

**Department of Agriculture  
&  
Rural Development**

**Strategic Plan**

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**For the  
fiscal years  
2015 – 2020**

**Free State**

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## FOREWORD BY THE MEC OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### FOREWORD

I am proud to present the Strategic Plan 2015-20, as a product of intensive consultation with farmers, farmers' organisation and commodity organisations.

The Strategic direction as articulated in the National Development Plan (**NDP**) **Vision 2030** and the sector Medium Term Strategic Framework (**MTSF**) 2015-2020, allows the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to reposition itself as a catalyst in the promotion of economic growth, development and job creation as espoused in the Free State Growth and Development Strategy (**FSGDS**).

Our targeted support to commercial and smallholder farmers creates an opportunity for the intensification of primary production and the enhancement of vertical integration and value adding that we have already initiated through the implementation of **Mohoma Mobung**.

Ensuring access to nutrition and food security, enable us to have a targeted approach for our indigent households through the implementation community household gardens through our programme called **Re Kgaba ka Diratswana** aimed at achieving national objectives of Fetsa Tlala.

**Fetsa Tlala integrated food production intervention** focuses on supporting subsistence and smallholder farmers to increase the production of staples with particular attention to bring under-utilised arable land into production. The intervention rest on land capability, mechanisation support services, production inputs and infrastructure, agro-processing and markets development and capacity building. This programme **will target 27 000 hectares** to produce dry beans, sorghum, sunflower, and maize in the Free State.

The South African **Aquaculture sector** is relatively new and expected to grow in the future. We have identified Xhariep District as our aquaculture hub and in partnership with Chinese government and have invested in the development of the hatchery, which will also serve as the training centre for South Africa and the SADC countries. Fish production farms were established to support subsistent and smallholder farmers in the Xhariep District.

The implementation of Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (**CRDP**) at Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa and Jacobsdal, will allow us an opportunity to roll out the programme across the province targeting municipalities in an integrated manner to foster sustainable local economic development.

Climate change challenges in the form of droughts, veld fires, floods and animal diseases outbreaks allowed us to refocus our approach and be more proactive with regard to **disaster mitigation strategies**.

Informed by the above, I am presenting the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development as a changed and re-engineered organisation that will provide the innovative direction during 2015-2020.

I have confidence in the capable and competent management, under the leadership of Head of Department Peter Thabethe, to ensure the movement towards **an Inclusive Rural Economy by 2030**.

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**MS. M.G QABATHE**

**EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY**

**AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF**

It is certified that this Strategic Plan:

Was developed by management of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development under the guidance of Honourable Member of the Executive Council, Ms MG Qabathe.

It takes into account all the relevant policies, legislations and other mandates for which the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible.

In addition, it accurately reflects the strategic goals and objectives which the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development will endeavour to achieve over the period 2014 to 2019

**MR MM TSOAMETSI**

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL:

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**MS S DHLAMINI**

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**MR MP THABETHE**

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AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**APPROVED BY:**

**MS MG QABATHE**

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY:

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## CONTENTS

<b>PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>1 Vision</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>2 Mission</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>3 Values</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>4 Legislative and other mandates</b>	<b>X</b>
4.1 Constitutional Mandates	X
4.2 Legislative Mandates	X
4.3 Policy Mandates	X
4.4 Relevant Court Rulings	X
4.5 Planned Policy Initiatives	X
<b>5 Situational analysis</b>	<b>X</b>
5.1 Performance Environment	X
5.2 Organisational Environment	X
5.3 Description of the strategic planning process	X
5.4 MTSF Indicator Alignment: 2015-2020	X
<b>6. Vision 2030 and Strategic Goals</b>	<b>X</b>
6.1 Vision 2030	x
6.2 Agriculture	x
6.3 Inclusive Rural Development by 2030	x
<b>PART B: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ALIGNED TO GOALS</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>7 Programmes</b>	<b>X</b>
7.1 Programme 1: Administration	X
7.2 Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management	X
7.3 Programme 3: Farmer Support and Development	X
7.4 Programme 4: Veterinary Services	X
7.5: Programme 5: Research and Technology Development Services	X
7.6 Programme 6: Agricultural Economics	X
7.7 Structured Education and Training 7:	X
7.8 Rural Development 8:	X
<b>PART C: LINKS TO OTHER PLANS</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>13 Links to the long-term infrastructure and other capital plans</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>14 Conditional grants</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>15 Public entities</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>16 Public-private partnerships</b>	<b>X</b>

## **PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW**

### **1. VISION**

“A dynamic and prosperous agricultural sector and a better life for rural communities”

### **2. MISSION**

“To empower the agricultural sector through the provisioning and facilitation of efficient agricultural development support and investment solutions in order to ensure rural development, constant economic growth and sustainable livelihoods”

### **3. VALUES**

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Good governance
- Dedication
- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Passion
- Confidentiality

### **4. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES**

#### **4.1 Constitutional mandates**

The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development is an integral part of the South African Public Service established in terms of section 197 of the Constitution as read with section 7(1) and 7(2) of the Public Service Act (Act No. 103 of 1994).

#### **4.2 Legislative mandates**

##### **A. Transformation legislation**

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996)
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997)
- Skills Development Levies Act, 1999 (Act No. 9 of 1999)
- General and Further Education and Training Quality Assurance Act, 2001 (Act No. 58 of 2001)
- Higher Education and Training Act, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997)
- Adult Basic Education Training Act, 2000 (Act No. 52 of 2000)
- Designated Areas Development Act, 1997 (Act No. 87 of 1997)

**B. Veterinary and animal health related legislation**

- Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No.19 of 1982)
- Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984)
- Abattoir Hygiene Act, 1992
- Problem Animals Control Ordinance, 1978 (ORD No. 38 of 1965)
- Livestock Brands Act, 1962 (Act No. 87 of 1962)
- Livestock Improvement Act, 1977 (Act No. 25 of 1977)
- Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No. 40 of 2000)
- Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998)
- South African Medicines and Medical Devices Regulatory Authority Act, 1998 (Act No.132 of 1998)
- The International Code for Laboratory Diagnostic Procedure for Animal Diseases of the World Organisation for Animal Health

**C. Plant and Crop related legislation**

- Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983)
- Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No. 86 of 1990)
- Agricultural Products Standards Act, 1990
- Fertilisers, Farm feeds, Agricultural remedies and Stock remedies Act, 1947
- Plant Breeder's Right Act (Act No. 15 of 1976)
- Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976)
- National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act No. 101 of 1998)

**D. Soil Conservation and Land Care**

- Engineering Services Act (Act No. 46 of 2000)
- Designated Areas Development Act, 1997 (Act No. 87 of 1979)
- Soil user planning ordinance (Ordinance 15 of 1985)
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983
- National Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 107 of 1998)
- Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989)
- Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997)

**E. Land and land reform**

- Land Reform Act, 1997 (Act No. 3 of 1997)
- Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (Act No. 70 of 1970) (pending repeal)
- Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993)
- Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance 19 of 1974
- Nature Reserve Validation Ordinance, Ordinance 3 of 1982

**F. Administrative Legislation**

A number of national transversal laws and regulations the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's administrative functions:

- Employment Equity Act (Act No. 55 of 1998)

- Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, (Act No. 6 of 2004)
- Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999 as amended by Act No. 29 of 1999)
- Division of Revenue Act (Annually)
- Public Service Act (Act No. 103 of 1994) and Regulations, 2001
- Labour Relations Act (Act No. 66 of 1995)
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act No. 75 of 1997)
- Skills Development Act (Act No. 97 of 1998)
- Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000)
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993)
- Skills Development Act (Act No. 98 of 1998)
- Skills Development Levies Act (Act No. 9 of 1999)
- General and Further Education and Training Quality Assurance Act (Act No. 58 of 2001)
- Employment of Education and Training Act (Act No. 76 of 1998)
- SITA Act (No. 88 of 1998, as amended by Act 38 of 2002)

#### 4.3 Policy Mandates

- White Paper on Agriculture 1995
- White Paper on Sustainable Forest Development in South Africa, 1996
- White Paper on Marine Fisheries Policy for South Africa
- New Growth Path
- Free State Growth and Development Strategy
- 2009/14 Strategic Plan of the Department of Agriculture
- Mohoma Mobung
- National Infrastructure Plan - Strategic Integrated Projects
- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
- National Industrial Policy Framework
- Medium Term Strategic Framework
- Land Reform Policy
- Implementation Framework for the Land Care Programme
- Policy on sustainable agricultural development
- Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP)
- Integrated Strategy on the Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Small Enterprises, 2005
- The Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa
- Livelihoods Development Support Programme
- Agricultural Policy in South Africa (1998)
- Drought Management Plan (2005)
- AgriBEE Framework for Agriculture
- Competition Act
- NEPAD and CAADP
- SADC Trade Protocols

#### **4.4 Relevant court rulings**

No court rulings.

#### **4.5 Planned policy initiatives**

The following are additional policy documents, which will be guiding the activities of the Department during the period 2012 to 2017:

- National Development Plan Vision 2030
- Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)
- 2015/20 Strategic Plan for the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Draft Animal Improvement Policy for South Africa
- Experiential Training and Internship Policy
- Implementation Framework for the Land Care Programme
- Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
- MAFISA Credit Policy

### **5. SITUATION ANALYSIS**

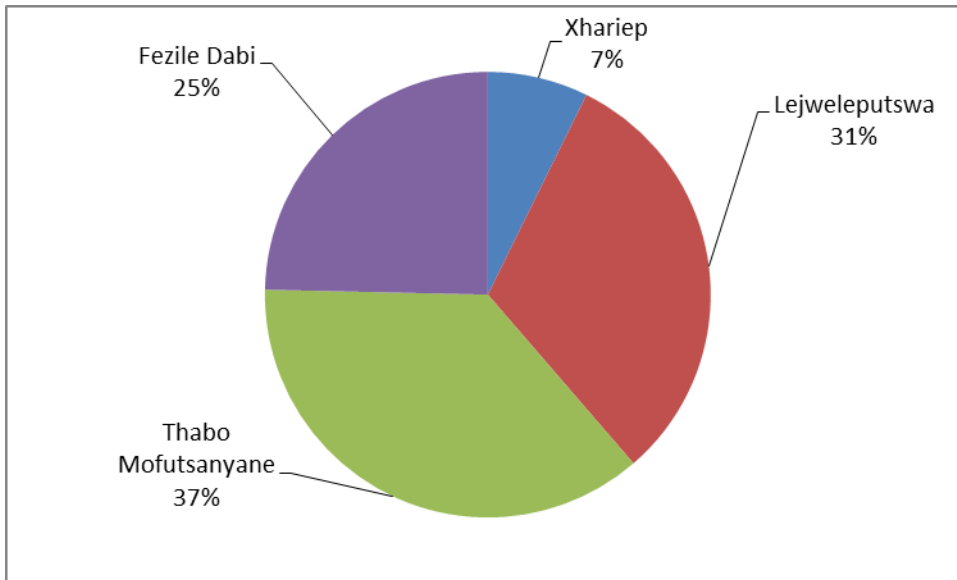
#### **5.1 Performance Environment**

The Free State Province is rural, with agriculture being traditionally and historically one of the key drivers of the economy. Despite other sectors having surpassed agriculture in their contribution to the province's economic growth in the recent past, the sector continues to dominate the Free State landscape with cultivated land, natural veld and grazing land. Natural veld and grazing dominates the agricultural landscape with 87 000 square kilometres with cultivated land covering 32 000 square kilometres of the province.

However, the province is faced with several challenges in achieving its growth and development targets. Foremost amongst these challenges are the social imbalance of the province, the unsatisfactory performance of its municipalities, and financial stability. The overview provided is important in understanding the interrelation linkages between the socio-economic and economic profile needed to ensure economic growth and prosperity for the population of the Free State.

The National Census of 2011 puts the population at approximately 2.745 million in the Free State. The comparable figure of 2.63 million recorded in the 1996 Census suggests that the population is relatively stagnant. The 2011 Census indicates that on the other hand, the unemployment rate in the province has been on the increase, from 30% in 1996 to 32.6% in 2011. According to Global insight database (2012), the unemployment rate per district is indicated in the Figure 1 below, Thabo Mofutsanyane (37%), Lejweleputswa (31%), Fezile Dabi (25%), and Xhariep (7%).



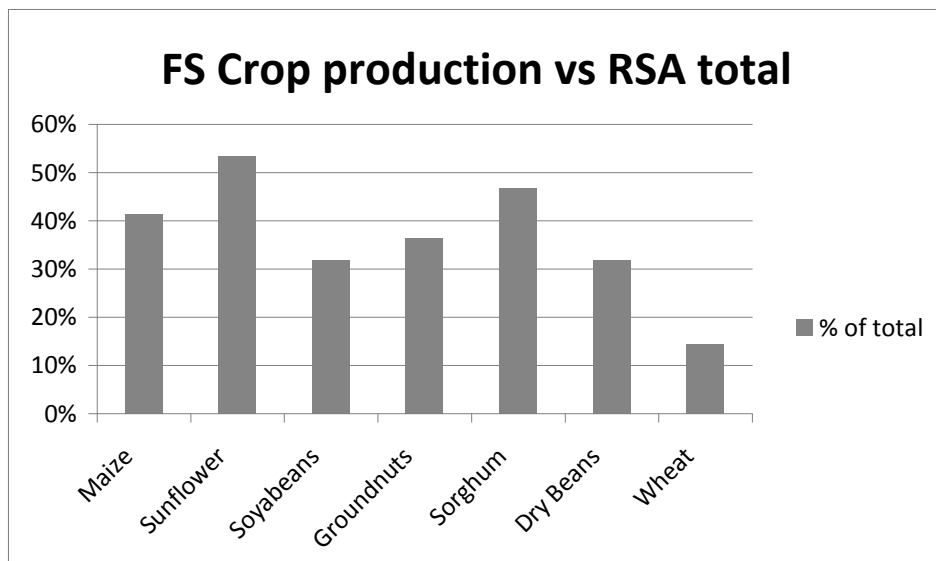


**Figure 1: Unemployment rate per district**

Source: Global Insight Base data (2012)

This high rate of unemployment, together with lack of access to basic amenities such as clean water, electricity and social facilities, poor road and other socio-economic infrastructure and services, low literacy and skills levels, and high rural-urban migration rates, among others, pose very serious challenges for, and define the performance delivery environment for the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. There is a need for a community and people-centred development approach in addressing these challenges.

Figure 2 shows the Province’s contribution to national field crops production; Maize (41%), Sunflower (53%), Soya-beans (32%), Groundnuts (36%), Sorghum (47%), Dry Beans (32%) and Wheat (14%) respectively. Wine production is also significant and 90% of the country’s cherry crop comes from the province. Potatoes also comprise a large part of the production in the area because of access to irrigation. Overall, 100 000t of vegetables and 40 000t of fruits are produced in the Free State annually (UFS, 2012). Adding value to locally produced agricultural products will accelerate our movement towards import substitution and a higher growth trajectory.



## **Figure 2: Field crops produced in the Free State province for year 2013/14**

*Source: Authors calculations based on data from DAFF (2014)*

As a result of the resources available for agricultural purposes, about 57% of the land is used for stock farming, including beef and dairy cattle and sheep and 33% is for crop production, including maize, sorghum, wheat, groundnuts, sunflowers and soybeans. The increase in the profitability of game farming has resulted in many farms changing into game farms, especially in the western and southern regions of the province. Sheep farming mostly dominates the southern area of the province. The Free State Province plays an important role in the livestock sector of South Africa, contributing 16% of the total cattle numbers and 17% of the total small stock numbers. Although the national stock numbers had remained constant for some time, the Free State Province showed an increase in stock numbers. Stock numbers are however under pressure due to many challenges, such as, drought, animal disease, stock theft and predation (UFS, 2012). Predation in the Free State amounts to almost 6% of the total stock losses per year and stock theft increased by almost 9% of small stock losses in South Africa (RPO, 2011).

The agricultural sector in the Free State consists of a well-developed commercial sector and a rapidly expanding small-scale sector. In 2011 agriculture contributed about 2.5% to the economic growth of the Free State, but represented the fourth largest of the provinces, about 9%, of the total agricultural sector in the country. Livestock production is the biggest contributor to gross farm income (GFI) in the Free State in 2007 with 41% followed by field crops (39%) and animal products with 12%.

Agriculture is labour intensive and generates about 13 per cent of all formal employment opportunities in the Free State. In many rural areas of the Province, agriculture could be considered as the “backbone” of the economy, and the associated forward and backward economic linkages significantly contribute to the economy of the Province (UFS, 2012). The recent inflation trends have a significant bearing on the profitability of the sector, both on and off farm in the value chain. This will manifest in higher food price inflation, affecting affordability of food and ultimately household food security.

Although the province has in recent times been variously referred to in glowing terms as ‘the granary of the country and the breadbasket of South Africa,’ some analysts and commentators are increasingly suggesting that these accolades may now be more historical than current. Whatever the reality may be in this regard, what is indisputable is the need to secure the future of the industry at all times. Globalization, climate change, and increase in administrated prices (e.g. electricity, fuel, minimum wages), are increasingly posing significant threats to the sustainable development of agriculture in the province however, and cannot be wished away. Agriculture need to focus on becoming more efficient to remain competitive in the global economy.

### **5.2 Organisation Environment**

As from 1 April 2012, a new independent Department of Rural Development was established within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The administrative support services (Financial Management, Internal Audit and Corporate Services) function was shared between the two departments within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development as a cost saving measure.

A subsequent resolution was taken by the Executive Council of the Free State (EXCO) to merge the two departments of Agriculture and Rural Development again with effect from 1 April 2013. The function of Rural Development was thus incorporated as programme 8 into the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has an establishment of 1410 approved posts, of with 1224 posts filled, and 45 funded posts are vacant.

### **5.3 Description of the strategic planning process**

This Strategic Plan follows the guidelines and generic formats provided by the National Treasury and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF).

The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development is committed to ensuring alignment between National Development Plan (NDP), Free State Growth and Development Strategy (FSGDS), Sector Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and all other relevant government policies and frameworks.

#### **5.3.1 Strategic Planning Session**

A strategic planning alignment session was convened on the **26<sup>th</sup> September 2013** and received presentations from the Presidency, Office of the Premier, DAFF, DTEEA and DRDLR. The presentations dealt with the strategic direction and focus from the NDP, alignment with FSGDS, MTSF, and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Informed by the outcome of the alignment session, the department initiated internal consultation with Programmes from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> October 2013 to review and confirm strategic goals, strategic objectives and indicators.

A strategic planning stakeholder engagement session was held on the 8<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> November 2013 and received presentations on sector outlook and performance, spatial development framework, water management and irrigation, disaster management, production of ostrich, fish, poultry, pork, vegetables, large and small livestock. Stakeholders represented included University of the Free State (UFS), AFASA, NAFU, Agri FS, SAPoultry, Pork SA, DAFF, Klein Karoo Ostrich and Hygrotech.

The strategic planning and consultation with stakeholders allowed the department to ensure alignment to National Development Plan Vision 2030 and Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014-2019 of Agriculture and Rural Development.

**MTSF INDICATOR ALIGNMENT: 2015-2020**

**AGRICULTURE**

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 1): Improved food security and sustainable agrarian transformation							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2): Provide support to subsistence and smallholder producers to ensure production							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 3: Farmer Support and Development							
INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Number of producers benefiting from animal improvement schemes	1300	144	28	29	29	29	29
Number of farmers benefiting from plant improvement schemes	200	22	4	4	4	5	5
Number of vets deployed.	120	10	2	2	2	2	2
Number of subsistence farmers supported	130 000	15 000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Number of commercial producers supported	16 000	500	100	100	100	100	100
Policies promoting support of smallholder producers implemented	Implement Food Security Household Gardens	Indigent Households Total: 142 000	28 400	28 400	28 400	28 400	28 400
		----- Mangaung: 10 826	2 165	2 165	2 165	2 165	2 166

INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
		----- Xhariep: 12 955 -----	2 591	2 165	2 165	2 165	2 165
		T Mofutsanyane: 25 854 -----	5 170	5 171	5 171	5 171	5 171
		Lejweleputswa: 40 229 -----	8 045	8 046	8 046	8 046	8 046
		Fezile Dabi: 53 523 -----	10 704	10 704	10 705	10 705	10 705
Number of infrastructure anchor projects established (will also include irrigation schemes as anchor projects from FRNM will talk about hectares)	5	10	2	2	2	2	2
Number of hectares in under-utilised areas cultivated for production	1 000 000	27 000	5 400	5 400	5 400	5 400	5 400
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 5							
FSGDS PILLAR: Education, innovation and skills development							
OUTCOME 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 3): Sustainable ecosystems and use of natural resources							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1): Ensure conservation, protection and sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 2: Sustainable Resource Management							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 5: Research and Technology Development Services							
Number of indigenous agricultural genetic resources conserved	10	10	2	2	2	2	2
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 12 and 14							

INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
FSGDS PILLAR: Education, innovation and skills development							
OUTCOME 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 4): Effective national regulatory services and risk management systems							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1): Manage the level of risks associated with bio-security, diseases, pests, climate change and natural disasters impacting on production and food security							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 4: Veterinary Services							
Planned Surveillance conducted	2 surveillance	5 surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD and Rabies	1 surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD and Rabies	1surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD and Rabies	1 surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD and Rabies	1 surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD and Rabies	1 surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD and Rabies
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Education, innovation and skills development							
OUTCOME 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 2): Increase contribution of the sector to economic growth and development							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE): Increase investment in the sector value chain by 10% of gross value of AFF in GDP							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 7: Structured Agricultural Education and Training							
Number of agricultural colleges accredited by CHE	12	1	-	-	-	-	1
Number of tertiary graduates produced	-	186	22	48	58	58	60
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME: 7 Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 2): Increase contribution of the sector to economic growth and development							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1): Increase smallholder producers linked to and accessing local and international markets							

INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>BUDGET PROGRAMME 3: Farmer Support and Development</b>							
Number of smallholders accessing local markets	72	18	3	3	4	4	4
Number of commodities marketed through the implementation of marketing strategy		10 x Provincial Commodities	2	2	2	2	2
<b>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6</b>							
<b>FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation</b>							
<b>OUTCOME: 7 Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all</b>							
<b>SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 2): Increase contribution of the sector to economic growth and development</b>							
<b>ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2): Increase investment in the sector value chain by 10% of gross value of AFF in GDP</b>							
<b>BUDGET PROGRAMME 3: Farmer Support and Development</b>							
<b>BUDGET PROGRAMME 6: Farmer Support and Development</b>							
Number of Agro-processing Initiative Supported	2	5	1	1	1	1	1
<b>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6</b>							
<b>FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation</b>							
<b>OUTCOME: 7 Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all</b>							
<b>SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 2): Increase contribution of the sector to economic growth and development</b>							
<b>ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3): Improve participation of smallholder producers in the formal economy</b>							
<b>BUDGET PROGRAMME 3: Farmer Support and Development</b>							
<b>BUDGET PROGRAMME 6: Farmer Support and Development</b>							
Number of initiatives to support	Implementation of CAADAP	1	1	1	1	1	1

INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
smallholder producers access international markets implemented							
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 1): Improved food security and sustainable agrarian transformation							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2): Expand irrigated agriculture to support production							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 3: Farmer Support and Development							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 2:Sustainable Resource Management							
Number of hectares under irrigation	Develop and Implement Irrigation Schemes Strategy	1	1	1	1	1	1
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 5							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 3): Sustainable eco systems and use of natural resources							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1): Ensure conservation, protection and sustainable use of natural resources							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2): Ensure rehabilitation of degraded land, restoration and recovery of ecosystems and natural resources							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 2: Sustainable Resource Management							
Hectors of land restored through reforestation and land rehabilitation LC 150 000 ha IF 2 500 ha	30 000	6350	1 270	1 270	1 270	1 270	1 270



INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
(152 000 ha							
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 5							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 3): Sustainable eco systems and use of natural resources							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3): Ensure adaption to climate change through implementation of appropriated (research based/led) sector programmes							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 2: Sustainable Resource Management							
Climate change programmes implemented and implement a disaster mitigating strategy	Implement climate change mitigation and capacity building	Climate change programmes implemented	1	1	1	1	1
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 2): Increased contribution of the sector to economic growth and development							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3): Improve participation of smallholder producers in the formal economy							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 3: Farmer Support and Development							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 2: Sustainable Resource Management							
Reduced hectares of Temporary Unplanted (TUPs) areas FO 11 500 ha	TUP 2300	1000	200	200	200	200	200
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Improved quality of life							
OUTCOME 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 2): Increased contribution of the sector to economic growth and development							

INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3): Improve participation of smallholder producers in the formal economy							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 2: Sustainable Resource Management							
Number of Land Care jobs (4800 Full Time Equivalents)	900 FTE	140	28	28	28	28	28
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Education, innovation and skills development							
OUTCOME 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 1): Improved food security and sustainable agrarian transformation							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2): Provided support to subsistence and smallholder producers to ensure production							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 3: Farmer Support and Development							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 5: Research and Technology Development Services							
Number of fish farms supported	15	1 x Hatchery 1 x Processing Plant and 50 x Farms	1  1 10	1  1 10	1  1 10	1  1 10	1  1 10
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 2): Increased contribution of the sector to economic growth and development							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3): Improve participation of smallholder producers in the formal economy							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 3: Farmer Support and Development							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 6: Agricultural Economics							
Develop and Implement a marketing strategy for the products in support of SMME	Increased support to SMMEs within the sector	1	1	1	1	1	1

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT TO DRDLR

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Sustainable rural development							
OUTCOME: 7 Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 1): Improved land administration and spatial planning for integration development with a bias							

towards rural areas							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1): Develop and implement spatial development frameworks as the basis to guide rural land use planning and development and to address spatial inequities							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 8: Rural Development Coordination							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 2: Sustainable Resource Management							
Provincial Rural spatial Development Frameworks in place	DRDLR	1	1	1	1	1	
Number of municipalities supported to implement Rural Spatial Development Frameworks	DRDLR	3	5	5	5	5	
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Sustainable rural development							
OUTCOME: 7 Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 1): Improved land administration and spatial planning for integration development with a bias towards rural areas							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2): Institutionalise regulatory framework for land use to guide and support development initiatives							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 8: Rural Development Coordination							
Number of municipalities supported to implement Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA)	DRDLR	3	5	5	5	5	
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Sustainable rural development							
OUTCOME 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all							
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 2): Up-scaled rural development as a result of coordinated and integrated planning, resource allocation and implementation by stakeholders							
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1): Finalise the government-wide rural development framework to guide seamless planning by the three spheres of government							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 8: Rural Development Coordination							
Government-wide rural development framework in place and implemented	DRDLR	-	-	1	-	-	

Uniform approach to rural development planning and implementation	Implementation Plan for Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) in place	1	1	1	1	1
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6						
FS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY:						
OUTCOME 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all						
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 3): Sustainable Land Reform (Agrarian transformation)						
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3): Fast-track the development of tenure security policies and legislation in communal areas to address tenure insecurity						
BUDGET PROGRAMME 8: Rural Development Coordination						
Communal land tenure policy and legislation in place and implemented	DRDLR	1	1	1	1	1
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6						
FSGDS PILLAR: Sustainable rural development						
OUTCOME 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all						
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 4): Improved food security						
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1): Implement the comprehensive food security and nutrition strategy						
BUDGET PROGRAMME 8: Rural Development Coordination						
BUDGET PROGRAMME 3: Farmer Support and Development						
Number of people benefiting from food security initiatives	8000 beneficiaries of food security initiatives	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6						
FSGDS PILLAR: Sustainable rural development						
OUTCOME 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all						
SUB-OUTCOME (STRATEGIC GOAL 4): Improved food security						
ACTION (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2): Develop under-utilised land in communal areas and land reform projects into production						
BUDGET PROGRAMME 8: Rural Development Coordination						
BUDGET PROGRAMME 3: Farmer Support and Development						
BUDGET PROGRAMME 2: Sustainable Resource Management						
Number of hectares in under-utilised communal areas cultivated for	500 ha in under-utilised communal areas cultivated for production	100	200	300	400	500

production						
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## 6. VISION 2030 AND STRATEGIC GOALS

### 6.1 Vision 2030

By 2030, South Africa's rural communities should have greater opportunities to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of the country. People should be able to access high-quality basic services that enable them to take charge of their own development. Rural economies will be supported through agriculture, and where possible by mining, tourism, agro-processing and fisheries.

The vision includes better integration of the country's rural areas, achieved through successful land reform, job creation and poverty alleviation. The driving force behind this will be an expansion of irrigated agriculture, supplemented by dry-land production where feasible. In areas with low economic potential, quality education, health care, basic services and social security will support the development of human capital. In areas with some economic potential, non-agricultural activities such as agro-industry, tourism, small enterprises or fisheries will boost development.

### 6.2 Agriculture

As primary economic activity in rural areas, agriculture has the potential to create close to 1 million new jobs by 2030, a significant contribution to the overall employment target. This can be achieved by:

- Expanding irrigated agriculture by at least 500 000 hectares through the better use of existing water resources and developing new water schemes.
- Converting some under-used land in communal areas and land reform projects into commercial production.
- Picking and supporting commercial agriculture sectors and regions that have the highest potential for growth and employment.
- Supporting job creation in the upstream and downstream industries.
- Developing strategies that give new entrants access to product value-chains and support from better resourced players.

To expand agriculture and create an additional 1 million jobs in the sector, the NDP makes the following recommendations:

- Substantially increase investment in water resource and irrigation infrastructure where the natural resource base allows and improve the efficiency of existing irrigation to make more water available.
- Invest substantially in providing innovative market linkages for small-scale farmers in the communal and land reform areas, with provisions to link these farmers to markets in South Africa, and further afield in the sub-continent. This will require infrastructure to improve the time and place utility of farm products through road, rail and communications infrastructure that gets the products from the farm gate through the different stages of the value chain.
- Information on buying and selling prices and supply and demand trends needs to be provided to farmers, traders, processors and consumers. Linking farmers to markets will also require new forms of intermediaries, such as cooperatives, to assist small producers create economies of scale in processing and all forms of value addition to raw commodities. Finally, it requires the infrastructure to operate cold chains. If this is not achieved, these farmers will be excluded from markets for high-value produce and rural consumers' will continue to pay higher prices for food than their urban counterparts.

- Linking farmers to existing markets is not enough. A substantial proportion of agricultural output is consumed in the “food away from home” market in South Africa. While this includes restaurants and takes away outlets, which are hardly relevant in rural areas, it also includes school feeding schemes and other forms of institutionalized catering, such as food service in hospitals, correctional facilities, and emergency food packages where the state is the main purchaser. As part of comprehensive support packages for farmers, preferential procurement mechanisms should be put in place to ensure that the new entrants into agriculture can also access these markets.
- Create tenure security for communal farmers. Tenure security is vital to secure incomes for all existing farmers and for new entrants. Investigate the possibility of flexible systems of land use for different kinds of farming on communal lands.
- Investigate different forms of financing and vesting of private property rights to land reform beneficiaries that does not hamper beneficiaries that does not hamper beneficiaries with a high debt burden.
- There should be great support for innovative public-private partnerships. South Africa's commercial farming sector is full of examples of major investments that have resulted in new growth, and new job opportunities.
- Increase and refocus investments in research and development for the agricultural sector. Growth in agricultural production in South Africa has always been fuelled by technology, and the returns on investment in agricultural research and development have always been high, partly because South Africa has specialized in adapting technology from all over the world to its circumstances. This should again become the focus of agricultural research for all scales of farming in research councils, universities and the private sector.
- The consequences of industrialized agriculture and the country's unique ecosystems also demand that serious attention is paid to advances in ecological approaches to sustainable agriculture. This includes greater attention to alternative energy, soil quality, minimum tillage, and other forms of conservation farming.
- Improve and extend skills development and training in the agricultural sector, including entrepreneurship training. This should include the training of a new cadre of extension officers that will respond effectively to the needs of small- holding farmers and contribute to their successful integration into the food value chain. The value of farmer-to-farmer skills transfer and commercial farmers must be encouraged to contribute to developing a new generation of farmers. Every effort must be made to de-racialise the agricultural sector.
- For extension officers to be successful, it is necessary to investigate whether extension and other agricultural services are appropriately located at provincial level. Innovative means for agricultural extension and training by the state in partnership with industries be sought.

To expand non-agricultural activities in rural areas, the vision recommends the following:

- Develop strategies for economic cooperation or association that give poor producers greater collective market power in value chains, create synergies and access information, allowing them to achieve the minimum supply volumes required for participation, negotiate improved levels of market access and /or better terms of participation.
- Identify other potential partners in the agro-processing value chain to support smallholder development.
- As a specific example, encourage supermarkets to open up value chains by partnering with local producers in rural areas.

- Develop and incentivize the development of niche markets to promote smaller producers.
- Allocate economically viable fishing rights.
- Review fisheries policies to determine the best way to allocate rights to maximize employment.
- The national food security goal for South Africa should be to maintain a positive trade balance and not to strive for food-sufficiency in staple foods at all costs.
- Opportunities for regional food security strategies that could contribute to greater supply and price stability should be investigated.
- Household food security strategies should include using and expanding existing public work programmes. In particular, the community works Programme for rural infrastructure development should be used, ensuring all eligible households have access to social grants and that the most vulnerable groups (Particularly the elderly and chronically ill persons) have access to nutritional services.
- Investigate measures to close the urban/rural food gap. This will contribute substantially to ensuring greater food security for people in rural areas. Measures that should be investigated: solutions to improve efficiencies, including better access to price information for farmers, effective communication between transport companies and wholesalers, educating packers and retailers on safe food handling, and cost-effective packaging to lessen losses after harvesting.
- Suitable arrangements to ensure safe pregnancy and child birth and to enable working mothers to breastfeed exclusively for the first six months must be put in place for farm workers.
- Effective nutrition education of health workers, mothers and other caregivers should be national priority.
- Food fortification should be extended to include home-based fortification of foods for young children including making fortified mixes( for example, as low-cost spreads or powders) widely available Links between agriculture and nutrition can be strengthened, particularly in producing, processing, preparing and consuming nutrient-rich foods, such as legumes and other vegetables.
- Policy measures to increase intakes of fruits and vegetables and reduce intakes of saturated fats, sugar and salt, as recommended in South African dietary guidelines, should accompany strategies to increase vegetable and fruits production.
- Special nutritional services may also be for households with a shortage of able-bodied persons, child-headed households with chronically ill or elderly members. Provision for nutritional services during natural disasters or other emergencies has not received much attention.
- Innovative measures, such as procurement from small-scale farmers to create local buffer stocks and community -owned emergency services, could be explored.
- The relationship between farmers and farm workers is difficult. Far better relations are needed to achieve the benefits of agricultural expansion, higher employment and better living conditions. A threat to normalizing labour relations is the link between housing and employment on farms. This means that farm workers remain highly vulnerable to eviction if they demand better wages and conditions. Or try to get supplementary part-time work away from the farm.

### **6.3 Inclusive rural development by 2030**

In 2030 therefore, there will be integrated rural areas, where residents will be economically active, have food security, access to basic services, health care and quality education. Achieving this vision will require leadership on land reform,

communal tenure security, infrastructure and financial and technical support to farmers, and building the capacity of state institutions and industries to implement these interventions.

#### 6.4 Strategic goal aligned to NDP and Outcomes

<b>Strategic Goal: 1</b>	Improved Food Security and Sustainable Agrarian Transformation
<b>Goal statement</b>	Vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
<b>Justification</b>	Outcome 7: Vibrant, Equitable, Sustainable Rural Communities contributing to food security for all
<b>Links</b>	NDP Chapter 6

<b>Strategic Goal: 2</b>	Increased contribution of the sector to economic growth and development
<b>Goal statement</b>	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
<b>Justification</b>	Outcome 1: Quality Basic Education Outcome 4: Decent Employment through inclusive economic growth
<b>Links</b>	NDP Chapter 3 and 9

<b>Strategic Goal: 3</b>	Sustained ecosystems and use of natural resources
<b>Goal statement</b>	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources
<b>Justification</b>	Outcome 10: Protect and Enhance Environmental assets and natural resources
<b>Links</b>	NDP Chapter 5

<b>Strategic Goal; 4</b>	Effective National Regulatory Services and Risk Management Systems
<b>Goal statement</b>	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources
<b>Justification</b>	Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and fill safe
<b>Links</b>	NDP Chapter 12 and 14

<b>Strategic Goal: 5</b>	Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development with a bias towards rural areas
<b>Goal statement</b>	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources. Create better south Africa, better Africa and better World.
<b>Justification</b>	Outcome 6: An Efficient, Competitive and Responsive Economic Infrastructure network Outcome 10: Protect and Enhance Environmental assets and natural resources
<b>Links</b>	NDP Chapter 4 and 5

<b>Strategic Goal: 6</b>	Up scaled rural development as a result of coordinated and integrated planning, resource allocation and
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	implementation by stakeholders
<b>Goal statement</b>	Vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
<b>Justification</b>	Outcome 7: Vibrant, Equitable, Sustainable Rural Communities contributing to food security for all
<b>Links</b>	NDP Chapter 6

<b>Strategic Goal: 7</b>	Sustainable land reform (agrarian transformation)
<b>Goal statement</b>	Vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
<b>Justification</b>	Outcome 7: Vibrant, Equitable, Sustainable Rural Communities contributing to food security for all
<b>Links</b>	NDP Chapter 6

<b>Strategic Goal: 8</b>	Growth of sustainable rural enterprises and industries, characterised by strong rural/urban linkages, increased investment in agro-processing, trade development and access to local markets and financial services resulting in rural job creation
<b>Goal statement</b>	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
<b>Justification</b>	Outcome 1: Quality Basic Education
<b>Links</b>	NDP Chapter 9

<b>Strategic Goal: 9</b>	Improved, effective and efficient governance and stakeholder relations
<b>Goal statement</b>	An efficient, effective and development oriented public services
<b>Justification</b>	Outcome 9: Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System Outcome 12: An Efficient, Effective, and Development oriented Public Service
<b>Links</b>	NDP Chapter 13

## **PART B: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ALIGNED TO GOALS**

### **7. PROGRAMMES**

#### **7.1 Programme 1: Administration**

##### **Programme Purpose**

The purpose of the programme is to provide Strategic Direction and Leadership to the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development through the Office of MEC, Office of HOD and Executive Management Services.

### 7.1.1 Office of the MEC

### 7.1.2 Office of HOD and Executive Management

#### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To provide administrative leadership and strategic direction to the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved, effective and efficient governance and stakeholder relations An efficient, effective and development oriented public services
<b>Baseline</b>	Approved MTSF 2014-2019, and Departmental Strategic Plan, APP and aligned MTEF 2014-2019
<b>Justification</b>	The Mandate of the Government of the Day, and effective and efficient implementation of policies and programmes.
<b>Links</b>	Creating a better South Africa, a better Africa and better world Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government Nation building and social cohesion

### 7.1.3 Corporate and Operational Services

#### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to provide corporate support services to the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in areas of Human Resource Management and Development; Infrastructure and Maintenance, Fleet Management, Legal Services , Security Services, Information and Communication Technology and Office Auxiliary Services

#### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	Provide effective and efficient corporate services
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved, effective and efficient governance and stakeholder relations An efficient, effective and development oriented public services
<b>Baseline</b>	Number of employees, vacancy rate, Turnover %, availability of critical systems
<b>Justification</b>	An efficient, effective and development oriented public services
<b>Links</b>	Creating a better South Africa, a better Africa and better world Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government Nation building and social cohesion

#### 7.1.4 Financial Management Services

##### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to provide financial and management accounting, Risk Management and Supply Chain Management and Transport Services.

##### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	Provide effective and efficient financial services
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved, effective and efficient governance and stakeholder relations
<b>Baseline</b>	2013/14 Budget baseline and Operational Cost Challenges, Grant Funding
<b>Justification</b>	An efficient, effective and development oriented public services
<b>Links</b>	Creating a better South Africa, a better Africa and better world Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government Nation building and social cohesion

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	Ensure and maintain clean audit
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved, effective and efficient governance and stakeholder relations
<b>Baseline</b>	2013/14 Audit Outcome
<b>Justification</b>	An efficient, effective and development oriented public services
<b>Links</b>	Creating a better South Africa, a better Africa and better world Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government Nation building and social cohesion

#### 7.1.5 Risk Management

The purpose of this sub-programme is to identify and manage risks to be within the risk appetite, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of departmental objectives.

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	Facilitate and coordinate organisation-wide risk management
<b>Objective statement</b>	Efficient and effective corporate and risk governance
<b>Baseline</b>	PFMA, Treasury Regulations, King III on corporate governance
<b>Justification</b>	An efficient, effective and development oriented public services
<b>Links</b>	Creating a better South Africa, a better Africa and better world Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government Nation building and social cohesion

## 7.2 Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management

### Programme Purpose

The purpose of this programme is to ensure implementation of Sustainable Resource Management by providing Engineering Services, Land Care, Land Use Management Services and Disaster Risk Management Support

#### 7.2.1 Sub-Programme: Engineering Services

##### Purpose

The purpose of this sub-programme is to provide engineering services to support and increase production and promote sustainable natural resource use

##### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	Provide engineering support, (planning, development, monitoring and evaluation) with regard to irrigation technology, on-farm mechanisation, value adding, farm structures, resource conservation management, and the operation and maintenance of farm equipment, machinery, tools and implements solutions
<b>Objective statement</b>	Sustained ecosystems and use of natural resources
<b>Baseline</b>	Number of Ha under Irrigation: Number of Irrigation projects: Number of Irrigation projects Supported: Number of projects implemented in line with regulations and standards:
<b>Justification</b>	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources
<b>Links</b>	NDP 6

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk	Control / Mitigation
Failure to provide adequate information, solutions and sustainable resource management plans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quality control measures in the systems of engineering planning and design process.</li> <li>2. Focused and continuous training programme for engineers</li> <li>3. Sourcing of information from districts timeously</li> <li>4. Implement good communication and documentation systems to understand and translate the needs of the clients.</li> <li>5. Upkeep of a technology knowledge bank on related agricultural engineering topics.</li> <li>6. Matching of client needs with the most recent and affordable technologies.</li> </ol>

#### 7.2.2 Sub-Programme: Land Care

##### Purpose

The Land Care programme is structured to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983 (CARA) and Subdivision of Agricultural Land (Act 70 of 1970). This includes the land rehabilitation, planning, survey and design of infrastructure such as waterways, contours, water reticulation systems, drainage structures and erosion structures

### Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To promote the sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources
Objective statement	Sustained ecosystems and use of natural resources Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources
Baseline	Number of Ha invaded: and number of Ha supported: Number of green job created:
Justification	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources
Links	NDP Chapter 5 and 6

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk	Control / Mitigation
Unsustainable management of agricultural resources according to CARA	1. Targeted implementation/ roll-out of CARA Assessments conducted and request funding 2.

### 7.2.3 Sub-Programme: Land Use Management

#### Purpose

The unit is structured to implement (Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983 (CARA) by implementing farm plans and Subdivision of Agricultural Land (Act 70 of 1970)

### Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To promote the implementation of sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources through regulated land use (Act 43 of 1983, Act 70 of 1970, and related legislation)
Objective statement	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources
Baseline	GIS maintained for spatial planning and commodity based production
Justification	There is a need to optimize and protect our natural resources.
Links	NDP Chapter 5 and 6

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk	Control / Mitigation
Unsustainable management of agricultural resources according to CARA	1. Targeted implementation/ roll-out of CARA Assessments conducted and request funding 2.

### 7.2.4 Sub-Programme: Disaster Risk Management

#### Purpose

The Sub-programme is responsible for managing Agricultural Disaster and Risk Management associated with natural and human related disasters and assurance of access to face, quality agricultural food production by developing appropriate departmental policies as well as co-ordinating the development and dissemination of information to clients to minimise risks.

#### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	Provide agricultural disaster risk management support services to clients / farmers
<b>Objective statement</b>	All people in South Africa are and feel safe
<b>Baseline</b>	700 clients per annum
<b>Justification</b>	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources
<b>Links</b>	NDP 6

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk	Control / Mitigation
1. Ineffective transmission of early warning and risk mitigation information 2. Inability to manage agricultural risks and mitigate disasters	1. Providing high quality information and reports of dissemination of information 2. Speeding up of dissemination of information 3. Involvement of other role-players e.g. municipalities 4. Raising awareness 5. Implementation of mitigation projects and disaster relief schemes 6. Motivate for funding from National and Provincial Treasury

### 7.3 Programme 3: Farmer Support and Development

#### Programme Purpose

The purpose of the programme is to promote agricultural development and Food Security support to farmers through Farmer settlement and development, Extension Services, and Food Security.

#### 7.3.1 Sub-Programme: Farmer Settlement and Development

##### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to facilitate and coordinate support to farmers

##### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To provide support to smallholder and commercial producers for sustainable agricultural development
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved Food Security and Sustainable Agrarian Transformation
<b>Baseline</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Land Reform Transferred Ha: 371 000, 2013/14 supported</li> <li>▪ Land Reform Farms: 834, 2013/14 supported</li> </ul>
<b>Justification</b>	Vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for al
<b>Links</b>	

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk / Risk Description	Control / Mitigation
Poor planning and implementation of agrarian reform policies and programmes	1. Implementation of agrarian reform programmes and projects Adopted and implemented focused commodity-based approach
	2.

### 7.3.2 Sub-Programme: Extension and Advisory Services

#### Purpose

The aim of the sub-programme is to render technical support and advisory services to enhance sustainable agricultural development.

#### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To provide extension and advisory services to farmers
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved Food Security and Sustainable Agrarian Transformation
<b>Baseline</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Land Reform Transferred Ha: 371 000, 2013/14 supported</li> <li>▪ Land Reform Farms: 834, 2013/14 supported</li> <li>▪ Number of Mentors Provided:</li> </ul>
<b>Justification</b>	Vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for al.
<b>Links</b>	

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk / Risk Description	Control / Mitigation
Low/ Lack of productivity of farming units, cottage industry, community farming and farming households and lack of effective coordination in the implementation of food security programmes	Implementation of food security programmes

### 7.3.3 Sub-Programme: Food Security

#### Purpose

The Food Security sub-programme is aimed at ensuring household food security

#### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To support, advise and coordinate the implementation of pillar one of the Integrated Food Security Strategy of South Africa (IFSS)
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved Food Security and Sustainable Agrarian Transformation

<b>Baseline</b>	Number of Indigent Households 143 200 Number of Community Gardens Number of Subsistence Farmers
<b>Justification</b>	Vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for al
<b>Links</b>	

<b>Risk Management</b>	
<b>Strategic Risk / Risk Description</b>	<b>Control / Mitigation</b>
Low/ Lack of productivity of farming units, cottage industry, community farming and farming households and lack of effective coordination in the implementation of food security programmes	Implementation of food security programmes

#### **7.4 Programme 4: Veterinary Services**

##### **Programme Purpose**

The purpose of the programme is to provide veterinary services to clients in order to ensure healthy animals, safe animal products and welfare of people and contribute to economic growth.

##### **7.4.1 Sub-Programme: Animal Health**

##### **Purpose**

The purpose of the sub-programme is to promote a healthy animal population through the implementation of Animal Disease Act (Act 35 of 1984) and related regulations

##### **Strategic objectives**

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To facilitate and provide animal health services, in order to protect the animal and human population against identified zoonotic and diseases of economic importance, and primary animal health and welfare programme / projects; and to allow for the export of animals and animal products
<b>Objective statement</b>	Effective National Regulatory Services and Risk Management Systems
<b>Baseline</b>	% of prevalent diseases in the province
<b>Justification</b>	All people in South Africa are and feel safe
<b>Links</b>	



Risk Management	
Strategic Risk / Risk Description	Control / Mitigation
Increased incidences of animal disease outbreaks	1. Targeted disease surveillance, disease prevention and disease control in compliance with Animal Disease Act (Act 35 of 1984) and related regulations 2. Restructuring Vet Services and building capacity 3. Liaison with other stakeholders e.g. Private vets 4. On-going awareness campaigns 5. Harmonisation of conflicting legislations through IGR processes 6. Vaccination of officials against rabies

#### 7.4.2 Sub-Programme: Export Control

##### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to facilitate trade of animals and animal products with international trade partners

##### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To facilitate the export of animals and animal products through certification of health status
<b>Objective statement</b>	Increased contribution of the sector to economic growth and development
<b>Baseline</b>	Amount generated by exportation of animals and animal products
<b>Justification</b>	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
<b>Links</b>	

#### 7.4.3 Sub-Programme: Veterinary Public Health

##### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to promote food safety in accordance with the Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000) and related regulations

##### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To promote the safety of meat and meat products at harvesting level through the registration and monitoring of abattoirs
<b>Objective statement</b>	Effective National Regulatory Services and Risk Management Systems
<b>Baseline</b>	Number of Municipal Veterinary Public Health Awareness Number of District Veterinary Public Health Awareness Number of Provincial Veterinary Public Health Awareness
<b>Justification</b>	All people in South Africa are and feel safe
<b>Links</b>	

#### 7.4.4 Sub-Programme: Veterinary Laboratory Services

##### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to provide veterinary diagnostic services

##### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To provide veterinary diagnostic laboratory and investigative services that support and promote animal health and production towards the provision of safe food
<b>Objective statement</b>	Effective National Regulatory Services and Risk Management Systems
<b>Baseline</b>	
<b>Justification</b>	All people in South Africa are and feel safe
<b>Links</b>	

#### 7.5 Programme 5: Research and Technology Development Services

##### Programme Purpose

The purpose of the program is to render needs based research, development and technology transfer services.

##### 7.5.1 Sub-Programme: Research

##### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to conduct, facilitate and co-ordinate research and to participate in multi-disciplinary development projects

##### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To improve the agricultural production through conducting, facilitating and coordinating medium to long term research and technology development projects
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development with a bias towards rural areas
<b>Baseline</b>	Number of Research Projects Number of Public Research Publications
<b>Justification</b>	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure.  Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources.  Create better south Africa, better Africa and better World
<b>Links</b>	

### 7.5.2 Sub-Programme: Technology Transfer Services

#### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to disseminate information on research and technology developed

#### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To disseminate information on research and technology developed to clients, peers and scientific community
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development with a bias towards rural areas
<b>Baseline</b>	Number of technology transfer sessions held
<b>Justification</b>	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources. Create better south Africa, better Africa and better World
<b>Links</b>	

### 7.5.3 Sub-Programme: Farming Information Services

#### Purpose

The purpose is to gather and disseminate agricultural farming information to clients

#### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	Provide geographically referenced and other agricultural farming information
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development with a bias towards rural areas
<b>Baseline</b>	Crop Commodities Production Livestock commodities Production
<b>Justification</b>	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources. Create better south Africa, better Africa and better World
<b>Links</b>	

#### 7.5.4 Sub-Programme: Infrastructure Support Services

##### Purpose

The purpose of the Infrastructure Support Services sub-programme is to manage production in commercial way infrastructure facilities for research, education and training

##### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To provide and maintain infrastructure facilities for the line function to perform their research and other functions, i.e. experiment farms
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development with a bias towards rural areas
<b>Baseline</b>	Crop Commodities Production Livestock commodities Production
<b>Justification</b>	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure.  Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources.  Create better south Africa, better Africa and better World
<b>Links</b>	

#### 7.6 Programme 6: Agricultural Economics

##### Programme Purpose

The purpose of the programme is to provide agricultural economic services to the sector in support of sustainable agricultural and agri-business development to increase economic growth.

##### 7.6.1 Sub-Programme: Agric-Business Development and Support

##### Purpose

The purpose of this sub-programme is to provide Agri-Business support through entrepreneurial development, agricultural marketing services, statistics, value adding, agro-processing, production and resource economics.

##### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To provide Agri-Business support through entrepreneurial development, marketing services, value adding, production and resource economics
<b>Objective statement</b>	Increased contribution of the sector to economic growth and development
<b>Baseline</b>	Number of Commodity Groups Supported Number of Farmers linked with Markets Number of Co-operatives Developed and Supported
<b>Justification</b>	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
<b>Links</b>	

## 7.6.2 Sub-Programme: Macro-Economic Support

### Purpose

The purpose of this sub-programme is to provide macro-economic and statistical information on the performance of the agricultural sector in order to inform planning and decision-making.

### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To provide macroeconomic and statistical information on the performance of the agricultural sector in order to inform planning and decision making
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved Food Security and Sustainable Agrarian Transformation
<b>Baseline</b>	Number of Performance reports produced Number of statistical information produced
<b>Justification</b>	Vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
<b>Links</b>	

## 7.7 Programme 7: Structured Agricultural Education and Training

### Programme Purpose

The purpose of the programme is to facilitate and provide structured agricultural education and training

### 7.7.1 Sub-Programme: Higher Education and Training

#### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to provide higher education and training qualifications NQF level 5 to 7

### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To provide tertiary agricultural education and training from NQF levels 5 to anybody who meets the minimum requirements to study in agriculture and related fields
<b>Objective statement</b>	Increased contribution of the sector to economic growth and development
<b>Baseline</b>	Number of Students Registered Number of students Graduated
<b>Justification</b>	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
<b>Links</b>	

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	Improved governance systems and accreditation compliance
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved, effective and efficient governance and stakeholder relations
<b>Baseline</b>	Conditional Accreditation
<b>Justification</b>	An efficient, effective and development oriented public services
<b>Links</b>	

### 7.7.2 Sub-Programme: Agricultural Skills Development

#### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to provide and facilitate sector specific further education and training of clients through accredited programmes at NQF level 1 – 4

#### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To provide formal and non-formal training on NQF levels 1 to 4 through FET structured education and training programmes to all interested agricultural role players
<b>Objective statement</b>	Improved Food Security and Sustainable Agrarian Transformation
<b>Baseline</b>	2500 Farmers, 1000 farmworkers and 100 learnership students per annum supported with training.
<b>Justification</b>	Vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
<b>Links</b>	

### 7.8 Programme 8: Rural Development

#### Programme Purpose

The purpose of this programme is to lead and coordinate all provincial and private sector government initiatives and projects directed at rural areas in achieving Outcome 7 and the NDP.

#### 7.8.1 Sub-Programme: Development Planning and Reporting

#### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme is to coordinate and Implement Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy, through the co-ordination of public and private sector initiatives and projects directed at rural areas.

#### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	To strengthen coordination across the three spheres of government and external stakeholders to implement the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) in line with the spatial development plans
<b>Objective statement</b>	<i>Growth of sustainable Rural Enterprises and Industries with strong rural and urban linkages;</i> Increased investment in agro-processing, trade development, job creation and access to local market
<b>Baseline</b>	Number of CRDP Sites Number of CRDP Sites Implementation Plans
<b>Justification</b>	Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
<b>Links</b>	Sustainable human settlement and improved quality of household life Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system Social protection

## 7.8.2 Sub-Programme: Social Facilitation

### Purpose

The purpose of the sub-programme to bring development within the most vulnerable society in the farming communities

### Strategic objectives

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	Co-ordinate the Implementation of the comprehensive food security and nutrition strategy
<b>Objective statement</b>	<i>Growth of sustainable Rural Enterprises and Industries with strong rural and urban linkages; Increased investment in agro-processing, trade development, job creation and access to local market</i>
<b>Baseline</b>	Number of Registered Farm Workers: NEW Number of Farm Worker's Projects Supported:
<b>Justification</b>	Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
<b>Links</b>	Sustainable human settlement and improved quality of household life Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system Social protection

## PART C LINKS AND OTHER PLANS

### 8. LINKS TO LONG TERM INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHE CAPITAL PLANS

Refer to relevant Annual Performance Plan for details.

### 9. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

<b>Name of grant</b>	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
<b>Purpose</b>	To expand the provision of agricultural support services, and promote and facilitate agricultural development by targeting subsistence, emerging and commercial farmers
<b>Performance indicator</b>	The number of beneficiaries actively, effectively, efficiently, economically and sustainably involved in the development projects
<b>Continuation</b>	To be continued throughout the term
<b>Motivation</b>	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) Land Reform Act, 1997 (Act No. 3 of 1997)

<b>Name of grant</b>	Agricultural Disaster Management Programme
<b>Purpose</b>	To relieve farmers from the effects of drought/veldfire, cold spell, hail storm and flood in identified areas
<b>Performance indicator</b>	The speed with which beneficiaries from the Programme can be assisted and brought back into the continuation of sustainable production
<b>Continuation</b>	To be continued throughout the term
<b>Motivation</b>	National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act No. 101 of 1998)

<b>Name of grant</b>	Ilima/Letsema Projects Grant
<b>Purpose</b>	Universal access to agricultural support services
<b>Performance indicator</b>	The measure of increase in agricultural production output by emerging farmers denied access to the conventional sources of financial and other input support for whatever reason
<b>Continuation</b>	To be continued throughout the term
<b>Motivation</b>	The Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa

<b>Name of grant</b>	LandCare Programme Grant: Poverty Relief and Infrastructure Development
<b>Purpose</b>	To enhance a sustainable conservation of natural resources through a community-based participatory approach; create job opportunities through the Expanded Public Works programme; and improve food security within previously disadvantaged communities
<b>Performance indicator</b>	The area of productive agricultural land protected from further degradation/reclaimed for productive purposes, the number of jobs created through the EPWP Programme and the number of families enjoying an increased level of food security as a result of participation in the Programme
<b>Continuation</b>	To be continued throughout the term
<b>Motivation</b>	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 National Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 107 of 1998) Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989)

<b>Name of grant</b>	Expanded Public Works Programme Grant for Provinces
<b>Purpose</b>	To incentivise provincial departments to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in the following identified focus areas, in compliance with the EPWP Guidelines: - Road maintenance and the maintenance of buildings - Low traffic volume roads and rural roads - Other economic and social infrastructure - Tourism and cultural industries - Sustainable land based livelihoods
<b>Performance indicator</b>	- Increased number of people employed and receiving income through the EPWP - Increased average duration of the work opportunities created - Increased income per EPWP beneficiary
<b>Continuation</b>	To be continued throughout the term
<b>Motivation</b>	Support Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth

## 10. PUBLIC ENTITIES

The Department has not registered any public entity.

## 11. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The Department is not engaged in any Public Private Partnership under its management.