Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement provides unforetold opportunities for South African agriculture. Programme 6 deals with the system of planning, geospatial information, cadastral surveys and legally secured tenure. The department continues to search for world-class spatial planning and maintain the Deeds Registry in the country.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity to thank the minister, deputy ministers, chairpersons of the parliamentary committees and their committees for their political leadership, oversight and support in the execution of the department's mandate. Their oversight has been indispensable in ensuring that we can serve the people of South Africa much better.

I would also like to thank the departmental management team and all members of staff, as well as the leadership of all sector public entities and partner institutions, for their hard work in contributing to the development and implementation of this APP.



MR M. RAMASODI
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DATE: 30 MARCH 2022



OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan 2022/23:

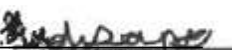
- was developed by the Management of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD);
- takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which DALRRD is responsible;
- accurately reflects the outcomes and outputs which the DALRRD will endeavour to achieve over the 2022/23 financial year.

Signature: 
Mr T Ndove

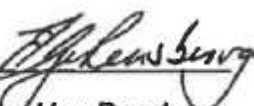
Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Signature: 
Mr N Mehloakulu

Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Signature: 
Dr BM Modisane

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

Signature: 
Ms E.T Janse Van Rensburg

Acting Chief Surveyor-General

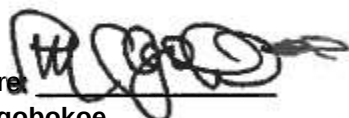


Signature: 
Ms C Knoesen
Chief Registrar of Deeds

Signature: 
Mr C R Heimann
Deputy Director-General: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management

Signature: 
Ms N L Moyo
Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

Signature: 
Ms K Komape
Acting Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Signature: 
Mr M Kgobokoe
Deputy Director-General: Corporate Support Services

Signature: 
Ms N Ntloko-Gobodo
Chief Land Claims Commissioner



Signature: 

Ms BI Letompa
Deputy Director-General: Provincial Operations

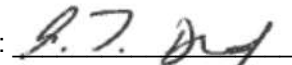
Signature: 

Ms R Sadiki
Chief Financial Officer

Signature: 

Mr M Ramasodi
Director-General

Approved by:

Signature: 

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

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

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

2.1 Legislative mandates

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

Table 1: Legislation and purpose

Act no. and year	Purpose
Agricultural Debt Management Act, 2001 (Act No. 45 of 2001)	Provides for the establishment of the Agricultural Debt Account and the use of the account as a mechanism to manage agricultural debt repayment
Agriculture Laws Extension Act, 1996 (Act No. 87 of 1996)	Provides for the extension of the application of certain laws relating to agricultural matters to certain territories, which form part of the national territory of the Republic of South Africa; the repeal of certain laws, which apply in those territories; and for matters connected therewith
Agricultural Law Rationalisation Act, 1998 (Act No. 72 of 1998)	Provides for the rationalisation of certain laws relating to agricultural affairs that remained in force in various areas of the national territory of the Republic prior the commencement of the <i>Constitution of the Republic of South Africa</i>
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



Act no. and year	Purpose
Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No.119 of 1990)	Provides for the control over the sale and export of certain agricultural products; control over the sale of certain imported agricultural products; and control over other related products
Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No. 86 of 1990)	Provides for the establishment of a juristic person to deal with agricultural research and 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
Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962)	Provides the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals
Conservation of Agricultural Resources, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)	Provides for control over the utilisation of the natural agricultural resources of the Republic in order to promote the conservation of the 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 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 deeds
Fencing Act, 1963 (Act No. 31 of 1963)	Provides for the consolidation of the laws relating to fences and the fencing of farms and other holdings and matters incidental thereto
Fertilizers, Farm Feeds Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)	Provides for the appointment of a Registrar of Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies; the registration of fertilisers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies, stock remedies, sterilising plants and pest control operators; the regulation or prohibition of the importation, sale, acquisition, disposal or use of fertilisers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies and stock remedies; and the designation of technical advisers and analysts
Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997)	Provides for measures to promote the responsible development, production, use and application of genetically modified organisms, to provide for an adequate level of protection during all activities involving genetically modified organisms that may have an adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, human and animal health
Groot Constantia Trust Act, 1993 (Act No. 58 of 1993)	Provides for the provision of the incorporation of the Groot Constantia Control Board as an association not for gain; for the transfer of the Groot Constantia Estate to the said association; and for matters connected therewith
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



Act no. and year	Purpose
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; and makes provision for the acquisition of land and rights in land by labour tenants
Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No. 8 of 1997)	Provides for the regulation of the surveying of land in South Africa
Liquor Products Act, 1989 (Act No. 60 of 1989)	Provides for control over the sale and production for sale of certain alcoholic products, the composition and properties of such products and the use of certain particulars in connection with the sale of such products; for the establishment of schemes; and for control over the import and export of certain alcoholic products
Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996)	Provides for the authorisation of the establishment and enforcement of regulatory measures to intervene in the marketing of agricultural products, including the introduction of levies on agricultural products; and for the establishment of 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; establishment and maintenance of essential national standards in respect of abattoirs; regulation of the importation and exportation of meat; establishment of meat safety schemes; and provides for matters connected therewith
Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act, 1999 (Act No. 19 of 1999)	Provides for the establishment of a company to manage the institution known as Onderstepoort Biological Products
Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No. 24 of 1935)	Provides for the regulation of the exhibition and training of performing animals and the use of dogs for safeguarding
Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983)	Provides for the control of perishable products intended for export from the Republic of South Africa
Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act No. 36 of 2002)	Provides for the establishment of the South African Council for Planners as a juristic person; provides for different categories of planners and the registration of planners; authorises the identification of areas of work for planners; recognises certain voluntary associations; protects the public from unethical planning practices; maintains a high standard of professional conduct and integrity; establishes disciplinary mechanisms and an appeal board; and provides for incidental matters



Act no. and year	Purpose
Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976)	Provides for a system under which plant breeders' rights relating to varieties of certain kinds of plants may be granted and registered; for the requirements which must be complied with for the granting of such rights; for the protection of such rights; and the granting of licences in respect of the exercise thereof
Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976)	Provides for the registration of premises from which the sale of certain plants or the cleansing, packing and sale of certain propagating material may be undertaken; and prescribes the conditions subject to which such plants or propagating material may be sold for the purposes of cultivation
Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994)	Provides for the provisioning of restitution of rights in land to persons or communities dispossessed of such rights after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices. To administer this task, the Act provides for the establishment of a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and a Land Claims Court, and for matters connected with land restitution
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1993 (Act No. 169 of 1993)	Provides for control of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and for matters connected therewith
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (Act No. 70 of 1970)	Provides the subdivision and, in connection therewith, the use of agricultural land
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)	SPLUMA provides for a uniform, effective and comprehensive system of spatial planning and land use management for South Africa, that promotes social and economic inclusion. SPLUMA also provides for cooperative intergovernmental relations among the sectors and spheres of government. The act provides for a redresses of the imbalances of the past and ensure that there is equity in the application of spatial development planning and land use management systems.
Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No.19 of 1982)	Provides for the establishment, powers and functions of the South African Veterinary Council
Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 2003)	Provides for the establishment of the South African Spatial Data Infrastructure, the Committee for Spatial Information and an electronic metadata catalogue. The act provides for the determination of standards and prescriptions with regard to the facilitation of the sharing of spatial information, capturing and publishing of metadata by all organs of state.



Table 2: Planned legislation

Planned legislation for approval

- Agricultural Produce Agencies Amendment Bill, 2022
- Agricultural Products Standards Amendment Bill, 2022
- Deeds Registries Amendment Bill, 2022
- Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill, 2022
- Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill, 2022
- Sectional Titles Amendment Bill, 2022
- Planning Profession Amendment Bill, 2022

2.2. Policy mandates

The department is currently implementing the following policies:

Table 3: Departmental approved policies

Approved policies	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
White Paper on South African Land Policy	To provide a framework guiding the development of land reform policies, legislation, systems, land use and land development
National Policy on Extension and Advisory Services	To facilitate the establishment of effective and efficient extension and advisory services
Pesticides Management Policy	To improve the legislative framework for protecting the health and environment to promote economic growth and sector competitiveness
Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy	To ensure that the national phytosanitary regulatory system operates in compliance with relevant international and national obligations
Plant Breeders' Rights Policy	To stimulate economic growth by ensuring the availability of plant varieties for South African agriculture
Food and Nutrition Security Policy	To ensure the availability, accessibility and affordability of safe and nutritious food at national and household levels
International Training Policy	To provide guidelines for the coordination and management of international training programmes
Experiential Training, Internship, Professional Development Policy (2004)	To provide guidelines for the implementation and management of the Experiential Training, Internship and Professional Development Programme
DAFF External Bursary Scheme Policy (2004)	To provide guidelines for the implementation and management of the External Bursary Scheme
Marketing Policy	To promote and facilitate an efficient and effective agricultural marketing system



Approved policies	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
Agro-processing Policy	To support entry and growth of competitive, rural-based, small and medium-scale agro-processors in the local and global agriculture, forestry and fisheries value chains
Micro-agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa (MAFISA) Credit Policy Framework	To guide the sector in the provision of production loans
State Land Lease Disposal Policy	To guide the leasing and disposing of immovable assets of the State vested in the department
Land Donations Policy	To provide a framework to respond to the various forms and configurations in which land donations are made
Land Allocation and Beneficiary Selection Policy	Provide for a uniform, fair, credible and transparent process and criteria for selection of beneficiaries for land allocation or leasing of state properties
Strengthening of Relative Rights for People Working the Land Policy	To empower the people working the land to acquire shares in farming enterprises and bring about economic transformation of the agricultural sector
Policy Framework for Recapitalisation Programme	To provide black emerging farmers with the social and economic infrastructure and basic resources to run successful businesses
Policy for Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy	The approach is primarily pro-poor and is based on purchasing advantageous land for various land uses, i.e. settlement/housing, agriculture, commercial development, etc.
Policy for Land Development Support	To develop a coordinated and collaborative institutional framework that will enable black farmers to effectively contribute to a higher rate of agricultural production

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

Table 4: Planned policies

Planned policies	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
Animal Identification and Traceability Policy	To establish an effective individual animal identification and full value chain traceability system in South Africa
Agricultural Insurance Policy Framework	To facilitate the development of an innovative, demand-orientated and economically sustainable insurance product against systemic climate perils for producers in the sector
National Research and Development Policy	To promote research and innovation in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector
Crop Production Policy	To position the plant production subsector to respond to emerging challenges, while at the same time increasing its contribution to food security, job creation, rural development, poverty alleviation and economic development



Planned policies	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
Bio-safety Policy	To establish common measures, requirements and criteria for risk assessments, environmental impact assessments and assessment of the socio-economic impact to ensure that genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are appropriate and do not present a hazard to the environment, human, animal or plant health
Communal Land Tenure Government Policy Position Paper	To establish a framework and institutions for democratic and inclusive communal land administration as guided by the <i>Constitution</i>
Land Tenure Reform Policy Framework	To provide tenure policy reforms to formalise and integrate administration of South Africa's land mass
Communal Property Association Policy	To restore ownership of communal land to the communities themselves and clearly define roles of executive committees, traditional authorities, communities and the State
Electronic Deeds Registration Policy	To develop, establish and maintain the Electronic Deeds Registration system that utilises computer and other information technologies to prepare, lodge, register and maintain deeds records
Policy on the Exceptions on the June 1913 cut-off date of the Restitution of Land Rights	To review the cut-off date for the lodging of land rights claims
Rural Enterprises and Industry Development Policy	To stimulate integrated social transformation and inclusive growth through rural enterprises
Rural Development Policy Framework	To provide a national definition of rural and strategies for rural development
Land Administration Policy Framework	To provide an overarching framework for land administration and land management
Regulation of Land Ownership by Foreign Nationals	To regulate land ownership by foreign nationals and entities
Agri-village and Rural Settlements Policy	To provide guidelines for implementing functional agri-villages and rural settlements
Financial Compensation Policy	To guide the implementation of settlement for financial compensation claims
Monitoring of Payments Policy	Aims to support the standardisation processes in the monitoring of payments and establish a practical and holistic approach that can be implemented across the office of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR)
Options Workshop Policy	Seeks to support the settlement of claims for restoration purposes by providing direction and guidance on salient and paramount issues during on-the-ground implementation of the settlement process
Payment of Minors Policy	The policy seeks to ensure that the interest of the child is paramount and that the precepts of the <i>Constitution</i> and Children's Act are adhered to
Quality Assurance Policy	The policy will enable the commission to maintain consistent and transparent levels of service, while complying with the necessary legislative and regulatory requirements



Planned policies	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
Recreation of Missing Files Policy	This policy is sought to ensure that the commission is acting in accordance with legislature that stipulates that public records must be classified and stored so that they are easily accessible, thereby facilitating transparency, accountability and democracy
Settlement of Land Claims Policy	To deal with the settlement of land claims through various available instruments and seeks to support the settlement of claims for restoration purposes by providing direction and guidance

3. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

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

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

- ii. Freedom from Interest vs Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and Another (High Court: Pretoria Division) case number 47612/2019 (20 August 2020)

In the above case, the court ruled by agreement between the parties, that the minister should take all necessary steps to submit the Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill, 2018 (PDALB) to Cabinet on or before 28 February 2021 for consideration and approval, and thereafter, the minister should take all necessary steps to submit the PDALB to Parliament by no later than the last date of the second term of Parliament in 2021, for consideration and enactment.

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

In the event that the PDALB is not passed into law by Parliament, the minister will be required to set out the date which will be assigned by the president to bring the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act Repeal Act No. 64 of 1998 into force and effect, and to do so within six days from the date on which Parliament fails to pass the PDALB into law.

- iii. Land Access Movement of South Africa and Others 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, 2014 (Act No. 15 of 2014) was declared invalid. The declaration of invalidity of paragraph 2 took effect from July 2016 meaning that no new land claims should be entertained by the Commission for Restitution of Land Rights. It was



stated that, pending the re-enactment by Parliament of an Act re-opening the period of lodgement of land claims envisaged in Section 25(7) of the *Constitution*, the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights, represented in these proceedings by the Chief Land Claims Commissioner (Commission), is interdicted from processing in any manner whatsoever land claims lodged from 1 July 2014. In effect, this means that only claims that were lodged before 31 December 1998 should be finalised and the reopening of new claims will be done through new legislation.

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

The judgement in this case makes provision for the appointment of a special master for labour tenants by the Land Claims Court. The special master will, in collaboration with the department, develop a costed implementation plan for the efficient processing and referral of applications to court, for approval by the court; and to monitor the implementation of labour tenants' applications in line with Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1993 (Act No. 3 of 1996). The implication for the department is that it must ensure that all labour tenant applications are prioritised for settlement or referral to court.

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

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

The second judgment, *Herbert No 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 applicants' challenge was limited, by the facts of the case, to the non-application of Section 3. The Constitutional Court confirmed the declaration of invalidity made by the High Court of South Africa, Eastern Cape Division, that Section 1 of the Land Affairs General Amendment Act, 1998 (Act No. 61 of 1998) and Section 25A of the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act, 1991 (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.



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)



5. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

5.1 External environment analysis

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

5.1.1 The macroeconomic environment

South Africa was not spared from the evolving COVID-19 pandemic and measures taken to contain its spread had a highly negative impact on production, trade, finance and investment during the review period. The economy recorded a 7,6% decline in gross domestic product (GDP) in real terms over the 12 months to March 2021—the worst performance in a century.

The impact of the virus and lockdown restrictions imposed in April and May 2020 brought segments of the economy to a virtual halt. In addition, intermittent power supply outages further complicated the business environment throughout the year, while the slow rollout of COVID-19 vaccinations towards year-end added to the uncertainty.

The policy front in 2021 was somewhat productive. The primary focus for the sector was the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP), which in all likelihood, will be launched within the first half of 2022. This means that this process in the policy discussions will dominate most of 2022. The success of the implementation rests on the buy-in of all social partners. Notably, the development of the master plan has primarily been discussed at a national level, however, the implementation will be at provincial and municipal levels. The priority for government should be to ensure that local structures have a similar understanding of the division of responsibilities and vigour to implement as the national department, which has been leading the discussions with social partners. This is particularly important because South Africa's municipalities have become increasingly dysfunctional, which added a cost burden to the agribusinesses in some towns that have assumed public responsibilities, such as road maintenance and water supply.

This year, the debate on the improvement of local governance could be prominent in the policy environment because its inefficiencies present a risk to agribusinesses, broader agriculture and other sectors of the economy—it is a key area to pay attention to. It also dovetails well with the poor road infrastructure, which is an additional cost burden for agribusinesses, as some commodities are heavily reliant on roads, e.g., the grains and oilseeds industry. In this subsector, roughly 80% of the produce is transported by road. Trade will also continue to dominate the broader agricultural policy environment this year.

For South Africa's agriculture and agribusiness, the major focus is opening export markets to various countries, such as China, India, Bangladesh, Japan and Saudi Arabia, among others. In the past year, the government has had success with the opening of pear export to China. However, the goal is to reach wider access for a range of products. Policymakers will attempt to widen the export market while domestically focusing on the localisation policy. Other countries that will want reciprocity could find the South African approach unfriendly. This focus on trade policy will likely tie up with the logistics challenges, specifically the rail



and port efficiencies. The government could increase security focus on the vandalism being done to Transnet infrastructure. Nevertheless, the collaboration with business in ports facilities will most likely remain an important focus this year because Transnet has already signalled its openness to such discussions. These discussions will greatly improve competitiveness in agriculture and trade.

A key area that has also recently surfaced in the media is the threat of pests and diseases in the sector. Institutional capabilities of the government, specifically the inefficiencies at Onderstepoort Biological Products (OBP) are important addressing biosecurity measures. The goal should be to recapitate the institution and invest in infrastructure improvement. This institution is crucial to the sustainability of South Africa's vibrant livestock industry. Another institutional reform matter to watch closely because of its importance across the agricultural sector is the Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa (Land Bank). The bank has a new board that is focused on stabilising the institution and ensuring that it remains one of the pillars of South Africa's agricultural economy and that it also sustainably supports transformation in the sector.

The land reform debate will remain part of the policy discussion this year. First, the Land Reform and Agricultural Development Agency, which President Ramaphosa first mentioned in his 2021 SoNA, is to be launched within the first half of the year. This agency's focus will likely be on land redistribution, while restitution and tenure remain an integral part of the government. Moreover, the broader policy development of land reform could be with the government while the agency's focus will be implementation. This is another crucial area in which the private sector might have to collaborate with the government towards implementation.

2021 was generally a good agricultural season for particular subsectors, such as the grain industry, and interlinked industries like the agricultural machinery industry also benefited. South Africa's tractor sales for 2021 amounted to 7 680 units, an increase of 26% from the previous year. The combined harvester sales amounted to 268 units in the same period, an increase of 46% from 2020.

Most agricultural subsectors in South Africa are emerging from one of the best years for the agricultural sector—the 2020/21 season. Grains, oilseeds and some fruit saw bumper harvests, which boosted export earnings and improved farm income. The current 2021/22 season promised to be exceptional when it started. The first rains arrived on time, with planting having kicked off roughly within the optimal planting window, from October, in the eastern regions of the country.

In appreciating the good forecast for agriculture, we noted the continuation of heavy rains that has been a challenge for various regions. There was flooding within the Free State (FS), North West (NW), Limpopo (LP) and parts of the Eastern Cape (EC) and KwaZulu-Natal (KZN). This caused crop damage and delayed planting in some regions. This type of rain is known as La Niña-induced rain and it came in a season that followed another year of higher-than average moisture. Various crop surveys have indicated a potential decline in harvests in 2021/22.



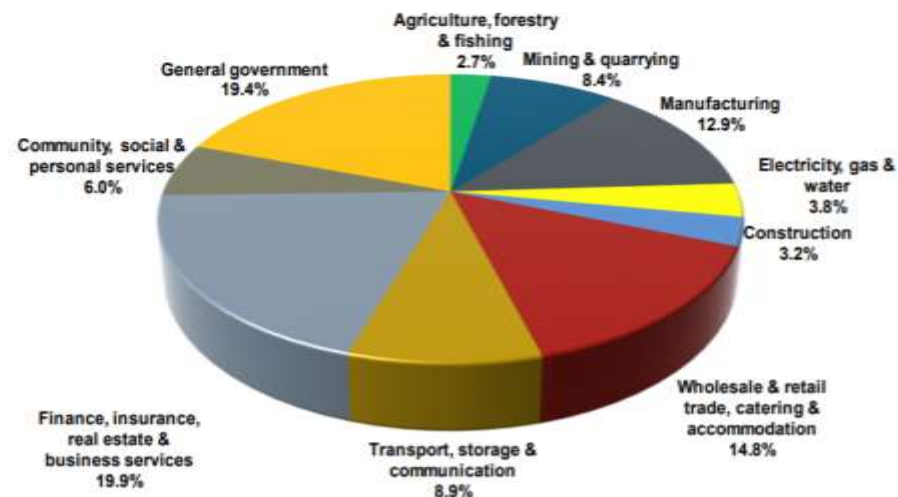


Figure 1: Annualised relative percentage share contribution by industry sectors in 2020

According to the *International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook Report (April 2021)*, the global prospects remained highly uncertain one year into the pandemic. New virus mutations and the accumulating human toll raise concerns, even as growing vaccine coverage lifts sentiment. Economic recoveries are diverging across countries and sectors, reflecting variation in pandemic-induced disruptions and the extent of policy support. Global growth was projected at 6% in 2021, moderating to 4,4% in 2022. The upward revision reflects additional fiscal support in a few large economies, the anticipated vaccine-powered recovery in the second half of 2021 and continued adaptation of economic activity to subdued mobility.

The 2021 fourth quarter was upbeat with agriculture, manufacturing, trade and personal services being the key drivers of growth respectively. Despite these positive figures, real GDP has yet to recover to the level recorded in the second quarter of 2021, before civil unrest and stricter lockdown restrictions that shook the economy in the third quarter. Real GDP continues to lag pre-pandemic levels too, with economic activity on par with the third quarter of 2017. The economy is 1,8% smaller than it was in the first quarter of 2020. The fourth quarter results allow us to reflect on the calendar year as a whole. After a dismal 2020, which saw the economy contract by 6,4%, economic activity increased by 4,9% in 2021.





Figure 2: Annual real GDP (constant 2015 prices, seasonal adjusted)

The South African economy experienced its sharpest contraction on record in 2020, primarily owing to the economic crisis brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic and measures to contain it. Real GDP fell by 7% following the marginal 0,2% growth recorded in 2019, with the exception of agriculture, which grew by 2,9%.

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

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

¹ USDA



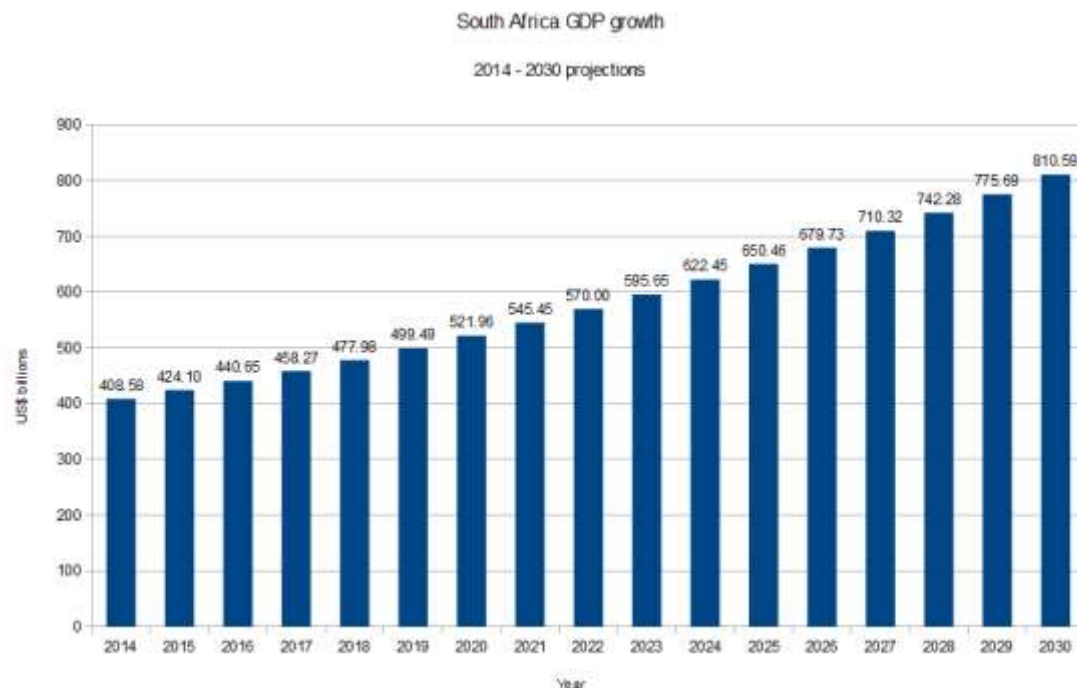


Figure 3: South Africa's GDP growth²

Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 1,2%¹ in the fourth quarter (October–December), taking the annual growth rate for 2021 to 4,9%. Mining, agriculture and manufacturing recorded the highest growth rates in 2021, with finance, personal services and manufacturing the largest positive contributors to overall growth. Good rains during the season helped boost agriculture activity. Together with a rise in animal products — such as cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry — increased wheat production lifted the industry by 12,2%. The higher than usual rainfall was good for agriculture, but not great for mining. The country produced less iron ore and coal in the fourth quarter, with heavy rains disrupting operations at opencast mines.

² USDA



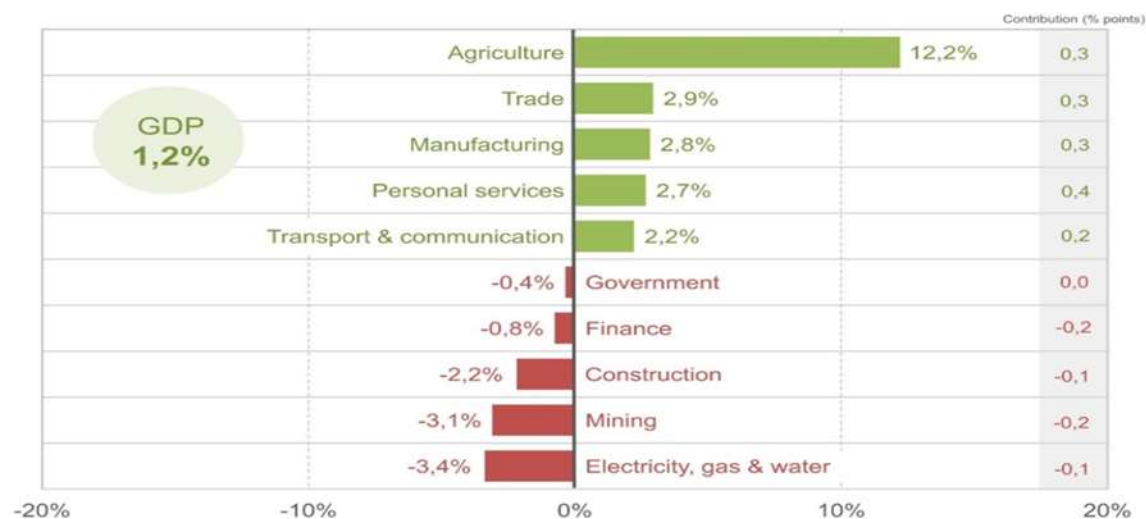


Figure 4: South Africa GDP in Q4 2021.³

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

³ Stats SA



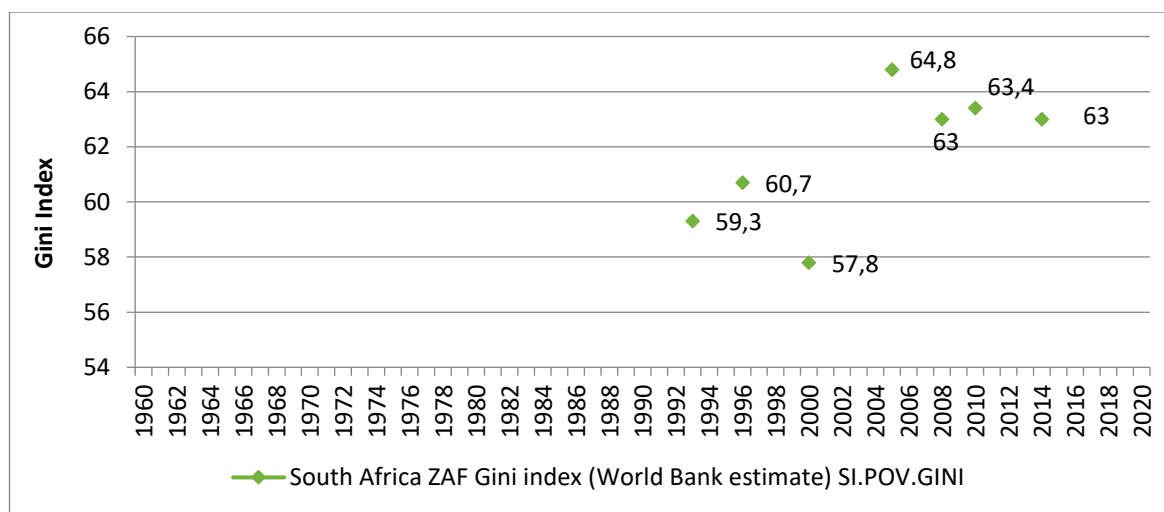


Figure 5: South Africa ZAF Gini index ⁴

In March 2020, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) found that there were 40 122 commercial farmers and in 2016 estimated that there were 300 000 smallholder and 2,3 million household farmers in the country. The agricultural sector employs 885 000 people, where crops and fruit employ 550 000 people, and the rest are in the mixed farming and livestock operations. The horticulture subsector has been the main catalyst of job creation as compared to the grains and livestock subsectors. The agro-processing sector employs roughly 243 093 people, and the majority of jobs are in the category of “other food products”, which include bakery, confectionery, spices, condiments, etc. in meat production and processing, as well as in beverages. In dairy and grain processing, although of smaller bases, employment numbers in absolute terms have been increasing in the past 10 years.

South Africa's unemployment rate increased to 34,9% in the third quarter of 2021, up from 34,4% in the previous quarter. It was the highest unemployment rate since comparable data began in 2008, on the back of the July unrests and the lockdown. The number of unemployed persons dropped by 183 000 to 7,6 million, however, employment slumped by 660 000 to 14,2 million and the labour force plunged by 842 000 to 21,9 million. Job losses were concentrated in the trade sector with 309 000, community and social services with 210 000, construction and private households with 65 000 and mining with 54 000, respectively, while the financial sector posted the only increase of 138 000. The expanded definition of unemployment, including people who have stopped looking for work was at 46,6%, up from 44,4% in the second quarter. The youth unemployment rate, measuring job seekers between 15 and 24 years old, hit a new record high of 66,5%. The bottom line is that as long as the unemployment rate keeps rising, poverty and inequality will continue to grow.

⁴ World Bank estimate



Figure 6 below shows that between the third quarter of 2021 and the third quarter of 2020, the number of employed people increased in five industries. The transport, construction, utilities, agriculture and private household industries each increased by 9,8%, 7,2%, 5,7%, 2,6% and 0,8%, respectively. A decline of 409 000 in total employment in the third quarter of 2021 was largely owing to decreases in the number of people employed in the trade (231 000), community and social services (190 000), mining (74 000), manufacturing (58 000) and finance (48 000) industries.

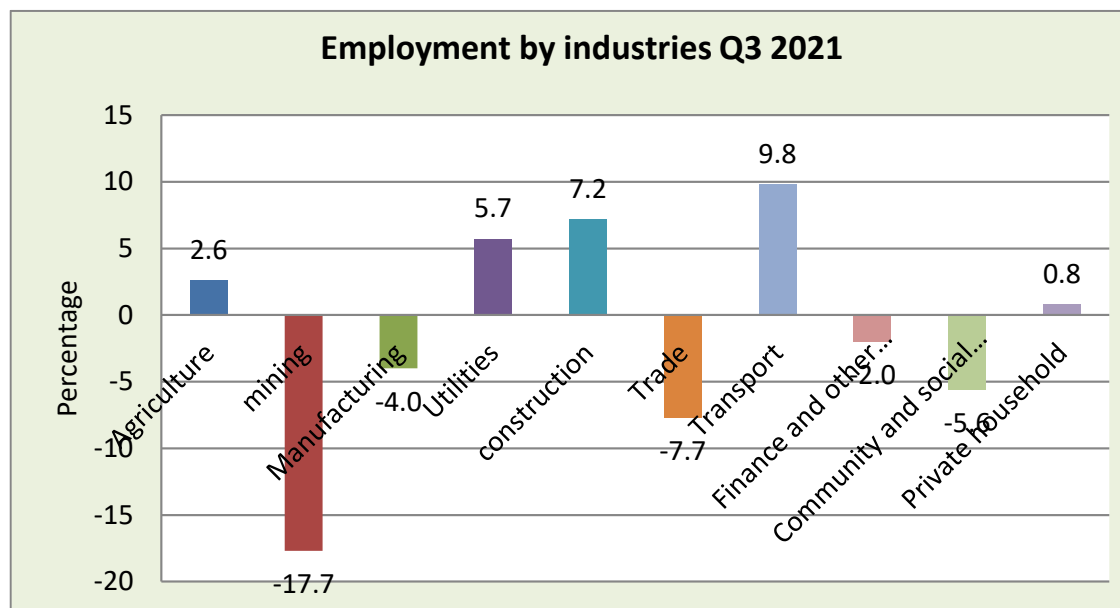


Figure 6: Total number of people employed by industries between 2020: Q3 and 2021: Q3 ⁵

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

⁵ Source: Stats SA
⁶ www.worldbank.org



On Thursday, 22 July 2021 Transnet Ltd SOC 'Transnet' was reportedly hacked, and this led to some of the port's container terminals to shut down. Transnet, which operates major South African ports, including Durban and Cape Town, and a huge railway network that transports minerals and other commodities for export, confirmed its IT applications were experiencing disruptions and it was identifying the cause.

Figure 7 shows the Transnet national ports authority cargo statistics; it should be noted that cargo is based on actual cargo dues invoiced. The figure compares the total cargo in July when the system was reported to have been hacked. The graph represents the month of July, where total cargo in July 2021 was compared to July 2020, with a loss of 18%, which represents a decrease of 3 262 714 in cargo and on a normal year where the system is assumed to be working properly cargo received in July 2020 compared to July 2019, had an increase of 5% in cargo, which represents an increase of 840 952.

The red shaded lines on the graph represent the month of July where vessels received in July 2021 is compared to July 2020, with a loss of 14,7%, which represents a decrease of 107 vessels and on a normal year where the system is assumed to be working properly vessels received in July 2020 compared to July 2019, had a decrease of 3%, which represents a decrease of 20 vessels.

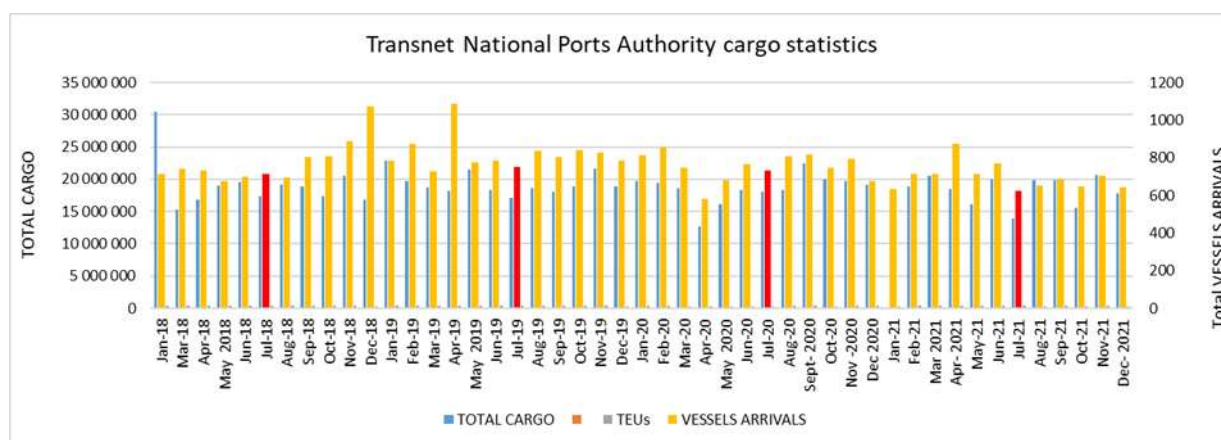


Figure 7: Transnet National Ports Authority cargo statistics 7

During this period, among the three major agricultural sectors, horticulture was likely to be affected, specifically the citrus industry, which was in the process of shipping commodities to the respective ports. For that reason, it is worth reflecting on how the industry was impacted by the social unrest and ports system hack that took place.

7 <https://www.transnetnationalportsauthority.net/Commercial%20and%20Marketing/Pages/Port-Statistics.aspx>



On Wednesday 14 July 2021, the CGA released a situational analysis of the unrest addressed to growers, packhouses, exporters and stakeholders. The road closures on the N3 between Harrismith and Cedara, as well as N2 were confirmed. Trucks were not permitted to enter or depart the Durban Metro at that time.

NATCOR rail operations in the province were temporarily non-operational. Cold storage facilities and all cold stores were closed, and operations ceased. All cold stores were fully intact and secure. Port container terminals and operations at the port terminals were mostly non-operational. At that time, DCT Pier 1 and 2 had limited gangs working vessels, however, landside operations were mostly non-operational.

Regarding movement of persons in the metro, staff were not able to travel to places of work. The main fuel refinery was closed, and fuel distribution had ceased at that time. The CGA and stakeholders heeded the seriousness of the matter and firstly ensured that staff members were safe and secure at their places of work in Durban, that road networks were safe and secure and that cold stores, supporting facilities, transporters and port terminals were functioning prior to dispatching trucks and rail to Durban.

Table 5 indicates movements of citrus commodities, which were packed and shipped to respective destinations in the world. The same week the ports' system was hacked, CGA reported that 68,6 million cartons were shipped, which is greater than what was shipped in 2020 by 8% from 63,68 million to 68,6 million cartons, see Table 5 below.

This is an indication that the social unrest and operation of the harbour did not disrupt the movement of product to some huge extent, even though the total number of cargo received decrease by 3 million, it could still have many other products destined for exports.

End of Week 28 Million 15 Kg Cartons	Packed	Packed	Packed	Shipped	Shipped	Original Estimate	Latest Prediction	Final Packed
SOURCE: PPECB	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021	2021	2021	2020
Grapefruit (17kg)			13.4 m		11.6 m			
Grapefruit	14.7 m	13.3 m	15.2 m	11.4 m	13.1 m	18 m	17.5 m	15.5 m
Soft Citrus	11.4 m	14.7 m	23.4 m	12.1 m	14 m	30.5 m	30.7 m	23.6 m
Lemons	16.2 m	22.3 m	23.4 m	19.3 m	20.3 m	30.2 m	26.9 m	29.6 m
Navels	16.8 m	19 m	19.2 m	15.3 m	15 m	26.3 m	24.7 m	26.2 m
Valencia	8 m	10.6 m	10.4 m	5.7 m	6.2 m	58 m	56.4 m	55.1 m
Total	67.1 m	79.9 m	91.6 m	63.8 m	68.6 m	163 m	156.2 m	150 m

Table 5: Movements of citrus commodities to the ports

According to the South African Property Owners Association (SAPOA), KZN incurred losses of R20 billion, while nationwide losses were estimated at R50 billion. It is important to note that the majority of these outlets were insured for such losses, however, small outlets such as spaza shops were hit the hardest by the social unrest.



Approximately 33,7% of the South African population lives in rural areas (Figure 7). This figure is below the global average of 44,7% (2018)⁸, and has been declining gradually over the past 10 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 Goals (SDG #11), focusing on sustainable cities, has meant that rural areas have been deprioritised to a certain extent. This has been a contributing factor to the state of rural poverty and underdevelopment.

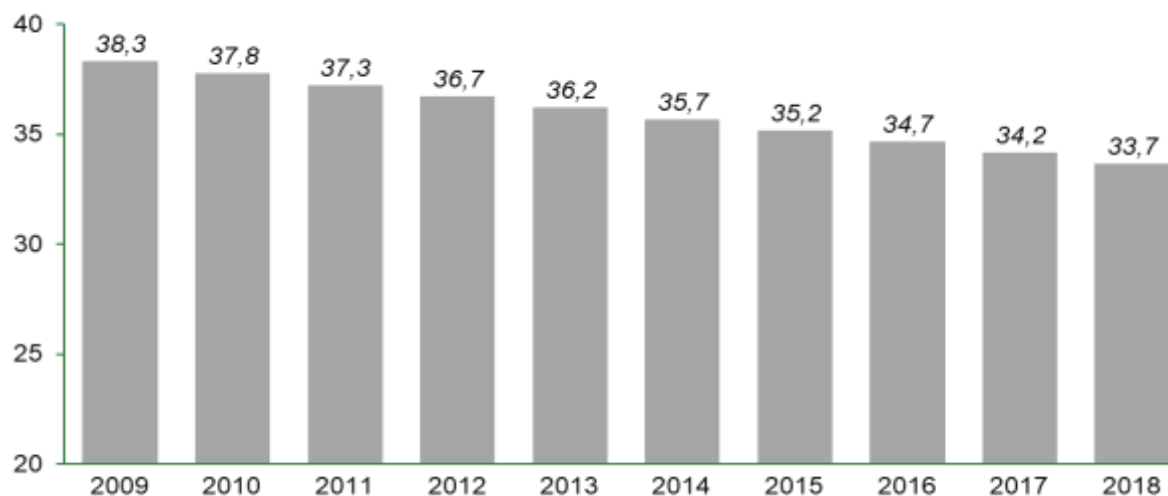


Figure 8: South African rural population as a percentage of the total national population (%)⁹

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 (GP) and the WC—and conversely, between high poverty levels in provinces where the majority live in rural areas, such as the EC and LP.¹⁰ This illustrates that there are spatial patterns of economic development in South Africa which result in acute poverty in rural areas. While

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

⁹ World Bank Data, 2019—Rural Population (% of total population)

¹⁰ Stats SA, 2015—Living Conditions Survey



the disconnected nature of rural areas may be an explanatory factor of this phenomenon, the spatial configuration of national value chains and the broader economic climate are also key factors.¹¹

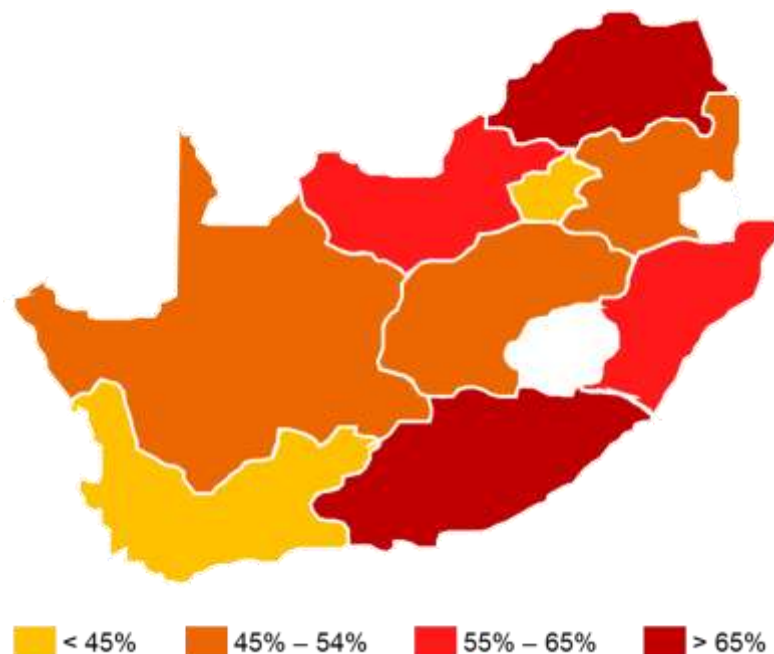


Figure 9: Provincial poverty levels in South Africa¹²

As at 2015, when applying the Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) of R992 per person per month, which is the amount of money that an individual needed to meet both food and non-food basic necessities, over half of the South African population was poor (55,5%). This translated into over 30,4 million South Africans living in poverty in 2015. Within the same period, about 40% (21,9 million people) of the population lived below the Lower Bound Poverty Line (LBPL). About 25,2% (13,8 million people) lived below the Food Poverty Line (FPL); this means that they did not have the minimum amount of money that an individual needed

¹¹ du Toit, 2017—Explaining the Persistence of Rural Poverty in South Africa

¹² Stats SA, 2015—Living Conditions Survey



to afford the minimum required daily energy intake (R441 in 2015). The poverty situation is likely to have worsened as the poverty lines have been inflation adjusted by Stats SA. As at April 2020 prices, the UBPL is R1 268, the LBPL is R840 and the FPL is R585.

In relation to these poverty statistics, a significant part of the South African population is still facing debilitating food insecurity and hunger, which generally undermines the livelihoods of households. Out of about 60 million people in South Africa, almost 19,5% (11,39 million people) have inadequate or severely inadequate access to food (Stats SA, 2019).

The COVID-19 impacts have worsened the food security situation in the country. The DALRRD in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN) conducted a rapid assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on agriculture, food and nutrition security in 2020. Findings of the assessment show that about 48,9% of individuals had moderate to severe food insecurity in South Africa. Currently, the DALRRD and the South African Vulnerability Assessment Committee (SAVAC) are conducting the National Food and Nutrition Security Survey. Findings of the survey will show the geographical location of the food insecure population at sub provincial level for improved planning and targeting of food and nutrition security interventions.

The characteristically poverty-stricken nature of rural South Africa is both a cause and an effect of poor-performing socioeconomic 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 activity¹³. There are 11 252 schools in rural areas across South Africa, many of which face infrastructure challenges, teacher shortages and other crucial challenges¹⁴.

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. Both economic and non-economic reasons cause citizens to move from rural areas to urban areas, including hopes of employment and higher wages, better access to social services, such as healthcare and education, and to reunite with family living in cities¹⁵.

While the promise of the city may seem appealing to rural residents, prosperity in urban areas is not necessarily guaranteed as the rapid influx of people into the cities has put pressure on social services and housing requirements. In rural areas, the outflow of citizens who constitute the majority of the economically active population exacerbates underdevelopment. This results in decreased economic activity and investment in rural areas. It is within this context that the

¹³ du Toit, 2017—*Explaining the Persistence of Rural Poverty in South Africa*

¹⁴ Hlalele, 2012—*Social Justice and Rural Education in South Africa*

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



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.

Overall, it is evident that the South African macroeconomic environment is characterised by a myriad of challenges. The national economy has been relatively stagnant owing to both internal and external factors, and this has in turn contributed to the socioeconomic 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 National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030, specifically bolstering agriculture, land reform and rural development as levers for economic growth and development.

5.1.2 The rural development landscape

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

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

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

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

¹⁸ National Planning Commission—An Integrated and Inclusive Rural Economy

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

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

²¹ Hemson, 2004—Rural Development



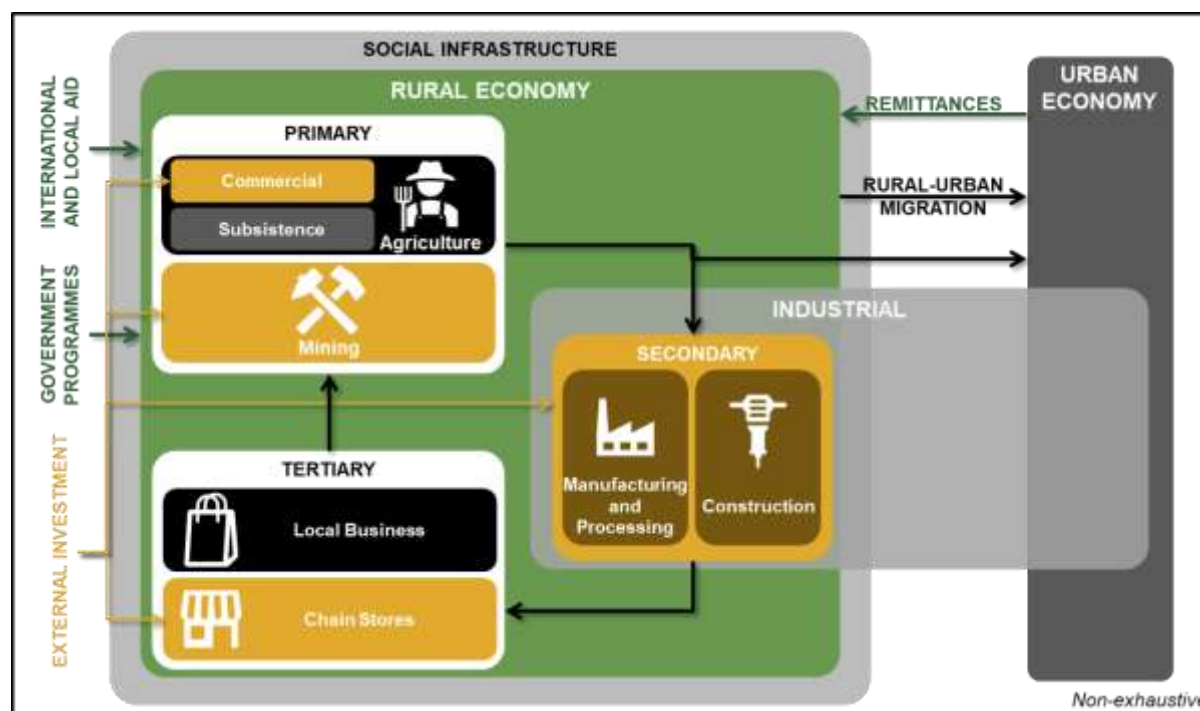


Figure 10: Diagram illustrating the economic structure of rural South Africa

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

In terms of government intervention, there are various schemes and programmes that support the rural economy. One of government's largest contributors to the social infrastructure of rural areas is the Social Grant Scheme, which includes financial stipends for old age pensions, child support, care dependency, war

²² Various organisation websites



veterans, foster child support and disabilities²³. A total of 44,3% of households in South Africa are receiving at least one grant, the majority of which reside in rural areas²⁴. This is illustrated by the provincial illustration of percentages of households benefitting from social grants. As illustrated in the figure below, provinces with a higher rural population, such as the EC, NC and LP 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.

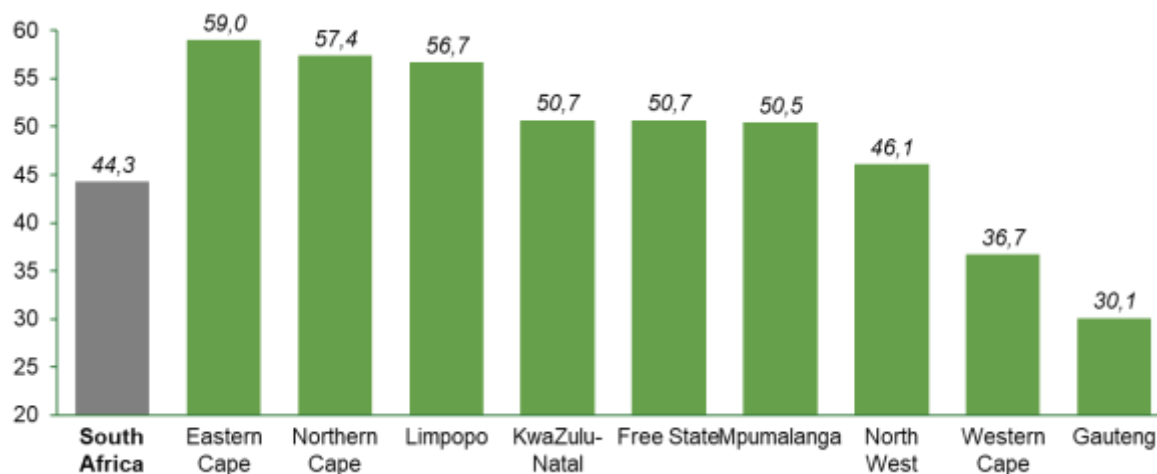


Figure 11: Percentage of households benefitting from social grants by province, 2018 ²⁵

As mentioned, external private investment in the agricultural and mining sectors has been the basis of rural economies. However, both these sectors are facing significant challenges in the current macroeconomic environment. As agriculture is a central focus of the DALRRD, the current opportunities and threats facing the sector will also affect the implementation of the departmental strategy. Despite contributing 7,96% to the country's GDP, the mining sector is facing a number of challenges²⁶. Data from the past four years indicates that the mining sector has shrunk by 0,2%, from R229,3 billion to R228 billion, as illustrated in Figure

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

²⁴ Stats SA, 2018—General Household Survey

²⁵ Stats SA, 2018—Gross Domestic Product, Q3

²⁶ Stats SA, 2018—Gross Domestic Product, Q3



12²⁷. Overall, there has been a 48% decline in industry profits over the past five years, resulting from labour unrest, an unreliable electricity supply, commodity price and exchange rate movements and an overall challenging global economy²⁸. This situation has a negative impact on South Africa's rural economy as it has led to mines shutting down and mining towns that were founded on mining companies' investments being abandoned. This poses a challenge to rural development, which needs to be considered by the department.

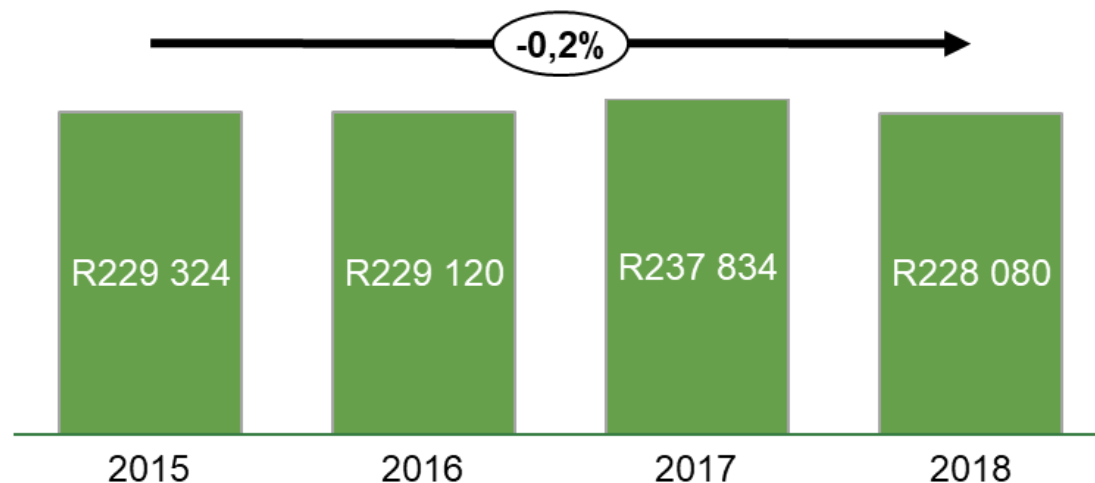


Figure 12: Mining industry value added to GDP (constant 2010 prices, seasonally adjusted and annualised from Q3)²⁹

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 market³⁰. Secondly, the development of the secondary sector in rural areas provides job creation where labour-intensive industries

²⁷ Stats SA, 2018—Gross Domestic Product, Q3).

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

²⁹ Stats SA, 2018—Gross Domestic Product, Q3

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



are developed³¹. 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 EC and KZN and Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) in LP and NW³². 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 farmers' markets, however, this landscaping is changing³³. Between 1962 and 2009, 160 retail centres were developed nationally in townships and rural areas, generating approximately R34 billion worth of business sales³⁴. 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.

In South Africa, employment levels were already much lower in rural areas than in cities, as measured in February before the COVID-19 crisis hit. The labour markets of the metros were much stronger with 60% of all adults (aged 18 years and older) holding a job, compared with 43% in rural areas. According to estimates from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), the impact of the crisis has eroded about a decade-worth of job growth (Statistics South Africa, 2020). The rate of unemployment in the metros increased to 37% in April 2020 and then fell slightly to 35% in June 2020. In contrast, unemployment in the rural areas shot up to 48% in April 2020 and continued to climb even higher to 52% in June 2020.

Figure 13 shows the proportion of adults in each type of area who were employed throughout, experienced intermittent spells of employment (they had a job for at least one, and at most five, periods out of the six covered by the survey) or were never employed over the last 13 months. The differences across the settlement categories are large and statistically significant. There was relative job stability in the metros and a high level of attrition, or 'churn', in the rural areas as people moved in and out of temporary jobs.

Adults living in the metros were much more likely to be in steady employment in every period than adults elsewhere. Altogether 35% of adults were consistently employed in the metros, compared with 27% in towns/cities and only 16% in rural areas. Conversely, 39% of adults in the metros had intermittent employment, compared with 44% in towns/cities and 53% of adults in rural areas. Seasonal employment tends to be more common in rural areas, affecting the tourism and hospitality industries, and agriculture as well. In other words, although rural areas appear to have experienced a strong recovery in the quantity of jobs, many of these appear to have been temporary. Although metro jobs have still not fully recovered, their jobs have been more secure than those elsewhere.

³¹ Hart, 1996—*The agrarian question and industrial dispersal in South Africa (The Journal of Peasant Studies)*

³² DTI, 2016—*SEZ Performance Analysis Bulletin*

³³ Rambhai, 2018—*Risky business? Investing in township/rural centres vs urban malls (Future Growth)*

³⁴ BizCommunity, 2012—*Retail Outlets in Rural Areas Offer Good Opportunities*



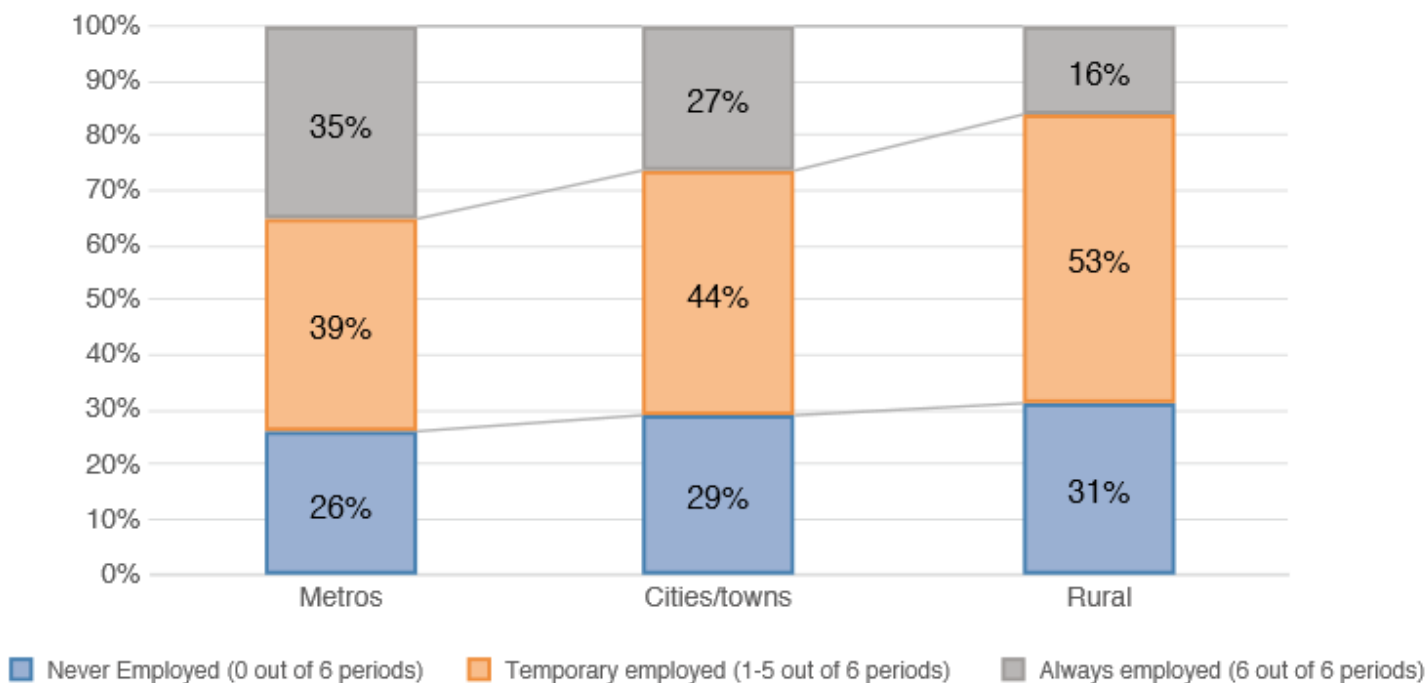


Figure 13: Urban vs Rural: Labour market stability and churn ³⁵

Furthermore, a devastating consequence of the COVID-19 crisis is rising levels of hunger and food insecurity across the country. All communities experienced a large and enduring increase in their risk of running out of money to buy food in the month compared with equivalent findings from the Community Survey in 2016. Food insecurity peaked at the start of the pandemic in April 2020 at 54% in rural areas, 48% in cities/towns and 43% in the metros (Figure 12). The percentage then fell sharply in June 2020 as the hard lockdown was relaxed and then remained reasonably steady thereafter, dipping slightly by the end of the period to finish on 39% in rural areas, 36% in towns/cities and 32% in the metros. This is lower than it was in April 2020, but still far above pre-pandemic levels. More than one in three adults said their household had run out of money to buy food in March 2021, whether in metros, towns/cities or rural areas³⁶.

³⁵ NIDS-CRAM WI-W5

³⁶ Justin Visagie & Ivan Turok, 2021- Rural-urban inequalities amplified by COVID-19: evidence from South Africa, *Area Development and Policy*, 6:1, 50-62, DOI



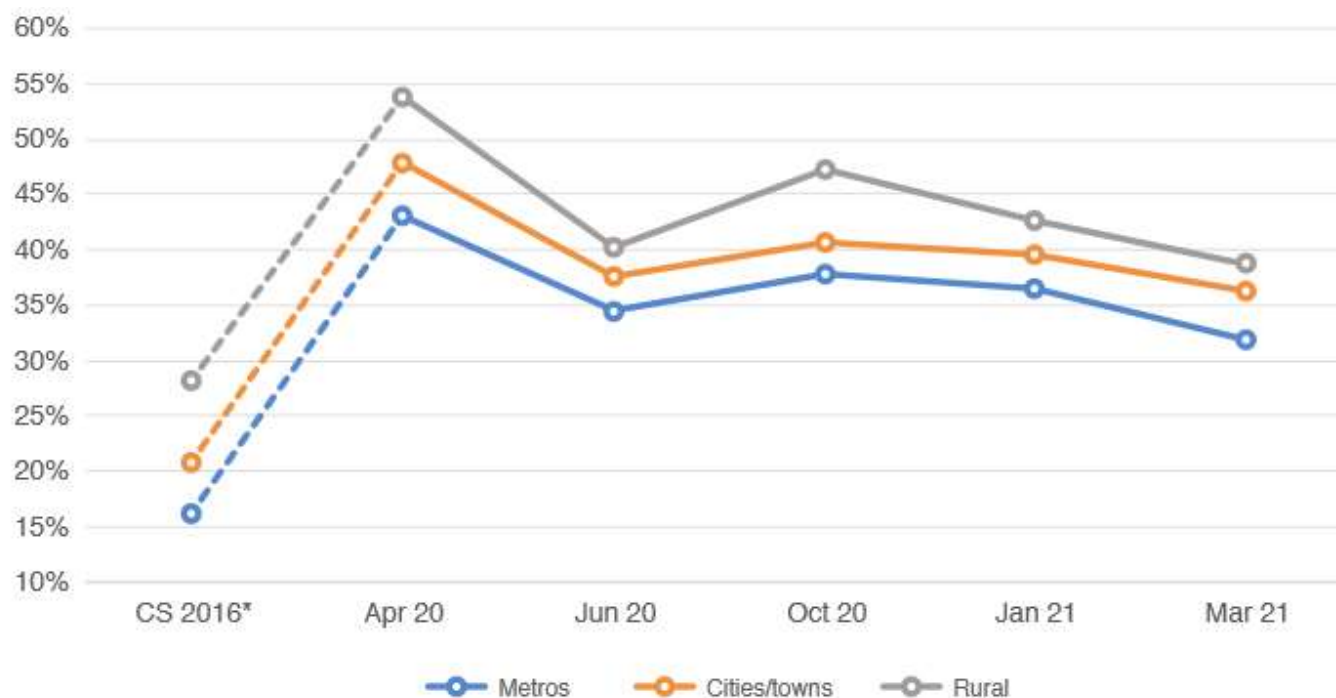


Figure 14: Urban vs rural: Percentage ran out of money to buy food in the month

However, every major crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, brings opportunities for the country to rethink its systems and make them more resilient to future shocks. This is also true for rural communities. Rural economies have provided essential goods and services—including food and energy during confinement periods. In some countries, rural areas have also served as a temporary, but safer, location for urban dwellers. Revisiting of production chains could also open new opportunities in some rural areas.³⁷

In recent years, the development of e-commerce in China resulted from the popularity of mobile internet applications, the gradual formation of consumer online shopping habits and the general improvement in the e-commerce user experience. E-commerce development has now gradually moved into the field of fresh agricultural products. Especially since 2012, traditional offline supermarkets, e-commerce enterprises and internet investors have begun to attach importance

³⁷ <https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/policy-implications-of-coronavirus-crisis-for-rural-development-6b9d189a/>



to the e-commerce of fresh agricultural products and increased exploration and investment in it. Meanwhile, economic development in China has entered a period of deep adjustment. At the national level, policy support has been issued for agricultural e-commerce and the rapid development of this sector has played an important role in innovating the circulation mode of agricultural products and solving the problems of agriculture, countryside and farmers, especially in terms of the development of the rural economy, optimisation of the agricultural industrial structure and transformation of the rural production model³⁸.

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

In some countries, the gaps in access to digital services during the pandemic have elevated the political discussion on whether having access to quality broadband across all the territory should be a basic right for development. For this reason, it is highly relevant to identify the opportunities emerging from this crisis and design appropriate strategies to seize them. For instance, confinement measures encouraged remote working practices, remote learning and e-services. This is particularly important in rural areas where distances and commuting times tend to be longer. All this could promote attractiveness of rural areas. With changing habits and greater willingness to embrace digital tools, the government and private sector might increase investments to realise their potential benefits. In rural areas, the increased connectivity of services can further unlock opportunities for work, synergies and integration between rural areas and their surroundings to promote a rural inclusive economy.

South Africa can have a competitive advantage in maize, wheat, tomatoes, potatoes, citrus fruit and other vegetables and fruit to support agro-processing industries domestically and exporting to global markets. Creating access to markets for smallholder farmers and established farmers needs to be prioritised to assist farmers with off-take agreements and funding. Rural agricultural production will add value in decent employment through inclusive economic growth, creating more cooperatives in rural communities to manage agriculture and agro-processing, training for farmers and operational management for farms as attractive businesses³⁹. It is through the District Development Model (DDM), which was introduced by the President in the State of the Nation Address⁴⁰, that government will find help in ensuring that every municipality/district reports on the agricultural and agro-processing production in their districts. The DDM will also help government address the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

³⁸ www.researchgate.net

³⁹ <https://www.iol.co.za>

⁴⁰ SoNA, 2019



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

While urbanisation results 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 economy⁴¹. The DALRRD plays a fundamental role in coordinating national efforts to reduce rural poverty and create gainful socioeconomic development in rural South Africa. However, as the face of rural South Africa is rapidly changing, there are certain considerations that need to be made, 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 losses⁴²;
- 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 residents⁴³;
- Decreased funding and social programmes for South Africa and rural areas—while South Africa experienced a boom in foreign aid post 1994, this has declined because there is increasing competition for aid globally. This coupled with decreasing contributions from donors and implementing regulations that are more rigorous will have adverse effects on funding for rural areas in South Africa⁴⁴; and
- The commercialisation of the retail sector in rural areas has increased competition for previously owner-run businesses.

⁴¹ South African National Development Plan Vision 2030.

⁴² Stats SA, 2018—Gross Domestic Product, Q3

⁴³ Stats SA, 2015—Living Conditions Survey

⁴⁴ GreaterCapital, 2018



5.1.3 Land reform landscape

Land reform is central to meeting the aspirations of the Freedom Charter, and to redressing the wrongs of the past and the so-called original sin. The struggle to ensure that the land is 'shared among those who work it' remains a historical and economic imperative. Land redistribution, Land tenure reform and land restitution remain the core programmes to advance the objectives of the land transformation agenda and speed up correcting the injustices caused by land dispossession of the past.

To accelerate land redistribution and tenure reform during the 2020/21 financial year, 29 000 hectares (ha) were acquired, whereby 22 000 ha were acquired through land redistribution and 7 000 ha through the Land Tenure Reform Programme. This resulted in the allocation of more than 7 500 ha to women and 12 000 ha to youth.

In 2020/21, the president introduced the Rapid Land Release Programme for 700 000 ha. A total of 679 943 ha (equivalent to 1 480 farms) have been processed. Altogether 310 048 ha were allocated to beneficiaries as phase one of the programme; 169 697 ha were reserved for the benefit of communities already settled on land; 99 528 ha were allocated to individual farmers with existing or new lease agreements; 33 903 ha referred to restitution for the settlement of land claims; 8 012 ha for allocation to farm dwellers; 36 096 ha identified for donation to municipalities and other entities; and 24 660 ha were withdrawn and further reserved for communities and individuals already allocated through previous approvals.

Communal tenure remains another priority for land reform. The process to expedite the transfer of 23 rural areas (so called TRANCRAA areas) in four provinces within the country, classified as coloured reserves where certain land is held in trusts for the respective communities, is still underway. The four provinces to transfer TRANCRAA areas are e EC (1), WC (12), NC (8), and FS (2). The transfer of these areas has commenced and will be completed in the 2024 financial year owing to underlying challenges in these historic areas. To date, progress has been made in the Western Cape at Ebenezer and Harlem, with a total of 18 423 ha transferred to the communities and further transfers were made to Mamre and Oppermansgronde.

A government position Paper on Land Administration and Communal Tenure was approved by Cabinet for further consultation with traditional leadership, traditional communities and civil society organisations, as well as other interest groups and the consultation process has commenced and is expected to be finalised in 2022/23.

Among the policies to fast-track land redistribution, the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Agriculture and Land Reform facilitated the processing of the Donations Policy, which was approved by Cabinet in 2019. This was one of the measures meant to accelerate the Land Redistribution Programme, therefore the DALRRD acknowledges this policy as one of the mechanisms to acquire donated land. Unfortunately, the nature of this process prohibits the targeting of the actual land to be donated, as this is donor dependent.

In the 2022/23 financial year, the department will process to Parliament the Land Redistribution Policy and Bill, and the Communal Land Tenure Policy and Bill, which are aimed at accelerating land reform. Alongside these bills, the Land and Agriculture Agency will be established.



In the Land Restitution Programme, a total of 7 069 old order backlog claims are still outstanding, a significant proportion of which needs to be processed and recommended for settlement. Crucial to the implementation of such claims, are budgetary requirements and capacity. Various public consultations were held in 2018 on how to accelerate land reform, including assessing the viable use of land expropriation without compensation. As a result, Parliament set up a Constitutional Review Committee to provide input into the proposed amendment to section 25 of the *Constitution* to clarify when expropriation without compensation would be applied.

Further, a new draft Expropriation Bill was introduced and published for public comment. The most significant addition of the Expropriation Bill of 2019 is that it specifies the five types of land that may be expropriated for nil compensation, namely land occupied by a labour tenant, land held for speculative purposes, land owned by state-owned entities, abandoned land, and land with a lesser value than the state subsidies it received.

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 on the list. For the upcoming financial year, restitution aims to settle 336 and finalise 372 land claims.

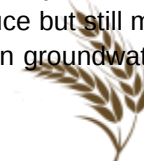
5.1.4 The agricultural landscape

Through the Presidential Employment Stimulus Initiative (PESI), the DALRRD identified 131 595 subsistence producers to be supported with agricultural production inputs for commodities like vegetables, crops, poultry, small and large stock, through an e-voucher system. The support targeted women, youth, child-headed households, people living with disabilities and military veterans and the support amount ranged from R1 000 to R9 000 per household. The department was allocated R750 million to implement the second phase of the PESI in the 2020/21 financial year. The department will continue to support vulnerable and marginalised subsistence producers with production inputs.

The department assisted farmers across the country whose requests came through provincial departments of agriculture (PDAs) with drilling of boreholes for agricultural use, more specifically for stock water purposes. The boreholes are sited, drilled and tested by the DALRRD and then equipped by the implementation agents who are from the PDAs. This service assists the farmer with reduced use of municipal water to decrease production costs and to ensure a stable water supply to assist with food security, which is vital in the agricultural sector.

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

Water: Regulation 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 WC water supply system, the DWS made the decision to reduce but still maintain water restrictions, which overall resulted in a 10% water usage restriction for agriculture. In January 2018, the DWS posed restrictions on groundwater use,



within the same areas, and decreased groundwater abstraction rates by 60%. All water users were required to implement electronic water measurement instruments to monitor their water usage, abstraction and storage rates so that these records could be submitted to the DWS weekly. Despite the significant restrictions, agricultural users have managed to reduce water usage, adapt to producing crops with higher returns and have introduced technologies regarding water efficiency to monitor usage.

The DWS provided the Western Cape with decision-making instructions regarding the control of dam release rates and held irrigation boards and water use associations responsible for water metering, reporting and monitoring.

Carbon tax: The Carbon Tax Bill was implemented on 1 June 2019. Agriculture and other land use and waste sectors will be exempted from direct greenhouse gas emission taxes during the first phase of implementation, which ends in 2022; however, indirect taxes will apply for fuel and energy usage. Phase two of implementation will have adjusted taxation measures based on a review of the first phase. Following 2022, sectors with carbon dioxide equivalent emissions exceeding 100 000 tons are expected to be taxed. Few agricultural enterprises are expected to be taxed as the threshold requirement for taxation is relatively high. However, sectors relating to agriculture, such as logistics and inputs for agriculture, will be taxed and thereby providing secondary tax implications for the agricultural sector. Despite the financial implications posed by the Carbon Tax Bill, it also poses an incentive for the shift to alternative climate-smart agriculture practices.

Conservation agriculture: 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. The draft Conservation Agriculture Policy has been developed and is currently undergoing approval processes for Cabinet ratification.

Climate-smart agriculture: In the face of an increasing change in climate coupled with the projected increase in global population, South Africa is projected to experience increased severity and frequency of meteorological hazards such as drought and heavy precipitation events with increased chances of flooding risk in most parts of the country. As a result of climate change, patterns of pest and disease incursions are subject to change due to natural evolutionary pressures including those emanating from changes in biotic and abiotic factors. Driven by climate variability, the status of the pest and disease can therefore change between different production seasons and even within a production season. In addition to the immediate production losses which result from pests and diseases, market access is impacted as some of these pests might be of quarantine concern to a trading partner. Following the departmental approval of the Climate Smart Agriculture Strategic Framework (2018) which outlines the CSA measures in combating problems facing the South African agricultural sector that relate to climate change, the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development has developed sector response measures that includes climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes focusing mainly on enhancing the resilience of farmers, food and agricultural production systems, reducing agricultural greenhouse gas emissions while ensuring national food security. These measures include renewable energy programme aimed at assisting and providing support to the vulnerable farmers' groups including women and young subsistence farmers. These initiatives have the potential to create opportunities which will bring positive spin-offs leading towards creating green jobs and contributing significantly to South Africa's green and transition low-carbon economy. The



abovementioned sector interventions and measures will assist in a Just Transition and the implementation of SA's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for the periods: 2021 to 2025, and 2026 to 2030.

5.1.4.1 Agricultural commodities

In South Africa, much of the decline in global crop prices was offset by the sharp depreciation in the exchange rate. While South Africa's bumper maize crop will push prices to export parity, these parity levels have increased as a result of the weaker Rand and prices will therefore not decline to the same extent that would normally be expected in a bumper year.

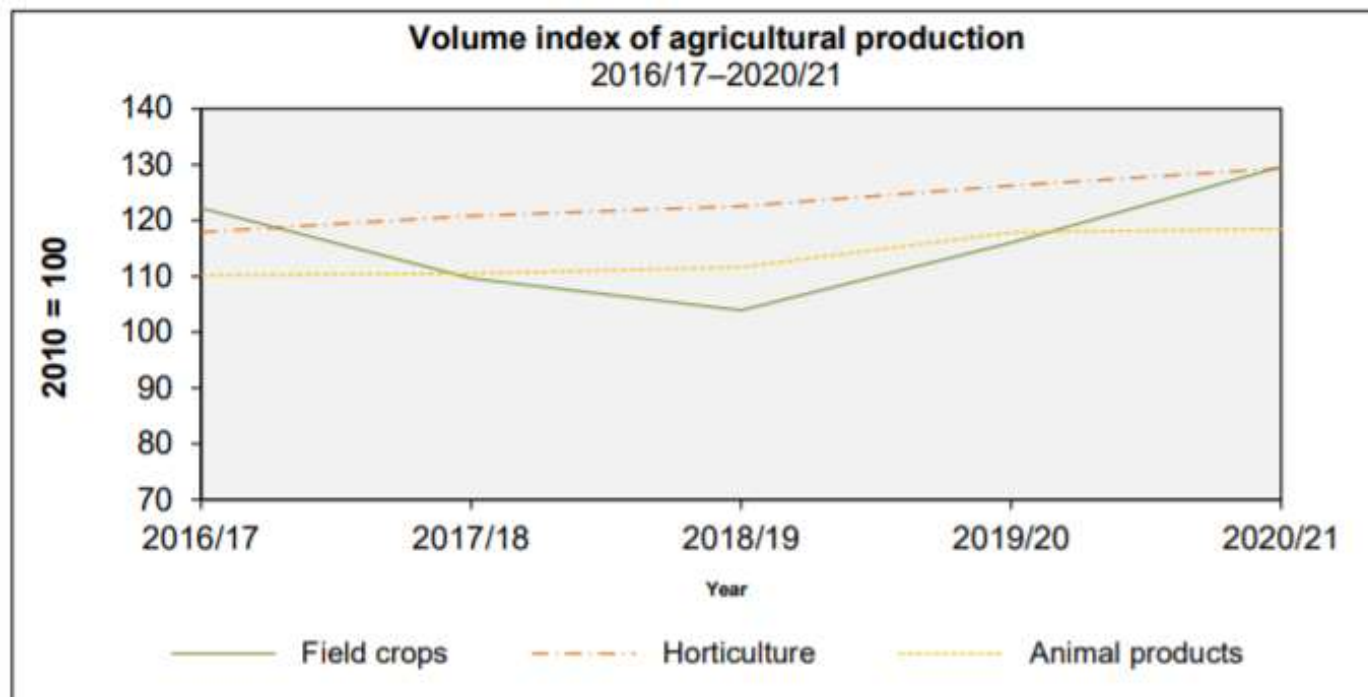
Oilseed prices are expected to increase substantially, supported by high import parity prices for products such as vegetable oil and protein meal. The success of the 2020 summer crop should, however, not detract from the fact that many producers, particularly in more marginal areas in the western production regions, have experienced severe financial strain over the past five years. However, while the revenue generated in 2020 provides some respite, the long-term prospects for the more marginal growing areas remain a challenge, with increased diversification into livestock enterprises likely to occur to ensure long-term sustainability. In the weak economic environment, the long-term decline in per capita maize consumption is expected to turn around, yielding an increase in per capita consumption levels over the coming decade. This trend is further supported by relative price movements as maize prices decline to export parity levels, with import parity-based wheat and rice prices increasing on the back of the weaker exchange rate. In 2020, the value of the bumper maize crop cannot be over-emphasised, as it keeps maize meal prices fairly affordable, despite the weakness of the Rand. While the demand for maize meal was set to increase in 2020, the lockdown's severe impact on the livestock sector was expected to result in a marginal decline in the demand for animal feeds. Furthermore, the weight of the economic downturn in 2020 and the prolonged recovery suggest that some of the improvements in dietary diversification over the past decade may be reversed.

Despite challenges from the foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreak in 2019, exports have resumed successfully under bilateral agreements and play a key role in balancing carcass value. The premium obtained for high value cuts in the export market also allows the industry to sell the rest of the carcass at more affordable levels domestically. Acceleration of export growth through improved animal health management and wider market access remains a significant opportunity to accelerate inclusive growth in the agricultural space. Be it through exports or imports, most meat sectors are well integrated in global markets and prices will find support from the weaker exchange rate.

In the case of poultry, the competitiveness of domestically produced meat relative to imports will benefit further from recent tariff increases, and the combination of actions under the recently signed Poultry Master Plan aimed at ensuring fair competition with imported products. Consequently, the trend of rising imports is expected to slow, with domestic production accounting for a larger share of total consumption by 2029 relative to current levels.

The predominantly export-oriented horticultural sector also stands to gain from the price support provided by the weaker exchange rate with citrus exports expected to gain the most due to the absolute volumes being exported, firm international prices and timing of its peak season. Over the next few years, however, prices are expected to come under pressure as rapid orchard expansion from recent years reaches full bearing capacity, bringing substantial additional volumes into production. In this respect, expanded market access will be crucial to absorb these additional volumes and limit price declines. The combination of price





pressure and increasing competition for resources, particularly water, results in a slowdown of further expansion for large fruit sectors such as citrus, pome fruit and grapes over the coming decade, though expansion is still expected in smaller sectors such as avocados, blueberries and nuts.

Figure 15: Volume of agricultural production

The value of agricultural production in South Africa increased by 11,6% and is estimated at R346 035 million in 2020/21, compared to R310 179 million in 2019/20, largely because of the increase in values of field crops (23,9%), horticultural products (8,0%) and animal products (7,2%).

The field crop production volume for 2020/21 increased by 11,7%, mainly as a result of increases in the production of summer crops (maize and sorghum), winter crops (wheat, barley, canola and oats) and the oilseed crops (soya bean and groundnuts). Maize production increased by 1,1 million tons (7,1%) and sorghum by 52 880 tons (29,1%) from 2019/20. Wheat production increased by 587 598 tons (38,1%), barley by 243 000 tons (70,4%), canola by 70 200 tons (73,9%) and oats production increased by 40 500 tons (245,4%). Furthermore, the production of soya bean increased by 672 650 tons (54,0%) and groundnuts by 9 980 tons (17,6%) as compared to 2019/20.



Horticultural production for 2020/21 increased by 2,4% from the previous season, which can mainly be attributed to increases in the production of deciduous and citrus fruit. The production of apples increased by 78 123 tons (7,9%), table grapes by 45 096 tons (13,7%), plums by 30 154 tons (46,2%), pears by 29 941 tons (7,1%), apricots by 17 811 tons (115,1%) and peaches by 6 413 tons (4,0%), which all contributed to an increase in the production of deciduous fruit as compared to 2019/20. Furthermore, the production of lemons increased by 154 169 tons (30,1%), soft citrus by 120 953 tons (37,0%) and grapefruit by 37 492 tons (9,9%), which all led to an increase in the production of citrus fruit from the previous season.

Animal production increased by 0,7%, mainly because of increases in the production of stock slaughtered (cattle and calves, pork and goats) and poultry meat for 2020/21 as compared to 2019/20. The production of stock slaughtered for cattle and calves increased by 18 606 tons (2,2%), pork by 15 844 tons (5,7%) and goats by 23 tons (1,6%) as compared to 2019/20. Furthermore, the production of poultry meat increased by 38 043 tons (2,1%) as compared to the previous season.

5.1.4.2 Trade of agricultural products

While the pandemic-related uncertainty, lockdown restrictions and economic disruptions related to the social unrest and the Transnet cyberattack might have hindered the ongoing economic recovery, South Africa's agricultural sector remains in a healthy state, boosted by favourable agricultural conditions and higher commodity prices. However, the social unrest in July and the cyberattack at Transnet and general theft of rail material disrupted agriculture, food and beverage export activity, which is notable in the third quarter trade figures.

During the third quarter of 2021, South Africa's agricultural trade balance contracted by 12,6% relative to the third quarter of 2020, to R24,2 billion from R27,7 billion. If weather conditions remain favourable and the logistics remain fairly operational for export markets, the agricultural sector is poised for another year of positive growth. Farmers are boosting planting and taking advantage of the favourable weather conditions and attractive commodity prices, pointing to another year of solid growth (Agbiz, 2021).

On a quarter-on-quarter basis, agriculture's trade balance grew by 15,9% in the third quarter of 2021 relative to the second quarter of 2021. Major factors that contributed to the robust export value is the large agricultural harvest in 2020/21 that resulted in large export volumes coupled with solid global demand at higher agricultural commodity prices. In the third quarter of 2021, the export value of agricultural products grew by 8,7% relative to the second quarter of 2021, to R50,3 billion from R46,2 billion, while the import value of agricultural products grew by 2,8% quarter-on-quarter, from R25,3 billion to R26,0 billion. Imports grew quarter-on-quarter as recovery of domestic demand gathers momentum. However, domestic economic conditions remain fragile with employment lagging, further limiting the extent of recovery in domestic demand.





Figure 16: Trade balance of agricultural products⁴⁵

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

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

⁴⁵ Trademap, 2021



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

These priority products are categorised into eight production schemes presented in Table 6. The model of production schemes is a key delivery tool proposed by the AAMP to empower and develop emerging farmers in order to address the supply constraints of emerging farmers in the country.

Table 6: Eight production schemes

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

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

5.1.5 Status of plant and animal diseases in South Africa

5.1.5.1 Plant diseases in South Africa

The opening of international markets in 1994 has led to increased exports and imports of agricultural products, as well as increased movement of goods and people, which in turn have led to the necessity for increased vigilance for possible introductions of animal and plant pests and diseases. The emergence and establishment of plant pest and diseases has the potential to devastate agricultural production. The onset of the global COVID-19 epidemic and the associated restrictions on the movement of people has also impacted the department's ability to undertake surveillance actions across the country, in particular during the first quarter of 2020/21.



In 2021/22, the key focus was on the surveillance of the exotic fruit flies, such as the Oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*), Banana bunchy top virus (BBTV) and citrus greening virus, which are important quarantine pests for the country and can affect primary production and market access for implicated fruit and production areas.

The official status of the *Oriental fruit fly* in South Africa in 2021/22 is as follows: Present and subject to official control. It was detected in LP, Mpumalanga (MP), KZN, NW, EC and NC during December 2021. Two specimens were detected in EC near East London and one in the Northern Cape. Amendment to the Control Measures R.110 to include new infected areas has been initiated.

In 2021/22, the vector involved (Asian citrus psyllid) in citrus greening (Asian strain) was not detected in surveillance traps. The leaf sample surveys also revealed no infection of citrus trees in South Africa. Furthermore, the vector was also not detected.

BBTV is known to occur in parts of KZN; survey results indicate new sites in the Ugu District that were infected by BBTV and the pest is spreading in the southern coastal areas of KZN.

Efforts continue with key partners to manage (surveillance and intervention as appropriate) other new and emerging pests, such as polyphagous shot hole borer (PSHB). The DALRRD and DFFE have developed regulations in respect of how PSHB is controlled and regulated as determined by relevant control measures.

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

The approved Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan provides a guide for coordinated actions of a range of stakeholders in response to plant pests and diseases of concern. The DALRRD continues to use this framework to leverage resources (domestic, regional and international) to find appropriate responses to manage plant pests and diseases in South Africa.



5.1.5.2 Animal diseases in South Africa

5.1.5.2.1 Foot-and-mouth disease

South Africa experienced several outbreaks of FMD in different areas since 2019. Two outbreaks of FMD occurred in LP in 2019. Both outbreaks have been resolved, however, the internationally recognised FMD-free zone status could not be reinstated. An outbreak of FMD in the controlled area of MP was handled with speed through movement controls and vaccination. Unfortunately, the outbreak in KZN had proven to be more challenging as it coincided with economic challenges relating to the COVID-19 pandemic controls, as well as local unrest. The outbreaks, unfortunately, affected trade in cloven-hoofed animals and their products adversely.

5.1.5.2.2 African swine fever

African swine fever (ASF) is a disease that affects pigs, which causes high mortalities and severe financial losses for pig farmers. Major outbreaks of this disease started in 2019 affecting almost all provinces, except KZN to date. Most of the time communally grazed pigs are afflicted by the disease, however occasionally, commercial ones are affected too. Incorrect animal husbandry practices may lead to huge losses from this disease. Auctions, free-roaming pigs and swill feeding have been found to contribute to the spread of the disease.

5.1.5.2.3. Avian influenza

Currently, there is one highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak in poultry in the country. This HPAI H5N1 outbreak started in 2021 and is still ongoing, with newly confirmed HPAI H5 outbreaks still being sequenced as related to the strain detected during 2021.

The export of poultry meat to trading partners has been hampered and only heat-treated ostrich meat could still be exported to Europe. The EU recently amended its regulations, which means that for 2022, a new strategy will have to be devised.

5.1.5.2.4 Brucellosis

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

5.1.5.5. Rabies

Rabies is a fatal disease that is endemic in all provinces of the country. The “National Strategy for the Elimination of Canine Mediated Human Rabies in South Africa (2019–2030)” was approved by MinTech in September 2021. If adequate resources and political support would be availed, South Africa has the knowledge and practical experience to eliminate dog mediated human rabies by 2030 (mainly through sustainable vaccination of dog populations).

The biggest impact would be to address canine rabies in the eastern parts of the country (LP, MP, KZN and the EC) as the majority of outbreaks occur there. The border of the Free State with Lesotho is another hotspot that needs to be addressed.



In 2020, 294 rabies cases in animals were officially reported to DALRRD, while in 2021, 997 rabies positive laboratory results were recorded in animals (300% increase). The ongoing outbreaks in KZN and EC are mainly responsible for this increase in cases. In 2021, 19 laboratory-confirmed and four probable human rabies death cases occurred in South Africa. The vast majority of these death cases were of children who were exposed to rabid dogs.

According to the National Disease Database, the following disease outbreaks occurred in South Africa from January to August 2021.

Table 7: Controlled and notifiable diseases:

Disease name	Number of outbreaks
FMD—Virus SAT 1	3
FMD—Virus SAT 2	28
FMD—Virus SAT 3	17
Lumpy-skin disease	21
Bluetongue	44
African horse sickness	153
African swine fever	86
Avian influenza: Highly pathogenic: All HP, H5 and H7/fowl plague	92
Avian influenza: H6	4
Avian influenza: Low pathogenic: H5 or H7	4
Newcastle disease	8
Anthrax	2
Rabies	330
Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease)	3
Salmonella enteritidis	26
Bovine brucellosis (Brucella abortus)	64
Bovine tuberculosis (Mycobacterium bovis)	7
Bovine malignant catarrhal fever	28
Sheep-scab	32
Fowl typhoid (Salmonella gallinarum)	3
Koi herpes virus	1
Strangles	2
Swine erysipelas/diamond skin disease	6



Table 8: Other diseases:

Disease name	Number of outbreaks
Equine encephalosis virus (EEV)	3
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis (E. granulosus/E. multilocularis)	2
Heartwater	7
Anaplasmosis	6
Babesiosis (Redwater)	3
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis	1
Cysticercosis (Cysticercus bovis)	10
Dermatophilosis	1
Brucella ovis infection (Ovine epididymitis)	5
Enzootic abortion of ewes (Clamidia)	2
West Nile fever	3
Greasy pig disease	1
Fowl pox	1
Pigeon paramixovirus	1
Besnoitiosis/elephant skin disease	1
Blackleg (Sponssiekte)	3
Botulism	2
Other clostridial infections	3
Other pasteurellosis	1
Intestinal salmonella infections	1
Coccidiosis	3
Mastitis	2
Contagious pustular dermatitis/orf	7
Foot-rot	4
Enterotoxaemia	1
Goat mange	2
Infectious coryza	1
E. coli/colibacillosis	1
Bovine ephemeral fever/three-day stiffness	26
Bovine papilloma virus	5



Canine distemper	12
Canine babesiosis	13
Canine brucellosis	4
Sarcoptic mange	6
Canine Parvo Virus	27
Human tuberculosis	1

5.1.6 Stakeholder analysis

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

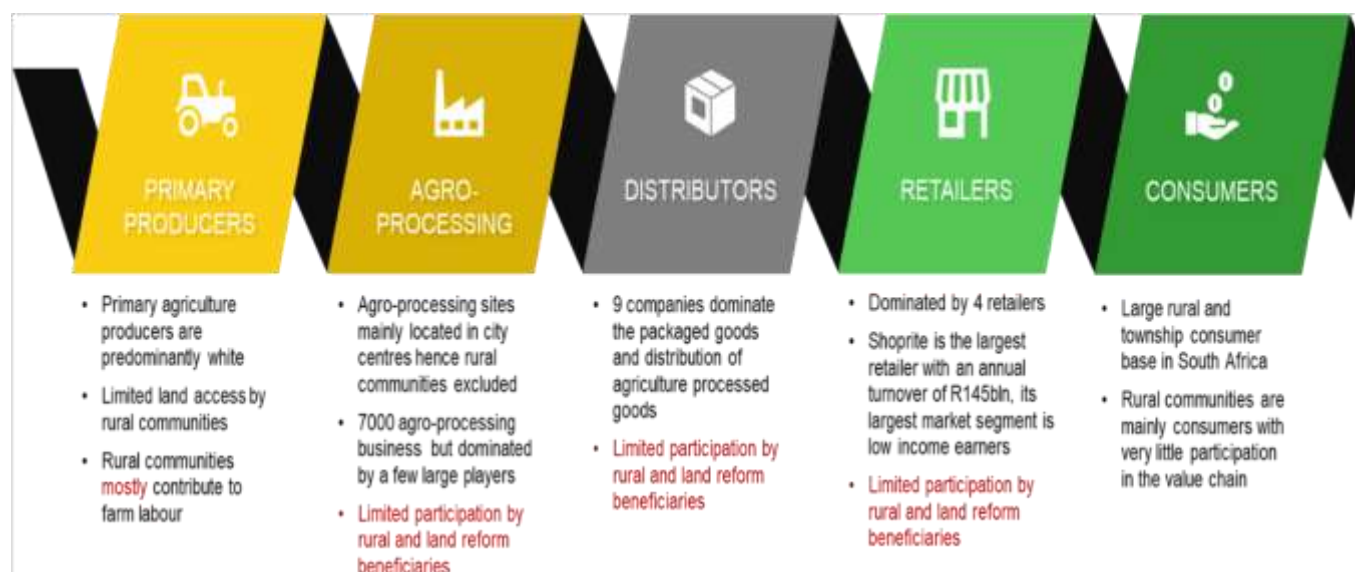


Figure 17: Agricultural value chain participation in rural areas

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



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: These are suppliers of equipment and innovative solutions to be used across the value chain.

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

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

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

5.2 Internal environment analysis

5.2.1 Capacity of the department to deliver on its mandate: Human Resources

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

With the said reconfiguration, the former DAFF and the former DRDLR⁴⁶ were merged to form the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development. However, only the agricultural function of the DAFF was merged with DRDLR.

In terms of regulation 25(2) (a) of the Public Service Regulations, 2016 the Minister of Public Service and Administration (MPSA) issued a letter of concurrence, dated 11 November 2019, for the start-up macro structure of the DALRRD. After receipt of the concurrence letter from the MPSA, the process to align the microstructures from the two affected departments was undertaken. The MPSA issued a letter of concurrence, dated 11 December 2020 for the micro start-up organisational structure of the DALRRD. The total post establishment of the DALRRD is 9 110.

A Departmental Task Team (DTT) was appointed, which constituted union and employer representatives. It undertook the matching and placement exercise as per Resolution 1 of 2019 for senior management in accordance with the approved start-up macro structure. The matching and placement exercise for the lower level employees into the microstructure was finalised. The leadership capacity is being strengthened filling of the executive management posts as listed in the table below:

⁴⁶ Nationalgovernment.co.za



Table 9: Filling of the executive management posts

Post	Status
Director General	Filled
Deputy Director General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety and Disaster Management	<i>Acting appointment - 02/10/2021 – 31/3/2022. Post advertised with the closing date of 18 February 2022</i>
Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform	Filled
Deputy Director General: Rural Development	New appointment and candidate assumed duty on 1 March 2022
Deputy Director General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform	Filled
Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing	Incumbent retired on 28 February 2022. Post advertised with the closing date of 18 March 2022
Chief Land Claims Commissioner: (Restitution)	Filled
Chief Registrar of Deeds: Deeds Registration Trading Entity	Filled
Deputy Director-General: National Geomatics Management Services (Chief Surveyor-General)	<i>Acting appointment - 7/2/2022 – 5/8/2022. The filling of the post has commenced</i>
Deputy Director General: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management	New appointment and candidate assumed duty on 1 March 2022
Deputy Director-General: Corporate Support Services	Filled
Deputy Director-General: Financial Management Service (CFO)	Filled
Deputy Director General: Provincial Operations	New appointment and candidate assumed duty on 1 March 2022

A total of 345 members of the Senior Management Service (SMS) were placed, 24 supernumerary members of the SMS were consulted and placed and 12 could not be placed although there are several vacant positions available at SMS level. The available posts are, however, technical in nature and there was no close match with the profiles of the supernumerary members of the SMS. However, those who remain supernumerary will continue to be placed following management process as and when posts become vacant through natural attrition.

A total of 6 800 OSD employees and employees on salary level 12 and below were placed, 17 supernumerary employees were consulted and placed, only one employee chose not to be placed as there was no position she could occupy in the Branch: National Geomatics Management Services (NGMS).

In addition, through the DTT process, the DFFE requested additional ICT capacity to be transferred to their department. After lengthy negotiations between the respective departments, the DALRRD identified four (4) ICT posts that would be transferred to the DFFE. The DALRRD has concluded the process of transfer of staff to the DFFE. The final close-out report was presented to the DTT and accepted.

Furthermore, to address the alignment of the organisational structure to the strategic mandates of the DALRRD, the appointment of a service provider who will design a fit-for-purpose organisational structure over a period of 12 months is being finalised.



The fit-for-purpose organisational structure project will deliver:

- A cost effective, integrated structure (macro and micro levels), with focus on land redistribution; land tenure reform; deeds registration; rural development; biosecurity; agricultural production, food security and agrarian reform; national geomatics management services; agribusiness development; and trade and marketing that is sustainable for at least five years (MTSF cycle) and is fit-for-purpose with equitable allocation of resources aligned with the MTSF and DALRRD strategy, free of duplicate functions, which will improve organisational capacity and performance;
- Provide a report on the operational efficiency and effectiveness to deliver services to clients;
- Provide a report on strengthened leadership and managerial capacity, with full responsibility and accountability at all levels supported by delegations of authority;
- A business case that addresses integration/decentralisation of the Service Delivery Model, which is drawn from good practice in the context of a developmental state that takes into consideration concurrent competencies (Service Delivery Model);
- Mapped business processes pertaining to level 1 to 5 processes (Level 1: Enterprise process landscape, Level 2: End-to-end processes, Level 3: Sub-processes, Level 4: Activities (swimlane processes) and Level 5: Procedures and system processes) for core business and support functions and developed SOPs;
- Provide a report on the determination of the number of posts required for the new macro and micro organisational structure and the scientific processes or tools used;
- Provide a report on the determination of the number of support posts required vs the number of line function posts (ratio) and compile an implementation plan to rectify the ratio within the department;
- Developed job descriptions for the proposed organisational structure, inclusive of key performance areas, job requirements, job knowledge and job skills, and provide a catalogue and library on all job descriptions for the department;
- Provide job evaluation results for all the posts on the proposed organisational structure;
- Develop and implement a communication strategy and communication plan, including publishing of communiqués, posters, flyers and any other material for the roll out of the new organisational structure;
- Developed migration strategy and process for implementation of the proposed structure, inclusive of the matching and placement of employees;
- Develop and implement a change management strategy and programmes for the roll out of the new organisational structure;
- Submit the findings of the recommended proposed organisational structure and post establishment (macro and micro levels) to the Executive Committee of the department for approval; and
- Submit a written comprehensive report business case addressing the requirements for the DPSA consultation process of the final proposed organisational structure containing the purposes, functions, post establishment and job grading results.



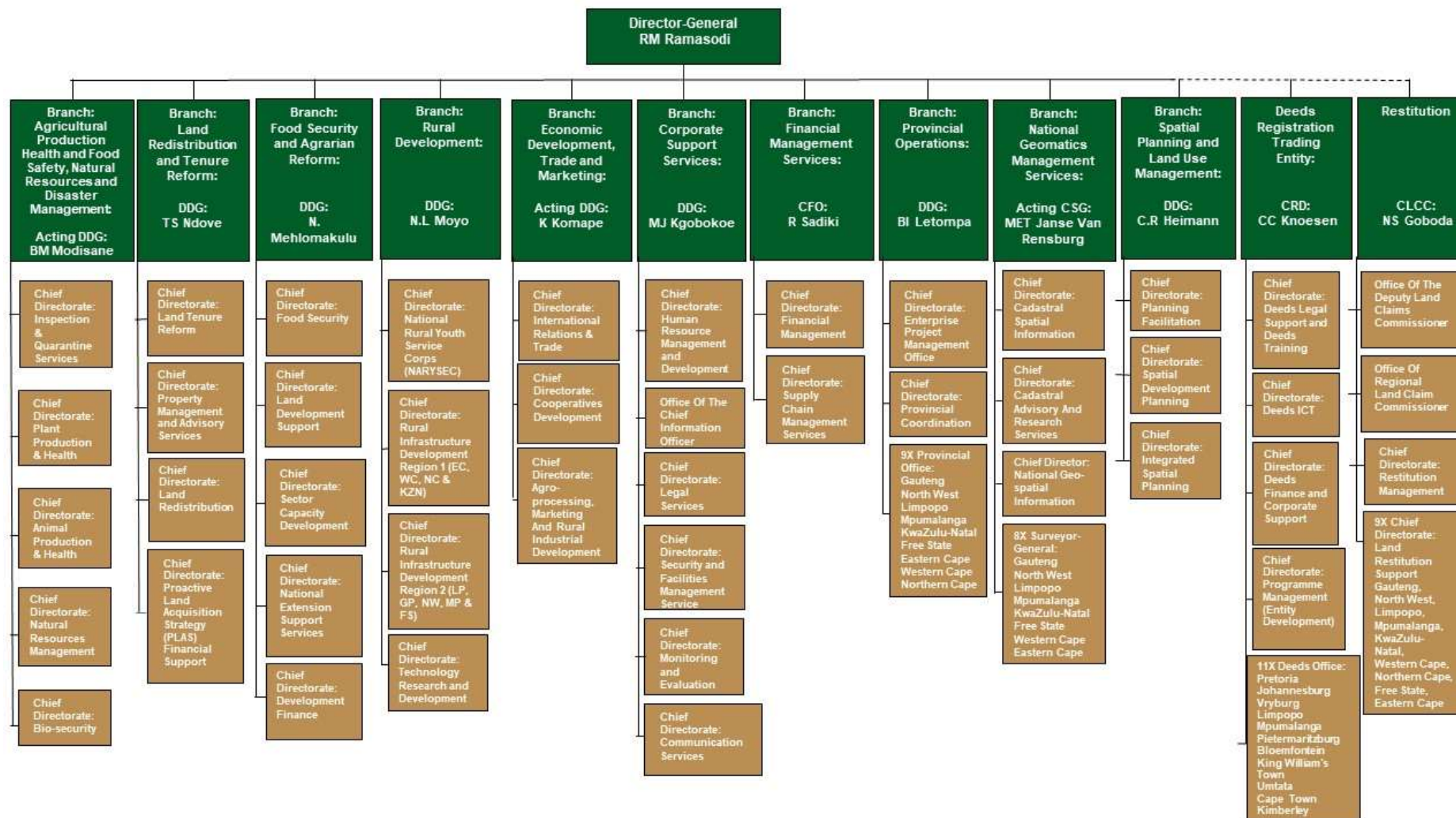


Figure 18: Organisational structure

During the applicable year the department also developed the Human Resource (HR) Strategy with a focused approach of achieving the seven priority areas of the MTSF in the next five years. The strategy intends to drive all people management practices, methods and processes in support of the departmental goals,

values and objectives. It must be emphasised that the HR Strategy does not refer to a strategy that should exclusively be delivered by the HR function, but one that ought to be delivered by the entire management of the department, noting that people management, is a responsibility for all members of the SMS. The HR value chain entails a deliberate approach to align, acquire, compensate, develop, deploy and retain members of staff throughout their life cycle in the department. From a strategic perspective, the HR Strategy is an over-arching strategy for the department with regard to all people-related dimensions. The key driving forces of the business of the department are technology, infrastructure and people. Central to the strategy is the principle of integrated resource planning, which serves to inform planning for resources within the department.

The HR Strategy maps the vision for the 2020–2025 financial years and necessitates the development and updating of all human capital policies to make them fully aligned to corporate governance principles. The human capital processes, roles and responsibilities of HR employees will continue to be reviewed and new HR tools introduced to support the implementation of the strategy.

Policies from both former departments have been reviewed to ensure seaming less transition for the merged department. A total 36 HR policies were successfully reviewed and consultations with organised Labour were held for 24 policies, with the remaining policies on the table for discussion.

5.2.2 Impact of COVID-19 on service delivery

The COVID-19 pandemic created profound disruptions to the South African economy and society, and by extension, to service delivery in its organisations. While there is no conclusive data to quantify the complete impact of the pandemic on the DALRRD, it is true that numerous service delivery disruptions affected stakeholders in multiple ways. The frequent temporary closure of offices to allow for decontamination process to affected areas created a challenge with the achievement of set targets. The limitation on the number of employees allowed to be in offices at a time, to conform to COVID-19 protocols, negatively impacted service delivery. For example, planned training sessions could not be carried through as gatherings were limited to smaller numbers. At times, scheduled meetings were postponed as the number of infected people increased in Gauteng. The lack of working tools to support remote working, especially for employees at lower levels, also created challenges on the fulfilment of service delivery.

The longer turnaround times on the finalisation of tasks by some remote workers indicated that they struggled with remote working as they are used to face-to-face communication for efficient service delivery. This had a negative impact on service delivery to clients.

The department has learned from service delivery challenges brought about by COVID-19 and will embrace the change to be counted among the advocates of the fourth industrial revolution, ICT by continuously trying to improve support in the use of technology.



5.2.2 SWOT analysis of DALRRD

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

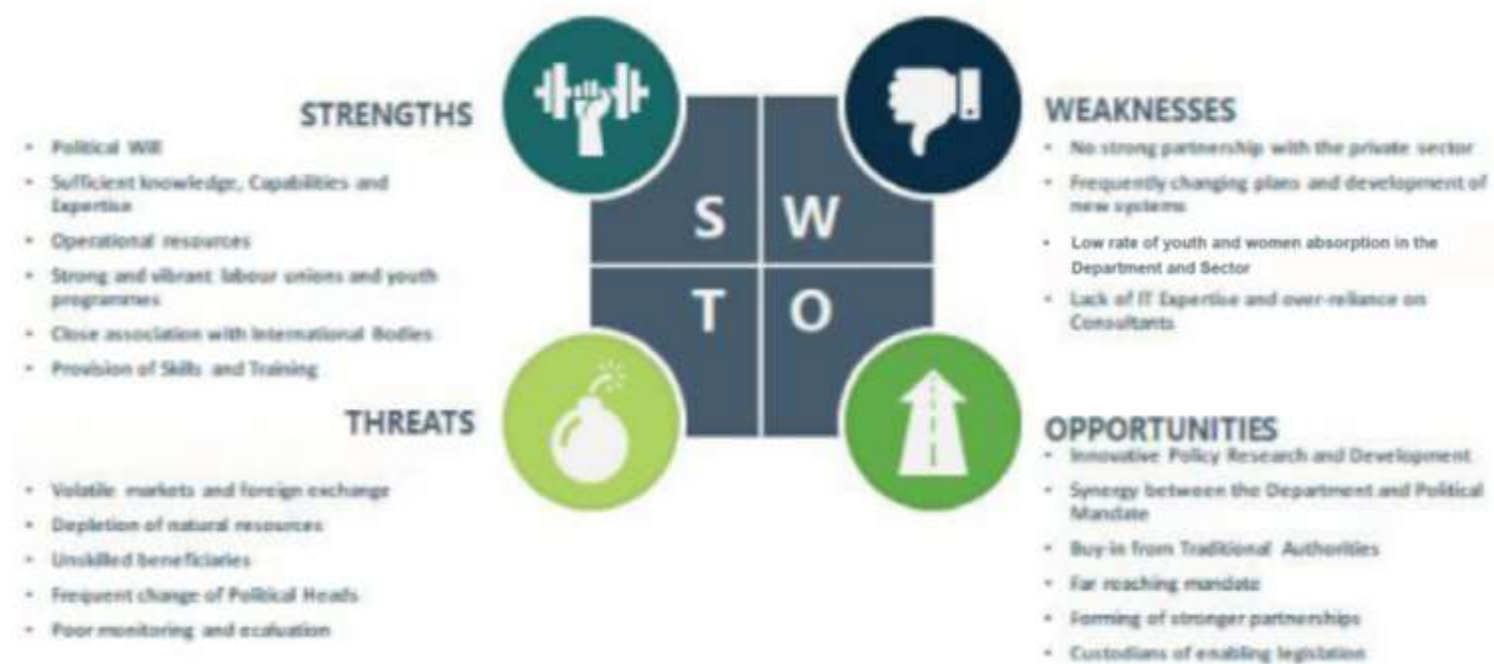


Figure 19: SWOT overview of the department

5.2.3 Strategic focus areas for the department

The first step in being lean and organised for execution was the merging of the former DAFF and DRDLR. The merged DALRRD 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. To abate the crisis, stimulate the economy and meet the goals of the NDP, President Cyril Ramaphosa 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 more focused on the allocation of resources towards contributing to the bigger picture in the country. There is a need to repurpose as a department and redefine the focus areas that will derive the highest impact.



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

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

To respond to this, a strategy development process was undertaken to strategically position the department to effectively deliver against its mandate, vision and mission. The aim is to meet the NDP and SDG goals through rolling back the triple challenges by scaling up the delivery of land, legally secure tenure, food security, economic growth and land/rural development⁴⁷.

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

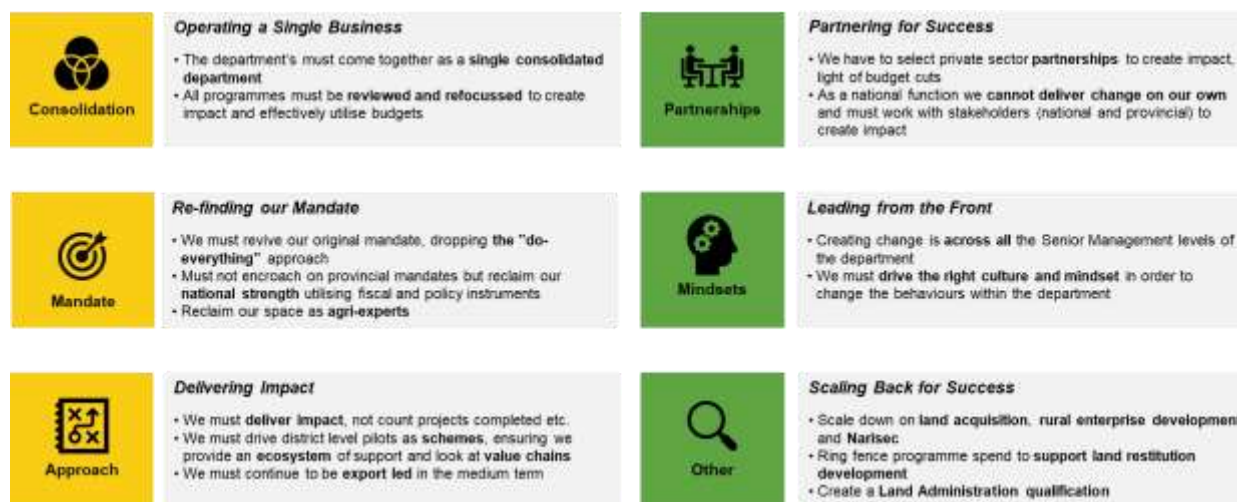


Figure 20: Focus areas for accelerating impact



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

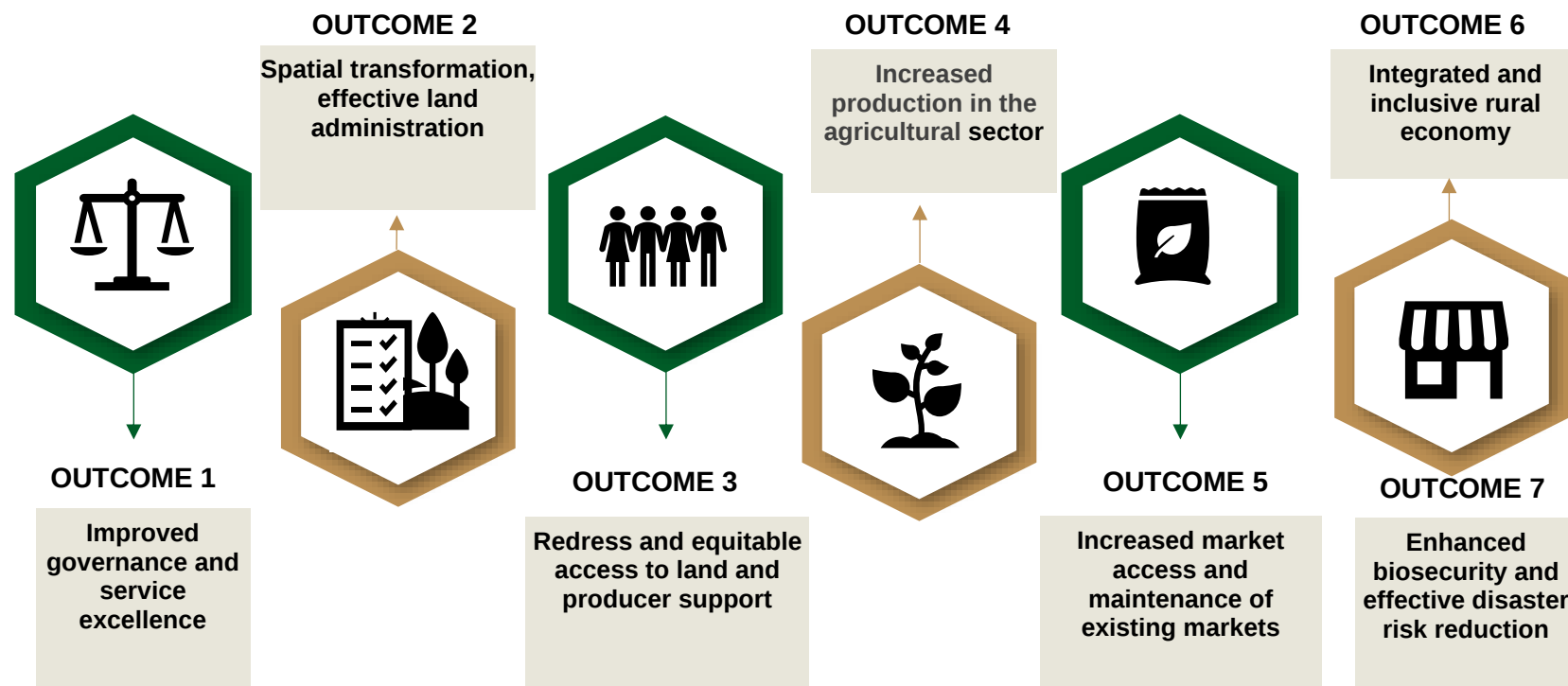


Figure 21: Outcomes for the DALRRD



PART C: MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE



6. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

6.1 Programme 1: Administration

6.1.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 10: Administration—institutional programme performance information

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



6.1.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 11: Administration—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Outcome 1: Improved governance and service excellence	1.1 Improved audit outcomes	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	DRDLR: Unqualified audit opinion DAFF: Qualified audit opinion	DRDLR: Unqualified audit opinion DAFF: Qualified audit report on the 2018/19 financial statements was realised	DAFF obtained a qualified and DRDLR unqualified audit opinion for 2019/20	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2020/21 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on 2021/22 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on 2022/23 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on 2023/24 annual financial statements
	1.2 Compliance with government legislation and prescripts	1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days upon receipt by the department	96%	DRDLR: 95% DAFF: 95%	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%

6.1.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 12: Administration—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion on 2021/22 annual financial statements	–	Unqualified audit opinion on 2021/22 annual financial statements	–	–
1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days upon receipt by the department	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



6.1.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

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

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

6.1.5 Programme resource considerations: Administration

Table 13: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the Estimate of National Expenditure (ENE)

Subprogramme:

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Ministry	89 353	67 327	37 701	71 820	66 968	59 739	69 620
Department Management	130 825	138 824	122 578	153 050	145 073	126 997	139 401
Internal Audit	47 021	54 461	42 382	60 092	57 672	51 167	55 939
Financial Management	253 453	280 925	244 646	297 853	266 123	231 217	244 288
Corporate Services	843 141	864 788	859 875	821 827	1 022 893	841 520	886 427
Provincial Operations	400 857	450 674	666 719	537 239	1 302 302	1 398 183	1 465 046
Office Accommodation	786 640	483 812	1 145 602	962 177	701 392	967 909	896 164
Total	2 551 290	2 340 811	3 119 503	2 904 058	3 562 423	3 676 732	3 756 885



Economic classification:

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Compensation of employees	1 099 692	1 149 380	1 318 051	1 271 509	2 022 415	1 945 728	2 033 050
Goods and services	1 196 313	1 119 067	1 437 852	1 292 422	1 395 712	1 311 224	1 369 834
Interest and rent on land	11	3 120	2 569	—	—	—	—
Provinces and municipalities	69	85	73	104	71	68	71
Departmental agencies and acc	1 246	1 364	1 308	1 421	1 486	1 458	1 523
Foreign governments and international organisations	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Public corporations and private enterprises	14	—	—	—	—	27	28
Households	7 119	9 239	4 961	1 429	210	176	183
Buildings and other fixed structures	218 413	29 966	303 063	290 867	126 967	401 761	335 174
Machinery and equipment	26 681	21 727	47 612	46 306	15 562	16 290	17 022
Software and other intangible assets	1 046	76	698	—	—	—	—
Payments for financial assets	686	6 787	3 311	—	—	—	—
Total	2 551 290	2 340 811	3 119 503	2 904 058	3 562 423	3 676 732	3 756 885



6.2 Programme 2: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Resources Management

6.2.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 14: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Resources Management—institutional programme performance information

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



6.2.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 15: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Resources Management—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
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	180 new plant varieties have been registered for the 2020/21 financial year	150 new plant varieties registered	200	250	250
	2.2 Agriculture master plans for priority commodities	2.2.1 Cannabis Master Plan implemented	New indicator	New indicator	Version 5 of Cannabis Master Plan was developed	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan developed	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan developed	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan developed	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan developed
	2.3 Preservation and sustainable use of natural agricultural resources	2.3.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas (PAAs)	New indicator	New indicator	2 provinces (GP and MP) are PAAs; The final report to this effect was compiled	3 provinces with PAAs	4 provinces with delineated PAAs (FS, EC, NC and WC)	3 provinces with delineated grazing PAAs	3 provinces with delineated grazing PAAs
	2.4 Enhanced agricultural production input control legislation	2.4.1 Number of regulations approved by the minister	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1 (Agricultural Remedies Regulation)	1 (Stock Remedies Regulation)	–
Outcome 7: Enhanced biosecurity and effective	3.1 Biosecurity policies and strategies strengthened	3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted	1 plant pest surveillance was conducted (Exotic fruit fly)	1 plant pest risk surveillance was conducted (Exotic fruit fly)	3 plant pest surveillances were conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; and	3 plant pest surveillances were conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
disaster risk reduction					Banana bunchy top virus)	greening survey; and Banana bunchy top virus)	survey; and Banana bunchy top virus)	survey; and Banana bunchy top virus)	survey; and Banana bunchy top virus)
		3.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted	2 animal disease risk surveillances were conducted (FMD-protection zone and <i>Pestes des Petits Ruminants</i> (PPR)	2 animal diseases risk surveillances were conducted (FMD-protection zone and PPR) and a report was compiled	3 animal diseases risk surveillances were conducted (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), PPR and FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances were conducted (CBPP, PPR and FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR and FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR and FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR and FMD)
	3.2 Implementation of the Veterinary Strategy	3.2.1 Percentage of eligible veterinarians employed under the Compulsory Community Service (CCS) Programme	150 CCS veterinarians were deployed	168 CCS veterinarians were deployed	100% was achieved owing to all 144 eligible veterinarians being placed	100% eligible veterinarians were employed under the CCS Programme	90% eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme	90% eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme	90% eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme
	3.3 Provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating	3.3.1 Number of provincial agricultural	New indicator	New indicator	Draft Terms of Reference (ToRs) have been developed	4 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating	9 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating	9 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating	9 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	structures operationalised	biosecurity coordinating structures established				structures consulted	structures established	structures monitored	structures monitored
	3.4 Levels of risks associated with food reduced	3.4.1 Percentage of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	4 regulatory compliance and monitoring interventions were implemented (Quarantine; inspections; surveillance; and testing)	25 export protocols for phytosanitary requirements were implemented	100% phytosanitary requirements for export protocols were certified; the turnaround time for processing is 48 hours, which means only the applications received until 28 March are considered against the target	100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	98% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	98% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	98% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented
	3.5 Adaptation and mitigation to climate change	3.5.1 Number of adaptation strategies developed under the Climate Change Crop-Suitability Research Programme	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (CCAMP) implementation guidelines developed	Annual report on the implementation of the CSA Strategic Framework was developed	Annual monitoring report on piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change in four provinces was compiled	Report on evaluation of climate change variables on performance of sorghum grown under variable agronomic practices and agro-ecological	4	–	–

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
						zones in four provinces compiled			
		3.5.2 Number of subsistence producers supported with integrated bioenergy (biogas) technology	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	18	13	13
	3.6 Reduced levels of risks associated with genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	3.6.1 Number of new GMO events approved	New indicator	New indicator	13 new GMO events have been approved for the financial year under review	10 new GMO events approved	10	10	10



6.2.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 16: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Resources Management—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.1.1 Number of new plant varieties registered	200	–	–	–	200
2.2.1 Cannabis Master Plan implemented	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan developed	Quarterly progress report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan	Quarterly progress report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan	Quarterly progress report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Master Plan developed
2.3.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	4 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas (FS, EC, NC and WC)	Spatial delineation—FS	Spatial delineation—EC and NC Consultation—FS	Spatial delineation—WC Consultation—EC and NC	Consultations—WC
					4 provinces with delineated PAAs (FS, EC, NC and WC)
2.4.1 Number of Regulations approved by the minister	1 (Agricultural Remedies Regulation)	Consultations on the draft Agricultural Remedies Regulation	Final draft-Agricultural Remedies Regulation developed	1 (Agricultural Remedies Regulation)	–
3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; and Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; and Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; and Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest risk surveillance conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; and Banana bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly; Citrus greening survey; and Banana bunchy top virus)
3.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR and FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR and FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR and FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR and FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR and FMD)
3.2.1 Percentage of eligible veterinarians employed under the Compulsory Community Service Programme	90% eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme	–	–	–	90% eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme



Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.3.1 Number of provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established	9 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established	–	Final draft ToRs developed	Final draft ToRs submitted to MINTECH for approval	9 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established
3.4.1 Percentage of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	98% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	98% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	98% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	98% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	98% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented
3.5.1 Number of adaptation strategies developed under the Climate Change Crop-Suitability Research Programme	4	–	2	2	–
3.5.2 Number of subsistence producers supported with integrated bioenergy (biogas) technology	18	4	5	5	4
3.6.1 Number of new GMO events approved	10	–	–	–	10

6.2.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

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

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

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



The department has identified strategic interventions that will be implemented and measured through the output indicators of this programme. Priorities for women, children and people with disabilities are described in the *Technical Indicator Description* section.

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

Table 17: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Inspection and Quarantine Services	463 371	469 320	582 325	470 287	459 344	418 873	440 228
Plant Production and Health	112 805	120 906	121 330	162 901	202 963	195 623	209 744
Animal Production and Health	217 997	267 039	203 919	350 342	359 274	332 237	354 927
Natural Resources and Disaster Management	446 459	343 640	247 544	342 667	287 008	261 664	274 965
Biosecurity	–	–	–	4 181	3 294	3 334	3 480
Agricultural Research Council	1 031 109	1 223 706	1 249 920	1 282 632	1 189 320	1 191 556	1 245 068
Onderstepoort Biological Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perishable Product Export Control Board	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2 271 741	2 424 611	2 405 038	2 613 010	2 501 203	2 403 287	2 528 412



Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Compensation of employees	748 125	807 386	798 767	907 603	802 600	727 994	759 795
Goods and services	134 534	211 351	227 696	314 586	408 683	383 133	418 427
Interest and rent on land	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Provinces and municipalities	275 141	81 363	75 073	83 380	84 930	86 339	90 216
Departmental agencies and acc	1 031 329	1 223 948	1 250 162	1 282 862	1 189 551	1 191 811	1 245 334
Public corporations and private enterprises	—	42	1 952	—	—	—	—
Households	32 396	1 613	33 918	1 583	105	103	108
Buildings and other fixed structures	141	5 148	1 908	3 407	3 639	3 799	3 970
Machinery and equipment	39 657	91 179	15 399	16 621	9 766	8 094	8 458
Biological assets	314	—	96	—	—	—	—
Software and other intangible assets	9 952	—	—	2 967	1 929	2 014	2 104
Payments for financial assets	152	2 581	67	—	—	—	—
Total	2 271 741	2 424 611	2 405 038	2 613 010	2 501 203	2 403 287	2 528 412



6.3 Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution

6.3.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 18: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution—institutional programme performance information

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



6.3.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 19: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	4.1 Increased number of communal property associations compliant with the Act	4.1.1 Number of communal property associations (CPAs) members trained on governance	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	577	585	710	750
Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	5.1 Producers supported	5.1.1 Number of extension personnel recruited	–	–	–	Annual report on employment of extension practitioners compiled	5 000	5 000	–
	5.2 Skilled and employable youth in the agricultural sector	5.2.1 Number of new students enrolled at agricultural training institutes	794	886	743 new students were enrolled at agricultural training institutes as follows: (CEDARA: 41; Elsenburg: 158; Fort Cox: 71; GADI: 47; Glen: 199; Madzivhandila: 23; Potchefstroom: 96; Taung: 45; and Tsolo: 63)	800	800	800	800

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	5.3 New farmers who have acquired agricultural land through land reform supported	5.3.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme	208	71	113 farms have been supported through the Land Development Support Programme	146	83	82	80
	5.4 Increased number of hectares acquired for tenure security and redistribution purposes	5.4.1 Number of hectares acquired through the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS)	85 325	92 643	23 973	33 720	35 182	36 941	38 788
		5.4.2 Number of hectares acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants or ESTA occupiers	New indicator	New indicator	5 857	6 150	5 000	5 250	5 500
	5.5 Increased number of state land properties allocated	5.5.1 Number of hectares allocated	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	34 043	35 756	37 543
	5.7 Land claims settled and finalised	5.6.1 Number of land claims settled	502	436	314	240	336	549	300
		5.6.2 Number of land claims finalised	995	686	336	316	372	477	351



6.3.4 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 20: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.1.1 Number of Communal Property Associations (CPAs) members trained on governance	585	97	198	160	130
5.1.1 Number of extension personnel recruited	5 000	–	2 500	2 500	–
5.2.1 Number of new students enrolled at agricultural training institutes	800	–	–	–	800
5.3.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme	83	17	30	24	12
5.4.1 Number of hectares Acquired through the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS)	35 182	2 437	12 103	10 493	10 149
5.4.2 Number of hectares acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants or ESTA occupiers	5 000	0	868	2 261	1 871
5.5.1 Number of hectares allocated	34 043	2 530	12 318	7 091	12 104
5.6.1 Number of land claims settled	336	48	79	108	101
5.6.2 Number of land claims finalised	372	58	83	130	101

6.3.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The department, through its policies, strategies and guidelines, will streamline alignment with agrarian transformation and rural development. It will enhance support services by providing tailor made and needs-based support programmes for each category of beneficiaries. Various targeted outputs will contribute towards the achievement of Outcome 3: “Redress and equitable access to land and producer support”. The department will, therefore, promote and facilitate agricultural development targeting the beneficiaries of land and agrarian reforms.

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



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

Table 21: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Food Security and Agrarian Reform	1 585 657	1 767 740	1 440 239	3 070 465	2 062 506	2 106 337	2 202 435
Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform	924 585	1 025 237	792 244	949 009	949 977	807 778	863 445
National Extension Support Services and Sector Capacity Development	597 061	604 642	359 257	575 003	573 977	552 725	580 650
Land Development and Post Settlement Support	995 309	622 554	432 442	612 564	626 292	636 190	664 761
Commission on Restitution of Land Rights	–	–	–	–	20 680	18 371	17 665
Restitution	3 249 698	3 716 027	2 752 757	3 506 150	3 664 440	3 794 184	3 989 837
Agricultural Land Holdings Account	1 326 457	1 682 947	448 040	937 986	965 860	984 942	1 029 175
Ingonyama Trust Board	20 349	21 489	22 192	23 517	24 391	23 781	24 849
Office of the Valuer-General	141 125	142 127	100 000	131 844	107 171	155 271	162 244
Total	8 840 241	9 582 763	6 338 408	9 806 538	8 995 294	9 079 579	9 535 061



Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Compensation of employees	902 174	982 416	822 793	924 710	639 469	581 086	607 187
Goods and services	1 342 025	2 345 108	1 614 873	1 636 293	634 487	647 692	730 765
Interest and rent on land	783	–	5 010	1	1	1	1
Provinces and municipalities	2 796 671	2 313 619	1 791 228	2 287 159	2 431 147	2 333 237	2 431 752
Departmental agencies and acc	1 487 931	1 846 566	570 232	1 093 347	1 097 422	1 163 994	1 216 268
Public corporations and private enterprises	126 608	460 019	–	525 187	399 969	406 966	425 243
Households	2 099 564	1 452 212	1 374 348	3 278 216	3 715 348	3 895 606	4 070 558
Buildings and other fixed structures	37 917	87 578	119 522	37 272	62 022	41 074	42 919
Machinery and equipment	19 921	21 863	12 528	23 460	15 429	9 923	10 368
Land and sub-soil assets	25 258	72 882	27 191	893	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	1 334	500	683	–	–	–	–
Total	8 840 241	9 582 763	6 338 408	9 806 538	8 995 294	9 079 579	9 535 061



6.4 Programme 4: Rural Development

6.4.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 22: Rural Development—institutional programme performance information

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

6.4.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 23: Rural Development—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2023/25
Outcome 6: Integrated and inclusive rural economy	6.1 Increased job opportunities and development of skills	6.1.1 Number of NARYSEC youth trained	8 589	7 465	1 926	1 409	699	285	392
	6.2 Infrastructure development to support rural economic transformation	6.2.1 Number of infrastructure projects completed	209	143	22	75	69	46	48

6.4.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 24: Rural Development—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
6.1.1 Number of NARYSEC youth trained	699	52	253	107	287
6.2.1 Number of infrastructure projects completed	69	3	17	18	31



6.4.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

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

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

6.4.5 Programme resource considerations: Rural Development

Table 25: Budget allocation for programme and subprogramme as per the ENE

Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
National Rural Youth Service Corps	444 018	380 587	280 979	220 440	129 116	131 270	139 066
Rural Infrastructure Development	639 385	649 715	420 161	831 164	677 810	691 661	722 976
Technology Research and Development	23 901	16 430	13 947	26 152	14 458	20 458	21 661
Total	1 107 304	1 046 732	715 087	1 077 756	821 384	843 389	883 703

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Compensation of employees	142 902	146 024	148 965	125 088	39 408	35 486	37 493
Goods and services	40 499	289 501	125 999	701 633	733 384	750 599	786 333
Interest and rent on land	–	72	–	–	–	–	–
Households	425 132	62 515	74 935	32 224	40 741	40 000	41 796
Buildings and other fixed structures	487 954	533 649	363 470	198 286	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	10 566	2 368	1 550	18 730	7 851	17 304	18 081
Heritage assets	–	12 592	–	1 795	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	251	11	168	–	–	–	–
Total	1 107 304	1 046 732	715 087	1 077 756	821 384	843 389	883 703



6.5 Programme 5: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

6.5.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 26: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—institutional programme performance information

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

6.5.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 27: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets	7.1 Cooperatives trained	7.1.1 Number of agricultural cooperatives trained	126	144	81	90	99	109	118
	7.2 AgriBEE Fund implemented	7.2.1 Percentage AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	New indicator	New indicator	100% (37) AgriBEE Fund applications were received, assessed and finalised during the period under review	100%	100%	100%	100%

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	7.3 FPSUs supported	7.3.1 Number of FPSUs supported towards functionality	New indicator	13	–	35	43	49	–
	7.4 Enterprises supported	7.4.1 Number of new agricultural enterprises supported	223	249	–	71	76	92	–
		7.4.2 Number of new non-agricultural enterprises supported	79	–	–	15	30	29	–
	7.5 Smallholders accessing loan	7.5.1 Number of smallholder producers accessing new MAFISA loan	–	–	250	150	50	75	55
	7.6 Market access for smallholder producers	7.6.1 Number of smallholder producers supported with agricultural marketing capacity building	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	200	250	300



Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	7.7 Trade agreements	7.7.1 Number of trade agreements implemented	Report on the implementation of trade agreements	Report on the implementation of trade agreements was compiled	Report on the implementation of six trade agreements was compiled	6	6	6	6
		7.7.2 Number of trade agreements negotiated	Report on participation in trade negotiations	Report on participation in trade negotiations was compiled	Report on participation in four trade negotiations was compiled	5	5	5	5
	7.8 International Relations Strategy implemented	7.8.1 Number of multilateral commitments implemented	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies	Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies was compiled	Report on multilateral engagements was compiled	6	6	6	6
			Status report on compliance to AU and SADC obligations	Status report on compliance to AU and SADC obligations was compiled	Report on AU and SADC engagements was compiled				
		7.8.2 Bilateral agreements implemented	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 was compiled	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South) was compiled	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)
			Report on strategic	Report on strategic	Status report on bilateral	Status report on bilateral	Status report on bilateral	Status report on bilateral	Status report on bilateral

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
			engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies	engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies was compiled	engagements (Africa) was compiled	engagements in Africa	engagements in Africa	engagements in Africa	engagements in Africa

6.5.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 28: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
7.1.1 Number of agricultural cooperatives trained	99	24	25	25	25
7.2.1 Percentage of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	–	–	–	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed
7.3.1 Number of FPSUs supported towards functionality	43	0	2	14	27
7.4.1 Number of new agricultural enterprises supported	76	10	28	28	10
7.4.2 Number of new non-agricultural enterprises supported	30	5	10	10	5
7.5.1 Number of smallholder producers accessing new MAFISA loan	50	10	20	10	10
7.6.1 Number of smallholder producers supported with agricultural	200	30	70	80	20



Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
marketing capacity building					
7.7.1 Number of trade agreements implemented	6	–	–	–	6
7.7.2 Number of trade agreements negotiated	5	–	–	–	5
7.8.1 Number of multilateral commitments implemented	6	–	–	–	6
7.8.2 Bilateral agreements implemented	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	–	–	–	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)
	Status report on bilateral engagements (Africa)	–	–	–	Status report on bilateral engagements (Africa)

6.5.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

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

Over the medium term, the department will continue with the review of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996) to enable the minister to use the Act to advance transformation of agricultural markets. The department will participate in trade negotiations aimed at improving access of South African agricultural products to regional and international markets. Furthermore, trade analysis will be provided to enhance and protect South Africa's agricultural interests within the multilateral trade environment and rules. In an effort to strengthen international relations, the main focus will be on the implementation of agreements, especially through continuous engagements with both bilateral and multilateral partners. Special emphasis will also be placed on engagements with new strategic partners, in line with the consolidation of the African Agenda.



6.5.5 Programme resource considerations: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Table 29: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
International Relations and Trade	259 714	209 865	191 055	213 730	138 493	134 157	143 130
Cooperatives Development	74 819	78 319	43 836	80 314	70 149	69 171	73 113
Agro-Processing, Marketing and Rural Industrial Development	818 551	521 968	255 736	518 298	441 562	475 648	503 908
National Agricultural Marketing Council	43 239	45 251	47 422	46 944	48 535	49 771	52 006
Total	1 196 323	855 403	538 049	859 286	698 739	728 747	772 157

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Compensation of employees	269 092	304 746	197 333	334 134	146 577	129 985	136 282
Goods and services	774 252	400 791	250 651	385 749	404 804	451 837	482 352
Interest and rent on land	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Provinces and municipalities	16	7	3	3	3	3	3
Departmental agencies and acc	43 239	45 251	47 422	47 305	48 535	49 771	52 006
Foreign governments and international organisations	35 376	30 136	26 427	43 028	44 249	44 987	47 008
Public corporations and private enterprises	42 496	43 754	14 000	40 633	49 081	49 590	51 817
Households	13 338	3 606	26	379	1	1	1
Buildings and other fixed structures	—	10 002	(519)	1 621	—	—	—
Machinery and equipment	18 358	9 118	2 342	6 434	5 489	2 573	2 688
Software and other intangible assets	—	7 975	272	—	—	—	—
Payments for financial assets	156	7	92	—	—	—	—
Total	1 196 323	855 403	538 049	859 286	698 739	728 747	772 157



6.6 Programme 6: Land Administration

6.6.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 30: Land Administration—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Land Administration	Provides and maintains an inclusive, effective and comprehensive system of planning, geospatial information, cadastral surveys, legally secure tenure, and conducts land administration that promotes social, economic and environmental sustainability	National Geomatics Management Services	Examines and approves all land surveys and real rights intended to be registered in the deeds office; maintains records; compiles, maintains and revises maps of property boundaries; provides cadastral advisory services to other government institutions; promotes and controls all matters relating to geodetic and topographical surveying; establishes and maintains a network of national geo-referencing stations; facilitates state surveys relating to land reform; and provides cadastral and geospatial information services, including South African spatial data infrastructure
		Spatial Planning and Land Use	Provides for national land use management and spatial planning systems; develops the national spatial development framework and rural development plans, guidelines, norms and standards; ensures compliance with the Spatial Land Use Management Act, 2013; provides support to the South African Council for Planners and technical assistance to other spheres of government by providing spatial development frameworks and land use schemes, and establishes functional municipal land use tribunals
		Deeds Registration	Provides a deeds registration system in which secure titles are registered and accurate information is provided
		South African Council of Planners	Makes annual transfers to the South African Council for Planners, a non-profit organisation dealing with the registration and other activities of the planning profession
		South African Geomatics Council	Regulates and promotes the transformation of the geomatics profession
		Integrated Land Administration	Provides an overarching, coordinated and streamlined land administration system that underpins economic, social, institutional and environmentally sustainable development



6.6.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 30: Land Administration—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	8.1 Electronic Land Registration System (Registration and Recordal)	8.1.1 Developing the Electronic Deeds Registration System (e-DRS) phases completed	New indicator	New indicator	e-DRS Phase 1: 60% did not start	e-DRS Phase 1: 75% completed	100% completion of e-DRS Phase 1	e-DRS Phase 2 completed	e-DRS Phase 3 and Phase 4 completed
	8.2 Two policies and legislation developed to give effect to spatial transformation	8.2.1 National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) institutionalised	New indicator	New indicator	5 NSDF national spatial action areas implementation plans were developed	Monitoring framework for NSDF spatial action areas was drafted	NSDF implementation report developed	NSDF national spatial action areas implementation report developed	NSDF monitoring and evaluation report developed
		8.2.2 Number of organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act No. 54, 2003	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	8 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003	8 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003	8 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003
	8.3 Registerable cadastral documents (Diagrams; general plans; and sectional plans)	8.3.1 Average number of working days taken to process cadastral documents for addition to the national dataset of Cadastre: Land	13	17	–	15	16	15	14

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
		parcel boundaries from date of lodgement to date of dispatch							
	8.4 Spatial information dataset updated	8.4.1 The average number of working days taken to add new cadastral documents to the cadastral spatial information dataset	–	–	–	–	10	10	10
	8.5 TrigNet continuously operating reference stations (CORS) Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) data available to geospatial users	8.5.1 The percentage of TrigNet's continuously operating reference stations GNSS made available to geospatial data users	–	–	–	–	85%	85%	85%
	8.6 Maps of the National Map Series updated	8.6.1 Number of maps produced to maintain the currency of the National Map Series dataset	223	222	–	–	80 maps	80 maps	80 maps



6.6.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 31: Land Administration—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
8.1.1 e-DRS phases completed	100% completion of e-DRS Phase 1	25% completion of e-DRS Phase 1—enhanced information provisioning (Deliverables: Revamped module/portal to Deeds records, refined DOTS, and SMS notifications)	50% completion of e-DRS Phase 1 — (Deliverables: User access management, online billing and payment gateway)	75% completion of e-DRS Phase 1 — (Deliverables: Basic Information Capturing Module for Records pilot data)	100% completion of e-DRS Phase 1 — (Deliverables: Information provisioning capability for other Records)
8.2.1 National Spatial Development Framework institutionalised	National Spatial Development Framework implementation report developed	NSDF consultation	NSDF launch and engagements conducted	Governance structures for NSDF established	NSDF implementation report developed
8.2.2 Number of organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act No. 54, 2003	8 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act No. 54, 2003	2 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act No. 54, 2003	2 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act No. 54, 2003	2 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act No. 54, 2003	2 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act No. 54, 2003
8.3.1 Average number of working days taken to process cadastral documents, for addition to the national dataset of Cadastre: land parcel boundaries, from date of lodgement to date of dispatch	16 days	16 days	16 days	16 days	16 days



8.4.1 The average number of working days taken to add new cadastral documents to the cadastral spatial information dataset	10 days	10 days	10 days	10 days	10 days
8.5.1 The percentage of TrigNet's continuously operating reference stations (CORS) Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) datasets made available to geospatial data users	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
8.6.1 Number of maps produced to maintain the currency of the <i>National Map Series</i> dataset	80	17	25	15	23

6.6.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

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

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



6.6.5 Programme resource considerations: Land Administration

Table 33: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
National Geomatics Management Services	465 889	505 084	479 655	547 658	507 044	452 075	476 435
Spatial Plan and Land Use	153 423	184 754	131 032	204 219	190 797	192 399	203 911
Deeds Registration	–	–	358 033	1	1	1	1
South African Council of Planners	3 695	3 902	4 035	4 140	4 263	4 335	4 530
South African Geomatics Council	3 900	3 992	4 191	4 194	4 000	4 655	4 864
Integrated Land Administration	–	–	–	2 400	2 550	2 503	2 615
Total	626 907	697 732	976 946	762 612	708 655	655 968	692 356

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Compensation of employees	459 142	478 632	467 704	549 862	428 316	436 220	455 886
Goods and services	126 903	157 759	81 938	156 860	230 988	170 781	185 303
Interest and rent on land	134	–	1	–	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	7	6	7	20	19	16	17
Departmental agencies and acc	3 900	3 992	362 224	4 195	4 001	4 656	4 865
Foreign governments and international organisations	2 168	2 571	2 906	2 610	4 301	2 094	2 188
Non-profit institutions	3 695	3 902	4 035	4 140	4 263	4 335	4 530
Households	23 924	39 115	43 794	34 541	31 716	32 617	34 082
Machinery and equipment	6 605	11 755	14 216	10 384	5 051	5 249	5 485
Payments for financial assets	429	–	121	–	–	–	–
Total	626 907	697 732	976 946	762 612	708 655	655 968	692 356



7. UPDATED KEY RISKS

Table 34: Updated key risks

No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
1	Increased production in the agricultural sector	Difficulty to effectively control and monitor the spread of regulated plant and animal pests and diseases	Effective surveillance and control of regulated pests and diseases
2	Increased production in the agricultural sector	New plant varieties not registered within the prescribed time frames	Revamping of plant variety evaluation centres
3	Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets	Loss of international markets	a. Mobilisation for additional funding for operations and compensation b. Exploring the decentralisation of the inspection site
4	Increased production in the agricultural sector	Unsustainable use and degradation of natural resources	Strengthening early-warning systems
5	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Inability to provide comprehensive support to producers	a. Coordinating the employment of extension practitioners b. Developing a database of all extension practitioners employed by other stakeholders c. Identifying and implementing proper mechanisms and mitigating measures to enhance the current controls through the internal audit process d. Establishing a Steering Committee (governance systems) to oversee the implementation of the Blended Finance Scheme (BFS) e. Establishing secretariat capacity for the BFS f. Appropriating the CASP monitoring budget from the Branch: Corporate Support Services, Directorate: Monitoring and Evaluation. The budget will allow officials to efficiently monitor the implementation of policies, projects and programmes within the branch g. Preparing for the transfer of colleges to the national competence
6	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Inability to provide an enabling environment to reduce household food and nutrition insecurity	a. Implementing Phase 2 of the Presidential Employment Stimulus Initiative (PESI), targeting support to subsistence, smallholder and medium-scale commercial farmers/producers b. Extending the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Survey to other provinces (i.e. MP, NW, NC, WC and FS) c. Strengthening the collaboration between the NFNSP partners to redirect funding toward strategic objective two of the plan
7		Failure to innovate the deeds systems and integrate with new technology	Developing the e-DRS



No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
8	Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	Difficulty to produce accurate, timeous and reliable statistics and economical information to support planning and decision making	a. Implementing the submission and letter that have been sent to the director-general for approval to request Statistics South Africa to include DALRRD in its Stats SA Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999) b. Finalising the maintenance of the Producer/Farmer Register to ensure the credibility of the information
9	Integrated and inclusive rural economy	Non-functional FPSUs	a. Requesting additional budget b. Reviewing the Agri-Parks Policy c. Developing FPSUs SOPs
10	Integrated and inclusive rural economy	Inability to provide full support to enterprises	a. D: SCM to appoint term contracts for identified commodities b. Acceptance criteria for the supported enterprises will be aligned with the Master Plan c. Identifying projects to align with the District Development Model (DDM) and other provincial sector plans and non-agricultural projects
11	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Inability to acquire strategically located land to achieve the targeted number of hectares	Developing an online land offer application system to allow landowners to make land available for sale and donations
12	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Failure to achieve targets for land allocation to special target groups (Women, youth and people with disability)	Finalising the online beneficiary land application system
13	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Dysfunctional communal property institutions resulting in the non-achievement of the objectives of the Communal Property Associations (CPAs) Act	Drafting the CPAs Policy for further discussion with relevant stakeholders and communities
14	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Lessees reluctant to pay their lease rental owing to economic hardships	a. Appointing debt collectors; b. Reviewing the Lease and Revenue Management Policy and SOPs for the collection of lease revenue
15	Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	A secure repository of all original (hard copy) Cadastral Survey information may not be achieved	Backing up the information on the external hard drive and safeguarding it within the Office of the Surveyor-General
16	Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	Loss of TrigNet CORS station GNSS data owing to equipment failure	Requesting funding to replace ageing TrigNet equipment
17	Improved governance and service excellence	Old server room infrastructure has reached end of life and is not maintained (Aircons, uninterrupted power supply, fire suppressant and water detection system)	a. Sourcing server room maintenance and upgrade of the server infrastructure b. Long-term strategic direction to manage ICT infrastructure with the OCIO



No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
18	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Insufficient qualified researchers to produce reports of good quality to benefit or assist the department in the settlement process	a. Appointing an expert to train officials on research and legal jurisprudence to produce quality research reports in the provinces b. Establishing a Provincial Research Unit (PRU) for NW, WC and NC c. Provincial vetting of research reports by the operations, legal, quality assurance and information management units d. National vetting of research reports for approval by the RLCC e. Establishing a panel of researchers provincially to deal with the backlog of claims f. Designed to-be-business process in place and signed off g. In the process of developing and finalising an accelerated research strategy for adoption by the commissioners and the Branch: Restitution h. Developing standardised action plans by the provinces to align with accelerated research strategy and Implementation of action plans by the commission and provinces i. Enhancing capacity at both national and provincial level and identify the skills and expertise required in finalising research j. Deploying officials from provinces with less or completed research to assist the provinces that have backlogs with their research k. Finalising the research on state, municipal and privately owned land for a period of two years and reviewing and auditing the finalised research for one year
19	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Inability to settle and finalise claims	a. Reviewing all business processes b. Developing policies and guideline for settlement of claims c. Reviewing the structure of the branch through Project Kuyasa d. Implementing the Service Level Agreement signed between the OVG and the commission (Provinces to appoint valuers themselves and submit the valuation report to the OVG for vetting and issuing of final valuation certificate)
20	Integrated and inclusive rural economy	NARYSEC youth exit the programme without being economically active owing to lack of funding	a. Engaging stakeholders and developing partnership agreements b. Sourcing additional funding to implement the exit pathways for NARYSEC (Approval of the NARYSEC Policy) c. Revising the existing strategies and developing new ones d. Developing SOPs e. Implementing the NARYSEC Policy and SOPs



No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
21	Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	Approved NSDF and implementation plan may not be available	a. The Draft NSDF is available and is currently being presented to various clusters in preparation for its introduction to Cabinet for approval b. Compiling the Implementation Charter
22	Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	Inability to conduct a spatial analysis to guide the department in achieving its mandate	a. The draft Corporate Geographical System (CGIS) Strategy has been presented to the Executive Committee and it is being processed for approval b. Establishing a GIS governance structure
23	Improved governance and service excellence	Ineffective management of SCM contract commitments may result in the following: • Non completion of projects awarded • Poor quality disputes deficient SLA • Incomplete contract register • Scope creeps • Wasteful expenditure • Financial loss • Court actions (Litigations) • Unauthorised expenditure	a. Developing a system that will manage SCM issues b. Provinces to provide progress reports on a monthly basis at the branch management meetings (BMMs)
24	Improved governance and service excellence	Ineffective asset management	Maintaining current controls, i.e. Asset Management Policy, internal control processes, such as the Loss Control Unit, security management systems, etc.
25	Improved governance and service excellence	Payment not paid within 30 days	Financial circulars are issued continuously in respect of effecting payments within 30 days (A detailed action plan is developed and implemented through the External Audit Unit)



8. PUBLIC ENTITIES

Table 35: Public entities

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R'000)
ARC	The ARC was established in terms of the Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No. 86 of 1990) and is the main agricultural research institution in South Africa. In terms of the Act, the council's primary mandate is to conduct research and development and effect the transfer of technology to promote agriculture and industry, contribute to a better quality of life and facilitate and ensure conservation of natural resources.	- Increased agricultural production and productivity - Sustainable ecosystems and natural resources - Improved nutritional value, quality and safety of agricultural products - A skilled and capable agricultural sector; - Enhanced resilience of agriculture - A high performing and sustainable organisation	1 189 320
NAMC	The NAMC was established in terms of Sections 3 and 4 of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No.47 of 1996). The council is mandated to investigate the establishment, continuation, amendment or revocation of statutory measures affecting the marketing of agricultural products; and evaluate the desirability, necessity or efficiency of these statutory measures. It is also mandated to, if necessary, propose alternatives to the establishment, continuation, amendment or repeal of a statutory measure, and report to and advise the minister accordingly.	- The NAMC delivers on its mandate and core - A viable and efficient agricultural sector generating optimal export earnings - Enhanced market access for agricultural sector participants	48 535
OBP	The OBP was established as a public entity in terms of the Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act, 1999 (Act No. 19 of 1999), with government as its sole shareholder. The entity's mandate is to prevent and control animal diseases that affect food security, human health and livelihoods through the continued development and efficient manufacturing of innovative animal-related 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	—
PPECB	The PPECB is an independent service provider of quality assurance, food safety and cold chain management services for producers and exporters of perishable food products. It is mandated by government in terms of the Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act	Contribute to the socio-economic transformation of the agricultural sector	—

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R'000)
	No. 9 of 1983), which broadly requires the board to ensure the orderly export of perishables and monitor the proper maintenance of a continuous cold chain for exports. It also derives its mandate from the Agricultural Products Standards Act, 1990 (Act No.119 of 1990), which broadly requires the board to monitor the minimum quality standards of perishable exports, as required by government and bilateral agreements with importing countries.	• 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.	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	965 860
KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB)	The ITB was established in terms of the provisions of the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Act, 1994 (Act 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.	• Improved governance and service excellence • Improved stakeholder relations • Improved security of land tenure • Improved coordination of human settlement on communal land	24 391
Registration of Deeds Trading Account	The Registration of Deeds Trading Account is a trading entity established in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999). It generates revenue by selling information and levying fees in accordance with the schedule of fees prescribed by Regulation 84 of the Act; registers rights in land and therefore, provides security of title. It also maintains public registers of land.	Registration of title deeds	1
OVG	Supports land reform by providing impartial, efficient, just and equitable valuation services for all land reform related matters in the country.	Ensuring that the land and properties are valued in line with the Property Valuation Act, 2014 (Act No. 17 of 2014)	107 171



9. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Table 36: Departmental infrastructure projects

No.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (R'000)
1	PPP Kgolanyo Project	Administration	Building of a new office building for national office DALRRD	New infrastructure assets	2020/12/01	2022/02/01	2 072 721	121 517
2	Upington	Administration	Upgrade of offices and storerooms, and construction of evaporation pan and laboratory	Upgrading and additions	2019/01/01	2025/03/31	8 384	400
3	WC: Cape Town	Administration	Building of sniffer dog kennels	New infrastructure assets	2013/08/01	2025/03/31	7 687	200
4	EC: Sterkspruit	Administration	Site clearance of seed bank at Sterkspruit	New infrastructure assets	2014/06/01	2025/03/31	2 163	300
5	Various	Administration	Various maintenance and repairs to office buildings	Maintenance and repair	2020/04/01	2021/04/01	75 000	3 701
6	Kempton Park Animal Quarantine Station	Administration	Maintenance and repairs of quarantine station	Maintenance and repair	2013/03/01	2023/03/25		100
7	Western Cape: Stellenbosch (Plant health laboratory)	Administration	Alterations of Polkadraai Road entrance in terms of traffic regulations	Upgrading and additions	2018/07/05	2019/07/29	24 398	1 000
8	Department head office	Administration	Upgrade and maintenance of building	Upgrading and additions	2017/01/20	2026/01/17	17 244	900
9	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)	Maintenance and repair	2016/11/30	2022/11/30	3 000	1 000
10	WC: Stellenbosch sewerage	Administration	Upgrade of sewerage system	Upgrading and additions	2014/05/16	2022/05/20	1 000	2 000



No.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (R'000)
11	GP: Maize Board	Administration	Maize Board: Repairs and maintenance	Rehabilitation and refurbishment	2022/03/16	2023/06/30	1 700	300
12	WC: Milnerton	Administration	Upgrade of animal quarantine station	Upgrading and additions	2020/01/21	2025/03/31	4 280	1 000
13	EC: Grootfontein Agricultural Development Institute	Administration	Upgrade of infrastructure at Grootfontein Agriculture Development Institute	Upgrading and additions	2016/04/01	2022/03/31	29 755	5 000
14	GP: Sefala roof	Administration	Replacement of roof waterproofing	Rehabilitation and refurbishment	2014/07/17	2017/08/25	5 176	3 000
15	WC: Stellenbosch*	Administration	Upgrade of electrical substation	Upgrading and additions	2008/04/01	2013/11/30	392	250
16	Guard house: Agriculture Place*	Administration	New prefab building	New infrastructure assets	–	–	250	1 000
17	Guard house	Administration	New guard house	New infrastructure assets	–	–	682	200
18	WC: Stellenbosch	Administration	Rehabilitation of two irrigation dams, including dam wall repairs	New infrastructure assets	2014/04/04	2025/03/31	1 100	105
19	Upgrade of laboratory: Stellenbosch food safety quality assurance	Administration	Upgrade of laboratory: Stellenbosch food safety quality assurance	Upgrading and additions	2019/04/01	2020/09/31	2 000	1 000
20	Prevention and mitigation of disasters	Administration	Building of water reservoirs	Upgrading and additions	2021/04/01	Ongoing	8 410	3 639
21	Drilling of boreholes	Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution	Siting, drilling and testing of boreholes for small-scale farmers identified in priority projects by provinces	New infrastructure assets	1999/04/01	Ongoing	500 000	11 951



No.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (R'000)
22	FMD border fence	Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution	Repairs and construction of FMD fences in priority areas identified by the Directorate: Animal Health	Upgrading and additions	2004/04/01	–	500 000	27 389
23	ARC: Maintenance of infrastructure	Agricultural Production, Health, Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management	Upgrade and maintenance of building (for research and development)	Maintenance and repair	Ongoing	Ongoing	139 716	22 912

10. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Table 37: Public-Private Partnerships

Public-private partnerships	Purpose	Current value of agreement (R'000)	End date of agreement
Kgolanyo Project	The project focus is on the construction, operation and maintenance of a facility to create an optimal working environment for the department to meet its clients' needs. Currently, the department accommodates its staff in nine buildings located around Pretoria.	121 517	The construction period will be two years



PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTION



11. PROGRAMME 1

Indicator title	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion
Definition	The indicator shows that the department has an effective and efficient system of internal controls in place and the financial statements are a fair representation of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the department.
Source of data	AGSA management letter and AGSA final Audit Report
Method of calculation/assessment	Assessment: Unqualified audit opinion on the 2021/22 annual financial statements
Means of verification	Dated and signed AGSA Audit Report on the 2021/22 annual financial statements
Assumptions	• Accurate financial statements • Compliance with laws and regulations
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	N/A
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2021/22 annual financial statements
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer



Indicator title	1.2.1 Percentage 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 D: SCM and paid within 30 days (prescribed turn-around time) of receipt as per government policy. Valid invoices are invoices with no discrepancies and are for goods or services that have been delivered and accepted by the client.
Source of data	Procurement system (LOGIS) Payment system (BAS) Monthly payment reports
Method of calculation/assessment	Total number of valid invoices received and paid within 30 days divided by total number of valid invoices received multiplied by 100
Means of verification	• Detailed procurement reports (LOGIS) dated and signed by Chief Director: Supply Chain Management • Break down statistics of a summary report presented on the letterhead of the department • These reports must be dated within the period under review
Assumptions	• The department receives the invoices on time • Submitted invoices are valid and captured correctly
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100%
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer



12. PROGRAMME 2

Indicator title	2.1.1 Number of new plant varieties registered
Definition	The indicator refers to the registration of new plant varieties in terms of the Plant Breeder' Rights Act. A plant variety represents a precisely defined group of plants, selected from within a species, with a common set of characteristics, e.g. to improve yield, for better resistance to plant pests and diseases etc. New plant varieties are registered when, following evaluations, it has been established that they are distinct, uniform and stable as prescribed in the Act.
Source of data	• Application forms • Technical questionnaires • Technical guidelines
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count: Number of new plant varieties registered
Means of verification	Q4: Plant breeders' rights registration certificates and Excel spreadsheet with key parameters (Grant number, scientific name, common name, variety denomination, applicant, agent, plant breeders' rights (PBR) application number, grant date and expiry date)
Assumptions	• Plant breeders will submit applications for registration of new plant varieties • Applicants will submit plant material to conduct evaluation of new varieties timely • Environmental conditions and farm infrastructure will be conducive for the evaluation of new varieties
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	200 new plant varieties registered
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management



Indicator title	2.2.1 Cannabis Master Plan implemented
Definition	Cannabis (dagga and hemp) had been a prohibited and illegal commodity for many years in many countries, as well as in South Africa. There is a growing trend globally to lift the restrictions in order to unlock the economic and social benefits of cannabis. Cabinet took a decision in July 2019 that South Africa must embark on a process of industrialisation and commercialisation of cannabis to increase economic growth, create jobs and alleviate poverty. Therefore, a decision was taken to develop the National Cannabis Master Plan that will provide a broad framework for the development and growth of this industry. The indicator refers to the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan. The plan outlines several pillars to unlock the full economic potential of the cannabis value chain. The pillars include: Pillar 1: Effective regulatory systems Pillar 2: Sustainable seed supply systems Pillar 3: Research development and innovation Pillar 4: Producer support systems Pillar 5: Market development Pillar 6: Enterprise and supplier development programmes Pillar 7: Manufacturing and product development Pillar 8: Education and training Pillar 9: Communication and awareness Different government departments are responsible for the respective pillars and the DALRRD, as the lead department, will consolidate reports from these departments on a quarterly basis. Such reports will reflect progress on legislative amendments to implicated legislation; permit issued to growers and businesses; research and innovation initiatives; support offered to entrants into this industry; efforts to facilitate and support the development of the domestic market for cannabis products; the development of appropriate market support infrastructure; the development of special incubation programmes for new suppliers; and formal and informal training programmes for farmers and extension officers on cannabis related matters. The establishment of the cannabis industry will bring about diversification of the South African economy with the intention of providing a new growth path out of the current stagnation. The purpose of the master plan is to provide a broad framework for the development and growth of the South African cannabis industry in order to contribute to economic development, job creation, inclusive participation, rural development and poverty alleviation.
Source of data	• National Cannabis Master Plan for South Africa • Progress reports • Annual report on the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan signed and dated by the Director: Plant Production, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management



Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of the annual report on the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan
Means of verification	Q1: Report on the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan signed and dated by the Director: Plant Production, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q2: Report on the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan signed and dated by the Director: Plant Production, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q3: Report on implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan signed and dated by the Director: Plant Production, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q4: Annual report on the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan signed and dated by the Director: Plant Production, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management
Assumptions	• Intergovernmental cooperation, especially with the Department of Health and the Department of Justice and Correctional Services • Approval of the relevant legislative amendments of the implicated legislation
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Annual report on the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management



Indicator title	2.3.1 Number of provinces with delineated Protected Agricultural Areas (PAAs)
Definition	The indicator refers to the spatial demarcation of agricultural land, which provides for the description of area/s identified as suitable for cultivated agricultural production based on available natural resources. PAAs are areas spatially delineated to be preserved for primary agricultural production and any change of land use from agriculture to non-agricultural land uses should, therefore, be limited.
Source of data	Land cover 2018; land capability data layer; grazing capacity map
Method of calculation /assessment	Simple count of the number of provinces with delineated PAAs
Means of verification	Q1: Spatial Delineation Map of FS PAAs signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management, Chief Director: Natural Recourses and Disaster Management and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management, Q2: Spatial Delineation Maps for EC & NC PAAs signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management, Chief Director: Natural Recourses and Disaster Management Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management, agenda, presentation made, audio or minutes of the consultation, and attendance register for FS consultation Q3: Spatial Delineation Map of WC PAA signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management, Chief Director: Natural Resources and Disaster Management and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management, agenda, presentation made, audio or minutes of the consultation, and attendance register for EC & NC consultation Q4: Audio or Minutes of the consultation, and attendance register for WC consultation, Report on PAAs in four provinces signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management, Chief Director: Natural Resources and Disaster Management and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management
Assumptions	There is technical capacity and willingness to delineate the PAAs
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	WC, NC, FS, EC
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly



Desired performance	4 provinces with delineated PAAs
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	2.4.1 Number of Regulations approved by the minister
Definition	The indicator refers to the approval of regulations by the minister. In 2022/23, the Agricultural Remedies Regulation will be approved.
Source of data	Agricultural Remedies Regulations
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of regulations approved by the minister
Means of verification	Q1: Attendance registers, minutes and report on consultations Q2: Final Draft Agricultural Remedies Regulations Q3: Memo approved by the minister and final approved Agricultural Remedies Regulations
Assumptions	Stakeholders will accept the regulations and legal assistance will be provided
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	1 Regulation (Agricultural Remedies Regulations) approved by the minister
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and 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 that forms part of an early-warning system for emerging plant pests to enable rapid response to minimise the harm caused by an outbreak. The planned surveillances to be conducted will be on the Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey and Banana bunchy top virus.
Source of data	Pest surveillance data (trapping and sampling data, as well as diagnostic results from the Directorate: Inspection Services)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of plant pest risk surveillances conducted
Means of verification	Q1: Quarterly surveillance report on 3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey and Banana bunchy top virus) signed by the Director: Plant Health, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q2: Quarterly surveillance report on 3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey and Banana bunchy top virus) signed by the Director: Plant Health, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q3: Quarterly surveillance report on 3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey and Banana bunchy top virus) signed by the Director: Plant Health, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q4: Quarterly surveillance report on 3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey and Banana bunchy top virus) signed by the Director: Plant Health, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management
Assumptions	Outbreak of other pests and diseases that are not specified in the plan
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey and Banana bunchy top virus)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and 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 the presence or absence of disease. The planned surveillances to be conducted will be on FMD, CBPP and PPR. All these disease surveillances are mainly for purposes of country status to promote trade in animal products.
Source of data	Report on PPR, FMD and CBPP surveillances conducted and a spreadsheet on the results from the survey conducted
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of 3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted
Means of verification	Q1: Quarterly reports on 3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health, Chief Director: Animal Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q2: Quarterly reports on 3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health, Chief Director: Animal Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q3: Quarterly reports on 3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health, Chief Director: Animal Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q4: Quarterly reports on 3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health, Chief Director: Animal Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management
Assumptions	Samples will be collected and presented for analysis in addition to passive surveillance
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	3 animal diseases risk surveillances conducted
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management



Indicator title	3.2.1 Percentage of eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme
Definition	The indicator refers to the employment of veterinarians who are registering with the SAVC for the first time. In accordance with the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982), any person registering for the first time as a veterinarian in terms of this Act, shall perform in the prescribed manner compulsory community service for a period of one year. Employment of eligible candidates takes place immediately when the candidate meets all the requirements for employment (qualification, work permit, etc.) and funds are available to employ the candidate. The CCS veterinarians who are employed in a particular year consists of the following: • Candidates from the University of Pretoria who are allocated places two years in advance. • Veterinarians who qualified from outside of South Africa and have been granted permission by the SAVC to perform CCS on the basis of having passed the board examination or under mutual recognition agreements between the SAVC and the institutions from which they qualified. These veterinarians are placed and employed as and when they apply to perform CCS and in the case of non-South Africans, after having secured the necessary documentation from the Department of Home Affairs to allow them to work in South Africa. A veterinarian is regarded as eligible on the basis of the following: • Having applied to the department to perform CCS; • Is in possession of a veterinary science qualification; • Is registered with the SAVC to perform CCS; and • Possess the requisite work permit to work in South Africa, in the case of non-South Africans
Source of data	• The data for the employment is sourced from the Human Resources Management unit of the department • The data for eligible candidates is sourced from the University of Pretoria and the South African Veterinary Council
Method of calculation/assessment	Number of veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme divided by the number of candidates who are eligible to perform CCS multiplied by 100
Means of verification	Q4: • Confirmation letters of assumption of duty signed by the CCS veterinarians and provincial CCS coordinators; • List of candidates who applied to perform CCS; • List from the SAVC of veterinarians who are registered to perform CCS (RSA and foreign applicants); • Copies of work permits (foreign applicants)
Assumptions	Records from the Directorate: Human Resources Management, the SAVC and the University of Pretoria are accurate
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A



Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	90% of eligible veterinarians employed under the CCS Programme
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management

Indicator title	3.3.1 Number of provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established
Definition	This indicator tracks the number of provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established. These structures will focus on sanitary and phytosanitary matters to enhance protection of provincial territories against zoonotic diseases, exotic plant pests, animal diseases and food borne diseases. The provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures will be established when the ToRs are approved by MINTECH.
Source of data	ToRs
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count: Number of provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established
Means of verification	Q2: Final draft ToRs Q3: Final draft ToRs and memo submitted to MINTECH (signed by the DDG) Q4: Memo approved by MINTECH and approved ToRs
Assumptions	- There could be an institutional arrangement dealing with certain commodities and products on biosecurity matters in provinces - Cooperation (participation and buy-in) by province
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All nine provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	9 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management



Indicator title	3.4.1 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 export protocols in place are with the following countries: • 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 The implementation is through the processing of applications received for certification of consignments for compliance to export protocols for phytosanitary requirements. The turn-around time for processing the application is two days (excluding weekends and public holidays).
Source of data	E-certification system
Method of calculation/assessment	Number of applications processed (represented by applications approved, rejected and withdrawn) divided by the number of applications received multiplied by 100
Means of verification	Q1: • Quarterly report on export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented signed and dated by the Director: Inspection Services and Chief Director: Inspection and Quarantine Services and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management • Screenshot from e-cert indicating percentage achieved • Spreadsheet of number of applications received and processed Q2: • Quarterly report on export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented signed and dated by the Director: Inspection Services and Chief Director: Inspection and Quarantine Services and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management • Screenshot from e-cert indicating percentage achieved • Spreadsheet of number of applications received and processed Q3: • Quarterly report on export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented signed and dated by the Director: Inspection Services and Chief Director: Inspection and Quarantine Services and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management • Screenshot from e-cert indicating percentage achieved



	• Spreadsheet of number of applications received and processed Q4: • Quarterly report and annual report on export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented signed and dated by the Director: Inspection Services and Chief Director: Inspection and Quarantine Services and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management • Screenshot from e-cert indicating percentage achieved • Spreadsheet of number of applications received and processed
Assumptions	Clients would demand the service for export protocols
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	98% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management



Indicator title	3.5.1 Number of adaptation strategies developed under the Climate Change Crop-Suitability Research Programme
Definition	The indicator refers to the development of climate change adaptation strategies for the four provinces identified (MP, KZN, LP and FS) under the Climate Change Crop-Suitability Research Programme. A sorghum production climate change adaptation strategy will be developed per province. The strategy will provide guidance for sorghum producers/farmers on how to adapt to the impact of climate change. The strategies are being developed to ensure that the producers/grower acquires the appropriate management information, knowledge and skills to achieve maximum yields under climate change conditions through enhancing the resilience of sorghum production systems. The said strategies will be approved by the Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management.
Source of data	- Data will be collected from the sites of the selected provinces - Information will be sourced from research and scientific and desktop reports, as well as from farmers in the identified provinces
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of adaptation strategies under the Climate Change Crop-Suitability Research Programme developed
Means of verification	Q2: 2 adaptation strategies under the Climate Change Crop-Suitability Research Programme developed for MP and LP approved and memo signed by the Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management Q3: 2 adaptation strategies under the Climate Change Crop-Suitability Research Programme developed for KZN and FS approved and memo signed by the Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management
Assumptions	No delays owing to the long absence of project employees and/or project beneficiaries because of illness or absconding from the project
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	MP, KZN, LP and FS
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Biannual
Desired performance	4 adaptation strategies under the Climate Change Crop-Suitability Research Programme developed
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management



Indicator title	3.5.2 Number of subsistence producers supported with integrated bioenergy (biogas) technology
Definition	Subsistence producers in the context of the project, refers to a rural household which owns a piece of land on which they can grow crops, and have access to grazing land on which to raise livestock (cattle) sufficient only for their own use, without any surplus for trade. Support with the integrated bioenergy crop production system refers to the provision and installation of biogas digesters, roof water harvesting and irrigation system, rain gauges installed, backyard gardens established, as well as the provision of seedlings to subsistence producers. To address the following: Clean and renewable energy provision, climate change mitigation, adaptation, and food security.
Source of data	Provinces, project sites, farmers, scientific research, situational and analysis reports, quarterly progress reports and registers
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of number of subsistence producers supported with integrated bioenergy (biogas) crop production technology
Means of verification	• Excel spreadsheet list of subsistence producers where biogas digesters were installed (name and surname of producer, ID number, date of support, type of support, GPS co-ordinates and cell phone number) • Acknowledgement letter of provision and installation of biodigester system signed by the subsistence producer • Proof of valid identification (e.g. ID/temporary ID/passport/driver's license copies of the subsistence producer supported)
Assumptions	No delays owing to the long absence of project employees owing to illness or absconding from the project
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	• Target for women: 45% • Target for youth: 25% • Target for people with disabilities: 5%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	EC, KZN and MP
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	18 subsistence producers supported with integrated bioenergy (biogas) technology
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management



Indicator title	3.6.1 Number of new GMO events approved
Definition	The indicator refers to the approval of GMO events in terms of the Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997), as amended in 2006. GMO events are characterised by the expression of one or more genetically modified traits. New GMO events are approved when a scientific evaluation has determined that such events will not have adverse impacts on the environment, human and animal health.
Source of data	Application forms
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of new GMO events approved
Means of verification	Q4: GMO permits and Excel spreadsheet with key parameters (event, trait, applicant, category and date of approval)
Assumptions	• Technology developers will submit applications for approval of GMO events • The Advisory Committee appointed in terms of the GMO Act conducts risk assessments • Final approval of GMO events is granted by the Executive Council appointed in terms of the GMO Act
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	10 new GMO events approved
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management



13. PROGRAMME 3

Indicator title	4.1 1 Number of Communal Property Associations (CPAs) members trained on governance
Definition	The indicator refers to the number of CPAs members trained on understanding their roles and responsibilities for both executive and ordinary members.
Source/collection of data	• CPAs register and CPAs files • CPA annual report
Method of calculation/assessment	A simple count of all CPAs members trained on governance
Means of verification	Signed and dated attendance register
Assumptions	CPAs members need training
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: No disaggregation (Dependent on attendance) Target for youth: No disaggregation (Dependent on attendance) Target for person with disabilities: No disaggregation (Dependent on attendance)
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	585 CPAs members trained
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform



Indicator title	5.1.1 Number of extension personnel recruited
Definition	The indicator refers to the recruitment and employment of extension personnel who will provide agricultural advice to producers in the sector. Extension personnel will also include assistant agricultural practitioners who are recruited to participate in Extension Preparatory Programme.
Source of data	DALRRD, PDAs and commodity organisations
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count of extension personnel recruited in the sector
Means of verification	- List of extension personnel recruited, which includes the name, ID number, Persal number and province - Signed copy of appointment letter
Assumptions	- Budget availability - Qualifying candidates will apply
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Biannually
Desired performance	5 000 extension personnel recruited
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform



Indicator title	5.2.1 Number of new students enrolled at agricultural training institutes
Definition	New students refers to students who are registered for the first time at agricultural training institutes; and 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; Glen College; Elsenburg College; Potchefstroom College and Taung College)
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count of new students enrolled at agricultural training institutes
Means of verification	Q4: List of registered students per college signed by the registrar or principal (Name and surname, ID number and student number); application form
Assumptions	Prospective students will be interested, apply and qualify to study at the agricultural training institutes
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	800 new students enrolled
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform



Indicator title	5.3.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme
Definition	The indicator refers to the provision of farm development support with appointment of development partners, business plan development, production inputs, infrastructure and operational cost to land reform farmers.
Source/collection of data	Project files/on-farm visits List of farms (or portion(s) of farms, erfs, plots, lots, land holdings, etc.) receiving departmental support/intervention through the Land Development Support Programme
Method of calculation/assessment	• Simple count of farms or portion(s) of farms, erfs, plots, lots and agricultural holdings supported • Farms or portion(s) of farms, erfs, plots, lots and agricultural holdings which are counted once in a financial year, regardless of the number of interventions/supports provided despite being multi-year
Means of verification	• Approved business plan/implementation plan/production plan (compulsory) AND • Signed/stamped delivery note (receiver's date)/signed/stamped invoice (stamp/signature date)/signed/stamped acknowledgement of receipt (Goods acknowledgement date) {Either of the above AND either of the below} • DDG/acting/delegated official approved memorandum dated and signed/NLAACC decision schedule/minutes dated and signed
Assumptions	Budget availability, availability of required production inputs, infrastructure and operational cost delivered on farms or services rendered to the farm or farmer and no conflict to deter the support to be provided
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	83 farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform



Indicator title	5.4.1 Number of hectares acquired through the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS)
Definition	The indicator targeted acquisition of land through the PLAS to address different land needs, such as agriculture, settlement, industrial, etc.
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/deeds property enquiry report/conveyancer's confirmation of transfer
Assumptions	Availability of land to acquire and budget to acquire the land
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 the AAMP
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	35 182 ha
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform



Indicator title	5.4.2 Number of hectares acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants or ESTA occupiers
Definition	Acquisition of land for the provision of security of tenure to address different land tenure needs, including the settlement of labour tenants applications and Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 1997 (Act No. 62 of 1997) (ESTA) occupiers.
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 Deed OR • Deeds Property Enquiry Report OR • Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer OR AND {Either of the above AND either of the below} • Delegated authority approval memorandum with specification of Farm Dweller/Occupiers, Labour Tenants and or associates, etc. OR • Copy of the Court Order
Assumptions	Availability of land to acquire and budget to acquire the land
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 the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP)
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	5 000ha
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform



Indicator title	5.5.1 Number of hectares allocated
Definition	Targeted allocation of PLAS farms through State Land Lease and Disposal Policy (SLLDP) and Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy (BSLAP).
Source/ collection of data	• Project file • Immovable assets register (IAR) • Land Administration Web (LAW) • Deeds Web
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple sum of the number of hectares of land allocated
Means of verification	• Copy of title deed/deeds property enquiry report/conveyancer's confirmation of transfer/deed of sale AND {Either of the above AND either of the below} • Approved memorandum dated and signed/NLAACC decision schedule or minutes dated and signed
Assumptions	Availability of the compliant applications for land allocation
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: Allocate 50% Target for youth: Allocate 40% Target for people with disabilities: Allocate 10%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Allocation is informed by applications received with the prioritisation of the designated groups
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	34 043ha (Project register of unallocated of PLAS farms)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform



Indicator title	5.6.1 Number of land claims settled
Definition	The indicator refers to the total number of claims lodged that have been settled either by the Minister or as per delegations at the time or through court directives. The indicator also includes full and final settlements for missing or untraceable or uncooperative beneficiaries where the settlements were not previously counted. A claim is settled once the minister (or the duly delegated official(s)) has approved an award for the restoration of a right, alternative land or financial compensation.
Source of data	Signed section 42D and/or 42E and/or 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 DALRRD Minister / as per delegation or court directive is received
Means of verification	Signed section 42D and/or 42E and/or court order
Assumptions	Effective processing of claims
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial transformation	Equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession Integration of segregated communities
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	336 claims settled
Indicator responsibility	Chief Land Claims Commissioner as delegated by the minister



Indicator title	5.6.2 Number of land claims finalised
Definition	The indicator refers to land claims that have already been settled, which have now been finalised. Finalised means full financial compensation being disbursed, or the land purchase price has been disbursed; and/or land has been transferred, or a combination thereof. The indicator includes the number of claims that have been dismissed or deemed non-compliant. It also includes declarations for the commitment register to clear the commitment register and deferred claims and/or untraceable claims. A claim is finalised when the settlement, as contained in section 42(D), or a court order has been effected, i.e. the property has been transferred to the beneficiary or the financial compensation paid.
Source of data	Includes one or a combination of: • Signed-off provincial reports • Basic Accounting System (BAS) reports • Project summaries • Non-compliant or dismissal letter to claimant signed by the RLCC • Approved declaration or reconciliations to clear funds from the commitment register • Deeds web report to confirm transfer to claimants Deferral memo signed by the RLCC that claim and/or untraceable claims to be referred
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count of the number of claims that were finalised within the period under review
Means of verification	• Detailed dated and signed register of land claims finalised and proof of payment/financials provided on the departmental letter head dated within the period under review • Dated and signed non-compliant/dismissal letter on approved letter head, signed by the RLCC where the minimum period of 30 days has lapsed at the time of the RLCCs signature • Deeds web printout confirming transfer details • Dated and signed declaration or reconciliation submission to clear funds from the commitment register Dated and signed deferral memo on approved letter head, signed by the RLCC
Assumptions	Claims settled
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial transformation	Equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession Integration of segregated communities
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	372 claims finalised
Indicator responsibility	Chief Land Claims Commissioner as delegated by the minister ⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Subject to the implementation of the new structure



14. PROGRAMME 4

Indicator title	6.1.1 Number of NARYSEC youth trained
Definition	The indicator tracks the number of NARYSEC youth (people between 18 and 35 years) who are trained in various training institutions with the intention of providing the skills necessary to create employment or entrepreneurial opportunities for the youth. Credit and non-credit bearing training can be provided by accredited institutions or service providers, and/or training programmes offered by state owned entities or employers.
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 being employed or employment will increase
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Youth
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	699
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development



Indicator title	6.2.1 Number of infrastructure projects completed
Definition	This indicator tracks the number of individual infrastructure projects facilitated, delivered and completed to support development for the intended purpose. The initiative was 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 in 44 district municipalities and areas of municipalities within which the department has a mandate to work. Completed: At practicality completion stage (when the infrastructure project is completed for its intended purpose)
Source of data	Project database
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count of individual infrastructure delivered and completed
Means of verification	A dated and signed practical completion certificate (PCC) The PCC must be signed by all the following stakeholders: • Departmental official • Service provider • Beneficiary (community representative and/or an organ of state) These must be provided on the departmental letterhead (template provided) and dated within the period under review
Assumptions	Through rural infrastructure, economic opportunities will be created, and the standard of living will improve.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	69
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development



15. PROGRAMME 5

Indicator title	7.1.1 Number of agricultural cooperatives trained
Definition	Training of cooperatives in the sector is a foundation for the promotion of sustainable and viable cooperative enterprises that have the power to mobilise resource-poor farmers into self-sustaining enterprises, thereby contributing to job creation and income generation by rural communities. The purpose of training is to assist cooperatives to improve operational efficiencies. Cooperatives are normally supported with training using programmes, such as Farmltogether, business planning or the Agri-appraisal tool. Training follows a classroom set-up and is facilitated in collaboration with PDAs.
Source of data	- SOPs - List obtained from DALRRD officials in the Directorate: Cooperatives and Enterprise Development based in PDAs
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of cooperatives trained
Means of verification	Q1: Quarterly progress reports, attendance registers of cooperatives trained, cooperatives' registration certificates/cooperatives confirmation certificate, ID numbers of attendees Q2: Quarterly progress reports, attendance registers of cooperatives trained, cooperatives' registration certificates/cooperatives confirmation certificate, ID numbers of attendees Q3: Quarterly progress reports, attendance registers of cooperatives trained, cooperatives' registration certificates/cooperatives confirmation certificate, ID numbers of attendees Q4: Quarterly progress reports, attendance registers of cooperatives trained, cooperatives' registration certificates/cooperatives confirmation certificate, ID numbers of attendees NB: Quarterly progress reports will be approved at chief director Level
Assumptions	Resources, such as pool cars are available, cooperatives will attend training, cooperation of provincial officials, conducive environment
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	99 cooperatives supported with training that will lead to effective leadership and administration of cooperative enterprises
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing



Indicator title	7.2.1 Percentage of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed
Definition	The AgriBEE Fund is a support intervention aimed at assisting black farmers to acquire equity in existing viable agribusinesses and marketing and agro processing infrastructure to improve competitiveness. The term assessed, in respect of this indicator, refers to applications that have gone through a vigorous process to determine their suitability for support in line with the criteria for funding (this includes receiving applications, assessing viability based on the business plan, requesting additional/supporting documents, where necessary and conducting site visits to authenticate/verify what is contained in the business plan and ultimately, compiling an assessment report). Based on the assessment report, a letter communicating the outcome is sent to the applicant either rejecting the application or advising that the application is referred for further processing.
Source of data	• SOPs • Applications received from PDAs and Land Bank
Method of calculation/assessment	Number of applications received divided by number of applications assessed (meaning applications rejected and those recommended for further processing) multiplied by 100
Means of verification	• List of applications and application forms • Assessment reports • Letters communicating the outcome to applicants
Assumptions	• Complete applications from applicants requesting funding • Cooperation from PDAs and Land Bank • Adequate human resources
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	100% AgriBEE Fund applications assessed
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing



Indicator title	7.3.1 Number of FPSUs supported towards functionality
Definition	The Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU) is a rural outreach and capacity building unit that links farmers with markets. The broad tasks of the FPSU include primary collection, some storage, provides some processing for the local market and extension services including mechanisation. In a sense, FPSUs are one of the key pillars on which the Agri-Parks programme is founded. Agri-parks are smallholder farmer/ cooperative-led rural development networks achieving the national goals of inclusive rural development and integration, employment creation, poverty eradication and inequality reduction. Functionality refers to: The FPSUs are located at the beginning of the agricultural value chain and facilitates access to inputs, services and facilities for the benefit of the small scale emerging farmers. The FPSU is brought to initial working state with support into the basic components. (1) Input support; (2) Mechanisation support; (3) Governance structure; (4) Human resources support; and (5) Producer registration.
Source of data	- FPSU Management Structure (or Manual) - Latest paper-based data collection system of the branch
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count of FPSUs supported towards functionality (i.e. on all five components of the FPSU) once
Means of verification	- Mechanisation - Completed departmental FPSU delivery confirmation templates - Invoice signed by service provider - Enterprise certificate/cooperative certificate - Input support: - Completed departmental FPSU delivery confirmation templates - Invoice signed by service provider - Enterprise certificate/cooperative certificate - Governance structure: - Registration certificate of the governing structure (farm) - Human resources support: - ID copy of the FPSU manager - Completed departmental FPSU human resources support templates - Time sheets/attendance registers of the FPSU manager and graduates and/or employees OR - Letter from the relevant institution/department that has appointed the FPSU managers on letterhead of the institution/ department



	4.5 Time sheets/attendance registers of the graduates and/or employees
	5. Producer registration
	5.1 Completed departmental FPSU producer register templates
Assumptions	Availability of resources
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 40% Target for youth: 10% Target for people with disabilities: 1%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	43
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.4.1 Number of new agricultural enterprises supported
Definition	The indicator refers to the number of new agricultural enterprises that are supported. These are enterprises either outside the FPSU catchment area (or radius) or around FPSUs developed in previous years (<i>and not counted for the reporting year</i>). New refers to enterprises that have never been supported. The support entails <i>inter alia</i> coordination and facilitation of rural development initiatives; this will include provision of light infrastructure or inputs and/or equipment, and machinery for enterprises receiving goods directly from the department.
Source of data	Latest paper-based data collection system of the branch
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count of enterprises: The supported enterprise will be counted once
Means of verification	Agricultural enterprise not receiving services through FPSUs: - Completed departmental new enterprise delivery confirmation template - Signed (by enterprise representative) delivery note on the FPSU letterhead/confirmation of goods received - ID copy of the enterprise representative - Enterprise certificates
Assumptions	Availability of resources
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 50% Target for youth: 10% Target for people with disabilities: 1%



Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All nine provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	76
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.4.2 Number of new non-agricultural enterprises supported
Definition	The indicator refers to the number of enterprises that are supported. New refers to non-agricultural enterprises that have never been supported. These are non-agricultural enterprises. The support entails <i>inter alia</i> coordination and facilitation of rural development initiatives; this will include provision of light infrastructure, inputs and equipment, and machinery for enterprises receiving goods directly from the department.
Source of data	Latest paper-based data collection system of the branch
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count of enterprises: The supported enterprise will be counted once
Means of verification	Non-agricultural enterprise receiving services through FPSUs: • Completed departmental new enterprise delivery confirmation template • Signed (by enterprise representative) delivery note on the FPSU letterhead/confirmation of goods received • ID Copy of the enterprise representative
Assumptions	Availability of resources
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 40% Target for youth:10% Target for people with disabilities: 1%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All nine provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	30
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing



Indicator title	7.5.1 Number of smallholder producers accessing new MAFISA loan
Definition	This indicator refers to new loans accessed by smallholder producers. The new loan refers to the provision of approved loan to the farmer for the first time in a particular production cycle. Smallholder producer refers to a producer who produces a surplus for selling in addition to his or her consumption.
Source of data	- Quarterly reports and banking statements from intermediaries - MAFISA Credit Policy - SOPs
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count: Number of smallholder producers accessing new MAFISA loan
Means of verification	Q1: Quarterly progress report on number of smallholder producers accessing new MAFISA loans, intermediaries quarterly reports, intermediaries quarterly banking statements and database of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA (Quarterly listing) Q2: Quarterly progress report on number of smallholder producers accessing new MAFISA loans, intermediaries quarterly reports, intermediaries quarterly banking statements and database of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA (Quarterly listing) Q3: Quarterly progress report on number of smallholder producers accessing new MAFISA loans, intermediaries quarterly reports, intermediaries quarterly banking statements and database of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA (Quarterly listing) Q4: Report on number of smallholder producers accessing new MAFISA loans, intermediaries quarterly reports, intermediaries quarterly banking statements and database of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA (Annual listing) NB: Report will be approved at chief director level
Assumptions	Availability of funds; continuity of the MAFISA scheme
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 40% Target for youth: 10% Target for people with disabilities: 1%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	7 provinces (EC, GP, KZN, LP, MP, FS and NW)
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	50 smallholders accessing new MAFISA loan
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing



Indicator title	7.6.1 Number of smallholder producers supported with agricultural marketing capacity building
Definition	The indicator refers to the provision of agricultural marketing capacity building support to smallholder producers, including at FPSUs across the country to improve their ability to access markets for their products. Marketing capacity building support will be provided through training workshops sponsored and run by the Directorate: Marketing for smallholder farmers in all nine provinces.
Source of data	• Database of smallholder producers who participated in the capacity-building programme, including the FPSUs (listing) • Quarterly and annual reports on agricultural marketing capacity building
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of smallholder producers trained
Means of verification	• Copy of IDs of the smallholder producers capacitated • Attendance registers
Assumptions	• A number of FPSUs are operational across the country • Smallholder producers will attend
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	200 smallholder producers supported with agricultural marketing capacity building
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing



Indicator title	7.7.1 Number of trade agreements implemented
Definition	Initiatives to support the sector in accessing international markets include implementing international agreements. The following are trade agreements that are implemented by the country: • SADC EU EPA • AfCFTA • SADC-FTA • SACU-Mercosur- PTA • WTO • SACU-FTA
Source of data	• Annual reports of the organisations • Trade agreements • Trade Policy • Trade Law Centre (TRALAC)
Method of calculation/ assessment	Basic count: 6 trade agreements implemented
Means of verification	• Report on the implementation of trade agreements • Annual report on the implementation of six trade agreements • BTORs
Assumptions	Trade agreements implemented
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Internationally
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	6 trade agreements implemented
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing



Indicator title	7.7.2 Number of trade agreements negotiated
Definition	Initiatives to support the sector in accessing international markets include participating in trade negotiations. The following are trade agreements to be negotiated by the country: • SACU-EFTA FTA Review • SADC-EU EPA Review • Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) • African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) • WTO Agreement on Agriculture (continued reform) NB: It should be noted that it can take years for a negotiated agreement to be finalised and agreed upon
Source of data	• Annual reports of the organisations • Trade agreements • Trade Policy • TRALAC
Method of calculation/assessment	Basic count: 5 negotiations of trade agreements
Means of verification	• Annual report on the five trade negotiations • BTORs
Assumptions	Trade agreements negotiated
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Internationally
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	5 trade agreements negotiated
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing



Indicator title	7.8.1 Number of multilateral commitments implemented
Definition	Lead and coordinate structured multilateral cooperation mechanisms and high level engagements with strategic partners through exchange and cooperation programmes in scientific advancement, farmer-to-farmer exchanges and market access and development.
Source of data	• Report on multilateral commitments (Global) • Report on multilateral commitments (Africa) • BTORs For 2022/23 the department will focus on the following multilateral commitments: • Global ○ FAO ○ Group of 20 (G20) ○ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) ○ World Food Programme (WFP) • Africa ○ AU (2014 Malabo Declaration/commitments) ○ SADC NB: Reports will be approved at chief director level
Method of calculation/assessment	Basic count: Number of multilateral commitments implemented
Means of verification	• Status report on two multilateral commitments implemented (AU and SADC) • Status report on four multilateral engagements (FAO, G20, OECD and WFP) • BTORs • Reports of ministerial meetings • Reports of the SADC and AU Council and Assembly meetings
Assumptions	Multilateral commitments implemented
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Internationally to the sector
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)



Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	6 multilateral commitments implemented
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.8.2 Bilateral agreements implemented
Definition	Lead and coordinate structured bilateral cooperation mechanisms and high-level engagements with strategic partners through exchange and cooperation programmes in scientific advancement, farmer-to-farmer exchanges and market access and development.
Source of data	Existing bilateral agreements
Method of calculation/assessment	Bilaterals (South-South, North-South and Africa) and BTORs
Means of verification	1. Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South) 1.1. South-South 1.2 North-South Q1: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q2: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q3: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q4: Annual report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs on briefings of negotiation meetings 2. Status report on bilateral engagements (Africa) 2.1 African bilaterals Q1: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q2: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q3: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs Q4: Quarterly progress report on bilateral engagements (Africa); draft/finalised agreements; and BTORs



	Owing to other factors like changes in governmental priorities and other political environment factors of both countries/parties, implementation activities falling under the above-mentioned bilateral might not all take place during the period under review (2022/23) NB: Reports will be approved at chief director level
Assumptions	Bilateral engagements implemented
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Internationally
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Bilateral agreements implemented
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing



16. PROGRAMME 6

Indicator title	8.1.1 e-DRS phases completed
Definition	The indicator refers to the enhancement of deeds information provisioning and capabilities for Recordal. Phase 1 means e-DRS application consisting of an 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 • e-DRS Project Plan, roadmap and status report • Signed off delivery certificates
Method of calculation/assessment	Number of e-DRS deliverables achieved against planned deliverables
Means of verification	Q1: 25% completion of e-DRS Phase 1—deliverables: Revamped module/portal to deeds records, refined DOTS, and SMS notifications modules Q2: 50 % completion of e-DRS Phase 1—deliverables: User access management, online billing and payment gateway modules Q3: 75% completion of e-DRS Phase 1—deliverables: Basic Information Capturing Module for Recordal pilot information/data Q4: 100% Completion of e-DRS Phase 1—deliverables: Information provisioning capability for captured Recordal pilot information
Assumptions	The service provider/solution developer partner will have sufficient capacity and capability to deliver all the modules earmarked for completion at end of every quarter
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	• e-DRS Phase 1: 100% completed • Deeds enhanced information provisioning and Records pilot capture portal completed
Indicator responsibility	Chief Registrar of Deeds



Indicator title	8.2.1 National Spatial Development Framework institutionalised
Definition	The indicator refers to the monitoring of the implementation of the NSDF
Source of data	NSDF
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of the number of quarterly reports that are developed
Means of verification	Q1: NSDF consultation (Cabinet submission/minutes of cluster meetings/Cabinet presentation/draft implementation protocols available) Q.2: Agenda, presentation and attendance register Q3: Dated ToRs Q4: NSDF annual implementation report developed (The report will contain progress on the implementation of the NSDF. The report will be approved by the DDG: SPLUM)
Assumptions	Cabinet to approve the final NSDF by 2022
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	NSDF IRD
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management



Indicator title	8.2.2 Number of organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act No. 54, 2003
Definition	The indicator refers to the number of organs of state supported and their ability to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003. Professional support includes advisory services to implement regulations, policies, conduct audits and compliance assessments. Technical support includes training on metadata, standards, and data custodianship Organ of state refers to: • any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government; • any other functionary or institution exercising a power or performing a duty in terms of the <i>Constitution</i> or a provincial constitution.
Source/collection of data	Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2021; regulations (2017), policies (2015) and standards (latest edition)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of the number of organs of state supported (technically and/or professionally) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003
Means of verification	Q1: 2 organs of state supported, dated and signed quarterly report on support provided to organs of state (Agenda, presentation and attendance register) Q2: 2 organs of state supported, dated and signed quarterly report on support provided to organs of state (Agenda, presentation and attendance register) Q3: 2 organs of state supported, dated and signed quarterly report on support provided to organs of state (Agenda, presentation and attendance register) Q4: 2 organs of state supported, dated and signed quarterly report on support provided to organs of state (Agenda, presentation and attendance register)
Assumptions	The current human and financial resources remain the same or increase
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	8 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act No. 54, 2003
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management



Indicator title	8.3.1 Average number of working days taken to process cadastral documents, for addition to the national dataset of Cadastre: Land parcel boundaries, from date of lodgement to date of dispatch
Definition	Refers to number of days taken to process the majority of registerable cadastral documents (diagrams, sectional plans and general plans) to ensure they comply with all legislative requirements. The diagram is the fundamental registerable document prepared by the land surveyor.
Source of data	Cadastral Information System Launcher (CIS Launcher) inputs into system of actual document; the system tracks the movement of the document from date of lodgement to date of dispatch and/or manual tracking spreadsheet
Method of calculation/ assessment	System calculates average number of days taken for the movement of documents from date of lodgement to date of dispatch. Manual: • Add up all the number of days for all documents (X) • Divide by the number of documents processed (Y) = average number of days taken to process (Z), therefore $X/Y = Z$
Means of verification	Detailed, dated and signed quarterly reports and a listing of all documents processed per office reflecting the number of days taken to process each document presented on the departmental letterhead The reports will be reviewed and signed by the chief surveyor-general
Assumptions	• Human error does not result in inaccurate calculation • System downtimes are minimal • Availability of archived cadastral documents, scanned images and other data sources • Availability of hardware, processing machinery, reproduction machinery, software, reproduction materials • Sufficient human and financial resources to process data requests • Quality of work submitted to the office is of an acceptable standard • Health and safety matters that affect production in the offices and of individuals performing allocated functions can be adequately mitigated • Permanent supply of essential services, such as electricity and water
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	The availability of registerable cadastral documents throughout South Africa underpins land rights and land ownership, which enables transformation from the historic legacy
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	16 working days
Indicator responsibility	Chief Surveyor-General



Indicator title	8.4.1 The average number of working days taken to add new cadastral documents to the cadastral spatial information dataset
Definition	The indicator refers to the continuous improvement of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the national cadastral spatial information dataset, which includes: • A spatial representation of the positions of all Cadastre: Land parcel boundaries, in relation to every other recorded land parcel; • Land administration boundaries, such as low-water mark (seaward limits of the terrestrial Cadastre), high-water mark (landward limits of marine jurisdictions and usually the seaward limits of coastal land parcels), international boundaries and registration divisions.
Source of data	• Individual records of data capturing by officials operating in the cadastral spatial information maintenance components of the offices of the surveyors-general. • Manual tracking of movement of documents from date of approval to date of spatial capture
Method of calculation/ assessment	Add up the number of days taken to add all newly approved documents (X) Divide by the number of all newly approved documents added(Y) = average number of days taken to process (Z), therefore $X/Y = Z$
Means of verification	Detailed and signed quarterly reports and listings of all newly approved documents added to the cadastral spatial information dataset per office reflecting the number of days taken to add each document presented on the departmental letter head The reports will be reviewed and signed at the chief surveyor-general level
Assumptions	• Availability of hardware, processing machinery, reproduction machinery, software, reproduction materials • Sufficient human and financial resources to process data supplied • Automated system functionality maintained • Health and safety matters that affect production in the offices and of individuals performing allocated functions can be adequately mitigated
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	• The cadastral spatial information covers the whole country. Currently, this dataset only contains spatial information from the records approved in the offices of the surveyor-general and excludes less secure forms of land tenure • The system makes the cadastral spatial information available throughout South Africa, which assists in spatial planning and development, enabling and facilitating spatial transformation from its historic legacy
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	10 working days



Indicator responsibility	Chief Surveyor-General
Indicator title	8.5.1 The percentage of TrigNet's continuously operating reference stations (CORS) Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) datasets made available to geospatial data users
Definition	This indicator tracks the availability of the National Control Survey Systems CORS datasets that are made available to geospatial data users (including geomatics practitioners and engineers to enable accurate positioning of cadastral (land parcel boundary), engineering, topographic and other geomatics operations, e.g. Google maps for navigation services.
Source of data	The TrigNet stations are located at remote sites throughout South Africa and comprise GNSS receivers and GNSS antennas that record the GNSS observables. The GNSS observables are transmitted from the TrigNet stations to the Mowbray Control Centre (CD: NGI) via internet data lines, where they are processed and made available to users through the TrigNet website
Method of calculation/assessment	Control monitoring of the ratio of actually transmitted (received) CORS daily 30 second L1, L2 data compared with the maximum possible (anticipated) data from the TrigNet system $\% \text{ available data (Z)} = \frac{\text{stored datasets (X)}}{\text{expected datasets (Y)}} \times 100\%$ $(Z = X/Y \text{ multiply by } 100\%)$
Means of verification	- Detailed dated and signed quarterly reports - A summary of all datasets determined from the count of stored datasets per reference station The reports will be reviewed and signed at the chief surveyor-general level
Assumptions	- Stations are not vandalised - There is continuous power supply - Continuous radio-communication is available - Sufficient human and financial resources to maintain and replace geodetic systems - Health and safety matters that affect production in the offices and of individuals performing allocated functions can be adequately mitigated
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	- The active system covers the whole country, although reference stations are more dense where population densities are greatest - The system contributes to positioning and referencing of spatial information in South Africa, which assists in spatial planning and development, enabling and facilitating spatial transformation from its historic legacy
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	85%



Indicator responsibility	Chief Surveyor-General
Indicator title	8.6.1 Number of maps produced to maintain the currency of the National Map Series dataset.
Definition	This indicator tracks the production and maintenance of 1:50 000, 1:250 000 and 1: 500 000 scale map series that are used as the basis for planning for engineers, town and regional planners, and geomatics practitioners as well as other professions in the built environment.
Source of data	Updated topographic data, ITIS database, Gothics lamps, OpenText and safe software (Feature Manipulation Engine) at the CD: NGI
Method of calculation/ assessment	Simple count of the number of 1: 50 000, 1: 250 000 and 1: 500 000 scale maps series produced per reporting cycle
Means of verification	Detailed and dated report accompanied by a listing of the actual maps produced that comply with relevant standard by specified reporting date
Assumptions	Availability of imagery Availability of topographic data and ancillary geo-spatial data Availability of budget and SCM structures as per PFMA Availability of hardware, processing machinery, reproduction machinery, software, reproduction materials Sufficient human and financial resources to process data supplied Health and safety matters that affect production in the offices and of individuals performing allocated functions can be adequately mitigated
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	• The National Mapping Series datasets cover the whole country, although updating of maps that cover areas where population densities are greatest is more frequent • The system makes spatial information available throughout South Africa, which assists in spatial planning and development, enabling and facilitating spatial transformation from its historic legacy
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	80 maps
Indicator responsibility	Chief Surveyor-General



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN



17. ANNEXURE A: CONDITIONAL GRANTS

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

Name of grant	Purpose	Output	Current annual budget (R'000)
LandCare	To promote sustainable use and management of natural resources by engaging in community-based initiatives that minimise and reverse land degradation leading to greater productivity, food security, job creation and better well-being for all	- Hectares of agricultural land under rehabilitation - Number of green jobs created expressed as full time FTEs	R84 920
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 in farming methods or opportunities along the value chain - Beneficiaries of CASP accessing markets - Animal identification and movement tracing system for cattle in the FMD	R1 599 214



		controlled areas of LP, MP and KZN provided and maintained - Physical boundary between the free zone and the protection zone, especially in LP and KZN provided and maintained - Number of animals vaccinated for FMD in LP and MP - Extension personnel recruited and maintained in the system - Extension officers trained or deployed to commodity organisations	
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	R610 278

Conditional grant budget per province

NAME OF GRANT	TOTAL R'000	EC R'000	FS R'000	GP R'000	KZN R'000	LIM R'000	MP R'000	NC R'000	NW R'000	WC R'000
LandCare	84 920	12 700	8 516	5 219	13 110	13 303	9 762	7 825	8 953	5 532
CASP	1 599 214	251 233	190 375	103 748	218 604	237 816	165 034	125 194	185 123	122 087
Ilima/Letsema	610 278	76 210	73 178	37 262	75 424	75 333	70 499	70 498	72 881	58 993



18. ANNEXURE B: STANDARDISED INDICATORS

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

Institution	Output indicator
Provincial Department of Agriculture	Number of agricultural infrastructure established
	Number of ha of agricultural land rehabilitated
	Number of ha of cultivated land under conservation agriculture practices
	Number of green jobs created
	Number of agro-ecosystem management plans developed
	Number of farm management plans developed
	Number of awareness campaigns on disaster risk reduction conducted
	Number of surveys on uptake for early-warning information conducted
	Number of producers supported in the red meat commodity
	Number of producers supported in the grain commodity
	Number of producers supported in the cotton commodity ⁴⁹
	Number of producers supported in the citrus commodity ⁵⁰
	Number of smallholder producers supported
	Number of subsistence producers supported
	Number of samples collected for targeted animal disease surveillance
	Number of visits to epidemiological units for veterinary interventions
	Number of veterinary certificates issued for export facilitation
	Number of inspections conducted on meat-producing facilities
	Number of laboratory tests performed according to approved standards
	Number of Performing Animals Protection Act (PAPA) registration licences issued
	Number of research projects implemented to improve agricultural production
	Number of scientific papers published
	Number of research presentations made at peer reviewed events
	Number of research presentations made at technology transfer events
	Number of new technologies developed for the smallholder producers

⁴⁹ WC, NC, EC and GP are exempted from planning for this indicator owing to the provinces not producing cotton on a large scale or not producing it at all

⁵⁰ FS and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator owing to the provinces not producing citrus on a large scale



	Number of research infrastructure managed
	Number of agribusinesses supported with marketing services
	Number of clients supported with production economic services
	Number of agribusinesses supported with Black Economic Empowerment advisory services
	Number of agribusinesses supported with agro-processing initiatives
	Number of economic reports compiled
	Number of students graduated with an agricultural qualification ⁵¹
	Number of participants trained in skills development programmes in the sector ⁵²

⁵¹ GP and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator because the provinces do not have agricultural training institutes.

⁵² GP and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator because the provinces do not have agricultural training institutes.



Edited, printed and published by:
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development
Design and layout by Communication Services

RP91/2022
ISBN: 978-0-621-50184-1

