

# MEASURABLE PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABLE DELIVERY



## OUTPUTS AND MEASURES

OUTCOME 7: VIBRANT, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL  
COMMUNITIES AND FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL

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## OUTCOME 7: VIBRANT, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES AND FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL

*Output 1: Sustainable agrarian reform,*

*Output 2: Improved access to affordable and diverse food*

*Output 3: Rural services and sustainable livelihoods*

*Output 4: Rural job creation linked to skills training and promoting economic livelihoods*

*Output 5: Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth*

### OUTPUTS AND MEASURES

#### **Output 1: Sustainable agrarian reform (joint output with DAFF)**

There is a need to accelerate the land reform programme in order to ensure sustained productivity by new landowners, contribute to their income, food security and local economic development. Opportunities exist for using about 3m ha of under-utilised high-potential agricultural land in the former homelands. The focus should initially be on districts that have relatively high concentrations of black farmers and land reform beneficiaries. Seven out of 46 district municipalities, especially 4 districts i.e. Vhembe in Limpopo, Umkhanyakude in Kwazulu Natal, Alfred Nzo and OR Tambo in E Cape, account for about 44% of all blacks involved in agriculture around the country. To this end the following should be achieved by 2014:

- As a result of the continued success of commercial farming, the number of employees on commercial farms should rise from 780 000 to 800 000.
- The number of smallholder farmers should rise from 200 000 to 250 000 and those producing for sale should rise from 4% to 10%.
- In order to reduce water demand from irrigation, agriculture's use of water should be reduced from 85% to 75%.
- Acquire and redistribute 283592 ha of strategically located land and acquire and warehouse 152653 repossessed properties from financial institutions.
- Recapitalising and developing 1307 farms in distress acquired since 1994 and facilitated the provision of agricultural infrastructure on identified farms order to improve production.

#### **Output 2: Improved access to affordable and diverse food**

South Africa has recently experienced a food shock, and the prices of food increased dramatically. In 2007 12-52% of the population was estimated as hungry (depending on the surveys used), a very significant part of the population. 18% of children are stunted, unacceptable in a middle-income country. The promotion of affordable and diverse food has both production aspects, encouraging a broader range of people to contribute part of their dietary intake, but also other aspects such as nutritional enhancement, food stocks etc. The work of other Departments such as Health is critical in improving nutrition levels of children. Key targets by 2014 include:

- The % of the total population that experiences hunger from 52% to 30% using national food consumption survey data%.
- The rate of under-nutrition of children falls from 9.3% to 5%.
- The CPIX for poor people (which is heavily dependent on the price of food) does not rise more than the average level of inflation.

- Establishing 67 929 community, institutional and school gardens to enable at least 30% of poor households to produce some of their food and improve income.

### **Output 3: Rural services and sustainable livelihoods**

A big challenge for rural areas is access to appropriate infrastructure and services. Working with relevant sector departments, local government and agencies you are expected to improve socio-economic development and growth in rural areas and ensure that appropriate service models are being used. This implies facilitation of the construction of new and rehabilitation of old social, economic, ICT and public amenities infrastructure in rural areas, requiring the involvement of many departments. The target will be

- Innovative service models eg paraprofessional and community-based models of services delivery enable agriculture, health, adult literacy, ECD services to be available in 80% of rural municipalities.
- Key provincial departments including Health, Education, Agriculture, Social Development and COGTA are promoting better adapted service delivery models as a result of work with DRDLR on service models, including the use of ICT to improve services.
- 65 E Centres established in the CRDP sites
- Scale up government services
  - The proportion of households with clean water rises from 74% to 90%.
  - The proportion of households with access to improved sanitation rises from 45% to 65%
  - The proportion of households with access to electricity rises from 55% to 70%

### **Output 4: Improved employment opportunities and promotion of economic livelihoods**

Rural areas have to produce viable economic livelihoods as part of ensuring people's quality of life. In some cases this may be from formal jobs (e.g. on commercial farms, agri-processing, or rural services), household production or informal activities. Through a dynamised agricultural sector, tourism, mining and environmental services, much can be done, Some key targets by 2014 are:

- Unemployment falls from 73.4% (in the current poverty nodes) to 60%;
- Jobs created by Community Works Programme and EPWP in rural areas rises to 2m by 2014, and these jobs are largely providing value added services in rural areas ranging from working on fire, working for fisheries, land care, farmer-to-farmer extension, fencing etc; and
- Increase jobs in agri-processing from 380 000 to 500 000, of which 60% are in rural areas including small towns.
- Establishment of 39 agri-parks and 39 trade agreements linked to agriparks
- % of small farmers producing for sale rises from 4.07% to 10% (joint target with DAFF).

### **Output 5: Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth (joint target with COGTA)**

One of the challenges of rural areas is the weakness of rural local government, and inadequate social mobilisation to take forward development, as many of the more dynamic people migrate, and the rural economy stagnates, contributing to weak revenues for local government, and rural areas being unattractive for people to live and work. Some key targets for 2014 include:

- All rural local governments have the top 4 posts (section 57) filled with suitably qualified persons by 2011 (COGTA target);

- By 2012 20% of rural local governments and by 2014 80% of rural local governments have established coordination structures (such as Councils of Stakeholders, or district development coordinating committees) involving key stakeholders in the area to contribute to development of the IDP, to coordinate and monitor implementation;
- By 2014 50% of rural wards have developed participatory and community-based ward plans, and have been funded to take forward community action arising from those;
- At least 30% of small farmers are organized in producer associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiating for inputs and marketing;
- Establishing of community structures to support social cohesion and development (530 enterprises and 1590 cooperatives)
- 50% of rural municipalities have systems for disaster management and mitigation to facilitate rapid response to rural disasters
- Levels of alienation and anomie have fallen from 25% (figures from the rural nodes for 2008) to a maximum of 15%.