

# ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2023/24



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agriculture, land reform  
& rural development

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



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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
ALHA	Agricultural Land Holding Account
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
AU	African Union
BAS	Basic Accounting System
BBDV	Banana bunchy top virus
BPF	Budget Prioritisation Framework
BR	Biannual review
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BSLAP	Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy
BTOR	Back to Office Report
CA	Conservation agriculture
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CBPP	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
CCAMP	Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation Plan
CGIS	Corporate Geographical Information System
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance, and Traditional Affairs
CORS	Continuously operating reference stations
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 19
CPA	Communal Property Association
CPI	consumer price inflation
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Plan
CRLR	Commission on Restitution of Land Rights
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 Environment
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
DTT	Departmental Task Team
EC	Eastern Cape
e-DRS	Electronic Deeds Registration System

EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ENE	Estimate of National Expenditure
ESTA	Extension of Security Tenure Act
EU	European Union
FALA	Financial Assistance Land
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMD	foot-and-mouth disease
FPSU	Farmer Production Support Unit
FS	Free State
FSAR	Food Security and Agrarian Reform
FSQA	Food Safety and Quality Assurance
FTE	Full time equivalent
G20	Group of 20
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMO	Genetically modified organism
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GP	Gauteng Province
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
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPLRA	Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act
IR	International Relations
IS	Inspection Services
ITB	Ingonyama Trust Board
JSR	Joint Sector Review
KIRM	Knowledge, Information and Records Management
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LAW	Land Administration Web
LP	Limpopo
LR&TR	Land Reform and Tenure Reform
MAFISA	Micro-agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa
MinCommBud	Ministers' Committee on the Budget

MISA	Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Mpumalanga
MPSA	Minister of Public Service and Administration
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council
NARYSEC	National Rural Youth Services Corps
NC	Northern Cape
NDP	National Development Plan
NGMS	National Geomatics Management Services
NIP	National Infrastructure Plan
NSAA	National Spatial Action Areas
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NT	National Treasury
NW	North West
OBP	Onderstepoort Biological Product
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer
ODG	Office of the Director-General
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
PES	Presidential Employment Stimulus
PGM	Platinum Group Metals
PLAP	Proactive Land Acquisition Policy
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
PPECB	Perishable Products Export Control Board
PPR	Peste <i>des</i> Petits Ruminants
PSHB	Polyphagous shot hole borer
PSSC	Provincial Shared Service Centre
q/q	quarter-on-quarter
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
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
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
SADT	South African Development Trust
SALA	Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANRAL	South African National Roads Agency
SAVC	South African Veterinary Council
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
SMS	Senior Management Service
SoNA	State of the Nation Address
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPLUM	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
USA	United State of America
WC	Western Cape
WTO	World Trade Organization

## FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



**MRS AT DIDIZA, MP  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) receives its existence and mandate from the Constitution of the Republic, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) as amended. The mandate is specified in Chapter 2 in the Bill of Rights. Section 25 of the Constitution fully addresses land reform in its three forms: land restitution, redistribution and tenure. The Bill of Rights recognises the injustice of land dispossession and the need to facilitate access to land on an equitable basis. Section 27(1)(b) states: “Everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and water”. Similarly, Section 2 indicates that: “The State must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve progressive realisation of this right”.

The National Development Plan (NDP, 2009), a 30-year vision and master plan for the Republic, is a priority policy document geared to realise aspirations expressed in the Constitution. The NDP, specifically Chapter 6, on rural economies, identifies the latent potential of the agriculture and agro-processing activities to ameliorate the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment, and inequality. Recently, social partners signed the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP). The thrust of the AAMP is to create a globally competitive and inclusive agriculture and agro-processing sectors that contributes to job creation and food security.

Consistent with the AAMP, South Africa’s agricultural sector is export oriented. The country exported roughly half of its produce in value terms. South Africa is a net exporter of agricultural products. Agricultural exports reached US\$12.8 billion in 2022, up by 4% from the previous year. The top exportable products are high value and labour-intensive horticulture produce. Citrus, table grapes and a range of deciduous fruits dominate the export list. South Africa maintained the presence in major and strategic markets. Efforts to maintain and expand export market catalogues will be intensified. Export diversification is likely to contribute to the economic resilience of the agricultural sector, especially in the face of disruptions to supply chains. The private sector has indicated its interest in broadening its market presence in Japan, China, India, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, the Philippines, and South Korea via social compact.

The African continent remained the largest agricultural export market for South Africa during 2022. It accounted for 35% in value terms. Asia was the second largest region accounting for 28% of the exports, with the European Union holding the third position with a 21% share in the total exports in value terms. The United Kingdom accounted for 7% of exports. The balance of 9% value constitutes the Americas and other regions of the world.

Whilst the sector faced numerous challenges, the growth of 0,3% year-on-year is in line with the employment conditions in primary agriculture that remained broadly encouraging in the face of the triple-C (COVID; conflict and climate) challenge. This challenge is further exacerbated by the energy

insecurity. On average, there were about 860 000 people employed in the primary agriculture. Certainly, the sector continues to depict remarkable resilience and significant contribution to employment statistics.

Agricultural trade data indicates that South Africa exports raw agricultural products, and imports mostly processed products. Imports remained significant, averaging US\$6.6 billion for a couple of years. Some of the top imported products were rice, palm oil, wheat, poultry and soya. Industry specific investments in soybean crushing, cooked chicken, fruit juice and animal feed facilities are some of the encouraging developments that will be maintained and fast tracked. Consistent with the spirit of AAMP, the agro-processing capacity to create more sustainable jobs across the agro/food value chain must be fast tracked. DALRRD has identified innovative intervention methods to cushion the adverse impact of the triple-C challenge to the sector. Intervention methods include diesel and solar energy rebates for ecosystem actors.

Land reform programmes are important to mitigate the triple challenge of inequality, poverty and unemployment. The utilisation of land as a productive asset contributes to economic growth and improvement of livelihoods. DALRRD developed the Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation policy, to provide transparency in the selection of deserving beneficiaries and allocation of land. Additionally, representativeness of previously disadvantaged individuals and communities will be encouraged. The policy will ensure that 50% of land is allocated to women and youth. During the previous financial year, a target which was set, to redistribute 700 000 ha to deserving farmers, was achieved. More than 50% of this land was transferred to women, and 71 253 women benefited. DALRRD will continue to ensure the protection of tenure rights through the administration of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994).

The implementation of the Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) initiative to support subsistence producers with production inputs will be expanded. Over the years, the PES has maintained self-employment to mitigate household food insecurity. The objective is, amongst others, to cushion the poor from the adverse impact of COVID-19, climate change and the rising inflation. Production inputs for commodities such as fruits, vegetables, grains, poultry, small and large stock will be distributed, targeting women, youth, child-headed households, persons with disabilities and military veterans. Vouchers ranging from R1 300 to R14 820 per subsistence producer were distributed. To date, the PES project has issued a total number of 157 226 vouchers, 68% of the voucher recipients are female. For 2022/23, the department was allocated PES funds amounting to R231 million, to continue to support subsistence producers.

Whilst the agricultural sector has been resilient in face of uncertain and dynamic global conditions, biosecurity remains the sectoral challenge. The sector was ravaged by, among others, swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease and the highly pathogenic avian influenza. DALRRD will fast track the implementation of the Livestock Identification and Traceability System, to mitigate and manage diseases outbreaks.

Recognising that existing institutional rural development framework remains highly fragmented, with limited horizontal and vertical coordination of rural development funding, projects and services of government actors and non-government stakeholders, the department is in the process of finalising a rural development strategy, to ensure that gaps, duplication, overlaps, wastage, and other inefficiencies are eliminated.

Lastly, to curb unethical behaviour in the sector, DALRRD will continue to be vigilant to encourage ethical behaviour. A capable, ethical, and developmental State is an important delivery channel of agricultural services.

I present the 2023/2024 Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development. This is the last APP of the MTSF 2019–2024.



**MRS AT DIDIZA, MP**  
**MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**DATE: 29 MARCH 2023**

## STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER



**M SKWATSHA (MR)**  
**DEPUTY MINISTER: AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

### Land Reform

In South Africa, land dispossession, alienation, exclusion and the marginalisation of black people continue to magnify the current challenges that have resulted in poverty, inequality and unemployment. The root of land dispossession arises from discriminatory laws that were passed by the colonial and apartheid regimes over centuries, including the 1913 Native Land Act. Black people are in the main, landless, and where they have access to land, their tenure rights are generally insecure. To address these fundamental issues, the South African democratic government adopted a constitution in 1996, which provides for the redress of injustices of the past, equitable access to land and security of tenure. It also enjoins the State to take reasonable measures to ensure equitable access to land.

Since the democratic dispensation came into being in 1994, through Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform, the State has acquired over 5.2 million hectares of land at a cost of about R20 billion. In terms of the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS), there are over 2.3 million hectares acquired and allocated to farmers through leasehold, valued at about R12 billion.

To accelerate land redistribution and tenure reform during the 2021/22 financial year, 39 037 hectares of land were allocated, of which 20 358 hectares were allocated to designated groups.

In the coming financial year, we will continue with our interventions on Communal Property Associations (CPAs), to ensure that they comply with the CPA Act. Seven hundred and fifteen (715) CPA executives will be trained in governance and administrations skills. The department will also allocate 42 000 hectares of land to address equitable access to land and security of tenure and a budget of R645 586 has been set aside to fund these activities during 2023/24 financial year.

The Cabinet has approved a Position Paper on Land Administration and Tenure Reform in Communal Areas, thereby paving the way for further consultation with traditional leadership, traditional communities, civil society organisations and other interested groups. The consultation process has culminated in the hosting of the Land Administration and Communal Tenure Reform summit in May 2022, and its outcomes are being considered for Cabinet approval prior to the development of the communal policy and legislation.

We remain steadfast in our resolve to attend to all the needs of our people in relation to land reform. We shall do all we can and leave no one behind.

  
**SKWATSHA M (MR) (MP)**  
**DEPUTY MINISTER: AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**DATE: 30 MARCH 2023**

## STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER



**ZN CAPA (MP)**

**DEPUTY MINISTER: AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

### Rural Development

South Africa's population is estimated at 60 million, with 34% of the people residing in rural areas. The number of rural populations continues to decrease yearly, occasioned by urban migration, due to lack of economic opportunities. Rural development is a multi-sectoral and concurrent function between the national and provincial government. Interventions by all spheres of government working in partnership and collaboration with traditional leadership, civil society and the private sector seek to tackle the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment, and improve the quality of life and economic well-being of people who live in rural areas.

The envisioned rural and economic development aims to build productive, economically vibrant, connected, healthy, socially cohesive, equitable and sustainable rural spaces and livelihoods.

Agriculture and mining are the key drivers of rural economies, followed by other sectors such as tourism, agro-processing, fisheries and ocean economy. Traditional areas where subsistence agriculture is primarily practised, have the potential to progress into commercial agriculture and massify production.

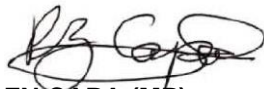
The implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme focusing on Rural Infrastructure Development, is fundamental in coordinating national efforts to reduce rural poverty and create gainful socio-economic development in rural South Africa. For the 2023/24 financial year, 83 projects will be implemented, an increase from the 69 in the 2022/23 financial year. These projects include 23 projects to support the Farmer Production Support Units (FPSUs) as part of the Agri Parks Programme in Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and North West; Socio-economic projects in Eastern Cape, Free State, Limpopo and Western Cape.

In addressing the needs of the farming sector and rural communities, six (6) River Valley Catalytic projects (AVPM) will be implemented, to facilitate access to water for human consumption and agricultural production; 44 Animal Veld Management Programme (AVMP) and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) Infrastructure support as well as the repair and rehabilitation of 28 rural access roads programme working in collaboration with the Department of Transport, the South African National Roads Agency Limited, Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, Department of Cooperative Governance, Department of Traditional Affairs and the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency, to build all critical rural roads and bridges.

In responding to the priority of addressing poverty through providing quality education and skills development, the department has trained 17537 rural youth through the National Rural Youth Service

Corps (NARYSEC) programme and is embarking on a programme to link them to job opportunities and support them in the establishment of their own business enterprises. In the 2023/24 financial year, 4 500 (increased from 1 275) youth will be trained, in partnership with SANDF and The National School of Government and will work with private and public sector to link these trained youth to job opportunities and enterprises.

Rural Development implemented through the District Development Model, working with national and provincial government departments, municipalities, traditional leaders, civil society and the private sector, will see greater and measurable impact and improve quality of lives.



**ZN CAPA (MP)**

**DEPUTY MINISTER: AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 30 MARCH 2023**

## OVERVIEW BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL



**MR M RAMASODI  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The MTSF period 2019 – 2024 has experienced its fair share of burning platforms. As we submit the last deposition of Annual Performance Plans (APPs) for this MTSF, we are acutely grappling with the effects of the triple-C (COVID, climate and conflict) challenge. This challenge is further exacerbated by energy challenges experienced in the 2022/2023 financial year. To further compound the situation, food inflation has reached 13.6% in the first quarter of 2023, exerting pressure on food affordability and, by implication, increasing food poverty. This perfect storm of challenges has negatively impacted on the competitiveness in the sector and further threatens food security. This APP aspires to usher interventions that will ensure inclusive and resilient sector while building forward better from the impact of these challenges.

Globally competitive agricultural and agro-processing sectors remain the mainstay of South African agriculture. Continued and improved competitiveness creates better opportunities for market access, expansion and penetration. The Master Plan approach adopted in this sector, inclusive of the Agriculture and Agro-processing; Poultry; Sugar and Cannabis Master Plans serve as a substrate towards massifying production to develop rural economies, ensure food-security, and create employment. Deepening the implementation of these Master Plans remains the focus for this financial year.

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures have become central to market access and South Africa's competitiveness is intrinsically linked to these measures. This year, we will focus on control measures for transboundary pests and diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease and Highly Pathogenic Influenza. The high correlation of the spread of pests and diseases with climate change compels us to continue to implement and gauge progress relating Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for the sector. Climate change is not 'gender neutral' and its impact is mostly felt by women. In our execution and interventions, we will implement the provisions of the Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy and other policies, to benefit the targeted groups of women, youth and persons with disabilities.

The rural economy has huge potential to address inequality, unemployment and poverty. During this period, we will implement various programmes and strategies to unleash the potential of our rural areas. The National Rural Youth Services Corps (NARYSEC) remains an important vehicle for the empowerment of the rural youth through skills development and employment. This year, we are working on partnerships with the private sector to facilitate better job absorption for trained youth. Our focus will also be on bringing communal land into production through utilisation of programmes for mechanisation, input support, financial and extension support.

The Summit on Land Administration and Communal Land Tenure and the ensuing policy dialogue on this topic have shaped mainstream logic and alternative logics. This logical framework has assisted us

to craft the Communal Land Bill. This Bill will transform land tenure in our country. It will be ready for public engagements and comments this year. As part of the legislative review and in deepening provisions of Section 25 of our Constitution, we will also finalise the Land Distribution Bill for further processing. Within the policy space we will also process a raft of policies to give certainty on several areas including trade enhancing policies such as Livestock Identification and Traceability. In advocating for sound governance of Communal Property Associations (CPAs), we are working on a mechanism of capacity building for CPA executives.

With the approval of the National Spatial Development Framework in March 2022, we are working on periodic monitoring and reporting on this framework. This will assist in tackling inherited spatial divisions, unlocking development potential and managing contemporary economic and demographic shifts. Recognising the backlog relating to deeds registration, we will work with the relevant departments to ameliorate this situation.

The merger of this department is nearing five years and solidifying towards fully addressing the MTSF targets of a capable, ethical and developmental State. However, lots of work lies ahead to ensure that this department achieves the aspirations in the MTSF and the National Development Plan. This year, we will continue in rebuilding the base of leadership in our organisation, enhance compliance and accelerate service delivery.

In summary, this APP comprises of four parts: namely:

- Part A – **Our Mandate** — informed by Sections 24, 25 and 27 of the Constitution that relate to environmental clause, land reform and agriculture value chains respectively. The Legislative mandate of the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development is premised in various policies and legislation with both the national and the concurrent functions.
- Part B – **Our Strategic Focus** provides for the DALRRD's Vision, Mission, Values and the situational analysis. In the situational analysis, the department has indicated the internal and the external environmental analysis.
- Part C – **Measuring Our Performance** which includes the institutional performance information for all the functional areas.
- Part D - **Technical indicator descriptions** are the descriptions of all the indicators that the department has planned for the 2023/24 financial year.
- Annexures – Annexure A for Conditional grants, Annexure B for Standardised indicators Annexure C - District Development Model.

I take this opportunity to thank the minister, the deputy ministers, chairpersons of the Parliamentary Committees and their Committees for their political leadership, oversight and support in the execution of the department's mandate.

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




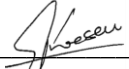



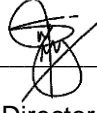

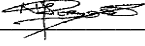



**MR M RAMASODI**  
**DIRECTOR-GENERAL**  
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**DATE: 30 MARCH 2023**


## OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

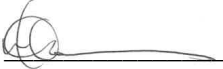
It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan 2023/24:

- 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 2023/24 financial year.

1. Signature:   
Mr T Ndove  
Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform
2. Signature:   
Mr N Mehlomakulu  
Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform
3. Signature:   
Ms ET Janse van Rensburg  
Acting Chief Surveyor-General
4. Signature:   
Ms C Knoesen  
Chief Registrar of Deeds
5. Signature:   
Mr CR Heimann  
Deputy Director-General: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management
6. Signature:   
Ms NL Moyo  
Deputy Director-General: Rural Development
7. Signature:   
Ms K Komape  
Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing
8. Signature:   
Mr D Serage  
Acting Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
9. Signature:   
Mr M Kgobokoe  
Deputy Director-General: Corporate Support Services
10. Signature:   
Ms N Ntloko  
Chief Land Claims Commissioner

11. Signature:   
Ms B Letompa  
Deputy Director-General: Provincial Operations

12. Signature:   
Ms R Sadiki  
Chief Financial Officer

Signature:   
Mr M Ramasodi  
Director-General

Approved by:

Signature:   
Honourable Minister 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); and
- Section 27 (health care, food, water and social security clause) establishes the framework for the implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP).

### 1.1 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 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983)	Provides for measures by which agricultural pests may be prevented and combated.
Agricultural Produce Agents Act, 1992 (Act No. 12 of 1992)	Provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Produce Agents Council and fidelity funds in respect of agricultural produce agents and for the control of certain activities of agricultural produce agents.
Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No.119 of 1990)	Provides for the control over the sale and export of certain agricultural products; control over the sale of certain imported agricultural products; and control over other related products.
Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No. 86 of 1990)	Provides for the establishment of a juristic person to deal with agricultural research 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)	Provides the consolidation of the law relating to the identification of animals and incidental matters.
Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998)	Provides for the breeding identification and utilisation of genetically superior animals to improve the production and performance of animals.
Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962)	Provides the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)	Provides for control over the utilisation of 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.

Act no. and year	Purpose
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.
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.

Act no. and year	Purpose
Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act No. 36 of 2002)	Provides for the establishment of the South African Council for Planners as a juristic person; provides for different categories of planners and the registration of planners; authorises the identification of areas of work for planners; recognises certain voluntary associations; protects the public from unethical planning practices; maintains a high standard of professional conduct and integrity; establishes disciplinary mechanisms and an appeal board; and provides for incidental matters.
Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976)	Provides for a system under which plant breeders' rights relating to varieties of certain kinds of plants may be granted and registered; for the requirements which must be complied with for the granting of such rights; for the protection of such rights; and the granting of licences in respect of the exercise thereof.
Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976)	Provides for the registration of premises from which the sale of certain plants or the cleansing, packing and sale of certain propagating material may be undertaken; 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)	<p>Provides for a uniform, effective and comprehensive system of spatial planning and land use management for South Africa that promotes social and economic inclusion.</p> <p>It provides for cooperative intergovernmental relations among the sector and spheres of government.</p> <p>The Act provides for a redress of the imbalances of the past and ensure that there is equity in the application of spatial development planning and land use management systems.</p> <p>It also provides for the bridging of the racial divide in spatial terms and to enable transformation of the settlement patterns of the country in a manner that gives effect to key constitutional provisions, by the introduction of a new approach to spatial planning and land use management, based on the following instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development principles, norms and standards that must guide spatial planning, land use management and land development throughout the country by every sphere of government;</li> <li>• Spatial development frameworks, to be prepared by national, provincial and local government;</li> <li>• Municipal wall-to-wall land use schemes to manage and facilitate land use and land development; and</li> <li>• Land development management procedures and structures.</li> </ul>
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.

Act no. and year	Purpose
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. It also 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Products Standards Amendment Bill, 2023</li> <li>• Deeds Registries Amendment Bill, 2023</li> <li>• Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill, 2023</li> <li>• Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill, 2023</li> <li>• Land Redistribution Bill, 2023</li> <li>• Communal Land Bill, 2023</li> </ul>

## 1.2 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.
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 to support smallholder farmer development.
State Land Lease Disposal Policy	To guide the leasing and disposing of immovable assets of the State vested in the department.

APPROVED POLICIES	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
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 the 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.
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.
Agricultural Insurance Framework Policy	The policy provisions endeavour to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop a static financial and insurance sector for smallholder producers and medium-scale commercial producers;</li> <li>• provide affordable and appropriate insurance solutions for the producers in the agriculture, land reform and rural development sector; and</li> <li>• increase the financial resilience of producers and the State to climate shocks, which will in turn promote socio-economic development.</li> </ul>
Norms and Standard for Designated Groups	To provide the basis to measure the progress and impact of departmental programmes on designated groups, i.e. access to land, finance/credit, infrastructure, equipment, production inputs, information, training and capacity development.
Agricultural Land Holding Account Policy (ALHA)	The trading entity account is established to implement and manage the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) for the acquisition of strategically located land, development thereof, management and disposal of such properties at a later stage. The policy enables the trading account to manage and implement the strategy by developing accurate and implementable systems and processes, therefore enabling the farmer/beneficiary to farm in a productive manner.
Reviewed Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture	To guide the agricultural sector in the provision of extension and advisory services based on broad government policies and goals, as well as the needs of different stakeholders, with due consideration of the present government structures in the agriculture, land reform and rural development domain.
Revised National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC) Policy	It act as a guide to how the department must implement the NARYSEC programme within the context of youth empowerment in rural development.

In the medium term, the department 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 for the agriculture, rural development and land reform subsectors.
Communal Land Tenure Policy	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 (review)	To restore ownership of communal land to the communities themselves and clearly define roles of executive committees, traditional authorities, communities and the State.
Policy on Transformation of Deeds Registration Legislation	To repeal of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937) and the Electronic Deeds Registration System Act, 2019 (Act No. 19 of 2019) and the replacement thereof with new legislation.
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 Infrastructure Development Policy	To provide a national definition of rural, and strategies for rural development.
Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy	The aim of the Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy (IRDSS) is to produce a multidimensional understanding, practical and coordinated planning, implementation approach, improved measurement, and response to 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.
Land Redistribution Policy Framework	To provide principles for land acquisition, redistribution and its development.
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	To support the standardisation processes in the monitoring of payments and establish a practical and holistic approach that can be implemented across the offices 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 CRLR to maintain consistent and transparent levels of service, while complying with the necessary legislative and regulatory requirements.

<b>PLANNED POLICIES</b>	
<b>Name of policy</b>	<b>Aim/purpose</b>
Recreation of Missing Files Policy	This policy is sought to ensure that the commission is acting in accordance with legislation 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
Comprehensive Producer Support Policy	To regulate the design and provision of development support measures to the various categories of producers for sustainability and competitiveness.
Compensation Policy	To define just and equitable compensation principles for land expropriation in line with the Section 25 (2)(3) of the Constitution.

## 2. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

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

- 2.1 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 purpose of introducing the Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill (PDALB), is to replace SALA. The Bill is before Parliament for consideration and approval.
  
- 2.2 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. The PDALB is before Parliament for consideration and approval.

# **PART B: OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS**

### **3. VISION, MISSION AND VALUES**

#### **3.1 Vision**

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

#### **3.2 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.

#### **3.3 Values**

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

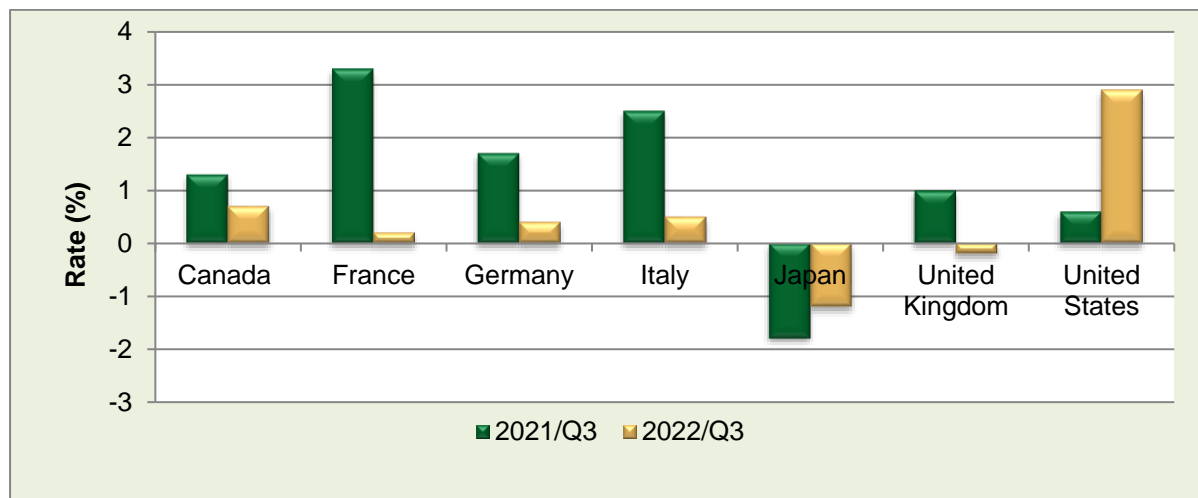
## 4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

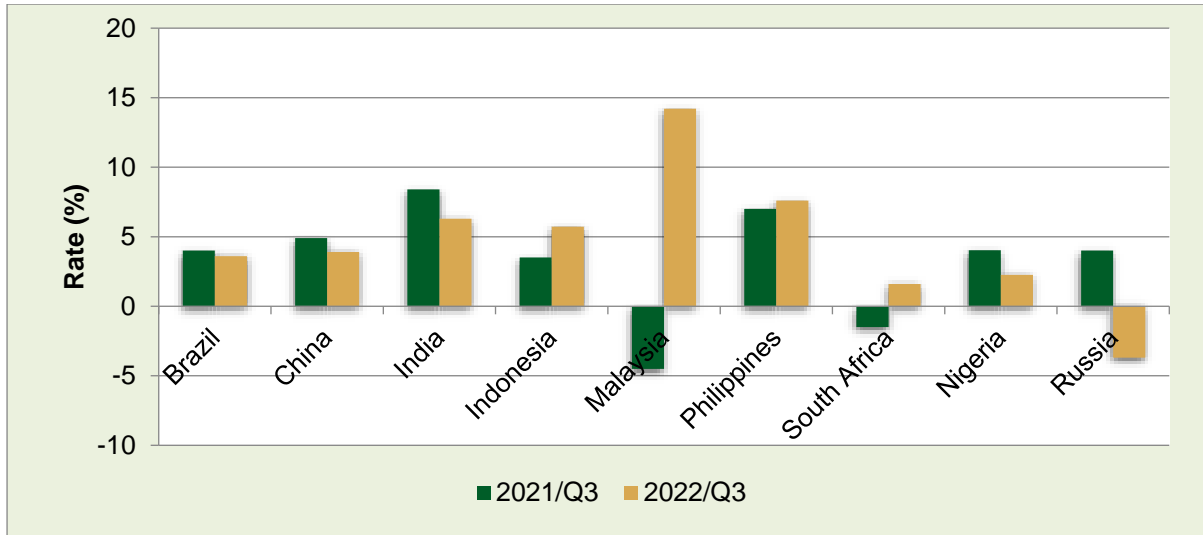
### 4.1 External environment analysis

#### 4.1.1 The macroeconomic environment

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook report (October 2022), indicates that global economic activity is experiencing a broad-based and sharper-than-expected slowdown, with inflation higher than seen in several decades. The cost-of-living crisis, tightening financial conditions in most regions, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the lingering COVID-19 pandemic all weigh heavily on the outlook. Global growth is forecast to slow down from 6,0% in 2021 to 3,2% in 2022 and 2,7% in 2023. This is the weakest growth profile since 2001, except for the global financial crisis and the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. The global inflation forecast will rise from 4,7% in 2021 to 8,8% in 2022, however, decline to 6,5% in 2023 and to 4,1% by 2024.

Monetary policy should stay the course to restore price stability, and fiscal policy should aim to alleviate the cost-of-living pressures while maintaining a sufficiently tight stance aligned with monetary policy. Structural reforms can further support the fight against inflation by improving productivity and easing supply constraints, while multilateral cooperation is necessary for fast-tracking the green energy transition and preventing fragmentation. The real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates for the third quarter (Q3) of 2022 in the advanced economies of Canada, France, Germany, Italy and the United States increased by 0,7%, 0,2%, 0,4%, 0,5% and 2,9%, respectively, while Japan and the United Kingdom decreased by 1,2% and 0,2%, respectively, when compared to the Q3: 2021. Figures 1 and 2, indicate that in the emerging markets and developing economies, the real GDP growth rates for Q3: 2022 increased in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, South Africa and Nigeria by 3,6%, 3,9%, 6,3%, 5,72%, 14,2%, 7,6%, 1,6% and 2,25%, respectively, while Russia decreased by 3,7% when compared to Q3: 2021.





Figures 1 and 2: Advanced and emerging economies quarterly GDP growth rates<sup>1</sup>

The South African gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 1,3% in the fourth quarter (October–December). Growth was dragged lower mainly by finance, trade, mining, agriculture, manufacturing and general government services—seven of the ten industries contracted in the fourth quarter. The finance, real estate and business services industry shrank by 2,3%. This was on the back of lower economic activity in financial intermediation, insurance and pension funding and auxiliary activities. As the finance, real estate and business services industry is the largest in the South African economy, the 2,3% decrease was the biggest factor behind the decline in GDP, subtracting 0,6 of a percentage point from GDP growth (Figure 3).

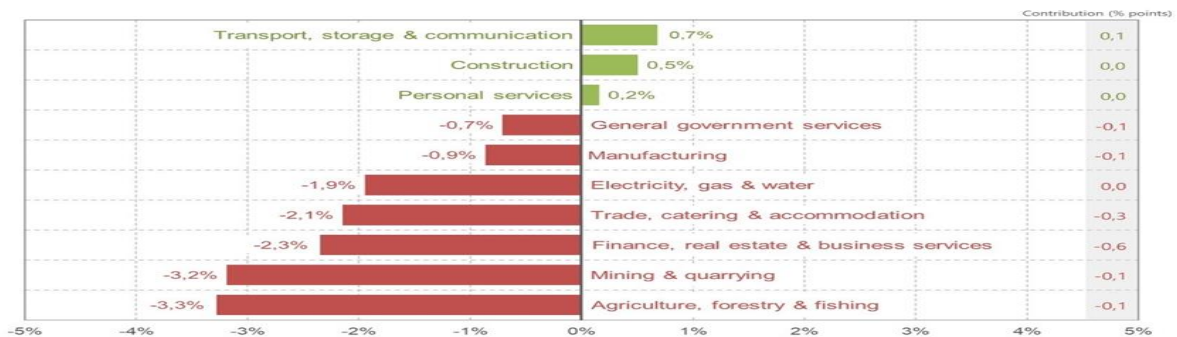


Figure 3: Industry growth rates Q4: 2022 compared to Q3: 2022 (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted<sup>2</sup>)

The trade, catering and accommodation industry was the second largest negative contributor to growth, recording a contraction of 2,1%. This was mainly owing to a decline in wholesale trade. Mining output was dragged lower by a decline in the production of diamonds, iron ore and platinum group metals (PGMs).

Economic activity in the electricity, gas and water supply industry was hampered by lower levels of production and consumption of electricity (mainly owing to load shedding) and water. Agriculture recorded the largest contraction in the quarter (-3,3%), pulled lower mainly by weaker production figures for field crops and horticultural products.

<sup>1</sup> Various Sources; International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and OECD

<sup>2</sup> Stats SA

On the positive side, transport; storage and communication; construction; and personal services were the bright spots in the fourth quarter. Transport, and storage and communication made the largest positive impact, rising by 0,7% and contributing 0,1 of a percentage point to growth. This was mainly owing to increased economic activity in passenger land transport, air transport and communication services.

The fourth quarter data concludes the results for the calendar year, providing an opportunity to revisit the annual GDP series. The South African economy grew for a second consecutive year, expanding by 2,0% between 2021 and 2022, from R4,50 trillion to R4,60 trillion.<sup>2</sup>

Although GDP reached an all-time high in 2022, the economy has only grown by 0,3% from the 2019 pre-pandemic reading of R4,58 trillion. This lags behind the 3,5%<sup>3</sup> rise in the country's population over the same period (Figure 4).

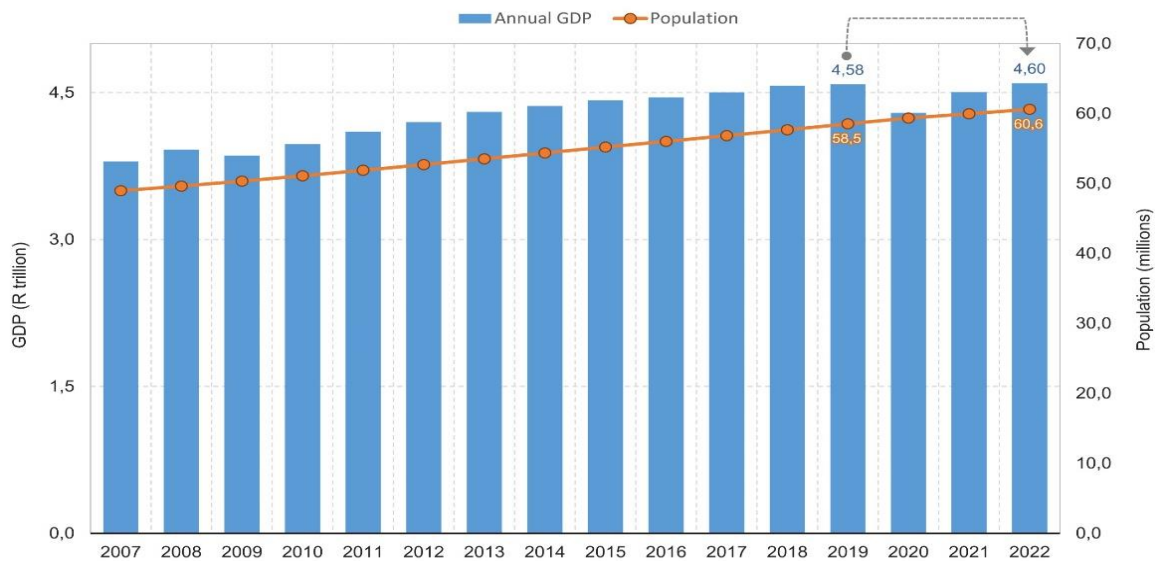


Figure 4: Industry growth rates Q4: 2022 compared to Q3: 2022 (Constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted<sup>3</sup>)

Exploring the economy in more detail, six industries have yet to recover to their pre-pandemic levels of production (Figure 5). Construction is the worst in shape, remaining 23,1% smaller than what it was before the pandemic. In fact, construction's woes started long before COVID-19. A shadow of its former self, 2022 marked construction's sixth consecutive year of economic decline.

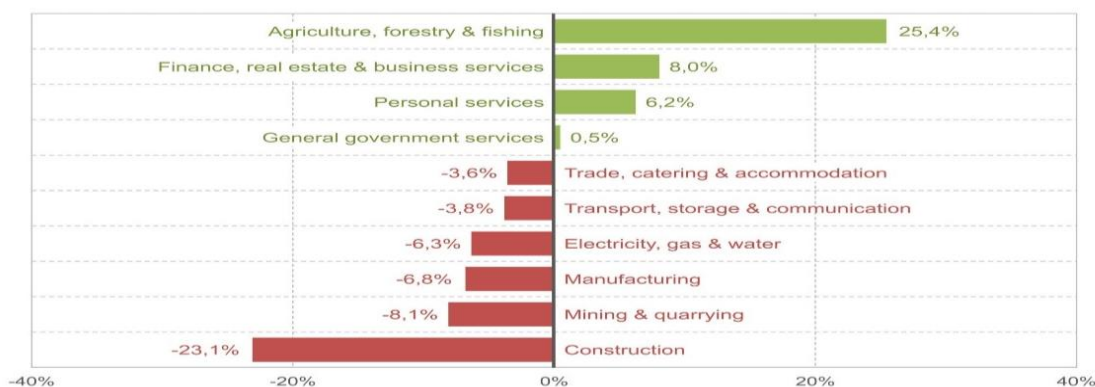


Figure 5: Percentage change in value added–2022 compared with 2019 (constant 2015 prices)<sup>4</sup>

On the upside, South African agricultural activity was robust in the face of the pandemic. The industry grew strongly in 2020 while many other industries faltered, following up with further gains in 2021 and

<sup>3</sup> Stats SA

<sup>4</sup> Stats SA

2022. The finance, real estate and business services industry also recorded positive growth figures for all three years, although not as strong as agriculture.

Between the third quarter of 2021 and the third quarter of 2022, the number of employed people increased in seven industries such as utilities, community and services, mining, trade, manufacturing, construction, and agriculture by 21,9%, 20,6%, 18,2%, 16,8%, 16,3%, 5,7% and 5,2%, respectively. Meanwhile, the number of employed people decreased in three industries, such as private household, transport and finance by 3,7%, 2,6% and 0,2%, respectively. The number of people employed in the agricultural sector increased from 829 000 in the third quarter of 2021, to 873 000 in the same quarter of 2022, which represents a 5,2% increase. Of the 43 000 jobs created, 42 000 were created for women and 1 000 were created for men between the two quarters. During the same period in total, the agricultural sector has 592 000 men and 280 000 women compared to 591 000 men and 238 000 women. However, on a quarter-to-quarter basis, the number of people employed in agricultural sector decreased by 0,1%, from 874 000 to 873 000.

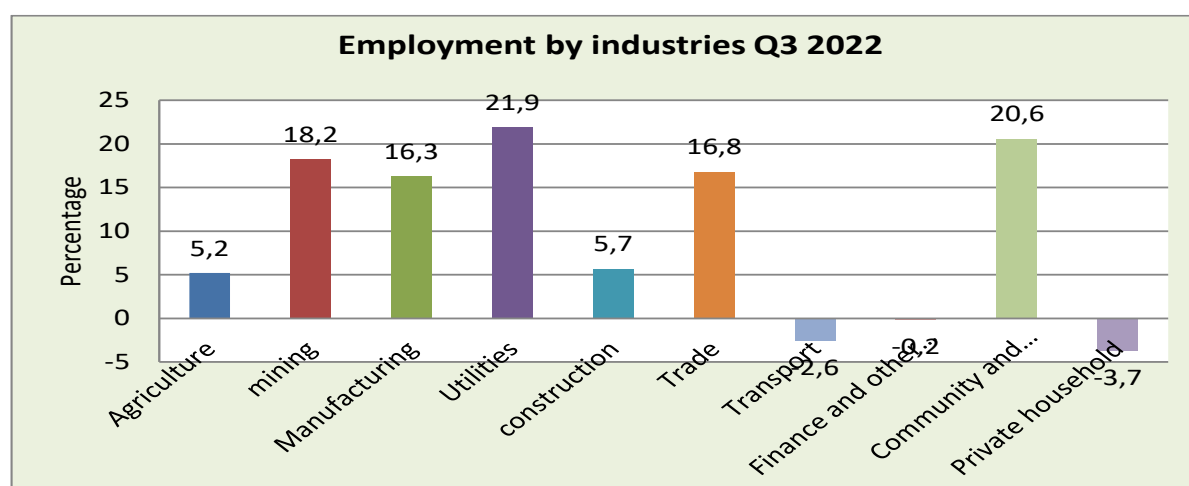


Figure 6: Total number of people employed by industries between Q3: 2021 and Q3: 2022<sup>5</sup>

#### 4.1.2 Consumer prices of agricultural items

Annual consumer price inflation (CPI) was 7,8% in July, 7,6% in August and up to 7,5% in September 2022, respectively. In the third quarter of 2022, the CPI was outside the Reserve Bank target range of between 3% and 6%. In Q3: 2022 the main contributors to the average quarterly 7,6% inflation rate were food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 11,0% in Q3: 2022 compared to 7,4% in the previous quarter. During the same period, oils and fats increased significantly by 34,3%. Bread and cereals also increased by 16,9% in the third quarter of 2022. During the same period meat, vegetables, fish, as well as milk, eggs and cheese increased by 9,5%, 9,4%, 9,3% and 7,6%, respectively.

#### 4.1.3 Trade of agricultural products

While the current-year outlook is more optimistic than earlier expectations, the stronger-than-expected economic growth in Q3: 2022 is encouraging, with the economy showing resilience despite persistent domestic bottlenecks (FNB, 2022). In Q3: 2022, the agriculture's trade balance grew by 32,7% relative to Q3: 2021, despite the sector continuing to struggle with poor roads network and inefficiencies in the rail networks and ports. Inevitable spill overs, particularly the anticipated global economic slowdown, will likely have implications for the domestic economy through the export and financial flow channels over the next three to eighteen months (FNB, 2022). Export market frictions, given a rise in protectionist policies, and continued geopolitical tensions, pose additional risks to South Africa's agricultural trade.

The export value of agricultural products grew by 27,6% in Q3: 2022 relative to Q3: 2021, to R62,6 billion from R49,1 billion. The main factors underpinning this is the sizeable agricultural output in the 2021/22 production season and higher commodity prices (Agbiz, 2022). Citrus, maize, nuts, wine as well as apples and pears were among the most critical products exported in Q3: 2022. During the same period, the citrus industry had fears that the citrus market access challenges South Africa faced in the

<sup>5</sup> Stats SA

European Union (EU) after plant regulation changes would make a significant dent in export values in Q3: 2022. However, the temporary solution that industry and government advocated helped to ease trade flows and the outcome helped to prevent the dent in agricultural export values in Q3: 2022. There is still ongoing engagements between South Africa and the EU authorities for the long term on the new citrus plant safety regulations, which involve stringent new cold treatment requirements (Agbiz, 2022).

Meanwhile, in Q3: 2022, the import value of agricultural products grew by 22,8% relative to Q3: 2021, to R 31,2 billion from R 25,4 billion. South Africa relies on other countries for crucial food products such as wheat, rice, palm oil, sunflower oil, poultry and whiskeys. These products dominated the food import bill in Q3: 2022 while rice, wheat, and palm oil are expected to continue to lead the agricultural import product list for the remainder of the year. Aside from increases in the volume of food imports, the higher agricultural commodity prices also contributed to the high food import bill (Agbiz, 2022).

On a quarter-on-quarter basis, agriculture’s trade balance grew by 53,3% in Q3: 2022 relative to quarter two (Q2). The robust exports and a modest increase in imports contributed to the strong trade surplus. Moreover, the general solid global demand boosted domestic food supplies and agricultural export earnings (Agbiz, 2022).

The export value of agricultural products grew by 26,5% in Q3: 2022 relative to Q2 while the import value of agricultural products grew by 7,7% quarter-on-quarter. According to First National Bank (FNB) (2022), indications point to economic weakness in the fourth quarter of 2022. However, despite the expected moderate decline in 2022, it is important to note that overall activity in the agricultural sector has remained strong and the sector maintained its core contribution of improving national food security and job creation (Agbiz, 2022).

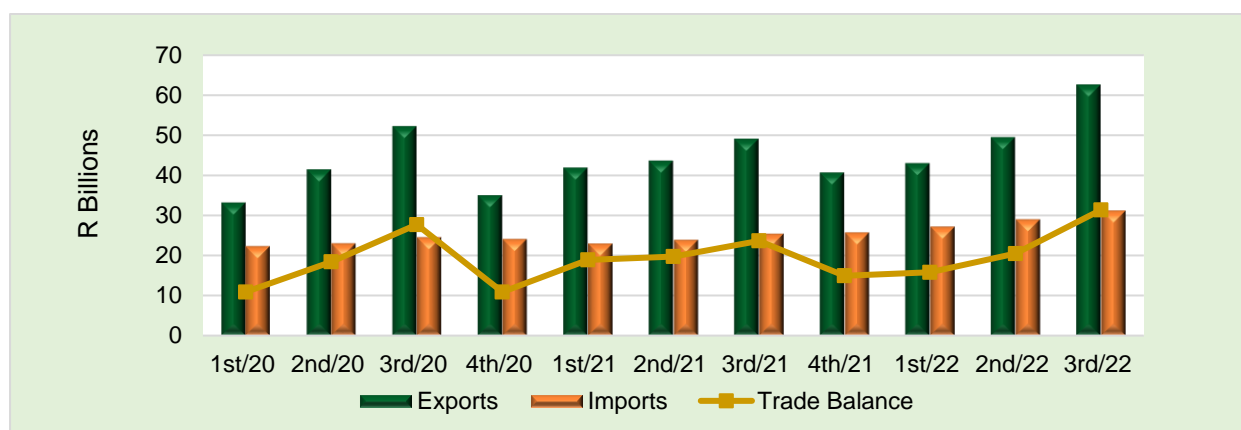


Figure 7: Trade balance of agricultural products<sup>6</sup>

#### 4.1.4 The land reform landscape

South African history is characterised by colonialism and apartheid cruelty that was based on racial discrimination against the black majority. Land dispossession, alienation, exclusion, and marginalisation of black people continue to magnify the challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment in South Africa. The root of land dispossession arises from discriminatory laws that have been passed by the colonial and apartheid regimes over centuries, including the 1913 Native Land Act. Black people are in the main, landless and where they have access to land, their tenure rights are generally insecure.

To address these fundamental issues, the democratic government adopted the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa in 1996, which provides for redress of injustices of the past. Section 25 of the Constitution commits the nation to provision of equitable access to land and security of tenure. Section 25(5) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa enjoins the State to take reasonable measures to ensure equitable access to land to redress the injustices of the past, as well as skewed land ownership patterns and provide security of tenure.

In 1997, the government produced the White Paper on Land Reform to realise the constitutional obligation of equitable access to land. Land reform is premised on three pillars: Restitution, Redistribution and Tenure Reform. Restitution is effected through the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22

<sup>6</sup> Trademap, 2021

of 1994 and provides redress to those who were dispossessed of land rights through racially-discriminatory laws and practices. Redistribution does not have a specific legislation through which it is implemented but relies on the provision of the Land and Assistance Act 126 of 1993. Tenure reform is implemented through various pieces of legislation, such as the Extension of Security of Tenure Act (ESTA) and Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act (IPILRA).

The 2017 Phase 2-Land Audit Report on ownership of land by race and gender, indicated the reality and extent of continued inequality, albeit only from data drawn from land registered by individuals at the Deeds Registry (excluding those registered as trusts and companies). It clearly illustrated the inequality by showing that of the 39% of the total land in the country that is owned by individuals, 72% is owned by Whites; 15% by Coloureds; 5% by Indians; 4% by Africans; 1% by co-owners; and 3% by non-specified owners. An added challenge was that women were found to own only 13% of the land. Land ownership administration in South Africa continues to display a citizenry classification along race, class and gender in 28 years post-democracy.

Land redistribution remains the key pillar of land reform as echoed by Section 25 (5) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which states that “The State must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to foster conditions, which enable citizens to gain access to land on equitable basis”.

The 2005 Land Summit resolved to move away from the willing-seller willing-buyer approach to an approach wherein government took a proactive and leading role in land and agrarian reform. In 2007, the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) was adopted. Government would proactively identify, acquire, warehouse, develop and transfer strategically located land to beneficiaries. The Proactive Land Acquisition Policy (PLAP) was approved in 2009 and marked a major policy shift, in the main, moved away from freehold tenure to leasehold. The policy shift towards leasehold created contradictions—lessees on former South African Development Trust (SADT) land and Financial Assistance Land (FALA) who had rent-to-buy offers were now denied an opportunity to obtain a freehold title and this led to litigation.

South Africa has a dual land administration system consisting of, on the one hand, a secure tenure system supported by a cadastral where the land is surveyed and registered. On the other hand, the insecure tenure system, the land is registered in the State's name or remains unregistered.

After 1994, the democratic government enacted several pieces of legislation to redress inequalities in land ownership. However, the State continues to hold in trust no less than 17 million hectares of communal land on behalf of rural communities. The communal land constitutes 13% of the land designated for the former homelands and self-governing territories under the apartheid dispensation.

The Land Reform Programme must further give effect to the provisions of the White Paper on Land Policy, the proposals of the 2011 Green Paper on Land Reform with a view to address structural economic exclusion emanating from the historical land alienation of blacks and inequitable access to land.

In terms of Section 25(6), the government must develop legislation to ensure that those whose security of tenure is insecure is legally secured. The State is also expected to give comparable redress. South Africa has communities and individuals whose land tenure is still insecure in rural areas, peri-urban and informal settlement. The legacy of colonialism and apartheid has left the country with multiple tenure systems with some legally secure and others not legally recognised.

During the fourth administration, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform acknowledged that South Africa has multiple tenure systems, however no further work was done in that regard. It was clear that while the issue of tenure of security is vast, there is a specific category of citizens (Khoi and San) who have borne the brunt of dispossession and have not been covered fully by the land reform programmes, because their dispossession happened before cut-off date. The traditional leaders and the Khoi and San communities are of the view that their communities have a legitimate claim on the 87% of the land that was allocated to white settlers during colonial and apartheid time.

Since the inception, through land redistribution and tenure reform, the State acquired over 5,2 million hectares (ha) at the cost of about R20 billion. In terms of PLAS, there are over 2,3 million ha acquired and allocated to farmers through leasehold an asset value of about R12 billion. This delivery translates

to the contribution of 32% towards the National Development Plan (NDP) target of 16,4 million ha by 2030. As for the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) of 2019 to 2024, the department set to acquire 900 000 ha of which currently over 170 000 are being acquired for redistribution and tenure reform, translating to 19%.

To accelerate land redistribution and tenure reform during the 2021/22 financial year, 58 000 ha were acquired through land redistribution and tenure reform programmes. The acquired land continued to benefit previously disadvantaged individuals, in particular women, with 20 358 ha allocated to women and youth amounting to 52% of the total 39 037 ha allocated.

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 interested groups. The consultation process has culminated in the hosting of the Land Administration and Communal Tenure Summit that was held in May 2022, and its outcomes are being considered for Cabinet approval prior to implementation. The outcomes of the submit will add value to the development of the Communal Land Policy and Legislation. To further enhance land reform, the department has commenced with the development of the Land Redistribution Policy and Legislation.

These two pieces of legislation will ensure that tenure rights of the people living in communal areas are secured and improving their land administration systems, while redistribution of land will be enhanced to ensure equity and access to land as per the provisions of the constitution.

#### **4.1.5 The rural development landscape**

Within the macroeconomic environment in which the DALRRD operates, one of its central tenets is to focus on and bolster rural development in South Africa. As has been discussed, approximately 33,7% of the South African population live in rural areas. However, much 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 acted to socioeconomically uplift rural communities through “rural development”.

South Africa’s rural geography needs to also be considered through its history. Owing to the creation and maintenance of “Bantustan Homelands” during the apartheid era, rural areas occupied by the majority black population in these homelands received an extremely disproportional level of financial support and infrastructure development compared to rural areas occupied by white farmers. This distortion in levels of infrastructure development remains evident to current day and contributes heavily to the poor economic conditions in rural areas that were in previous homeland areas. It is imperative that ‘rural development’ to achieve its purpose and goals, is cognizant of this distortion in the rural fabric and seeks to address it.

Agriculture and mining are traditionally thought to be the foundations of rural economies as these sectors tend to be the key drivers of external investment into rural areas. While this chiefly refers to commercial agriculture, it is worth noting that subsistence agriculture plays an important role in meeting the needs of residents in rural areas. Traditional areas in which subsistence agriculture is primarily practiced have the potential to progress into commercial agriculture and massify production. This will require an improvement in infrastructure (such as roads, dams) and production support, but for rural development, this option has the potential to uplift a substantial number of the unemployed and economically inactive rural population out of their current dependency on social grants into becoming economically productive, through using the asset of land that they have access to, which currently lies fallow.

Beyond agriculture and mining, there are also several other components of the rural economy, which can be leveraged for rural development. While secondary sector activities such as manufacturing, processing and construction are most often developed in urban or peri-urban settings, they also form an important economic driver in rural and semi-rural areas. In terms of the tertiary sector, there are critical activities that support rural communities, in the form of both local business and chain stores. Overall, all these components of the rural economy are interconnected and connected to industrial activity and the urban economy. The reciprocal relationships and various connections between sectors will be discussed, as illustrated in the Figure 7.

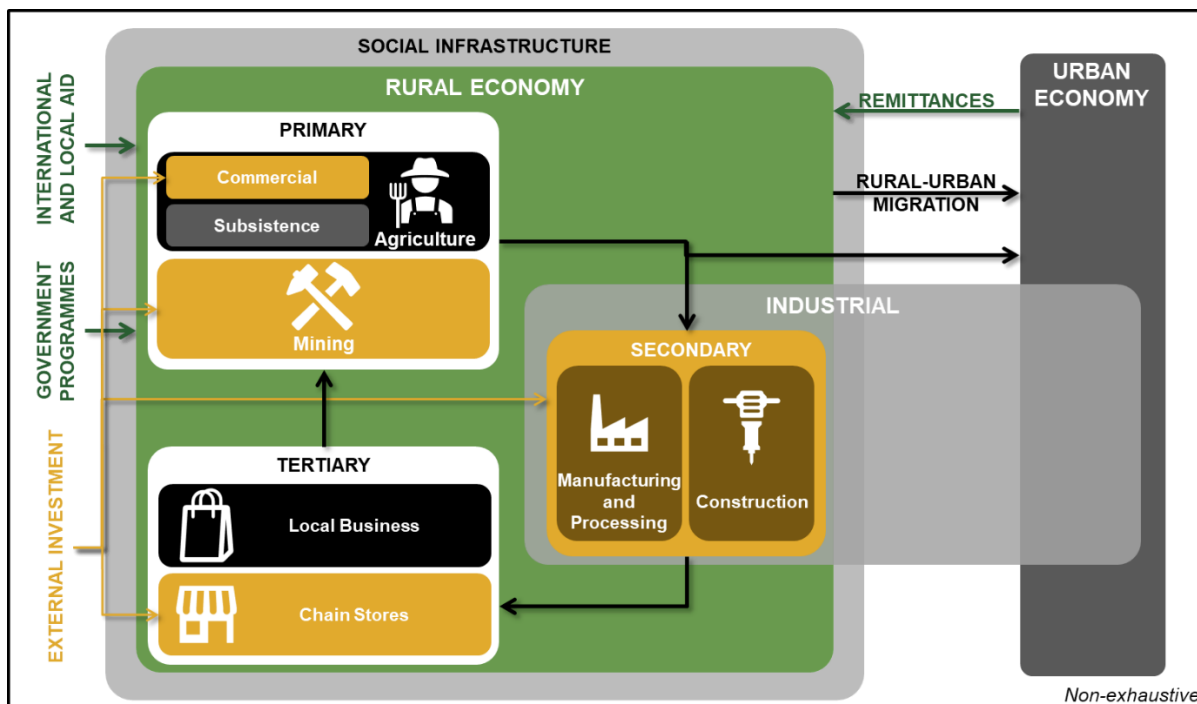


Figure 8: Diagram illustrating the economic structure of rural South Africa

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 development.

In terms of government intervention, there are various schemes and programmes that support the rural economy. One of government's largest contributors to the social infrastructure of rural areas is the Social Grant Scheme, which includes financial stipends for old age pensions, child support, care dependency, war veterans, foster child support and disabilities. A total of 50,6% of households in South Africa are receiving at least one grant, the majority of which reside in rural areas. This is illustrated by the provincial illustration of percentages of households benefitting from social grants. As illustrated in Figure 8 below, provinces with a higher rural population, such as the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Limpopo have a higher proportion of households receiving social grants. This illustrates that social grants play an important role in supporting the social infrastructure of rural economies.

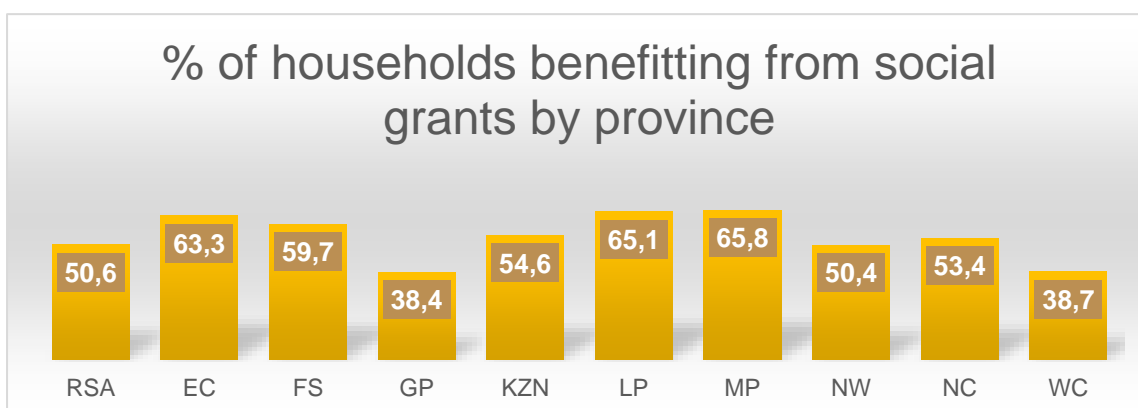


Figure 9: Percentage of households benefitting from social grants by province, 2021<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Stats SA

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

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

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

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 are encouraging 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, government and the 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, agro-processing, manufacturing and logistics will add value in decent employment through inclusive economic growth, creating further cooperatives in rural communities. It is through the District Development Model (DDM) which seeks to coordinate programmes and interventions of all spheres of government in each of the 44 districts and eight metros into one comprehensive and integrated plan

and one budget in addressing coordinating in addressing the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

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

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

- The decreased profitability of the mining sector may result in less investment in rural communities and potential job losses;
- Agricultural productivity challenges threaten existing and new farmers, resulting from climate change, increased water scarcity and a lack of training available for new farmers;
- A decreased economically active population in rural areas further limits economic activity taking place in rural areas, but may result in remittances, which supports rural residents;
- 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 Africa; and
- The commercialisation of the retail sector in rural areas has increased competition for previously owner-run businesses.

In the MTSF, the department has committed to deliver 71 functional Farmer Production Support Units (FPSUs) by 2024. To date, 21 FPSUs (Ncorha, Qamata Bilatye, and Zanyokwe: EC; Sediba and Zastron: FS; Bekkersdal and Tarlton: GP; Nsuze and St. Paul: KZN; Huntington (Mkhuhlu) and Dundonald: MP; Heuningvei and Eksteenkuil: NC; Taung, Makweleng, Jericho and Springbokpan: NW; and Haarlem, Ebenhaeser and Witzenberg: (WC) have been delivered and are partially operational. FPSUs are part of the broader Agri-parks Programme. A total of 25 projects from the planned target of 83 infrastructure projects for the 2023/ 2024 financial year will enrich the progress towards the functionality of the FPSUs and achievement of the MTSF targets.

Contributing to the National Infrastructure Plan (NIP), the department is implementing the repair and rehabilitation of rural and farm access roads. This will promote greater collaboration and partnership between the department and other sector departments, namely the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) and Infrastructure SA, Department of Cooperative Governance, Department of Traditional Affairs (CoGTA), Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency (MISA) and Department of Transport, and the South African National Roads Agency (SANRAL) on building all critical rural roads and bridges to support access to services.

The aim of the National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC) Programme is to develop skills and link the young people to job opportunities leading to reduced unemployment and allowing for income generation. This addresses poverty reduction and provides capacity to enable the young people to participate in the economy of the country. The NARYSEC Programme is a contribution of the DALRRD towards alleviating the high levels of unemployment among young people in rural areas. The NARYSEC Programme recruits unemployed rural youth aged 18 to 35 years, as part of the DDM and other approved government programmes and initiatives, working with provinces, private sector, municipalities and local traditional councils. The recruitment of these youth is aligned to confirmed exit opportunities for the youth—either employment or business development opportunities. The skills development interventions that are provided to the youth are enablers for these confirmed economic opportunities; and include technical skills, work-readiness skills, business skills, as well as leadership skills.

#### 4.1.6 Spatial priorities and contributions to spatial transformation

The DALRRD has made substantial progress in integrating and transforming the agricultural, land reform and rural development sector through its land reform; tenure; food security; rural development; national geomatics management; spatial planning and land use management; and restitution branches. As reflected by the targets achieved in the APP, the department's efforts have resulted in the transfer of land to previously disadvantaged communities, the promotion of sustainable land use practices, and the expansion of rural economic opportunities.

The department has also ensured the protection of tenure rights through the administration of the Restitution of Land Rights Act. In addition, the department has worked to integrate land use planning and management through the development of rural development sector plans and the approval of the National Spatial Development Framework 2050. As a result, communities across the country now have access to secure land tenure, improved food security, and economic opportunities, contributing to more inclusive and sustainable rural development.

#### 4.1.7 Status of plant pests and animal diseases in South Africa

##### 4.1.7.1 Plant pests in South Africa

The opening of international markets in 1994 has led to increased exports and imports of agricultural products, as well as increased movement of goods and people, which in turn have led to the necessity for increased vigilance for possible introductions of animal and plant pests and diseases. The emergence and establishment of plant pest and diseases has the potential to devastate agricultural production. As most of the restrictions associated with the global COVID-19 pandemic have either been lifted or eased significantly, the department has attained its normal capacity to undertake surveillance actions across the country.

In 2022/23, 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 2022/23 is as follows: Present in some areas and subject to official control. It is important for South Africa to manage the incursions of fruit fly as it impacts negatively on trade in plant and plant products.

In 2022/23, 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 of the pathogen in South Africa.

BBTV is known to occur in the Ugu District in 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.

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, especially in poorer communities. 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. The vector of the virus, the banana aphid needs to be controlled with insecticides to suppress the rate of spread and infected banana mats needs to be removed. The 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 entire 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.

#### **4.1.7.2 Animal diseases in South Africa**

An unprecedented number of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreaks have occurred in areas of the country that were not previously affected. This has negatively affected the development of new export markets and resulted in bans on the export of live cattle, other cloven animals and their products, including beef to some of our trading partners, such as China. The culling of FMD-infected animals and loss of export markets for beef resulted in a country-wide over supply of beef, which was not matched by demand because consumers could not afford to buy the product. This led to diminished income for the suppliers of beef.

Resource issues in Limpopo resulted in a decline in the implementation of control measures in the FMD control zone. This, along with the lack of compliance by livestock owners to outbreak control measures, contributed to the spread of disease. In response, intensified movement control measures were implemented, and disease management areas were declared. The disease has spread to Gauteng, North West and the Free State. Cooperation between DALRRD and other government departments, as well as the private sector was strengthened with an objective of bringing the outbreaks under control. Project Separako was launched to strengthen and assist the veterinary services of Limpopo to bring the outbreaks in the FMD control zone to a stop and prevent spill over of outbreaks to the rest of the country.

The occurrence of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) throughout the world has increased significantly. Thus far, HPAI occurs in countries that are major suppliers of poultry products, including mechanically derived meats used to make affordable foods like polonies and sausages. The decreased supply of these products will affect food security and job creation adversely. This disease, which affects mainly poultry, is trade sensitive and its occurrence results in trade bans on poultry and poultry products. South Africa has experienced a number of outbreaks, mainly in the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Gauteng. The outbreak in the Eastern Cape affected exports of poultry to the Middle East for a significant period. Outbreaks of HPAI affected exports of Ostrich meat mainly to the EU. The strategy employed by DALRRD to still be able to export poultry products amid outbreaks of HPAI is compartmentalisation.

South Africa continued to experience outbreaks of African swine fever. All nine provinces have thus far experienced outbreaks. Even if outbreaks were sporadically experienced, the unusually serious outbreaks started as far back as 2019, affecting the Free State, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and the North West. The second spate of outbreaks started in 2020 located in the Eastern Cape. Although never scientifically proven, the outbreak was believed to have been caused by people moving pigs just before the COVID-19 lockdown. The third outbreak event started in 2021 and was located in the Western Cape. KwaZulu–Natal was later also affected.

Control measures are based on quarantine and movement controls. Awareness drives highlighting essential biosecurity measures to enable pig owners to prevent infection of their pigs have been ongoing. Two important measures are to prevent free roaming of pigs and to only feed safe feed to pigs.

South Africa is experiencing a massive outbreak of rabies that is predominantly focussed in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. The outbreaks in the Eastern Cape are mainly in Gqeberha and East London. Rabies is a fatal disease in animals and humans but can be prevented by vaccination. Dog and cat vaccinations are, therefore, the key factor in effectively preventing the disease. The COVID-19 pandemic contributed significantly to the reduction in animal vaccinations and vigilance in the country. Vaccination campaigns are once again underway and veterinary officials are tirelessly working to ensure that the dog and cat population are sufficiently vaccinated to prevent disease and spread to humans.

#### **4.1.8 Climate change and Framework for Just Transition in South Africa**

The Framework for a Just Transition in South Africa has identified the agriculture value chain as one of the most at risk and vulnerable to climate change. Despite its high risk and vulnerability to climate change, the agricultural sector has a positive contribution and is recognised as one of the key driver of

the South African economy growth as it contributes to the country's GDP. In the face of the increasing climate variability and change, the sector continues to grow despite being negatively affected by disasters associated with the increasing intensity and persistent meteorological hazards, such as drought, floods and heat waves.

Since 2020, DALRRD has spent millions of rands in controlling the locust outbreaks that have damaged massive crop land and negatively affected crop production. During the 2020/21 and 2021/22 financial years, DALRRD spend R74 million and R90,7 million, respectively to control locust outbreaks in the affected farming areas. In the current financial year, the department continues with locust outbreak control and has thus far spend R103,5 million.

While DALRRD has prioritised and developed some sector response measures for climate change, its sector policy strategies, climate change and disaster risk management plans and programmes have focused not only on reducing the agricultural greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), but also on enhancing the resilience of farmers, food and agricultural production systems (adaptation) while safeguarding national food security. These include the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Sector Plan, disaster management plans and Climate Smart Agriculture Strategic Framework that are currently being implemented through sector and departmental programmes and projects. These sector and departmental initiatives are geared towards providing farmer support and adding value to the work undertaken by the sectors and envisaged by the Framework for a Just Transition. In compliance with the objectives of the Framework for a Just Transition, DALRRD plans to develop a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction plan with the overall aim of reducing agricultural GHG emissions.

Following departmental interventions, such as vulnerability assessment to the impact of climate change, the outputs of the research work have indicated that farmers are highly vulnerable and as result, there is a need to increase the adaptive capacity of the sector while reducing GHG emissions. Despite water scarcity in South Africa, the current situation indicates that the demand for irrigation and technologies is projected to increase as irrigation supports 25% to 30% of national agricultural production. Through various DALRRD legislation that includes the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (CARA) and programmes such as LandCare, the sector and the department have prioritised approaches such as conservation agriculture (CA) and climate smart agriculture (CSA), promoting best agricultural practices like zero tillage and sustainable agriculture. To this end, many farmers are benefiting from DALRRD farmer support programmes and projects that address the socioeconomic challenges of poverty, as well as adaptation and mitigation to climate change. These initiatives include renewable energy programmes implemented through biogas production using crop and animal waste in various provinces.

#### **4.1.9 Economic transformation of designated groups**

DALRRD is expected to uphold the values upon which the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa is founded, such as human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms, non-racialism and non-sexism. While many people have and continue to benefit from departmental programmes, admittedly, scores of designated groups, namely women, youth and persons with disabilities have been left behind.

Significant gender differences in levels of human development persist such that women head up 51,3% of the poor households in South Africa, especially in rural areas, but have limited control and access to land, credit and training. People with disabilities continue to face disproportionately higher rates of food insecurity, unemployment, illiteracy and poverty amid on-going economic, political and social exclusion.

Youth, aged 18 to 34, constitute almost a third of the population and remain to be the hardest hit by the socio-economic challenges facing the country. Youth employment is persistently low and they remain the most vulnerable in the South African labour market. According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), the second quarter of 2022 saw the total number of unemployed youth (aged 15 to 34) increase by 2,0% (or 92 000) to 4,8 million from the first quarter of 2022.

Youth is reported to be involved in primary agriculture, including crop production (Maize and vegetable production) and animal production (Livestock rearing, breeding, poultry and piggery). An analysis of the value chain showed that very few youth participated in mid-point activities, such as agro-processing and agricultural engineering.

Although attempts have been made by DALRRD to empower designated groups, it has been observed that such efforts largely amounted to a "tick box" exercise that culminated to women, youth and persons

with disabilities involved in the periphery of the projects and not in the project management. Again, there had been some inconsistency with regard to having reports with disaggregated data as the focus has been largely on beneficiaries without determining the number of designated groups.

Owing to the realisation of the need to accelerate efforts to mainstream designated groups in the departmental programmes, DALRRD has introduced a number of mechanisms, including incorporation of variables in the monitoring and evaluation tools to ensure disaggregation of data for designated groups which will help to measure transformation progress thereof.

DALRRD also introduced the Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy and the norms and standards for the inclusion of designated groups with the aim of influencing departmental programmes to support 50% of women, 40% of youth and 10% of persons with disabilities. Additionally, women and youth empowerment strategies have been developed with the view to accelerate empowerment of women and youth in the sector and aid in addressing the entrenched patriarchy and aging farmer phenomenon averaged at 62 years in the sector.

#### 4.1.10 Presidential Employment Stimulus

Through the Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES), the DALRRD is supporting subsistence producers with agricultural production inputs. This initiative is aimed at supporting the agricultural sector to retain self-employment; strengthening local food availability; and boosting food security. The agricultural production inputs support for commodities such as fruit and vegetables, grains, poultry, small and large stock targets women, youth, child-headed households, people with disabilities and military veterans. Voucher amounts range between R1 300 and R14 820 per subsistence producer.

To date, PES has issued 157 226 vouchers in total and 68% of the voucher recipients are female. For 2022/23, the department has been allocated the rollover of PES funds amounting to R231 million to continue supporting subsistence producers with production inputs. As such, more farmers have been verified and approved for support towards reaching about 250 000 subsistence producers through PES project.

#### 4.1.11 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.

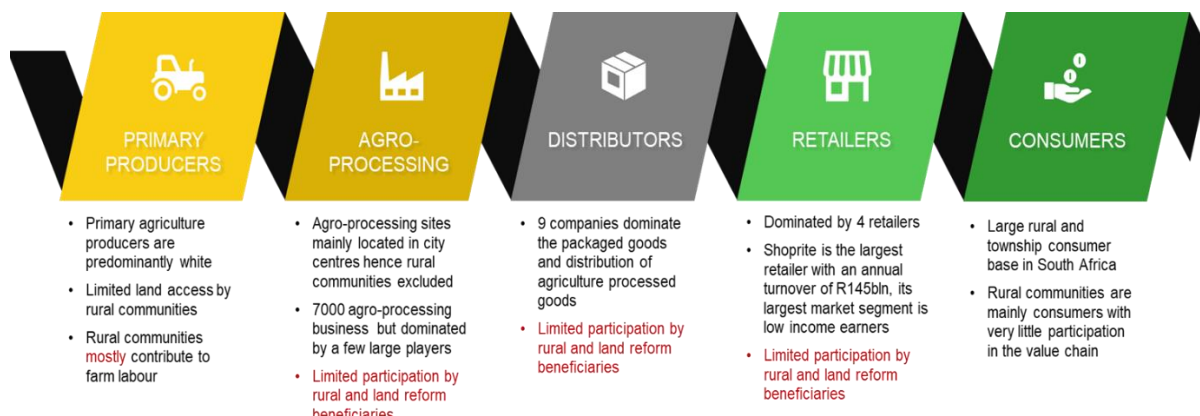


Figure 10: Agricultural value chain participation in rural areas

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 across the value chain of the agricultural sector can be divided into seven categories as follows:

**Government:** DALRRD 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.

## 4.2 Internal environment analysis

### 4.2.1 Capacity of the department to deliver on its mandate: Human resources

The Minister of Public Service and Administration (MPSA) issued a letter of concurrence, dated 11 December 2020 for the micro start-up organisational structure of DALRRD. The total post establishment for the department is 8 398 inclusive of Deeds, with 713 as additional.

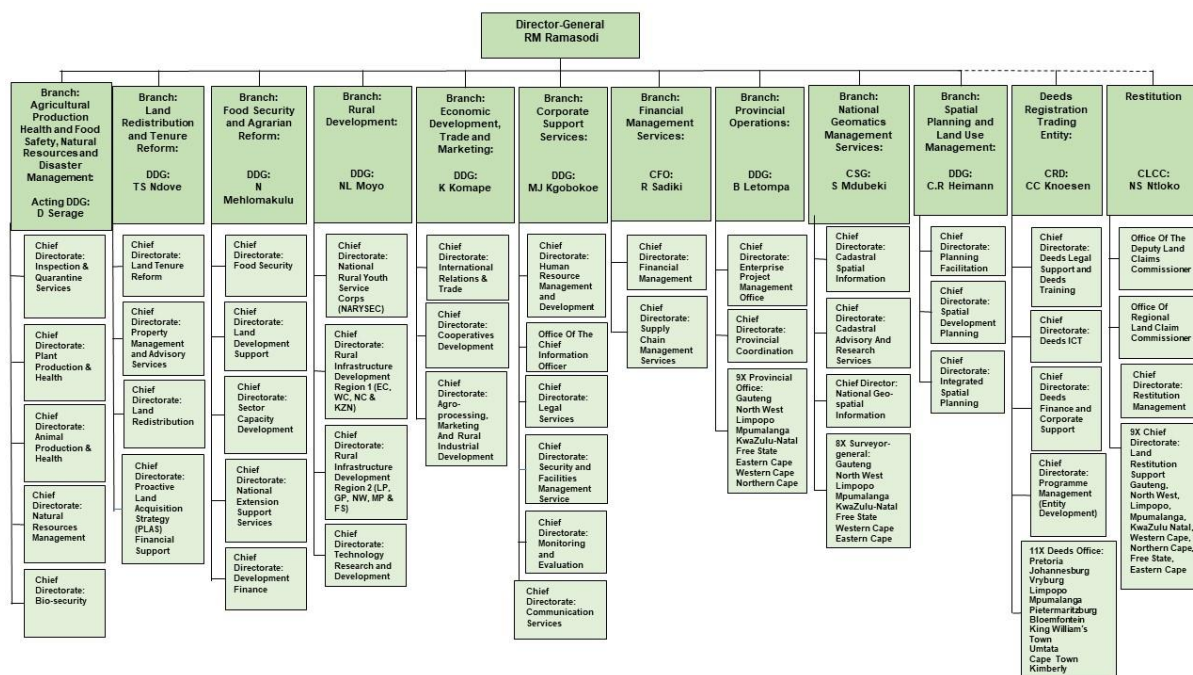


Figure 11: Organisational structure

DALRRD appointed a Departmental Task Team (DTT), which was inclusive of union and employer representatives who undertook the matching and placement exercise as per the Resolution 1 of 2019 for senior management in accordance to the approved start-up macro structure. The matching and placement exercise for the non-senior management employees into the microstructure was finalised. The leadership capacity was being strengthened by the filling of the executive management posts as listed in the following table:

Table 5: Filling of the executive management posts

Post	Status
Director-general	Filled
Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety and Disaster Management	Re-advertised
Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform	Filled
Deputy Director-General: Rural Development	Filled
Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform	Filled
Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing	Filled

Post	Status
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)	Filled
Deputy Director-General: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management	Filled
Deputy Director-General: Corporate Support Services	Filled
Deputy Director-General: Financial Management Service (CFO)	Filled
Deputy Director-General: Provincial Operations	Filled

A total of 342 members of the Senior Management Service (SMS) were placed, 24 supernumerary members of the SMS were consulted and placed and 11 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 be placed once the fit-for-purpose organisational structure is finalised.

A total of 6 765 Occupation specific dispensation (OSD) employees and employees on salary level 12 and below were placed, 17 supernumerary employees were consulted and placed, only one employee could not to be placed as there was no vacant position she could occupy in the Branch: National Geomatics Management Services (NGMS).

DALRRD appointed a service provider with national presence to reconfigure the current approved start-up organisational structure into an integrated model by designing the fit-for-purpose structure with the aim to address the economic, efficient and effective performance of the department in line with the strategic mandates and the MTSF and to improve service delivery for the new DALRRD. The progress to date includes the finalisation of the Service Level Agreement, the approval of the Project Plan, the facilitation of the first engagement sessions with the following branches:

- Restitution;
- Office of the Director-General;
- Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform;
- Rural Development; and
- Food Security and Agrarian Reform Economic Development Trade and Market.

The remaining engagement sessions with other branches were interrupted by the suspension of the fit-for-purpose structure project owing to organised labour alleging that they were not consulted prior to the appointment of the service provider and during the implementation of the project. Therefore, the consultations with organised labour are in continuance.

During the engagement sessions, the following key issues were addressed:

- Identify as-is business processes and develop the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Identify the business challenges
- Determine the interdependency processes
- Determine the desired future state
- Develop the Integrated Service Delivery Model
- Determine the relationships between public entities and DALRRD

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 to 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.

HR policies and practices can improve the way employees interact with the department, while minimising the personnel obstacles that often arise in the workplace. To this end, the department reworked, aligned and merged 26 HR policies. These policies were consulted with relevant role players and served at the DBC and EXCO where concurrence was obtained. Subsequently these HR policies were approved and implemented and are available on the departmental intranet. Information sessions on these policies have commenced to inform employees.

The review of the set of HR Delegations was identified as one of the outputs of HR. The HR Delegations were amended, aligned, approved and implemented and communicated within the department to facilitate decision making on people management.

The department has identified a need to conduct a skills audit and will utilise the report for the following:

- Determine whether the employees have appropriate skills to perform the functions attached to the posts to which they have been appointed;
- Correct placement of employees or deployment in appropriate posts;
- Development of training interventions to capacitate employees to perform their functions effectively and efficiently; and
- To match employees' skills to the posts requirements and assist them in determining appropriate career paths or development.

The skills audit will be conducted for all permanently employed members of staff in in national and provincial offices. The audit will be rolled out for a period of 12 months and the services of an external service provider will be sought. The skill audit will be used as a tool to capacitate employees.

The department appointed over 500 interns, inclusive of national and provincial offices for a period of 24 months. Four interns are with disabilities. Over 16 423 applications were received from young graduates with various qualifications. A total of 70 interns resigned owing to permanent job offers they accepted in both public and private sectors. On appointment, the interns are assigned mentors who are subject matter experts in their related fields. They also enjoy the benefits of capacity development. Further to this, the department has put a support structure in terms of assisting interns to register with professional bodies to be recognised as professionals in their fields.

#### 4.2.2 SWOT analysis of DALRRD

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

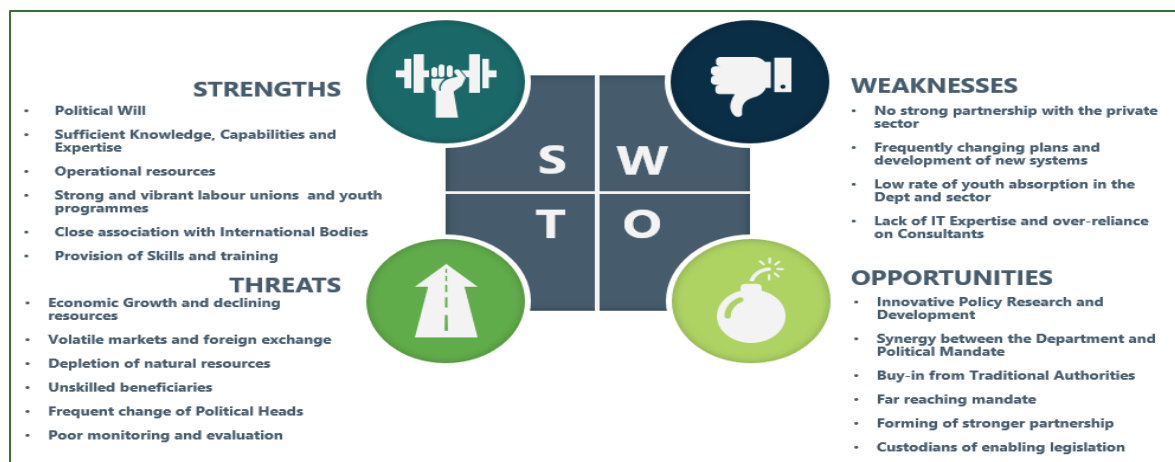


Figure 12: SWOT overview of the department

### 4.2.3 Strategic focus areas for the DALRRD

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 ‘triple crisis’, stimulate the economy and meet the goals of the NDP, President Cyril Ramaphosa has called for a focused approach on achieving the seven priority areas of the MTSF in the next five years. In line with this strategy, the department will be more focused on the allocation of resources towards contributing to the bigger picture in the country. There is a need to re-purpose as a department and re-define the focus areas that will derive the highest impact.

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

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

The department has taken cognisance of the Budget Prioritisation Framework (BPF) and aligned its interventions as per the high level government plans and priority commitments. The department identified government priorities that are relevant to the sector and developed outputs, indicators and targets for measure. By and large the DALRRD’s 2023/24 APP is informed by the MTSF, commitments from the State of the Nation Address (SONA), Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan and the Cabinet Lekgotla decisions. DALRRD’s indicators are a build up towards the achievement of the Strategic Plan and long term sector commitments to ensure stabilisation, recovery and reconstruction. Targeted commitments are the remainder of the five-year planned targets to measure the achievement of the MTSF and other government medium term plans.

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

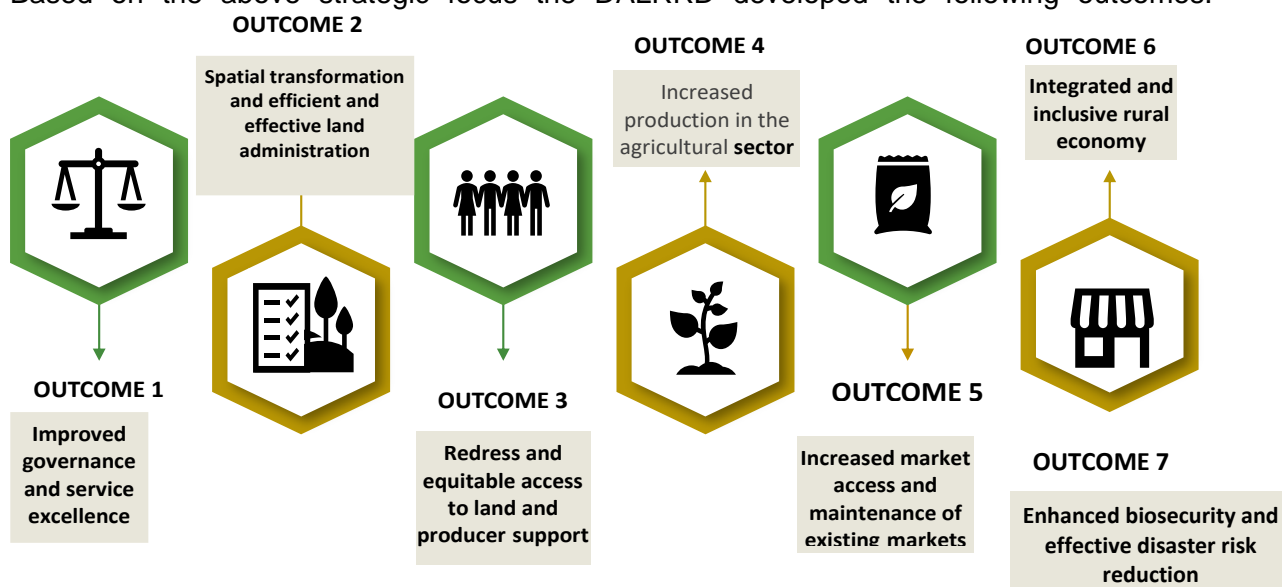


Figure 13: DALRRD outcomes

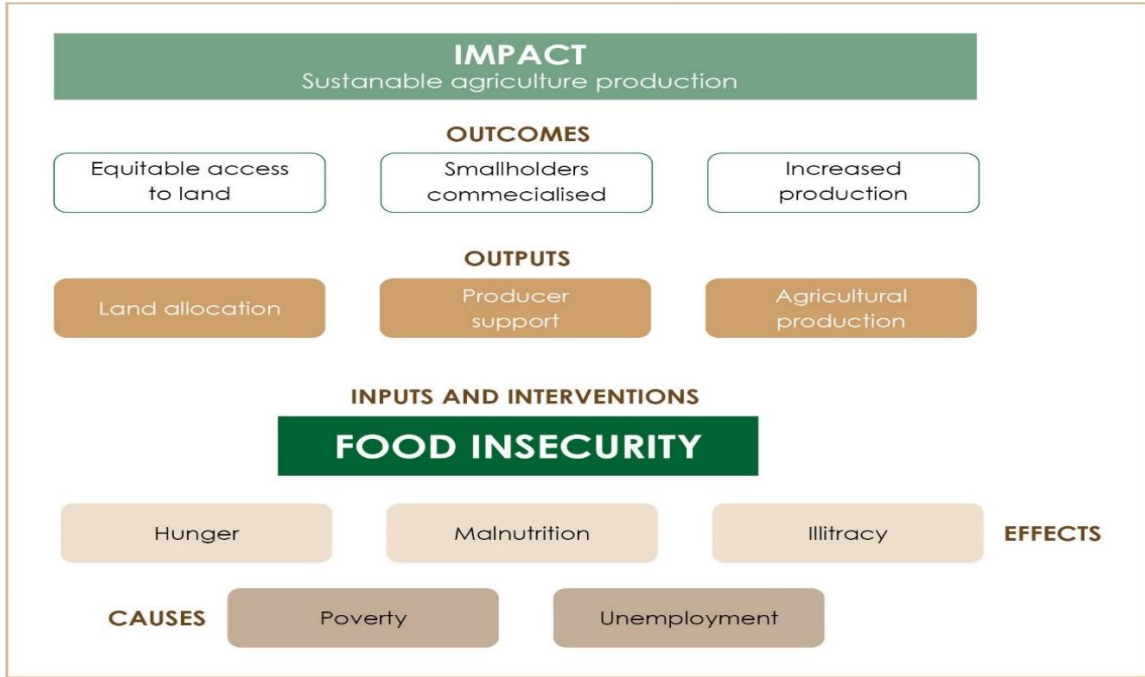


Figure 14: High-level theory of change

# **PART C: MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE**

## 5. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### 5.1 Programme 1: Administration

#### 5.1.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 6: 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

#### 5.1.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 7: Administration—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets							
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period			
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
Outcome 1: Improved governance and service excellence	1.1 Improved audit outcomes	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	DAFF: Qualified audit opinion DRDLR: Unqualified audit opinion	DAFF obtained a qualified audit opinion and DRDLR obtained an unqualified audit opinion for 2019/20	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2020/21 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2021/22 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2022/23 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2023/24 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2024/25 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2025/26 annual financial statements
	1.2 Compliance with government legislation and prescripts	1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days upon	DRDLR: 95% DAFF: 95%	86%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
		receipt by the department							

### 5.1.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 8: Administration—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2022/23 annual financial statements	–	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2022/23 annual financial statements	–	–
1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days upon receipt by the department	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 5.1.4 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.

### 5.1.5 Programme resource considerations: Administration

Table 9: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the Estimate of National Expenditure (ENE) Subprogramme:

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Ministry	67 327	37 701	37 781	44 605	46 144	57 937	60 248
Department Management	138 824	122 578	113 731	114 517	125 820	144 230	150 448
Internal Audit	54 461	42 382	35 773	58 570	51 219	65 168	68 989
Financial Management	280 925	244 646	304 263	328 104	262 428	283 577	299 279
Corporate Services	864 788	859 875	797 710	906 837	781 651	826 046	864 158
Provincial Operations	450 674	666 719	892 351	1 154 643	497 131	543 144	574 014
Office Accommodation	483 812	1 145 602	1 122 217	819 952	1 198 459	1 049 254	1 097 332
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 340 811</b>	<b>3 119 503</b>	<b>3 303 826</b>	<b>3 427 228</b>	<b>2 962 852</b>	<b>2 969 356</b>	<b>3 114 468</b>

#### Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Compensation of employees	1 149 380	1 318 051	1 510 838	1 818 692	1 149 789	1 207 102	1 272 334
Goods and services	1 119 067	1 437 852	1 441 399	1 404 408	1 386 507	1 397 083	1 460 250
Interest and rent on land	3 120	2 569	13	–	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	85	73	75	108	86	115	127

Departmental agencies and accounts	1 364	1 308	1 413	1 486	1 458	1 523	1 591
Foreign governments and international organisations	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Households	9 239	4 961	5 320	1 035	230	195	205
Buildings and other fixed structures	29 966	303 063	310 737	126 996	401 761	335 174	350 190
Machinery and equipment	21 727	47 612	33 124	74 473	23 021	28 164	29 771
Software and other intangible assets	76	698	–	30	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	6 787	3 311	907	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 340 811</b>	<b>3 119 503</b>	<b>3 303 826</b>	<b>3 427 228</b>	<b>2 962 852</b>	<b>2 969 356</b>	<b>3 114 468</b>

## 5.2 Programme 2: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

### 5.2.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 10: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management—institutional programme performance information

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

## 5.2.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 11: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Outcome 4: Increased production in the agricultural sector	2.1 Hemp Seed Certification Scheme implemented	2.1.1 Hemp Seed Certification Scheme developed	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	Hemp Seed Certification Scheme submitted to the minister for approval	Hemp Seed Certification Scheme implemented	Hemp Seed Certification Scheme implemented
	2.2 Protected agricultural areas (PAAs) delineated for preservation and sustainable use of natural agricultural resources	2.2.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas (PAAs)	–	2 provinces (GP and MP) are PAAs; the final report to this effect was compiled	3 provinces with delineated PAAs and a final report was compiled (KZN, NW and LP)	4 provinces with PAAs (FS, EC, NC and WC)	3 provinces with grazing PAAs (MP, KZN and GP)	3 provinces with grazing PAAs	3 provinces with grazing PAAs
Outcome 7: Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction	3.1 Biosecurity policies and strategies strengthened	3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted	1 plant pest risk surveillance was conducted (Exotic fruit fly)	3 plant pest surveillances were conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greenin g survey and BBTV)	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greenin g survey and BBTV) and reports have been compiled	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greenin g survey and BBTV)	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greenin g survey and BBTV)	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greenin g survey and BBTV)	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly citrus greenin g survey and BBTV)

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
		3.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted	2 animal disease risk surveillances were conducted (FMD-protection zone and PPR) and a report was compiled	3 animal disease risk surveillances were conducted (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), PPR and FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances were conducted (CBPP, PPR and FMD) and quarterly reports have been compiled	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 Adaptation and mitigation to climate change	3.2.1 Number of subsistence producers supported with integrated bioenergy (biogas) technology	–	–	–	18	13	13	15

### 5.2.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 12: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.1.1 Hemp Seed Certification Scheme developed	Hemp Seed Certification Scheme submitted to the minister for approval	–	Stakeholder consultation	Final Draft Hemp Seed Certification Scheme	Hemp Seed Certification Scheme submitted to the minister for approval
2.2.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas (PAAs)	3 provinces with grazing PAAs (MP, KZN and GP)	Spatial delineation—MP	Spatial delineation—KZN	Spatial delineation—GP	3 provinces with grazing PAAs (MP, KZN and GP)
3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly,	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly,	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly,	3 plant pest risk surveillance conducted	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly,

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	citrus greening survey and BBTv)	citrus greening survey and BBTv)	citrus greening survey and BBTv)	(Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTv)	citrus greening survey and BBTv)
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 Number of subsistence producers supported with integrated bioenergy (biogas) technology	13	3	4	3	3

#### 5.2.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

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

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

Some of the outputs in this programme contribute towards the achievement of Outcome 4: Increased production in the agricultural sector and others contribute towards the achievement of Outcome 7: Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction. Implementation of the outputs in the medium term under review will ensure sustained agricultural growth to uplift the living standards of all South Africans. The outputs in this programme will also contribute to the achievement of priorities 2 and 5 of the MTSF.

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

Table 13: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme:

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Inspection and Quarantine Services	469 320	582 325	443 035	525 868	321 179	338 389	350 290
Plant Production and Health	120 906	121 330	114 513	171 326	205 006	212 753	224 122
Animal Production and Health	267 039	203 919	271 201	919 132	312 356	336 272	349 407
Natural Resources and Disaster Management	343 640	247 544	356 314	437 456	301 120	300 250	314 574
Biosecurity	–	–	3 503	4 042	4 657	4 818	4 827
Agricultural Research Council	1 223 706	1 249 920	1 282 632	1 189 320	1 191 556	1 245 068	1 300 847
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 424 611</b>	<b>2 405 038</b>	<b>2 471 198</b>	<b>3 247 144</b>	<b>2 335 874</b>	<b>2 437 550</b>	<b>2 544 067</b>

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Compensation of employees	807 386	798 767	799 949	942 519	657 469	686 673	714 688
Goods and services	211 351	227 696	290 802	980 704	382 564	393 563	412 398
Provinces and municipalities	81 363	75 073	80 938	84 980	86 444	90 226	94 267
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 223 948	1 250 162	1 282 753	1 189 551	1 191 811	1 245 334	1 301 125
Public corporations and private enterprises	42	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	1 613	35 870	5 056	20 396	103	108	113
Buildings and other fixed structures	5 148	1 908	2 331	8 966	3 799	3 970	4 148
Machinery and equipment	91 179	15 399	9 345	18 099	11 670	15 572	15 130
Biological assets	–	96	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	–	1 929	2 014	2 104	2 198
Payments for financial assets	2 581	67	24	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 424 611</b>	<b>2 405 038</b>	<b>2 471 198</b>	<b>3 247 144</b>	<b>2 335 874</b>	<b>2 437 550</b>	<b>2 554 067</b>

### 5.3 Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution

#### 5.3.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 14: 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	Responsible for providing land valuations on land earmarked for land reform and land restitution purposes
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### 5.3.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 15: 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		
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	4.1 Communal Property Associations (CPAs) compliant with the Act constituted	4.1.1 Number of CPAs Executive Committee members trained on governance	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	585	715	750	788
Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	5.1 Skilled and employable youth in the agricultural sector	5.1.1 Number of new students enrolled at agricultural training institutes	–	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	966 new students were enrolled at agricultural training institution as follows: Cedara: 37; Elsenburg: 182; Fort Cox: 171; GADI: 76; Glen: 71; Madzivhandila: 64; OSCA: 58; Potchefstroom: 111; TARDI: 70; Taung: 64; Tompi: 62	800	800	800	800
	5.2 New farmers who have acquired agricultural land through land reform supported	5.2.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme	71	114 farms have been supported through the Land Development Support Programme	35	83	66	41	33
	5.3 Acquired land allocated	5.3.1 Number of hectares allocated	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	34 043	42 456	44 578	46 807
	5.4 Land claims settled	5.4.1 Number of land	436	324	262	336	349	408	437

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets							
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period			
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
	and finalised	claims settled								
		5.4.2 Number of land claims finalised	686	385	442	372	406	378	399	

### 5.3.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 16: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.1.1 Number of CPAs Executive Committee members trained on governance	715	97	152	212	254
5.1.1 Number of new students enrolled at agricultural training institutes	800	–	–	–	800
5.2.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme	66	11	18	30	7
5.3.1 Number of hectares allocated	42 456	0	0	16 982	25 474
5.4.1 Number of land claims settled	349	51	111	127	60
5.4.2 Number of land claims finalised	406	75	135	100	96

### 5.3.4 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. The achievement of the outputs in this programme will also contribute the achievement of priorities 2, 3 and 5 of the MTSF.

### 5.3.5 Programme resource considerations: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution

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

Subprogramme:

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Food Security and Agrarian Reform	1 767 740	1 440 239	2 532 747	2 141 177	2 158 245	2 357 205	2 430 604
Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform	1 025 237	792 244	753 775	764 705	918 220	973 200	1 013 446
National Extension Services and Sector Capacity Development	604 642	359 257	553 274	835 745	598 740	628 818	657 443
Land Development and Post-settlement Support	622 554	423 679	598 032	626 292	620 478	664 818	695 172
Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights	–	–	–	11 611	18 307	17 881	18 675
Restitution	3 716 027	2 768 809	3 249 980	3 773 452	3 947 064	4 173 697	4 358 250
Agricultural Land Holdings Account	1 682 947	448 040	937 986	596 760	984 942	1 029 175	1 075 282
Ingonyama Trust Board	21 489	22 192	23 517	24 391	23 781	24 849	25 962
Office of the Valuer-General	142 127	100 000	131 844	107 171	155 271	162 244	169 513
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 582 763</b>	<b>6 354 460</b>	<b>8 781 155</b>	<b>8 881 304</b>	<b>9 425 048</b>	<b>10 031 887</b>	<b>10 444 347</b>

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Compensation of employees	982 416	833 249	756 835	899 368	1 074 791	1 120 175	1 166 019
Goods and services	2 345 108	1 620 363	1 220 071	792 796	492 591	620 726	653 821
Interest and rent on land	–	5 010	–	1	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	2 313 619	1 791 228	2 378 870	2 440 334	2 342 603	2 518 860	2 598 899
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 846 566	570 232	1 093 350	728 322	1 163 994	1 216 268	1 270 757
Public corporations and private enterprises	460 019	–	525 186	399 969	406 966	425 243	444 294
Households	1 452 212	1 374 348	2 057 989	2 785 625	3 888 134	4 064 903	4 242 393
Buildings and other fixed structures	87 578	119 522	111 749	62 621	41 074	42 919	44 842
Machinery and equipment	21 863	12 634	20 106	29 576	14 895	22 793	23 322
Land and sub-soil assets	72 882	27 191	616 500	742 692	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	500	683	499	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 582 763</b>	<b>6 354 460</b>	<b>8 781 155</b>	<b>8 881 304</b>	<b>9 425 048</b>	<b>10 031 887</b>	<b>10 444 347</b>

## 5.4 Programme 4: Rural Development

### 5.4.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 18: Rural Development—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Rural Development	Facilitates rural development strategies for socioeconomic growth	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

### 5.4.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 19: Rural Development—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2023/25
Outcome 6: Integrated and inclusive rural economy	6.1. NARYSEC youth trained	6.1.1. Number of young people trained through the NARYSEC Programme	2 150	1 926	1 679	699	4 500	1 400	1 500
	6.2. NARYSEC youth linked to job opportunities	6.2.1. Number of young people linked to job opportunities through the NARYSEC Programme	–	–	–	New	485	530	580
		6.2.2. Number of young people supported with business development through the NARYSEC Programme	–	–	–	New	309	340	370
	6.3. Infrastructure development to support rural economic transformation	6.3.1. Number of infrastructure projects completed	143	22	76	69	83	74	75

### 5.4.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 20: Rural Development—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
6.1.1 Number of young people trained through the NARYSEC Programme	4 500	31	778	1 811	1 880
6.2.1 Number of young people linked to job opportunities through the NARYSEC Programme	485	120	33	5	327
6.2.2 Number of young people supported with business development through the NARYSEC Programme	309	0	96	50	163
6.3.1 Number of infrastructure projects completed	83	13	17	22	31

### 5.4.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The outputs listed under the Programme: Rural Development relate to 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.

### 5.4.5 Programme resource considerations: Rural Development

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

Subprogramme:

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC)	380 587	280 979	223 567	135 863	161 852	185 579	193 427
Rural Infrastructure Development	649 715	420 161	677 715	474 893	763 868	784 240	820 284
Technology Research and Development	16 430	13 947	18 270	21 900	31 750	33 285	34 349
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 046 732</b>	<b>715 087</b>	<b>919 552</b>	<b>632 656</b>	<b>957 470</b>	<b>1 003 104</b>	<b>1 048 060</b>

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Compensation of employees	146 024	148 965	126 611	49 045	152 450	158 522	165 670
Goods and services	289 501	125 999	136 702	199 765	758 465	795 349	830 853
Interest and rent on land	72	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	62 515	74 935	28 983	40 773	40 000	41 796	43 668
Buildings and other fixed structures	533 649	363 470	623 394	334 199	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	2 368	1 550	3 709	8 715	6 555	7 437	7 869
Heritage assets	12 592	–	–	159	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	11	168	153	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 046 732</b>	<b>715 087</b>	<b>919 552</b>	<b>632 656</b>	<b>957 470</b>	<b>1 003 104</b>	<b>1 048 060</b>

## 5.5 Programme 5: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

### 5.5.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 22: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Economic Development, Trade and Marketing	Promotes economic development, trade and market access for agricultural products and fosters international relations for the sector	International Relations and Trade	Promotes, coordinates and supports international relations and trade through the development and implementation of appropriate policies and programmes
		Cooperatives Development	Facilitates and supports the implementation of programmes and initiatives to promote the participation of cooperatives in economic development
		Agro-processing, 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	Manages transfers to the National Agricultural Marketing Council

### 5.5.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 23: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			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 (Farmtogether Agricultural Cooperative Training Programme)	–	–	91	99	108	117	126
	7.2 AgriBEE Fund implemented	7.2.1 Percentage of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	–	100% (37) AgriBEE Fund applications were received, assessed and finalised during the period under review	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed
	7.3 FPSUs supported	7.3.1 Number of FPSUs supported to be functional	13	–	4	43	41	46	52
	7.4 Enterprises supported	7.4.1 Number of agricultural enterprises supported	249	–	121	76	87	135	145
		7.4.2 Number of non-agricultural	–	–	9	30	18	36	44

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets							
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period			
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
		enterprises supported								
	7.5 Smallholders accessing loan	7.5.1 Number of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan	–	–	87	50	35	35	35	
	7.6 Market access for smallholder producers	7.6.1 Number of smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing	–	–	–	200	300	300	300	
	7.7 International Relations Strategy implemented	7.7.1 Number of trade agreements implemented	Report on the implementation of trade agreements was compiled	Report on the implementation of six trade agreements was compiled	6	6	6	6	6	
		7.7.2 Number of trade agreements negotiated	Report on participation in trade negotiations was compiled	Report on participation in four trade negotiations was compiled	5	5	5	5	5	
		7.8.1 Number of multilateral commitments implemented	Report on facilitating the implementations of BRICS were compiled	Report on multilateral engagements were compiled	6	6	6	6	6	
			Status report on compliance with 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	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South) was compiled	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South) was	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)	

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets							
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period			
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
			multilateral agencies/forums was compiled		compiled					
			Report on strategic engagement of partners within Africa and African agencies was compiled	Status report on bilateral engagements (Africa) was compiled	Status report on bilateral engagements (African continent) was compiled	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa

### 5.5.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 24: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—indicators, annual and quarterly target

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
7.1.1 Number of agricultural cooperatives trained (Farmtogether Agricultural Cooperative Training Programme)	108	24	36	36	12
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 to be functional	41	6	10	15	10
7.4.1 Number of agricultural enterprises supported	87	8	36	35	8
7.4.2 Number of non-agricultural enterprises supported	18	4	6	4	4
7.5.1 Number of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan	35	10	10	5	10
7.6.1 Number of smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing	300	50	100	100	50
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)

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa	–	–	–	Status report on bilateral engagements in Africa

#### 5.5.4 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 the achievement of this outcome. Outputs annually provide the contributory milestones towards the impact statement over the MTSF. The achievement of outputs in this programme will also contribute to the achievement of Priority 5 of the MTSF.

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.

#### 5.5.5 Programme resource considerations: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

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

Subprogramme:

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
International Relations and Trade	209 865	191 055	142 518	155 872	157 225	168 136	173 940
Cooperatives Development	78 319	43 836	74 289	85 304	86 271	90 847	93 903
Agro-processing, Marketing and Rural Industrial Development	521 968	255 736	540 341	389 015	571 489	604 818	630 960
National Agricultural Marketing Council	45 251	47 422	47 305	48 535	49 771	52 006	54 336
<b>Total</b>	<b>855 403</b>	<b>538 049</b>	<b>804 453</b>	<b>678 726</b>	<b>864 756</b>	<b>915 807</b>	<b>953 139</b>

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Compensation of employees	304 746	197 333	166 011	134 430	270 315	281 510	290 480
Goods and services	400 791	250 651	511 920	393 603	446 784	476 688	497 930
Interest and rent on land	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	7	3	4	3	3	3	3
Departmental agencies and accounts	45 251	47 422	47 305	48 535	49 771	52 006	54 336
Foreign governments and international organisations	30 136	26 427	33 691	44 249	44 987	47 008	49 114

Public corporations and private enterprises	43 754	14 000	39 008	49 081	49 590	51 817	54 138
Households	3 606	26	807	201	–	–	–
Buildings and other fixed structures	10 002	(519)	–	95	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	9 118	2 342	5 479	8 529	3 306	6 775	7 138
Software and other intangible assets	7 975	272	–	–	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	7	92	228	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>855 403</b>	<b>538 049</b>	<b>804 453</b>	<b>678 726</b>	<b>864 756</b>	<b>915 807</b>	<b>953 139</b>

## 5.6 Programme 6: Land Administration

### 5.6.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 26: Land Administration—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
<b>Land Administration</b>	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	Responsible for examining and approving all surveys of land and real rights intended to be registered in the Deeds Office; maintaining records; compiling, maintaining and revising maps of property boundaries; providing cadastral advisory services to other government institutions; promoting and controlling all matters relating to geodetic and topographical surveying; establishing and maintaining a network of national geo-referencing stations; facilitating state surveys on land reform; and providing 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 provides technical assistance to other spheres of government by providing spatial development frameworks and land use schemes and establishing functional municipal land use tribunals
		Deeds Registration	Provides a deeds registration system in which secure titles are registered and accurate information is provided
		South African Council of Planners	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
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## 5.6.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Table 27: Land Administration—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	8.1. Deeds registered in accordance with relevant legislation	8.1.1 Percentage of deeds made available within seven days from lodgement for execution	92%	–	–	–	95%	95%	95%
	8.2 Registered deeds captured, archived and delivered	8.2.1 percentage of registered deeds delivered within 10 days from date of registration	–	–	–	–	95%	95%	95%
	8.3 Policies and legislation developed to give effect to spatial transformation	8.3.1 Monitoring Report on National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) Spatial Action Areas (NSAAs) developed	N/A	5 NSDF NSAAs implementation plans developed	The Monitoring Report on NSDF NSAAs Implementation Plan was developed and approved on 30 March 2022	NSDF implementation report developed	NSDF NSAAs Implementation Report developed	NSDF Monitoring and Evaluation Report developed	NSDF Monitoring and Evaluation Report Developed (Monitoring and Evaluation NSDF Implementation will continue)
		8.3.2 Number of organs of state supported (Professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure	–	–	–	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 organs of state supported (Professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
		ure Act, 2003							
	8.4 Registerable cadastral documents (Diagrams; general plans; and sectional plans)	8.4.1 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	N/A	N/A	16	16	16	15	14
	8.5 Spatial information dataset updated	8.5.1 The average number of working days taken to add new cadastral documents to the cadastral spatial information dataset	–	–	–	10	10	9	8
	8.6 TrigNet continuously operating reference stations (CORS) Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) data	8.6.1 The percentage of GNSS datasets downloaded from the CORS and made available to geospatial data users	–	–	–	85%	85%	85%	85%
	8.7 Maps of the national map	8.7.1 Number of maps produced	222	–	–	80 maps	80 maps	80 maps	80 maps

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets							
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period			
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	series updated	to maintain the currency of the National Map Series dataset								

### 5.6.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 28: Land Administration—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
8.1.1 Percentage of deeds made available within seven days from lodgement for execution	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
8.2.1 Percentage of registered deeds delivered within 10 days from date of registration	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
8.3.1 Monitoring Report on NSDF NSAAs developed	NSDF NSAAs Implementation Report developed	Report on Governance Arrangements for NSAAs	Stakeholder consultation and workshops held	Framework for NSAAs Implementation Report	NSDF NSAAs Implementation Report developed
8.3.2 Number of 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	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, 2003
8.4.1 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
8.5.1 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

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
8.6.1 The percentage of GNSS datasets downloaded from the CORS and made available to geospatial data users	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
8.7.1 Number of maps produced to maintain the currency of the National Map Series dataset	80	15	25	20	20

#### 5.6.4 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 achievement of some of the outputs in this programme will also contribute the achievement of Priority 5 of the MTSF.

#### 5.6.5 Programme resource considerations: Land Administration

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

Subprogramme:

Subprogramme	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
National Geomatics Management Services	505 084	479 655	498 742	545 589	502 946	521 390	545 838
Spatial Plan and Land Use	184 754	131 032	144 158	111 245	190 508	211 722	218 835
Deeds Registration	–	358 033	–	1	1	1	1
South African Council of Planners	3 902	4 035	4 140	4 263	8 335	8 530	8 733
South African Geomatics Council	3 992	4 191	4 000	4 000	4 055	4 264	4 482
Integrated Land Administration	–	–	–	1 487	2 503	2 615	2 732
<b>Total</b>	<b>697 732</b>	<b>976 946</b>	<b>651 040</b>	<b>666 585</b>	<b>708 348</b>	<b>748 522</b>	<b>780 621</b>

Economic classification

	Historic—audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Compensation of employees	478 632	467 704	476 514	451 279	498 616	519 458	541 477
Goods and services	157 759	81 938	107 058	162 093	155 800	170 509	178 095
Provinces and municipalities	6	7	6	19	16	17	18
Departmental agencies and accounts	3 992	362 224	4 000	4 001	4 056	4 265	4 483
Foreign governments and international organisations	2 571	2 906	2 610	4 301	3 294	3 388	3 486
Non-profit institutions	3 902	4 035	4 140	4 263	8 335	8 530	8 733
Households	39 115	43 794	43 957	31 936	32 617	34 082	35 609

Machinery and equipment	11 755	14 216	12 333	8 693	5 614	8 273	8 720
Payments for financial assets	–	121	422	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>697 732</b>	<b>976 946</b>	<b>651 040</b>	<b>666 585</b>	<b>708 348</b>	<b>748 522</b>	<b>780 621</b>

## 6. UPDATED KEY RISKS

Table 30: Updated key risks

No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
1	Increased production in the agricultural sector	Inability to achieve the targeted agricultural yields	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To finalise the development of the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan—this will include elements of funding, technology, production inputs, etc.</li> <li>Implement both Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan and Climate Smart Agriculture Strategic Framework—this includes funding of projects in all provinces</li> <li>Effective surveillance and control of all regulated pests and diseases</li> <li>Maintain effective regulatory compliance and monitoring interventions</li> <li>Implement the Food and Nutrition Security Survey to assess the state of food insecurity at the district level (using the National General Household Survey)</li> <li>Support the targeted smallholder and subsistence producers</li> </ol>
2	Increased production in the agricultural sector	Incoherent government policies and strategies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen (participation in) the existing consultation structures</li> </ol>
3	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Unsuccessful negotiation and valuation process thus neither settling nor finalising claims at the anticipated time (Inability to settle and finalise claims within the anticipated time)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve operating models so that the processing of claims is done concurrent with the post settlement</li> <li>To develop a process map (End-to-end process), including other branches/units' involvement in the value chain of claims settlements and finalisation</li> <li>To develop a post-settlement strategy</li> <li>To develop and obtain approval of the new financial model to finance settlement of claims</li> </ol>
4	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Inability to acquire strategically located land to enable redress and access to land in order to address diverse needs (e.g., social, economic, agricultural, industrial, residential, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To engage key stakeholders to work on the criteria of a 'strategically located land', e.g. ARC, NAMC, human settlement, etc.)</li> <li>Seek legal advice on how best to implement the current legislations on expropriation of land, i.e. (s12) of Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993) as amended and Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975.</li> <li>To acquire the land informed by NSDF (As it has identified the development corridors for SA), AAMP and other master plans</li> </ol>
5	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Mismatching of allocation of acquired land to beneficiaries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk is accepted, while implementing the Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy</li> </ol>
6	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	Failure to settle the labour tenants' applications as per the Implementation Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create permanent capacity within the department through the fit-for-purpose structure process</li> </ol>
7	Redress and equitable access	Lack of continuity on the strategic approach to land reform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop a process (with clear criteria) of introducing new programmes in the department</li> </ol>

No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
	to land and producer support		
8	Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets	Inability of the black smallholder farmers and agricultural businesses to access and utilise the markets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement/facilitate trade measures and agricultural marketing support programmes to improve smallholder farmers and agribusiness' readiness to access markets</li> <li>2. Consistent implementation and management of technical cooperation agreements and monitor compliance by development and trading partners</li> <li>3. Participate in SACU senior officials and ministers' meetings to defend South Africa's interests, as well as inform and consult industry positions through the Agricultural Trade Forum</li> <li>4. To align implementation of strategies to meet the targeted specific groups, i.e. historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs)</li> <li>5. To engage with the DTIC to establish their existing policy measures dealing with anti-competitive/unethical behaviour within the agricultural sector and conduct a policy gap analysis with necessary improvements</li> <li>6. To support black producers through the Blended Finance Scheme (Fund ring-fencing) (FSAR)</li> <li>7. Consider and implement recommendations of the 2015 policy analysis outcomes. Conduct a Joint Sector Review (JSR) every five years. Consider and incorporate recommendations of the JSR and the CAADP Biannual Review (BR) in the sector and departmental planning processes, i.e. Align the master plan with the JSR and the BR</li> <li>8. To support black producers through the Blended Finance Scheme. Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy (FSAR and LRTR)</li> </ol>
9	Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	Inability to create a comprehensive spatial planning process that promotes sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To escalate challenges to political principals on traditional leaders and SALGA with regard to municipalities;</li> <li>2. To promote sustainable development and integrate them in planning and implementation</li> <li>3. To develop talent management strategies to address capacity requirement for the department</li> </ol>
10	Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	Delays in the approval of NSDF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To amend the NSDF with the provided directive inputs</li> </ol>
11	Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	Failure to digitally transform the deeds registration business	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continuous engagement with SITA on issues surrounding the procurement of IT</li> <li>2. Fast track the development and completion of e-DRS (As soon as the solution developer partner is on board), such that it is fully completed within the planned three years</li> </ol>

No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
			3. Implementation of other e-DRS supporting projects (i.e. Mainframe conversion, paper back scanning and Microsoft digitisation projects).
12	Improved governance and service excellence	Poor ICT infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To develop an implementation plan for Knowledge, Information and Records Management (KIRM) Unit</li> <li>2. To develop an implementation plan for ICT Strategy</li> <li>3. To develop an enterprise architecture plan</li> <li>4. To develop an integrated Security Strategy to protect employees and state assets (Information and computer security, including ICT infrastructure, in line with Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS))</li> <li>5. To monitor adherence to MISS</li> <li>6. To review security policies and develop one Information Security Policy</li> <li>7. To assist and contribute in the development of a cybersecurity policy</li> <li>8. To formulate an information security framework in terms of standardisation of processes as well as the identification and development of information security tools</li> </ol>
13	Improved governance and service excellence	Lack of/incoherent operating model on land reform and rural development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To develop a process (with clear criteria) of introducing new programmes in the department</li> </ol>
14	Improved governance and service excellence	Unethical conduct and non-compliance to public sector regulatory frameworks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve labour relations capacity to increase adherence to regulatory timeframes (Train internal personnel and outsource)</li> <li>2. Finalise the remaining HR policies</li> <li>3. Enforce policies and procedures for non-compliance</li> <li>4. Create awareness on HR policies</li> </ol>
15	Improved governance and service excellence	Possible misalignment of the approved organisational structure to the mandate and strategy of the department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To develop a strategically aligned organisational structure to address the service delivery model, skills, business processes (Fit-for-purpose structure project)</li> <li>2. To conduct skills audit</li> <li>3. Develop the Talent Management Strategy</li> </ol>
16	Integrated and inclusive rural economy	Unsustainable rural communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To have the Rural Development Strategy approved at Cabinet level</li> <li>2. Communicate urgent key risks matters to the executive authority, i.e. strategic focus on agriculture vs rural development</li> <li>3. Develop policy/procedure for the introduction of new programmes to ensure that programmes are completed and given time to mature</li> <li>4. Expand approval committee to include representation from land reform, restitution and SPLUM and perhaps SALGA, DTIC, etc.</li> <li>5. Utilise existing MoUs with SALGA and DCOG to improve community-based planning</li> </ol>

No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Utilise community structures to improve communication around planned and existing projects, etc.</li> <li>7. Improve the utilisation of IGR Cluster processes</li> <li>8. Streamline project approval committees for speedy implementation of projects</li> <li>9. Develop a strategy to attract private investments</li> </ol>
17	Integrated and inclusive rural economy	Poorly coordinated implementation of projects and programmes within the department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The resuscitation of the enforcement of commitment protocols by the ODG and ministry</li> <li>2. To integrate operational plans for the National Office and that of PSSCs;</li> <li>3. Improve the utilisation of IGR Cluster processes</li> <li>4. To build monitoring and evaluation capacity in the branch and form reference teams so as to break the silo approach and to provide feedback for improvement of programme</li> <li>5. To develop a funding/start-up capital model to support NARYSEC youth businesses</li> </ol>
18	Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction	Compromised biosafety and biosecurity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement both Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation plan and Climate Smart Agriculture Strategic Framework</li> <li>2. Effective surveillance and control of all regulated pests and diseases (To design effective surveillance plans to increase the level of certainty)</li> <li>3. Maintain effective regulatory compliance and monitoring interventions)</li> <li>4. To continue to make funding requests through MTEF and MinCommBud</li> </ol>

## 7. PUBLIC ENTITIES

Table 31: 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased agricultural production and productivity</li> <li>▪ Sustainable ecosystems and natural resources</li> <li>▪ Improved nutritional value, quality and safety of agricultural products</li> <li>▪ A skilled and capable agricultural sector</li> <li>▪ Enhanced resilience of agriculture</li> <li>▪ A high performing and sustainable organisation</li> </ul>	1 191 556
National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC)	The NAMC was established in terms of Sections 3 and 4 of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996). The council is mandated to investigate the establishment, continuation, amendment or revocation of statutory measures affecting the marketing of agricultural products; and evaluate the desirability, necessity or efficiency of these statutory measures. It is also mandated to, if necessary, propose alternatives to the establishment, continuation, amendment or repeal of a statutory measure, and report to and advise the minister accordingly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The NAMC delivers on its mandate and core;</li> <li>▪ A viable and efficient agricultural sector generating optimal export earnings</li> <li>▪ Enhanced market access for agricultural sector participants</li> </ul>	52 006
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve income and profitability;</li> <li>▪ Expand product portfolio and access new markets</li> <li>▪ Supplier of choice optimised business processes</li> <li>▪ Improved product availability</li> <li>▪ Inspired staff striving for excellence—preferred employer</li> </ul>	
Perishable Products Export Control Board (PPECB)	The PPECB is an independent service provider of quality assurance, food safety and cold chain management services for producers and exporters of perishable food products. It is mandated by government in terms of the Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983), which broadly requires the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contribute to the socio-economic transformation of the agricultural sector;</li> <li>▪ Support the export competitiveness of South African perishable products industries</li> </ul>	–

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R'000)
	board to ensure the orderly export of perishables and monitor the proper maintenance of a continuous cold chain for exports. It also derives its mandate from the Agricultural Products Standards Act, 1990 (Act No.119 of 1990), which broadly requires the board to monitor the minimum quality standards of perishable exports, as required by government and bilateral agreements with importing countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen the PPECB's capacity to provide a professional suite of services for its clients</li> <li>▪ Enhance the credibility of the South African export certificate</li> </ul>	
Agricultural Land Holding Account	The Agricultural Land Holding Account was established in terms of the Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993) Section 10(1) (a) that gives legal effect to the proactive acquisition of land, where the minister may, from funds appropriated by Parliament for this purpose, acquire land for the purposes of this Act. Therefore, the State will proactively target land and match this with the demand or need for land.	Acquisition of strategically located land for agricultural productivity	984 942
KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board	The ITB was established in terms of the provisions of the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Act, 1994 (No. 3 of 1994). Its core business is to manage land for the material benefit and social wellbeing of the individual members of the tribes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of excellent service</li> <li>▪ Improved stakeholder relations;</li> <li>▪ Better understanding of communal land administration</li> <li>▪ Better coordinated human settlement on communal land</li> </ul>	23 781
Registration of Deeds Trading Account	The Registration of Deeds Trading Account is a trading entity established in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999). It generates revenue by selling information and levying fees in accordance with the schedule of fees prescribed by Regulation 84 of the Act; registers rights in land and therefore, provides security of title. It also maintains public registers of land.	Registration of title deeds	1
Office of the Valuer-General	The Office of the Valuer-General discharges its legislative mandate by implementing its foundational Act, the Property Valuation Act, 2014 (Act No. 17 of 2014, which determines that the Office of the Valuer-General must be impartial, exercise its powers and perform its functions, and is accountable to the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development. The Act states that the Office of the Valuer-General must value all land to be acquired for land reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote ethical conduct</li> <li>• Just and equitable valuations</li> <li>• Good quality data</li> <li>• Organisational excellence</li> </ul>	155 271

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R'000)
	<p>purposes in accordance with a prescribed set of criteria based on Section 25(3) of the Constitution. In addition, the Office of the Valuer-General may, in its discretion, when requested to do so by a national or provincial government department, determine the market value of property to be acquired or disposed of. The valuer-general may make recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development relating to criteria, procedures and guidelines, and compliance monitoring. Such recommendations, and any other matters the Office of the Valuer-General is required or permitted to determine in terms of the Act, may be published as regulations by the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.</p>		

## 8. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Table 32: Departmental infrastructure projects

No.	Project name	Program me	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimate d cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (2023/24) (R'000)
1.	Repair and renovation of offices at the old SABS Building, 116 Church Street Bloemfontein	Administration	Repair and renovation	Repaired and renovated building	2016/11/30	2022/11/30	3 000	500
2.	Upgrading of glasshouse tunnels, as well as repairs to the glasshouses in Stellenbosch	Administration	Upgrading and repairs	Upgrading	2018/07/05	2019/10/25	1 500	150
3.	Upgrading of the sewerage system in Stellenbosch	Administration	Upgrading of sewerage	Upgrading	2014/05/16	2022/05/20	5 000	1 000
4.	Rehabilitation of two dams, including repairs of the dam wall in Stellenbosch	Administration	Upgrading of the two dams	Rehabilitate	2014/04/04	2025/03/31	2 000	150
5.	Upgrading of Kempton Park Animal Quarantine Station	Administration	Maintenance and repairs of quarantine station	Maintenance and repair	2013/03/30	2023/03/30	8 000	250
6.	Middleburg (EC) Agricultural Research Unit, Grootfontein Agricultural Development Institute: Upgrading of infrastructure	Administration	Upgrading of infrastructure	Upgrading of infrastructure	2016/04/01	2022/03/31	31 119	150
7.	Upgrading of infrastructure In Milnerton: Western Cape	Administration	Upgrading of animal quarantine station	Upgrading and additions	2020/01/21	2025/03/31	4 500	1 000
8.	GP: Maizeboard	Administration	Maizeboard: Repairs and maintenance	Repairs and maintenance	2013/03/16	2023/06/30	4 000	500
9.	Stellenbosch: Alterations to Polka Draai	Administration	Alteration of Polka Draai road entrance in terms of traffic regulations	Upgrading and additions	2018/07/05	2024/07/10	24 000	1 000
10.	Upgrading of laboratory: Stellenbosch	Administration	Upgrading of laboratory:	Upgrading and additions	2019/04/01	2022/04/01	2 000	500

No.	Project name	Program me	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimate d cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (2023/24) (R'000)
			Stellenbosch FSQA					
11	Middleburg (EC): Construction of classroom	Administration	Construction of the classroom building on the Grootfontein Agricultural Development Institute campus in Middleburg (EC)	Additions and construction of Classrooms	2018/05/01	2024/05/01	10 000	1 000
12.	Pretoria Roodeplaat upgrading of Plant Genetics Centre	Administration	Upgrading of Plant Genetic Centre in Roodeplaat	Upgrading and additions	2020/07/01	2023/05/31	38 000	2 000
13.	Pretoria, Arcadia: Installation of balustrade/steel handrails on top of Sefala Building	Administration	Installation and maintenance of balustrades	Installation and maintenance	2018/07/01	2023/07/03	3 000	500
14.	Sterkspruit: Request for site clearance	Administration	Request for site clearance and acquisition of land for the construction of seed banks: Eastern Cape	Acquisition of land and construction	2015/07/01	2023/07/30	2 000	100
15.	Mutale: Request for site clearance	Administration	Request for site clearance and acquisition of land for the construction of seed banks: Mutale Limpopo	Acquisition of land and Construction	2015/07/01	2023/07/30	2 000	100
16.	Western Cape: Sniffer Dog Unit	Administration	Construction of sniffer dog kennels	Acquisition of land and construct Sniffer Dog Unit	2014/05/31	2023/05/30	1 000	200
17.	Pretoria: DALRRD new construction (former DAFF)	Administration	Construction of new HO building in Agriculture Place	Construct and maintenance	2019/06/30	Unknown	64 000	10 000

No.	Project name	Program me	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (2023/24) (R'000)
18.	Pretoria: Replacement of air-conditioning unit	Administration	Installation of fit-for-purpose air-conditioning unit in the FSQA lab	Install air-conditioning units in the FSQA lab	2022/06/13	2023/03/01	1 700	500

## 9. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Public private partnerships	Purpose	Outputs	Current value of agreement (R'000)
DALRRD main campus	New building construction	Construction of office accommodation	1 800 000

# **PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS**

## 10. 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 2022/23 annual financial statements
Means of verification	Dated and signed AGSA Audit Report on the 2022/23 annual financial statements
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurate financial statements</li> <li>• Compliance with laws and regulations</li> </ul>
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 2022/23 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement system (LOGIS)</li> <li>• Payment system (BAS)</li> <li>• Monthly payment reports</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/assessment	Total number of valid invoices received and paid within 30 days divided by total number of valid invoices received multiplied by 100
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed procurement reports (LOGIS) dated and signed by Chief Director: Supply Chain Management</li> <li>• Breakdown statistics of a summary report presented on the letterhead of the department</li> <li>• These reports must be dated within the period under review</li> </ul>
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The department receives the invoices on time</li> <li>• Submitted invoices are valid and captured correctly</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100%
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

## 11. PROGRAMME 2

Indicator title	2.1.1 Hemp Seed Certification Scheme developed
Definition	The Hemp Seed Certification Scheme is a quality standard verification scheme that is transparent, fair and non-discriminatory to all seed and propagation material breeders/sellers who are willing to comply with the scheme's requirements. The scheme certifies that the seed or propagation material complies with certain requirements and for which monitoring of compliance is objective, based on international or national standards and procedures carried out by the scheme. In the 2023/24 financial year, the Hemp Seed Certification Scheme will be submitted to the minister for approval.
Source of data	The information was sourced from SANSOR, which represents the seed industry in South Africa.
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Hemp Seed Certification Scheme
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q2: Attendance register and minutes of the consultations</li> <li>Q3: Final draft Hemp Certification Scheme</li> <li>Q4: Final draft Hemp Certification Scheme and memo submitted to the minister for approval</li> </ul>
Assumptions	The scheme's approval by the minister
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Hemp Seed Certification Scheme submitted to minister for approval
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	2.2.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas (PAAs)
Definition	This indicator refers to the spatial demarcation of agricultural land, which provides for the description of area/s identified as suitable for grazing 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 provinces with delineated PAAs
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q1: Spatial Delineation Report signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management and Chief Director: Natural Resources and Disaster Management</li> <li>Q2: Spatial Delineation Report signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management and Chief Director: Natural Resources and Disaster Management</li> <li>Q3: Spatial Delineation Report signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management and Chief Director: Natural Resources and Disaster Management</li> <li>Q4: Report on PAAs in three provinces signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management, Chief Director: Natural Resources and Disaster Management and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management</li> </ul>
Assumptions	There is technical capacity and willingness to delineate the PAAs.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	MP, KZN and GP
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Three provinces with delineated PAAs
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted
Definition	This indicator refers to plant pest surveillances aimed at determining the presence of a specified regulated pest that forms part of an early-warning system for emerging plant pests to enable rapid response to minimise the harm caused by an outbreak. The planned surveillances to be conducted will be on the Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTV.
Source of data	Pest surveillance data (Trapping and sampling data, as well as diagnostic results from the Directorate: Inspection Services)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of plant pest risk surveillances conducted
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1: Quarterly surveillance report on three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey and Banana bunchy top virus) and signed by the Director: Plant Health and Chief Director: Plant Production and Health</li> <li>• Q2: Quarterly surveillance report on three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey and Banana bunchy top virus) and signed by the Director: Plant Health and Chief Director: Plant Production and Health</li> <li>• Q3: Quarterly surveillance report on three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey and Banana bunchy top virus) and signed by the Director: Plant Health and Chief Director: Plant Production and Health</li> <li>• Q4: Annual surveillance report on three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey and Banana bunchy top virus) and signed by the Director: Plant Health, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management</li> </ul>
Assumptions	Outbreak of other pests and diseases that are not specified in the plan
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey and Banana bunchy top virus)
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted
Definition	The indicator refers to epidemiological practice by which the spread or presence of disease is monitored to establish patterns of progression or to prove absence thereof. The main aim of the disease surveillance, in this case, is to determine the presence or absence of disease. The planned surveillances to be conducted will be on FMD, CBPP and PPR. All these disease surveillances are mainly for purposes of country status to promote trade in animal products.
Source of data	Report on PPR, FMD and CBPP surveillances conducted and a spreadsheet on the results from the survey conducted
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of animal diseases risk surveillances conducted
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1: Quarterly reports on three animal disease risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health and Chief Director: Animal Production and Health</li> <li>• Q2: Quarterly reports on three animal disease risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health and Chief Director: Animal Production and Health</li> <li>• Q3: Quarterly reports on 3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health and Chief Director: Animal Production and Health</li> <li>• Q4: Annual reports on 3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health, Chief Director: Animal Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management</li> </ul>

Assumptions	Samples will be collected and presented for analysis in addition to passive surveillance
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	Three animal diseases risk surveillances conducted
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Indicator title	3.2.1 Number of subsistence producers supported with integrated bioenergy (biogas) technology
Definition	Subsistence producers, in the context of this project, refers to a rural household owning a piece of land on which they can grow crops and/or have access to grazing land on which to raise livestock, 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	Q1— Q4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excel spreadsheet list of producers where biogas digesters were installed (Name and surname of producer, ID number, date of support, type of support and GPS coordinates)</li> <li>Acknowledgement letter of provision and installation of biodigester system signed by the subsistence producer</li> <li>Proof of valid identification</li> </ul>
Assumptions	No delays owing to the long absence of project employees because of illness or absconding from the project
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women: 25%</li> <li>Youth: 15%</li> <li>People with disabilities: 5%</li> </ul>
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	EC, KZN, FS and LP
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	13 subsistence producers supported with integrated bioenergy (biogas) technology
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

## 12. PROGRAMME 3

Indicator title	4.1.1 Number of CPAs Executive Committee members trained on governance
Definition	This indicator refers to the number of CPAs Executive Committee members trained on understanding their roles and responsibilities in ensuring that CPAs comply with the Act.
Source of data	CPAs' register and CPAs' files CPA Annual Report
Method of calculation/assessment	A simple count of all CPAs Executive Committee members trained on governance
Means of verification	Memo or letter with a list of executive members Training manual ID copies Attendance register
Assumptions	CPAs Executive Committee members requiring training on governance.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: No disaggregation (Dependent on attendance) Target for youth: No disaggregation (Dependent on attendance) Target for persons with disabilities: No disaggregation (Dependent on attendance)
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	715
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	5.1.1 Number of new students enrolled at agricultural training institutes
Definition	New students refer to students who are registered for the first time at agricultural training institutes. Agricultural training institutes refers to colleges of agriculture.
Source of data	11 agricultural training institutes (Cedara College; Owen Sithole 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; student number); proof of registration (Dated, stamped and signed by the college registrar)  <i>NB: Proof of registration date will be for the period under review.</i>
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	5.2.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme
Definition	This indicator refers to the provision of farm development support with production inputs, on-farm infrastructure, machinery and equipment and operational cost to land reform farms.
Source/collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project files/on-farm visits/Production Monitoring Tool</li> <li>List of farms or portion(s) of farms, erfs, plots, lots, agricultural holdings, etc.) receiving departmental support/intervention through the Land Development Support Programme</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple count of supported farms or portion(s) of farms, erfs, plots, lots and agricultural holdings</li> <li>Farms or portion(s) of farms, erfs, plots, lots and agricultural holdings that are counted once in a financial year, regardless of the number of interventions/supports provided being multi-year</li> </ul>

Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signed and dated delivery note signed by the development partner/ departmental official and the farmer or certificate of compliance or practical completion certificate or final completion certificate as per the professional body. (The certificates will only be signed by the professionals). All above mentioned documents linked to the reporting period.</li> <li>Signed and dated invoices linked to the reporting period signed by the farmer for expenditures/transactions taking place within the Joint Business Account (JBA), e.g. veterinary services, purchasing of fuel, etc.</li> </ul>
Assumptions	Budget availability, no conflict to deter the support to be provided, no force majeure, disaster, market forces, etc. (Any other incident outside the control of the project team).
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for women: N/A</li> <li>Target for youth: N/A</li> <li>Target for people with disabilities: N/A</li> </ul>
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	66 farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Indicator title	5.3.1 Number of hectares allocated
Definition	This indicator refers to the allocation of land in hectares to beneficiaries. The allocation of land in hectares is done through the delegated approval authority, and it focuses on land acquired by the State for leasehold, disposal, donations, and direct transfer to farm dwellers and labour tenants through relevant policies and legislation
Source/collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project file</li> <li>Immovable assets register (IAR)</li> <li>Land Administration Web (LAW)</li> <li>Land disposal database</li> <li>Deeds Web</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple sum of hectares allocated
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved memorandum dated and signed, or</li> <li>NLAACC decision schedule or minutes dated and signed, or</li> <li>Lease Contract, or</li> <li>Deeds Property Enquiry Report, or</li> <li>Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer</li> </ul>
Assumptions	Availability of compliant, qualifying, and suitable applicants for land allocation and availability of land for allocation.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for women: No disaggregation</li> <li>Target for youth: No disaggregation</li> <li>Target for people with disabilities: No disaggregation</li> </ul>
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Allocation is informed by AAMP, and other spatial development frameworks with the prioritisation of the designated groups.
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	42 456
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	5.4.1 Number of land claims settled
Definition	This 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. It 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 or Section 42E 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 minister as per delegation by the CLCC or court directive is received

Means of verification	Signed Section 42D or Section 42E or court order (signed by the minister or CLCC as delegated by the minister)
Assumptions	Effective processing of claims
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession</li> <li>• Integration of segregated communities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative year-end
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	349 claims settled
Indicator responsibility	Chief Land Claims Commissioner as delegated by the minister

Indicator title	5.4.2 Number of land claims finalised
Definition	<p>This indicator refers to land claims that have already been settled and 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. This indicator also includes declarations for the commitment register to clear the commitment register and deferred claims and/or untraceable claims.</p> <p>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.</p>
Source of data	<p>Includes one or a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed-off provincial reports</li> <li>• Basic Accounting System (BAS) reports</li> <li>• Project summaries</li> <li>• Non-compliant or dismissal letter to claimant signed by the RLCC</li> <li>• Approved declaration or reconciliations to clear funds from the commitment register</li> <li>• Deeds Web report to confirm transfer to claimants</li> <li>• Deferral Memo signed by the RLCC that claim and/or untraceable claims to be referred</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of the number of claims that have been finalised within the period under review
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, and either of the following:</li> <li>• 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, or</li> <li>• Deeds Web printout confirming transfer details, or</li> <li>• Dated and signed declaration or reconciliation submission to clear funds from the commitment register, or</li> <li>• Dated and signed deferral memo on approved letter head, signed by the RLCC</li> </ul>
Assumptions	Claims settled
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession</li> <li>• Integration of segregated communities</li> </ul>
Calculation type	Cumulative year end
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	406 claims finalised
Indicator responsibility	Chief Land Claims Commissioner as delegated by the minister <sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Subject to the implementation of the new structure

### 13. PROGRAMME 4

Indicator title	6.1.1 Number of young people trained through the National Rural Youth Service Corps Programme
Definition	This indicator tracks the number of NARYSEC youth, who are trained in various training institutions, with the intention of providing the skills necessary to link these youth to jobs and business development opportunities. Credit and non-credit bearing training can be provided by accredited institutions or training providers, and/or training programmes offered by state-owned entities or employers. Youth are persons from 18 to 35 years of age.
Source of data	Detailed electronic list (Excel spreadsheet/database)
Method of calculation/assessment	A headcount of each person who has completed a specific training programme. A person can be counted more than once, provided they received a different type of training (different skill acquired).
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 or employer.
Assumptions	Through the provision of skills development interventions, the youth will be empowered to transition into employment or business development opportunities.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Youth
Spatial transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	4 500
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

Indicator title	6.2.1 Number of young people linked to job opportunities through the National Rural Youth Service Corps Programme
Definition	This indicator tracks the number of young people who have been linked to job opportunities through the NARYSEC Programme. The job opportunities can be permanent or temporary. These job opportunities emanate from partnerships formed with different stakeholders in the interest of employing the youth (18 to 35 years).
Source of data	Detailed electronic list (Excel spreadsheet/database)
Method of calculation/assessment	A headcount of each NARYSEC youth linked to job opportunities. A youth can be counted more than once per financial year, provided they were linked to a different job opportunity during the same financial year.
Means of verification	Signed employment confirmation letter (from stakeholder) or employment contract (between the youth and the stakeholder). Employment confirmation letter or employment contract must specify effective employment start date.
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The skills development and support programmes provided to the NARYSEC youth will enable the youth to be linked to job opportunities.</li> <li>The job opportunities will generate income for the NARYSEC youth and improve their standard of living.</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Youth
Spatial transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	485
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

Indicator title	6.2.2 Number of young people supported with business development through the National Rural Youth Service Corps Programme
Definition	This indicator tracks the number of young people who have been supported with business development through the NARYSEC Programme. The business development support provided can include the establishment of new businesses or the development of existing businesses. Support includes all aspects relating to business operations (Financial and/or non-financial). Support provided will be as per the needs identified by business owners. Support provided will be in partnership with various stakeholders (e.g., Department of Small Business Development (DSBD), National Youth Development Agency

	(NYDA), Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA) and Small Enterprise Finance Agency (SEFA), etc.) Youth are persons from 18 to 35 years of age.
Source of data	Detailed electronic list (Excel spreadsheet/database)
Method of calculation/assessment	A headcount of each NARYSEC youth supported with business development. A youth can be counted more than once per financial year, on condition that the business support provided differs from support that was provided previously during the same financial year.
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entity registration documents for newly established businesses; or</li> <li>Written confirmation of support provided towards business development from stakeholders.</li> <li>Attendance registers of any business development information sessions implemented by stakeholders.</li> </ul> <p>NB: All skills development interventions provided towards business development support are excluded, as these are reported under APP indicator "Number of young people trained through the NARYSEC Programme".</p>
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NARYSEC youth will be interested in establishing new businesses.</li> <li>The support provided to the NARYSEC youth will enable them to start their own businesses.</li> <li>The support provided to existing businesses will enable the economic growth of these businesses.</li> <li>The support will also be provided by other internal DALRRD branches such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Branch: Land Redistribution and Tenure by allocating land or premises to NARYSEC youth to undertake their agricultural or other enterprise activities;</li> <li>Branch: Food Security and Agrarian Reform with regard to implements and mechanisation;</li> <li>Branch: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing (CED in provinces) to provide business support and market access to NARYSEC youth businesses; and</li> <li>Rural Infrastructure Development to provide infrastructure support.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Youth
Spatial transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	309
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

Indicator title	6.3.1 Number of infrastructure projects completed
Definition	This indicator tracks the number of individual infrastructure projects facilitated, delivered and completed to support the development for the intended purpose. This is an initiative identified by the department to ensure improved provision of infrastructure as a catalyst to bring about inclusive rural economic development and growth in the rural areas targeting the 44 district municipalities and eight metropolitan municipalities in line with the DDM. 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 infrastructure projects completed
Means of verification	A dated and signed practical completion certificate (PCC). The PCC must be signed by all the following stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The departmental official;</li> <li>Service provider; and</li> <li>Beneficiary (Community representative and/or an organ of state)</li> </ul> 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	83
Indicator Responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

## 14. PROGRAMME 5

Indicator title	7.1.1 Number of agricultural cooperatives trained (Farmtogether Agricultural Cooperative Training Programme)
Definition	In the context of this indicator, an agricultural cooperative is defined as a producer-owned business whose purpose is to support members to increase inputs and output markets. 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 trained using the Farmtogether Agricultural Cooperative Training Programme. Training follows a classroom set-up and is facilitated in collaboration with PDAs and cooperatives and enterprise development (CED) officials based in provinces.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SOPs</li> <li>List obtained from officials in the Directorate: Cooperatives and Enterprise Development based in provinces/ officials in PDAs</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of cooperatives trained
Means of verification	<p>Q1—Q4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attendance register indicating cooperatives represented, signatures of members who attended training, area where training was conducted, date of attendance</li> <li>Material used for training (For training provided by officials), certificate of attendance (For training provided by external parties)</li> <li>Listings indicating members trained for affected cooperatives, cooperatives registration certificate/confirmation certificate and copies of identity documents of attendees</li> </ul>
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resources, such as vehicles, are available</li> <li>Cooperatives will attend training</li> <li>Cooperation of provincial officials</li> <li>Conducive environment</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<p>Women:</p> <p>Youth:</p> <p>People with disabilities:</p>
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	108 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SOPs</li> <li>Applications received from PDAs and the Land Bank</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/assessment	Number of applications assessed divided by number of applications received (Meaning applications rejected and those recommended for further processing) multiplied by 100
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of applications and application forms</li> <li>Assessment reports</li> <li>Letters communicating the outcome to applicants</li> </ul>
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete applications from applicants requesting funding</li> <li>Cooperation from PDAs and Land Bank</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate human resources</li> </ul>
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 to be functional
Definition	The FPSU is a rural smallholder producer outreach and capacity building unit supported by the department through any or some of the following: (1) Governance structure; (2) Production inputs; (3) Mechanisation support; (4) Human resources support and (5) Producer registration to make them functional. The functionality of the FPSUs is determined/defined by its ability to provide any of the following to producers towards agricultural production and market access: (1) Governance structure; (2) Production inputs; (3) Mechanisation support; (4) Human resources support and (5) Producer registration.
Source of data	Latest paper-based data collection system of the branch (EDTM templates)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of FPSUs supported to be functional in the period under review.
Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production inputs (Invoice for payment of inputs delivered, delivery confirmation template signed by FPSU manager with DALRRD letterhead, EDTM official and the receiver, indicating type of inputs, amount and date of delivery)</li> <li>Mechanisation support (Invoice for payment of mechanisation delivered, delivery confirmation template signed by FPSU manager with DALRRD letterhead, EDTM official and the receiver indicating type of inputs, amount and date of delivery)</li> <li>Human resources support (Appointment letters, contracts and timesheets and EDTM templates)</li> <li>Governance structure (Registration certificate and EDTM templates)</li> <li>Producer registration (Completed EDTM producer registration template)</li> </ol>
Assumptions	Availability of resources, stability and no infighting in FPSUs, no procurement challenges, no transport challenges affecting delivery, suitable weather, no disasters
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)	All provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	41 FPSUs supported to be functional
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.4.1 Number of agricultural enterprises supported
Definition	Agricultural enterprises are enterprises and rural smallholder producers dealing with agricultural commodity production supported by the department. The support entails, inter alia, coordination and facilitation of rural development initiatives; this will include, among others, provision of production inputs, equipment, machinery and movable infrastructure.
Source of data	Latest paper-based data collection system of the branch (EDTM templates)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of agricultural of enterprises supported.
Means of verification	<p>Agricultural enterprises that are receiving support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copy of invoice (to qualify that what was delivered was ordered)</li> <li>Completed departmental enterprise delivery confirmation template</li> <li>Delivery note on the service provider letterhead, signed by enterprise representative</li> <li>ID copy of the enterprise representative</li> <li>Enterprise registration certificates</li> </ul>
Assumptions	Availability of resources, no procurement challenges, service providers adhering to work schedule, suitable weather, no disasters

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)	All nine provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	87 agricultural enterprises supported
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.4.2 Number of non-agricultural enterprises supported
Definition	Non-agricultural enterprises are enterprises that are not of or relating to agriculture. The support entails, <i>inter alia</i> , coordination and facilitation of rural development initiatives; this will include, among others, provision of production inputs/raw materials, equipment, machinery and movable infrastructure.
Source of data	Latest paper-based data collection system of the branch (EDTM templates)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of non-agricultural enterprises supported
Means of verification	Non-agricultural enterprise that are receiving support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copy of invoice (to qualify that what was delivered was ordered)</li> <li>• Completed departmental enterprise delivery confirmation template</li> <li>• Delivery note on the service provider letterhead, signed by enterprise representative</li> <li>• ID copy of the enterprise representative</li> <li>• Enterprise registration certificates</li> </ul>
Assumptions	Availability of resources, no procurement challenges, service providers adhering to work schedule, suitable weather, no disasters
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)	All nine provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	18 non-agricultural enterprises supported
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.5.1 Number of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan
Definition	This indicator refers to the number of smallholder producers who have access to MAFISA loans. Smallholder producer is defined as a producer who produces (at primary, secondary, and tertiary level) for household consumption and markets; therefore, farming is consciously undertaken in order to meet the needs of the household and derive a source of income. These are usually the new entrants aspiring to produce for market at a profit with a maximum annual turnover of up to R5 million per annum. Smallholder producer accessing MAFISA loans refers to those who apply and get approved for MAFISA loans.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly reports and banking statements from intermediaries</li> <li>• MAFISA reporting system</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1–Q4: Intermediaries quarterly reports</li> <li>• Spreadsheet of smallholder producers who received MAFISA loans</li> <li>• Intermediaries Quarterly banking statements</li> </ul> NB: Report will be approved at chief director level
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of funds; smallholder producers can apply</li> </ul>
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	35 smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loans

Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing
Indicator title	7.6.1 Number of smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing
Definition	This indicator is defined as provision of agricultural marketing capacity building support to smallholder farmers across the country to improve their ability to access markets for their products. Agricultural marketing capacity building support will be provided through the Directorate: Marketing in the form of sponsored and training workshops for smallholder farmers in all nine provinces.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SOP</li> <li>• Database of smallholder farmers who participated in the capacity-building programme (listing)</li> <li>• Quarterly and annual reports on agricultural marketing capacity building</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of smallholder farmers capacitated
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copy of IDs of the capacitated smallholder farmers</li> <li>• Attendance registers</li> </ul>
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smallholder farmers will attend</li> </ul>
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	300 smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.7.1 Number of trade agreements implemented
Definition	Initiatives to support the sector in accessing international markets include implementing international agreements. The following are trade agreements that are implemented by the country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SADC-EU EPA</li> <li>• AfCFTA</li> <li>• SADC-FTA</li> <li>• SACU-Mercosur-PTA</li> <li>• WTO</li> <li>• SACU-FTA</li> </ul>
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual reports of the organisations</li> <li>• Trade agreements</li> <li>• Trade Policy</li> <li>• Trade Law Centre (TRALAC)</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/assessment	Basic count: Six trade agreements implemented
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on the implementation of trade agreements</li> <li>• Annual report on the implementation of six trade agreements</li> <li>• BTORs</li> </ul>
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade agreements implemented</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Internationally
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Six 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SACU-EFTA FTA Review</li> <li>• SADC-EU EPA Review</li> <li>• Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)</li> <li>• WTO Agreement on Agriculture (continued reform)</li> </ul> <p>NB: It should be noted that it can take years for a negotiated agreement to be finalised and agreed upon</p>
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual reports of the organisations</li> <li>• Trade agreements</li> <li>• Trade Policy</li> <li>• TRALAC</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/assessment	Basic count: Five negotiations of trade agreements
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual report on the five trade negotiations</li> <li>• BTORs</li> </ul>
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade agreements negotiated</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Internationally
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Five 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on multilateral commitments (Global)</li> <li>• Report on multilateral commitments (Africa)</li> <li>• BTORs</li> </ul> <p>For 2023/2024, the department will focus on the following multilateral commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Global</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ FAO</li> <li>➢ Group of 20 (G20)</li> <li>➢ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)</li> <li>➢ BRICS</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Africa</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ AU (2014 Malabo Declaration/commitments)</li> <li>➢ SADC</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>NB: Reports will be approved at chief director level</p>
Method of calculation/assessment	Basic count: Number of multilateral commitments implemented
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Status report on two multilateral commitments implemented (AU and SADC)</li> <li>▪ Status report on four multilateral engagements (FAO, G20, OECD and BRICS)</li> <li>• BTORs</li> <li>• Reports of ministerial meetings</li> <li>▪ Reports of the SADC and AU Council and assembly meetings</li> </ul>
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multilateral commitments implemented</li> </ul>
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	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Six 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	Bilateral (South-South, North-South and Africa) and BTORs
Means of verification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. South-South</li> <li>1.2. North-South</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Status report on bilateral engagements (Africa) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 African bilaterals</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Owing to other factors like changes in governmental priorities and other political environment factors of both countries/parties, implementation activities falling under the abovementioned bilateral might not all take place during the period under review (2023/24).</p> <p>NB: Reports will be approved at chief director level</p>
Assumptions	Bilateral engagements implemented
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<p>Target for women: N/A</p> <p>Target for youth: N/A</p> <p>Target for people with disabilities: N/A</p>
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Internationally
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Bilateral agreements implemented
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

## 15. PROGRAMME 6

Indicator title	8.1.1 Percentage of deeds made available within 7 days from lodgement for execution
Definition	The indicator measures the volume of deeds compliant with legislation made available for execution within 7 days after conveyancers lodge deeds in deeds registries
Source/collection of data	Deeds Registration System (DRS)
Method of calculation/assessment	Number of deeds made available within 7 working days from lodgement for execution / Total number of deeds made available from lodgement for execution X 100
Means of verification	Detail dated and signed monthly Deeds Registration System reports presented on the departmental letterhead. (The report includes a list outlining statistic of registered deeds and documents.)
Assumptions	Network and systems are up; no loadshedding / water outages / strikes; enough human resources for number of deeds available and compliant with legislation to be registered
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	95%
Indicator responsibility	Chief Registrar of Deeds

Indicator title	8.2.1 Percentage of registered deeds delivered within 10 days from date of registration
Definition	The indicator measures the volume of deeds delivered to firms after deeds were registered in deeds registries
Source of data	Deeds Registration System (DRS)
Method of calculation/assessment	Number of deeds delivered within 10 working days from numbering to delivery / Total number of deeds delivered from numbering to delivery X 100
Means of verification	Detail dated and signed monthly Deeds Registration System reports presented on the departmental letterhead. (The report includes a list outlining statistic of registered deeds and documents.)
Assumptions	Network and systems are up; no loadshedding / water outages / strikes; enough human resources for number of deeds registered
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	95%
Indicator responsibility	Chief Registrar of Deeds

Indicator title	8.3.1 Monitoring report on NSDF (National Spatial Development Framework) spatial action areas developed
Short definition	This 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 have been developed
Means of verification	Q1: Dated and signed report on Governance Arrangements for NSAAs Q2: Agenda, presentation and attendance register Q3: Framework for NSAA Implementation Report Q4: Dated and signed NSDF National Spatial Action Area Implementation Report. The report will be approved by the Deputy Director-General: SPLUM.
Assumptions	Approval from Political Principles on Governance arrangements for NSDF. The NSDF function remains with DALRRD

Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	NSDF National Spatial Action Areas (NSAAs) implementation report developed
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, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 2003)
Definition	This 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government; and</li> <li>any other functionary or institution exercising a power or performing a duty in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution.</li> </ul>
Source/collection of data	SDI Act, 2021; Regulations (2017), Policies (2015), 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: Two organs of state supported, dated and signed quarterly report on support provided to organs of state (Agenda, presentation and attendance register) Q2: Two organs of state supported, dated and signed quarterly report on support provided to organs of state (Agenda, presentation and attendance register) Q3: Two organs of state supported, dated and signed quarterly report on support provided to organs of state (Agenda, presentation and attendance register) Q4: Two 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 resource stay 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	Eight organs of state supported (Professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 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
Short definition	Refers to number of days taken to process the majority of registerable cadastral documents (diagrams, sectional plans and general plans) to ensure they comply with all legislative requirements. The diagram is the fundamental registerable document prepared by the land surveyor.
Source of data	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add up all the number of days for all documents (X)</li> <li>Divide by the number of documents processed (Y) = average number of days taken to process (Z), therefore <math>X/Y = Z</math></li> </ul> The first day of count for the average number of working days taken to process cadastral documents, is the day after the lodgement date.

	A standard programmed template that excludes weekends and public holidays from the calculation is used.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human error does not result in inaccurate calculation</li> <li>System downtimes are minimal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of archived cadastral documents scanned images and other data sources.</li> <li>Availability of hardware, processing machinery, reproduction machinery, software, reproduction materials</li> <li>Sufficient human and financial resources to process data requests</li> <li>Quality of work submitted to the office is of an acceptable standard.</li> <li>Health and safety matters that affect the production in the offices and of individuals performing allocated functions can be adequately mitigated.</li> <li>Permanent supply of essential services such as electricity and water.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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 National Cadastral Spatial Information Dataset.
Short definition	This indicator refers to the continuous improvement of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the National Cadastral Spatial Information Dataset, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A spatial representation of the positions of all Cadastre: Land parcel boundaries, in relation to every other recorded land parcel;</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual records of data capturing by officials operating in the cadastral spatial information maintenance components of the offices of the surveyors-general.</li> <li>Manual tracking of movement of documents from date of approval to date of spatial capture</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/assessment	<p>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 <math>X/Y = Z</math></p> <p>The first day of count for the average number of working days to add new cadastral documents to the National Cadastral Spatial Information Dataset, is the day after the approval date. The first day of count for the average number of working days taken to process cadastral documents, is the day after the lodgement date. A standard programmed template that excludes weekends and public holidays from the calculation is used.</p>
Means of verification	Detailed and signed quarterly reports and listings of all newly approved documents added to the National Cadastral Spatial Information Dataset per office reflecting the number of days taken to add each document presented on the departmental letterhead.  These reports will be reviewed and signed at the chief surveyor-general level.
Assumptions	<p>Availability of hardware, processing machinery, reproduction machinery, software, reproduction materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufficient human and financial resources to process data supplied</li> <li>Automated system functionality maintained</li> <li>Health and safety matters that affect production in the offices and of individuals performing allocated functions can be adequately mitigated</li> </ul>

Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cadastral spatial information covers the whole country. Currently, this dataset only contains spatial information from the records approved in the Offices of the Surveyors-General and excludes less secure forms of land tenure</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
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
Short 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. Percentage of available data (Z) equals stored datasets (X) divided by expected datasets (Y) multiplied by 100% ( $Z = X/Y$ multiplied by 100%)
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed dated and signed quarterly reports</li> <li>A summary of all datasets determined from the count of stored datasets per reference station</li> </ul> <p>The reports will be reviewed and signed at the Chief Surveyor-General level</p>
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stations are not vandalised</li> <li>There is continuous power supply</li> <li>Continuous radio-communication is available</li> <li>Sufficient human and financial resources to maintain and replace geodetic systems</li> <li>Health and safety matters that affect the production in the offices and of individuals performing allocated functions</li> </ul>
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	The active system covers the whole country, although reference stations are denser where population densities are greatest. This 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
Short 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 developing environment.
Source of data	Updated topographic data, ITIS database, geomatics 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 standards by specified reporting date. Copies of the actual maps produced/revised are provide by means of Tiff. Files
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 and 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 Map Series dataset 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**

## 16. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hectares of agricultural land under rehabilitation</li> <li>Number of green jobs created expressed as full time FTEs</li> <li>Hectares of land under Conservation Agriculture practice</li> </ul>	86 328
CASP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>To revitalise colleges of agriculture into centres of excellence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On and off-farm infrastructure provided and repaired, including agro-processing infrastructure</li> <li>Farmers supported per category and per commodity (subsistence, smallholder and commercial)</li> <li>Beneficiaries of CASP SA-GAP certified</li> <li>Number of jobs created;</li> <li>Youth, women and farmers with disabilities supported through CASP</li> <li>Unemployed graduates placed at commercial farms</li> <li>Beneficiaries of CASP trained in farming methods or opportunities along the value chain</li> <li>Beneficiaries of CASP accessing markets</li> <li>Animal identification and movement tracing system for cattle in the FMD controlled areas of LP, MP and KZN provided and maintained</li> <li>Physical boundary between the free zone and the protection zone, especially in LP and KZN provided and maintained</li> <li>Number of animals vaccinated for FMD in LP and MP</li> <li>Extension personnel recruited and maintained in the system</li> <li>Extension officers trained or deployed to commodity organisations</li> </ul>	1 626 449
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,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land under agricultural production (grains, horticulture and livestock)</li> <li>Yields per unit area</li> <li>Superior breeding animals acquired and distributed to farmers</li> </ul>	620 478

	livestock, horticulture and aquaculture production areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobs created</li> <li>• Beneficiaries/farmers supported by the grant per category</li> <li>• Hectares of rehabilitated and expanded irrigation schemes</li> </ul>	
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**Conditional grant budget per province:**

Name of grant	Total R'000	EC R'000	FS R'000	GP R'000	KZN R'000	LP R'000	MP R'000	NC R'000	NW R'000	WC R'000
LandCare	86 328	12 935	8 616	5 360	13 310	13 480	9 830	8 016	9 101	5 680
CASP	1 626 449	255 336	193 483	103 014	230 574	241 700	167 730	124 811	188 148	121 653
Ilima/ Letsema	620 478	77 483	74 402	37 885	76 685	76 592	71 678	71 675	74 099	59 979

## 17. ANNEXURE B: STANDARDISED INDICATORS

The following outlines the standardised indicators that will be implemented by the provincial departments of agriculture (PDAs)<sup>9</sup>:

Institution	Output indicator
PDAs	Number of agricultural infrastructure established
	Number of hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated
	Number of hectares of cultivated land under conservation agriculture practices
	Number of green jobs created
	Number of agro-ecosystem management plans developed
	Number of farm management plans developed
	Number of awareness campaigns on disaster risk reduction conducted
	Number of surveys on uptake for early warning information conducted
	Number of producers supported in the red meat commodity
	Number of Producers supported in the grain commodity
	Number of producers supported in the cotton commodity <sup>10</sup>
	Number of producers supported in the citrus commodity <sup>11</sup>
	Number of smallholder producers supported
	Number of subsistence producers supported
	Number of samples collected for targeted animal disease surveillance
	Number of visits to epidemiological units for veterinary interventions
	Number of veterinary certificates issued for export facilitation
	Number of inspections conducted on facilities producing meat
	Number of laboratory tests performed according to approved standards
	Number of Performing Animals Protection Act (PAPA) registration licences issued
	Number of research projects implemented to improve agricultural production
	Number of scientific papers published
	Number of research presentations made at peer reviewed events
	Number of research presentations made at technology transfer events
	Number of new technologies developed for the smallholder producers
	Number of research infrastructure managed
	Number of agri-businesses supported with marketing services
	Number of clients supported with production economic services
	Number of agri-businesses supported with Black Economic Empowerment advisory services
	Number of agri-businesses supported with agro-processing initiatives
Number of economic reports compiled	
Number of students graduated with agricultural qualification <sup>12</sup>	
Number of participants trained in skills development programmes in the sector <sup>13</sup>	

<sup>9</sup> The consolidated annual targets have not been reflected because the PDAs had not yet tabled their APPs and the current targets thereon are not the final and approved targets

<sup>10</sup> WC and GP are exempted from planning for this indicator owing to them not producing cotton. NC is exempted from planning for this indicator owing to the province not producing cotton on a large scale.

<sup>11</sup> FS and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator owing to them not producing citrus on a large scale

<sup>12</sup> GP and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator because they do not have agricultural training institutes.

<sup>13</sup> GP and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator because they do not have agricultural training institutes.

## 18. ANNEXURE C: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

### 18.1 Programme 4: Rural Development

No.	Project description	Budget allocation (R)	Province	District municipality	Location: GPS coordinates
1	Construction of 32 km 9 strand stock proof fence at Qamata basin	2 560 000	Eastern Cape	Chris Hani District Municipality	S 31° 98.515 E 27° 54.896
2	Construction of a new mechanisation centre with security fence at Ngcobo FPSU	6 063 500	Eastern Cape	Chris Hani District Municipality	S 31° 96.690 E 28° 24.474
3	Rehabilitation and re-graveling of 8 km access road to Gwatyu farms	7 200 000	Eastern Cape	Chris Hani District Municipality	S 32° 01.381 E 27° 12.639
4	Construction of 128,5 km 9 strand stockproof fence in support of the Port St. Johns FPSU	11 180 000	Eastern Cape	OR Tambo District Municipality	S 31° 36.901 E 29° 25.284
5	Construction of a new community hall at Zwelihle Traditional Council in Goss Hill Village	10 000 000	Eastern Cape	OR Tambo District Municipality	S 31° 31.722 E 29° 06.023
6	Construction of Capital Works for the Zuurberg Memorial Centre and Doringnek Youth Centre in Zuurberg	27 000 000	Eastern Cape	Sarah Baartman District Municipality	S 33° 21.05 E 25° 44.33
7	Planning, design and construction of an irrigation system for 14 ha of arable land at Mvezo Village	7 301 000	Eastern Cape	Amathole District Municipality	S 31° 57.189 E 28° 28.894
8	Construction of Sediba 3,2 km paved road and culvert bridge	18 000 000	Free State	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	S 29° 1'43.04" E 26°56'37.86"
9	Equipping of borehole at Kroonstad	3 000 000	Free State	Xhariep District Municipality	-27.659502, 27.166033
10	Equipping of borehole at Zastron		Free State	Xhariep District Municipality	S 30° 17'.15.6" E 27°04'45.8"
11	Equipping of borehole at Springfontein		Free State	Xhariep District Municipality	S 30° 14' 36" E 25° 43' 18"
12	Construction of 8 km fencing, handling facilities in Smithfield in Xhariep Municipality	3 000 000	Free State	Xhariep District Municipality	S 30° 12' 45" E 26° 31' 53"
13	Refurbishment of three- and two- storey halls for Boiketlong Community Hall	6 600 000	Free State	Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality	28.2326°S, 28.3087°E
14	Construction of 35 km fencing and Animal Handling Facility in Heilbron under Fezile Dabi Municipality	3 600 000	Free State	Fezile Dabi District Municipality	27.939569, 27.524931
15	Completion of construction of Bekkersdal FPSU 20 x production tunnels	6 166 523	Gauteng	West Rand	26°16'41.6"S 27°40'56.0"E
16	Completion of construction of Bekkersdal FPSU 800 m <sup>2</sup> warehouse	7 800 000	Gauteng	West Rand	26°16'41.6"S 27°40'56.0"E
17	Completion of construction of Carmel Estate FPSU 20 x production tunnels	6 781 127	Gauteng	West Rand	26° 00'13.63"S 27°29'13.45"E
18	Construction of Tarlton FPSU 2,2 km Asphalt Access Road	17 000 000	Gauteng	West Rand	26°03'26.1"S 27°40'04.0"E
19	Construction of Rust De Winter 80 km, 6 strand barbed- wire fence	9 531 638	Gauteng	Tshwane Metro	25°10'27.8"S 28°39'37.3"E

20	Construction of 15 cattle handling facilities at Rust De Winter	8 604 846	Gauteng	Tshwane Metro	25°10'27.8"S 28°39'37.3"E
21	Equipping 23 boreholes at Rust De Winter	8 039 138	Gauteng	Tshwane Metro	25°10'27.8"S 28°39'37.3"E
22	Rehabilitation of 600 ha Mooi River Irrigation Scheme: which comprises the 23 km long concrete canal that covers 14 blocks	20 000 000	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi	28°54,48'48,55"S 30°24'56,69"E
23	Rehabilitation of 600 ha Mooi River Irrigation Scheme, which comprises a 6-packing shed and 5 tractors shed		KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi	28°54,48'48,55"S 30°24'56,69"E
24	Construction Tugela Ferry Block 6, which comprises 150 ha with pump station, main and infield pipeline and sprinklers	20 000 000	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi	28°45'47,13"S 30°25'53,71"E
25	Construction Tugela Ferry Block 6, which comprises pack shed, tractor shed and rehabilitation work from Block 1 to Block 7		KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi	28°45'47,13"S 30°25'53,71"E
26 – 33	Construction of 8 dip tanks in King Cetshwayo and Zululand District under livestock infrastructure phase 4	8 000 000	KwaZulu-Natal	King Cetshwayo and Zululand District	28°46'17.03"S 31°41'19.01"E; 28°31'16.05"S 31° 5'40.43"E; 28°36'3.98"S 32° 0'14.99"E; 28°54'20.40"S 31°51'35.13"E; 28°51'12.00"S 30°59'42.00"E; 28° 8'36.00"S 30°54'15.00"E; 27°19'23.57"S 31°14'5.80"E; 27°54'45.47"S 31° 6'44.31"E
34 – 41	Livestock infrastructure phase 4: King Cetshwayo, Ilembe and Zululand—8 dam re-scooping project	5 000 000	KwaZulu-Natal	King Cetshwayo and Zululand District	28°35'8.36"S 31°43'44.30"E; 28°40'49.50"S 31°26'30.89"E; 28°24'39.30"S 31°35'4.49"E; 28°34'22.83"S 31°50'17.68"E; 28°27'58.06"S 32° 6'30.98"E; 27°26'34.67"S 31° 1'55.01"E; 28°22'3.69"S 31°27'53.95"E; 27°50'13.72"S 31°51'31.47"E;
42 – 46	Construction of 12 dip tanks in iLembe, Harry Gwala District and uThukela District under livestock infrastructure phase 4	12 000 000	KwaZulu-Natal	Harry Gwala and uThukela District	30° 8'21.03"S 30°18'2.68"E; 29°44'56.71"S 29°47'0.90"E; 29°39'29.53"S 29°29'57.00"E; 30°24'36.81"S 29°39'8.95"E; 29° 5'56.00"S 29°56'27.00"E; 28°36'38.60"S 29°57'52.90"E;

					28°36'0.40"S 30° 9'48.00"E; 28° 2'5.10"S 29°45'38.70"E; 28°57'28.70"S 29°42'51.40"E; 29°10'37.00"S 31°16'55.00"E; 29°18'37.00"S 31°12'3.00"E; 29° 6'13.00"S 30°54'59.00"E;
47	Construction of 15X25 m shed to be used for as feed mixing facility with its associated work, including drilling of boreholes to supply water to the shed and betterment of access road in St. Paul	12 000 000	KwaZulu-Natal	Harry Gwala	30° 14'52,8"S 20°41'00,96"E;
48	Construction of sales yard in Mandeni under livestock infrastructure phase 4	3 000 000	KwaZulu-Natal	iLembe	29° 4'49.00"S 31°32'22.00"E;
49	Construction of sales yard in Maphumulo, under livestock infrastructure phase 4		KwaZulu-Natal	iLembe	28°53'57.00"S 31° 1'25.00"E
50	Supply, erect 25 km 9 strand barbed wire for grazing camp in Mbizimbelwa grazing camp in Mandeni	2 000 000	KwaZulu-Natal	iLembe	29° 3'15.00"S 31°39'41.00"E
51 – 55	Construction of 5 Sugar Cane FPSU in Jozini, Qwabe, Sezela, Noordsburg and Matikulu which comprises an admin block, packhouse, tractor sheds, mechanical shed, chemical sheds, betterment of access road, provision of portable water and security fence with gourd house	224 000 000	KwaZulu-Natal	Umkhanyakude	Norsburg: S 29 30 10.5 E 30 41 45.8 Qwabe : S 29.286892.31 E 31.103750 Matikulu : S 28.983748, E31.615859 Macekane : S 28,8041370, E 31,7942908 JOZINI : S 27 26 43.3 E 32 08 27.1
56	Masalal FPSU: Construction of phase two—animal handling facility	14 000 000	Limpopo	Mopani	S23°42'01.83" E30.47'16.46"
57	Masalal FPSU: Construction of phase two—access road to the facility, including paving		Limpopo	Mopani	S23°42'01.83" E30.47'16.46"
58	Dingamanzi Road: Construction of 3,2 km paving road	7 900 000	Limpopo	Mopani	30° 43'26.8"E - 23°21'26.8"S
59	Vleeschboom FPSU: Construction of phase two—construction of a chemical area, installation of burglar doors and windows, installation of a backup generator, storm water drainage, paving around the facility, etc.	9 320 447	Limpopo	Sekhukhune	24 57' 24.7"S 29 45' 26.7"E
60	Bridges Moletjie Komape Bridges: Design and construction of a pedestrian and motorist bridge (design and construction)	1 000 000	Limpopo	Capricorn	S23.7359 E29.3008
61	Lephalale Fencing: Supply, delivery and installation of 54	11 000 000	Limpopo	Waterberg	JEMIMA S23°25'40.4"

	km fence for five farms in Waterberg District				E28°.10'23.2" NELLY and HUNTUM S23°17'34.3" E28°.07'03.4" GROOTPAN S23°35'33.6" E28°.26'43.2" LILIVONITEIN S23°17'25.6" E28°.12'37.22" BOSCHKOP S23°18'12.6" E27°.58'48.5"
62	Tshiombo Fence: Erecting of fence around the nine earth dams for various irrigation schemes in Tshiombo	998 000	Limpopo	Vhembe	22.775585 30.408122
63	Construction of a tractor shed at Dundonald FPSU	4 000 000	Mpumalanga	Gert Sibande District Municipality	26° 13' 31" S 30° 49' 27" E
64	Construction of a tractor shed at Huntington FPSU	3 000 000	Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	S 24° 56' 9.37255" E 31°25' 28.71653"
65	Construction of 1,4 km brick paved access road in Huntington FPSU	14 000 000	Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	S 24° 56' 9.37255" E 31°25' 28.71653"
66	Phase 2: Renovations of storage sheds and admin buildings in various villages for 22 small-scale sugarcane growers' farms within Malelane/Nkomati	9 500 000	Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	25°49'19.55"S 31°49'45.37"E
67	Phase 3: Construction of Malelane/Nkomati FPSU centre boundary fencing, earthworks and platform construction, water service infrastructure and borehole development in Mangweni Village	9 600 000	Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	25°49'19.55"S 31°49'45.37"E
68	Erection of a 10 km fence in Magogeni Village	1 000 000	Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	25° 47' 36.3" S 31°36' 20.9" E
69	Erection of a 10 km fence in Gomora Village	1 000 000	Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	25° 45' 55.06" S 31°38' 7.9" E
70	Plessis Vlake FPSU: Construction of staff houses, office, boardroom, security office, storage shed, auction facility, fencing, water supply and renovation of shearing shed	15 075 913	Northern Cape	Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality	30° 39' 04" S, 24° 29' 29" E
71	Supply, delivery and erection of 106 km fencing at Heuningvlei	6 967 627	Northern Cape	John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality	26°17'40" S, 23°10'37" E
72 – 76	Supply, delivery and erection of 75 km boundary fencing at five farms: Nylon, Kelso, Clyde, Lurie and Maas	2 000 000	Northern Cape	John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality	26°37'47" S, 23°24'07" E
77	Construction of 1 mw solar plant for Onseepkans Irrigation Scheme (350 ha)	25 000 000	Northern Cape	Namakwa District Municipality	28°44'29" S, 19°17'18" E

78	Pella FPSU: Construction of staff houses, office, boardroom, security office, storage shed, retail facility, fencing and water supply	13 737 676	Northern Cape	Namakwa District Municipality	29°01'57"S, 19°08'44"E
79	Moiofontein FPSU: Construction of ablution facilities, fencing and guardhouse	3 500 000	North West	Ngaka Modiri Molema	2615 18.2S 25 36 05.5E
80	Madibe a Makgabana AVMP: Cattle handling facilities, borehole and spray race with dipping tank	1 500 000	North West	Ngaka Modiri Molema	25 92 86.65S 25 40 26.33E
81	Supply solar lighting Bedwang FPSU	300 000	North West	Bojanala	25 05 16.69S 27 57 58.95E
82	Thulwe AVMP: Construction of a cattle handling facility, drilling of a borehole, spray race dipping facilities and drinking troughs	2 493 079	North West	Bojanala	25 45 30 .7S 25 40 39.3E
83	Jericho AVMP: 12 km crop fencing	1 600 000	North West	Bojanala	25 19 34.2S 27 49 53.7E
84	Jericho FPSU: Paving of FPSU access road ±0,6km	9 100 000	North West	Bojanala	25 19 34.2S 27 49 53.7E
85	Regravelling of village access road ±50 km in Pitsedisulejang Village	17 000 000	North West	Bojanala	24 56 56 .80S 26 40 1.32E 25 09 55.05S 26 44 15.87E
86	Makweleng FPSU: Paving of FPSU access road ±0,8 km	16 000 000	North West	Bojanala	25 10 08.95S 26 44 27 12E
87	Erection of boundary fence for the support of the Nduli piggery (1,6 km) in Ceres, Witzenberg Local Municipality, Cape Winelands District Municipality.	258 000	Western Cape	Cape Winelands District Municipality	33°21'13.8"S 19°20'54.9"E
88	Erection of boundary and inner fence in Saron (31 km), Drakenstein Local Municipality Overberg, District Municipality.	3 100 000	Western Cape	Overberg District Municipality	33°11'16.3"S 18°59'02.4"E
89	The supply and installation of fencing at the municipal commonage in Swellendam (6,2 km), Swellendam Local Municipality, Overberg District Municipality.	4 500 000	Western Cape	Overberg District Municipality	34°01'38.7"S 20°27'40.7"E
90	Supply and delivery of water tanks to small-scale farmers in Graafwater, Cederberg Local Municipality, West Coast District Municipality.	117 000	Western Cape	West Coast District Municipality	32°09'29.8"S 18°36'34.5"E
91	Upgrading of the stormwater channel into a piped system in Pine Valley, Wolseley, Witzenberg Local Municipality, Cape Winelands District Municipality	3 000 000	Western Cape	Cape Winelands District Municipality	33°25'03.2"S 19°11'13.3"E
92	Sewer upgrade for the support of Nduli piggery in Ceres, Witzenberg LM, Cape Winelands District Municipality.	10 000 000	Western Cape	Cape Winelands District Municipality	33°21'14.7"S 19°20'55.8"E

## 18.2 Programme 5: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

No.	Project description	Budget allocation (R)	Province	District municipality	Location: GPS coordinates	
					Latitude	Longitude
1	Temo leruo Botshelo Project	200 000	North West	Ngaka Modiri Molema	26°05'15"S	25°50'55"E
2	Bakgothu Farming Projects	200 000			26°02'46"S	25°48'09"E
3	Moemamusa Feedlot Cooperative	200 000			25°26'20.0"S	25°50'37.0"E
4	Kotshemong Vegetable Vegetable project	200 000			25°54'56.7"S	25°45'23.6"E
5	Leruo la one Poultry and Farming PTY LTD	200 000			25°53'41"S	25°37'45"E
6	Makweleng FPSU	1 900 000			-25.955706	25.414515
7	Dithoro Tsa Toloane Cooperative	2 200 000			26°16'22"S	25°07'57"E
8	BJP Feedlot	240 000		Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	27°37'48.9"S	25°02'53.0"E
9	Kagoretaile PTY LTD	200 000			27°39'15.1"S	24°59'23.3"E
10	Kgajane Laves	1 832 486,76			TBC	
11	Helepi Foods and Farming Cooperative	2 101 901,10			27°31'45.6"S	24°47'28.2"E
12	Sereo Piggery	1 099 800			27°50'58.4"S	24°39'43.8"E
13	Reshoma Ka Kutlwano	910 360				
14	Green T Tech Africa Project	696 787			27°20'42.1"S	24°44'19.5"E
15	Blackwreck Furniture Manufacturing Project	1 000 000			27°25'2"S	24°44'1"E
16	Korwe ga ke je ke Bapalela Tsetse	400 000	Bojanala Platinum	25,3957,87 S	27,4558,88 E	
17	Reginah Designers Primary Cooperative Limited	500 000		25 17 8.67 S	27 49 45 21 E	
18	Noodsberg FPSU The FPSU is located in Swayimane village and supports 1229 small scale sugarcane farmers operating about 1358 ha. The FPSU has 648 women and 125 youth farmers	1 303 000	KZN	uMgungundlovu District Mshwathi Local Municipality, KwaSwayimane Village	S 280 77'36' 86"	E 310 87'50.09'

19	Jikijela FPSU A crop production PSU and is currently planting variety crops like tomatoes, maize butternuts. The FPSU is formed by 14 enterprises. The FPSU comprises of 132 beneficiaries, whereby 114 individuals are women and 09 are youth that are operating on 110 hectares of land.	850 848		iLembe District, Maphumulo Local Municipality, Ward 2 at Mambulu Village	28°59'04.3"S	31°36'57.9"E
20	Qwabe FPSU The FPSU supports 525 small scale sugarcane growers on 1197 hectares.	7 596 240		iLembe District, Maphumulo Local Municipality, Ward 2 at Mambulu Village	26° 58'14.00"S	32°7'58.00"E
21	Bensdorp FPSU Situating in Emadlangeni LM under Amajuba District in ward 2 at Bensdorp village consist of 200 membership 75 females & 125 males, youth 12. Its main commodity is livestock improvement aimed at improving participating in the value chain. Current market is auctions. Estimated jobs to be created is 50.	3 000 000		Amajuba District	27°25'19.2"S	32°10'06.2"E
22	Bululwane FPSU Situating in Nongoma Local Municipality under Zululand District at Osuthu village in ward 15. Has three co-operatives affiliated (Umnothowosuthu Co-operative; Inala Agricultural	455 790		Zululand District	26°58'18.5"S	32°15'31.7"E

	Co-operative and Siyaphumelela Co-operative) FPSU have 122 ha main commodity is Vegetable production and grain crop aim at contributing to Agri-park. Total membership is 101 77 females & 24 males, youth 10. Currently selling to Brown Cash & Carry. 30 jobs to be created				
23	Amanzabomvu FPSU In Pongola LM under Zululand District at Manzabomvu village in ward 6 has 7 co-op affiliates to it (Khiphunyawo Agric Co-operative; Umgulatshani Agric Co-operative; Inkundla agric co-operative; Amandlendoda Agric co-operative; Imfumbe Agric Co-operative; Orangedal Agric co-operative and Ntabakayishi Agric Co-operative) FPSU has 1815 HA it main commodity is Grain, Crop production aim at contributing to Agri-park the total membership is 472 females 251 and 210 males, youth 23. Currently selling to Phongola Milling Plant. Estimated jobs 27 to be created	2 000 000		Zululand District	28°08'06.0"S 32°14'58.1"E
24	Malenge FPSU Situated in Malenge village (ward 3) of Umzimkhulu local	4 371 400		Harry Gwala District	27°25'31.2"S 32°05'02.6"E

	municipality. The project is Planting vegetable and grains in 180ha. There are 199 beneficiaries. (109 males, 90 women, PWD 0)				
25	St Paul FPSU In St Paul village (ward 6) of Umzimkhulu Local Municipality. The main commodity is livestock improvement, which aim at improving participating in the value chain. After 120 days the heifers are sold at auctions or abattoirs, there are 17 primary cooperatives affiliated to the FPSU.	1 500 000		29°11'50.17" S	29°39'25.89" E
26	Horseshoe FPSU Situated in ward 34 of Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality. There 19 primary cooperatives affiliated to the FPSU that are planting Vegetables and grain. The total extent of land is 1128ha. There are 180 beneficiaries (Male 99, Youth 52, Female 81, PWD0)	1 000 000	Ugu District	30.4058123614951 26	30.63663661479949 6
27	KwaShinga FPSU Situated in ward 14 of Ndumakude village under Umzumbe local municipality. The project is planting vegetables and grain in 3230ha of land. There are 460 beneficiaries (Male 137,	2 525 570		30.34'15.7"S	E30.24'27.39"E

	Female 220, youth 103, PWD 0)					
28	Nsuzo FPSU The Nsuzo FPSU is located in King Cetshwayo District under Nkandla Local Municipality in ward 14, made up of two traditional authorities, namely Magwaza Tribal Authority and Nxamalala Tribal Authority. The project was registered in 2015 in terms of the Cooperative Act of 2005 as Magwaza Primary Cooperative and Nxamalala Primary Cooperative. The project has 180ha support on marketing and logistics.	1 932 186		King Cetshwayo District	S28 49'20.1"	E 31 05'00.9
29	Macekane FPSU The FPSU is located in King Cetshwayo, uMhlathuze Local Municipality, ward 23 under Macekane village. It is under Mzimela Traditional Authority Macekane already operates as a development Centre supporting farmers from the 4 villages, Nseleni, Mevamhlophe, Dlangubo, Macekane, Iniwe KwaDlangezwa, Manzamnyama, KwaGreen and Ongoye	1 500 000			S 280 77'36' 86"	E 310 87'50.09'
30	Amatikulu FPSU The FPSU is located	1 500 000			28°59'04.3"S	31°36'57.9"E

	<p>aMaqhulu village in ward 17 of uMlalazi Local Municipality in the King Cetshwayo of KwaZulu-Natal is under Traditional Authority. The local tribal authority, Inkosi Nzuzwa Traditional Authority has, in principle agreed to the setting up of the FPSU in the area and there are processes underway to get the Ingonyama Trust to grant the long-term lease over this site</p>				
31	<p>Manyiseni FPSU Situated at Mlube Village within ward 19 of Jozini Local Municipality under uMkhanyakude District within Inkosi Mathenjwa Traditional Authority with 20 dip tanks. The main commodity is livestock aim to Improve Value Chain, current market auctions. The core business of Manyiseni is to supply Bhambanana abattoir which has a daily slaughter capacity of 50 animals per day and 13 000 cattle per annum.</p>	5 861 706		uMkhanyakude	26° 58'14.00"S 32°7'58.00"E
32	<p>Makhathini FPSU Situated in ward 6 in the Mjindi area at Makhathini flats under Jozini Local Municipality. The main commodity is Cotton. The</p>	3 899 864			27°25'19.2"S 32°10'06.2"E

	FPSU comprises of 32 primary cooperative that a producing cotton which has 1321 members, 117 youth and 46 disabilities.				
33	Ndumo FPSU In Mahlabei Village under Inkosi Nyawo in ward 17 of Jozini Local Municipality within uMkhanyakude District. The main commodity is Vegetable production. The project comprises of 202 members, 91 females, 111 Males, 12 youth and 1 disable. The FPSU is formed by 9 primary cooperatives nd they are producing to 1559Ha of land 500Ha under irrigation the rest under dry land.	1 942 794			26°58'18.5"S 32°15'31.7"E
34	Hluhluwe FPSU Situated in ward 7 of Mtubatuba Local Municipality within uMkhanyakude District Municipality under the Traditional authority Inkosi Mkhwanazi. The main commodity is Livestock. The FPSU is supplied by 4642 farmers from the two Local Municipality which Mtubatuba and Hlabisa Big 5 with a combined cattle population of 40 800.	1 000 000			28°08'06.0"S 32°14'58.1"E
35	Jozini FPSU Situated in ward 5 of Jozini Local municipality	1 847 580			27°25'31.2"S 32°05'02.6"E

	<p>within uMkhanyakude District Municipality under Bhanjana Village within the Gumedede tribal Authority. The main aim is to support small-scale sugarcane farmers within three village Kwajobe, Makhonyeni and Khashukela. These farmers have organised themselves under Umfolozi mill area which coordinates farming and administration functions. FPSU will support 1240 small-scale sugarcane farmers.</p>				
36	<p>Hlathikhulu FPSU Hlathikhulu FPSU forms part of the Agripark programme which is implemented in prioritised Districts within the Province. The project operates on 650 hectares of land. It has 224 famers organised into 23 primary cooperatives which are under the management of Hambudla secondary cooperative. The commodities within the FPSU are maize, dry beans and potatoes which are mainly sold to Esco feeds as well as supermarkets around Estcourt</p>	343 980		<p>Uthukela District Municipality Inkosi Langalibalele Local Municipality, KwaMkhize village Ward 11</p>	<p>29°11'50.17" S 29°39'25.89" E</p>
37	<p>Sezela Sezela is a sugar cane FPSU, supporting small</p>	1 500 000		<p>Ugu District</p>	<p>30.4058123614951 26 30.63663661479949 6</p>

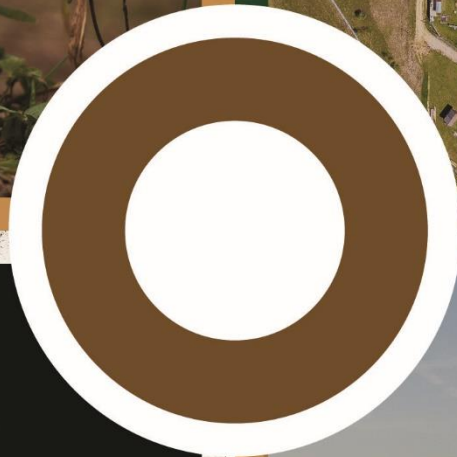
	scale sugarcane growers around Malangeni village with mechanisation, ratoon management, transportation of the sugarcane to the Sezela mill.					
38	Odendaalsrus FPSU Supply and delivery of machinery and implements	2 820 135,68	Free State	Lejweleputswa	27° 51' 40,30"S	26 40' 03,86"E
39	Duka Eggs Valley	700 000		Xhariep	30°17'20.40"S	27° 4'48.00"E
40	Zondwa Zintshaba	700 000			-30.278650	27.086390
41	GGGE (Poultry)	700 000		Mangaung Metro	-29,145395	26,327613
42	Melikuhle	400 000			29.180375	26.355564
43	MB Distributors	500 000		Thabo Mofutsanyana	S: 28018'19,7154"	E: 27056'17,8278"
44	Lisia Dairy	500 000			S: 280 47'21,04"	E: 270 89'53,27"
45	Omni Dairy Coop/Hazel Dean Farm	500 000			-29.259130,	27.127693
46	Mculwane Trust	500 000			28°13'24.0"S	27°57'07.5"E
47	Moloi Trust	498 250		Lejweleputswa	27.8135416 S	26.358763 E
48	Batel Traders Pty Ltd	350 000			27° 50' 41,30"S	26 41' 03,85"E
49	Greenwood Primary Cooperative	350 000		Moqhaka	27.1822055S	26.945698E
50	Mamodise PTY LTD, ERF	547 485,30			27.11508S	26.5709E
51	Itukiseng Textile and Clothing Cooperative Limited, 26 Cr Neuw & Van Reenen str, Frankfort 9830.	152 514,70		Mafube	27.287775S	28.486528E
52	Rooiwal FPSU, Portion 1 of the farm Rooiwal 270 JR R101 road north of Tshwane	10 000 000	Gauteng	Tshwane Metro	25 33 10	28 14 02.3 E
53	Winterveldt FPSU – Winterveldt Village	10 000 000			25 33 10	28 14 02.3 E
54	Sokhulumi FPSU, Sokhulumi Village	10 000 000			-25.6006066666667	28.89225
55	Carmel Estate Mechanisation FPSU	15 962 000		West Rand District Municipality	26°03'28.8" S	27°38'23.5" E
56	Midnight star (Busisiwe Gama), Plot 41 of Pelzavale Agricultural Holdings	2 299 000			-26.253976	27.671033

	(Randfontein South)					
57	Kusana Fresh Produce (Sekgomotso Ngwebo Farm), Plot 36 of Pelzavale Agricultural Holdings, First Avenue (Randfontein South)	2 235 567			-26.249146	27.680782
58	Barrydale Agricultural Primary Co-Operative - located in Barrydale, Swellendam Local Municipality.	536 000	Western Cape	Overberg	-34.079232 S	20.672811 E
59	Wobomi Agricultural Primary Co-operative - situated on Portion 3 of farm 737, Protea Road in Klapmuts, ward 18 under Stellenbosch Local Municipality	3 400 000		Cape Winelands	-33.800374 S	18.842437 E
60	Le Fut Agricultural Primary Co-operative - situated on Portion 1 of farm no 1558, Denneboom Road, Paarl	650 000			33.748054 S	9.007619 E
61	War Against Waste – situated in 707 Delta Street, Bella Vista, Ceres, 6837	3 000 000			TBC	
62	Good News Natural Produce	1 000 000		Cape Metropolitan	33.632972 S	18.512294 E
63	Anastasia Fresh farm Produce	250 000			33.558987 S	18.534822 E
64	Olieboomskraal	3 129 672,84		Garden Route	TBC	
65	Haarlem FPSU	13 964 337,42				
66	Klapperkop Primary Cooperative	5 000 000		Central Karoo		
67	Thembalethu FPSU located in George	TBC		Garden Route		
68	Shalom Design	1 950 000				
69	Western Cape Honey Bush Tea	2 034 000				

	Primary Cooperative					
70	Renosterberg wool producers	4 078 225	Northern Cape	Pixley Ka Seme	24 24 59 99 E	3014 60 00S N
71	Eksteenskui FPSU	4 720 000		ZF Mgcawu	28°41'54" S	20°58'35" E
72	Khomani Son CPA	3 000 000			26.96478 S	20.67042 E
73	Boitumelo Dalihlazo farmers coop	1 758 080			28°45'14" S	23°15'35"
74	PJ Loxton youth coop	1 114 880			28°43'18.60" S	20°52'15.96" E
75	Vastrap Boerdery	2 476 320			27°44'11.45" S	21°53'35.91" E
76	AA chicken coop	2 584 000			28°10'14.1" S	23°44'58.7" E
77	Pella Food Garden Co-operative, 129 Cathedral Street, Pella 8891	600 000		Namakwa	29°01'54" South	19°08'43"East
78	Pella FPSU, 166 Leonard Street, Pella, 8891	6 675 000		29° 01' 57" South	19 °9' 10 "East	
79	Vleeschboom FPSU	8 983 200	Limpopo	Sekhukhune	-76596,06,	2762012,07
80	Masalal FPSU	1 752 597		Mopani	234201.83S	304716.46E
81	Nwanedi FPSU	2 000 000		Vhembe	224534S	305024E
82	Witpoort FPSU	7 343 026		Waterberg	TBC	
83	Tshiombo FPSU	2 500 000		Vhembe	22964578S	30510910E
84	Masisi Primary Cooperative	741 600			22252356S	30515331E
85	Muvhuyu Primary Cooperative	741 600			22313318S	30403169E
86	Chivirikani Primary Cooperative	800 000			22452505S	30403169E
87	TK and Family	304 560		Capricorn	23°. 19'57,0858" S	29°.3' 58,674"E
88	KasiDeve Pty Ltd	406 080			23°.18'9.7." S	29°13'3.7"E
89	Nthekge Farming	203 040			23°.286131" S	29°.259368." S
90	Shadtonez Farm	406 080			23°.3273440 S	29°. 1835240 E
91	Itereleng Farming	203 040			-23°45'1845S	29°899059"E
92	Matome Frans Construction and Projects CC	354 780				23°06'33.4"S
93	Vhuluvhu Trading & Projects (Pty) Ltd	450 000			23°30'47.7"S	29°53'17.1"E
94	Dithapelo Holdings (Pty) Ltd	540 000			23°08'21.2"S	29°04'51.3"E
95	Nkukeng Farming Projects	710 640			23° 20' 31.9" S	29° 15' 18.3" E.
96	Mawasha Chemicals	1 000 000		Mopani	23.697705630490894	30.142432
97	Mooifontein FPSU (Crop massification)	7 000 000	North West	Ngaka Modiri Molema	26°05'15" S	25°50'55" E
98	DMOS Projects	200 000			26°02'46" S	25°48'09" E
99	Baitiredi Nursery	200 000			25°26'20.0" S	25°50'37.0" E
100	Leungo organics	100 000			25°54'56.7" S	25°45'23.6" E
101	Dinatla Tsabelagang	200 000			25°53'41" S	25°37'45" E

102	Bokamoso Abu Farms	200 000			-25.955706	25.414515
103	Tsamai Piggery	500 000			26°16'22"S	25°7'57"E
104	AT Khuks Veggies	200 000		Dr Ruth Mompoti	27°37'48.9"S	25°02'53.0"E
105	Reaitirela Community Project	200 000			27°39'15.1"S	24°59'23.3"E
106	Tshwaraganelo Multi-purpose Project	200 000			TBC	
107	The Dome Rabbitry Primary Cooperative	293 280		Dr Kenneth Kaunda	26°8847059831"S	27°24'46-2741284266
108	Nkodi foods and farming cooperatives	2 11 901,10			26°79'03.18"S	26°771'848"E
109	Ndukudeni Farming co-operative. Ndukudeni village flagstaff	1500 000	Eastern Cape	OR Tambo	31°8'33.1134"S	29°31'40.76436'E
110	Siyakhula Bhalasi Multi-purpose. Balasi Village Flagstaff	1500 000			31°4'2.0514"S	29°31'53.814"E
111	Zanyokwe FPSU Zanyokwe Village Keiskemmerhoek	4000 0000		Amathole	S 32 49 58.3456	E27 1134.6596
112	Khulani youth brick making	1000 000			S 31 999 161	E28 176046
113	Bulungula essential oils	110 000			S 32,1086940	28,9246600
114	Qamata Bilatye FPSU Cofimvaba	7 800 000		Chris Hani	31°57'15"S	27 °26' 07" E
115	Koukama FPSU 8 farms (Misgud kleinbore Trust, Eve brand Farm, Rovon Farm, Experimental Farm, Moondesire, Bo plaas, Mooi Uitsing Farm, Tulpeskral, & Joubertina	3350 000		Sarah Baartman	33473 S	234437E
116	Khulanathi primary co-operative	200 000		Joe Gqabi	-30.598686 S	28.405806 E
117	Mandroyi lunyweni primary co-operative	200 000			31.2652.3S	28.2319.7 E
118	Nxotshana shearing shed	300 000			30.5605855 S	28.311035 E
119	Bhaliwe shearing shed primary co-operative	300 000			-30.832499S	28.303728 E
120	Ramlane shearing shed primary co-operative	300 000			30.9950360 S	28.516028 E

121	Ilungelo lethu shearing shed primary co-operative	300 000			-30.965832	28.528959 E
122	Nkalweni shearing shed primary co-operative	300 000			31.3263331 S	38.69383 E
123	Bizana multi-purpose co-operative	10 000 000		Alfred Nzo	TBC	
124	Sybrandskraal FPSU	9 540 000	Mpumalanga	Nkangala	S25° 27'7.76"	E028° 52'36.08"
125	Dundonald FPSU	8 650 000		Gert Sibande	26.2191550S	30.8157846E
126	Nkomazi Cotton FPSU	2 000 000		Ehlanzeni	24.93629S	31.425653E
127	Nokaneng Cotton	10 180 000		Nkangala	S25° 04'335"	E028° 46'960"
128	Bilkoland Creations	500 000			25.170063S	29.022649E
128	Ntirhisano Sanitary Towel Project	6 700 000		Ehlanzeni	24.671735S	31.28303E



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