

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

2024-2025



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ISBN: 978-0-621-51929-7

ACRONYMS

APP	Annual Performance Plan
ALHA	Agricultural Land Holdings Account
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
AAMP	Agriculture and Agro processing Master Plan
AVMP	Animal and Veld Management Programme
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
AgriBEE	Agriculture Black Economic Empowerment
BPF	Budget Prioritisation Framework
BBTV	Banana bunchy top virus
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
CPI	Consumer Price Inflation
CRLR	Commission on Restitution of Land Rights
CPA	Communal Property Associations
CORS	Continuously Operating Reference Stations
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CBPP	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
CCAMP	Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation Plan
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CFPPB	Cannabis for Private Purposes Bill
CSS	Corporate Support Services
DDM	District Development Model
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
DTiC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
DPW&I	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DPISA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DG	Director-General

DDG	Deputy Director-General
DM&TS	Diversity Management and Transformation Strategies
EC	Eastern Cape
EDTM	Economic Development Trade and Marketing
e-DRS	Electronic Deeds Registration System
EXCO	Executive and Strategic Management Committee
ENE	Estimate of National Expenditure
EE	Employment Equity
ERRP	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FPL	Food Poverty Line
FPSU	Farmer Production Support Unit
FNB	First National Bank
FS	Free State
FY	Financial Year
GP	Gauteng
GEDI	Gender, Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HR	Human Resource
HLB	Huanglongbing
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IAR	Immovable Assets Register
IRDSS	Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDZs	Industrial Development Zones

IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
ITB	Ingonyama Trust Board
JBA	Joint Business Account
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LP	Limpopo
LPP	Legal Professional Privilege
LAMOSAS	Land Access Movement of South Africa
LPP	Land Planning Programme
LAW	Land Administration Web
LTS	Long-term Solution System
MP	Mpumalanga
MP	Member of Parliament
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MISA	Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council
NW	North West
NC	Northern Cape
NIP	National Infrastructure Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NARYSEC	National Rural Youth Service Corps
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NSG	National School of Governance
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
NCOP	National Council of Provinces
NSAAs	National Spatial Action Areas
OBP	Onderstepoort Biological Products
OL	Organised Labour

OVG	Office of the Valuer General
PAA	Protected Agricultural Areas
PepRSV	Pepper ringspot virus
PSHB	Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PPECB	Perishable Products Export Control Board
PCC	Practical Completion Certificate
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PGMs	Platinum Group Metals
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PSETA	Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority
PSDFs	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
PES	Presidential Employment Stimulus
PAA	Protected Agricultural Areas
Q1	Quarter 1
Q2	Quarter 2
Q3	Quarter 3
Q4	Quarter 4
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
Q/Q	Quarter over Quarter
RSDFs	Regional Spatial Development Framework
SA	South Africa
SEZs	Special Economic Zones
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SANRAL	South African National Road Agency Limited
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act

Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SAPS	South African Police Service
SAHPRA	South African Health Products Regulatory Authority
SMS	Senior Management Service
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SONA	State of the Nation Address
THC	Tetrahydrocannabinol
WPWD	Women and Persons with Disabilities
WC	Western Cape
Y/Y	Year over Year

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan:

- 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 2024/25 financial year.



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Deputy Director-General: Provincial Operations



Ms M Mokono

(Acting) Chief Financial Officer



Ms PT Sehoole
(Acting) Deputy Director-General: Corporate Support Services



Mr M Ramasodi
Director-General



Honourable Minister AT Didiza (MP)
Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



AT DIDIZA, MP

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) derives its mandate from sections 24, 25, and 27 of the Constitution, which empowers it to establish and administer a legislative and policy framework that advances a viable and sustainable agriculture and food sectors as well as foster redress and the equitable access to land. DALRRD has 42 pieces of legislation and their implementation is guided by 31 policies. For the year in plan, there are 6 pieces of legislation and 5 policies planned for approval underscored by rigorous review and consultation processes.

The DALRRD's mandate and policy framework enables the department to pursue a vision of equitable access to land, integrated rural economy, and sustainable agriculture. This vision is realised through negotiating and securing trade agreements and protocols to expand market-led production, bring new aspirant black farmers to

create an inclusive sector, coordinate investments and development in rural areas, restore rights to land, and upscale equitable access to productive land.

Beyond the policy framework, the functions of the department are impacted by the global complexities and local macroeconomic conditions. Globally, the economy is challenged by conflicts, low commodity prices and volatile oil prices. The National Treasury forecast a moderate global economic growth of 3.2% underpinned by improvements in the United States and emerging economies. In 2023, the South Africa's economy grew by 0.6% and it is forecast to marginally rise by an average of 1.6% between 2024 and 2026. Structural constraints such as power cuts, weak commodity prices, sovereign credit risk, ports and rail inefficiencies are some of the factors keeping the economy hamstrung.

Despite the bleak macroeconomic conditions and global intricacies, the policy framework put in place by the DALRRD has built an agricultural sector that is resilient, competitive, and partially inclusive. This sound policy framework is reflected in the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP), which is a sectoral strategic plan containing specific interventions agreed upon by the government, businesses, and other social partners to grow the agriculture and rural economy in South Africa.

Because of the AAMP strategic interventions and overall sectoral policy framework, the agricultural economy (value-added) increased by 20% real growth rate between 2019 and 2022 but decelerated by 12% in 2023 because of the rebasing effect coupled with disease outbreaks in the livestock industry, longer power cuts and weather-related issues. The growth in agriculture has allowed the sector to create new jobs. Between June 2019 and December 2023, the sector had 78 282 new jobs thus increasing the overall employment in the sector to 920 344 people at the end of December 2023.

Exports continue to play a crucial role in expanding domestic agricultural production. The constant opening of new markets in the Middle East, Asia, and within the African continent (i.e. African Continental Free Trade Agreement) has unlocked growth

opportunities for farmers in red meat, fruits, wool, cotton, soybeans, cooked poultry meat, maize, lucerne, and other agricultural commodities. The African continent is the largest export destination for South Africa's agricultural products accounting for 32% of exports. Asia is the second largest market accounting for 31% of the exports, with Europe holding the third position with a 19% share in the total exports in value terms. The UK accounted for 6% of the exports whilst the Americas aggregation was 8% of total exports.

Notable, the support to small-scale and subsistence farmers through the Presidential Employment Stimulus Initiative (PESI) and Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) has allowed them to expand production in rural areas and on land reform farms resulting in maize being one of the top ten exported products in 2022/2023 season. Fruits like citrus, pome, and table grapes remained among the top exported products, *albeit* the phytosanitary issues in Europe and general protectionism in the world.

The agricultural outlook is positive and the implementation of the AAMP to unlock further growth in the sector will continue in collaboration with the private sector and traditional leaders. It is estimated that the sector could grow by a range of 12% to 15% in the next years. However, drought conditions are likely to impact the growth levels in the near term. In the year 2024/25, measures to safeguard food security and support farmers will be prioritised. This will assist the Department to preserve the inclusivity and transformation gains in the sector. Between 2020 and 2023, the share of black farmers in agricultural output increased by 22%, although from the low base to reach 11%. Through the AAMP, the sector is determined to reach 19% share of output from black farmers by 2030.

Recognising the potential of rural areas and forming partnerships with Traditional Leaders to attract investments and growth in tribal land has greatly contributed to the success of integrating small-scale and subsistence farmers into a formal agricultural economy. The approved Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy (IRDS) focussed on strengthening intergovernmental coordination of investments and policies

to develop rural economy. The IRDS has six pillars aimed at building and maintaining rural infrastructure, skills development, economic opportunities, basic services, tenure and agrarian reform, and social and community development.

Through the IRDS, the rural youth is empowered with entrepreneurial skills and business linkages via the NARYSEC programme. It integrates youth with skills in energy, security, manufacturing, mining and other sectors. Partnership with the private sector has help to train 9 907 youth in the past four years and some have been assisted to start their own business enterprises. Parallel to skill development is the expansion of rural infrastructure like roads, food processing facilities, and storage facilities amongst others. The IRDS is realising the District Development Model goals by attracting investments to rural areas.

Land is a fundamental issue as black people are in the main, landless and where they have access to land, their tenure rights are generally insecure. Most occupants on the land under traditional leadership are the most vulnerable and face many challenges that result in the land's productivity declining. The department continues to implement the land reform restoring the rights to land and promoting equitable access to productive land. In terms of land restitution, about 94% of land claims have been settled, leaving just 5,407 outstanding claims. Between 2019 and 2023, a total of 1,494 claims were settled.

The Department has developed a Backlog Reduction Strategy that is targeting the pre-1998 claims, however, funding does not adequately correlate with the outstanding claims to be settled as the monetary value for settling claims has increased. Because most the settled land is under the Communal Property Associations (CPAs), the Department provides governance training to executive committee members of the CPAs to ensure that they understand their roles in the CPAs and manages CPAs in compliance with laws.

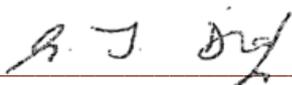
Regarding the land redistribution and tenure security pillars approximately 5.2 million hectares were acquired, of which 3.1 million were acquired through the PLAS program.

In 2023, the Department concluded nationwide consultations with farmers holding leases, where a criterion and conditions were developed to guide the title deeds transfer process.

Supporting the land, agriculture, and rural development mandate of the department is the need for accurate data and spatial planning. The National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) was developed in 2023. In the financial year 2024/25, the Department will develop a monitoring report on the NSDF spatial action areas to support integrated spatial planning and development across all scales and all spheres of government.

Whilst the agricultural sector has been resilient in the face of uncertain and dynamic global conditions, biosecurity control is one of the areas that will receive the undivided attention of the department in the year 2024/2025. The Department is actively undertaking awareness drives highlighting biosecurity measures, vaccination campaigns, conducting surveillance, and controlling pests and diseases on crops. The Department will continue to be vigilant and encourage ethical behaviour as a capable and ethical workforce is important in delivering services to the people of South Africa. As we progress into the new financial year, the department will continue to ensure professionalisation of the public service and optimised deployment of resources in line with prudent and cost-containment efforts of the government. The department has developed a fit-for-purpose organisational structure as part of continuous efforts to improve efficiency and service delivery.

I present the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development. This is the last APP of the MTSP 2019-2024.



MRS AT DIDIZA, MP

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW BY THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



MR M RAMASODI

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan (APP) marks the last deposition in the implementation of the Strategic plan for 2020–2024/25 of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). The outputs in the 2024/25 APP indicate the contribution towards the outcomes and measures in the DALRRD Strategic Plan, which is largely informed by the 2019–2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). The implementation of the MTSF has been affected by environmental challenges such as COVID-19, energy challenges, effects of climate change and geopolitical uncertainty, which impacted on the performance of the sector.

The gross domestic product of South Africa recorded a 0,1% increase in the fourth quarter of 2023. However, agriculture experienced a 12,2% contraction, marking a significant event for the sector. This contraction, in the midst of challenges such as load-shedding, port congestion challenges and livestock sector biosecurity encounters, significantly challenges sector role players to implement adaptive

strategies to ensure resilience and quicker rebound by the sector. The current drought conditions in many parts of our country, which led to consecutive readjustment of crop estimates to date, and dim outlook for feed in the livestock industry, will further challenge the resolve and character of this sector during the implementation of the 2024/2025 APPs. In the midst of these challenges, the implementation of the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP) remains a solution to increasing production and transformation in the sector. In this execution period, the focus will be on the implementation of all the growth pillars of the AAMP, while also providing relief to the shocks experienced in the sector.

During this period, the department will intensify the resolution of policy ambiguities in the agricultural and related sectors. Noting the deteriorating business index in the sector, we will work with sector partners and targeted partners to create an investment-friendly climate. Within the context of the District Development Model and the corridor approach towards economic and social development, provision of infrastructure will receive priority. In recognising the centrality of farmer support, the department will continue to provide development finance, research and development and extension services.

Rural development remains a central focus of the department to bolster development in the rural areas. Approximately 33,7% of the South African population lives in rural areas and is subjected to poverty and poor access to social services and rural safety and security. The department has developed the Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy (IRDSS) to facilitate an integrated and inclusive rural economy. The objective of IRDSS, among others, is to address the triple challenge of poverty, inequality, and unemployment in rural areas. In the 2024/25 APP, DALRRD will continue to work with other government departments, the private sector and civil society to implement the six pillars of the IRDSS. The department will invest in rural infrastructure development and maintenance; focus on industrialisation, enterprise development, job creation,

education and skills development and provision of services; and provide land, agrarian reform, and tenure security to ensure social, community and human development.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa in 1996, provides for the redress of injustices of the past. Section 25 of the Constitution commits the State to provision of equitable access to land and security of tenure and to ensure equitable access to land. In the 2024/25 APP, we will continue to redistribute land by allocating 46 747 hectares (ha) of land to beneficiaries and provide support to 40 land reform farms through the Land Development Support Programme. For the 2024/25 financial year, DALRRD has planned to train 755 communal property associations' (CPAs) executive committee members on understanding their roles and responsibilities to ensure that CPAs comply with the Act. The department has approved a White Paper on South African Land Policy to provide a framework to guide the development of land reform policies, legislation, systems, land use and land development.

The department has completed the development of the first National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) for the country. Its implementation will be guided by the Charter to ensure better integration between all scales of spatial development frameworks (Provincial spatial development frameworks (PSDFs)/regional spatial development frameworks (RSDFs) and municipal frameworks. Further, the department launched a Land Planning Programme (LPP) for areas under traditional leaders to foster collaboration with the Institution of Traditional Leaders on spatial planning and land use management matters.

Within the policy space in the 2024/25 financial year, the department will table the Land Acquisition and Redistribution Bill, Land Survey Amendment Bill, and Communal Land Tenure Bill and its policy.

DALRRD would like to table the APP for the 2024/25 financial year, which comprises the following parts:

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 is premised in various policies and legislation with both the national and the concurrent functions.

Part B: Our Strategic Focus—provides DALRRD's Vision, Mission and Values, as well as the situational analysis. The situational analysis goes into detail to explain the internal and external environment in which the department operates.

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

Part D: Technical indicator descriptions—provides descriptions of all the indicators that the department has planned for the 2024/25 financial year.

Annexures—Annexure A for conditional grants, Annexure B for standardised indicators and Annexure C for the 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

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 <i>Constitution of the Republic of South Africa</i> .
Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983)	Provides for measures by which agricultural pests may be prevented and combated.
Agricultural Produce Agents Act, 1992 (Act No. 12 of 1992)	Provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Produce Agents Council and fidelity funds in respect of agricultural produce agents and for the control of certain activities of agricultural produce agents.

Act no. and year	Purpose
Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No.119 of 1990)	Provides for the control over the sale and export of certain agricultural products; control over the sale of certain imported agricultural products; and control over other related products.
Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No. 86 of 1990)	Provides for the establishment of a juristic person to deal with agricultural research and the determination of its objects, functions, powers and duties.
Animal Diseases Act, 1991 (Act No. 35 of 1984)	Provides for the control of animal diseases and parasites, and for measures to promote animal health.
Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No. 6 of 2002)	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.
Electronic Deeds Registration Systems Act, 2019 (Act 19 of 2019)	Provides for electronic deeds registration, having regard to legislation regulating electronic communication and transactions; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
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

Act no. and year	Purpose
	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.
The Geomatics Profession Act, 2013 (Act No. 19 of 2013)	Provides for the transformation of the geomatics profession; the establishment of the South African Geomatics Council as a juristic person; the facilitation of accessibility to the geomatics profession; for different categories of registered persons and branches in the geomatics profession; the identification of areas of work to be performed by the different categories of registered persons; the recognition of certain voluntary associations by the Council; for measures designed to protect the public from unethical geomatics practices; for measures in order to maintain a high standard of professional conduct and integrity; the establishment of disciplinary mechanisms; to provide for the establishment of an Appeal Board; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
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.
Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights (Act 31. of 1996)	Provides for the temporary protection of certain rights to and interests in land which are not otherwise adequately protected by law.
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.

Act no. and year	Purpose
Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No. 3 of 1996)	Provides for the provision of security of tenure for labour tenants and those persons occupying or using land as a result of their association with labour tenants; and makes provision for the acquisition of land and rights in land by labour tenants.
Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No. 8 of 1997)	Provides for the regulation of the surveying of land in South Africa.
Liquor Products Act, 1989 (Act No. 60 of 1989)	Provides for control over the sale and production for sale of certain alcoholic products, the composition and properties of such products and the use of certain particulars in connection with the sale of such products; for the establishment of schemes; and for control over the import and export of certain alcoholic products.
Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996)	Provides for the authorisation of the establishment and enforcement of regulatory measures to intervene in the marketing of agricultural products, including the introduction of levies on agricultural products; and for the establishment of a National Agricultural Marketing Council.
Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No. 40 of 2000)	Provides for measures promoting meat safety and the safety of animal products; establishment and maintenance of essential national standards in respect of abattoirs; regulation of the importation and exportation of meat; establishment of meat safety schemes; and provides for matters connected therewith.
Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act, 1999 (Act No. 19 of 1999)	Provides for the establishment of a company to manage the institution known as Onderstepoort Biological Products.
Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No. 24 of 1935)	Provides for the regulation of the exhibition and training of performing animals and the use of dogs for safeguarding.
Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983)	Provides for the control of perishable products intended for export from the Republic of South Africa.
Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act No. 36 of 2002)	Provides for the establishment of the South African Council for Planners as a juristic person; provides for different categories of planners and the registration of planners; authorises the identification of areas of work for planners; recognises certain voluntary associations; protects the public from unethical planning practices; maintains a high standard of professional conduct and

Act no. and year	Purpose
	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.
Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act 95 of 1986)	Provides, among others, for the division of buildings into sections and common property and for the acquisition of separate ownership in sections coupled with joint ownership in common property; the transfer of ownership of sections and the registration of sectional mortgage bonds over, and real rights in, sections; and the establishment of a sectional titles regulation board.
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1993 (Act No. 169 of 1993)	Provides for control of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and for matters connected therewith.
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (Act No. 70 of 1970)	Provides the subdivision and, in connection therewith, the use of agricultural land.
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)	Provides for a uniform, effective and comprehensive system of spatial planning and land use management for South Africa, that promotes social and economic inclusion. SPLUMA also provides for cooperative intergovernmental relations among the sector and the spheres of government.

Act no. and year	Purpose
	<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 the 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"> • Development principles, norms and standards that must guide spatial planning, land use management and land development throughout the country by every sphere of government; • Spatial development frameworks, to be prepared by national, provincial and local government; • Municipal wall-to-wall land use schemes to manage and facilitate land use and land development; and • Land development management procedures and structures.
Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No: 54 of 2003)	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.
Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights (Act No. 112 of 1991)	Provides for the upgrading and conversion into ownership of certain rights (deed of grants, quitrent title, leasehold PTOs, occupational rights on tribal land) granted in respect of land and for the transfer of tribal land in full ownership to tribes.
Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Amendment (Act 6. of 2021)	Provides for the upgrading and conversion of land tenure into ownership of certain rights granted in respect of land; for the transfer of tribal land in full ownership to tribes; and for matters connected therewith.
Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No.19 of 1982)	Provides for the establishment, powers, and functions of the South African Veterinary Council.

Table 2: Planned legislation

Planned legislation for approval
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deeds Registries Amendment Bill, 2024 • Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill, 2024 • Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill, 2024 • Electronic Deeds Registration Systems Amendment Bill, 2024 • Land Survey Amendment Bill, 2024 • Land Acquisition and Redistribution Bill, 2024

1.2 Policy mandates

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.

APPROVED POLICIES	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
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.
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	To 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"> • develop a static financial and insurance sector for smallholder producers and medium-scale commercial producers;

APPROVED POLICIES	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide affordable and appropriate insurance solutions for the producers in the agriculture, land reform and rural development sector; and • increase the financial resilience of producers and the State to climate shocks, which will in turn promote socio-economic development.
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 acts as a guide to how the department must implement the NARYSEC programme within the context of youth empowerment in rural development.
Monitoring of Payments Policy	Aims to support the standardisation processes in the monitoring of payments and establish a practical and holistic approach that can be implemented across the 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

APPROVED POLICIES	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
	issues during on-the-ground implementation of the settlement process.
Payment of Minors Policy	Seeks to ensure that the interest of the child is paramount and that the precepts of the Constitution 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.
Recreation of Missing Files Policy	This policy is sought to ensure that the CRLR is acting in accordance with legislature that stipulates that public records must be classified and stored so that they are easily accessible, thereby facilitating transparency, accountability, and democracy.
Settlement of Land Claims Policy	To deal with the settlement of land claims through various available instruments and seeks to support the settlement of claims for restoration purposes by providing direction and guidance.

Table 4: Planned policies

PLANNED POLICIES	
Name of policy	Aim/purpose
Crop Production Policy	To position the plant production subsector to respond to emerging challenges, while at the same time increasing its contribution to food security, job creation, rural development, poverty alleviation and economic development.
Communal Land Tenure Policy	To establish a framework and institutions for democratic and inclusive communal land administration as guided by the Constitution.
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
Animal Identification and Traceability Policy	To establish an effective individual animal identification and full value chain traceability system in South Africa.

PLANNED POLICIES

Name of policy	Aim/purpose
Land Redistribution Policy Framework	To provide principles for land acquisition, redistribution, and its development.

2. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

There are currently no court rulings.

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 environmental analysis

4.1.1 The macroeconomic environment

The January 2024 World Economic Outlook report forecasts the global economic performance against the backdrop of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and persistent cost-of-living crisis as witnessed during the pandemic exacerbated by climate shocks and the multiplier effects. Inflation reached a peak in 2022 and continue to fall in response to the fiscal policy measures implemented by the

Central Banks. Efforts by Governments to intervene and ensure increased availability and affordability of goods and services have seen inflation (both headline and core) almost reaching pre-pandemic levels in the latter part of 2023. High interest rate environment discourages borrowing and investment. As a result, the growth prospects for 2024 projected to be lower. In the same breath, governments are highly indebted, with little disposable income to provide fiscal support. The real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates for the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2023 in the advanced economies of the following countries: Canada, France, Italy, Japan and the United States increased by 1,0%, 0,1%, 0,2%, 0,4% and 3,2%, respectively, while Germany and United Kingdom decreased by 0,2% and 0,3%, respectively, when compared to 2022: Q4 (See Figure 1 below).

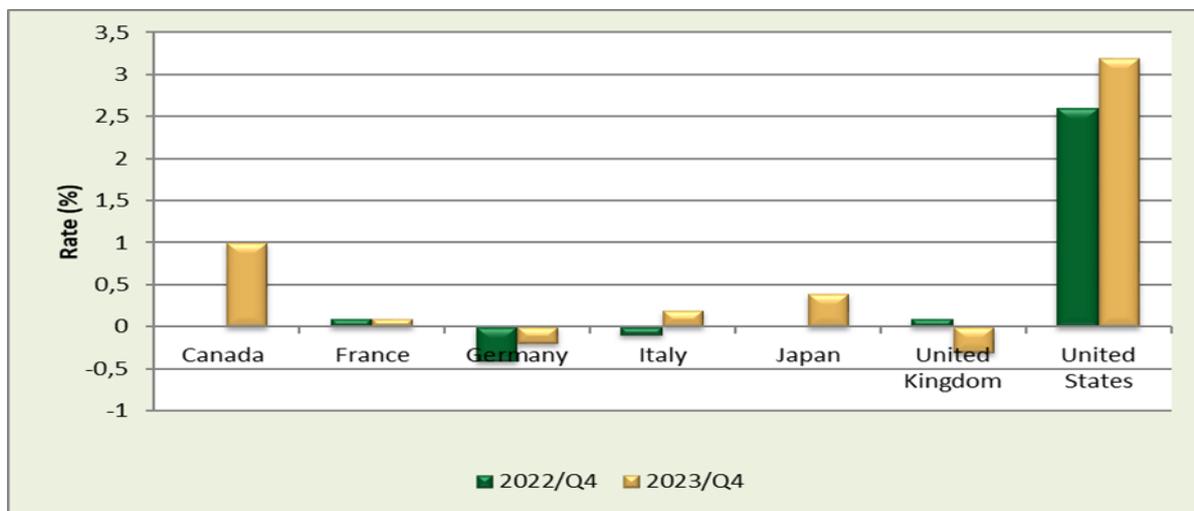


Figure 1: Advanced economies quarterly GDP growth rates

Data source: Various sources

Figure 2, indicates that in the emerging markets and developing economies, the real GDP growth rates for 2023: Q4 increased in the following countries: Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, South Africa, Nigeria and Russia by 2,9%, 5,2%, 8,4%, 5,04%, 3,4%, 5,6%, 0,1%, 3,46% and 4,3% when compared to the 2022: Q4 figures. Numerous challenges facing the South African economy, such as intensified delays and inefficiencies at the ports, deteriorating rail and road infrastructure, worsening municipal service delivery, increased geopolitical uncertainty and persistent episodes of load-shedding, have slowed the country's GDP growth.

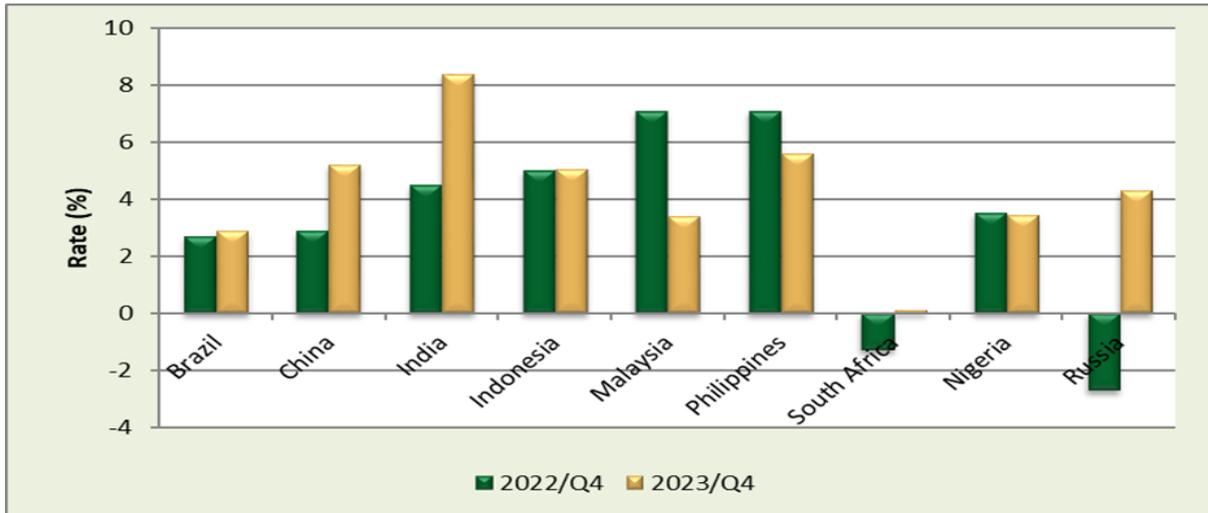


Figure 2: Emerging markets and developing economies quarterly GDP growth rates

Data source: Various sources

South Africa's economy grew by a marginal 0,1% in the fourth quarter (October–December), taking the annual growth rate for 2023 to 0,6%. In the fourth quarter, six of the 10 industries kept the economy in the green. The transport, storage and communication industry made the biggest positive impact, expanding by 2,9% and contributing 0,2 of a percentage point to the GDP growth. Increased economic activity was reported for all transport services across the industry. On the downside, trade, agriculture, construction, and government were weaker. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing had a notably tough quarter, shrinking by 9,7%. This was on the back of weaker production figures for field crops, notably, grain sorghum, hay, wheat, sugarcane and chicory root and horticultural products, notably, viticulture and citrus fruits.

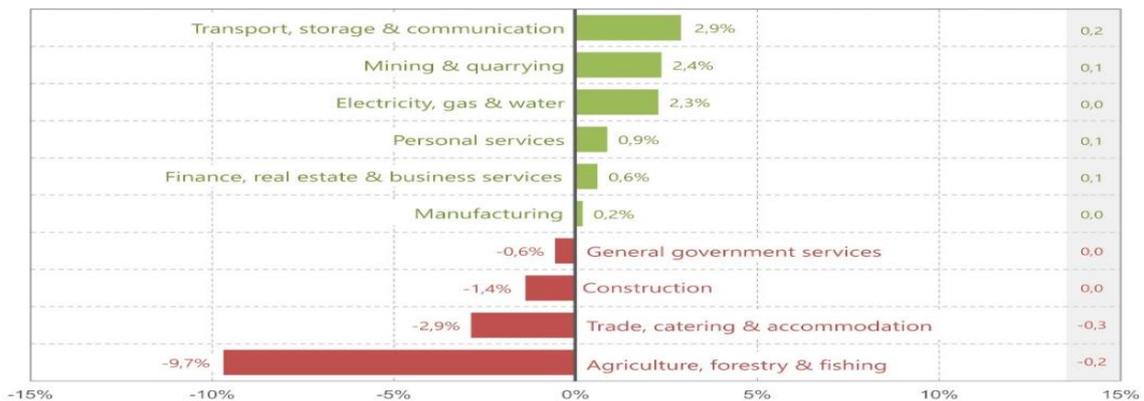


Figure 3: Industry growth rates 2023: Q3 compared to 2023: Q4 (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)

Data source: Stats SA, GDP, 3rd Quarter 2023

4.1.2 Consumer prices of agricultural items

Annual consumer price inflation was 5,1% in December 2023, down from 5,5% in November and 5,9% in October 2023. The main contributors to the 5,1% annual inflation rate were: food and non-alcoholic beverages (increased by 8,5% year-on-year (y/y)); housing and utilities (increased by 5,7% y/y); miscellaneous goods and services (increased by 5,1% y/y); and transport (increased by 2,6% y/y). The average annual consumer price inflation was 6,0% in 2023 compared to 6,9% in 2022. South Africa's consumer food inflation was 8,5% in December 2023 from 9,0% in November and 8,8% in October of the same year.

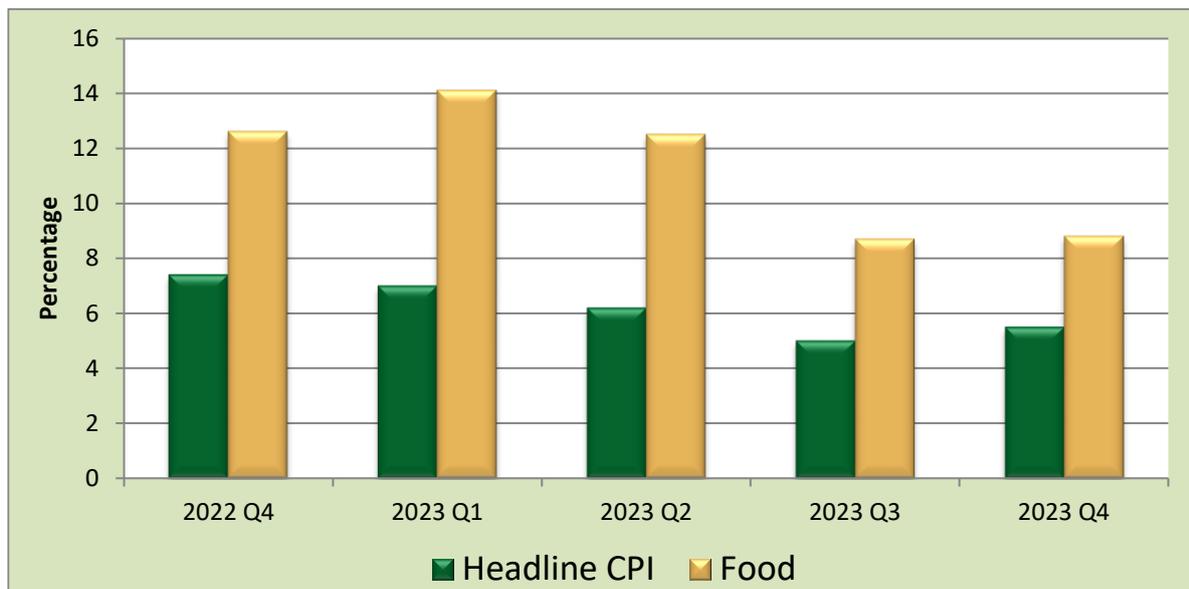


Figure 4: Consumer prices of agricultural items
Data Source: Statistics SA

4.1.3 Trade of agricultural products

Throughout the past year, the agricultural sector in South Africa experienced significant disruptions owing to various occurrences. Prolonged power outages had a notable effect on the horticultural sector, particularly on fruit and vegetables that rely on consistent electricity for irrigation systems. Field crops grown under irrigation were also negatively affected, along with the meat industry, which heavily relies on electricity for processing operations. Agribusinesses and food-producing entities faced challenges in downstream processing activities such as milling, bakeries, abattoirs, wine production, and packaging. Moreover, trade was hindered by congestion and delays at ports, leading to increased expenses for agribusinesses involved in exports, especially those dealing with perishable goods like fruit, red meat, and wine. The

sector also grappled with biosecurity weaknesses, including diseases like foot-and-mouth (FMD), African swine fever (ASF), and avian influenza (AI) (Agbiz, 2023). External demand deceleration and rising trade barriers further added to the challenges facing the sector (FNB, 2023).

Despite encountering several difficulties at the ports and in different export markets, the agricultural sector in South Africa successfully sustained robust export activity during 2023: Q4. As a positive development, the country witnessed a surplus in agricultural trade during this period. During 2023: Q4, South Africa recorded a notable 56,8% growth in its agricultural trade balance relative to 2022: Q4. This growth suggests that increased investments in energy supply may have played a role in mitigating the effects of load-shedding, reducing capacity underutilization, and boosting export volumes.

The export value of agricultural products surged to R55,2 billion in 2023: Q4, marking a 18,8% increase relative to 2022: Q4. Leading agricultural products that dominated the export list in 2023: Q4 were citrus, maize, apples and pears, nuts, wine, soya beans, sugar, wool, grapes, berries, avocados, and fruit juices. This strong export performance is a result of higher volumes and prices, especially for fruit, offsetting the drop in grain and oilseed prices, which have notably decreased from 2022 levels (Agbiz, 2023). During the same period, the import value of agricultural products rose to R31,3 billion in 2023: Q4, marking a 0,2% increase relative to 2022: Q4.

On a quarter-on-quarter (q/q) basis, since the start of 2023: Q4, the reduction in logistical efficiency adversely affected trade operations, which could potentially lead to higher costs for companies involved in exporting and importing agricultural goods. Consequently, the trade balance of the agricultural sector witnessed a significant 39,3 % decrease in 2023: Q4 relative to Q3 of the same year. During the period, the export value of agricultural products dropped by 23,3% in 2023: Q4 relative to Q3, while the import value of agricultural products decreased by 4,1% q/q.

The Agricultural Business Chamber (Agbiz) has emphasised the importance of prioritising the improvement of logistical infrastructure and the expansion of export markets in South Africa's agricultural sector. Agbiz recommends investing in port and rail infrastructure, as well as enhancing the quality of roads in farming towns to overcome limitations on sector growth.

Additionally, Agbiz has highlighted the need to ensure that South Africa's foreign policy approach does not result in negative trade policy reactions from traditional trading partners, while simultaneously expanding export markets. Agbiz believes that this strategic approach is crucial for the agricultural growth, sustainability, and job creation of the country.

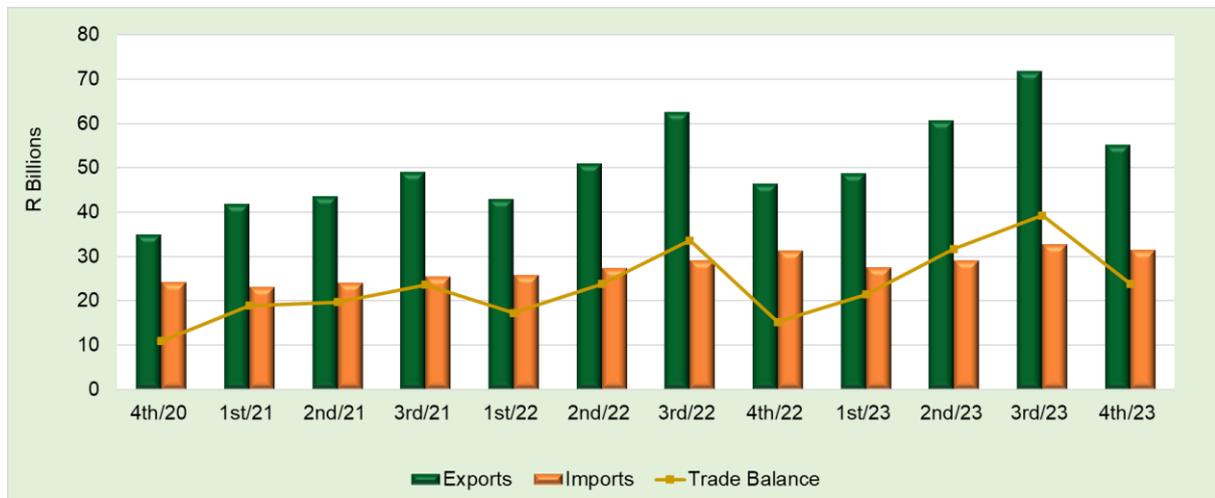


Figure 5: Trade balance of agricultural products

Source: Trade map, 2023

4.1.4 Unemployment

South Africa's unemployment rate rose to 32,1% in the last quarter of 2023, up from 31,9% in 2023: Q3, as the number of unemployed persons increased by 46 000 to 7,9 million. Meanwhile, employment fell by 22 000 to 16,7 million, after rising by eight straight quarters, and the labour force rose by 25 000 to 24,6 million. Job losses were recorded primarily in community and social services (171 000), followed by construction (36 000), agriculture (35 000), trade (28 000) and manufacturing (1 000). On the other hand, further jobs were added in finance (128 000), transport (57 000) and mining (37 000). The expanded definition of unemployment, which includes those discouraged from seeking work, was 41,1% in the last quarter of 2023 down marginally from 41,2% in the previous quarter. The youth unemployment rate in South Africa, measuring jobseekers between 15 and 24 years old, picked up to 59,4% in 2023: Q4, from an over one-year low of 58% in 2023: Q3.

Figure 6 below shows the agricultural sector lost about 35 000 jobs q/q, which represents a decline of (3,7% q/q) and gained 60 000 jobs y/y. which represents an increase of (7.0% y/y). The agricultural sector employment increased to 920 000 people in the last quarter of 2023

compared to 860 000 in the last quarter of 2022. Between the last quarter of 2022 and the same quarter of 2023, the number of employed people increased in almost all industries, except manufacturing, utilities, and private household, which decreased by 9,0%, 1,3% and 0,7%, respectively. During the same period, industries such as finance, construction and agriculture increased significantly by 19,3%, 9,1% and 7,0% respectively. Meanwhile mining, transport, trade, and community and social services increased by 2,1%, 4,1% 2,0%, and 5,0% respectively.

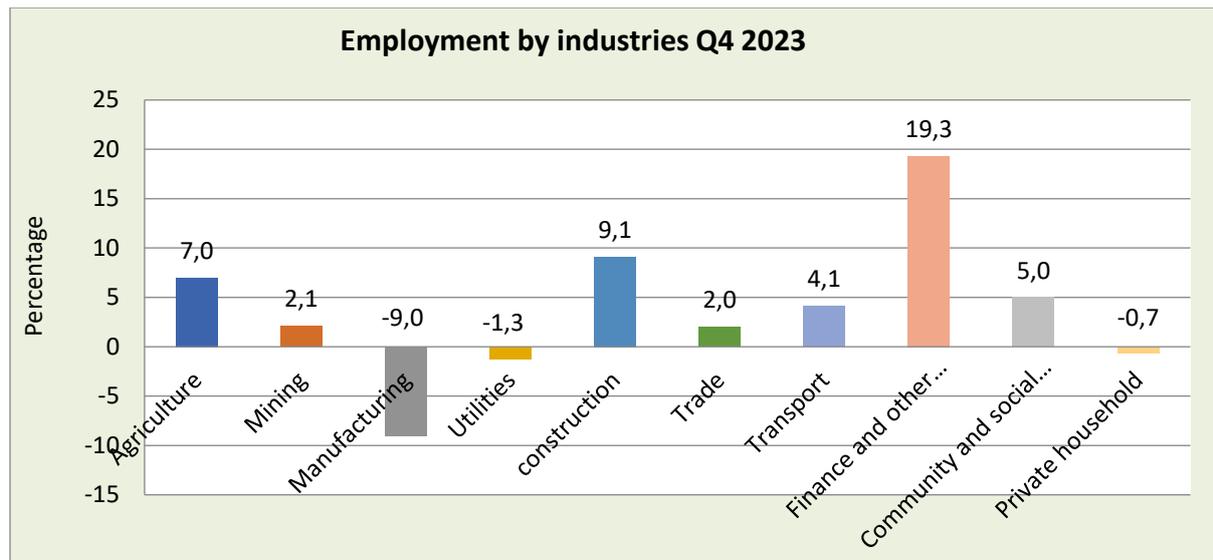


Figure 6: Employment by industries Q4: 2023

Data Source: Statistics SA

4.1.5 Value chain round tables

Value chain round tables present a platform for government, industry, labour, and civil society to meaningfully engage on issues affecting societal well-being. By design, they are inclusive fora that seek to bring differing views and interests to a convergence in pursuit of a common good.

Currently, the Fruit Industry Value Chain Round Table and the Wool Value Chain Round Table can be categorised as functional. The Grain Industry Value Chain Round Table was recently established. The Wine Industry Value Chain Round Table went through an evaluation process after encountering some serious operational challenges and is due to re-organise itself following the recommendations from the evaluation process. The cotton industry has also

expressed interest in establishing its own value chain round table. Efforts are underway to establish the livestock/red meat value chain round table. Resuscitation and /or establishment of new value chain round tables is driven by their identification as vehicles to drive the implementation of AAMP.

4.1.6 The land reform landscape

South African history is characterised by colonialism and apartheid cruelty that was based on racial discrimination against the black majority. The racial segregation of South Africa led to massive socio-economic impacts that adversely affected most of the black population leading to loss of security of tenure, assets, productivity, and markets. 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 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 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 State to provision of equitable access to land and security of tenure. Section 25(5) 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. Section 25(6) obligates the State to develop legislation to ensure that those whose security of tenure is insecure, is legally secured or provide comparable redress. Section 25(7) addresses land restitution and states that “a person or community dispossessed of a right in land, after 19 June 1913, as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, to restitution of that property or to equitable redress”.

The 2017 Phase 2—Land Audit Report on ownership of land by race and gender, indicated the reality and extent of continued inequality, albeit that the data was only 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% 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.

Currently, South Africa has a dual land administration system where the secured tenure system is supported by cadastre and geomatic services in the following land holdings: freehold, leasehold, leases, state land, sectional titles, municipal commonage, etc. The insecure tenure system is largely administered by traditional leaders while the land is either registered in the name of the State or remains unregistered while the State is considered to be the legal owner.

Land recipients face a myriad of challenges. It has been seen that in many cases where land is redistributed, its productivity declines owing to the various factors that include inadequate support programmes. While this is being addressed gradually by DALRRD, further support is needed for land reform beneficiaries to ensure that the objective of economic transformation is met through land reform by increasing productivity, and therefore profitability of agricultural land.

In the 2022/23 financial year, the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) settled 355 claims to the value of R3,9 billion. The household budgetary allocation for the said year equated to R3,2 billion. For the 2024/25 financial year, the Commission aims to settle 319 claims. The provisional household budget allocation for the 2024/25 financial year is R2,4 billion, which does not adequately correlate with the outstanding claims to be settled as the monetary value for settling claims has increased. For example, the housing quantum that settles financial compensation claims for beneficial occupancy rights has increased from R202 888,00 to R261 364,00, notwithstanding the consumer price index (CPI) values for registered rights. Furthermore, land prices have also increased, however, the CRLR's household budget has decreased. Taking cognisance of the depreciating value of the rand with the above factors, it would be prudent to align the settlement and finalisation targets with the allocated budget.

The commission has developed a Backlog Reduction Strategy that is targeting the pre 1998 claims. The strategy estimates that the outstanding 6 139 claims as at 31 December 2023 would cost approximately R65 billion, excluding the running costs of the commission. It is crucial that there is sufficient funding for the actual process of land restitution, which includes ring-fencing the commission's budget, which is currently included in the budget of DALRRD.

In addition to household funding for the settlement of claims, human resource capacity would also need to be increased together with the approval of the interim structure. The number of funded positions in line with the approved structure dated 11 December 2020 is 749, with the total number of filled positions being 693 leaving 57 positions vacant. This constitutes a vacancy rate of about 7%, which is below the ideal vacancy rate of 10% as prescribed by National Treasury.

The commission continues to process old order claims as per the directives of the Constitutional Court in the Lamosa II Court order. The chief land claims commissioner aims to approach the Land Claims Court for a directive on the correct understanding of when the commission can consider itself having effectively dealt with old order claims. This will allow the commission to consider the new order claims at the discretion of Cabinet.

For the 2024/25 financial year, the department aims to train 755 communal property associations (CPAs) executive committee members on understanding their roles and responsibilities in ensuring that CPAs comply with the Act. The department will also redistribute land by allocating 46 747 hectares (ha) of land to beneficiaries and provide support to 40 land reform farms through the Land Development Support Programme.

4.1.7 The rural development landscape

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

South Africa’s rural geography also needs to be considered through its history. Owing to the creation and maintenance of the “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 the 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' achieves its purpose and goals, that it is cognisant 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 rural communities. Traditional areas where subsistence agriculture is primarily practiced have the potential progress to commercial agriculture and massify production.

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 crucial 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 figure 7.

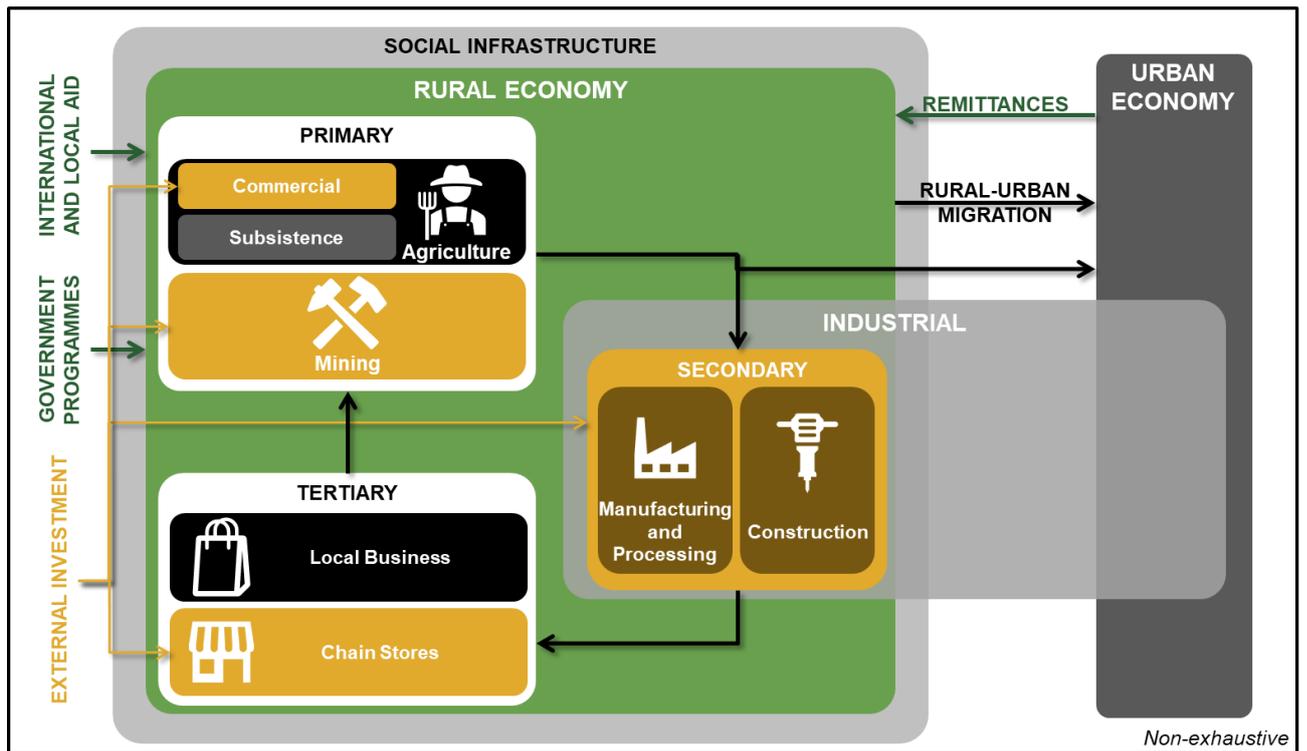


Figure 7: Diagram illustrating the economic structure of rural South Africa

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.

Government intervention is cross sectoral, 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 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 benefiting from social grants. As illustrated in the figure below, provinces with a higher rural population, such as the Eastern Cape (EC), Mpumalanga (MP)

and Limpopo (LP) have a higher proportion of households receiving social grants. This illustrates that social grants play an important role in supporting the social infrastructure of rural economies.

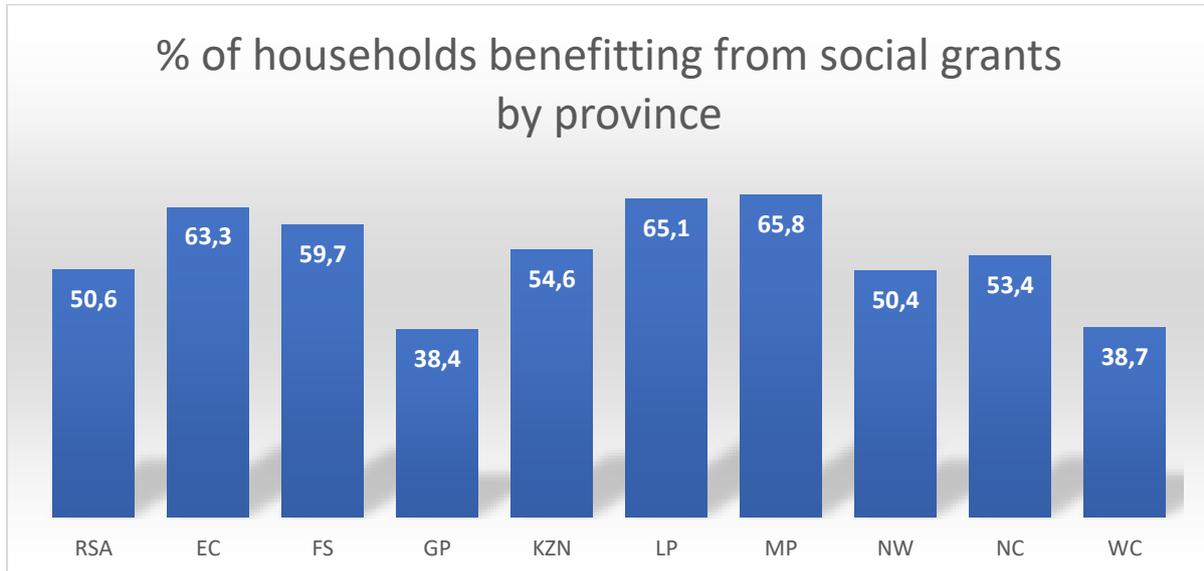


Figure 8: Percentage of households benefitting from social grants by province, 2021 ¹

As mentioned, external private investment in the agricultural and mining sectors has been the basis of rural economies. However, both these sectors are facing significant challenges in the current macroeconomic environment. As agriculture is a central focus of the DALRRD, the current opportunities and threats facing this sector will also affect the implementation of the departmental strategy. Despite contributing 7,96% to the country’s GDP, the mining sector is facing several challenges. Data from the past four years indicates that the mining sector has shrunk by 0,2%, from R229,3 billion to R228 billion, as illustrated in Figure 9 below. Overall, there has been a 48% decline in industry profits over the past five years, resulting from labour unrest, an unreliable electricity and water supply, environmental impacts, commodity price and exchange rate movements and an overall challenging global economy. This situation has a negative impact on the rural economy of South Africa, as it has led to the shutting down of

¹ StatsSA, 2021—General Household Survey

² Menton, 2019—Strikes and Eskom blamed for shrinking mining production

³ DTI, 2016—SEZ Performance Analysis Bulletin

⁴ Hart, 1996—The agrarian question and industrial dispersal in South Africa (The Journal of Peasant Studies)

⁵ Rambhai, 2018—Risky business? Investing in township/rural centres vs urban malls (Future Growth)

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

mines and the abandonment of mining towns that were founded on the investment of mining companies. This poses a challenge to rural development, which needs to be considered by the department.



Figure 9: Mining industry value added to GDP (constant 2010 prices, seasonally adjusted and annualised from Q3)

While the secondary sector is mainly found near urban nodes and in peri-urban areas, the sector still plays an important role in the rural economy in two regards. Firstly, processing, manufacturing and construction all require inputs from the primary sector, and are, therefore consumers of the outputs of agriculture and mining, alongside the export market. 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 and Industry (DTI) has also earmarked various special economic zones (SEZs) across rural South Africa. Some of the proposed SEZs include agro-processing in EC and KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) in Limpopo (LP) and NW. 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. The launch of several industry Master Plans also presents further opportunities for growth of the rural economy. A strategic mandate of the Master Plans is localisation driven by preferential government procurement and security of raw materials, chemicals and equipment supply for local industry. The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) has thus far developed industry Master Plans in 7 sectors, namely Automotive; Clothing, Textile, Footwear and Leather (CTFL); Agriculture and Agro-processing, Sugar; Poultry; Steel and Metal Fabrication; and Furniture. These master plans are in various stages of implementation. Together these industries account for 6% of South Africa's Gross

Domestic Product (GDP), 25% of exports and employ nearly 700 000 workers.² The Masterplans aims to build dynamic firms and local industries' capabilities by:

- Reducing the proportion of imported intermediate and finished goods.
- Improving the efficiency of local producers; and
- Developing export competitive sectors that can expand the sales of South African made products on the continent and beyond.

The recommendation on structurally changing household and commercial food production to deepen diversity in the agro-food systems will be addressed through the implementation of the Agriculture and Agro-processing Masterplan.

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 landscape 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.

The official unemployment rate stands at 32,1 %³. There are only 5 formal jobs supporting every 100 persons in mostly rural municipalities. It is well documented that rural areas, particularly the former homelands, have the highest and most persistent levels of poverty and reliance on social grants and household remittances in the country.⁴ The largest industry employment losses were recorded in Community and social services (171 000), Construction

² The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, 2022, Media briefing statement: **Deputy Minister Ms N Gina: Sectoral Masterplans bearing fruit, creating jobs, transforming the economy, 23 May 2022**, Government of South Africa, Pretoria

³ Statistics South Africa, Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Quarter 4: 2023, February 2024 [available online: <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0211/Presentation%20QLFS%20Q4%202023.pdf>]

⁴ -Ivan Turok and Justin Visagie, May 2023- Discussion Document: Cities, Productivity and Jobs in South Africa: Problems and Potential.

(36 000), and Agriculture (35 000). While the largest industry employment gains were recorded in Finance (128 000), Transport (57 000), and Mining (37 000).⁵

Adults living in the metros were much more likely to be in steady employment in every period than adults elsewhere. (Justin Visagie & Ivan Turok, 2021- Rural-urban inequalities amplified by COVID-19: evidence from South Africa, *Area Development and Policy*, 6:1, 50-62, DOI)— 35% of adults were consistently employed in the metros, compared with 27% in towns/cities and only 16% in rural areas. Conversely, 39% of adults in the metros had intermittent employment, compared with 44% in towns/cities and 53% of adults in rural areas. Seasonal employment tended to be more common in rural areas, affecting the tourism and hospitality industries, as well as agriculture. In other words, although rural areas appear to have experienced a strong recovery in the quantity of jobs, many of these appear to have been temporary. Although metro jobs have still not fully recovered, their jobs have been more secure than those elsewhere.

Nell, A. and Visagie, J. 2022. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2021

Ivan Turok and Justin Visagie, May 2023- Discussion Document: Cities, Productivity and Jobs in South Africa: Problems and Potential

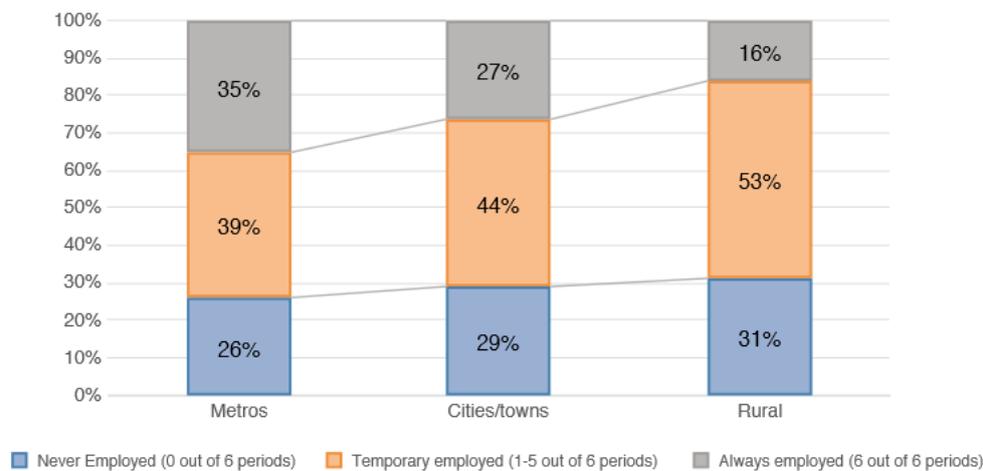


Figure 10: Urban vs rural: Labour market stability and churn ⁶

Source: NIDS-CRAM W1-W5

⁵ Ibid.

¹ NIDS-CRAM W1-W5

Furthermore, a devastating consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic is rising levels of hunger and food insecurity across the country. All communities experienced a large and enduring increase in their risk of running out of money to buy food in the month compared with equivalent findings from the Community Survey in 2016. Food insecurity peaked at the start of the pandemic in April 2020 at 54% in rural areas, 48% in cities/towns and 43% in the metros (Figure 11). The percentage then dropped sharply in June 2020, as the hard lockdown was relaxed, and then remained reasonably steady thereafter, dipping slightly by the end of the period to finish on 39% in rural areas, 36% in towns/cities and 32% in the metros. This is lower than it was in April 2020, but still far above pre-pandemic levels. More than one in three adults said that their household had run out of money to buy food in March 2021, whether in metros, towns/cities, or rural areas⁷.

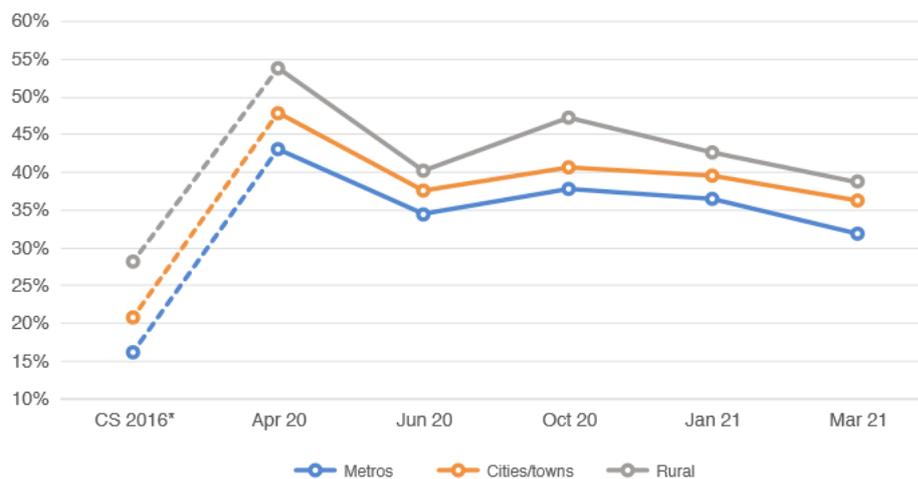


Figure 11: Urban vs rural: Percentage ran out of money to buy food in the month

Source: NIDS-CRAM W1-W5

However, every major crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, brings opportunities for the country to rethink its systems and make them more resilient to future shocks. This is also true for rural communities. Rural economies have provided essential goods and services, including food and energy during confinement periods. In some countries, rural areas have also served

² Justin Visagie & Ivan Turok, 2021- Rural-urban inequalities amplified by COVID-19: evidence from South Africa, *Area Development and Policy*, 6:1, 50-62, DOI

as a temporary, but safer, location for urban dwellers. Revisiting of production chains could also open new opportunities in some rural areas.

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

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

In recent years, the development of e-commerce in China resulted from the popularity of mobile internet applications, the gradual formation of consumer online shopping habits and the general improvement in the e-commerce user experience. E-commerce development has now gradually moved into the field of fresh agricultural products. Especially since 2012, traditional offline supermarkets, e-commerce enterprises and internet investors have begun to attach importance to the e-commerce of fresh agricultural products and increased exploration and investment in it. Meanwhile, economic development in China has entered a period of deep adjustment. At the national level, policy support has been issued for agricultural e-commerce and the rapid development of this sector has played an important role in innovating the circulation mode of agricultural products and solving the problems of agriculture, countryside, and farmers, especially in terms of the development of rural economy, the optimisation of the agricultural industrial structure and the transformation of the rural production 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 the COVID-19 crisis and design appropriate strategies to seize them. For instance, confinement measures encouraged remote working practices, remote learning, and e-services. This is particularly important in rural areas where distances and commuting times are longer. All this could promote the 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 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 must 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 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-government stakeholders play a fundamental role in reducing rural poverty and building on the infrastructure in rural areas. While rural-urban migration poses a threat to the labour supply in rural areas, the remittances received in rural areas from urban-dwelling families play a 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 National Development Plan (NDP), the nation is working towards achieving an inclusive and integrated rural economy. 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 that need to be considered, specific to challenges and trends emerging in the sector. Key considerations for DALRRD are following:

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

To foster integration and effectively coordinate all rural development initiatives and programmes that will contribute to the reduction of rural poverty and unemployment, as well as address the lack of integrated and coordinated government strategies and frameworks, the department has implemented the Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy (IRDSS, 2022). This strategy seeks to provide a guiding framework and principles for executing rural development and revitalising the rural economy through identified six pillars, namely Infrastructure Development, Maintenance and Investment; Enterprise Development; Industrialisation and Job Creation; Education and Skills Development; Provision of Basic Services; Land Reform and Tenure; and Social, Community and Human Development.

Contributing to the National Infrastructure Plan (NIP), DALRRD 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 and entities, namely the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPW&I), Infrastructure SA, Department of Cooperative Governance, Department of Traditional Affairs, MISA, Department of Transport and SANRAL on building all critical rural roads and bridges to support access to services.

The approved Infrastructure Development in Rural Areas Policy (2023) will be implemented focussing on catalytic projects working in partnership with all spheres of government and the private sector. The policy addresses the infrastructure challenges created by the colonial and apartheid governments and build on the work of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (1994) and other strategies such as the August 2009 Cabinet approved Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP). The CRDP is a collective implementation programme in the joint fight against poverty, hunger, unemployment, lack of human resources and infrastructure and economic development in rural areas.

Infrastructure development in rural areas is primarily achieved through the following programmes: Agri-parks—consisting of farmer support units (FPSUs), agricultural hubs (Ahs) and rural urban marketing centres (RUMCs); Socioeconomic Infrastructure Programme, e.g., Rural Roads Programme; Animal and Veld Management Programme; River Valley Catalytic Programme; Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP); and Land Reform (Land redistribution, tenure reform and restitution).

In addressing the education, skills and job creation challenge in rural communities, the National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC) Programme is being implemented in all nine provinces. Through this programme, government contributes to poverty reduction and provides capacity to enable young people to participate in the economy of the country.

The NARYSEC Programme recruits unemployed rural youth aged 18 to 35 years, as part of the District Development Model (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, work-readiness, business, and leadership skills. The department works

closely with various stakeholders such as the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), Department of Employment and Labour (DEL), Agricultural Sector Education Training Authority (AGRISETA), Department of Small Business Development (DBD) and Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA).

4.1.8 Land administration landscape

DALRRD has completed the development of the first National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) for the country. The NSDF was approved by Cabinet in March 2022 and gazetted in February 2023. It was developed in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), Act 16 of 2013 and chapter eight of the NDP.

In the 2024/25 financial year, the department will develop a monitoring report on NSDF spatial action areas to support integrated spatial planning and development across all scales and all spheres of government. The department has also developed an Implementation Charter that will guide the implementation of the NSDF and ensure better integration between all scales of spatial development frameworks (Provincial spatial development frameworks (PSDFs)/ regional spatial development frameworks (RSDFs) and municipal frameworks).

DALRRD has launched a Land Planning Programme (LPP) for areas under traditional leaders to foster collaboration with the Institution of Traditional Leaders on spatial planning and land use management matters. The role and contribution of traditional leaders is important in the implementation SPLUMA. The LPP is structured into three pillars as follows:

- Policy and Legislation: SPLUMA amendment consultation with Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership;
- Tools and Systems: Land planning (Traditional Council area plans); and
- Intergovernmental coordination: Task teams formed to monitor the implementation of the LPP Action Plan.

DALRRD further ensured that its projects and programmes are aligned with municipal spatial planning tools (SDF, IDP, precinct plans) through the development of rural development sector plans (RDSPs), which are spatially targeted and promote spatial transformation in rural spaces. The RDSPs are aligned with the DDM as DALRRD projects and programmes are

submitted to relevant district and local intergovernmental relations (IGR) structures for inclusion in the IDPs, SDFs, etc., for implementation.

The department through the Branch: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management has developed the following tools to collect data on food security:

- A data collection app, Survey 123, tailored for food security purposes to gather essential data for national food security programmes; and
- A Long-term Solution System (LTS), which is an automated e-platform that allows beneficiaries to apply for the Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) package. The system is built to capture this process from application to screening, evaluation and delivery of goods.

4.1.9 Status of plant pests and animal diseases in South Africa

4.1.9.1 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, but also an increase in the risk of new plant pests which may enter the country. The introduction and establishment of plant pests has the potential to reduce agricultural production and affect market access and the maintenance of existing markets for export. Plant pests may enter the country undetected at first and may establish and spread across the country unnoticed making control difficult and not financially viable. It is much more efficient to increase resources to ensure early detection and to create policy and legislation to ensure rapid response. At the same time legislation to regulate the safe trade of plant products through our international borders are further developed. The DALRRD has developed a Plant Health Policy and the Plant Health Bill to ensure better systems for pest detection. The approved Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (2013) provides a guide for coordinated actions of a range of stakeholders in response to plant pests and diseases of concern. 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. South Africa is unfortunately detecting a high frequency of pests already present in the country versus interceptions reported from the ports of entry. This indicates a low rate of intervention during the importation process which is leading to a high rate of establishment. The more common use of real time PCR and next generation sequencing also contributes to new detected pests simply since it is now more detectable with a fraction of the genetic material available.

The prevention of introduction of pests is huge, certain pests or pest groups needs to be strategically prioritised, in terms of the potential impact it may have on production, both for the commercial sector as well as for small scale and subsistence farmers and the impact they may have on market access and export volumes. Factors such as proximity to our land borders, imports of plant products and rate of interceptions at ports of entry are considered together with type of pests detected in the country and their potential pathway.

Surveillance can also be used to determine pest-free areas, areas of low pest prevalence and areas where the pest is well established to draft regulations for control. Through surveillance hotspots, pests can be identified where additional measures may be necessary to suppress pest populations.

Since 2022/23, the key strategy was surveillance on exotic fruit flies, which are fruit fly species not occurring or native to South Africa or has limited distribution in the country; Banana bunchy top virus (BBTV); and citrus greening disease (Huanglongbing)(HLB), the Asian strain, which are important quarantine pests for the country.

One of the exotic fruit flies which entered South Africa in 2010, the Oriental fruit fly is present in the northern and eastern areas of the country as indicated by the 2022/23 surveys and subject to official control. It does not occur in areas such as the Western Cape Province which is a major fruit producing and fruit exporting area for South Africa. It is important for South Africa to manage the incursions of fruit fly as it impacts negatively on trade in plant and plant products. Through DALRRD's collaboration with researchers, commodity-based industries, and producers this pest is controlled, suppressed in areas where it is established and eradicated in areas where new detections are notified. Such actions are informed through a network of surveillance traps across the country. Since the oriental fruit fly is only one of many quarantine fruit fly species, this survey program remains therefore of critical importance. 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. They also directly affect fruit production as they can cause up to 100% fruit loss if not controlled, especially in poorer communities. The cost of early detection and rapid response far outweigh the cost of consistent and continuous control in production areas and the loss of

markets or the implementation of additional phytosanitary treatments to mitigate the pest in produce. Only the Oriental fruit fly was detected in the 2022/23 financial year and no other quarantine fruit fly species.

The risk of HLB entering South Africa remains high as it is known to occur in southern Kenya, together with its insect vector and the vector is also well established in Tanzania and it is inevitable that it will reach South Africa. This pest is the most devastating disease for any citrus producing country. Although it does not affect market access, it does affect production. Citrus trees affected with the Asian strain of citrus greening cannot produce edible fruit and the trees must be removed. This strain thrives in warmer areas where the majority of our citrus is produced. It has nearly destroyed the citrus industry in Florida (USA) and Brazil had to remove more citrus trees than what is growing in the whole of South Africa. The cost of not detecting this pest early enough could destroy South Africa's citrus industry. The value of the citrus industry is estimated at R22 billion. The DALRRD is working closely together with research organisations and the Citrus industry through a steering committee chaired by the DALRRD. It aims to coordinate surveillance actions for the early detection of the pest and to ensure efficient diagnostic capacity to identify the pest through a network of diagnostic laboratories. It also avoids duplication of areas where traps are set to ensure maximum coverage. The steering committee developed a comprehensive contingency plan to deal with incursions. Currently, the Asian strain has not been detected in South Africa.

BBTV is known to occur in the Ugu District in KZN. Survey results indicated new sites in the Ugu District that were infected by BBTV, and the pest is spreading in the southern coastal areas of KZN. It was first detected in 2015 and propagation material are regulated. The BBTV affects subsistence and commercial farmers in the southern coastal area of KZN, an area where bananas are a staple food for resource-poor communities. This is a virus disease which has a devastating impact on banana production and infected plants cannot be saved. It spreads with an insect vector namely the banana aphid from plant to plant but more severely with banana suckers through the informal sector. 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, must be controlled with insecticides to suppress the rate of spread and infected banana mats must be removed. The DALRRD is actively continuing

surveillance in banana production areas in South Africa. The Department is also closely involved with communities and growers in commercial as well as villages and small-scale farmers in the Ugu district to suppress the aphid population as far as possible. Recently there have been detections of BBTV in new survey sites (2) in Mpumalanga. These areas are under eradication and delimiting surveillance.

Surveillance also continues for other pests of economic importance that affect agricultural crop such as the following:

- **Pepper ringspot virus (PepRSV):** The pest was detected in October 2022 in a commercial potato planting in Polokwane, Capricorn District Municipality, Limpopo (LP). From April 2023, it was also detected in other district municipalities in the country, including Thabo Mofutsanyane, Lejweleputswa, and Fezile Dabi in Free State (FS); Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati and Bojanala Platinum in NW; Francis Baard and Pixley Ka Seme in Northern Cape (NC); as well as Umgungundlovu District Municipality in KZN. The pest is not known to occur in MP, EC, Gauteng (GP) and Western Cape (WC). In many cases, these symptoms were latent and appear to have minimal impact on potato yields and quality. Literature shows that the PepRV virus can occur on numerous hosts, but mainly hosts in the tomato pepper and potato family. However, it has recently also been detected on sunflower in sunflower production areas.
- ***Xylella fastidiosa*:** The pest is not known officially to occur in South Africa and although a quarantine pest also for South Africa it is expected by the European Union that all third parties must conduct surveillance for the pest and declare its status to the EU before export can be allowed of propagation material. This pest has a very wide host range and the subspecies which affect table grapes and citrus may have a serious impact on production. Therefore, the DALRRD continues with surveillance actions to detect this pest early enough so that it can be eradicated. It also developed a research project with the ARC to ensure correct sampling and diagnostic methods.
- **Polyphagous shot hole borer (PSHB):** There are traps and lures for monitoring the PSHB in all nine provinces and the focus will be in the farms or orchards that produce reproductive hosts (Avocado), and non-reproductive hosts (Pecan nuts, macadamia, citrus, grapevines). This pest affects mostly ornamental trees as well as forestry trees

and the DALRRD works close together with various stakeholders including the DFFE and ornamental plant industries.

- *Drosophila suzukii*: A quarantine pest of South Africa that is regulated under the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983). The pest is also listed on the import conditions of the host materials from countries where it is occurring. The invasive spotted-wing drosophila, *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae) (Matsumura), is among the most key pests of blueberries and other fruit world-wide.
- *Phytophthora syringae*: The pest, which was not known to occur in South Africa, was suspected to be detected in WC on deciduous fruit. On further sampling no conclusive results were obtained for the presence of this pest. New samples have been taken and are in the process of laboratory analysis.

4.1.9.2 Animal diseases in South Africa

Since March 2022, South Africa has experienced three FMD outbreaks events that 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 controlled slaughter 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 province 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. The disease spread to Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West and Free State provinces. In response, intensified movement control measures were implemented, and disease management areas were declared by the department. Cooperation between DALRRD and other government departments, as well as the private sector was strengthened with the objective of bringing the outbreaks under control. Project Separako was launched to strengthen and assist the

veterinary services of Limpopo to stop outbreaks in the FMD control zone to prevent a spill-over of outbreaks to the rest of the country. Following different interventions by different stakeholders, the FMD was brought under control. The last cases in the outbreak event were reported to the WOA in October 2023 and no new outbreaks were reported in the last four months.

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. HPAI disease affects mainly poultry and it is trade sensitive, its occurrence will result in trade bans on poultry and poultry products. South Africa has experienced several outbreaks, mainly in the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, and Gauteng provinces. The outbreak in Eastern Cape affected exports of poultry to the Middle East for a significant period. Also, the outbreak of HPAI affected exports of ostrich meat mainly to the European Union (EU).

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 FS, GP, MP, and NW. The second spate of outbreaks started in 2020 located in EC. Although never scientifically proven, the outbreak was believed to have been caused by people moving pigs just before the COVID-19 lockdown. The third outbreak event started in 2021 and was in WC. KZN was later also affected.

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 focused in the EC and KZN. The outbreaks in the EC 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 populations are sufficiently vaccinated to prevent disease and spread to humans.

4.1.10 Implementing the Cannabis Master Plan

The department contributes towards the implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan (CMP). Progress made to date is on the issuance of hemp cultivation permits, which stimulated primary production and 340 hemp permits were issued from April 2023 to February 2024. DALRRD in partnership with the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) is implementing hemp demonstration trials throughout all provinces and further embarking on hemp seed multiplication in selected areas to increase the availability of hemp seed for future production.

In the 2024/25 financial year, the department will implement the following interventions to increase the production of hemp:

- Hemp demonstration trials is being carried out at the following sites:
Limpopo Province: Levubu, Mpumalanga Province: ARC Institute for Tropical and Subtropical crops, Northwest: Rustenburg, Gauteng: Roodeplaat, Kwa Zulu Natal: Pietermaritzburg / CEDARA College of Agriculture, Eastern Cape: ADDO, Western Cape: Bien Donne and Northern Cape: Upington, Free State: Glen
- Hemp seed multiplication sites: Due to the day light requirements for Hemp seed. The Hemp seed multiplication is carried out in the Western Cape in Robertson, Stellenbosch and Oudtshoorn.

Given the need for more urgent implementation of the CMP, the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development together with the Presidency, convened a Phakisa Action Lab. The purpose of the Phakisa was to secure much-needed policy coherence and agreement on a stronger programme of well-defined, time-bound and assigned activities across multiple government departments working in close collaboration with all stakeholders. The Phakisa secured the following resolutions and actions.

- It was agreed on the short-term regulatory reforms required to better enable the development of the hemp and cannabis sector. These reforms will contribute towards unlocking the potential of cannabis in African traditional medicine, complementary medicines, human and animal ingestion and multiple industrial applications.

- It was also resolved on a process which will enable amendment to the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act and the removal of cannabis from the Drugs Act. This will be a historic achievement through which the cultivation of non-medicinal cannabis will be legal under the terms and conditions of the Plant Improvement Act, which falls under DALRRD.
- Flowing from this, the Phakisa resolved that the Schedules to the Medicines and Related Substances Act should be amended to further enable cannabis grown for non-medicinal uses, including industrial purposes. In other words, the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) will focus only on cannabis grown for medicinal purposes and the manufacture of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs), and thereby enable DALRRD to regulate cannabis grown for industrial purposes with other appropriate government departments mandated to regulate the non-medicinal demand pathways.

Since the Phakisa, the following progress was achieved:

- The Cannabis for Private Purposes Bill (CFPPB) was approved by the National Assembly in November 2023 and referred to the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) for concurrence. The NCOP approved the CFPPB on 27 February 2024. The CFPPB removes Cannabis from the ambit of the Drugs Act. However, legalization of Cannabis is limited to possession and use of Cannabis under conditions (including quantities) to be prescribed for private purposes. Dealing in Cannabis; the possession, cultivation and transportation of Cannabis in excess of the prescribed amounts of private use is still criminalised in the Private Purposes Bill. Thus, full commercialisation of Cannabis is not yet achieved through the Private Purposes Bill. The process is led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and is still ongoing.
- The Department of Health and the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) are working on the revised scheduling of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). These new schedules will limit the regulation of medicinal cannabis to SAHPRA, and the industrial application of cannabis will be regulated by DALRRD and the Department of Health. The draft schedules were published in January 2024 for public comments.

- The Blended Finance Scheme and Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASAP) funding will support the cannabis programmes/projects. Further, the department had committed budget in the 2023/24 financial year for cannabis-related research at primary production level.

A high level programme has been developed focusing on legislative and regulatory reform, science and innovation, and inclusive business growth. This programme creates a foundation for the development of a more detailed programme of activities. This will be captured in a more detailed and updated Cannabis Master Plan document. DALRRD will be working with all provinces to secure collaboration and alignment with respect to national and provincial interventions and activities currently underway. A programme of detailed, assigned and time-bound interventions has been agreed on, with stronger implementing institutional arrangements across National and Provincial government departments and in collaboration with business, labour, communities, traditional leaders, faith-based communities, and scientists and legal experts.

4.1.11 Climate change and food systems in a just transition

The South African agricultural landscape is highly exposed to weather and climate risks associated with the impacts of climate change. Climate change remains a threat to a sustainable agricultural production and is negatively affecting South Africa's food systems, which in turn, contributes to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions owing to food losses and wastes. Agrifood systems encompass the primary production of food and non-food agricultural products, as well as in food storage, aggregation, post-harvest handling, transportation, processing, distribution, marketing, disposal, and consumption.

Food systems in southern Africa face huge challenges as global and country studies have shown that the climate situation is dire for the global South, especially for the most vulnerable regions in southern Africa where new temperature extremes and high evaporation rates are being observed owing to increased temperatures. As the population is growing rapidly, it is projected that there will be an increasing demand for irrigation and locally adaptable technologies by farmers and communities owing to the increasing water scarcity as South Africa is slowly transiting into a low carbon economy.

South Africa has recorded social and economic losses as a result of the extreme weather and climatic events, which often lead to disasters such as droughts and floods in the past years. The South African government was prompted to respond to these disasters through national declarations in line with the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) and its amended Act. The role of government in pro-active disaster risk reduction and resilience building in collaboration with the private sector, government stakeholders and role players is defined in terms of the abovementioned legislation.

DALRRD has put in place sector response programmes and projects that are geared towards reducing the risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change. These programmes are prioritising disaster risk-reduction measures and support programmes and projects, especially for the most vulnerable groups, including producers, women, youth and smallholder and small-scale resource-poor farmers. The government through DALRRD continues to allocate and spend resources in controlling migratory pests and diseases linked to climate change such as locust outbreaks that have damaged massive crop land and negatively affected crop production following flooding in some areas. The department continues to roll out climate change farmer support services in weather and climate advisories; integrated bioenergy systems under renewable energy programmes supporting small-scale producers; and adaptation and mitigation strategies to increase the adaptive capacity of the agricultural sector through enhancing the resilience of people, food and agricultural production systems while safeguarding national food security. These response measures are important to effectively implement the developed and existing climate change and disaster management policies, strategies, and plans in the sector. The above-mentioned departmental initiatives are in line with the Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the current financial year.

4.1.12 Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan

The Honourable President introduced Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) in 2020 as an intervention to address economic challenges and the impact of COVID-19 in South Africa. The aim of the ERRP intervention was to stimulate inclusive growth, restore and build a sustainable economy. DALRRD's specific contribution to the ERRP interventions is aimed at strengthening agriculture and food security in South Africa by increasing research and development investment for crop improvement programmes, developing animal vaccines, increasing local industry turnover growth, creating income, and creating employment

opportunities. According to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), the agricultural sector has demonstrated its resilience and capability to support the overall South Africa's economic recovery and growth, both in terms of jobs creation and contribution to the economy. The ERRP proposed implementing the Comprehensive Land and Agrarian Strategy to create 317 000 new jobs, particularly from private sector operators in fruit and high value crops.

DALRRD's contribution to some of the achievements of the ERRP include the following:

- Capacity building in agriculture, which has gained traction, and land redistribution and reclamations have been on the increase;
- Agricultural production (beef, etc.) jobs and income have generally increased;
- African Continental Free Trade Area tariff commitments have been finalised and South Africa is able to increase exports to the rest of the world;
- The PES programme has achieved 1,2 million beneficiaries; and
- The industrialisation programme has gained traction with most master plans at implementation phase.

The ERRP implementation came with its challenges such as energy supply constraints that resulted in negative economic growth, low employment levels, limited GDP growth, lower business confidence in the country and declining agribusiness confidence, which have negatively affected food production, constrained transport (rail, road and ports of entry), and increased unemployment and high inflations.

Several interventions were implemented to address ERRP implementation challenges. These interventions include amongst the others providing sustainable funding for PES and resolving the energy crisis. Regarding the energy challenge, the department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development has launched the AGRO-Energy Fund in 2023 with the Land Bank to address the energy challenges affecting the agriculture sector. The AGRO- Energy Fund is a blended finance scheme that is intended to support all producers and agri- businesses in South Africa with alternate energy solution. The beneficiaries of the fund will include smallholder producers, large scale and mega commercial producers. Producers who are practising intensive farming or processing e.g poultry farmers needing lighting, heating can access the fund. Also, funding has been provided for the implementation of the Presidential Employment Stimulus in the 2024/25 financial year to ensure achievement of the ERRP

implementation. Overall, the country's economy has re-opened and support to households and livelihood of small medium and macro enterprises (SMMEs) continues to be implemented.

4.1.13 Presidential Employment Stimulus initiative

The Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) initiative is aimed at supporting the agricultural sector to retain self-employment and strengthen local food availability towards boosting food security. Implementation of PES is in collaboration with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture (PDAs) and social partners, to date, about 194 121 agricultural production inputs vouchers have been issued to subsistence producers through this initiative since 2020/21 financial year. The inputs support is for commodities such as fruits & vegetables, grains, poultry and livestock. The support targets the women, youth, child-headed households, people living with disabilities and Military Veterans. For 2024/25, the department has prioritised the PES funds to continue supporting over 50 000 subsistence producers with production inputs.

Success stories for the PES programme are noted in acknowledging that subsistence producers, even in remote areas of the country are continuing to benefit from PES. In the 2023/24 financial year, the commodities leading were fruits and vegetables (42,1%) followed by livestock (33,6%). The support was also on commodities such as poultry (17,4%) and grains (6,9%). That is indicating positively that the South African households are diversifying the agricultural activities as opposed to focusing on producing mainly maize as a staple food. Diversification of food production is noted as a positive step towards ensuring dietary diversity at household level for improved food and nutrition security. Notably, over 70% of PES beneficiaries are female.

4.1.14 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 42,2% 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 ongoing economic, political, and social exclusion.

Youth, aged 18 to 34, constitute almost a third of the population and remain 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 Stats SA, the total number of unemployed youth (aged 15 to 34) decreased by 174 000 to 4,6 million in the third quarter of 2023 while there was an increase of 237 000 in the number of employed youth to 6 million.

The agricultural sector is epitomised by an ageing farmer phenomenon with an average age of 62 years, which necessitates that radical mechanisms be expeditiously introduced to target and increase the pool of young farmers in the sector. The youth are 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 youths 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 in women, youth and persons with disabilities being involved in the periphery of the projects and not in the project management. Again, there had been some inconsistency regarding having reports with disaggregated data because 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 several mechanisms, including incorporation of variables in the monitoring and evaluation tools to ensure disaggregation of data for designated groups, which will help to measure the transformation progress thereof.

The department 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 its

programmes to support 50% of women, 40% of youth and 10% of persons with disabilities. Again, the department introduced the Norms and Standards for the Inclusion of Designated Groups that seek to primarily influence key departmental programmes to mainstream women, youth and persons with disabilities in accordance with the set targets of 50% for women, 40% for youth and 10% for persons with disabilities. Additionally, women and youth empowerment strategies have been developed with the view to accelerate the empowerment of women and youth in the sector and aid in addressing the entrenched patriarchy, aging farmer phenomenon and isolation of persons with disabilities in the sector.

4.1.15 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.

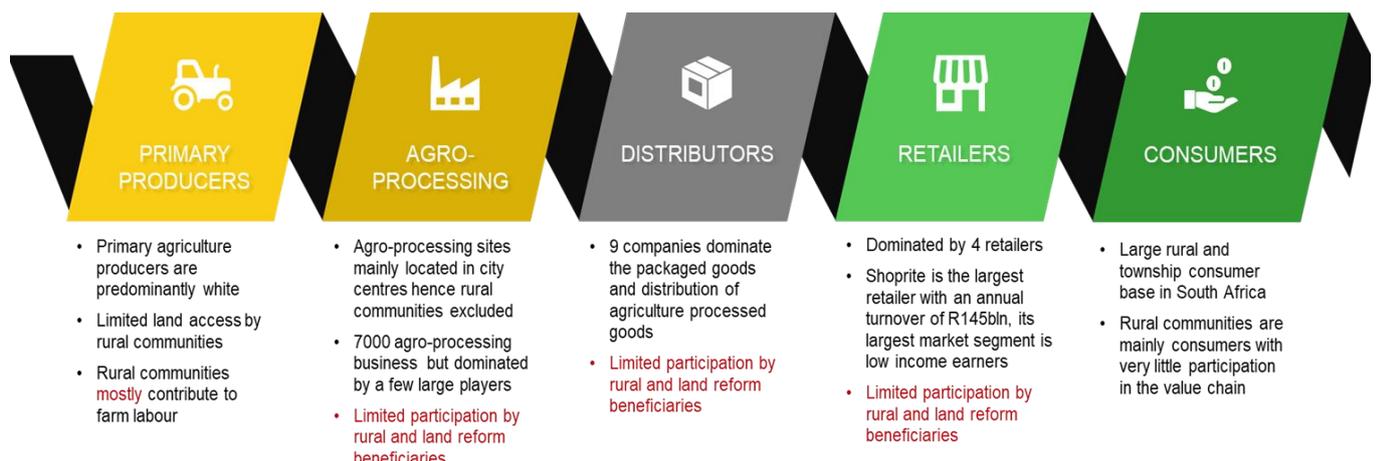


Figure 12: Agricultural value chain participation in rural areas

Key stakeholders across the entire agricultural sector involve consumers of agricultural products; international competitors and similar organisations/individuals of role players in the agricultural sector; rural residents who may be affected by agricultural activities; and the media who communicate information among stakeholders. Key stakeholders/role players across the agricultural sector value chain 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 environmental analysis

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

The four-year journey towards the transformation and repositioning of the human resources (HR) function in the department commenced during 2021/22, with the approval of the Departmental HR Strategy by the director-general, which outlined the HR Vision 2025 Roadmap annual targets over the period stated. Key focus areas to be achieved were outlined for each financial year. The 2024/25 financial year marks the final year of implementation of this HR Strategy. Its implementation was ensured through the inclusion of focus areas in the annual operational plans of the Chief Directorate: Human Resources Management and Development. The implementation of the strategy was done according to phases, *viz.* the practice phase, the monitoring and evaluation phase, the responsibility and accountability phase and the high performing organisation phase, which is the phase due to be implemented during 2024/25.

The implementation of the fourth phase deliverables will find expression in the 2024/25 Annual Operational Plan, which will include two outstanding deliverables from the previous phases,

viz. score cards and measurements, as well as conducting a skills audit to determine the skills important for the achievement of the mandate of the department.

The importance of having a structure that is aligned with the approved Strategic Plan is crucial. The department is still operating with the start-up organisational structure. This is because the project for the development of the fit-for-purpose structure has been delayed since November 2023. Hence the department has taken a decision to utilise internal capacity to finalise the structure. A detailed project plan to develop a fit-for-purpose structure has been developed and costs will be dedicated to achieving this during the 2024/25 financial year. This will enable the department to eliminate duplications, ensure the alignment of functions and effective utilisation of resources through the alignment of the organisational structure with the budget structure. The finalisation of the job descriptions project by March 2024 remains on the radar as it will enhance organisational performance through targeted recruitment, role clarification, clarification of reporting lines and performance management.

As at the end of February 2024, the DALRRD post establishment was at 7 830 approved positions of which 969 were vacant, resulting in a vacancy rate of 12,4%. This rate is higher than the accepted 10% and was further exacerbated by the cost containment measures imposed by the National Treasury. To this end, the department had established a Vacancy Management Oversight Committee to monitor the filling of critical posts considering available monthly savings. The filling of prioritised vacancies against the available compensation of employees' budget will resume from the 2024/2025 financial year.

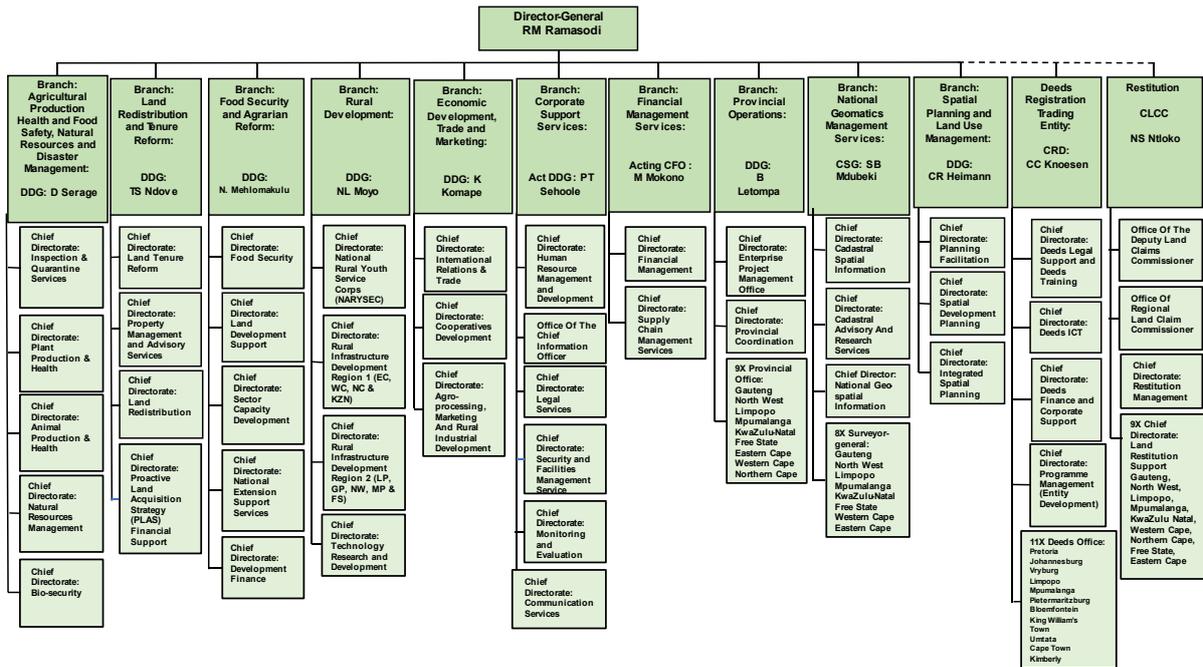


Figure 13: Organisational structure

While all the executive positions in the line functions are filled, the leadership positions in Programme 1: Administration, remained vacant owing to the cost containment measures. These posts, viz. Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Director-General: Corporate Support Services have been prioritised to be filled during 2024/25 to strengthen leadership and attain leadership stability in the department. Furthermore, the capacitation of DALRRD will be fast-tracked to ensure that the required competent and capable talent is appointed to render service delivery.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the world of work to a large extent, emphasising the need to embrace technology. The department is in the process of finalising the Hybrid Working Hours Policy, which will bring into being the practice of managers and employees agreeing on how best to implement this new work practice, while ensuring that the organisational performance does not decline. Training interventions will also be targeted towards ensuring that employees and managers are empowered to perform optimally in a hybrid working environment.

To improve on performance, automated systems in the enablement of key HR processes will be developed and implemented to streamline HR service offerings and unlock the bottlenecks

experienced in daily operations. As a start, automation processes such as the e-leave management system will be implemented in this period to reduce the leave liability and employee absenteeism. In addition, the e-recruitment process will also commence during this reporting period and will enable the department to improve turnaround times in the filling of vacancies. Lastly, to further ensure alignment of employee and organisational performance, measures to automate performance management are at an advanced stage. The e-Performance Management System project team has been appointed and it has delivered the following: Business case, requirements specification, solution design and the request has been submitted to the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition to assist with the source code for the system development. The system will be piloted before being rolled out during 2024/25.

4.2.2 HR planning

The department's new HR Plan for 2023 to 2026 has been submitted to the DPSA. The HR Plan priorities identified are:

- development and retention of a highly talented workforce in the organisation;
- implementation of approved organisational structure, ensuring adequate supply of a talented workforce as and when required in the department;
- alignment and implementation of HR policies to promote best practice and strengthen organisational culture;
- driving the implementation of transformation programmes to achieve fair representation of previously disadvantaged groups;
- establishing and maintaining labour peace in the department, and
- making the working environment more supportive of positive health behaviours.

The monitoring of the implementation of these priorities will be continued through the 2024/25 financial year.

The recommendations from the results of the employee satisfaction survey which is being conducted during 2023/24, will continue to be implemented in 2024/25 towards the development of a common organisational culture, improved employee engagement and productivity as well as enhancement of people management practices.

4.2.3 Training and development

Recognising the need to realise the strategic intent of Chapter 13 of the NDP, Vision 2035, skills development interventions are continued. With the establishment of skills development committees being finalised across all provincial offices and nationally, focus will be on monitoring their effectiveness to contribute towards organisational performance and service delivery. The Workplace Skills Plan will be revised to address the mission critical skills requirements for 2024/25.

The department maintained 380 interns during the 2023/2024 reporting period. A total number of 39 interns obtained permanent employment; thus youth employment was increased. Four interns were appointed by DALRRD and 35 were appointed in other organisations. A total number of 319 contracts expired or ended and currently, only 22 interns are active on the internship programme.

4.2.4 Performance management

To improve the effectiveness and efficiency on implementation of the Performance Management and Development System (PMDS) in the department, a turnaround strategy has been developed, approved and implementation is in progress. This strategy clearly has had an impact since organisational performance has improved to 82% during the 2023/24 financial year. The performance management culture has improved through the years, particularly at senior management level. Members of the Senior Management Service (SMS) have been workshopped on Chapter 4 of the SMS Handbook and the departmental compliance on the signing of performance agreements by SMS members is at 95%, which is an improvement from the 86% during 2022/23.

4.2.5 Diversity management and transformation strategies

During the previous financial year, diversity management and transformation strategies (DM&TS) focused on sensitising the racially tense areas with transformation and diversity tolerance awareness interventions. Occurrences of racism in WC were addressed in collaboration with the National School of Governance (NSG). More still needs to be done as behavioural change is an ongoing process.

Change management workshops are planned for all provinces where deep-rooted challenges of racism, tribalism, and culturalism will be addressed with employees across occupational levels. The work that has started with NSG is envisaged to be continued and intensified to ensure that human relations and diversity tolerance will be achieved in the department.

To ensure that matters relating to women, youth and persons with disabilities are central to operations in the department, a Gender and Disability Mainstreaming Strategy will be developed. In addition, gender and disability mainstreaming training is being implemented for all members of staff to ensure that managers and supervisors take accountability on gender and disability mainstreaming. Altogether 125 members of staff were trained on the departmental customised gender and disability mainstreaming. The intervention will contribute towards tolerance among male and female employees and improve team cohesiveness. A total of 100 members of staff are targeted to be trained in the current financial year.

The department has 61% male vs 39% female representation at senior management level. Stringent measures, which include ring-fencing of certain positions to be filled by females, are advocated for to improve the achievement of the Cabinet decision of 50/50 gender representations. Achievement of representation is important to reflect employment equity targets and ring-fencing of certain positions for designated groups, females and persons with disabilities.

The following table is disaggregation of data for the aforementioned training programme:

FEMALE		MALE						NON-GENDER CONFORMING				TOTAL
≥ 35 yr		<35 yr		≥ 35 yr		<35 yr		≥ 35 yr		<35 yr		
Disability	No disability	Disability	No disability	Disability	No disability	Disability	No disability	Disability	No disability	Disability	No disability	
0	51	0	5	1	61	0	5	0	2	0	0	125

4.2.6 Labour relations

The department is experiencing an escalation of misconduct cases, with the trends being mainly on fraud and corruption, financial misconduct, and misuse of state assets. Many employee grievances relate to bullying and harassment, recruitment and selection irregularities, insubordination as well as administration of service benefits. Owing to capacity

challenges, the finalisation of misconduct and grievances cases do not meet the prescribed turnaround times.

As such, the current Labour Relations Turnaround Plan will be revised to effect an improvement in the above areas. Focus will include collaboration with key stakeholders (e.g., organised labour) to improve capacity of labour relations through the appointment of additional (contractual) resources; establishment of clear lines of communication between management and employees towards the improvement of trust and cooperation; decentralisation of the labour relations function; and the determination of best service delivery model for labour relations. Training of line managers on labour relations will be expedited to ensure that employee complaints are indeed resolved at the point of origin with the speed required. Other employees within the department will be identified for training as presiding and investigating officers to improve the turnaround times in the finalisation of cases.

Partnerships with other government departments are to be pursued e.g., Public Service Commission. The Department of Public Service and Administration encourages departments to collaborate on labour relations matters to address capacity challenges and improve compliance to turnaround times on the finalisation of cases. Such partnerships will not only augment the capacity of the Labour Relations Unit with respect to the investigation of misconduct and grievance cases, presiding over cases, and the initiation of misconduct cases, but it will also enhance awareness and understanding of labour relations processes in the department, and ultimately reduce grievance and misconduct cases.

4.3 SWOT analysis of DALRRD

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

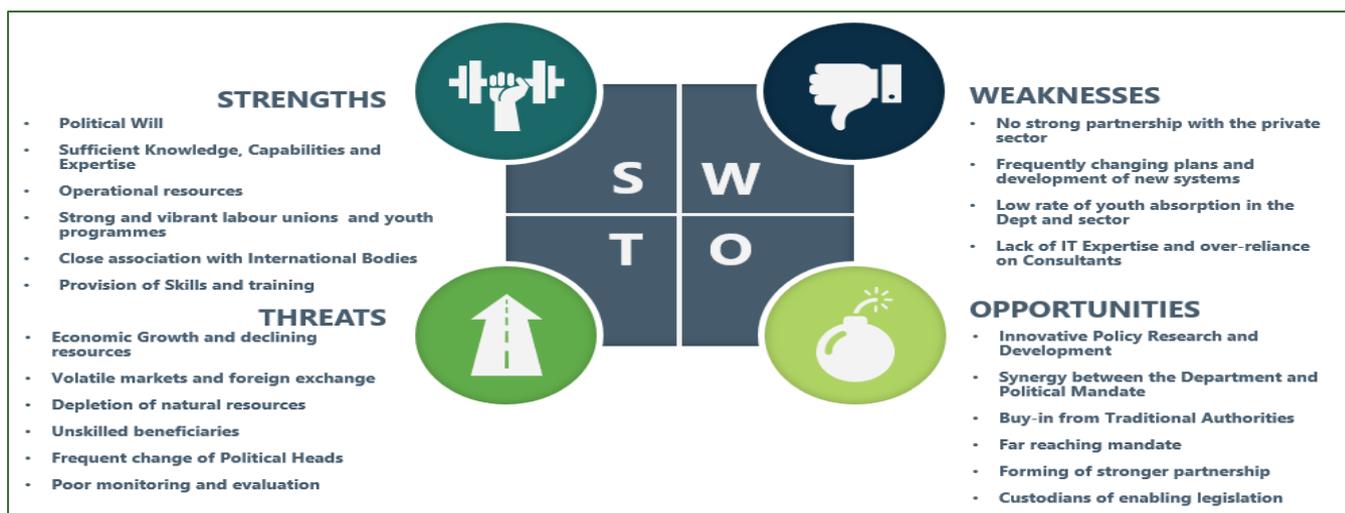


Figure 14: SWOT overview of the department

The key areas identified for accelerated impact are summarised in figure below:⁸

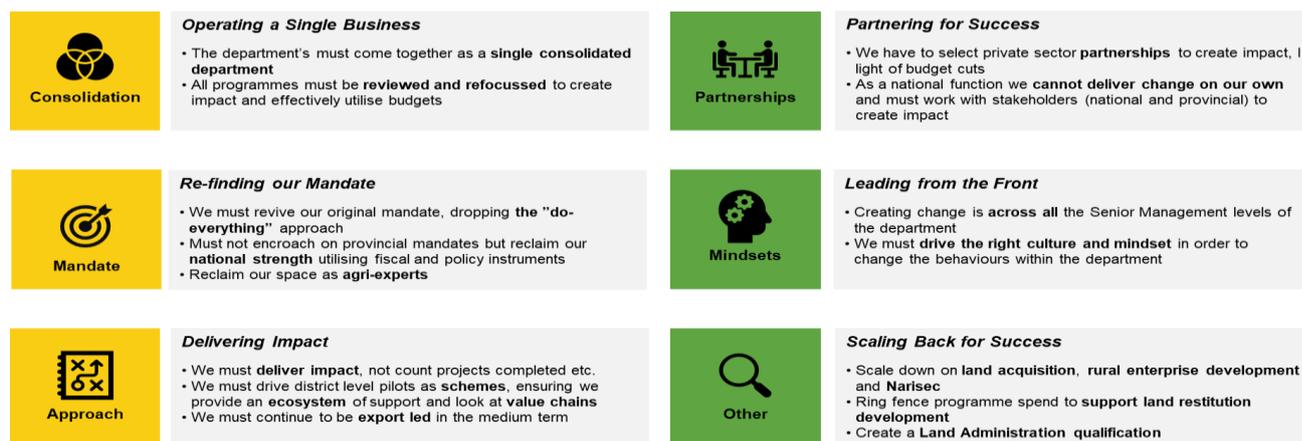


Figure 15: Focus areas for accelerating impact

4.4 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 this crisis, stimulate the economy and meet the goals of the NDP, the department continues to work on achieving the remaining targets of the seven priority areas of the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). The department will focus 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. Rural development is one of the most critical focus areas to try to address the “triple crisis” and ensure inclusive growth of the economy. 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 2024/25 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.

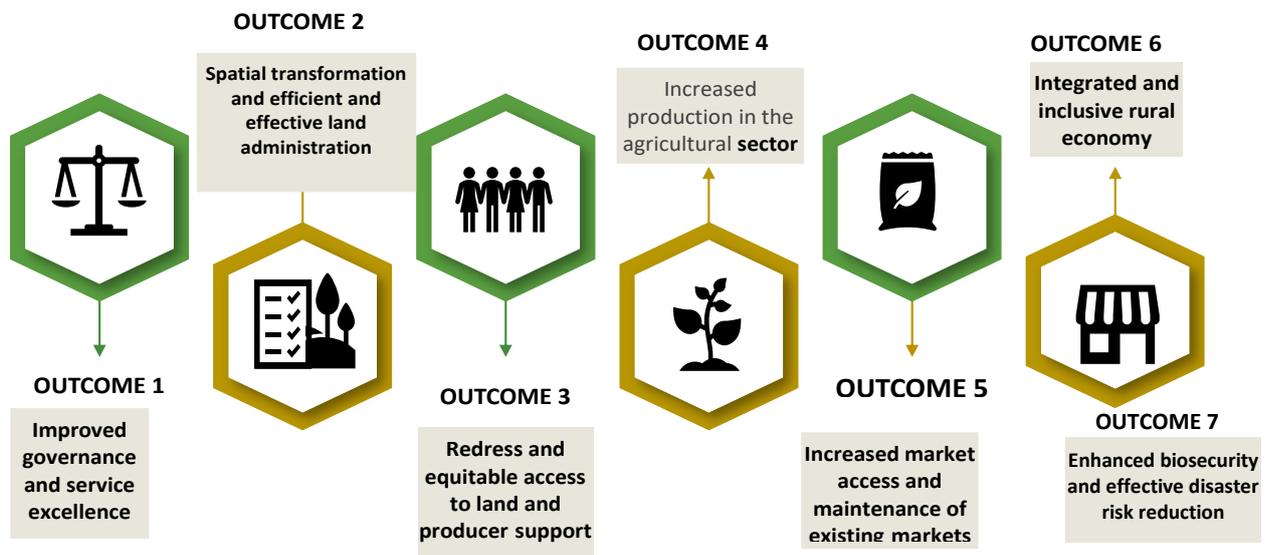
The departments performance achievement of the MTSF 2020/21 deliverables reflects the following status as at March 2023:

- DALRRD overachieved and increased volume of productive land by putting 271 345 ha of land under cultivation against the targeted 200 000 ha.
- In the MTSF target of 1,5 million ha of land acquired for redistribution, restitution, and tenure reform, the department acquired 1 030 210 ha of land for redistribution and tenure reform. A total 107 239 ha were allocated to women and 85 112 ha were allocated to youth farmers. The department further finalised 1 582 land claims and settled 1 102 land claims.
- The MTSF targeted five agri-hubs and DALRRD managed to establish four agri-hubs, which are partially operational (Nchora in EC; Springbokpan in NW; Witzenberg in WC

and Mkhondo Agri-Hub. Altogether 822 agricultural infrastructure projects were implemented, e.g., supported with infrastructure, boreholes, fencing, etc.).

- The department completed 377 infrastructure projects to support FPSUs. Those infrastructure projects include the construction of a packhouse and supply and installation of production tunnels with irrigation and electrification. A total 249 projects were also completed through the Animal and Veld Management Programme and River Catalytic Valley Programmes in supporting farmers.

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



DALRRD's high-level theory of change is outlined in Figure 16 below:

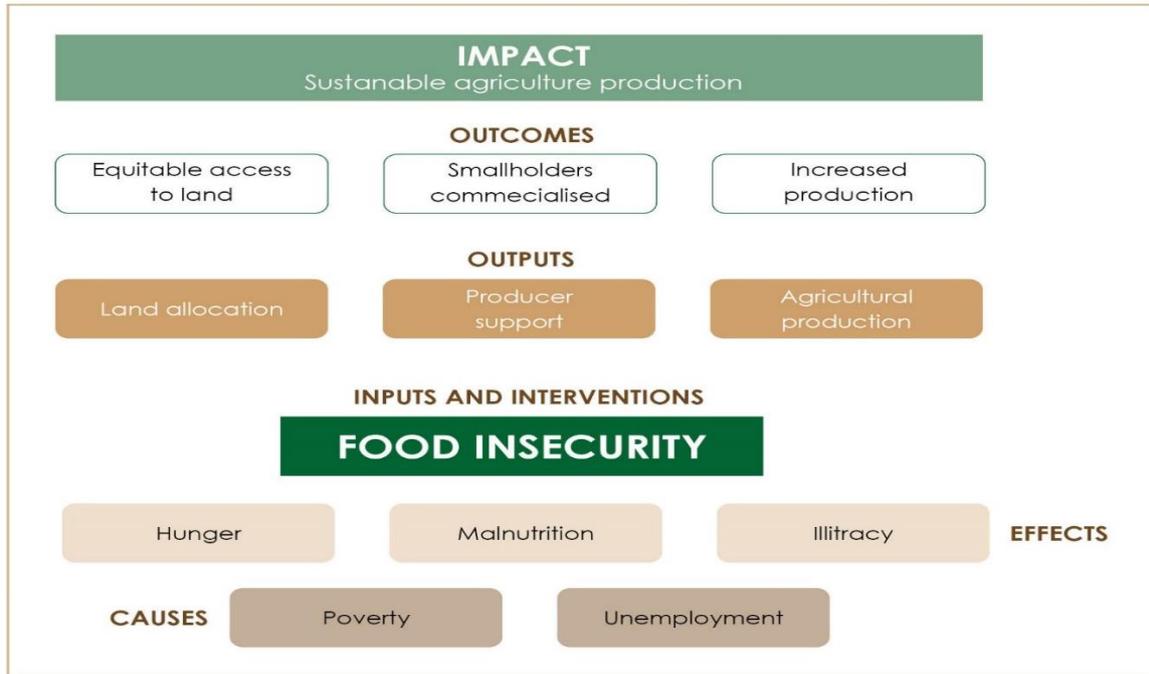


Figure 16: High-level theory of change

PART C:
MEASURING
OUR
PERFORMANCE

5. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

5.1 Programme 1: Administration

5.1.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 5: 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	Manage and renders a support service to the Executive Authority.
		Department Management	Manage and provide strategic direction to the department.
		Internal Audit	Evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, governance, and risk management of all business processes through specialised internal audit services.
		Financial Management Services	Provide the department with sound financial management.
		Corporate Support Services	Provide corporate support services.
		Provincial Operations	Oversee and coordinate provincial and district operations of the department.
		Office Administration	Provides office accommodation.

5.1.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

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

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Outcome 1: Improved governance and service excellence	1.1 Improved audit outcomes	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	DAFF obtained a qualified and DRDLR unqualified audit opinion	Qualified audit opinion on 2021/2022 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2022/23 annual financial	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2023/24 annual financial	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2024/25 annual financial	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2025/26

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
				for 2019/20	nts was obtained	statements	statements	statements	annual financial statements
	1.2 Compliance with government legislation and prescripts	1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days	86%	95%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%

5.1.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 7: Administration—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2023/24 annual financial statements	–	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2023/24 annual financial statements	–	–
1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

5.1.4 Explanation of planned performance over the medium-term period

The outputs listed in Programme 1 contribute to the departmental strategic plan outcome: improved governance and service excellence. This outcome cuts across all outcomes and facilitates achievement of the impact statement through the planned outputs. The outputs provide for the interventions required to enable effective and well-run departments and to ensure good governance. The outputs in this programme will also contribute to the achievement of Priority 1 of the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

5.1.5 Programme resource considerations: Administration

Table 8: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the Estimate of National Expenditure (ENE)

Subprogramme	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Ministry	37,701	7,781	42,945	46,420	60,704	63,085	65,542
Department Management	122,578	113,731	95,985	112,030	127,137	132,541	137,896
Internal Audit	42,382	35,773	53,608	54,500	66,257	69,124	71,969
Financial Management	244,646	304,263	281,226	266,227	278,511	290,986	303,084
Corporate Services	859,875	797,710	770,829	919,397	795,038	830,642	865,836
Provincial Operations	666,719	892,351	1,401,617	630,561	549,690	573,714	596,752
Office Accommodation	1,145,602	1,122,217	565,594	1,050,420	837,367	979,609	1,025,671
Total	3,119,503	3,303,826	3,211,804	3,079,555	2,714,704	2,939,701	3,066,750

Economic classification

	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Compensation of employees	1,318,051	1,510,838	1,958,479	1,287,874	1,247,941	1,301,981	1,352,263
Goods and services	1,437,852	1,441,399	1,131,082	1,751,266	1,437,210	1,605,615	1,678,243
Interest and rent on land	2,569	13	13	–	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	73	75	107	88	121	131	138
Departmental agencies and accounts	1,308	1,413	1,478	1,601	1,523	1,591	1,664
Foreign governments and international organisations	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	4,961	5,320	5,246	1,952	171	180	190
Buildings and other fixed structures	303,063	310,737	79,032	3,768	101	106	3,896
Machinery and equipment	47,612	33,124	34,165	32,334	27,487	29,297	30,206
Software and other intangible assets	698	–	334	672	150	800	150
Payments for financial assets	3,311	907	1,868	–	–	–	–

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

5.2.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 9: 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 promote 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 related to the agricultural sector.
		Agriculture Research Council	Manages transfers to the Agriculture 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 10: 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		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Outcome 4: Increased production in the agricultural sector	2.1 Increases hemp seeds availability and suitable area identified	2.1.1 Number of hemp demonstration sites established	–	–	–	–	9	9	9
	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 (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 (LP, WC and EC)	3 provinces with grazing PAAs (NC, FS and NW)	–
Outcome 7: Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster	3.1 Biosecurity policies and strategies	3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted	3 plant pest risk surveillances were conducted (Exotic	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 surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly,	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
risk reduction	strengthened		fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTV)	citrus greening survey and BBTV) and reports have been compiled	citrus greening survey and BBTV)	citrus greening survey and BBTV)	citrus greening survey and BBTV)	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 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 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	15

5.2.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 11: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management—indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.1.1 Number of hemp demonstration sites established	9	–	–	–	9
2.2.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	3 provinces with grazing PAAs (LP, WC and EC)	Spatial delineation—LP	Spatial delineation—WC	Spatial delineation—EC	3 provinces with grazing PAAs (LP, WC and EC)
3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTV)	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTV)	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTV)	3 plant pest risk surveillance conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTV)	3 plant pest surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, 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. These outcomes contribute to part of the impact statement on food security and economic growth.

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

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

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

Table 12: Budget allocation for programme and subprogrammes as per the ENE

Subprogramme	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Inspection and Quarantine Services	582,325	443,035	871,580	360,899	332,204	347,382	361,360
Plant Production and Health	121,330	114,513	129,077	207,143	202,788	213,679	225,212
Animal Production and Health	203,919	271,201	505,462	301,069	347,840	362,103	377,205
Natural Resources and Disaster Management	247,544	356,314	422,570	300,340	306,515	320,293	334,331
Biosecurity	–	3,503	5,092	4,947	5,064	5,275	5,470
Agricultural Research Council	1,249,920	1,282,632	1,189,320	1,191,556	1,081,184	1,236,922	1,251,959
Onderstepoort Biological Products	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
Total	2,405,038	2,471,198	3,123,101	2,365,954	2,275,596	2,485,655	2,555,538

Economic classification

	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Compensation of employees	798,767	799,949	838,481	707,161	747,946	779,491	809,827
Goods and services	227,696	290,802	968,953	343,498	336,453	355,304	374,574
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	75,073	80,938	85,225	79,597	90,226	94,267	98,586
Departmental agencies and accounts	1,250,162	1,282,753	1,189,320	1,191,811	1,081,450	1,237,200	1,252,250

	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
Households	35,870	5,056	1,762	1,136	97	102	106
Buildings and other fixed structures	1,908	2,331	1,734	3,419	3,573	3,733	3,909
Machinery and equipment	15,399	9,345	37,427	37,309	13,746	13,359	13,986
Biological assets	96	–	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	–	2,014	2,104	2,198	2,299
Payments for financial assets	67	24	199	–	–	–	–
Total	2,405,038	2,471,198	3,123,101	2,365,954	2,275,596	2,485,655	2,555,538

5.3 Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution

5.3.1 Institutional programme performance information

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

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution	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).

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
		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.

5.3.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

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

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	4.1 Communal property associations compliant with the Act constituted	4.1.1 Number of Communal property associations executive committee members trained on governance	–	–	3 064	715	755	793	832
Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and	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	966 new students were enrolled at agricultural training	961 new students were enrolled at agricultural training	800	800	800	800

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets							
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period			
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
producer support			institutes as follows: Cedara: 41; Elsenburg: 158; Fort Cox: 71; GADI: 47; Glen: 199; Madzivhandila: 23; Potchefstroom: 96; Taung: 45; and Tsolo: 63	institutes as follows: Cedara: 37; Elsenburg: 182; Fort Cox: 171; GADI: 76; Glen: 71; Madzivhandila: 64; OSCA: 58; Potchefstroom: 111; TARDI: 70; Taung: 64	institutes as follows: Cedara: 42; Elsenburg: 195; Fort Cox: 169; GADI: 78; Glen: 74; Madzivhandila: 56; OSCA: 62; Potchefstroom: 114; TARDI: 56; Taung: 65; Tompi Seleka: 50					
	5.2 Land reform farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme	5.2.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme	114 farms have been supported through the Land Development Support Programme	35	83	66	40	35	27	
	5.3. Producers supported	5.3.1 Number of producers supported through	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	through Blended Finance Scheme	Blended Finance Scheme							
	5.4 Acquired land allocated	5.4.1 Number of hectares allocated	55 167	–	63 764,795 9	42 456	46 747	49 084	51 538
	5.5 Land claims settled and finalised	5.5.1 Number of land claims settled	336	262	355	349	319	451	392
		5.5.2 Number of land claims finalised	385	442	429	406	339	399	446

5.3.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

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

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.1.1 Number of communal property associations executive committee members trained on governance	755	145	234	253	123
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	40	0	16	14	10
5.3.1 Number of producers supported through Blended Finance Scheme	100	25	25	25	25
5.4.1 Number of hectares allocated	46 747	-	-	22 884	23 863
5.5.1 Number of land claims settled	319	59	93	93	74
5.5.2 Number of land claims finalised	339	65	87	102	85

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

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

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

Subprogramme	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Food Security and Agrarian Reform	1,440,239	2,532,747	2,256,413	2,245,312	2,857,946	2,306,665	2,341,409
Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform	792,244	753,775	624,514	930,109	849,211	886,987	923,824
National Extension Services and Sector Capacity Development	359,257	553,274	569,882	617,884	610,173	637,283	665,752
Land Development and Post Settlement Support	423,679	598,032	612,407	591,146	464,044	693,789	725,581
Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights	–	–	15,157	18,307	105,512	103,387	107,165
Restitution	2,768,809	3,078,686	3,903,116	3,720,612	3,490,316	3,619,032	3,869,987
Agricultural Land Holdings Account (ALHA)	448,040	937,986	596,760	734,942	855,674	946,248	989,600
Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB)	22,192	23,517	24,391	23,781	21,867	22,847	23,893
Office of the Valuer-General (OVG)	100,000	131,844	107,172	140,271	142,775	149,171	156,006
Total	6,354,460	8,609,861	8,709,812	9,022,364	9,397,518	9,365,409	9,803,217

Economic classification

	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Compensation of employees	833,249	756,835	656,532	1,289,685	1,125,114	1,183,444	1,219,478
Goods and services	1,620,363	1,220,071	846,972	842,227	1,517,235	798,585	824,396

	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Interest and rent on land	5,010	–	18	–	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	1,791,228	2,378,870	2,520,586	2,232,328	2,283,287	2,539,269	2,606,920
Departmental agencies and accounts	570,232	1,093,350	728,323	898,994	1,020,316	1,118,266	1,169,499
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	525,186	540,827	406,966	375,243	444,294	464,649
Households	1,374,348	1,886,695	2,038,958	2,993,271	2,556,896	2,777,958	2,983,939
Buildings and other fixed structures	119,522	111,749	39,100	37,965	149,722	120,046	122,738
Machinery and equipment	12,634	20,106	31,464	24,122	19,448	19,844	20,732
Land and sub-soil assets	27,191	616,500	1,302,808	296,806	350,257	363,703	390,866
Payments for financial assets	683	499	4,224	–	–	–	–
Total	6,354,460	8,609,861	8,709,812	9,022,364	9,397,518	9,365,409	9,803,217

5.4 Programme 4: Rural Development

5.4.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 17: Rural Development—institutional programme performance information

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Rural Development	Facilitates rural development strategies for socioeconomic growth.	National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC)	Capacitate unemployed rural youth in various skills and facilitate economic opportunities for contribution towards vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural economies.
		Rural Infrastructure Development	The sub-programme is mandated to play a strategic role to facilitate and implement provision of socio-economic rural infrastructure projects.
		Technology Research and Development	Facilitate generation of knowledge and technologies through participatory research contributing to improving the quality of lives of rural communities and promote value add to natural resources.

5.4.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

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

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Outcome 6: Integrated and inclusive rural economy	6.1 NARYS EC youth trained	6.1.1 Number of young people trained through the National Rural Youth Service Corps Programme	1 926	1 679	1 079	2 842	1 751	1 500	1 500
	6.2 NARYS EC youth linked to economic opportunities	6.2.1 Number of reports on National Rural Youth Service Corps participants linked to economic opportunities	–	–	–	–	2	2	2
	6.3 Infrastructure development to support rural economic transformation	6.3.1 Number of infrastructure projects completed	22	76	197	63	58	75	75

5.4.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 19: 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 National Rural Youth Service Corps Programme	1 751	145	653	260	693
6.2.1 Number of reports on National Rural Youth Service Corps participants linked to economic opportunities	2	–	1	–	1
6.3.1 Number of infrastructure projects completed	58	10	13	16	19

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 persons with disabilities are described in the *Technical Indicator Description* section. The outputs in this programme will also contribute to the achievement of Priority 2 of the MTSF.

5.4.5 Programme resource considerations: Rural Development

Table 20: Budget allocation for programme and subprogramme as per the ENE

Subprogramme	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC)	280,979	223,567	156,945	248,731	168,668	176,139	183,592
Rural Infrastructure Development	420,161	677,715	403,402	533,307	579,320	709,401	742,100
Technology Research and Development	13,947	18,270	19,167	30,349	31,819	33,193	34,601
Total	715,087	919,552	579,514	812,387	779,807	918,733	960,293

Economic classification

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

5.5 Programme 5: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

5.5.1 Institutional programme performance information

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

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
Economic Development, Trade and Marketing	Promotes economic development, trade and market access for agriculture 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 22: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing—outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
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)	–	91	100	108	117	126	135
	7.2 AgriBEE Fund implemented	7.2.1 Percentage of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	100%	100%	100%
	7.3 FPSUs supported	7.3.1 Number of FPSUs supported to be functional	–	4	12	41	37	52	55
	7.4 Enterprises supported	7.4.1 Number of enterprises supported	–	121	86	87	138	145	150
	7.5 Market access for smallholder producers	7.5.1 Number of smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing	–	–	557	300	300	400	450

5.5.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

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

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
7.1.1 Number of agricultural cooperatives trained (Farmtogether agricultural cooperative training)	117	12	42	45	18
7.2.1 Percentage of AgriBEE Fund applications assessed	100%	–	–	–	100%
7.3.1 Number of FPSUs supported to be functional	37	8	12	12	5
7.4.1 Number of enterprises supported	138	21	56	57	4
7.5.1 Number of smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing	300	50	120	70	60

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. Several 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 the transformation of agricultural markets. The department will participate in trade sector specific market access engagements and negotiations aimed at improving the access of South African agricultural products to regional and international markets. Furthermore, agricultural 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.

5.4.5 Programme resource considerations: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

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

Subprogramme	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
International Relations and Trade	191,055	142,518	139,813	157,967	164,213	171,362	178,759
Cooperatives Development	43,836	74,289	81,768	85,011	81,598	85,193	88,994
Agro-Processing, Marketing and Rural Industrial Development	255,736	540,341	563,866	513,421	500,112	576,880	606,065
National Agricultural Marketing Council	47,422	47,305	48,535	49,771	45,765	47,816	50,006
Total	538,049	804,453	833,982	806,170	791,688	881,251	923,824

Economic classification

	Historic-audited Outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Compensation of employees	197,333	166,011	134,315	252,965	284,286	296,531	307,943
Goods and services	250,651	511,920	552,623	403,255	364,036	434,882	459,116
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	3	4	2	3	3	3	3
Departmental agencies and accounts	47,422	47,305	48,535	49,771	45,765	47,816	50,006
Foreign governments and international organisations	26,427	33,691	39,552	44,987	47,008	49,114	51,364
Public corporations and private enterprises	14,000	39,008	49,081	49,590	44,562	46,558	48,750
Households	26	807	855	96	–	–	–
Buildings and other fixed structures	(519)	–	–	250	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	2,342	5,479	8,629	5,253	6,028	6,347	6,642
Software and other intangible assets	272	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	92	228	390	–	–	–	–
Total	538,049	804,453	833,982	806,170	791,688	881,251	923,824

5.6 Programme 6: Land Administration

5.6.1 Institutional programme performance information

Table 25: Land Administration—institutional programme performance information

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

Programme name	Programme purpose	Subprogramme name	Subprogramme purpose
			institutional and environmental sustainable development.

5.6.2 Outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and targets

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

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
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	–	–	–	95%	95%	95%	95%
	8.2 Registered deeds captured, archived and delivered	8.2.1 Percentage of registered deeds delivered within ten days from date of registration	–	–	–	95%	95%	95%	95%

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	8.3 Policies and legislation developed to give effect to spatial transformation	8.3.1 Number of monitoring reports on National Spatial Development Framework spatial action areas developed	Draft amendment Bill available	The monitoring framework for National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) Spatial Action Areas Implementation Plan was developed and approved on 30 March 2022	NSDF implementation report developed	NSDF NSAAs implementation report developed	3 monitoring reports on NSDF spatial action areas developed	NSDF monitoring report developed (Monitoring of NSDF implementation will continue)	NSDF monitoring and report developed (Monitoring of NSDF implementation will continue)
		8.3.2 Number of organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 2003)	–	–	10 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No.	8 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54	12 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54	12 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No.	12 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
					54 of 2003)	of 2003)	of 2003)	54 of 2003)	Infrastucture Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 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	–	15	18	16	16	15	14
	8.5 Spatial information dataset updated	8.5.1. Average number of working days taken to add new cadastral documents to the cadastral spatial information dataset	–	–	8	10	10	9	8

Outcome	Outputs	Output indicators	Annual targets						
			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	MTEF period		
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	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	–	–	89%	85%	85%	85%	85%
	8.7 Maps of the national map series updated	8.7.1. Number of maps produced to maintain the currency of the National Map Series dataset	–	–	85	80	80	80	80

5.6.3 Indicators, annual and quarterly targets

Table 27: 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%

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
8.2.1 Percentage of registered deeds delivered within ten days from date of registration	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
8.3.1 Number of monitoring reports on National Spatial Development Framework spatial action areas developed	3 monitoring reports on NSDF spatial action areas developed	1 report on the indicators for monitoring of NSDF spatial action areas developed	–	1 Framework for monitoring report of NSDF spatial action areas developed	1 monitoring report on NSDF spatial action areas developed
8.3.2 Number of organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 2003)	12 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 2003)	3 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 2003)	3 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 2003)	3 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 2003)	3 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 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	16	16	16	16
8.5.1 Average number of working days taken to add new cadastral documents to the cadastral spatial information dataset	10	10	10	10	10
8.6.1 The percentage of GNSS datasets downloaded from the CORS and made available to geospatial data users	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

Output indicators	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
8.7.1 Number of maps produced to maintain the currency of the National Map Series dataset	80	17	23	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". This 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 outputs in this programme will also contribute to the achievement of Priority 5 of the MTSF.

5.4.6 Programme resource considerations: Land Administration

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

Subprogramme	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
National Geomatics Management Services	479,655	498,742	524,471	512,340	533,361	556,479	578,785
Spatial Plan and Land Use	131,032	144,158	114,813	144,283	200,900	208,801	218,771
Deeds Registration	358,033	–	–	1	1	1	1
South African Council of Planners	4,035	4,140	4,263	8,335	8,530	8,733	9,133
South African Geomatics Council	4,191	4,000	4,000	4,055	3,752	3,944	4,125
Integrated Land Administration	–	–	–	2,253	2,301	2,404	2,517
Total	976,946	651,040	647,547	671,267	748,845	780,362	813,332

Economic classification

	Historic-audited outcome			Current year	MTEF		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Compensation of employees	467,704	476,514	440,078	516,516	555,707	579,585	601,869
Goods and services	81,938	107,058	121,548	96,431	139,500	144,851	152,908
Interest and rent on land	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	7	6	10	20	17	18	19
Departmental agencies and accounts	362,224	4,000	4,000	4,056	3,753	3,945	4,126
Foreign governments and international organisations	2,906	2,610	3,629	3,271	3,388	3,486	3,645
Non-profit institutions	4,035	4,140	4,263	8,335	8,530	8,733	9,133
Households	43,794	43,957	34,943	29,517	30,048	31,347	32,822
Machinery and equipment	14,216	12,333	38,648	13,121	7,902	8,397	8,810
Payments for financial assets	121	422	428	–	–	–	–
Total	976,946	651,040	647,547	671,267	748,845	780,362	813,332

6. UPDATED KEY RISKS

Table 29: Updated key risks

No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
1	Improved governance and service excellence (Outcome 1)	Inability to leverage on newer technologies to position DALRRD as an organisation of the future, optimising service delivery (with technology).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalising the DALRRD Enterprise (Business) Architecture Plan; Revising the DALRRD ICT and KIRM strategies and support with new resource (structure) requirements; Continuing with the implementation of the DALRRD Digitisation Strategy.

No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
2	Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration (Outcome 2)	Misalignment of the approved organisational structure to the mandate and strategy of the department.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a strategically aligned organisational structure to address service delivery model, skills, business processes [Fit-for-purpose structure project]; • Conducting a skills audit; • Developing a Talent Management Strategy.
3		Unethical conduct and non-compliance to public sector regulatory frameworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving labour relations capacity to increase adherence to regulatory timeframes (train internal personnel and outsource); • Finalising the remaining HR policies; • Enforcing policies and procedures for non-compliance; • Creating awareness on HR policies.
4		Inability to create a comprehensive spatial planning process that promotes sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating the coordination of relevant stakeholders across all sectors to deal with fragmentation in the implementation of spatial planning and land use management, including NSDF; • Consultation with institutions of traditional leaders on the SPLUMA amendment to address the concerns raised. Participation in the task teams or existing intergovernmental forums to oversee matters pertaining to planning and land use management in areas under traditional leaders. Spatial planning and land use management presents plans as identified by the National House of Traditional and Khoisan Leadership.
5		Failure to digitally transform the deeds registration business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast-tracking the development and completion of eDRS (as soon as the solution developer partner is on board), such that it is fully completed within the planned three years. • Implementing other eDRS supporting projects (i.e., Mainframe conversion,

No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
			Paper back scanning and Microsoft digitisation).
6		Lack of continuity on the strategic approach to land reform leading to slow pace of land reform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a process (with clear criteria) of introducing new programmes in the department; Reporting on further progress on the National Policy Review Committee by the policy unit which is situated in the DG's office.
7	Redress and equitable access to land and producer support (Outcome 3)	Inability to settle and finalise claims within the anticipated time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving operating models so that processing of claims is done concurrent with the post settlement; Developing a process map (end-to-end process), including other branches/units' involvement in the value chain of claims settlements and finalisation; Developing a post settlement strategy; Developing and obtaining approval of the new financial model to finance settlement of claims.
8		Inability to acquire strategically located land to enable redress and access to land to address diverse needs (e.g., social, economic, agricultural, industrial, residential, etc.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiating with landowners to release strategic land for land reform purpose.
9		Highly inflated land prices to enable redress and access to land to address the diverse land needs (e.g., social, economic, agricultural, industrial, residential, etc., for land reform purposes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiating with landowners to deliver land reform; Referring labour tenants' rejected cases to court to obtain declaratory orders.
10		Failure to settle the labour tenants' applications as per the implementation plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expediting the referral of rejected cases to Land Claims Court for declaratory orders.

No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
11	Increased production in the agricultural sector (Outcome 4)	Inability to achieve the targeted agricultural yields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining effective regulatory compliance and monitoring interventions; • Implementing the Food and Nutrition Security Programme; • Conducting a survey to assess the state of food insecurity at the district level (using the National General Household Survey); • Supporting the targeted smallholder and subsistence producers.
12	Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets (Outcome 5)	Inability of the farmers and agricultural businesses to access the markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing/facilitating trade measures and agricultural marketing support programmes to improve smallholder farmers and agribusiness' readiness to access markets; • Consistently implementing and managing technical cooperation agreements and monitoring compliance by development and trading partners; • Engaging with the dtic to establish their existing policy measures dealing with anti-competitive/unethical behaviour within the agricultural sector and conducting policy gap analyses with necessary improvements; • Funding support programmes.
13	Integrated and inclusive rural economy (Outcome 6)	Failure to implement the approved Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing the Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy; • Approving the Rural Infrastructure Development Policy and FPSU SOPs to ensure alignment and buy-in from internal and external stakeholders; • Developing and implementing a monitoring and evaluation framework for the Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy.

No	Outcomes	Risk description	Planned risk mitigation measures
14	All outcomes	Inability to coordinate and facilitate economic opportunities for women and persons with disabilities within the DALRRD (WPwD).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating the transformation targets to relevant management and stakeholders to ensure inclusivity of the targeted groups when the department is providing support.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Table 30: Departmental infrastructure projects

N o.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (2023/24) (R'000)
1	Site clearance and acquisition of land for construction of seed banks in Sterkspruit, EC (WCS 052458)	Programme 1: CSS	Request for site clearance and acquisition of land for construction of seed banks in Sterkspruit	Alternative site to be identified and construction of the seed banks	2024/03/31	2027/3/31	750,000,00	0,00 (DPWI is awaiting a meeting with the municipality to discuss the options of land available for the development of a seed bank for DALRRD)
2	Site clearance and acquisition of land for construction of seed banks in Mutale, LP (WCS 052459)	Programme 1: CSS	Request for site clearance and acquisition of land for construction of seed banks in Mutale	Alternative site to be identified and construction of the seed banks	2023/12/01	2026/12/01	750,000,00	0,00. Project on hold pending the finalisation of site clearance

No.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (2023/24) (R'000)
3	Repairs and renovations of offices at the old SABS Building, 116 Bloemfontein (WCS 055123)	Programme 1: CSS	Repairs and renovations of offices at the old SABS Building, 116 Bloemfontein	Repair and renovations	2023/11/28	2025/11/30	3,529, 822	0,00. Final tender date on 2023/11/28 design sketch plan completed end of October 2023.
4	Rehabilitation of two irrigation dams, including repair of the dam wall (WCS 054896)	Programme 1: CSS	Stellenbosch Quarantine Station. Investigate the rehabilitation of two irrigation dams, including repair of the dam wall	Repair and rehabilitate the two dams	2024/05/05	2025/05/05	6, 779, 813	246, 714,059
5	Existing fire detection and compression systems (WCS 054756)	Programme 1: CSS	Existing fire detection and compression systems (WCS 054756)	Upgrading	2021/10/08	2025/10/11	3,874,380	0,00 (Original completion date was on 23 April 2023)

No.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (2023/24) (R'000)
6	East London Ocean terrace building (WCS 055360)	Programme 1: CSS	Block H replacement of lift	Replacement	2022/01/31	2022/12/08 (Project completed, awaiting final delivery due in November 2024)	392,658,00	138,080,00
7	Proposed New Head Office: conduct feasibility study to establish funding for the planning and precinct development construction of a new office (WCS 055153)	Programme 1: CSS	Conduct feasibility study to establish funding for the planning and precinct development construction of a new office (WCS 055153)	Feasibility study to construct new building	On hold	On hold	On hold	Project on hold due to PPP in Lilian Ngoyi Street (to be reviewed)
8	Grootfontein Agricultural Development	Programme 1: CSS	Grootfontein Agricultural Development Institute:	Construction and upgrading	2024/06/12	2027/06/18	56,528,338	0,00 DPWI invited DALRRD in November 2023 for a

No.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (2023/24) (R'000)
	nt Institute: Construction of the classroom building at GADI (WCS 055587)		Construction of the classroom building at GADI (WCS 055587)					concept design meeting layout and finalisation
9	Upgrading of plant genetic centre premises for DALRRD (WCS 052805), Roodeplaat	Programme 1: CSS	Upgrading of plant genetic centre premises for DALRRD (WCS 052805), Roodeplaat	Construction and upgrading	2020/06/25	2022/07/04	53,370 576	1. 253, 924,58 (practical completion taken awaiting final hand over of the project)
10	Installation of balustrade/handrails on top of Sefala Building (WCS 055553)	Programme 1: CSS	Installation of balustrade/handrails on top of Sefala Building (WCS 055553)	Installation and upgrading	2023/08/07	2024/08/07	737,000,00	115,996,77 (in construction)
11	Repair and Maintenance Programme: Maize	Programme 1: CSS	Repair and Maintenance Programme: Maize Board Building	Repair and maintenance	2023/6/01	2025/7/01	8,068,147,00	3,350,683,69 (in construction)

N o.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (2023/24) (R'000)
	Board Building (WCS 044038)		(WCS 044038)					
12	Upgrade of the offices, storeroom, workshop, and evaporation pan: Upington	Programme 1: CSS	Upgrade of the offices, storeroom, workshop, and evaporation pan: Upington	Upgrade and repair	2024/03/01	2024/12/01	2,731,492	0,00. Revised procurement instruction awaited; project manager still to be appointed by DPWI.
13	Kempton Park Quarantine Station: Upgrading	Programme 1: CSS	Kempton Park Quarantine Station: Upgrading	Upgrading	2024/06/26	2027/06/26	2,000,000	0,00. Land belongs to ACSA, not DPWI
14	Stellenbosch Plant Quarantine Station: Upgrading of sewer system	Programme 1: CSS	Upgrading of sewer system at Stellenbosch Plant Quarantine Station	Upgrading	2023/3/10	2025/3/10	4,906,475,00	276,139,90

No.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (2023/24) (R'000)
15	Stellenbosch Heritage— Repair and renovation, 15 Market Street: DRDLR Heritage Building	Programme 1: CSS	Stellenbosch Heritage— Repair and renovation, 15 Market Street: DRDLR Heritage Building	Repairs and renovation	2023/5/9	2025/5/31	310,986,00	0,00. COEGA has written to DPWI management regarding ceding of the project. Consultants appointed on the project. A way forward is awaited. Tender is anticipated to be advertised in April 2024.
16	Alterations to the entrance and exit at Polka Drive (WCS 051209)	Programme 1: CSS)	Alterations to the entrance and exit at Polka Drive (WCS 051209)	Repairs and renovation	Not started	–	0,00	DPWI to follow up and reinstate the project since it was not cancelled by DALRRD. DALRRD has requested DPW to allocate funds for this project.
17	Stellenbosch Plant Quarantine Station: Upgrade of glasshouses and 11 plant tunnels	Programme 1: CSS	Stellenbosch Plant Quarantine Station: Upgrade of glasshouses and 11 plant tunnels (WCS 052777)	Construction and upgrading	2019/10/15	2020/10/31	0,00	Retention amount of R231,475 Still awaiting final completion certificate.

N o.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total estimated cost (R'000)	Current year expenditure (2023/24) (R'000)
	(WCS 052777)							

8. 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"> ▪ Increased agricultural production and productivity; ▪ Sustainable ecosystems and natural resources; ▪ Improved nutritional value, quality and safety of agricultural products; ▪ A skilled and capable agricultural sector; ▪ Enhanced resilience of agriculture; ▪ A high performing and sustainable organisation. 	1,081,184
NAMC	The NAMC was established in terms of sections 3 and 4 of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No.47 of 1996). This council is mandated to investigate the establishment, continuation, amendment or revocation of statutory measures affecting the marketing of agricultural products and evaluate the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The NAMC delivers on its mandate and core; ▪ A viable and efficient agricultural sector generating optimal export earnings; ▪ Enhanced market access for agricultural sector participants. 	45,765

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R'000)
	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.		
OBP	The OBP was established as a public entity in terms of the Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act, 1999 (Act No. 19 of 1999), with the government as its sole shareholder. The entity's mandate is to prevent and control animal diseases that affect food security, human health and livelihoods through the continued development and efficient manufacturing of innovative animal-related pharmaceuticals (including vaccines) and related products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved income and profitability; ▪ Expand product portfolio and access new markets; ▪ Supplier of choice optimised business processes; ▪ Improved product availability; ▪ Inspired staff striving for excellence—preferred employer. 	—
PPECB	The PPECB is an independent service provider of quality assurance, food safety and cold chain management services for producers and exporters of perishable food products. It is mandated by government in terms of the Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983), which broadly requires the board to ensure the orderly export of perishables and monitor the proper maintenance of a continuous cold chain for exports. It also derives its mandate from the Agricultural Products Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990), which broadly requires the board to monitor the minimum quality standards of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribute to the socioeconomic transformation of the agricultural sector; ▪ Support the export competitiveness of South African perishable products industries; ▪ Strengthen the PPECBs' capacity to provide a professional suite of services for its clients; ▪ Enhance the credibility of the 	—

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R'000)
	perishable exports, as required by government and bilateral agreements with importing countries.	South African export certificate.	
ALHA	The ALHA 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.	855,674
KZN Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB)	The ITB was established in terms of the provisions of the KZN Ingonyama Trust Act, 1994 (Act No. 3 of 1994). Its core business is to manage land for the material benefit and social well-being of the individual members of the tribes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved governance and service excellence; ▪ Improved stakeholder relations; ▪ Improved security of land tenure; ▪ Improved coordination of human settlement on communal land. 	21,867
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; and registers rights in land and therefore provides security of title. It	Registration of title deeds.	1

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current annual budget (R'000)
	also maintains public registers of land.		
OVG	Supports land reform by providing impartial, efficient, just and equitable valuation services for all land reform related matters in the country.	Ensuring that the land and properties are valued in line with the Property Valuation Act, 2014 (Act No. 17 of 2014).	142,775

9. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Table 32: Departmental public-private partnerships (PPP)

PPP name	Purpose	Outputs	Current value of agreement	End-date of agreement
New PPP Building	Construction of Pretoria campus offices	Finalised construction of offices	R1,885 billion	2048

**PART D:
TECHNICAL
INDICATOR
DESCRIPTIONS**

10. PROGRAMME 1

Indicator title	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion
Definition	This indicator shows that the department has an effective and efficient system of internal controls in place and the financial statements are a fair representation of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the department.
Source of data	AGSA management letter and AGSA final Audit Report
Method of calculation/assessment	Assessment: Unqualified audit opinion on the 2023/24 annual financial statements
Means of verification	Dated and signed AGSA Audit Report on the 2023/24 annual financial statements
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate financial statements; • Compliance with laws and regulations.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	N/A
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Unqualified audit opinion on the 2023/24 annual financial statements
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

Indicator title	1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days
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Definition	<p>This indicator refers to the percentage of payment of valid invoices to creditors within 30 days, unless there is a payment plan as per the contractual agreement/in the case of a civil claim from the date of settlement or court judgement.</p> <p>A valid invoice includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invoice meets the full requirements as per the VAT Act; • Services being fully rendered; and • Correct and validated banking details.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement system (LOGIS); • Payment system (BAS); • Monthly payment reports.
Method of calculation/assessment	<p>Total number of valid invoices received and paid within 30 days divided by total number of valid invoices received multiplied by 100</p>
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed procurement reports (LOGIS) dated and signed by the Chief Director: Supply Chain Management; • Breakdown statistics of a summary report presented on the letterhead of the department; • These reports must be dated within the period under review.
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The department receives the invoices on time; • Submitted invoices are valid and captured correctly.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100% valid invoices paid within 30 days

Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer
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11. PROGRAMME 2

Indicator title	2.1.1 Number of hemp demonstration sites established
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration sites means geographic locations where applied research on crop suitability will be carried out; • Established refers to areas where different types of hemp varieties are planted and monitored to assess adaptability.
Source of data	ARC reports
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of hemp demonstration sites established
Means of verification	<p>Monitoring report approved by the DDG which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Province, municipality and locality (includes coordinates); • Number of demonstration sites established; • Varieties planted; • Recommendation of adaptability; and • Fibre/oil quality.
Assumptions	Budget availability, favourable climatic conditions, and ARC implementing the SLA as per the agreement
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	9 hemp demonstration sites established

Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management
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Indicator title	2.2.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 agricultural to non-agricultural land uses should, therefore, be limited.
Source of data	Land cover 2018; land capability data layer; and grazing capacity map
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of the provinces with delineated PAAs
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q1: Spatial Delineation Report signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management and Chief Director: Natural Resources and Disaster Management; • Q2: Spatial Delineation Report signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management and Chief Director: Natural Resources and Disaster Management; • Q3: Spatial Delineation Report signed by the Director: Land Use and Soil Management and Chief Director: Natural Resources and Disaster Management; • 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.

Assumptions	There is technical capacity and willingness to delineate the PAAs.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	LP, WC and EC
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	3 provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas
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"> Q1: Quarterly surveillance report on the three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTv) signed by the Director: Plant Health and Chief Director: Plant Production and Health;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q2: Quarterly surveillance report on the three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTV) signed by the Director: Plant Health and Chief Director: Plant Production and Health; • Q3: Quarterly surveillance report on the three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTV) signed by the Director: Plant Health and Chief Director: Plant Production and Health; • Q4: Annual surveillance report on the three plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, citrus greening survey and BBTV) signed by the Director: Plant Health, Chief Director: Plant Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management.
Assumptions	Outbreak of other pests and diseases that are not specified in the plan
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey 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
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Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This 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"> • Q1: Quarterly reports on the three animal disease risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health and Chief Director: Animal Production and Health; • Q2: Quarterly reports on the three animal disease risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health and Chief Director: Animal Production and Health; • Q3: Quarterly reports on the three animal disease risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health and Chief Director: Animal Production and Health; • Q4: Annual reports on the three animal disease risk surveillances conducted signed by the Director: Animal Health, Chief Director: Animal Production and Health and Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management.
Assumptions	Samples will be collected and presented for analysis in addition to passive surveillance.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A

Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	3 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of clean and renewable energy; ○ Climate change mitigation and 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	<p>Q1–Q4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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); • Acknowledgement letter of provision and installation of biodigester system signed by the subsistence producer; and • Proof of valid identification.
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"> • Women: 25% • Youth: 15% • People with disabilities: 5%
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 communal property associations 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 their CPAs comply with the Act.
Source/collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPAs register and CPAs files;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPA annual report.
Method of calculation/assessment	A simple count of all CPAs' executive committee members trained on governance
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for women: No disaggregation (Dependent on attendance); • Target for youth: No disaggregation (Dependent on attendance); and • 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	755 communal property associations executive committee members trained
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 refers to students who are registered for the first time at agricultural training institutes; and agricultural training institutes refers to colleges of agriculture. These are the students that have never enrolled at any of the 11 agricultural training institutes.
Source/collection of data	11 agricultural training institutes (Cedara College; Owen Sitole College; Tsolo College; Fort Cox College; Grootfontein (GADI))

	College; Madzivhandila College; Tompi 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 and signed by the college registrar or the principal) <i>NB: proof of registration date will be on the quarter under review.</i>
Assumptions	Prospective students will be interested, apply and qualify to study at agricultural training institutes
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	800 new students enrolled at agricultural training institutes
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Indicator title	5.2.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme
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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"> • Project files/on-farm visits/Production Monitoring Tool; • List of farms or portion(s) of farms, erfs, plots, lots, agricultural holdings, etc.) receiving departmental support/intervention through the Land Development Support Programme;
Method of calculation/assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple count of supported farms or portion(s) of farms, erfs, plots, lots and agricultural holdings; • 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 provided being multi-year.
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (certificates will only be signed by the professionals). All above-mentioned documents should be linked to the reporting period; • 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.; • Payment of wages and salaries for farm workers—signed time sheet by worker and farmer (time sheet includes name, surname, ID number, period worked, amount paid or a payroll for permanent workers).
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	Target for women: N/A

(where applicable)	Target for youth: N/A Target for persons with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	40 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 producers supported through Blended Finance Scheme
Definition	This indicator refers to the provision of Blended Finance to successful smallholder, medium and large commercial producers. Blended finance refers to financial support to producers wherein certain percentage of the support is a grant and certain percentage is loan as determined in the Blended Finance concept document.
Source/collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarter performance reports from Partnering Financial Institutions (IDC, Land Bank, ABSA); outlining the lists of successful applicants (producer name or enterprise name, province and district, jobs created, hectares supported).
Method of calculation/assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple count of supported successful producers. The producer will be counted once in a financial year, regardless of the number of approvals or support provided in a financial year.
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed and dated quarter performance report from Participating Financial Institution (IDC, Land Bank, ABSA) . Fund administrator's commitment report

Assumptions	Budget availability, no conflict to deter the support to be provided, no force majeure, disaster, market forces, etc.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 50% Target for youth: 40% Target for persons with disabilities: 6%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	100 producers supported through Blended Finance Scheme
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Indicator title	5.4.1 Number of hectares allocated
Definition	This indicator refers to allocation of land in hectares to beneficiaries. 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. Allocation and signing of the approval memorandum outlines the kind of allocation of, i.e., leasehold, direct transfer, disposals, donations through relevant policies and legislation.
Source/collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project file; • Immovable assets register (IAR); • Land Administration Web (LAW); • Land Disposal Database; • Deeds Web.
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple sum of the hectares allocated
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved memorandum dated and signed; or • Deeds property enquiry report; or

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conveyancer's confirmation of transfer.
Assumptions	Compliant, qualifying, and suitable applicants will be available for land allocation and land will be available for allocation.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target for women: 23 255 ha; Target for youth: 10 403 ha; Target for persons with disabilities: 1 662 ha.
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Allocation is informed by AAMP and other spatial development frameworks with prioritisation of the designated groups.
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	46 747 hectares allocated
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform

Indicator title	5.5.1 Number of land claims settled
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; This indicator also includes full and final settlements for missing or untraceable or uncooperative beneficiaries where the settlements were not previously counted; A claim is settled once the minister (or the duly delegated official(s)) has approved an award for the restoration of a right, alternative land or financial compensation.
Source of data	Signed Section 42D 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 or as per delegation by the CLCC or a 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"> • Equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession; and • Integration of segregated communities.
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	319 land claims settled
Indicator responsibility	Chief Land Claims Commissioner as delegated by the minister

Indicator title	5.5.2 Number of land claims finalised
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator refers to land claims that have already been settled, which have now been finalised. Finalised means full financial compensation being disbursed, or the land purchase price has been disbursed, and/or land has been transferred, or a combination thereof. This 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; • A claim is finalised when the settlement, as contained in Section 42(D), or a court order has been effected, i.e., the property has been transferred to the beneficiary or the financial compensation paid.
Source of data	<p>Includes one or a combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed-off provincial reports; • Basic Accounting System (BAS) reports; • Project summaries; • Non-compliant or dismissal letter to claimant signed by the RLCC; • Approved declaration or reconciliations to clear funds from the commitment register; • DeedsWeb report to confirm transfer to claimants; • Deferral memo signed by the RLCC that claim and/or untraceable claims to be referred.

Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of the number of claims that were finalised within the period under review.
Means of verification	Detailed dated and signed register of land claims finalised and proof of payment/financials provided on the departmental letter head dated within the period under review, and either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Deeds Web printout confirming transfer details; or • Dated and signed declaration or reconciliation submission to clear funds from the commitment register; or • Dated and signed deferral memo on approved letter head, signed by the RLCC.
Assumptions	Claims settled
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession; • Integration of segregated communities
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	339 land claims finalised
Indicator responsibility	Head of Branch Restitution and Chief Land Claims Commissioner as delegated by the minister

13. PROGRAMME 4

Indicator title	6.1.1 Number of young people trained through the National Rural Youth Service Corps Programme
Definition	The indicator tracks the number of NARYSEC youth who are offered credit or non-credit bearing training at various training institutions with the intention of providing the required skills to transition them into employment or business development

	opportunities. Youth should be between the ages of 18 and 35 years upon recruitment into the NARYSEC Programme.
Source of data	Detailed electronic list (Excel spreadsheet/database)
Method of calculation/assessment	A headcount of each person who has been trained in a specific learning programme within the current financial year.
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written confirmation, from the training provider, of the youth who were trained in the specific learning programme. The written confirmation must be on the letterhead of the training provider, and duly signed and dated by a representative of the training provider. The written confirmation must reflect the first names, surnames, ID numbers and signatures of the youth who were trained; • Detailed electronic list (Excel spreadsheet/database); • NARYSEC appointment letters or PERSAL printouts.
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	1 751 young people trained
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

Indicator title	6.2.1 Number of reports on National Rural Youth Service Corps participants linked to economic opportunities
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Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator measures the provision of bi-annual reports that indicate the initiatives undertaken to link NARYSEC participants to economic opportunities; • The reports will cover the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of NARYSEC participants who have been linked to job opportunities or supported with business development; ○ The opportunities can be permanent or temporary jobs or business development support, which can be financial (e.g. provision of vouchers, and/or funding of production inputs, and/or buying machinery and start-up tools) and/or non-financial (e.g. business registration, development of business plans, or business-related training or workshops or inclusions in mentorship or incubation programmes). • Support provided will be as per the needs identified by business owners. The assistance provided will be in partnership with various stakeholders (e.g., Department of Small Business Development, National Youth Development Agency, Small Enterprise Development Agency and Small Enterprise Finance Agency, etc.); • A NARYSEC participant is defined as a person who was part of the programme and has completed their skills development training or a person who is still active in the programme; • The word “Link” in this context means securing job opportunities that the participants will be employed in or securing both financial or non-financial support through various partnerships.
Source of data	Linkages to economic opportunities report produced, bi-annually
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count

Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-annual reports; • As annexures, the following will be verified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On job opportunities: Employment confirmation letter (from stakeholder) on the letterhead/stamp or signature of the relevant stakeholder or employment contract (between the participant and the stakeholder) signed between the relevant stakeholder and the participant; and ○ On business development support: The type of business development support will be highlighted and can include any of the following: Business registration documents, linkages to Incubation programmes or mentorship, access to markets, provision of start-up tool kits, business development training, Financial and Non-Financial Support.
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders willingness to support NARYSEC participants with economic opportunities.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	NA
Spatial transformation	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Bi-annually
Desired performance	2 reports on NARYSEC participants linked to economic opportunities
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 infrastructures 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

	<p>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 District Development Model.</p> <p>Completed in this context means at practicality completion stage (when the infrastructure project is completed for its intended purpose).</p>
Source of data	Project database
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of infrastructure delivered and completed
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dated and signed practical completion certificate (PCC); • The PCC must be signed by all the following stakeholders: • Departmental official; • Service provider; and • Beneficiary (community representative and/or an organ of state). <p>These must be provided on the departmental letterhead (template provided) and dated within the period under review.</p>
Assumptions	Through rural infrastructure, economic opportunities will be created, and the standard of living will improve.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Within prioritised rural districts
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	58 infrastructure projects completed
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Rural Development

14. PROGRAMME 5

Indicator title	7.1.1 Number of agricultural cooperatives trained (Farmtogether Cooperative Training Programme)
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cooperative is defined as “an <i>autonomous association of persons, united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations, through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise</i>” (ICA, 2005). 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 Cooperative Training Programme; and • Training follows a classroom set-up and is facilitated in collaboration with PDAs/Directorate: Cooperatives Enterprise Development.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOPs; • List obtained from DALRRD officials in the Directorate: Cooperatives and Enterprise Development based in provinces/officials in PDAs.
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of cooperatives trained
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q1- Q3: Attendance registers, ID copies, cooperatives’ registration certificates/cooperatives confirmation certificate, and list of cooperatives trained. • Q4: Attendance registers, ID copies, cooperatives’ registration certificates/cooperatives confirmation certificate, list of cooperatives trained, and annual report approved by the Chief Director.

Assumptions	Resources such as vehicles are available; cooperatives will attend training; cooperation of provincial officials; conducive environment
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	117 agricultural cooperatives trained
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"> • SOPs; and • Applications received from PDAs and Land Bank.
Method of calculation/assessment	Number of applications assessed (meaning applications rejected and those recommended for further processing) divided by number of applications received multiplied by 100
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of applications and application forms; • Assessment reports; • Letters communicating the outcome to applicants.
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete applications from applicants requesting funding; • Cooperation from PDAs and Land Bank; • Adequate human resources.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	100% AgriBEE Fund applications assessed
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.3.1 Number of FPSUs supported to be functional
Definition	<p>An FPSU is a rural smallholder producer outreach and capacity-building unit supported by the department through any or some of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance structure; • Production inputs;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisation support; • Human resources support and • Producer registration to make them functional.
Source of data	Latest paper-based data collection system of the Branch: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing (EDTM templates)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of FPSUs supported to be functional in the period under review.
Means of verification	<p>Q1– Q4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed and signed departmental confirmation template; • Delivery note; and • Enterprise registration certificate. 2. Mechanisation support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed and signed departmental confirmation template; • Delivery note • Enterprise registration certificate. 3. Human Resources support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed contracts; and • Timesheets. 4. Governance structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration certificate; and • EDTM templates. 5. Producer registration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed producer/farmer registration form; and • Copies of ID.

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)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	37 FPSUs supported to be functional
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.4.1 Number of enterprises supported
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprises are registered entities that received support from the department; The support entails, inter alia, coordination and facilitation of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprise support in provision of production inputs, equipment, machinery, and movable infrastructure by the department.
Source of data	Latest paper-based data collection system of the branch (EDTM templates)
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of enterprises supported

Means of verification	Enterprises that are receiving support from Q1–Q4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery note; • ID copy of the enterprise representative; • Enterprise registration certificate.
Assumptions	Availability of resources; no procurement challenges; service providers adhering to work schedule; suitable weather; no disasters
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All nine provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	138 enterprises supported
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Indicator title	7.5.1 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"> • SOP;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of smallholder farmers who participated in the capacity-building programme (listing) • Quarterly and annual reports on agricultural marketing capacity building.
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count: Number of smallholder farmers capacitated
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of IDs of the smallholder farmers capacitated; • Attendance registers.
Assumptions	Smallholder farmers will attend
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All provinces
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	300 smallholder farmers capacitated in agricultural marketing
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

15. PROGRAMME 6

Indicator title	8.1.1 Percentage of deeds made available within seven days from lodgement for execution
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator measures the volume of deeds compliant with legislation made available for execution within seven days after conveyancer's lodge deeds in deeds registries; • "Made available" means that, after examination, legally compliant deeds are ready for conveyancers to do their financial arrangements and request registration. If request is not made within five working days, the deeds will be

	rejected owing to the risk of new interdicts or court orders against the property.
Source/collection of data	Deeds Registration System
Method of calculation/assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of deeds made available within seven working days from lodgement for execution/total number of deeds made available from lodgement for execution X 100; The seven working days exclude weekends and public holidays. The first day is the first 24 hours after the deeds were lodged.
Means of verification	Detailed dated and signed monthly deeds registration system reports presented on the departmental letterhead. (The report includes a list outlining the statistics 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% deeds made available within seven days from lodgement for execution
Indicator responsibility	Chief Registrar of Deeds

Indicator title	8.2.1 Percentage of registered deeds delivered within ten days from date of registration
Definition	This indicator measures the volume of deeds delivered to firms within ten days after deeds were registered in deeds registries
Source of data	Deeds Registration System

Method of calculation/assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of deeds delivered within ten working days from numbering to delivery/total number of deeds delivered from numbering to delivery X 100; The ten working days exclude weekends and public holidays. The first day is the first 24 hours after the deeds were registered.
Means of verification	Detailed, dated and signed monthly deeds registration system reports presented on the departmental letterhead. (The report includes a list outlining the statistics 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% registered deeds delivered within ten days from date of registration
Indicator responsibility	Chief Registrar of Deeds

Indicator title	8.3.1 Number of monitoring report on National Spatial Development Framework spatial action areas developed
Short definition	This indicator refers to the monitoring of the NSDF spatial action areas
Source of data	NSDF
Method of calculation/assessment	Simple count of the number of quarterly reports that are developed

Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q1: Dated and signed report on indicators for monitoring of NSDF spatial action areas; • Q3: Framework for monitoring report of NSDF spatial action areas developed; • Q4: Dated and signed Monitoring report on NSDF spatial action areas. <p>The report will be approved by the Deputy Director-General: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management</p>
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	NSDF monitoring report on spatial action areas developed
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management

Indicator title	8.3.2 Number of organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54, 2003)
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator refers to the number of organs of state supported and their ability to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act. Professional support includes advisory services to implement regulations, policies, conduct audits and compliance assessments; • Technical support includes training on metadata, standards and data custodianship; and • Organ of state refers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ any department of the State or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ any other functionary or institution exercising a power or performing a duty in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution.
Source/collection of data	Spatial Data Infrastructure 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
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q1: 3 organs of state supported, dated and signed quarterly report on support provided to organs of state (Agenda, presentation and attendance register); • Q2: 3 organs of state supported, dated and signed quarterly report on support provided to organs of state (Agenda, presentation and attendance register); • Q3: 3 organs of state supported, dated and signed quarterly report on support provided to organs of state (Agenda, presentation and attendance register); • Q4: 3 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	12 organs of state supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act
Indicator responsibility	Deputy Director-General: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management

Indicator title	8.4.1 Average number of working days taken to process cadastral documents, for addition to the national dataset of
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	Cadastral: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ○ Add up all the number of days for all documents (X); and ○ Divide by the number of documents processed (Y) = average number of days taken to process (Z), therefore, $X/Y = Z$ • The first day of count for the average number of working days taken to process cadastral documents is the day after the lodgment date; • A standard programmed template that excludes weekends and public holidays from the calculation is used.
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • Human error does not result in inaccurate calculation; • System downtimes are minimal; • Availability of archived cadastral documents; scanned images and other data sources.;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of hardware, processing machinery, reproduction machinery, software and reproduction materials; • Sufficient human and financial resources to process data requests; • Quality of work submitted to the office is of an acceptable standard; • Health and safety matters that affect the production in the offices and of individuals performing allocated functions can be adequately mitigated; • Permanent supply of essential services such as electricity and water.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	The availability of registerable cadastral documents throughout South Africa underpins land rights and land ownership, which enables transformation from the historic legacy.
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	16 working days taken to process cadastral documents, for addition to the national dataset of Cadastre: Land parcel boundaries, from date of lodgement to date of dispatch
Indicator responsibility	Chief Surveyor-General

Indicator title	8.5.1 Average number of working days taken to add new cadastral documents to the Cadastral Spatial Information dataset
Short definition	<p>This indicator refers to the continuous improvement of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the national cadastral spatial information dataset, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A spatial representation of the positions of all Cadastre: Land parcel boundaries, in relation to every other recorded land parcel;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land administration boundaries, such as low-water mark (seaward limits of the terrestrial cadastre), high-water mark (landward limits of marine jurisdictions and usually the seaward limits of coastal land parcels), international boundaries and registration divisions.
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual records of data capturing by officials operating in the cadastral spatial information maintenance components of the offices of the surveyors-general; Manual tracking of movement of documents from date of approval to date of spatial capture.
Method of calculation/assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add up the number of days taken to add all newly approved documents (X). Divide by the number of all newly approved documents added (Y) = average number of days taken to process (Z), therefore, $X/Y = Z$; The first day of count for the average number of working days to add new cadastral documents to the cadastral spatial information dataset is the day after the approval date; A standard programmed template that excludes weekends and public holidays from the calculation is used.
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed and signed quarterly reports and listings of all newly approved documents added to the cadastral spatial information dataset per office reflecting the number of days taken to add each document presented on the departmental letter head; The reports will be reviewed and signed at the chief surveyor-general level.
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of hardware, processing machinery, reproduction machinery, software and reproduction materials; Sufficient human and financial resources to process data supplied; Automated system functionality maintained;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; The system makes the cadastral spatial information available throughout South Africa, which assists in spatial planning and development, enabling and facilitating spatial transformation from its historic legacy.
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	10 working days taken to add new cadastral documents to the cadastral spatial information dataset.
Indicator responsibility	Chief Surveyor-General

Indicator title	8.6.1 The percentage of GNSS datasets downloaded from the CORS and 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 available data (Z) equals stored datasets (X) divided by expected datasets (Y) multiply by 100% ($Z = X/Y$ multiply by 100%)
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed, dated and signed quarterly reports; • A summary of all datasets determined from the count of stored datasets per reference station; • The reports will be reviewed and signed at the chief surveyor-general level
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stations are not vandalised; • There is continuous power supply; • Continuous radio-communication is available; • Sufficient human and financial resources to maintain and replace geodetic systems; • Health and safety matters that affect the production in the offices and of individuals performing allocated functions.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The active system covers the whole country, although reference stations are denser where population densities are greatest; • The system contributes to positioning and referencing of spatial information in South Africa, which assists in spatial planning and development, enabling and facilitating spatial transformation from its historic legacy.
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	85% GNSS datasets downloaded from the CORS and made available to geospatial data users
Indicator responsibility	Chief Surveyor-General

Indicator title	8.7.1 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 environment.
Source of data	Updated topographic data, ITIS database, Gothics lamps, OpenText and safe software (Feature Manipulation Engine) at the Chief Directorate: National Geospatial Information
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed and dated report accompanied by a listing of the actual maps produced that comply with relevant standard by specified reporting date; • Copies of the actual maps produced/revised are provided by means of Tiff files.
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • Health and safety matters that affect production in the offices and of individuals performing allocated functions can be adequately mitigated.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	The National Mapping Series datasets cover the whole country, although updating of maps that cover areas where population densities are greatest is more frequent.

	The system makes spatial information available throughout South Africa, which assists in spatial planning and development, enabling and facilitating spatial transformation from its historic legacy.
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	80 maps produced to maintain the currency of the National Map Series dataset.
Indicator responsibility	Chief Surveyor-General

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2024–2025

ANNEXURE A: CONDITIONAL GRANTS

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

Name of grant	Purpose	Output	Current annual budget (R'000)
LandCare	To promote sustainable use and management of natural resources by engaging in community-based initiatives that minimise and reverse land degradation, leading to greater productivity, food security, job creation and a better well-being for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares of agricultural land under rehabilitation; • Number of green jobs created expressed as full time FTEs; • Hectares of land under Conservation Agriculture practice. 	90,205
CASP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide effective agricultural support services, promote and facilitate agricultural development by targeting beneficiaries of land reform, restitution and redistribution, and other black producers who have acquired land through private means and are engaged in value-adding enterprises domestically, or involved in export; • To revitalise colleges of agriculture into centres of excellence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On- and off-farm infrastructure provided and repaired, including agro-processing infrastructure; • Farmers supported per category and per commodity (subsistence, smallholder and commercial); • Beneficiaries of CASP SA-GAP certified; • Number of jobs created; • Youth, women and farmers with disabilities supported through CASP; • Unemployed graduates placed at commercial farms; • Beneficiaries of CASP trained in farming methods or opportunities along the value chain; • Beneficiaries of CASP accessing markets; • Animal identification and movement tracing system for cattle in the FMD controlled 	1,741,343

Name of grant	Purpose	Output	Current annual budget (R'000)
		<p>areas of LP, MP and KZN provided and maintained ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical boundary between the free zone and the protection zone, especially in LP and KZN provided and maintained; Number of animals vaccinated for FMD in LP and MP; Extension personnel recruited and maintained in the system; Extension officers trained or deployed to commodity organisations. 	
Ilima/Letsema	To assist vulnerable South African farming communities to achieve an increase in agricultural production and invest in infrastructure that unlocks agricultural production within strategically identified grain, livestock, horticulture and aquaculture production areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land under agricultural production (grains, horticulture and livestock); Yields per unit area; Superior breeding animals acquired and distributed to farmers; Jobs created; Beneficiaries/farmers supported by the grant per category; Hectares of rehabilitated and expanded irrigation schemes. 	448,343

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	90,205	13,470	9,333	5,501	14,127	13,674	9,898	8,207	9,449	6,546

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
CASP	1,741,343	261,262	207,894	117,309	237,241	245,257	191,552	156,563	192,436	131,829
Ilima/Letsema	48,343	55,966	53,740	27,540	55,389	55,322	51,773	51,771	53,521	43,321

ANNEXURE B: STANDARDISED INDICATORS

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

Institution	Output indicator
Provincial departments of agriculture	Number of agricultural infrastructure established
	Number of hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated
	Number of hectares of cultivated land under Conservation Agriculture practices
	Number of green jobs created
	Number of agro-ecosystem management plans developed
	Number of farm management plans developed
	Number of awareness campaigns on disaster risk reduction conducted
	Number of surveys on uptake for early warning information conducted
	Number of producers supported in the red meat commodity
	Number of producers supported in the grain commodity
	Number of producers supported in the cotton commodity ¹⁰
	Number of producers supported in the citrus commodity ¹¹

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ WC and GP are exempted from planning for this indicator due to the provinces not producing cotton. NC are exempted from planning for this indicator due to the province not producing cotton on a large scale.

¹¹ FS and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator due to the provinces not producing citrus on a large scale.

Institution	Output indicator
	Number of smallholder producers supported
	Number of subsistence producers supported
	Number of samples collected for targeted animal disease surveillance
	Number of visits to epidemiological units for veterinary interventions
	Number of veterinary certificates issued for export facilitation
	Number of inspections conducted on facilities producing meat
	Number of laboratory tests performed according to approved standards
	Number of Performing Animals Protection Act (PAPA) registration licenses issued
	Number of research projects implemented to improve agricultural production
	Number of scientific papers published
	Number of research presentations made at peer reviewed events
	Number of research presentations made at technology transfer events
	Number of new technologies developed for the smallholder producers
	Number of research infrastructure managed
	Number of agri-businesses supported with marketing services
	Number of clients supported with production economic services
	Number of agribusinesses supported with Black Economic Empowerment advisory services
	Number of agri-businesses supported with agro-processing initiatives
	Number of economic reports compiled
	Number of students graduated with agricultural qualifications ¹²

¹² GP and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator because the provinces do not have Agricultural Training Institutes.

Institution	Output indicator
	Number of participants trained in skills development programmes in the sector ¹³

ANNEXURE C: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Programme 4: Rural Development

Area of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Local municipality	Village	GPS coordinates
Infrastructure development	River Valley Catalytic Programme for planning, design, and construction of irrigation system for 14 ha of arable land	R9 251 451,00	EC	OR Tambo District Municipality	King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	Mvezo Village	S 31° 57.189 E 28° 28.894
Infrastructure development	Construction of Gwatyu access road project (Rehabilitation and regravelling of 8 km access road to Gwatyu farms)	R16 642 140,73	EC	Chris Hani District Municipality	Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality	Gwatyu Village	S 32° 01.381 E 27° 12.639
Infrastructure development	Construction of various shearing sheds	R2 248 547,00	EC	Joe Gqabi District Municipality	Senqu Local Municipality	Khiba Village Sterksp ruit	S 30° 33'28,88" E 27° 9' 6,84"
Infrastructure development	Construction of various shearing sheds	R1 933 533,00	EC	OR Tambo District	Mhlontlo Local Municipality	Goqwana Tsolo	S 31° 22' 19,07" E 28° 44' 46,37"

¹³ GP and NC are exempted from planning for this indicator because the provinces do not have Agricultural Training Institutes.

Area of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Local municipality	Village	GPS coordinates
				Municipality			
Infrastructure development	Construction of four sheering sheds in various districts	R2 193 378,00	EC	Amathole, Alfred Nzo, Joe Gqabi and OR Tambo District Municipality	BCM, Umzimvubu, Senqu and Mhlontlo	Mabhobho Village	Various
Infrastructure development	Construction of 1,3 km stock proof fencing, refurbishment of existing structures and construction of new rondavels and irrigation system at Embo Madoda Male Traditional Circumcision School	R1 150 000,00	EC	Chris Hani District Municipality	Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality	Machibini Village	S 31.90185 E 27.03773
Infrastructure development	Construction of a new mechanisation centre with security fence at Ngcobo FPSU	R6 063 000,00	EC	Chris Hani District Municipality	Dr AB Xuma (Ngcobo) Local Municipality	Nkondlo Village	S 26° 60,78 E 27° 79,69
Infrastructure development	Upgrading of village road and culvert crossing	R22 781 138,33	FS	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	Mangaung Metro	Sediba Village	
Infrastructure	Construction of 44 houses	R26 500 000,00	FS	Thabo Mofutsan	Setsoto	Naledi Village	

Area of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Local municipality	Village	GPS coordinates
development				yana District Municipality			
Infrastructure development	Village access road rehabilitation	R19 000 000,00	GP	Sedibeng District Municipality	Midvaal	Bantu Bonke Village	26°43'07.1"S 28°01'11.9"E
Infrastructure development	Tswelopele CPA village access road regravelling	R4 000 000,00	GP	West Rand District Municipality	Mogale City	Tswelopele Village	25°55'51.2"S 27°30'06.4"E
Infrastructure development	Sokhulumi FPSU fence	R790 000,00	GP	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	City of Tshwane	Sokhulumi Village	25°36'11.2"S 28°53'31.2"E
Infrastructure development	Tarilton FPSU security Lights	R600 000,00	GP	West Rand District Municipality	Mogale City	Tarilton Village	26°03'26.1"S 27°40'04.0"E
Infrastructure development	Construction of livestock infrastructure: Phase 4: Sales Yard	R3 147 971,48	KZN	iLembe District Municipality	Mandeni	Macambini/Amatikulu Village	29° 4'49.00"S 31°32'22.00"E 28°53'57.00"S 31° 1'25.00"E
Infrastructure development	Maintenance of Nsuze Irrigation and upgrade of the FPSU	R12 131 304,56	KZN	King Cetshwayo District Municipality	Nkandla Local Municipality	Nsuze	31°49,11'50"S 31°04'41,43"E

Area of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Local municipality	Village	GPS coordinates
Infrastructure development	Construction of 19 cattle dip tanks quality production area	R17 769 208,70	KZN	Umkhanyakude District Municipality	Various	Various	27,13009 S 32,18325 E 27,22094 S 32,17591 E 27,704722 S 32,197222 E 26,944166 S 32,110538 E
Infrastructure development	KwaShinga FPSU	R5 874 451,28	KZN	Ugu District Municipality	Umzumbe Local Municipality	Ebhayi Village: KwaShinga	30°34'11.71"S 30°24'47.35"E
Infrastructure development	Jozini FPSU	R37 455 014,37	KZN	Umkhanyakude District Municipality	Various	Various	27 26 43.3 S 32 08 27.1 E
Infrastructure development	Noodsberg FPSU	R37 455 014,37	KZN	Umkhanyakude District Municipality	Various	Various	29 30 10.5 S 30 41 45.8 E
Infrastructure development	Masalal FPSU: Installation of pavement, construction of cold storage and construction of access road	R20 363 682,54	LP	Mopani District Municipality	Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality	Priska Village	23,7005083 S 30,7879056 E
Infrastructure development	Vleeschboom FPSU: Installation of pavement around the FPSU infrastructure, backup generator, solar lights, security	R9 320 447,00	LP	Sekhukhune District Municipality	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	Vleeschboom Village	24,960833 S 29,757777 E

Area of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Local municipality	Village	GPS coordinates
	office and burglar proofing						
Infrastructure development	Nkomati Malelane Sugar Cane FPSU: Phase 1: Construction of the rehabilitation of Malelane/Nkomati Sugarcane Farms' irrigation infrastructure to support the optimum operationalisation of sugar cane farms	R87 085 735,53	MP	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	Nkomazi Local Municipality	Nkomati-Malelane	25°49'19.55"S 31°49'45.37"E
Infrastructure development	Malelane/Nkomati FPSU: Phase 2: Admin buildings, training facility, fencing, boreholes, irrigation and farm infrastructure.	R26 115 845,31	MP	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	Nkomazi Local Municipality	Nkomati-Malelane	25°49'19.55"S 31°49'45.37"E 25°49'19.55"S 31°49'45.37"E
Infrastructure development	Supply and installation of milling equipment in Dundonald FPSU	R1 000 000,00	MP	Gert Sibande District Municipality	Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	Dundonald Village	26° 13' 55.7" S 30°49' 10.9"E
Infrastructure development	Construction of a tractor shed at Dundonald FPSU	R3 500 000,00	MP	Gert Sibande District Municipality	Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	Dundonald Village	26° 13' 55.7" S 30°49' 10.9"E

Area of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Local municipality	Village	GPS coordinates
Infrastructure development	PSP Huttington 1,4 km paved access road	R13 000 000,00	MP	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	Huttington Village	24°57'60.00"S 31°15'58.18"E
Infrastructure development	Construction of a tractor shed at Huttington FPSU	R2 900 000,00	MP	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	Huttington Village	24°57'60.00"S 31°15'58.18"E
Infrastructure development	Construction of Thulamahashe packhouse – external works and restraining wall	R1 000 000,00	MP	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	Thulamahashe Village	24° 43' 20.23"S 31°11'4.771"E
Infrastructure development	Construction of 1 mw PV generator plant to provide power for 350 ha of irrigation	R25 816 183,25	NC	Khai Ma District Municipality	Namakwa Local Municipality	Onseepkans Village	28°44'29" S 19°17'18" E
Infrastructure development	Construction at Pella FPSU: Construction of staff houses, office, boardroom, security office, storage shed, retail facility, fencing and water supply	R13 714 386,27	NC	Namakwa District Municipality	Khâi-Ma Local Municipality	Pella Village	29°01'57" S 19°08'44" E
Infrastructure development	Construction at Plessis Vlakte FPSU: Construction of staff houses, office, boardroom, security office, storage shed, auction facility, fencing, water	R14 320 801,28	NC	Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality	Siyancuma Local Municipality	Petrusville Village	30° 39' 04" S 24° 29' 29" E

Area of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Local municipality	Village	GPS coordinates
	supply and renovation of shearing shed						
Infrastructure development	Heuningvlei Water Supply: Siting, drilling and equipping of borehole as part of study for salt mining project	R600 000,00	NC	John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	Heuningvlei Village	26°17'40" S 23°10'37" E
Infrastructure development	Mooifontein FPSU: Construction of ablution facilities, repair of water supply and drainage, fence and guard house	R3 685 508,50	NW	Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality	Mahikeng Local Municipality	Mooifontein Village	262589 S 255977 E
Infrastructure development	Jericho FPSU: Paving of FPSU access road ±0.6 km	R10 000 000,00	NW	Bojanala District Municipality	Madibeng Local Municipality	Jericho Village	23,32775 S 25,813056 E
Infrastructure development	Makweleng FPSU: Paving of FPSU access road ±0,8 km	R16 000 000,00	NW	Bojanala District Municipality	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	Makweleng Village	25,100895S 26,442712E
Infrastructure development	Springbokpan Agri-Village: Renovations, diesel tanks and fencing	R2 000 000,00	NW	Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality	Ditsobotla Local Municipality	Springbokpan Village	26,112611S 25,316500 E
Infrastructure development	Mareetsane access roads	R3 500 000,00	NW	Ngaka Modiri Molema District	Tswaing Local Municipality	Mareetsane Village	26 46321S 25 52859E

Area of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Local municipality	Village	GPS coordinates
				Municipality			
Infrastructure development	Thutlwane AVMP: Phase 2	R3 000 000,00	NW	Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality	Ratlou Local Municipality	Thutlwane Village	26.3296° S 25.1593° E
Infrastructure development	Tlhakajeng AVMP: Phase 2	R3 000 000,00	NW	Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality	Ratlou Local Municipality	Tlhakajeng Village	26.30334° S 25.33698° E
Infrastructure development	Madibe Makgabane AVMP	R3 000 000,00	NW	Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality	Mahikeng Local Municipality	Madibe Makgabane Village	25.0871° S 27.9692° E
Infrastructure development	Upgrading of existing open stormwater channel to an underground piped system	R3 000 000,00	WC	Cape Winelands District Municipality	Witzenberg Local Municipality	Pine Valley, Wolseley	33°25'6.0"S 19°11'15."E
Infrastructure development	Construction of Nduli piggery fencing and sewer upgrade	R12 000 000,00	WC	Cape Winelands District Municipality	Witzenberg Local Municipality	Nduli Village	33°21'14.7"S 19°20'55.8"E
Infrastructure development	Appointment of a contractor for the construction of an early childhood	R3 500 000,00	WC	Overberg District Municipality	Overstrand Local Municipality	Poppedorp: Kleinmond	34°20'17.5"S 19°00'31.7"E

Area of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Local municipality	Village	GPS coordinates
	development centre in Poppedorp						
Infrastructure development	Construction of an FPSU centre	R6 700 000,00	WC	Cape Winelands District Municipality	Drakenstein Local Municipality	Saron	33°11'9.0"S 19°0'45.0"E

Programme 5: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
Provision of production inputs, fork lifter and harvesting bins	Koukamma FPSU	R2 400 000,00	EC	Sarah Baartman	DRADAR, Koukamma Municipality, Seda, Potato SA/implementing agent	Mr Patrick Maqabangqa/ Mr S Nelani	33.45 055 S 23.2852 E
Procurement of crop production inputs and payment of salaries	Mbizana FPSU	R2 412 500,00	EC	Alfred Nzo	DRDAR, Alfred Nzo District Municipality, Winnie Madikizela Mandela Local Municipality, Alfred Nzo Development Agency/	Ms Andisiwe Msengana/Mr Martin Maela	30°52'10.20"S 29°44'48.47"E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
					implementing agent		
Provision of production inputs, harvester and planter	Enon vegetable co-operative (Sunday's River Agri-hub)	R200 000,00	EC	Sarah Baartman	Sunday's River Valley (SRV) Municipality, Seda, DRDAR/ implementing agent	Mr Patrick Maqabangqa/ Mr S Nelani	33.255.7468 S 25.3355.2096 E
Provision of production inputs, harvester, and planter	Addo fresh produce co-operative (Alexandria FPSU)	R150 000,00	EC	Sarah Baartman	SRV Municipality, Seda, DRDAR/ implementing agent	Mr Patrick Maqabangqa/ Mr S Nelani	33.3404 S 25.58021E
Provision of production inputs, harvester, and planter	Kleimsmith Cleveland Trust (Sunday's River Agri-hub)	R300 000,00	EC	Sarah Baartman	SRV Municipality, Seda, DRDAR/ implementing agent	Mr Patrick Maqabangqa/ Mr S Nelani	33.2915.92 S 25.3541.63 E
Provision of cattle, chicory inputs, and side tipping truck	IPhupha Beef Farm (Alexandria FPSU)	R200 000,00	EC	Sarah Baartman	Ndlambe Municipality, Seda, DRDAR/ implementing agent	Mr Patrick Maqabangqa/ Mr S Nelani	26.4014 S 33.6620 E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
Provision of bakkie, cattle, chicory inputs, and side tipping truck	Meyers Family Trust (Alexandria FPSU)	R200 000,00	EC	Sarah Baartman	Ndlambe Municipality, Seda, DRDAR/implementing agent	Mr Patrick Maqabangqa/ Mr S Nelani	33.3828.2 S 26 22 29.4 E
Provision of cattle, chicory inputs, and side tipping truck	Lili Bovis (Pty)Ltd (Alexandria FPSU)	R200 000,00	EC	Sarah Baartman	Ndlambe Municipality, DRDAR, Seda/ implementing agent	Mr Patrick Maqabangqa/ Mr S Nelani	26.4014 S 33.6620 E
Procurement of machinery slaughter line	Luphalolwethu Poultry farming Pty Ltd (Mbizana FPSU)	R235 660,00	EC	Alfred Nzo	DRDAR, Winnie Madikizela Mandela Local Municipality/ Implementing Agent	Ms Andisiwe Msengana/Mr Martin Maela	31°03'39.2"S 29°51'50'27"E
Procurement of production inputs	Zambana labantu secondary co-operative (Mbizana FPSU)	R500 500,00	EC	Alfred Nzo	DRDAR, Alfred Nzo District municipality, Winnie Madikizela Mandela local Municipality, Alfred Nzo Development Agency/ Implementing Agent	Ms Andisiwe Msengana/ Mr Martin Maela	31°51'57.6"S 29.376035E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
Procurement of production inputs	Masihlume Twazi coop (Lambasi Agrihub)	R240 429,40	EC	OR Tambo	DRDAR, iNgquza Hill LM/Implementing Agent	Ms Andisiwe Msengana/ Mr Martin Maela	31°45'35.9" S 29.3751 82 E
Procurement of production inputs	Mzenge Sivumelene Twazi coop (Lambasi Agrihub)	R240 429,40	EC	OR Tambo	DRDAR, iNgquza Hill LM/Implementing Agent	Ms Andisiwe Msengana /Mr Ndumiso Nyawo	31°44'25.91" S 29.34350 E
Procurement of production inputs	Sizindeni primary co-operative (Lambasi Agrihub)	R240 429,40	EC	OR Tambo	DRDAR, iNgquza Hill LM/Implementing Agent	Ms Andisiwe Msengana/ Mr Ndumiso Nyawo	31°9'56.560" S 29.538 23 E
Procurement of production inputs	Nkunzimbini primary co-operative (Lambasi Agrihub)	R240 429,40	EC	OR Tambo	DRDAR, iNgquza Hill LM /Implementing Agent	Ms Andisiwe Msengana/ Mr Ndumiso Nyawo	31°33'39.10" S 29.669.00 E
Procurement of maize production inputs	Embo Mzontsundu Secondary co-operative (Nyandeni FPSU)	R2 700 000,00	EC	OR Tambo	DRDAR, iNgquza Hill LM/Implementing Agent	Ms Andisiwe Msengana / Mr Ndumiso	31°32'16.4" S 28°53'38.9" E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
for 150ha.						o Nyawo	
Support to the Midvaal Grain Producers with production inputs (maize seeds and fertiliser)	Rietkuil FPSU	R180 000.00	GP	Sedibeng District	Midvaal Local Municipality; Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (GDARDE); South African Grains Association Grain SA; Productivity SA; and SEDA	T Matshela	26.726336 S 28.042334 E
Appointment of an Implementing Agent. Procurement of production inputs	Bekkersdal FPSU	R3,206 948.63	GP	West Rand District	GDARDE	Mr D Makina	26°16'44.06"S 27°40'49.93"E
Implementation of the	Sokhulumani FPSU	R1,356 528,00	GP	City of Tshwane Municipality	None	Ms HJ Motlhabane	25364.32 S 285339.48 E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
Sokhulum i FPSU Security extension to 2024-2025 financial year.							
Implementation of the Winterveldt FPSU Security extension to the 2024-2025 financial year	Winterveldt FPSU	R1,356 528,00	GP	City of Tshwane Municipality	None	Ms HJ Motlhabane	25C26.5498 S 25C2.7886 E
Operational support	Tugela Ferry FPSU	R1,256 736,37	KZN	uMzinyathi District	KZN Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, SEDA, uMzinyathi District Municipality, Mthembu, Baso and Mbovu Traditional Authorities	Ms Gcinani Magagula	280 451 4711 S 300 241 5511 E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
Support in vegetable production	Moorivier FPSU	R1,642 454,14	KZN	uMzinyathi District	SEDA; KZN Department of Agriculture; UDDA; uMsinga Local Municipality; and the relevant Tribal Authorities	Ms Gcinani Magagula	28° 54' 49.1"S 30° 24' 55.9"E
Agronomic support to the KZN Grain Programme (maize and bean seeds, fertiliser, chemicals, skills transfer and training); Management Fee	KZN Grain Programme	R19,147 333,00	KZN	Amajuba, Harry Gwala, Ugu, Ilembe and Umgungundlovu Districts	SAGRA; DARD; Relevant Traditional Authorities; DDA; Local and District Municipalities	Mr A Dlamini	27°67'854"S 30°29'8.29" E
Procurement of agricultural production inputs,	Vhu-Matshelo Crop Farming Primary Cooperative	R765 462, 79	LP	Vhembe District	Relevant commodity agencies and the Implementing agency	Mr Fulufhelo Marubini	23.138920 S 29.774963 E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
production inputs.		Cooperative R502 380.00 for support with poultry production inputs.					29.893783 S 29.73911 E
Bakone Progressive Farm Cooperative - Procurement of implements, training, HR for FPSU, tank, registration for tractor and trailer, exposure visits, paint, spraying booth, green carpet, servicing and maintenance of the tractor, scale and	Witpoort FPSU	R736 440	LP	Waterberg District	Relevant traditional authorities; provincial department of agriculture; and LEDA	Ms Ruth Mkhari	24.091372 S 29.028951 E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
truck, catering, tables, diesel, livestock inputs, livestock equipment's, protective clothing and crop inputs. Procurement of livestock inputs, equipment's, livestock, animal handling facilities, protective clothing.							
Procurement for the service and maintenance of truck, tractors, implements, farm production	Masalal FPSU	R6,399 174,16	LP	Mopani District	SEDA; SARS, and Nyadzonga Mechanisation and Trading (PTY) Ltd	F Netshitom-boni	23°40'2,69644 S 30°52'58,88036 E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
n inputs, packaging material and training							
Procurement of production inputs for new era and community-based development projects One (1) x 66kw tractor for Batswakasi Balimi Secondary Cooperative Service plan 2000h/2 years 1x 2 row potato planter 1x 2 row potato harvester	Batswakasi Balemi Secondary Cooperative and potato producing enterprises	R9,650 722,35	LP	Capricorn District	Potato South Africa (PSA)	Lesiba Galane, Maphuti Ramalla	24,041184 S 29,406185 E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
1x DLB ripper Training of farmers, including information days, mentorship PSA management fee							
Replanting of sugarcane on one hundred and fifty hectares (150 ha), training (catering and transport) and 2% management fee to SAFDA	Komati Malelane FPSU	R8,099 973,00	MP	Ehlanzeni District	SAFDA	Mr L Nkosi	25.689373 S 31.748845 E
Purchase of 314 Angora ewes, 13 Angora rams, 25 000kg	PC Bokamoso (PTY) Ltd	R1,649 905,00	NW	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District	BKB and OVK	Ms T Ledwaba	26043'03.6" S 260 33'00.3 E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
teff feed and protective clothing for PC							
Procurement and delivery of production inputs Maize 50 kg (80 000 kernels 1 sunflower 50Kg (150 000 kernels- Maize herbicide (Roundup PowerMax) 20 litres Sunflower herbicide Clearfield / Euro lightning 20 litres. Diesel 50 ppm	Indabazelizwe Family Primary Cooperative (PTY) Ltd	R985 623,60	NW	Ngaka Modiri Molema District	Service provider/term contractor individual project members Mmony CPA which is the custodian of the land SEDA, local municipality and LED office	Ms T Ledwaba	260048'443 S 250489'268 E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
Procurement of cattle feed, Feed mixer and a weighing scale	Moretele FPSU	R1,240 000.00	NW	Bojanala Platinum District	Provincial department of agriculture and rural development Bojanala Platinum District; Moretele local municipalities through LED Office SEDA; and individual farmers	Mr M Mokaila	250.086'865" S 270969'311" E
Provisioning of the shortfall between the quoted price and the approved budget for the procurement and delivery of mechanisation	Moses Kotane FPSU	R616 500.00	NW	Bojanala District	Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; Bojanala Platinum District; Moses Koatane local municipalities through LED Office SEDA; and individual farmers	Mr M Mokaila	250395'787" S 270455'888" E

Areas of intervention	Project description	Budget allocation	Province	District municipality	Social partners	Project leader	GPS coordinates
BX Cattle Trailer Carriers 5X sheep/ goat carries cattle/ sheep combine d trailer							