

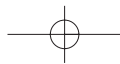
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annual report



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Xitsonga.....	

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glossary of abbreviations & acronyms

AARSE.....African Association of Remote Sensing of the Environment	EIMP.....Environmental Implementation and Management Plan
ABETAdult Basic Education Training	ESTA.....Extension of Security of Tenure Act
AccPacDeeds Registration Accounting Software	EXCO.....Executive Committee Meeting
ADR.....Alternative Dispute Resolution	FAOFood and Agriculture Organisation
AFREF.....African Reference Framework	GCIS.....Government Communication and Information System
ARC.....Agricultural Research Council	GISGeographic Information Systems
BIM.....Business Information Management	Ha.....Hectare
BFN.....Bloemfontein	HR.....Human Resource
CDChief Directorate	HSRC.....Human Sciences Research Council
CECCommittee for Environmental Co-ordination	ICTInformation Communication Technology
CETA.....Construction Education and Training Authority	IDEIntegrated Drive Electronics
CIS.....Cadastral Information System	IDPIntegrated Development Plan
CLARA.....Communal Land Rights Act	IECIndependent Electoral Commission
CLRBCommunal Land Rights Bill	IRS.....International Relations Desk
CLCCChief Land Claims Commissioner	ISRDPIntegrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme
COOChief Operations Officer	ISOInternational Standards Organisation
COBIT.....Control Objectives for Information and related Technologies	ITInformation Technology
CPA.....Communal Property Institutions	ITIL.....Information Technology Infrastructure Library
CTN.....Cape Town	JHB.....Johannesburg
DCSDocument Copy System	KBY.....Kimberley
DEAT.....Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	KWT.....King William's Town
DDG.....Deputy Director-General	KZN.....KwaZulu-Natal
DGDirector-General	LIM.....Land Implementation Management
DLADepartment of Land Affairs	LRAD.....Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
DLDDistrict Level Delivery	LREF.....Land Reform Empowerment Facility
DOH.....Department of Housing	LTA.....Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act 1996, (Act 3 of 1996)
DOTS.....Document Tracking Systems	LUMB.....Land Use Management Bill
DRS.....Deeds Registration System	
DWAF.....Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	
EC.....Eastern Cape	
EE.....Employment Equity	

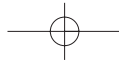


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MANCO.....	Management Committee	RLCC.....	Regional Land Claims Commissioner
MapAware.....	Map Awareness and Map Literacy Project	SA.....	South Africa
MECs.....	Members of the Executive Councils	SABC.....	South African Broadcasting Corporation
MI.....	Management Information	SABS.....	South African Bureau of Standards
MINMEC.....	Minister and MECs	SACPLA.....	Council for South African Planners
M&E.....	Monitoring and Evaluation	SADC.....	South African Development Community
MODIS.....	Moderate Imaging Spectro Radiometer	SADT.....	South African Development Trust
NCFHR.....	National Consultative Forum for Human Rights	SAHRC.....	South African Human Rights Commission
NEMA.....	National Environment Management Act, No 107 of 1998	SCOPA.....	Standing Committee on Public Accounts
NEPAD.....	New Partnership for Africa's Development	SDF.....	Spatial Development Framework
NGOs.....	Non-governmental Organisations	SDIA.....	Spatial Data Infrastructure Act
NQF.....	National Qualification Framework	SDIPs.....	Service Delivery Improvement Plans
NSIF.....	National Spatial Information Framework	SDLC.....	Systems Development Life Cycle
NWAFU.....	North West Agricultural Farmers' Union	SG.....	Surveyor - General
PFMA.....	Public Finance Management Act	SITA.....	State Information Technology Agency
PGIEP.....	Policy and Guidelines for the Integration of Environmental Planning	SLAG.....	Settlement Land Acquisition Grant
PICP.....	Pretoria Inner City Precinct	SMS.....	Senior Management Service
PLOF.....	Land owned by foreigners	SOA.....	Service Orientated Architecture
PLRO.....	Provincial Land Reform Office	SSC.....	Shared Service Centre
PLSS.....	Public Land Support Services	SSO.....	Standard Settlement Offer
PMB.....	Pietermaritzburg	STRATCOM.....	Strategic Management Committee
PMO.....	Project Management Office	TBVC states.....	Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda and Ciskei
PPA.....	Planning Profession Act	TOGAF.....	The Open Group Architecture Framework
PPP.....	Private Partnership	UMT.....	Umtata
PSLDC.....	Provincial State Land Disposal Committee	UNDP.....	United Development Programme
PTA.....	Pretoria	URP.....	Urban Renewal Programme
PSETA.....	Public Sector Education and Training Authority	VBG.....	Vryburg
RDP.....	Reconstruction and Development Programme		
RISS.....	Redistribution Implementation Support Services		

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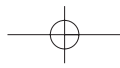
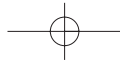
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foreword by the minister
to the 2004/2005 annual report

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foreword by the
minister for agriculture and land affairs,
ms. thoko didiza

" - The land shall be shared by those who work it.
- Restrictions of land ownership on a racial basis shall be ended, and all the land re-divided among those who work it, to banish famine and land hunger.
- The State shall help the peasants with implements, seeds, tractors and dams..."

Freedom Charter.

as a people we have every reason to be proud of our historic achievements during our First Decade of Democracy', the President declared in his State of the Nation Address on 11 February 2005.

Among these achievements is the solid foundation that we have laid for a significant land and agrarian transformation in our country. This foundation has successfully been laid despite the magnitude of the challenges and task at hand, which involves addressing one of the worst racially skewed land distributions in the world (whites owning 87 and blacks 13 per cent of the land).

Testimony to the foundation that has been laid, is the fact that we attain a higher level of delivery each year. We see an approximate 10% increase in the number of Redistribution and Tenure projects settled every year. In addition, the Department of Land Affairs is now operating at an optimal level within the allocated resources: in the last two financial years we have spent an average of 98% of our annual budget.

The use of the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) grant as the predominant vehicle

for land redistribution has contributed to the accelerated level of delivery. We are now in our fourth year of implementing LRAD and are starting to see the positive effects of the programme, we can now say that LRAD has created many sustainable economic agricultural ventures.



Minister for Agriculture & Land Affairs,
Ms AT Didiza

When Gerald Jantjies and colleagues bought the farm Die Valle in the Eastern Cape in 2002 the fruit farm was non-functional and all the moveable assets had been sold. Today the farm is a successful enterprise, it now has 61 hectares planted with fruit trees and provides a sustainable livelihood for 15 families. "Today we are building something for ourselves", said shareholder Jeanie Lindoor.

LRAD has also successfully delivered land to a broad base of beneficiaries that include women and youth. Of the 23 520 individuals that have benefited from LRAD, 19% were youth and 34.7% women. A case in point is that of Ms Mpopi Sehla, a LRAD

beneficiary who is a co-owner of the Thaba Bosiu dairy in the Magaliesberg area. The farm has eleven dairy cows and produces 120 liters of milk a day in summer and about 80 liters in winter.

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This year we took a positive step towards fulfilling the requirements of Section 25 (6) of the Constitution, which prescribes the provision of legally secure tenure. A milestone in securing tenure rights was achieved through the promulgation of the Communal Land Rights Act (Act 11 of 2004). This legislation will provide security of tenure to people living in communal areas and thereby create an enabling environment for the sustainable economic development of these areas. An extensive implementation plan was developed and realization of the legislation will begin in the coming financial year.

In the White Paper on South African Land Policy we formulated our vision for land reform: "We envisage a land reform which results in a rural landscape consisting of small, medium and large farms, one which promotes both equity and efficiency through a combined agrarian and industrial strategy in which land reform is a spark to the engine of growth".

We have learnt that to achieve this noble vision we need to enhance and refine the integrated approach that government adopted in 2000, which introduced clusters, the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and nodal areas. For sustainable land and agrarian reform needs the participation of other government departments such as

Housing, Water Affairs and Forestry, Environmental Affairs, Provincial and Local Government and Public Works.

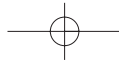
In this financial year and beyond we will double our efforts in making the land reform process more participatory and integrated by aligning our budgetary, planning and policy making processes with those of other government departments and municipalities. Our experience tells us that strategic partnerships not only within government, but with organs of civil society are needed for the success of land reform. We need to work together so that land and agrarian reform can contribute to the growth of our economy through redistribution, expansion of employment and investment for rural areas and the rural poor.

Though by themselves, access to land, particularly for the poor, and tenure security for all including farm dwellers, cannot bring about higher economic growth, they are the necessary conditions for growth and equity, for the eradication of poverty and underdevelopment.

Forward to Vision 2014! We are confident of the future!
We dare not fail!

Ms Thoko Didiza
Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs
August 2005





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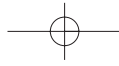


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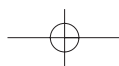




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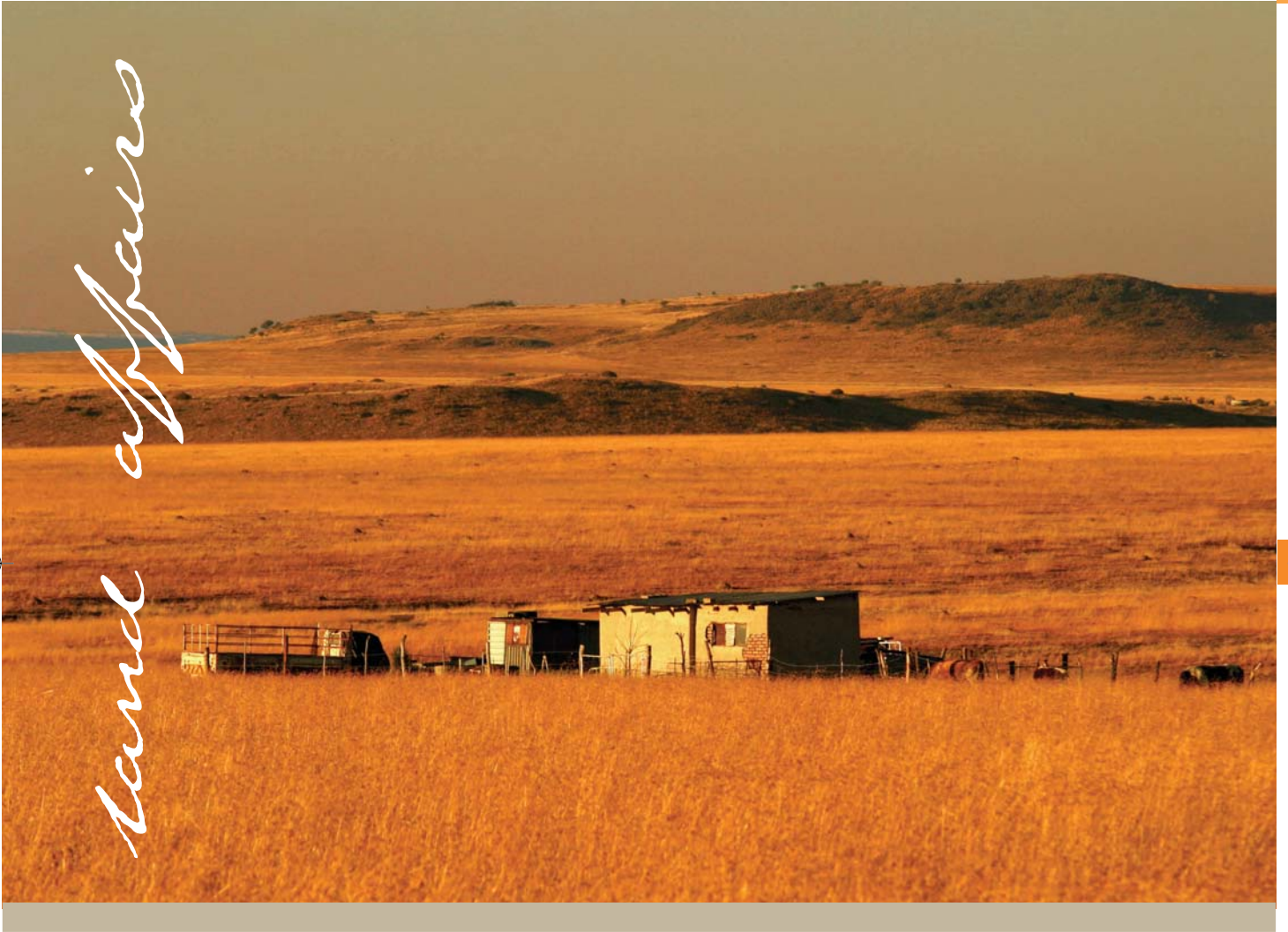
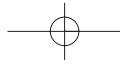
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part one:
general information



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submission of the annual report to the minister for agriculture & land affairs



I have the honour of submitting the 2004/2005 Annual Report of the Department of Land Affairs in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999.

Mr Glen Thomas
Accounting Officer
Department of Land Affairs
Date: 31 May 2005

Introduction by the Director-General of the Department of Land Affairs

Across the length and breadth of our country there are land reform projects that have made an indelible difference. In the Northern Province there is the Makuleke Land Restitution Claim: now in its sixth year of implementation, it has developed into a prime venture generating positive spin-offs for the community and is hailed as an innovative model in community-based eco-tourism. In Mpumalanga we have Mataffin Farm, which is a combined Redistribution and Restitution project conducted on the renowned fruit farm of Hall and Sons. The R63 million investment into 6 000 ha is providing a sustainable livelihood to the 2 000 beneficiary families.

Land Reform

We continue to fulfil our pledge to provide an equitable and sustainable land dispensation that promotes

social and economic development. Each year the Department attains a higher level of delivery. In the year under review, the number of claims settled by the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights increased from 48 825 to 59 345 and the number of projects delivered by Land Redistribution and Land Tenure Reform increased from 278 delivered in the previous financial year to 348 delivered in this financial year.



Director-General of Land Affairs,
Mr Glen Thomas

A total of 144 183 hectares of land were delivered through the Land Redistribution and Land Tenure Reform programmes. The highest number of hectares were delivered through the LRAD sub-programme, 72 687 ha of land to 5 109 beneficiaries. A total of 76 801 hectares were delivered through the Land Restitution Programme. All together this brings the cumulative number of hectares transferred to 3.1 million hectares. The bulk of these

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hectares, 1,466,000, have been delivered through the Redistribution and Tenure Reform programmes.

However, while delivery is steadily increasing, in this financial year the Department did not meet a few of its' annual delivery targets. Delivery in terms of LRAD is 40% below target in terms of the number of hectares transferred. Output is hindered by a number of factors; key amongst them is the limits of the negotiations process. A significant amount of resources are spent on negotiations that in up to 20% of cases do not lead to the acquisition of the property. In addition, increasing prices in land and no concurrent substantial increase in budget has led to a decrease in output. In the past financial year, 101% of the total capital budget for LRAD was spent. Concurrently we saw a 20% increase in land market prices, from R1 262 per hectare in 2002 to R1 517 per hectare in 2003. Nonetheless, delivery in terms of LRAD, within only four years, is remarkable and retains the LRAD sub-programme as the flagship programme of the Department.

In terms of effecting the Labour Tenants Act (LTA), the number of Section 17 notices issued to land owners, the number of agreements concluded and the number of court referrals is below target. This is attributable to the fact that in the Mpumalanga province, which is one of two provinces that has a high rate of labour tenant claims, a more constructive approach to mediating labour tenant claims was adopted. This involved placing greater emphasis on negotiating labour tenants claims with farmer's union and landowners rather than issuing Section 17 notices at the onset. This also has had a decreased effect on the number of cases that are referred to court.

However, we are starting to experience that increasingly farmers are successfully using the Extension of Security of Tenure Act (ESTA) to legally evict farm dwellers. This clearly demonstrates that this legal instrument merely regulates evictions, and does not pro-actively seek to secure the rights of farm dwellers in a sustainable manner. As a consequence of this, greater emphasis will be placed on enhancing tenure security. We will act swiftly to put measures in place to enhance the security of farm dwellers, who are among the most vulnerable members of our society. Initially we thought that this could be achieved by the consolidation of the ESTA and LTA, but it has turned out not to be the best route. What is required is to separate management of evictions from extension of tenure security. Currently we are exploring how this can be done.

Following the President directive given in February 2002 that all claims must be finalised by the end of 2005, the rate of delivery increased substantially. In February 2005 the President extended the date for finalisation of all claims to 2007. However, the challenges remain. Claims outstanding at 31 March 2005 were 20 351 and the claims settled were 59 345. The Commission will rise to the challenge of finalising the Restitution Programme by March 2008 as directed by the President, under the rule of law, and leaving behind a legacy of sustainable development.

The Commission plans to finalise all urban claims by December 2005. Monetary compensation in urban areas will continue, standard settlement offers will be made in line with municipal valuations, however the Commission will endeavour to continue to investigate the possibility of linking financial compensation payments to possible longer-term projects such as housing development.

The key challenge for the Commission is the finalisation of all rural claims, which are more complex and take longer to negotiate.

Overall the rate of delivery needs to increase substantially in order to fulfil the target of redistributing 30 per cent of agricultural land by 2014. To achieve this we need to reach an average delivery rate of 2.2 million hectares per year, we will strive to attain this delivery rate in the next two years. Expeditious, resolute and resourceful efforts must be made to work towards reaching our targets, transforming the agrarian economy and thereby contributing to higher growth, employment creation and greater social and economic equity.

One of the most important milestones reached by the Department of Land Affairs in the last financial year was the promulgation of the Communal Land Rights Act (Act 11 of 2004) (CLaRA). The purpose of the Act is to provide for secure land tenure rights to communities and persons who occupy and use land in the communal areas. In the last year the Department developed an extensive national implementation framework for CLaRA, and embarked upon the drafting of the relevant regulations. In the coming year we will commence the implementation of CLaRA across the country, starting with the identification of project sites and the development of implementation arrangements.

Spatial Planning & Information

Apartheid planning left South Africa with a legacy of disjointed and segregated settlement patterns. Policy, legislative and technical interventions are required to address this anomalous spatial settlement pattern. In line with the objectives of Government's White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, the department conducted a national study on settlement growth patterns from 1994 to date. The results of this study are being utilized to assist national, provincial and local government institutions in making better land use and land acquisition decisions. Among the programmes being supported through this project is the national Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements. At the local government level, various municipalities are able to rely on the time series maps that are provided in order to formulate their spatial development frameworks.

The use of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) have been adopted as the vehicle for planning and service delivery in the country. It is important, therefore, that projects flowing from the broad land redistribution programme be integrated into the IDPs. This will ensure that recipients of such land receive maximum economic and service-level benefits. In addition, through this process, the viability and sustainability of land delivery projects will be effectively enhanced. As of May 2004, all restitution projects in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo provinces have formed part of IDPs.

The Department is committed to the implementation of the Planning Profession Act. The central objectives of the Act are to transform the profession and enhance ethical and professional standards. In July 2004 a representative Council for South African Planners (SACPLAN) was appointed. A clear framework of intervention has been set out for the Council. This includes the need to transform the planning profession and to enhance professional standards and ethics.

Surveys & Mapping

Two satellite applications were launched on 20 July 2004, namely the Moderate Imaging Spectro Radiometer (MODIS) and the free access to Landsat imagery for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. The launch marked the announcement of free access to the entire Landsat

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archive, dating back to 1986, for all government departments, researchers and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the SADC region. One of the positive spin-offs of this agreement was that the target of 600 000km² coverage of aerial photography and satellite imagery was exceeded by far. Not only was the target of full coverage for the whole country, accounting for 1.22 million km², achieved, but imagery covering a total of 29 678 400 km² was distributed over the SADC region.

The Department of Land Affairs made the investment to enable access to this valuable decision-making tool. This tool will allow the agricultural sector to better estimate the status, health and prospective yields of crops, monitor changing land use patterns, provide early warnings for problem situations such as drought or flood conditions or progressive land degradation. It also provides planners with almost real-time information on changing settlement patterns, illegal afforestations, irrigation systems, and changes in land use. In the case of widespread natural disasters, this tool will allow relief efforts to be better planned by providing relevant information on the actual situation on the ground, with respect to areas affected by the disaster, possible access routes as well as identification of focus areas for the relief efforts. It can also assist in estimating the number of people affected by the disaster to enable adequate responses. In line with the broader objectives of the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), this tool is proving to be of immeasurable benefit to the countries in our Region.

Cadastral Surveys

A new Surveyor-General's office was opened in Nelspruit which will solely serve the Mpumalanga province. This was done in line with the Batho Pele principle of bringing services closer to the people.

The Department is also in the process of drafting a new Surveying Profession Bill. The Bill is aimed at addressing residual discrimination and employment equity barriers in the still largely white male-dominated survey profession.

Despite a shortage of professional staff in some of the offices, all the offices of the Surveyor-General (SG) managed to maintain an average turnaround time of 15 working days or less. This is internationally recognized as an outstanding achievement. In addition, service delivery improved considerably in the year under review, especially in the supply of digital data, which is free of charge.

The Department finds it difficult to increase representivity in



Chief Financial Officer,
Ms Sarah Choane



DDG: Spatial Planning & Information,
Dr Nosizwe Makgalemele



Chief Land Claims Commissioner,
Mr Tozi Gwanya

the professional ranks of the Chief Directorate: Cadastral Surveys, due to the small pool of African and female professional surveyors. The Department is working on a Human Resource Development strategy to address this issue. In addition, a special bursary scheme provides study opportunities in the survey profession to previously disadvantaged students.

Deeds Registration

The Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration has played a significant role in supporting the Department's land reform initiatives. Land registration information supplied from the deeds registration system database plays a vital role during the preliminary investigative stages of any land delivery initiatives. This service was further improved by amending the Deeds Registries Act to exempt the Department from the payment of fees for deeds registration information required for land reform purposes.

Despite an increase in their workload over the past year, the deeds registries have been able to maintain the turnaround time of their vital registration function at 10 working days from lodgement.

The Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration, which includes the nine deeds registries, is a self-funding component by virtue of the Category One Deeds Registration Trading Account. Sound financial management of this account, coupled with a significant rise in property values and a 10% increase in transaction volumes, has enabled the Deeds Registration Trading Account to generate a substantial surplus of R348 million for the 2004/2005 financial year without having to increase fee tariffs. Subject to the approval of National Treasury, the Trading Account's excess funds are to be used to finance projects for the improvement and decentralisation of deeds services.

Personal particulars of landowners with regard to race, gender and nationality are not captured by the Deeds Registries in such a manner that it can be utilised for extracting crucial data for planning and development. The problem results in scanty data on the degree of land ownership by foreigners and results in difficulties in calculating the degree to which land is acquired by black South Africans through private market transactions.

An amendment is being effected to Regulation 18 of the Deeds Registries Act, which deals with the provision of personal particulars of landowners; this will mandate the disclosure of

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race, gender and nationality. Furthermore, a tender that has been awarded for the review of all land registration related legislation, this will amongst other things look at the recording of statistics as well as information relating to race gender and nationality, this project will be completed in the forthcoming financial year.

The Deeds Division is highly dependent on an effective information technology system to conduct its operations. The quality of support services rendered in this regard by State Information Technology Agency (SITA) has led to a backlog in deeds registrations. However, the problem has been addressed with SITA and the public can be assured that by December 2005 there will be a seamless registration service and an increase in turn-around times.

Office of the Director-General

A process of developing a risk management system began resulting in the compilation of risk registers that clearly identify risks linked to the strategic and operational plans of the Department. The risk registers will enable the Department to manage risks in a focused and systematic manner, resulting in informed decision making for the achievement of objectives at the strategic and operational level.

Following a risk-based audit approach, the Directorate compiled a Three-year Rolling Strategic Internal Audit Plan and a 2005/2006 Annual Audit Plan based on the Risk Assessment results. The compilation of a rolling three year internal audit plan, which is based on the output of the risk management exercise and contains a detailed current year plan, enables the Internal Audit function to prioritise audit efforts.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate embarked on the task of compiling comparative information for the Communal Land Rights Act. In collaboration with the National Spatial Information Framework and the Public Land Support Services, accessible baseline information containing demographic statistics of the people residing on communal land and the extent of the communal land was collated. In addition, the necessary steps were taken to enlist universities to conduct an original Baseline Study of the communal areas. The Directorate faced significant challenges in the year under review. The most significant was re-starting the seminal Quality of Life Survey after a four-year hiatus. The study will be produced in the coming financial year. The second challenge involved capacitating the Directorate with appropriately skilled personnel. This challenge will be addressed in the upcoming financial year.

The key policy initiative undertaken was the development of a policy that seeks to regulate foreign land ownership. Due to the lack of empirical data, the development of a policy has taken longer than what was originally anticipated. However, significant progress has been made and the policy will be finalized shortly.

Corporate Services

The five-year time period set to fulfil the Employment Equity Plan of the Department came to an end on 31 March 2005. The targets and objectives as set out in the Plan were achieved. The Department is now representative on a number of fronts, including on a gender basis.

However, the Department finds it difficult to recruit well-qualified and experienced staff. The Department advertised 1 007 posts during the past year and was successful in filling 850 of them. In addition, a high turn-over rate was experienced in the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights, due to fact that a high number of staff are employed on a short-term contract basis. However, the extension of the Commission's mandate to 2008 has addressed this issue to some degree.

The HIV/Aids Programme and the Employee Assistance Programme were combined into a fully-fledged Employee Wellness Programme. The implementation of the Programme commenced in September 2005. The response to the Programme by employees has been positive.

In Conclusion

An effective and functional working environment has been created in the Department of Land Affairs. Significant strides have been made in fulfilling our Constitutional mandate to provide security of tenure for all South Africans and an equitable land redistribution. This genuine progress gives us hope for the future. However, to fulfill the developmental objectives of the second decade of democracy, which is the provision of employment, equity, growth and redistribution, much more needs to be done. We need to take stock of our gains and define concrete measures to accelerate land reform in South Africa. We need to define a new trajectory for land reform delivery. The foundation of this trajectory is the development of concrete partnerships with other spheres of government, the private sector, labour, and civil society.

Forward to 2014, let us share and grow this land together

Mr G.S Thomas

Director-General

Department of Land Affairs

land affairs

Mission statement

To provide access to land and to extend rights in land, with particular emphasis on the previously disadvantaged communities, within a well-planned environment.

Legislative mandate

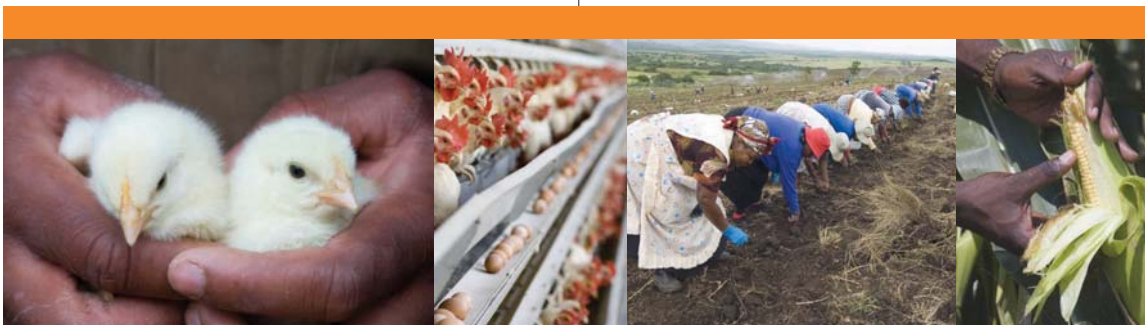
The Department derives its mandate primarily from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which in section 25 provides for land reform, and in particular for:

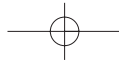
- the State to take reasonable measures to enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis;
- legally secure tenure or comparable redress to persons or communities whose tenure of land is legally insecure as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices;
- restitution of property or equitable redress to persons or communities dispossessed of property after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices; and
- protection of property rights.

Other relevant laws from which the Department derives its mandate include:

- the Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No 126 of 1993), which empower the Minister of Land Affairs to acquire land and provide development assistance for the redistribution of land and for security of tenure to occupiers of land belonging to someone else;
- the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No 22 of 1994), which provides for the restitution of land or equitable redress to persons or communities dispossessed of land as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices;
- the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act, 1991 (Act No 112 of 1991), which provides for the upgrading of various forms of tenure to ownership;
- the Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act, 1996 (Act No 31 of 1996), which provides for the temporary protection of certain rights and interests in land which are not otherwise adequately protected by law, until comprehensive new legislation is in place;
- the Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 1997 (Act No 62 of 1997), which provides for security of tenure to people living on other people's land and regulates the eviction of such people under certain circumstances;

- the Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No 3 of 1996), which provides for security of tenure to labour tenants and their associates and for the acquisition of land by labour tenants;
- the Communal Property Associations Act, 1996 (Act No 28 of 1996), which makes provision for the establishment of legal entities enabling communities to acquire, hold and manage land on an agreed basis in terms of a constitution;
- the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No 47 of 1937 as amended), which provides for the administration of the land registration system and the registration of rights in land;
- the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No 95 of 1986), which regulates sectional titles schemes;
- the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act No 67 of 1995), which provides for extraordinary measures to facilitate and speed up the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes and projects in relation to land;
- the Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No 8 of 1997), which regulates the surveying of land in the Republic;
- the Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, 1998 (Act No 94 of 1998), which provides for the repeal of the Rural Areas Act, 1987;
- the Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act No 36 of 2002), which provides for the establishment of the South African Council for Planners and which regulates the planning profession ;
- the Professional and Technical Surveyors' Act, 1984 (Act No 40 of 1984), which regulates the professional and technical surveyors' profession;
- the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No 54 of 2003), which provides for the establishment of the South African Spatial Data Infrastructure, the Committee for Spatial Information and an electronic metadata catalogue and which regulates the determination of standards and prescriptions with regard to the facilitation of the sharing of spatial information and the capture and publishing of metadata; and
- the Communal Land Rights Act, 2004 (Act No 11 of 2004), which gives secure land tenure rights to communities and persons (contemplated in section 25(6) of the Constitution) who occupy and use communal land.





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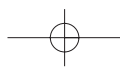
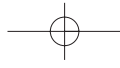


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part two:
programme performance



land affairs *land affairs*



land affairs

overview of the service delivery environment

Voted funds

Appropriation	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Actual Amount Spent	Over-/Under-expenditure
	1 788 152 000	2 031 882 000	1 990 899 398	40 982 602
Responsible Minister	Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs			
Administering Department	Department of Land Affairs			
Accounting Officer	Director-General of Department of Land Affairs			

Aim of the Vote

The aim of the Department of Land Affairs is to create an equitable and sustainable land dispensation that promotes social and economic development.

Key measurable objectives, programmes & achievements

Key measurable objectives

Programme	Key measurable objectives
Programme 1: Administration	Good governance of the department
Programme 2: Surveys and Mapping	Enhance planning and monitoring of land reform, national infrastructure and sustainable development by providing accurate, up to date and accessible maps and other geo-spatial information, imagery and an integrated spatial reference framework, nationally and regionally
Programme 3: Cadastral Surveys	Develop and maintain a high quality cadastral survey system in order to support and facilitate all land development including land reform
Programme 4: Restitution	To have persons or communities dispossessed of property after 19 June 1913, as a result of past racial discriminatory laws and practices, restored to such property or receive just and equitable compensation.
Programme 5: Land Reform	Ensure that sustainable benefits of economic growth accrue to previously disadvantaged communities, groups and individuals through the provision of land rights to achieve increased income levels, productive land use and well-planned human settlements
Programme 6: Spatial Planning and Information	Legislative, institutional and technical tools to regulate and guide settlement development, land use management and spatial information management
Programme 7: Auxilliary and Associated Services (Sub-programme: Deeds Registration)	Provide a high quality deeds registration system whereby secure titles are registered and speedy and accurate information is provided

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Programmes

The Department of Land Affairs, as well as the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights, derive their mandate from Section 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), which protects property rights while placing an obligation on the State to implement land reform. The South African National Land Policy (1995) makes provision for the three land reform programmes, namely Land Redistribution, Land Restitution and Land Tenure Reform.

Achievements

Overview cumulative service delivery

The Department of Land Affairs has the responsibility of providing access to land and to extend rights in land, with particular emphasis on the previously disadvantaged communities, within a well planned environment. Land and agrarian reform is key to eradicating poverty and underdevelopment, within the context of transforming both the First Economy and the Second Economy.

In 1994, South Africa embarked on land reform with a program that rested on three pillars: Land Redistribution, Land Restitution, and Land Tenure Reform. In the 11 years of land reform delivery just over 3.1 million hectares have been delivered to 1,2 million individuals. The bulk of these hectares, 1,466,000, have been delivered through the Redistribution and Tenure Reform programmes. The Redistribution Programme has delivered 1,347,943 hectares, while the Tenure Reform programme has delivered 100,175 hectares. The Land Restitution Programme has delivered 887 093 hectares and a total of 772 626 hectares of State land has been delivered. The Redistribution and Tenure programmes have delivered to over 300 000 individuals while the Restitution programme has delivered to close to 900 000 individuals.

In the year under review, the flagship programme of the Department, the LRAD sub-programme delivered 72 687 ha of land to 5 109 beneficiaries. This translates into 328 farms redistributed to black farmers to commence agricultural activities, either in terms of commercial farming or food safety net projects.

A significant milestone was achieved through the promulgation of the Communal Land Rights Act (Act 11 of 2004). Preliminary work in preparation for the implementation of the legislation was conducted, including the design of an implementation strategy and the establishment of a certificate

training programme. Another tenure milestone was achieved through the finalisation of the review of Communal Property Institutions (CPI). This has given significant insights into transforming current legal entities and it ensures that all legal entities created from here on operate at a higher level of functionality.

The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights had settled, 59 345 claims by the end of March 2005, benefiting 869 506 beneficiaries, bringing the cumulative number of hectares settled to 887 093. Approximately 80% of the claims lodged were urban and most of the urban claimants opted for financial compensation while rural claimants have in the main opted for land restoration. The total number of rural claims settled are 6 536 while the total number of urban claims settled are 52 809.

Since 1994 approximately 537 000 hectares of DLA controlled land has been disposed of and 236 600 hectares of agricultural land have been made available to emergent farmers by the Provincial MEC's through transfers and options purchase. About 209 000 hectares of DLA agricultural land were transferred to emergent farmers or communities since 1994. In addition, over 30 000 hectares of land are leased out with an option to purchase.

The Department of Land Affairs launched two satellite applications in 2004. The imagery is a valuable decision-making tool developed for agriculture, forestry, natural resource and environmental monitoring, land use mapping as well as geological and hydrological applications. Through this the Department was able to exceed the target of 600 000km² coverage of aerial photography and satellite imagery. The target of full coverage for the whole country was achieved and imagery covering a total of 29 678 400 km² was distributed in the SADC region.

This is in support of government policy on poverty alleviation and in line with the broader objectives of the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

The original allocation of the Department was R1, 788 152 billion and this was revised to include roll-over funds and additional funding amounting to R243, 730 million, bringing the adjusted estimate to R2, 031 882 billion. The Department spent 98% of its revised allocated budget.

Departmental expenditure

The primary aim of this section is to explore how actual expenditure differed from planned expenditure and how this may have impacted on service delivery. The secondary aim is to provide the department with an opportunity to report on measures that were adopted to improve the efficiency and economy of spending on each programme.

Programmes	Voted for 2004/05 R' 000	Roll-overs and adjustments R' 000	Virement R' 000	Total voted R' 000	Actual Expenditure R' 000	Variance R' 000
Programme 1	187 439	1 485	9 523	198 447	192 018	6 429
Programme 2	72 786	0	(3 793)	68 993	65 597	3 396
Programme 3	82 558	3 500	(5 722)	80 336	79 044	1 292
Programme 4	933 225	200 000	52 182	1 185 407	1 182 780	2 627
Programme 5	473 760	38 745	(39 752)	472 753	453 656	19 097
Programme 6	19 262	0	(1 540)	17 722	15 180	2 542
Programme 7	19 122	0	(10 898)	8 224	2 624	5 600
Total	1 788 152	243 730	0	2 031 882	1 990 899	40 983



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overview of the organisational environment

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The Employment Equity Plan of the Department, which spanned a period of 5 years, came to an end on 31 March 2005. The targets and objectives as set out in the plan were achieved, including representivity on a gender basis. Employment equity committees were established in all provinces. The committees aim to assist managers in achieving the objectives of the Employment Equity Act. During the year the Director-General approved the use of national population demographics as targets for affirmative action.

The HIV/Aids Programme and the Employee Assistance Programme were combined into a fully fledged Employee Wellness Programme. The implementation of the Programme commenced during September 2004. The response to the Programme has been very positive and benefits can already be seen in the reduction of employee absenteeism.

The Department advertised 1 007 posts during the past year and was successful in filling 850 of them. However, the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights experienced a high staff turnover during the year under review, this was mainly due to the fact that most employment contracts were to end in December of 2005. The three year extension of the Commission's term has helped to address this problem. The Commission, assisted by Human Resource

Management, succeeded in recruiting 267 employees in the year under review.

Apartheid education discouraged Africans from studying mathematics and science with the result that today representivity in the offices of the Surveyors-General is problematic. In the past year good progress has been made with the implementation of the Employment Equity Act. Candidates from previously disadvantaged groups accounted for most of the new appointments and promotions. It is only in the professional ranks where it has not been possible to increase representivity substantially, due to the small pool of African and female professional surveyors. The Department is working on a Human Resource Development strategy to address this issue. A special bursary scheme provides study opportunities in the survey profession to previously disadvantaged students.

In spite of the shortage of professional staff in some of the offices of the Surveyors-General, all offices managed to maintain an average turnaround time of 15 working days or less. This is internationally recognized as an outstanding achievement. Service delivery improved considerably, especially in the supply of digital data, which is free of charge.

A new Surveyor-General's office was opened in Nelspruit to serve Mpumalanga province. This was done in line with the Batho Pele principles of bring services closer to the people.



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strategic overview & key policy developments

The Minister appointed a committee of experts to investigate the extent of ownership of land by foreigners. A report in this regard will be submitted to the Minister.

Important milestones during the financial year under review were the promulgation of the Communal Land Rights Act, 2004 (Act No 11 of 2004) ("CLARA") and the introduction of the Sectional Titles Amendment Bill, 2004.

CLARA was signed by the President on 14 July 2004 and promulgated on 20 July 2004 in the English and isiZulu languages. The purpose of CLARA is to give secure land tenure rights to communities and persons (contemplated in section 25(6) of the Constitution) who occupy and use communal land. Most of this land is registered in the name of the State or is held in trust for the benefit of

communities by either the Minister of Land Affairs or the Ingonyama Trust.

The Sectional Titles Amendment Bill 2004 was approved by Cabinet in November 2004. The Bill together with the Memorandum on the Objects was published in terms of rule 241(1) of the Rules of the National

Assembly in Government Gazette No 27047 of 10 December 2004 (Notice No 2762 of 2004) and formally introduced in Parliament.

The purpose of the Sectional Titles Amendment Bill 2004 is to improve the technical quality of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No 95 of 1986). The Bill amends certain definitions and further regulates matters regarding:

- development schemes, sectional plans and sectional title registers;
- the obligation of the developer towards the body corporate;
- the functions of the body corporate; and
- the liability of owners in respect of an unsatisfied judgment against a body corporate.



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programme I:
administration

Report of the Director-General

The Office of the Director-General (DG) remains the central point of strategic management within the Department by ensuring effective reporting directly to the DG from various components. These components are:

- The Directorate: Executive Services
- The Directorate: Internal Audit
- The Directorate: Monitoring and Evaluation
- The Directorate: Policy Development
- The Sub-directorate: Gender Unit
- The Sub-directorate: Secretariat Support Services

The current structure within the Office of the DG ensures a coherent method of channelling vital information from these components to the DG. This ensures that the DG is in an informed position to

assessment provides a clear indication of successes and shortfalls and therefore becomes a vital management tool for effective strategic planning. The Gender Unit has gone from strength to strength in promoting gender awareness and ensuring, together with Policy Development, the integration of gender issues in policy formulation. Providing a system of organized and reliable administrative and secretariat support is the responsibility of Executive Services and Secretariat Support Services. These components ensure that the DG is equipped to perform optimally in the daily execution of his functions.

The Chief Operations Officer (COO) is responsible for managing all of these components cohesively on behalf of the DG. In addition, she is tasked with

managing the strategic planning process as well as reporting on operational matters within the Department. The COO also provides secretariat services to meetings of STRATCOM, composed of the DG, CLCC and Deputy Directors-General and meetings of EXCO, composed of the Minister and Deputy-Minister of

Agriculture and Land Affairs and members of STRATCOM.

Achievements

Executive Services

The Directorate: Executive Services provides advice and coordinated administrative support to the DG on a daily basis. Despite being a relatively small component often challenged with large volumes of Ministerial and

render guidance when required. For instance, the component tasked with internal auditing performs work that demands the highest degree of integrity and impartiality, which in turn necessitates constant liaison with the DG. Policy Development is tasked with highly sensitive issues requiring the guidance and, even more important, accountability of the most senior manager in the Department. No less important is the need to monitor and evaluate projects and programme performance to ensure that the strategic objectives of the Department are realised; constant and vigilant



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Director-General enquiries, the Directorate currently boasts a turnaround time of one day in registering and processing such enquiries. The Directorate's turnaround time for processing submissions is two days, and the staff continuously strives to improve on this. This component processed 1 204 submissions and 1 526 Ministerial and Director-General tasks during the review year.

The Sub-directorate: Parliamentary Support maintains a vital link between the Department, the Ministry and Parliament itself, ensuring that all Parliamentary obligations are adequately fulfilled by the Department. This component attended and reported on 21 Parliamentary portfolio and select committee meetings during the year. This component further ensures that coordinated administrative support is provided to departmental officials during such meetings. The meetings dealt with a wide range of topics, including proposed and new legislation such as the Deeds Registration Amendment Bill, Sectional Titles Amendment Bill (tabled in Parliament during this period) as well as the Communal Land Rights Act (assented to on 20 July 2004). In addition, this component tabled various reports such as the annual reports of the Department and the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. There was active participation in the public hearings held on the Pace of Land Reform in South Africa.

The component performs a monitoring function of the business of other departments. To this end a total of 528

Committee, and to this end must periodically furnish management with analyses, appraisals and recommendations of all processes audited.

Internal Audit facilitated a Departmental Risk Assessment and the compilation of the 2005/2006 Departmental Strategic, Operational and Process Risk Registers. Following a risk-based audit approach, the Directorate compiled a Three-year Rolling Strategic Internal Audit Plan and a 2005/2006 Annual Audit Plan based on the Risk Assessment results.

The Directorate reported quarterly progress on the 2004/2005 Annual Audit Plan to the Accounting Officer and Audit Committee. The Directorate rendered comprehensive internal audit services, including compliance, financial, operational and performance audits. The Directorate also conducted forensic audits and special investigations as well as information technology audits.

Internal Audit compiled the Department of Land Affairs' 2005/2006 Fraud Prevention and Anti-Corruption Strategic Plan and facilitated the compilation of an action plan to implement the latter. The DG and Deputy Directors-General adopted the plans.

Monitoring & Evaluation

The Directorate: Monitoring and Evaluation monitors and evaluates the performance of land reform programmes by producing qualitative and quantitative evaluation reports that



Chief Operations Officer,
Ms Maureen Tong

Director: Executive Services,
Dr Rinaldi Bester

Gender Unit,
Ms Sarah Mantatha

Cabinet memoranda and 43 Parliamentary Bills were scrutinized to determine their possible impact on departmental interests. In addition, a total of 47 Parliamentary questions were processed and tabled during this period.

A comprehensive web page detailing the profiles of officials in this component as well as the functional areas of performance of the Directorate is constantly reviewed and updated. The web page provides informative commentary on Parliamentary processes, and only accurate and meaningful information is displayed. The web page is accessible through the intranet and internet pages of the Department.

Internal Audit

The Internal Audit component provides an independent and objective assessment and appraisal service to the management of the Department. This component assists the Department to achieve its objectives by constantly evaluating and improving the effectiveness of risk management, internal control and governance processes. The Directorate is functionally accountable to the DG and the Department's Audit

assess the performance of such programmes and their impact on land reform beneficiaries.

Monitoring

The Directorate monitored the performance of the land reform programmes by compiling output statistics spanning the entire first decade of democracy. In addition, programme performance reports were produced for all land reform programmes. These reports analysed programme performance, focusing on the impact of legislation, policy, systems and procedures on delivery. The monitoring function was further strengthened through the compilation of performance indicators for the land reform programmes.

The Directorate is also responsible for monitoring the degree to which the Department's practices comply with human rights obligations enshrined in the Constitution. Human Rights compliance reports were submitted to the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) and the National Consultative Forum for Human Rights (NCFHR), housed by the Department of Justice.

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Evaluation

Four evaluations were conducted:

- an evaluation of labour tenants on land reform projects;
- an evaluation of land restitution court cases; and
- two evaluations conducted in conjunction with the Redistribution Implementation Support Services, which consisted of reviews of the share equity scheme product types and the commonage sub-programme.

Impact Evaluations

The Directorate took further steps to re-introduce the Quality of Life Survey, an evaluation focusing on the impact of land reform programmes on the lives of beneficiaries. Through the assistance of the World Bank, international experts in the field of evaluation were brought on board for advice on the content of the study. The study will commence in the coming financial year.

The Directorate embarked on the task of compiling comparative information for the Communal Land Rights Act. In collaboration with the National Spatial Information Framework and the Public Land Support Services, accessible baseline information containing demographic statistics of the people residing on communal land and the extent of the communal land was collated. In addition, the necessary steps were taken to enlist universities to conduct an original baseline study of the communal areas.

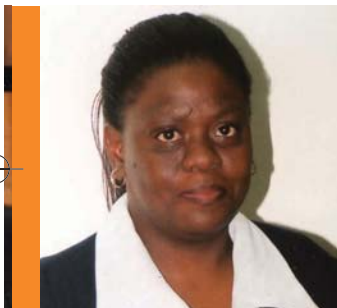
lodges, and buy prime residential land in the coastal regions.

The policy on foreign ownership of land will seek to regulate the context within which land in South Africa can be owned by persons who are not South African citizens. The Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs appointed a panel of experts in August 2004 to assist the Department to develop a policy on ownership of land. The brief to the panel is to address the following questions:

- Whether ownership of land by foreigners impacts positively or negatively on land reform, foreign investment and job creation, food production and security, as well as land and property prices; and
- What should be the nature and extent of government intervention in the regulation of land ownership by foreigners, if any, and possible substantive and procedural restrictions.

Post-Settlement Support for Land Reform Projects

The sustainability of land reform projects is posing some serious challenges of co-ordination to the Department. The Directorate engaged different components within the Department to develop a concept settlement support framework for submission to the Social Sector Cluster. The process is at an advanced stage and will be finalised through the integration of inputs from other government departments.



Secretariat,
Ms Martha Mokwena



Director: Monitoring & Evaluation,
Ms Sophia Christoforakis (Acting)



Director: Policy Development &
Implementation, Mr Jeff Sebape



Director: Internal Audit,
Ms Karen Dela Rouviere

Policy Development & Implementation

This Directorate is tasked primarily with the development of policy, the co-ordination and management of the processes involved in policy-making, as well as provision of advice to the Director-General and Minister on policy-related issues.

The Policy Development Directorate was involved in several projects such as the policy on foreign ownership of land, the development of a post-settlement support framework, initiation of a policy dialogue, development of a sectoral response framework to the impact of HIV/AIDS on land reform programmes, and the development of an international protocol and database.

Land Owned by Foreigners

The development of a policy on foreign ownership of land was the direct response to growing public concern raised by various sectors of civil society. There is concern that foreigners buy prime agricultural land and convert it into game

Policy dialogue

A need has been identified in the course of the past two years to review the land reform policies of the Department. The Directorate facilitated a process to address policy issues that need to be discussed and considered for review.

Mainstreaming of Gender and HIV/AIDS in land reform policies

The Department's HIV/AIDS and Gender Steering Committees are conducting research on the nature and extent of the threat that the HIV/AIDS epidemic poses to South Africa's land reform programmes. For this purpose the Directorate has commissioned the services of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Project.

International Relations Desk

The objectives of the International Relations Desk are, amongst others, the following:

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- Carrying out strategic, corporate and operational responsibilities in order to deliver on the Department's goals and objectives for international relations;
- Co-ordination of all activities related to trips abroad, including the establishment of a database for approved trips, reports received and contact information;
- Improving the level of customer care to staff travelling abroad, including the provision of logistical support and appraising the Department of Foreign Affairs;
- Assisting the departmental coordinator to optimise access to donor funding;
- Developing and sustaining relationships with key external stakeholders of the Department;
- Representing the Department in various bodies dealing with regional and international issues;
- Systematic monitoring of the regional and international environment to identify key issues that need to be addressed by the Department;
- Developing a strategy for international and inter departmental relations.

A calendar of international events was made available. A manual detailing the protocol, procedures and guidelines for international relations was drafted. It provides guidelines and standards for hosting conferences and seminars, receiving foreign visitors, seeking and obtaining donor assistance, etc.

Gender Unit

Gender mainstreaming remains the strategic outcome of the Gender Unit. To this end the Unit strove to strengthen gender perspective in corporate services as well as in the execution of land reform programmes through strategic leadership and guidance. The Unit focussed on the following strategic objectives:

Provision of access to land

Reaching land redistribution targets: The Unit ensured that strategic issues that would have an impact on women's access to land are developed to form part of the National Land Reform Implementation Strategy. The Unit further monitored the contribution of land reform projects towards women's empowerment. For this purpose, the Unit developed a user-friendly reporting framework. Another aspect of this key responsibility area was to ensure that land reform implementers are trained on the Gender Analytical Tool for projects. A schedule of training was developed and discussed with the Chief Directorate: Land Reform Implementation Management and Coordination.

Improvement of stakeholder relations

Promotion of effective national, inter-governmental, regional and international relations: The Gender Unit formed part of all the strategic planning processes of the National Gender Machinery and participated actively in all the advocacy programmes, led by the Office on the Status of Women and departments such as Correctional Services. Furthermore, the Unit represented the Department in events pertaining to children and the International Year of the Family.

Promotion of intra-departmental excellence

Institutionalising gender programmes and structures within departmental programmes. The key outputs with regard to this key responsibility area were to:

- Facilitate the mainstreaming (integration) of gender issues in policies and implementation modalities, including gender sensitive indicators. The Unit appointed a service provider to develop the indicators.
- Ensure mechanisms for the effective performance of Communal Property Associations and legal entities, as well as formalising the rights of people living in communal areas. The Gender Unit engaged strategically with the process of developing the implementation strategy of the Communal Land Rights Act. The Unit also ensured that land reform implementers understood the implications that the Act will have for women and gender issues in general, through focused discussions with the implementers.
- Coordination and facilitating of advocacy programmes: Three of the planned advocacy programmes took place in Gauteng (National Women's Day), in North West (International Rural Women's Day), Free State (in collaboration with the Northern Cape), Mpumalanga and within Chief Directorates such as the Deeds Registry (16 Days of Activism). The result of these programmes has been a high level of awareness of women's and gender issues, while more than 50% of the gender structures are functional.
- Incorporate mechanisms for gender awareness training and education into personnel development plans: Staff were encouraged to include gender training in their respective Personnel Development Plans for the 2005/06 financial year.

Institutionalising the HIV and AIDS support mechanism within departmental programmes - HIV and AIDS



Chief Director: HC & OD,
Mr Sam Mathikhi

Director: Security Services,
Mr Bethuel Sadiki

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mainstreaming: The Gender Unit, in collaboration with the Policy Unit and the HIV and AIDS programme, co-manages research on the impact of HIV and AIDS on land reform programmes. In this collaborative effort the Unit ensures that the research focuses on how HIV and AIDS would impact on women and land, either directly or indirectly.

Institutionalising disability support mechanisms within departmental programmes, and disability mainstreaming: The Unit participated in the celebration of the International Day of the Disabled.

Secretariat

The Sub-directorate: Secretariat Support Services is responsible for all meetings chaired by the DG. These range from management meetings and inter-departmental meetings to meetings with foreign delegations. The Secretariat also coordinated the meetings between the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs and Members of the Executive Committee (MECs) responsible for land affairs (MINMEC). The Secretariat further assisted with the following meetings:

- Project Tsoseletso Task Teams
- Project Tsoseletso Road Shows
- National Office Project Tsoseletso
- Meetings pertaining to the Communal Land Rights Act
- Restitution MINMECs

The Secretariat rendered a professional service to those meetings by way of quality recording of minutes, hospitable and disability friendly venues conducive to the types of meetings scheduled, as well as by attending to related administrative matters. The Secretariat provided support to visiting Sudanese, Japanese and Malaysian delegations.

Chief Directorate: Human Capital & Organisational Development

Human Resource Management

Employment equity

The Employment Equity Plan of the Department covering a period of 5 years came to an end on 31 March 2005. The targets and objectives as set out in the Plan was achieved, except in the areas related to surveying. Recruitment in this area continues to be difficult. A special project was initiated by

the Director-General to address this difficulty. The Department is also representative on a gender basis.

Employment equity committees were established in all the provinces. The committees aim to assist managers achieving the objectives of the Employment Equity Act. During the year the Director-General approved the use of national population demographics as targets for affirmative action.

Establishment of an employee wellness programme

The HIV/Aids Programme and the Employee Assistance Programme were combined into a fully fledged Employee Wellness Programme. The implementation of the Programme commenced during September 2005. The Programme is largely outsourced to a private service provider in respect of all professional services. The response to the Programme has been very positive and benefits can already be seen in the reduction of absenteeism.

Management of absenteeism

Following the Report on the Incidence of Sick Leave in the Public Sector during 2002, a project was initiated to reduce absenteeism. Individual cases were investigated and the leave policy was reviewed to ensure the reduction of abuse. Leave awareness sessions were conducted in the Department. The Employee Wellness Programme is also making a significant contribution to assisting employees experiencing health problems. Although it is still too early to measure the successes statistically, a reduction in absenteeism is already visible.

Filling of critical vacancies

Much emphasis continues to be placed on the recruitment of well qualified and experienced staff. The Department advertised 1 007 posts during the past year and was successful in filling 850 of them. Through effective service delivery the Directorate supported the Restitution Branch by recruiting 267 employees over a period of 10 weeks.

Human Resource Development

Human Resource Development has been a key focus for the Department in addressing both current and future human resource needs. This is achieved through education, training and development programmes. Training programmes are



Director: Human Resource Management, Mr Anton Jans van Rensburg

Director: Human Resource Development, Ms Jenny Jacobs

Director: MASS Mr Thizza Tsoyanyane

Director: Organisational Transformation Office, Mr Tshuba Mogasoa

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geared to skill and train competent personnel to meet the challenges of land and service delivery.

The Departmental Human Resource Development Strategy addressed the following areas in the past financial year:

Senior Management Development Programme

Thirty five senior managers completed the Professional Certificate in Public Management course. A graduation ceremony was held at University of Witwatersrand in February 2005 and the keynote address was given by the Acting Director-General, Mr G Thomas. Certificates were issued to graduates and Mr Chris Williams-Wynn, Surveyor-General Pietermaritzburg, was voted the best student by the University.

Middle Management Development Programme

Last year the Department committed itself to filtering the management development training to middle managers levels 9-12. The University of Pretoria Continuing Education Department was the successful tenderer for this programme, which will be rolled out over the next three years. Seventy five middle managers commenced with this programme in January and March 2005. The programme has been conducted by the University in Gauteng and Western Cape, and includes officials from all provinces.

The Internship Programme

The Department placed 216 interns in provinces and national office during 2004/05 financial year. Interns were assigned supervisors as coaches and placed on a learning programme designed by the Directorate. Some of the programmes completed are on Computer Training, Job Hunting Skills and HIV/AIDS Awareness. On-the-job training was provided for interns to gain experience in their relevant fields of study and to prepare them for permanent employment. A total of 37 interns received permanent employment, of whom 36 were employed in government departments and one in the private sector. The transfer of skills in this programme benefits the Department and the national economy.

Learnership Programme

Survey Geomatics Learnership was identified for the Land Planning and Information Branch. The learnership is at National Qualification Framework (NQF) Level 4. A memorandum of understanding was signed with the Public Sector Education and Training Authority (PSETA) and Construction Education and Training Authority (CETA) on behalf of the Department of Land Affairs.

Workplace Skills Plan

The Departmental Workplace Skills Plan was submitted to the Public Sector Education and Training Authority. The main focus of the plan was to address critical skills required by the Department. Programmes delivered were: Senior and Middle Management Development, Project Management, Budget Management Training, Supply Chain Management, Moderator and Assessor training. Officials also attended other training programmes, conferences and seminars as identified in their personal development plans.

Project Management for Land Reform Implementers

Sixty three planners from the Land Reform Branch and Commission attended this programme during the past financial year. The main objective of the programme was to assist planners in managing and improving the quality of land reform projects and in so doing shorten the project cycle.

Land Information Management

The University of Kwa-Zulu Natal conferred Masters Degrees in Land Information Management to 4 officials, and 8 officials received the Advanced Postgraduate Certificate in Land Management at the March 2005 graduation. Four officials are proceeding with the Masters Research Degree in Land Management. The Department registered 3 students for the 2005 academic year.

Adult Basic Education and Training

Twenty four departmental officials registered with the Independent Examination Board for ABET levels 1-4. The programme was conducted by Project Literacy and Quantum College. Learners were from the National Office, Surveyor-General and Johannesburg Deeds Offices. All learners successfully passed the IEB examinations.

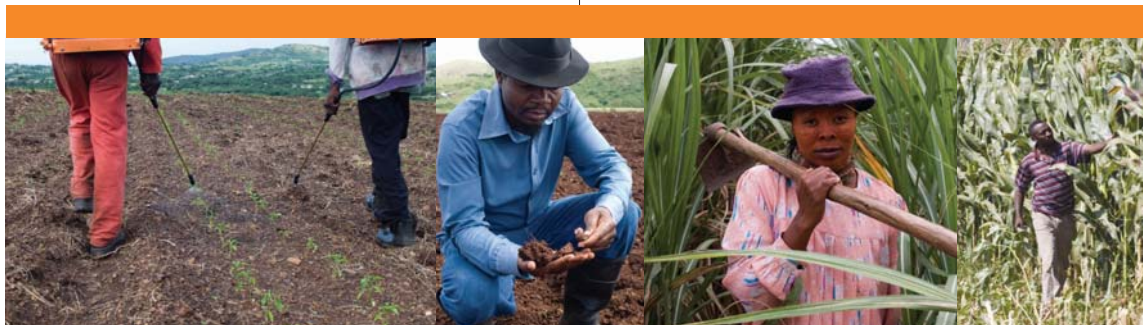
Bursary Programme

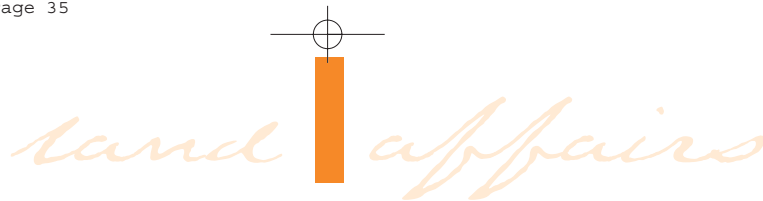
The Department awarded 177 bursaries for internal employees and 30 bursaries for prospective students in the past financial year.

Prospective students

The Department placed bursary award advertisements in local newspapers for prospective students. This programme targets students from previously disadvantaged groups and rural areas to meet its employment equity targets.

A total of 19 students are studying Cadastral Surveys in South African institutions, and 11 students are studying at the Polytechnic of Namibia (5 for Diploma in Land Management and 6 for Diploma in Cadastral Surveys).





Key outputs of Human Resource Development

Sub-programme	Outputs	Outputs performance measure/ service delivery indicators	Actual performance against targets	
			Target	Actual performance
Human Resource Development Strategy	Reviewed strategy	Implemented Human Resource Development Strategy	March 2005	Programmes identified and strategy implemented
Senior Management Development Programme	Senior Management Development Programme	Implemented management training and development	December 2004	Senior Management Development Programme put in place May 2003 - Nov 2004. 35 SMS completed Certificate in Public Management
Middle Management Development Programme	Middle Management Development Programme	Implemented training and development programme	30%	Tender and procurement of service provider finalised. Accredited customised programme to be implemented Jan 2005. Decentralised training
The Internship Programme	Functional Internship Programme	Approved reviewed policy. Employment contract finalised. Recruitment of interns for 2005/06.	150 interns	216 interns were appointed. Target exceeded. Policy and contract finalised and approved. Recruitment of interns for 2005/06 completed.
Workplace Skills Plan	A completed and approved workplace skills plan	A complete plan indicating skills development needs and strategies to address those needs	February 2005	Workplace skills plan finalised and submitted to PSETA
Project Management for Land Reform Implementers	Project Management Programme	Implemented Project Management Programme	March 2004	63 planners completed programme
Land Information Management	Land Information Management Programme	Implemented LIM programme	December 2004 March 2005	8 students completed Advanced Postgraduate Certificate. 4 students proceeding with Masters Research. Students registered for 2005 academic year.
Adult Basic Education and Training	ABET programme	Implemented ABET programme	March 2005	24 Departmental officials registered with IEB for Levels 1 - 4. 24 learners passed IEB examinations
Bursary Programme	Approved bursaries	Completed bursary applications approved by bursary committee	January 2005	177 bursaries were awarded by the bursary committee for the 2005 academic year. 30 bursaries awarded to prospective students. 11 students registered at Polytechnic of Namibia. 19 at South African institutions

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Organisational Transformation Office

The Organisational Transformation Office facilitates the implementation of transformation and change management strategies. It co-ordinates and manages corporate projects such as the Decentralisation process, Disability, Culture Change, Employment Equity and Batho Pele Service Delivery Improvement Plans. The implementation of these projects ensures compliance with the legislative framework as regards the achievement of a people-centred public service.

Achievements

Project Mutingati (Decentralisation process)

The Department continued with the process of rolling out the establishment of the Shared Services Centres (SSCs) to Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Limpopo and North West. Although preparations for the establishment of a centre in Mpumalanga to service the business components in this province have reached an advanced stage, the process was put on hold pending availability of the required financial resources.

Disability Project

The main strategic focuses of the Department regarding the institutionalisation of disability are:

- The equitable representation of staff with disabilities at middle and senior management levels;
- Awareness-raising campaigns to sensitise staff to the need to respect and acknowledge disability as a human rights issue;
- The provision of reasonable accommodation to staff with disabilities;
- The career development of staff with disabilities.

The Department has a vibrant Disability Forum comprised of employees with disabilities. The forum meets quarterly to address issues that affect the performance and quality of work life of staff with disabilities. The following objectives were achieved:

- Braille versions of publications were provided to blind staff members;
- Braille signage and voice synthesisers were placed in the lifts;
- A ramp was built for wheelchair users at the national office;
- 47 staff members with disabilities underwent training in aspects such as Financial Life Skills, Corporate Accessibility Course on Disability, Customer Care Service, Presentation Skills, Supply Chain Management,

Budgeting and HIV/ AIDS Training as part of increasing the pool of suitably qualified staff;

- Training was arranged for blind employees in basic typing and computer skills. The training enables them to use the adapted computer device for the brailing of documents and reading voice synthesizers;
- The Department celebrated the International Day of the Disabled. The occasion was utilised to sensitise staff to disability rights in the workplace. The Department participated in developing the United Nations Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities.

The Department is investigating the possibility of providing wheelchairs for the evacuation of disabled staff in emergency situations.

Service Delivery Improvement Plans (SDIPs)

The Department is in the process of updating and aligning its service delivery improvement plans to ensure implementation of its mandates and strategic plan. Through the implementation of service delivery improvement plans, the Department ensures that the principles of Batho Pele are complied with in daily management practices and interaction with the public and stakeholders.

The Department is involved in the Public Service Commission's national client satisfaction survey to determine service user expectations and needs. The results of this survey will be used in planning processes to improve service delivery.

The Department participated in the Africa Public Service Day celebrations.

Project Tsoseletso

The project was established with the specific objective of revitalising the Department's organisational culture and to promote excellence in service delivery.

Phase One, the consultation phase of the culture change survey, was completed and a report was compiled and endorsed by the Department's management. To implement the findings, the Department undertook the following initiatives:

- Roadshows in October/November 2004 to discuss the report with staff. Staff had the opportunity to propose action plans aimed at achieving "quick-wins", objectives that can be achieved within three months. Plans were formulated to realise the quick-wins.
- Consultation with provincial committees to refine the provincial action plans.
- Staff imbizos in Gauteng and Free State. The imbizos created an opportunity for staff and management to share

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information on strategies that can be used to ensure effective integrated service delivery.

The culture change strategy was completed as part of the solution development phase. The strategy is ready for implementation in the coming financial year 2005/06 and will address leadership issues and behaviours with a view to improving productivity.

Monitoring & implementation of EEA

Workplace Employment Equity Committees were established and trained in the key principles of the Employment Equity Act, 1998, the development of employment equity plans and monitoring the implementation of office employment equity plans. The committees played a key role in monitoring the implementation of the Act. The Department of Labour audited the EE Plan of the Department and found it fully compliant with the provisions of the Act.

The National Employment Equity Committee met regularly to monitor progress.

Social transformation

The Department is in the process of developing a sports and recreation policy to promote team spirit, manage diversity and foster the integration of people from diverse backgrounds.

Management Advisory & Support Services

Provision of office accommodation

The process of acquiring a new building through a private-public partnership, as contemplated in Chapter 16 of the Treasury Regulations, has reached an advanced stage with the appointments of Project Officer and Transaction Advisors. The team will conduct a feasibility study which focuses on needs assessments, options available to the Department and the likely costing of the project.

Management of job evaluation

During the year under review, 145 posts were evaluated, of which 42 were upgraded and 5 downgraded. All 68 vacant posts from salary level 9 and above were evaluated before they could be filled.

Departmental structure and establishment

The departmental structures and systems are being aligned to support the strategy and legislation of the organization through the mapping of business processes. The Department created 280 additional posts with a view to fast-tracking the completion of the Land Restitution process as directed by the President.

Legal Services

Important milestones during the financial year under review were the promulgation of the Communal Land Rights Act, 2004 (Act No 11 of 2004) ("CLARA") and the introduction in Parliament of the Sectional Titles Amendment Bill, 2004.

CLARA was signed by the President on 14 July 2004 and promulgated on 20 July 2004 in the English and isiZulu languages. CLARA will come into operation on a date to be determined by the President by proclamation in the Gazette.

The purpose of CLARA is to give secure land tenure rights to communities and persons (contemplated in section 25(6) of the Constitution) who occupy and use communal land. Most of this land is registered in the name of the State or is held in trust for the benefit of communities by either the Minister of Land Affairs or the Ingonyama Trust Board.

Upon approval of the Communal Land Rights Bill by Parliament, the Department undertook an extensive process of developing an implementation strategy and plan for CLARA. The total implementation strategy for CLARA is being finalised and the drafting of the regulations under CLARA is in progress.

The Sectional Titles Amendment Bill 2004 was approved by Cabinet in November 2004. The Bill together with the Memorandum on the Objects was published in terms of rule 241(1) of the Rules of the National Assembly in Government Gazette No 27047 of 10 December 2004 (Notice No 2762 of 2004) and formally introduced in Parliament.

The purpose of the Sectional Titles Amendment Bill 2004 is to improve the technical quality of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No 95 of 1986). The Bill amends certain definitions and further regulates matters regarding:

- development schemes, sectional plans and sectional title registers;
- the obligation of the developer towards the body corporate;
- the functions of the body corporate; and
- the liability of owners in respect of an unsatisfied judgment against a body corporate.

In addition to the Sectional Titles Amendment Bill, 2004, the Legislation Programme: 2005 which was approved by the Minister makes provision for the enactment of the following Bills:

- Land Use Management Bill
- Surveying Profession Bill
- Tenure Security Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill
- Land Titles Adjustment Consolidation and Amendment Bill.

The Department has also commenced a holistic review process dealing with the current statutory basis of land identification and registration. The integrated review will, among other things, support the nation's commitment to land reform as contemplated by section 25 of the Constitution - including increased tenure security and delivery in terms of Restitution and Redistribution in a unitary land identification and deeds registration system.

Litigation matters

The Department of Land Affairs litigated three important matters during the review year, of which one was an appeal to the Constitutional Court against the Supreme Court of Appeal's judgment in the matter of *Modderklip Boerdery v the President and 7 others*. Judgment in this matter had not been delivered during the period under review. The other two matters are still pending.

- **Modderklip Boerdery v the President and 7 others**
In April 2001, the High Court, Witwatersrand Local Division, granted a company trading as Modderklip Boerdery (Edms) Bpk an order to evict illegal occupiers of its land. However, the company did not evict the illegal occupiers, since the Sheriff requested a deposit of R1,8 million to cover the costs of the disbursements that would be incurred in executing the eviction order.

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The company's contention was that the Government should pay the costs, and it subsequently instituted Notice of Motion proceedings in the High Court, Transvaal Provincial Division against, amongst others, the President and the Minister of Land Affairs. The application was opposed, but the Court held that Government had a constitutional duty to produce a plan in order to ensure that the company's rights in terms of section 25(1) of the Constitution, and the illegal occupiers' rights in terms of section 26(1) and (2), had been properly considered.

The Respondents appealed to the Supreme Court of Appeal, but the Court ruled in favour of the company and upheld the Transvaal Provincial Division's judgment in part. The Court awarded payment of damages to the company by the Department in respect of land occupied by the Gabon informal settlement.

Government subsequently applied for leave to appeal to the Constitutional Court against the Supreme Court of Appeal's judgment, and the application was granted. The Constitutional Court heard the appeal on 4 November 2004.

- **Barry York v Minister of Land Affairs**

In 1993, Mr Barry York launched a Notice of Motion in the Bophuthatswana High Court against the Minister of Land Affairs. During the hearing, the Court strongly indicated that the matter ought to be settled. There was

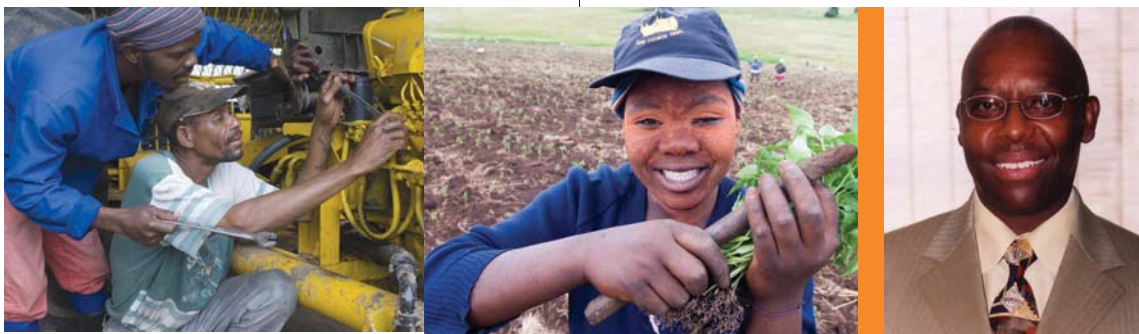
The Minister approved the opposition of the matter and the matter was set down for trial on 8 to 10 November 2004, but it was postponed since the Judge recused himself. Thereafter, the matter was set down for trial for 18 May 2005, but it was subsequently removed from the roll by the Applicant's attorney, who indicated that another date for the trial would be provided in due course. The Applicant's attorney also provided the Department with a settlement proposal, which the Department is in the process of discussing and considering, and the matter has been enrolled for hearing on 23 August 2005.

Chief Directorate: Business Information Management

The objectives of the Chief Directorate: Business Information Management are to provide:

- Effective and efficient information and communications applications and infrastructure
- Security for government information
- Management information services

The foregoing was achieved during the year largely through the Chief Directorate's participation in joint planning sessions with senior management of the Department.



Chief Director: Business Information Management, Mr Jeff Moji

a concerted effort by the Department to settle the matter, but to no avail.

Mr York resumed litigation and is seeking an order compelling the Minister to sell the farm Sebele 931 KP, situated in the Madikwe District, to him, in terms of an agreement of sale annexed to the Notice of Motion. Counsel has been briefed and the matter has been set down for hearing on 4 and 5 August 2005 in the Bophuthatswana High Court. The Minister's Answering Affidavit had to be filed by 31 May 2005.

- **Trevor Tutu v Minister of Land Affairs**

An application was instituted in the Transvaal Provincial Division by Mr Tutu against the Minister of Land Affairs and the Land Bank for a declaratory order that the Minister's decision to suspend payments in terms of the Transfer of Funds Agreement between the Nebo Community Trust, the Land Bank and the Director-General of the Department, is in breach of that agreement and therefore unlawful.

The Chief Directorate has embarked on a process of improving its support functions by introducing ICT frameworks that are considered to be the best in the industry, such as COBIT for controls improvement and governance, ITIL for service management and ISO 17799 for security. This in turn necessitated review of the BIM structure to establish the positions of IT managers who would assist with service delivery for all branches of the Department. The new structure currently being finalised will have the following IT managers:

- Directorate: Architecture Management
- Directorate: Applications Management
- Directorate: Operations Management
- Directorate: Programme Management

Service Delivery

The Chief Directorate has contributed towards the achievement of departmental objectives while redefining itself along best practices, as follows:



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Key Performance Area	Outputs	Indicator	Actual Performance	
Ensure accountability of departmental resources	Good IT governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved controls of IT processes Compliance with Auditor General's recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently more than 80% of Auditor-General's high level recommendations are being addressed. Control Objectives for Information and related Technologies (COBIT) is being implemented as part of IT planning for the next five years. 	
	Properly mitigated risks	Availability of 25% of risk and compliance management capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business risks have been identified and logged via Internal Audit process. IT technical risks have been captured throughout all operations and a tool for detailed risk mitigation has gone through proof of concept. 	
	Improved information security	Security strategy and policies in place (80%)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT Security policy has been signed and implemented. Security standards and procedures have been compiled.
		Security architecture in place (25%)		Architecture has been defined and is being aligned with the analysis of other domains of ISO 17799.
		Establishment of security operation centre (10%) Improved business continuity and disaster recovery processes.		<p>A review of the current human and technical resources is complete.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently consolidating backend infrastructure and centralising backup processes across all provinces. Aligning plans with input from security architecture recommendations.
Provide effective governance of the Department	Agreed IT strategy and plans	Aligned IT strategy and plans (100%)	The IT strategy was done jointly with business and has been completed. The related operational plans are in place.	
	Consistent IT tools, methods and techniques	Application development policies and standards (50%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rational Unified Process selected for Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rational Team Unifying Platform Rational Modeller Rational Team Unifying Platform Standardized on Java for coding. Reviewed and standardized on Oracle Database Management System. Eclipse IDE recommended standard for development management JBoss Application Server recommended standard for application server to enable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Source Software Equivalent to Oracle Application Server 	



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Key Performance Area	Outputs	Indicator	Actual Performance
Provide effective governance of the Department (continued)	Consistent IT tools, methods and techniques (continued)	Service Management policies, standards and manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started implementation of service management processes based on the best practice of Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL). Started the revamp of the IT service desk based on ITIL. Procured service delivery and service support applications and aligned structure
	Improved enterprise architecture	Architecture standards established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed architecture alternatives and standardised on The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF). N-tier client server architecture is in place but needs to be formalised into a Service Orientated Architecture (SOA).
	Efficient IT programme and project management	Consolidated IT programme across all the Department's branches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme office has been established through IT strategy and new structure. Project Management Office (PMO) has been established and methodologies have been completed. The PMO is currently being resourced by internal and external resources.
	Monitoring and evaluation system	Monitoring and evaluation needs analysis completed.	The tender process for the procurement of the tool was abandoned in favour of incorporating Monitoring and Evaluation functionality into the design of core systems.
Develop and provide corporate information systems	Human Resource Management System	Build up towards functional HR management information system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs analysis has been completed for HR function only. The rest of business to be incorporated during the current financial year.
	Improved LandBase - application for Land Tenure & Reform and Restitution	10% progress on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business processes refined Business rules and controls defined Data cleaned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development that was done by an outside solution provider had to be stopped in order to institute a structured approach. Dedicated project manager from the Department was appointed and has started to implement the structured approach for needs analysis and all the other stages for SDLC.
	e-Cadastre	Agreed e-Cadastre URS defined	URS being refined and aligned with architecture.

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Chief Director: Financial Management,
Ms Catherine Motsisi

Chief Directorate: Financial Management

The main purpose of this programme is to provide financial management support to the Department through two directorates, namely Financial Administration and Management Accounting. Its strategic intent is to provide operational effectiveness through sound financial policies and procedures, integrated financial planning, budgeting and expenditure management.

This component is responsible for the following functions:

- Budget and Cash Flow Management
- Objective Management
- Financial Reporting
- Provisioning and Procurement Administration
- Asset Management
- Transport and Travel Management

Service delivery achievements

As reported in the previous financial year, greater focus was placed in the current year on reviewing the composition of the Provisioning and Procurement section with the aim of implementing the Supply Chain Management and improving on service delivery.

A very comprehensive exercise was undertaken, starting with analysis of the current status quo and designing new business processes. The outcome of this analysis provided a solid basis for the development of new procurement policies and procedures that were subsequently approved by the Accounting Officer. Implementation of the Supply Chain Management function was deferred to the new financial year to allow for effective rollout and the training of relevant officials.

During the year under review the Chief Directorate undertook other major projects, aimed at addressing weaknesses in the control environment as well as improving systems and processes to provide effective support to core business.

The following projects were undertaken during the year:

- Budget and Cash flow management training
- Supply Chain Management training
- Establishment of an effective asset management register and systems
- Investigation into the revenue from leased land
- Document control through scanning solutions

Notwithstanding the deferral reported in the establishment of the Supply Chain Management unit, the above-mentioned projects were successfully completed as reported in the table below:

Key Performance Area	Outputs	Service Delivery Indicators	Actual performance against targets
Ensure accountability for departmental resources.	Budget & Cash Flow Management	100% compliance with the PFMA, Treasury Regulations and budget guidelines.	<p><i>Highlights</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Once more the Chief Directorate played a pivotal role in the Department's attainment of 98% spending. This improved performance is largely attributable to the effective implementation of the early warning systems and the concerted effort of the Financial Administration team. ● The Medium Term Expenditure Framework, including the Estimates of National Expenditure, was executed in a manner that clearly articulated the Department's financial constraints in achieving its target.



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Key Performance Area	Outputs	Service Delivery Indicators	Actual performance against targets
Ensure accountability for departmental resources.	Established Asset Management Function	Available policy document Available Asset Register	<p><i>Achievements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the projects initiated during the year was that of establishing an effective Asset Management function. This major project was able to provide the Department with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive, accurate and complete asset register for the current financial year and previous year. • Asset management policy and standard operating procedures were documented and rolled out to all offices. • Officials were also trained on the Asset Register system. • A vigorous verification process was undertaken at year-end. This exercise assisted the Department to produce an inventory list for each office. <p><i>Challenges</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalization of the policy and procedures • Capacity constraints
	Investigation into the revenue from leased land	Completed Leased Land Register	<p><i>Achievements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A service provider was appointed in November 2004 to assist with the setting up of effective systems and the development of policies and procedures for the management of leased land. Although the exercise revealed a number of challenges inherent in this task, the following milestones were achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and scanning of lease agreement data • Drafting of policies and standard operating procedures • Drafting of the Memorandum of Understanding to support the Power of Attorney <p><i>Challenges</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of the development of the lease management system • Renewing expired contracts • Implementing the new policies and procedures • Capacity constraints • Obtaining missing lease agreements
	Document control through scanning solutions	Decentralized scanning system	<p><i>Achievements</i></p> <p>Appointment of a service provider to provide document scanning solution to the National Office and SSC's.</p> <p><i>Challenges</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalizing the use of scanned info in lieu of requesting hard copies. • Scanning of the previous year's documents.
	Budget and Cash flow management training	Conducted Training	<p><i>Achievements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive training sponsored by the UKDIFID was conducted during the year under review. This training was aimed at providing officials and managers with the necessary understanding of budget and cash flow management. • Although the target was to train 250 officials, due to the high demand 609 officials were trained. This training was pitched at NQF5. 20 of those officials will receive competency certificates and the others receive attendance certificates.
	Supply Chain Management training	Conducted Training	<p><i>Achievements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive training on Supply Chain Management was conducted during the year. • This was a five-day course in conjunction with the University of Pretoria. It was also pitched at NQF 5. • A total of 288 officials were trained.

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Key Performance Area	Outputs	Service Delivery Indicators	Actual performance against targets
Ensure accountability for departmental resources.	Risk Management	Audit Reports Reduced financial misconduct Revised policies Enhanced internal controls	<p>Achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Almost 90% of the policies in financial management have been reviewed. ● The risk register was reviewed and aligned to the operational plan. A number of risk areas as identified by the Internal Audit team are in the process of being addressed through revised policies and procedures. ● A payment process analysis was conducted during the last quarter of the year under review, the outcome of which was used to draft the payment procedures. These procedures are currently being refined for final sign-off. ● Standard operating procedures have been drafted for most functions in order to foster consistency and compliance. ● Conducting periodical quality control on processed payments at the National Office and SSC's. <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restructuring the Financial Management component to mitigate the risks identified around the payment of Restitution beneficiaries. ● Establishing an effective risk and compliance unit for effective management of risk issues. ● Capacity constraints in terms of appropriate and sound accounting background by current officials. ● Implementation of the Fraud Prevention Plan

The focus in the new financial year will be on conducting a skills audit aimed at assessing the current gaps in the relevant competences and skills needed for embracing the new accounting reforms and the maintenance of good accounting principles and risk management. Business processes will be developed for all the sub-directorates, and it is envisaged that these processes will provide meaningful information for the restructuring of the whole component and for designing development plans for officials.

Chief Directorate: Communication Service

The mission of the Communications unit is to provide effective external and internal communication services strictly within deadline to the Department, the Ministry, Cabinet and Parliament.



Chief Director: Communication Services,
Ms Stoney Lebethe (Acting)



Service delivery achievements

The Chief Directorate: Communication Services aimed to improve the Department's profile in the media. The unit invited media representatives on tours to the provinces where journalists could experience the difference land reform programmes made in the lives of ordinary people through visits to land reform projects. The unit participated through exhibitions in several agricultural shows and international conferences where information about the policies and programmes of the department was provided in printed format and by officials interacting with the public. The media monitoring service offered

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by the unit was improved through contracting a service provider which enabled a more representative and quicker daily service to decision-makers and the resource centre

A reputation as a good employer has to be earned, like goodwill towards the organisation itself. As such, Management cannot afford to ignore the aspirations and preferences expressed by its employees. Internally the Communications unit delivers an invaluable support service to departmental programmes such as the Mutingati programme, Gender

Programme, HIV/Aids and the Disability Forum. The unit continuously aspires to create a climate conducive to employee participation and teamwork. The unit developed an employee programme which was preceded by a survey to determine the depth of employee knowledge about the organisation's policies and related matters. This was done in order to determine the type of information that needs to be communicated.

Service delivery objectives & indicators

Departmental outcomes	Outputs	Output performance measures/service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/Quality/Timeliness	
			Target	Actual
Effective communication systems	Effective external communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported land reform programmes and all identified clients with communication services Supported Ministry with media liaison and other communication services Supported Cabinet with communication services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printed information available in all languages re land reform programmes Ensured media coverage of public events Daily media monitoring service delivered Provides information regarding land reform programmes, deeds registration and geo-spatial products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of information material on Communal Land Rights Act in all official languages Minister and Department featured in national newspaper, on radio and TV Available electronically daily before 10:00 Print and reprint information material for all branches and units in the official languages as required
	Improve media relations	Improve relations and understanding of DLA content	Media networking done continuously	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bought advertising space in various publications to reach an external audience Ensures media presence at 8 land hand-over events DG's annual media function Media tours to 4 provinces
	Improved events management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate identity of the Department displayed Well managed events Positive feedback 	All events including land hand-over events, launches, media visits and functions	5 exhibitions including at the African Ministerial Housing Conference
	Effective internal communication	Communicate management decisions	Management decisions communicated timeously.	Liaison with the DG's office. Supported DG's road shows in nine provinces.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support internal programmes such as HIV/Aids, Project Mutingati, Gender, Disability, Sport Assist Corporate Services with communication support 		Popularise internal programmes to all staff through appropriate communication strategies.	Developed programme specific internal communication strategies.	



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Departmental outcomes	Outputs	Output performance measures/service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/Quality/Timeliness	
			Target	Actual
Effective communication systems (continued)	Effective internal communication (continued)	Establish and maintain effective communication channels within the Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement staff briefing system • Notice boards • Communication forums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Tsosetso staff briefing sessions in four regional offices. Represented the Department in GCIS Cluster meetings. Distributed internal messages to staff • Procured notice-boards for Head Office. • Revived DLA Communication forum
		Switchboard	To effectively handle telecommunication functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Met gender and disability targets. Recruited additional staff to ensure sufficient capacity in order to deliver an effective service.
	Corporate publications	Support all branches with printed material	Support all branches with printed material	Policy information documents printed in all official languages
		Produce regular newsletters	Produce regular newsletters	Regular newsletters produced on request
		Produce the annual report	Produce the annual report	Annual reports produced for the Department, Bala Farms (Pty) Ltd, Ingonyama Trust Board

programme 2: surveys & mapping

The Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping provides national mapping, aerial photography and other imagery and national control survey systems in support of national infrastructure and sustainable development. It also provides technical services to reach land reform targets.

Measurable objective

To enhance planning and monitoring of land reform, national infrastructure and sustainable development by providing up-to-date and accessible maps and other geo-spatial information, imagery and an integrated spatial reference framework.

Service delivery objectives and indicators

The Chief Directorate is mandated to perform its functions through the Land Survey Act, 1997(Act No 8 of 1997).

This programme consists of a single sub-programme, responsible for:

- Promoting and controlling all matters connected with geodetic and topographical surveying and geo-spatial information services
- Conducting geodetic, topographical and other relevant survey operations
- Acquiring aerial photography or other remotely sensed imagery
- Establishing and maintaining a national control survey system
- Preparing, compiling and amending maps and other cartographic representations of geo-spatial information
- Taking charge of and preserving the records of all geodetic and topographical surveys, maps and aerial photography or other remotely sensed imagery
- Providing professional and technical support and client services.

Recent outputs

Integrated spatial reference framework

The integrated spatial reference framework (national control survey network) provides a unique, highly accurate positioning system across the country. There were no reports of unavailable reference points, and the system continues to run smoothly. The network of continuously operating global positioning system stations, TrigNet, has been improved to ensure a reliable service.

The Chief Directorate plays a leading role in the African Reference Framework (AFREF). The 5th Conference of the African Association of Remote Sensing of the Environment (AARSE) was held in Nairobi from 17 to 22 October 2004. The workshop received and discussed reports from regional African centres and national mapping organisations within Africa, and international organisations involved with AFREF. An organisational structure was agreed upon and the Terms of Reference were prepared for the steering committee and regional centres.

Acquiring aerial photography

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs inaugurated the official launch of two satellite applications on 20 July 2004, namely the Moderate Imaging Spectro Radiometer (MODIS) and the free access to Landsat imagery for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. The launch marked the announcement of free access to the entire Landsat archive, dating back to 1986, for all government departments, researchers and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the SADC. The Department of Land Affairs made the investment to enable access to this valuable decision-making tool developed for agriculture, forestry, natural resource and environmental monitoring, land use mapping as

land affairs

well as geological and hydrological applications. This is in support of government policy on poverty alleviation and in line with the broader objectives of the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

The imagery is also required for land reform support, land use/ land cover mapping and spatial planning. Other organs of state, in particular the Departments of Agriculture, Environment Affairs and Tourism, Water Affairs and Forestry, and Minerals and Energy, as well as Statistics SA and ESKOM use remotely sensed imagery from satellite-borne sensors to achieve their objectives.

The combined investment in the above imagery since 2000 by the Departments of Agriculture and Land Affairs totals R18 million. It displays the co-operation between the national departments to further integrate the system of governance, responding effectively to the requirement for cooperative governance.

One of the positive spin-offs of this agreement was that the target of 600 000km² coverage of aerial photography and satellite imagery was exceeded by far. Not only was the target of full coverage for the whole country, accounting for 1.22 million km², achieved, but imagery covering a total of 29 678 400 km² was distributed over the SADC region.

deal with the increased demand. Performance in this programme was on target and turnaround times were maintained.

During 2004, the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping was approached by Statistics SA for technical assistance and in administering contracts for the acquisition of ortho-rectified digital imagery in the Limpopo and Phuthaditjhaba areas to assist with their census processes. Approximately 320 images (± 8 000 km²) were processed to ortho-rectification in under 3 months and supplied to Statistics SA.

Special projects and other outputs

The Department has indicated to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) that it is interested in participating in the Africover SADC project on behalf of South Africa. This project will establish land cover mapping at the national and regional level. In preparation for this project the Department hosted a training workshop on Africover in December 2004. A total of 42 participants from ten SADC countries and two other African countries attended the workshop.

The Chief Directorate provided technical training, MapAware workshops and bursaries to targeted groups to



Chief Director: Surveys & Mapping, Mr Derek Clarke

From left to right: Director: Cartographic Services, Mr Victor Mdwara, Director: Spatial Information and Professional Services, Mr Thomas Krieg, CD: Derek Clarke, Director: Survey Services, Richard Wonnacot

Producing and revising maps

The target of producing or revising 1 500 maps for 2004/05 was exceeded by 213 maps (1 713 in total), because of a spin-off from a project completed in cooperation with Statistics SA. All the national mapping standards have been met. There is a strong and growing demand from users for digital ortho-images and more up-to-date topographical information, which affects the national mapping programme.

Geo-spatial information products and services

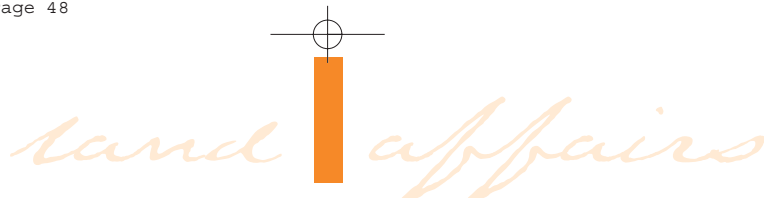
There has been a marked increase in the demand from users for quality updated maps and other spatial information due to the more reasonable pricing of, and increased accessibility of information. New measures have had to be put in place to

embrace government priorities to encourage growth and development, to promote job creation and to improve the quality of life of all South Africans.

Technical in-service training was provided to students and interns who needed experience to complete their studies towards Surveying or Cartography diplomas; 23 students completed the programme.

Nineteen workshops were conducted as part of the MapAware training designed to improve adult map literacy. It exceeded the planned target by one workshop.

The Chief Directorate's Special Bursary scheme is immensely successful. It can be attributed to the extensive marketing campaign aimed at persons from previously disadvantaged backgrounds and an increased awareness of surveying as a career. The target was to sponsor 55 students through the Special Bursary scheme for surveying / geomatics. In the 2004 academic year, 76 students were sponsored.



Full-time bursaries granted to non-employees by race and gender

Summary of Special Bursary Scheme: Students 2004

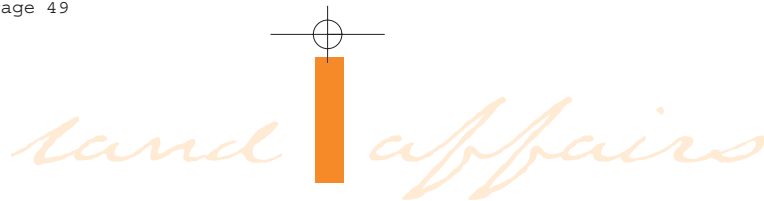
Race & gender		Tertiary Institution (TI)							Total
		Cape Technikon	Durban Institute of Technology	Mangosuthu Technikon	Tshwane University of Technology		University of Cape Town	University of KwaZulu-Natal	
					Soshanguwe	Pretoria			
AFRICAN 62	FEMALE	3	4	1	1	0	0	1	10
	MALE	4	10	10	6	12	3	7	52
	TOTAL	7	14	11	7	12	3	8	62
COLOURED 4	FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	MALE	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
	TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
INDIAN 5	FEMALE	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
	MALE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	5
WHITE 5	FEMALE	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
	MALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
TOTAL 76	FEMALE	4	5	1	1	0	6	3	
	MALE	5	11	10	6	12	5	7	
	T I	9	16	11	7	12	11	10	76

Service delivery achievements

The Chief Directorate continued to support the departmental strategic objective to promote intra-departmental excellence. 50% of the Chief Directorate's products and services were tested for gender compliance. The Chief Directorate contributed mainly to the following departmental strategic objectives during the 2004/05 reporting period:

Provision of access to land

Departmental Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Actual performance against target	
			Target	Actual
Provide technical services to reach land redistribution targets, tenure security, settlement of claims and disposal of State land	Provision of information and advisory services	Client satisfaction (rating out of 5)	4	Rating of 4 out of 5 achieved
		Response time to initial request (in days)	5 days	5 days response time achieved
Provide land, support and technical services to the URP and ISRDP	Geo-spatial information and services in support of URP and ISRDP	No. of days to supply standard information requested	5 days	5 days response time achieved
		Client satisfaction rating (out of 5)	4	Rating of 4 out of 5 achieved



Effective land planning and information

Departmental Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Actual performance against target	
			Target	Actual
Provide relevant spatial information and services to all spheres of government and other clients	Integrated database for topographic framework information	% of integrated database for topographic framework information complete at year end	50%	Target achieved. Phase 2 (of 4 phases) completed. Integrated database for topographic framework information 50% complete
		In accordance with approved standards and Master Information Systems Plan (%)	100%	100% compliance
	Integrated spatial reference framework.	Availability at all times.	95% ongoing	Target of 95% achieved.
		Network accuracies comply with approved standards.	100% by March 2005	Target of 100% achieved.
	Aerial photography/satellite imagery covering the whole country (1,2 million km ²)	Periodic repeat coverage (km ²) informed by user needs prioritised within development nodes	600 000 km ² for 2004/05	Target exceeded: 400 000 sq km of aerial photography and 29 678 400 sq km of satellite imagery.
		Imagery accepted as per specifications and standards.	100% ongoing	Target of 100% achieved
	Maps and other geo-spatial information.	Number of up-to-date maps/ortho-images produced/revised that meet user needs, prioritised within development nodes.	1 500 by 2005	Target exceeded Q1=604 maps, Q2=484 maps, Q3=292 maps, Q4=333 maps Total of 1713 maps for year achieved
		Compliance with approved standards and specifications.	100% ongoing	Target of 100% achieved
	Improved access to geo-spatial information (in all 54 districts/metros in SA)	Number of Districts/ Metropolitan areas with outlet.	10 by March 2005	Target of 10 outlets for year achieved
		Turnaround times in compliance with Service Delivery Improvement plan.	100% compliance with service standards	Target of 100% achieved
		Adherence to Batho Pele principles.	100%	Target of 100% achieved



Improved stakeholder relations

Departmental Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Actual performance against target	
			Target	Actual
Ensure meaningful participation of all relevant stakeholders	Engagement with stakeholders to determine surveying and mapping needs	New client relationship (CRM) unit established	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Target achieved ● 1 CRM unit established in Pretoria
		Client satisfaction (rating out of 5)	3	Rating of 3 out of 5 achieved
		No of formal interactions with stakeholders to determine user needs	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Target achieved ● National Imagery and Mapping Advisory Committee (NIMAC) meeting to determine needs
Promote effective inter-governmental and international relations	Development projects in support of NEPAD and SADC	Successful completion of planned project phases (%)	90 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hosted an AfriCover SADC training workshop in Pretoria; TOR for CODI-Geo WG on Fundamental Geospatial Datasets prepared ● Attended workshop Oct '04, funding structure and TOR for CODI-GEO AFREF Working Group
	Contribution to international/ regional/ national committees and bodies	Recognised contribution (rating out of 5)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rating of 5 out of 5 achieved ● SAGNC meeting ● ICA WG on Mapping Africa for Africa ● Chair AFREF workshop, IAG sub-commission 1.3d

programme 3: cadastral surveys

The aim of the Chief Directorate: Cadastral Surveys is to ensure accurate cadastral surveys and to provide cadastral information services in support of land reform and orderly development.

Key programmes & achievements

The Chief Directorate: Cadastral Surveys is comprised of the following components:

- Directorate: Cadastral Spatial Information
- Office of the Surveyor-General: Bloemfontein
- Office of the Surveyor-General: Cape Town
- Office of the Surveyor-General: Pietermaritzburg
- Office of the Surveyor-General: Pretoria
- Office of the Surveyor-General: Nelspruit

Access to spatial data has been provided through enhanced usability and continuous updating of the spatial database. Clients have ready access to such data, both in electronic and hard-copy format.

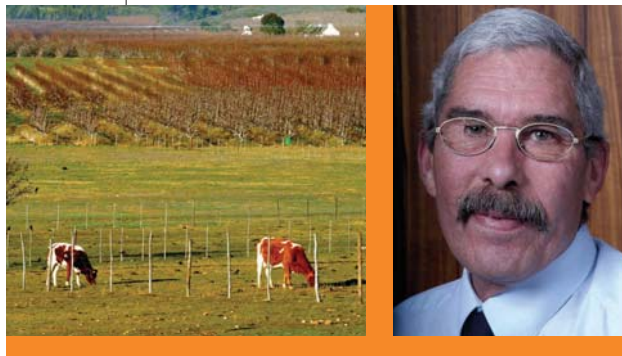
The Chief-Directorate continued to provide assistance to both the Land and Tenure Reform Branch and the Land Claims Commissioners, thereby promoting cadastral survey and information services in support of land reform and orderly development.

In spite of the shortage of professional staff in some of the offices, all the offices of the Surveyor-General (SG) managed to maintain an average turnaround time of 15 working days or less. This is internationally recognized as an outstanding achievement. Service

delivery improved considerably, especially in the supply of digital data, which is free of charge.

The Directorate: Cadastral Spatial Information continued to co-ordinate the maintenance and enhancement of the Cadastral Information System Programme (CIS), which is an essential tool for spatial planning and orderly development.

A new Surveyor-General's office was opened in Nelspruit to serve Mpumalanga province. This was done in line with the Batho Pele principles, to bring services closer to the people.



Chief Surveyor-General,
Mr Apie Van Der Berg

Overview and key policy developments

A new Surveying Profession Bill is being drafted. The Bill is aimed at addressing residual discrimination and employment equity barriers in the still largely white male-dominated survey profession.

Offices of the Surveyor-General: Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg, Nelspruit & Pretoria

Aim

The aim of the Offices of the Surveyor-General is mainly to ensure accurate cadastral surveys and to maintain and archive cadastral data for future use. This is achieved through the examination and approval of legal documents (diagrams, sectional title plans and general plans) to be registered in the Deeds Registries. They also maintain the cadastral spatial database, depicting all surveyed properties in the country.

Outputs & service delivery trends

The five offices of the Surveyor-General undertake the processing of survey documentation. This includes the:

- examination and approval of all diagrams, general plans and draft sectional plans submitted to the respective SG offices prior to registration;
- upgrading of general plans and compiling of Certificates of Remainder;
- archiving of all survey documentation relating to these legal documents;
- supply of cadastral information; and
- updating and maintenance of the spatial database.

The objective is to keep the information as current and accurate as possible. Table 1 shows comparative figures in respect of diagrams, general plans, sectional plans and survey records approved by the five Surveyor-General offices.

TABLE 1: Approved cadastral documentation

Cadastral Documentation	1 Apr '03 -31 Mar '04	1 Apr '04 -31 Mar '05
Farm & Erf diagrams	18 346	22 722
General Plans (GPs)	1 359	2 074
Erven on GPs	145 306	213 987
Sectional Plans	2 905	3 516
Sections on Sectional Plans	37 721	50 422
Survey Records	8 220	10 671

The average turnaround time of less than 15 working days was made possible by the continued improvement of procedures and restructuring of offices. It can also be attributed to the enhanced cadastral information system operational in the Offices of the Surveyor-General. Table 2 shows comparative figures of the turnaround times achieved by these offices.

TABLE 2: Turnaround times (in working days)

Period	SG Office	Farm & Erf diagrams		General Plans		Sectional Plans		Survey Records	
		Trgt	Actl	Trgt	Actl	Trgt	Actl	Trgt	Actl
1/4/04 - 31/3/05	Bloem	15	8	15	10	15	7	15	10
	CT	15	12	15	15	15	10	15	12
	Pmb	15	12	15	20	15	15	15	14
	Pta	15	15	15	15	15	10	15	15
	Nlsprt	15	15	15	18	15	15	15	15

Clients, particularly those requiring regular bulk extracts of cadastral spatial information such as the SABC, National Parks Board and SA Police Service, are highly appreciative of the service. This information can be requested and supplied by e-mail. Contact details can be found on the website <http://csg.dla.gov.za>. Table 3 gives information provided by the Chief Directorate.

TABLE 3: Provision of information

	Apr '03 - Mar '04	Apr '04 - Mar '05
Survey data applications	83 543	103 757
Survey data prints	514 277	629 973
Public information requests	61 239	78 553
Prints made for the public and internal office use	989 721	1 143 238
Applications for withdrawal of approved documentation	697	723
Applications to amend diagrams and general plans	2 775	3247
Applications for road/public place closures	1948	2290

The Offices of the Surveyor-General delivered good service to land surveyors and to the public during 2004/2005. Table 4 gives turnaround times for data provision

TABLE 4: Turnaround times for data provision (in working days)

	Turnaround time (Apr '03 - Mar '04)	Turnaround time (Apr '04 - Mar '05)
Survey data applications	2 working days	2 working days
Applications for withdrawal of approved documentation	2 working days	3 working days
Applications to amend diagrams and general plans	2 working days	2 working days
Applications for road/public place closures	2 working days	2 working days
Provision of digital data	2 working days	2 working days

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All the offices delivered outstanding service. The introduction of the Auto E-mailer service has had immense benefits for the offices and clients alike. It ensures that the public have 24-hour access to all document images (property diagrams and plans) within the national database. The increase of data supplied through this medium has grown and proven to be very effective.

The process of upgrading general plans of the former TBVC states and self-governing territories is still underway in the Pretoria SG office, to enable registration in Deeds Registries as and when required. The process has been completed at the other three offices. The Pretoria SG Office inherited many general plans and diagrams from the former Bophuthatswana, Venda, Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kangwane and KwaNdebele. Table 6 represents progress made in this regard.

TABLE 6: Progress made with upgrading

Period	SG Office	Farm & Erf diagrams		General Plans		Erven on General Plans	
		Trgt	Actl	Trgt	Actl	Trgt	Actl
2004/05	Pta	200	262	18	19	10000	12266
46 Townships to be upgraded		46					

Good progress has been made with the implementation of the Employment Equity Act. Candidates from previously disadvantaged groups accounted for most of the new appointments and promotions. It is only in the professional ranks where it has not been possible to increase representivity substantially, due to the small pool of African and female professional surveyors. The Department is working on a Human Resource Development strategy to address this issue. A special bursary scheme provides study opportunities in the survey profession to previously disadvantaged students.

Services provided to other government departments included the preparation of documents for awarding tenders to private land survey firms for the survey of State land. Assistance was given to the Land and Tenure Reform Branch and Land Claims Commissioners (regional and provincial) in the form of non-cadastral surveys, providing cadastral information, undertaking field inspections, undertaking investigations to determine magisterial district boundaries and the upgrading of data on the former TBVC states.

Department outcomes	Outputs	Output performance targets	Actual performance against target
Maintenance of system of cadastral surveys	Efficient and effective examination and approval system contributing to the provision of secure tenure	15 working days	Within 15 working days
Supply of Cadastral Spatial Information	Supply cadastral survey information in any valid format	Number of users; client satisfaction	Average 200 clients per office requesting electronic data; 98% client satisfaction based on client response
Increased participation in e-Cadastre	Digital lodgement	Implementation of digital lodgement system	Digital lodgement of surveys being investigated.
Intra-departmental co-operation and co-ordination	Provide Land Reform information and assistance	Use of Directorate by Land and Tenure Reform Branch and Land Claims Commission	Fully utilised by Land and Tenure Reform Branch and Land Claims Commission

Directorate: Cadastral Spatial Information

Aim

The Cadastral Spatial Information Directorate creates a digital environment for the South African cadastre in the Offices of the Surveyor-General. The Cadastral Information System consists of alpha-numeric, document-image and spatial components, which are the cornerstones of this objective.

Outputs & service delivery trends

Key components of the Cadastral Information System (CIS) were enhanced to increase efficiency in service delivery to the general public and other stakeholders such as NSIF, private

land surveyors and municipalities. Good examples of successful CIS Enhancement Initiatives are the new versions of Sectional Title and Document Imaging solution.

The implementation of the Auto E-mailer system resulted in a dramatic improvement in the delivery time for electronic images and eliminated the need for any human intervention.

The number of requests for spatial data and digital images from the land reform programmes increased tremendously. The supply of cadastral spatial data has made the services of the land reform and restitution programmes more efficient.

The website of the Chief Surveyor-General, <http://csg.dla.gov.za>, underwent a facelift with the introduction of an Internet web-based viewer for the online viewing of images. A data import tool was developed to facilitate the updating of the format of images on the website.

Sub-programme	Outputs	Output performance measure/service	Actual performance
Development and enhancement of Cadastral Information System	Development of components of the cadastral information system	Component software developed and installed; Accuracy of data; Client satisfaction	Major developments undertaken on key components; Tools provided to SG offices to improve accuracy and management of data
Improved usability of spatial information	Capture of land information for supplying in any valid format	Number of users; Client satisfaction	The cadastral spatial data are used for numerous applications and were inter alia used by IEC for preparation of the 2004 elections.
Improved systems and processes	Improved accessibility of land information to all South Africans	Quantity and quality of spatial information available to clients; Links to other data outlets	Extraction of information was facilitated by the enhancement of functionality of the CIS
Intra-departmental co-operation and co-ordination	Provide Land Reform information and assistance	Use of Directorate by Land and Tenure Reform Branch and Land Claims Commissions	Both formal and informal cadastral spatial data are used by components dealing with Land Reform and Restitution.

General

Sectional Title Practitioners & Examinations

In terms of Section 5(2) of the Sectional Titles Act, 95 of 1986, any registered architect or professional land surveyor wishing to sign and submit draft sectional title plans for examination and approval by a Surveyor-General is required to pass an examination prescribed in terms of Regulation 43 of the Act.

The examination is set, marked and moderated under the direction of the Sectional Titles Examination Committee, which is chaired by the Chief Surveyor-General.

TABLE 7: Sectional Title Examination Statistics

	Examination Date	
	8 March 2004	14 March 2005
No. of candidates who applied to write	14: (11 PLSs, 3 ARCs)	10: (8 PLSs, 2 ARCs)
No. of candidates who wrote	14: (11 PLSs, 3 ARCs)	10: (8 PLSs, 2 ARCs)
No. of candidates who passed	12: (10 PLSs, 2 ARCs) Eight white males, two white females and two African males	8: (7 PLSs, 1 ARC) Six white males, two African males

Interaction with other bodies, departments and provinces

The Office of the Chief Surveyor-General was involved in the provision of professional advice on cadastral survey matters. It also assisted with the appointment of land surveyors for other government departments and local authorities.

programme 4: restitution

The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights was created through the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 22 of 1994, to provide for the restitution of rights in land to persons and communities dispossessed of such rights after 19 June 1913.

Measurable objectives

Provide access to rights in land, including land ownership and sustainable development

Service delivery objectives & indicators

The original budget allocated to the Commission was R933 million, but this had to be increased to R1.13 billion, in line with the increased number of claims settled. Actual expenditure was R1.18 billion and R49 million was made available by the Belgian government for the claimant verification process, which amount is accounted for through the Restitution Trust Fund.

The number of claims settled increased from 48 825 in March 2004 to 59 345 in March 2005. The increase is 13% lower than the previous year but still in an upward trend. This phenomenon is set to continue because the Commission is now finalizing rural claims which are few but represent very large numbers of beneficiaries and hectares of land. The number of hectares delivered increased from 810 292 ha from the previous financial year to 887 093. The total number of rural claims settled to date is 6 536 and 52 809 urban claims.

Rural claims account for about 20% of all claims received. Most of the urban claimants opted for financial compensation while rural claimants want the land back. The reasons for financial compensation being chosen are, amongst others, old age, cost and inconvenience, children's education and other livelihoods needs.

A typical rural claim involves 300 to 4 000 households for 300 to 15 000 hectares of land. These rural communities did not have registered rights on the land, precisely because of the racial practices of the past. They mostly had beneficial occupation rights. Their land was not surveyed and they did not have title deeds for the land. This demands that the Commission must conduct detailed research, document and authenticate oral evidence, map out land parcels claimed and link the rightful claimants to the claimed land, resolve boundary disputes and facilitate land acquisition for claimants.

Some of the land claims settled over the past year, include the following:

- **Eastern Cape**
Mkambati land claims falls under the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) node of the O.R. Oliver Tambo District Municipality. The project restored 17 400 hectares to the seven villages that make up the Mkambathi Land Trust. The total cost of the project was R44,5 million. The restitution award is a combination of physical restoration, rights to a nature reserve and an eco-tourism project, and monetary compensation.
- **Free State**
Blesbokfontein farm was owned by the Wittes family who became the victims of a black spot removal. The Wittes were reinstated at a cost of some R3 million to an area encompassing over 2 000 hectares.
- **Northern Cape**
About 269 residents of the Port Nolloth Old Location accepted the standard settlement offer (SSO) of R25 580,00 per claimant. The offer was based on the serviced site with a top structure as applied in the housing subsidy
- **Gauteng and North West**
The Bakwena-ba-Molemo family of 310 households saw the restoration of their 2 596 ha of the Leeuwspruit farm - a settlement that cost

land affairs

government R2,3 million. The sum included development grants to the amount of R1,3 million.

- **KwaZulu Natal**

The Hlahlindlela community of approximately 855 households received back 1 000 ha of land from a very supportive white farmer, Mr Greyling. They want to continue with maize, wheat and livestock farming on the restored land which has water rights.

- **Limpopo**

In the Madimbo Corridor the Gumbu/Mutele community of 909 households accepted restoration of their 27 830 ha, part of which is used by SANDF and the other by Matshakatini Nature Reserve.

- **Mpumalanga**

The Ngoanesi community of Mbombela received their 296 ha which has potential for a bush camp/conference facility.

- **Western Cape**

Covie is situated in the Nature's Valley forest near Plettenberg Bay. Through the settlement 150 claimants received 16 residential sites and about 150 hectares of the Tsitsikama National Park.

land affairs programme 5: land reform systems & support services

The Chief Directorate: Land Reform Systems and Support Services is comprised of three Directorates, namely Public Land Support Services, Tenure Reform Implementation Systems and Redistribution Implementation Systems and is located within the Land and Tenure Reform Branch. The aim of the Chief Directorate is to develop and refine legislation, systems and procedures so as to enable our primary clients, the Provincial Land Reform Offices (PLROs), to expedite delivery to the beneficiaries of the land reform programmes. The Chief Directorate provides a support service function in terms of capacity building, information management, information dissemination to the public and communication service to the PLROs. Each of these directorates in the Chief Directorate contributes significantly to the following five strategic objectives of the Department:

- Provision of access to land
- Provision of rights in land
- Improvement of stakeholder relations
- Promotion of intra-departmental excellence
- Improvement and alignment of systems and processes

Major achievements will be discussed below in terms of the above-mentioned strategic objectives, and details of the outputs and performance of each directorate are provided in the table that follows.

Key programmes & achievements

Departmental Strategic Objective I: Provision of Access to Land

The President signed the Communal Land Rights Bill into law on 14 July 2004 (Act 11 of 2004). The purpose

of the Act is to give secure land tenure rights to communities and persons who occupy and use land in the communal areas. The land tenure rights available to the people concerned are based largely on customary law or insecure permit rights that do not have legal status and which exclude the holders thereof from entering the financial market. Following the implementation of the Act, the outer boundary of land in communal areas will be held in title in the name of the community and the individual members of the community will be granted registerable deeds of communal land rights for the land they occupy and use.



Chief Director: Land Reform
Systems and Support Services,
Ms Vuyi Nxasana

These deeds will be registered in the Deeds Registry System and the holders thereof will be able to convert such deeds into freehold ownership subject to the consent of the community. The Implementation Strategy and Programme regarding the Act will be finalized by the end of August 2005. The Directorate has already embarked on an extensive communication and training programme that will be continued in the next financial year. The Communal Property Association (CPA) review was also completed.

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Confirmation of the vesting of State land is primarily focussed on confirming ownership of State land between the provincial and national spheres of government in terms of the Constitution with a view to administering and managing State land more effectively and to make superfluous land available to the various land reform programmes. As a joint inter-governmental venture, the national and provincial State land disposal committees are actively investigating State land and acting as a clearing house to confirm the responsibilities of the national and provincial governments in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, by vesting State land appropriately. In addition thereto, land that may potentially be utilised for land reform serves as the prioritisation guide for the land use investigations to be conducted. A total of 18 453 land parcels covering 4 331 561 ha have been confirmed vested up to 31 March 2005, comprising 17,05% of the total number of surveyed land parcels (108 222) to be vested.

Approximately 609 687 ha of DLA-controlled land has been disposed of since 1994 (72 687 ha in the year under review), mainly to emerging black farmers through transfers and options to purchase. Short-term leases (usually three-year terms and with an option to purchase) are used as an interim measure to support the land transfer process. In this regard the DLA manages leases covering approximately 35 000 ha. In addition, the provincial MECs of Agriculture lease out approximately 200 000 ha of the approximately 592 000 ha of agricultural State land under the Minister of Land Affairs' control, assigned to them under the "Agricultural Power of Attorney". The land leased under the last-mentioned category is also earmarked for disposal. 21 land use investigations and 17 land audits were also carried out during the review year.

Departmental Strategic Objective 2: Provision of Rights in Land

A draft consolidated ESTA/Labour Tenants Bill is available but further consultations are necessary before the Bill can be gazetted. A draft report on alternative dispute resolution systems was developed and is presently being refined. The land title adjustment legislative review process was initiated in the year under review and will continue into the 2005/2006 financial year.

Departmental Strategic Objective 3: Improvement & alignment of systems & procedures

A computerised State land leasing debtor system in accordance with National Treasury requirements, focussing on agricultural land, has been developed and is being refined to match operational requirements.

Both the commonage and farm equity products were reviewed and a draft report is available in terms of commonages, while other challenges within the equity review need to be further investigated in 2005/2006 before finalisation. In relation to LRAD, a grant size study and a rapid assessment study were completed. The primary objective of the grant size study is to review the grant structure of the LRAD sub-programme in order to assess whether the grant structure is sufficient for an individual (emergent farmer or poor beneficiary) to purchase a farm that will sustain his/her livelihood, whilst the rapid assessment study presents an assessment of the social and economic impacts of the LRAD sub-programme.

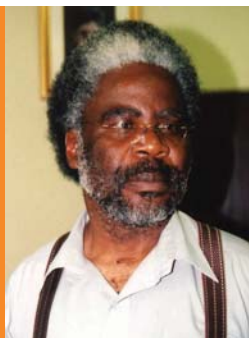
Departmental Strategic Objective 4: Promotion of Intra-departmental Excellence

The Chief Directorate proactively engaged in improving intra-departmental excellence through participation in Project Tsosotso and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS and Gender into land reform policies. The Chief Directorate initiated and conducted several training courses and information sessions on LRAD, State land administration and the Communal Land Rights Bill/Act. The participants were essentially land reform implementers and other government officials. A proud brainchild of the Chief Directorate is the launching of the e-degree training programme that reaches implementers via an on-line training medium.

The Chief Directorate also communicated land reform products and services through exhibitions at the Royal Agricultural Show in Pietermaritzburg and the African Ministers Conference on Housing and Urban Development in Durban.



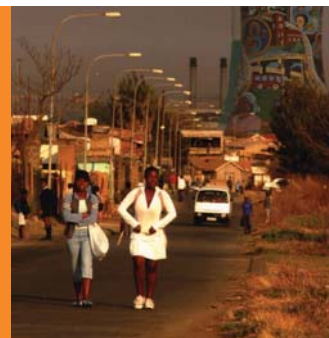
Director: Redistribution Implementation Systems, Ms Carmen Van der Merwe



Chief Director: Land Reform Systems and Support Services, Dr Siphosiso Sibanda (Acting)



Director: Public Land Support, Mr Chris Schalkwyk



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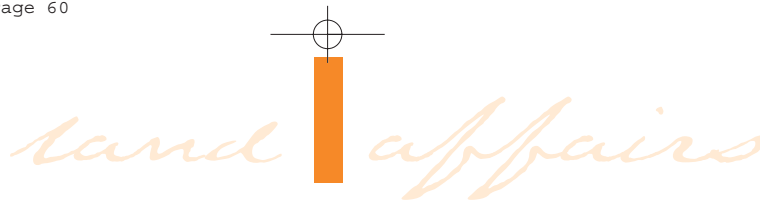
Departmental Strategic Objective 5: Improvement of Stakeholder Relations

The Chief Directorate proactively engaged with the private sector to increase its involvement in land reform so has to improve the scale of delivery. The existing service level agreement with the Land Reform Empowerment Facility (LREF)

was maintained. The LREF is a wholesale credit facility hosted and administered by Khula Enterprise Finance Ltd, which was created by the DLA to assist in the establishment of commercially viable land reform projects. The DLA is one of three stakeholders, the other two being Khula and the European Union. An 0800 number was installed to respond to enquiries in relation to the Communal Land Rights Bill/Act.

I. Provision of access to land

Sub-programme	Outputs	Output performance measures/ service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/Quality/Timelines	
			Target	Actual
I.1 Legislation	Communal Land Rights Act, 2004	Act promulgated	February 2004	July 2004
I.2 Improved system of administration and support to Communal Property Associations and maintenance thereof	Reviewed Communal Property Associations and other legal entities	Review completed	July 2004	March 2005
I.3 Provision of land use information	Land use investigation	Completion of 20 Land use investigation reports	20 Land use investigations	The land use investigation programme is on target.. 21 investigation reports were finalised during the financial year.
		Completion of 16 Land use audits	16 Land use audits	17 Land use audits were conducted this financial year.
		General information support	Ongoing general information support	The PLSS executes daily on average 200 general enquiries / verification of land parcels / ownership status, etc. This figure includes the verification of property description in submissions.
		Support provided for the Forest Restructuring programme of DWAF in terms of vesting and conclusion of joint agreements with regard to Category B forests	Ongoing basis via inter-departmental Planning Committee DLA/DWAF	22 Ministerial tasks have been dealt with. <u>Cartographical Services:</u> 213 new State land maps were generated. 380 other thematic maps were generated. 3000 reprints were done for clients.
I.4 State land administration policy	Maintenance of the guidelines for the administration of State land	Ongoing maintenance	Ongoing maintenance	Guidelines refined as and when needed.
	Guidelines for restructuring forests on DLA land	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing Joint Committee between DLA & DWAF established, and attending to Category B forests. Ongoing advice, research and info supply.
I.5 Improved performance in the issuing of certificates for state titles	Certificates of state titles for DLA land issued	Response time 14 days for instructions to State Attorney	Response time 14 days for instructions to State Attorney	Achieved Ongoing exercise.



1. Provision of access to land (continued)

Sub-programme	Outputs	Output performance measures/ service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/Quality/Timelines	
			Target	Actual
1.6 Proactive vesting of State land	Inter-governmental State land vesting programme	Programme support to be obtained by April 2003	April 2003	Programme support obtained for FOSAD
	Programme development facilitated	October 2003	October 2003	Pro-active vesting continuing. Programme to be developed nationally after funds have been allocated and implementation support obtained
1.7 Decrease in State-owned land	PDA's supported in State Agricultural Land Disposal under Power of Attorney	No of properties vested No of leases with option to purchase	228 56	640 97
	Vesting of state land (non-DLA)	Land parcels vested	1 521	1 561

2. Provision of rights in land

Sub-programme	Outputs	Output performance measures/ service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/Quality/Timelines	
			Target	Actual
2.1 ESTA/LTA	ESTA/LTA Consolidated	Consolidated Bill drafted	March 2004	Ongoing
2.2 Land titles adjustment and determination review process	Reviewed Land Titles Adjustment Legislation (Act 111 and 119 of 1993)	Acts reviewed: initiation of review process	March 2004	Ongoing

3. Improvement & alignment of systems & procedures

Sub-programme	Outputs	Output performance measures/ service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/Quality/Timelines	
			Target	Actual
3.1 Better monitoring of evictions	Electronic evictions monitoring	Design electronic system	March 2004	March 2005
3.2 Effective dispute resolution for tenure legislation	Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) System	Design ADR: visit PLROs in order to audit systems currently in place and obtain inputs on the contemplated system	March 2004	March 2005
3.3 Operational systems in terms of Communal Land Rights Act, 2004	Rights Enquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and develop Guideline Manual on Rights Enquiry process. Design and develop Code of Conduct of Rights Enquiries. 	Initiate project: September 2003	Project finalised: October 2004
	Community Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design pro forma set of Community Rules Design and develop Code of Conduct of Land Administration Committees. 	Initiate project: September 2003	Project finalised: October 2004
3.4 Develop land surveying system in terms of CLaRA	Curriculum for Land Administrators and Land Clerks	Planning process and assistance to Steering Committee initiated	March 2005	Ongoing

3. Improvement & alignment of systems & procedures (continued)

Sub-programme	Outputs	Output performance measures/ service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/Quality/Timelines	
			Target	Actual
3.5 Develop curriculum for land registration and conveyancing system in terms of CLaRA	Curriculum for registration and conveyancing.	Planning process initiated and Task Team established	March 2004	Ongoing
3.6 Improved land information system	Lease Debtor system	System refined	Implementation 2005	System to be implemented in new financial year
	Vesting system maintained	98% availability	98% availability	98% availability
	Public Land data base maintained	98% availability	98% availability	98% availability
	PSLDC application form	98% availability	98% availability	98% availability
	Ex-SADT System data converted to public land data base	Ex-SADT data in Eastern Cape verified and converted to public land database as far as practically possible, the balance of approximately 5% of data will form part of the expediting of the vesting programme.		
3.7 Improved and aligned systems and procedures for LRAD	Reviewed Farm Equity Schemes Policy	Review report accepted by Branch: Land and Tenure Reform and sent to the Minister.	31 March 2005	Initial research conducted; however the research process was redesigned to accommodate other challenges. Report not sent to the Minister.
	Grey areas in the LRAD policy document reviewed	Updated LRAD policy document with changes resulting from the grey areas review. Draft report available.	31 March 2005	Report not sent to Minister because this work was reprioritised.
3.8 Improved and aligned systems and procedures for Commonages	Reviewed systems and procedures for Commonage implementation	Review report accepted by Branch: Land and Tenure Reform and sent to the Minister	31 March 2005	Partially complete. Report finalised and communicated to Provincial Directors who wanted to engage further on the issues before final report is sent to the Minister.

4. Promotion of intra-departmental excellence

Sub-programme	Outputs	Output performance measures/ service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/Quality/Timelines	
			Target	Actual
4.1 HIV/AIDS, Gender Mainstreaming	Capacity on how to mainstream HIV/AIDS and Gender gained	HIV/AIDS and Gender steering committee formed Human Sciences Research Council work on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into policies of Department underway	31 March 2005	31 March 2005

4. Promotion of intra-departmental excellence (continued)

Sub-programme	Outputs	Output performance measures/ service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/Quality/Timelines	
			Target	Actual
4.2 Promotion of Intra departmental excellence	Project Tsosetso	Participation in departmental forum to improve processes and systems of the DLA	31 March 2005	31 March 2005
4.3 Effective support and training to implementers of land reform	Training programmes	Training workshops implemented for CLaRA and ESTA/Labour Tenants Act and LRAD (level I training conducted). E-learning programme developed.	Ongoing and as the need arises.	Ongoing
		Tenders for Valuations and Business Plan training programme finalised and service providers appointed.	31 March 2005	31 March 2005
	Redistribution Training Plan	Training plan developed	31 March 2005	31 March 2005
4.4 Communication of land reform products	Communication strategies developed for land reform products (CLaRA and LRAD)	Communication strategy compiled and accepted by Branch: Land and Tenure Reform	March 2005	March 2005 (ongoing)
	Redistribution communiqué	Inputs published in Land News magazine		
	Media products for land reform	New material developed and existing material updated. Websites maintained.		

5. Improvement of stakeholder relations

Sub-programme	Outputs	Output performance measures/ service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/Quality/Timelines	
			Target	Actual
5.1 0800 Help Desk line in terms of CLR/CLaRA and ESTA/Labour Tenants Act	0800 Help Desk line to provide information to general public on CLR/CLaRA	Responses to approximately 300 enquiries per month. Public informed on content of Bill.	April 2004	Ongoing
5.2 Improved stakeholder involvement.	Discussions with Banking Council for service level agreement on LRAD initiated.	Draft service level agreement available. Awaiting decision of National Department of Agriculture.	March 2005	March 2005
5.3 Execution of co-operative projects	Existing Service Level Agreement maintained: Land Reform Empowerment Facility (LREF)	10 projects approved by the Facility	31 March 2005	31 March 2005
5.4 Support to Minister's, Cabinet and parliamentary duties	Inputs into parliamentary and Cabinet processes.	100%. All ministerial tasks completed within the stipulated timeframe	Ongoing	Ongoing



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programme 5: land reform implementation management & co-ordination



The Chief Directorate: Land Reform Implementation Management Coordination is one of two chief directorates situated in the Branch: Land and Tenure Reform. The Chief Directorate consists of nine Provincial Land Reform Offices (PLROs) and one national office directorate (Land Reform Implementation Support). The land reform programme is primarily implemented through the nine provincial land reform offices (PLROs) and 24 district and/or satellite Land Reform Offices. The Chief Directorate contributes predominantly to two key strategic objectives of the Department of Land Affairs: The Provision of Access to Land and the Provision of Rights in Land. These objectives enable the land reform programme to contribute not only to economic development but also to social advancement in both the urban and rural sectors.

Key programmes & achievements

Delivery in terms of the land reform programme is channelled firstly through the management and co-ordination of the programme, sub-programmes and product delivery processes and secondly through

enabling legislation, policy and systems as well as current and capital grants appropriated from Parliament in terms of Vote 30. The Chief Directorate is also responsible for the establishment of a decentralised delivery system and is currently managing the District Level Delivery (DLD) process with active involvement from its national office directorate, namely Land Reform Implementation Support.

The LRAD sub-programme delivered 72 687 ha of land to 5109 beneficiaries during the review year. This translates into 328 farms redistributed to black farmers to commence their agricultural activities, either food safety net or commercial farming. Despite a lack of human resource capacity in most provincial offices, other land reform initiatives such as land for settlement, decrease in State-owned land and increased tenure security were also prioritised. The Chief Directorate also contributed to the ISRDP and URP and 82 projects were supported involving 1677 ha of land in relation to these two governmental programmes.

The table below outlines the Chief Directorate's performance per sub-programme during the 2004/2005 financial year.



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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures/service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/Quality/Timeliness	
			Target	Actual
Reaching Land redistribution targets	LRAD: <i>The target could not be met due to various constraints, delays in conveyancing, procurement, uncooperative land owners and difficulties in lodging Land Bank bonds.</i>	No of farms transferred No of beneficiaries No of ha	372 8418 120 128 ha	328 5109 72 687 ha
	Land acquired for settlement <i>This is essentially a demand-driven activity that is dependent on municipalities.</i>	No of households No of ha transferred	16 663 5 904	22 274 2 888
	Other redistribution projects e.g. Commonages <i>Municipalities determine land needs within their jurisdiction</i>	No of farms transferred No of households No of ha	48 954 52 433	16 2 730 49 276
	Land delivered to labour tenants	No of farms transferred No of households No of ha	245 2055 13 893	51 1519 18 905
	Land acquired in support of the Urban Renewal Programme and ISRDP	No of projects No of households No of ha	82 18 847 1677	82 36 640 427
	Decrease in State-owned land	PDA's supported in State Agricultural Land Disposal under Power of Attorney	No of properties vested No of leases with option to purchase	228 56
Vesting of State land (non-DLA)		Land parcels vested	1521	1561
Provide land, support and technical services to the URP, ISRDP and Expanded Public Works Programme	Needs analysis report	Reports available	4	3
	Implementation completion report	Reports available	4	3
	Effective support to PLROs in communicating best practices	Reports available Final joint document work plans for ISRDP/URP	4 4	4 4
Increased security of tenure	Confirmation of security of tenure	No of LTA claims verified	4 988	4 808
		No of S17 notices issued	6 711	991
		No of agreements concluded	7 210	1 623
		No of court referrals	60	9
ESTA	Eviction intervention Court referrals No of servitudes signed	765	940	
		46	133	
		18	19	
Conversion of <i>de facto</i> ownership to <i>de jure</i> ownership	No of projects approved No of title deeds issued No of sites approved	61	31	
		6 133	3 816	
		11 506	59	
Contribution to ISRDP (anchor projects)	Contribution to ISRDP (anchor projects)	No of projects approved/completed	12	12
	Non-anchor projects	No of projects approved/completed (tenure)	2	0
		No of projects approved/completed (redistribution)	6	3

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programme 5: projects delivered by provincial land reform offices

eastern cape



The Eastern Cape PLRO continued with an increasing delivery scale in terms of both quality and quantity. The Port Elizabeth District Land Delivery Office continued to make inroads into the intensive share equity projects. The Grasslands project and Klipdrift Coolin are cases in point. The Grasslands is a dairy project with a herd of 5 500 dairy cows whilst Klipdrift Coolin is a citrus export project with cool storage for the produce.

State land disposal also increased considerably during the year under review, with the PLRO delivering close on 20 000 ha of land to previously disadvantaged farmers. The delivery scale continues to rise.

On the redistribution side, mainly through LRAD, the PLRO transferred 90 projects. By the end of the year there were still 35 projects at the conveyancing stage. The Umtata office continues to forge ahead on the land tenure aspect of land reform. Eco-tourism



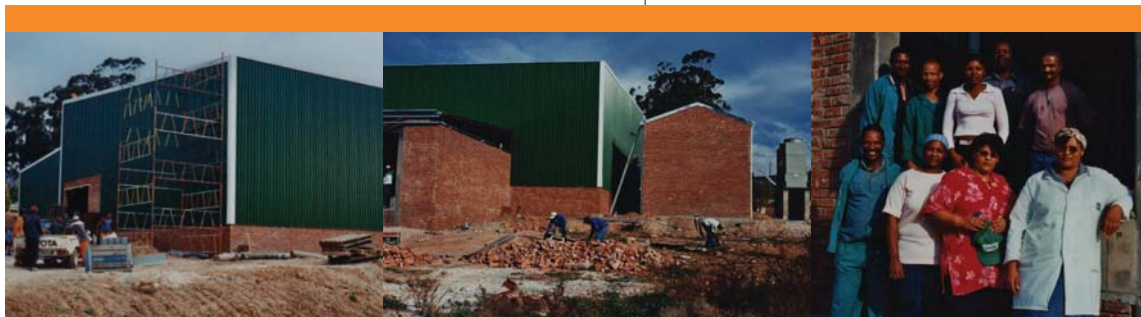
Mr Dali Matta, acting Director: Eastern Cape PLRO (front centre), and managers

projects, rural housing resolutions and the Wild Coast tenure problems are being attended to, and solutions are proposed to deal with the different situations.

Challenges

The office continues to face the challenge of high land prices, particularly in the western part of the Province where prices are averaging at R30 000 per hectare. This is high yield agricultural land which, as a consequence, forces

beneficiaries to look to financial institutions for top-up capital. Some areas in the Amathole and Queenstown areas continue to be impenetrable for various reasons, e.g. attitudes of landowners, conversion from livestock to game farming, etc. Despite the challenges facing the PLRO, the staff continues to deliver at scale, becoming more creative, innovative and focussed on different models of land reform.





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Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Alpha Farmers	LRAD	Agricultural	Cradock	15	5	5	220	Approved and transferred
Amatshezi Farming Project	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	15	4	11	269	Approved but not transferred
Angler's Rest	LRAD	Livestock farming	East London	15	7	9	90	Approved but not transferred
Baatjies Farm	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	10	4	7	17	Approved but not transferred
Badashe Family	LRAD	Agricultural	East London	5	3	2	59	Approved but not transferred
Bersig Boerdery	LRAD	Crop Production	Humansdorp	6	4	3	2	Approved but not transferred
Bosches Punt CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	4		0	732	Approved and transferred
Botha Family	LRAD	Agri Business	East London	10	2		13	Approved and transferred
Brandwag Equity Share Scheme	LRAD	Agricultural	Kirkwood	71	69	35	139	Approved and transferred
Buxton Commonage	COM		Mpofu	60			375	Approved and transferred
Damaskus Farmers Group	LRAD	Agricultural	Humansdorp	23	11	11	864	Approved and transferred
Dan Dyeli Family Trust	LRAD	Dairy farming	Humansdorp	10	5	5	458	Approved but not transferred
De Boer Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Graaff-Reinet	10	5	5	6	Approved and transferred
De Kom/ Nonkululeko	LRAD	Agricultural	Alexandria	35			583	Approved and transferred
Dikela Smallholding CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	5	1	2	8	Approved and transferred
El Jireh Trust	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	15	3	8	9	Approved but not transferred
Elliot-Ugje-Maclear Forestry Project	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	9,000		6,000	72,819	Withdrawn
Eve Brand Farm Workers	LRAD	Agricultural	Joubertina	233	75	100	1,171	Approved and transferred
Fuba 2	LRAD	Agricultural	Queenstown	4	1	1	60	Approved but not transferred
Geluk Farm CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	12	6	3	550	Approved and transferred
Goeie Hoop Ontwikkelings Trust	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	10	4	2	93	Approved but not transferred
Good Hope CPA	LRAD	Crop production	Elliot	15	7	8	863	Approved but not transferred
Gqobo Family	LRAD	Agricultural	East London	2	1	0	52	Approved and transferred
Groenkop CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Molteno	10	5	6	448	Approved and transferred
Groentetuin	LRAD	Food Safety	Alexandria	8			10	Approved but not transferred
Grootboom Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Hankey	9	4	8	42	Approved and transferred



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Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Grootboom Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Aberdeen	2	0	1	2	Approved but not transferred
Gwili Family	LRAD	Agricultural	King Williams Town	3	1	1	38	Approved and transferred
Haarhor Family Project	LRAD	Agricultural	Uniondale	20	8	9	83	Approved and transferred
Hlanganani CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Albany	10	3	2	701	Approved but not transferred
Hlanganani Farmers Trust	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	12	2	0	69	Approved but not transferred
Hlumani Farmers project	LRAD	Food Safety	Bathurst	10	1	4	76	Approved but not transferred
Ikhuba Trust	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	34	16	20	287	Approved but not transferred
Iitha Project	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	14	2	3	710	Approved and transferred
Imizamo Trading No 264 CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	7	4	3	236	Approved and transferred
Indwe Commonage	COM		Wodehouse				171	Approved and transferred
Intsika Yesizwe CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	7	4	5	9	Approved and transferred
Jacobs Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Humansdorp	2		1	0	Approved and transferred
Jiks CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Bathurst	5		2	44	Approved and transferred
Job/Mintoor Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Aberdeen	7	3	2	2	Approved but not transferred
Jongisizwe Vegetable Trust	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	25	10	16	42	Approved and transferred
Joseph Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Port Elizabeth	15	7	7	9	Approved and transferred
Kaalhoek Trust	LRAD	Agricultural	Molteno	15	11	2	948	Approved and transferred
Kamvalethu CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	Albany	36		22	681	Approved and transferred
Kanityi CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	11	0	5	549	Approved and transferred
Khaka Family	LRAD	Livestock/crop production	Komga	10	2	4	120	Approved but not transferred
Khanya CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	10	2	1	8	Approved and transferred
Khazimla Farmers Trading Co	LRAD	Agricultural	King Williams Town	20	13	20	22	Approved and transferred
Khulahlaha CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	Maclear	9	4	2	451	Approved and transferred
Klein Robhoek Project	LRAD	Dairy farming	Humansdorp	26	6	15	55	Approved and transferred
Klipdrift Cooling Project	LRAD	Small Business	Uniondale	150	90	90	1	Approved and transferred
Klipdrift Cooling Project 2	LRAD	Fruit Farming	Uniondale	100			1,299	Approved and transferred



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Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Kramers Family Trust	LRAD	Agricultural	Hankey	8	2	4	15	Approved and transferred
Kwetana Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	4	2	1	360	Approved but not transferred
L. Tanana CC	LRAD	Agricultural	King Williams Town	1	0	0	31	Approved but not transferred
Lawu Family CC	LRAD	Livestock farming	East London	15	3	6	305	Approved but not transferred
Lingelethu CC	LRAD	Livestock farming	Elliot	6	2	2	142	Approved but not transferred
Longmore Flowers	LRAD	Agri Business	Humansdorp	5	1	4	40	Approved but not transferred
Longvale Trust	LRAD	Agricultural	Alexandria	17	8	9	525	Approved and transferred
Lower Salisbury	LRAD	Agricultural	Hewu	17	1	4	467	Approved and transferred
Mabandlela Family	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Stutterheim	10	7	1	286	Approved but not transferred
Mabona Farming	LRAD	Agricultural	East London	7	0	4	184	Approved and transferred
Madliwa Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Komga	7	3	4	378	Approved and transferred
Magoda Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	2			149	Approved but not transferred
Mahuzi 2 CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Wodehouse	10	5	1	399	Approved but not transferred
Makhumbeni Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	3	1	1	256	Approved and transferred
Makubalo Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Stutterheim	10	0	4	430	Approved and transferred
Makulinywe	LRAD	Agricultural	Maclear	13	1	4	872	Approved but not transferred
Makuseyenzwe CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	6	3	2	242	Approved and transferred
Mangali MP	LRAD	Agricultural	Albert	1	0	0	5	Approved and transferred
Mankazana	SLAG	Settlement	Mpofu	185			975	Approved and transferred
Masibambane	LRAD	Agricultural	Albany	33		17	629	Approved and transferred
Masibambisane Family CC	LRAD	Livestock farming	Bathurst	9	3	4	24	Approved and transferred
Masifuye Farmers Group	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	4	1	1	230	Approved but not transferred
Masimanyane	LRAD	Agricultural	Stutterheim	10		1	230	Approved but not transferred
Masiphile Farmers Association	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	8	4	2	522	Approved and transferred
Masithembane Farmers	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	6	0	1	459	Approved but not transferred
Masizakhe CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	Albany	40		19	750	Approved and transferred



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Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Mathiso Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Queenstown	7	3	3	200	Approved and transferred
Matomela Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Stutterheim	2	2	1	29	Approved but not transferred
Mbesi CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Cathcart	10		4	755	Approved but not transferred
Mbobo Family vs Paterson	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	4	4	2	141	Approved but not transferred
Mdambatya Family CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Bathurst	9	0	4	85	Approved and transferred
Melisizwe Project	LRAD	Agricultural	Komga	15	4	7	347	Approved and transferred
Merrivale Farming Project	LRAD	Agricultural	Queenstown	6	2	3	82	Approved and transferred
Mfundisi Family	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Wodehouse	7	3	2	215	Approved but not transferred
Mhlambiso Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	4	2	1	11	Approved and transferred
Mketsu Family CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	5	2	1	274	Approved and transferred
Mkhwabe Family	LRAD	Agricultural	East London	7	3		305	Approved but not transferred
Mlanjeni Farmers CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	Albany	27		11	526	Approved and transferred
Moina Farmers CC/Dumane	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	5	3	2	209	Approved and transferred
Moko Family	LRAD	Cash crop production	Alexandria	8	2	3	234	Approved and transferred
Mooi Uitsig	LRAD	Agricultural	Uniondale	10	3	10	21	Approved and transferred
Mqondiso Farming	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	11		6	812	Approved and transferred
Mr Cewu MM	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Wodehouse	1	0	0	118	Approved but not transferred
Mr Ntsimbi	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Wodehouse	1	0	0	319	Approved but not transferred
Mr Zimani K	LRAD	Crop Production	Queenstown	1	0	0	26	Approved but not transferred
Ms BP Khweba	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	1	0	1	197	Approved and transferred
Msobomvu Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Graaff-Reinet	9		6	5	Approved but not transferred
Mtoto Family Project	LRAD	Agricultural	King Williams Town	11	4	2	278	Approved and transferred
Mtyuda LS	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Wodehouse	1	0	0	537	Approved but not transferred
Mwanda MH	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Wodehouse	1	0	0	208	Approved but not transferred
Mzamo Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Stutterheim	9	2	6	59	Approved and transferred
Ndaba Project	LRAD	Agricultural	Queenstown	4	3	3	1,272	Approved but not transferred



land affairs

Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Ndndem Family	LRAD	Food Safety	Joubertina	15	7	6	82	Approved but not transferred
Ngevayo Family	LRAD	Agricultural	East London	9	4	4	366	Approved and transferred
Ngxale Family	LRAD	Agricultural	East London	5	2	3	130	Approved but not transferred
Nompumelelo Farming Project	LRAD	Agricultural	Stutterheim	10	3	9	123	Approved and transferred
Nontso Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Maclear	7	3	3	428	Approved and transferred
Nqeno CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	East London	11	5	4	193	Approved and transferred
Nqumana	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	1	0	0	118	Approved and transferred
Ntente Family CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	4	2	2	144	Approved but not transferred
Nxele CPA	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Lady Grey	15	7	6	344	Approved but not transferred
Nxeny Family CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Maclear	8	4	4	287	Approved and transferred
Nyange Lemihla Development	LRAD	Crop production	Umtata	7	7	3	4	Approved but not transferred
Nyathi CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	Venterstad	19		1	1,735	Approved and transferred
Payi Family CC	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	East London	7	4	2	140	Approved but not transferred
Petrus Trust	LRAD	Crop Production	Humansdorp	7	3	3	18	Approved but not transferred
Phambili Project	LRAD	Agricultural	Fort Beaufort	15	7	7	17	Approved but not transferred
Phaphamani Farmers	LRAD	Livestock farming	Hankey	18	8	11	107	Approved but not transferred
Phumelelani	LRAD	Agricultural	Komga	10	6	4	121	Approved and transferred
Pieterse Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Aberdeen	4	1	3	0	Approved and transferred
Qwathi-Tolo	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	14	10	2	1,584	Approved and transferred
Qwathi-Tolo CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	14	10	2	1,584	Approved but not transferred
Rasmeni Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Humansdorp	1	0	1	1	Approved and transferred
Reeston Agricultural Project	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	East London	12	1	9	47	Approved but not transferred
Rhooede Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	8	5	3	71	Approved but not transferred
Rise and Shine	LRAD	Agricultural	King Williams Town	5	3	4	3	Approved and transferred
Rousseau and Scholtz Family	LRAD	Pigs	Uitenhage	4	2	2	21	Approved but not transferred
Sibanye Farming Project	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Stutterheim	4	3	2	36	Approved but not transferred



land affairs

Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Silatsha Commonage	COM	Settlement	East London	162			125	Approved and transferred
Sinethemba Stoney Side	LRAD	Livestock farming	Stokenstrom	4	1	2	32	Approved but not transferred
Sishuba CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Queenstown	2	1	1	903	Approved and transferred
Sithetho Family	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Stutterheim	5	2	2	353	Approved but not transferred
Siyalima CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	King Williams Town	17	2	4	278	Approved but not transferred
Siyasebenzisana CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	12	1	4	221	Approved but not transferred
Siyazama Farming CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Maclear	5			346	Approved but not transferred
Siyolo Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	3	1	2	182	Approved and transferred
Sobetwa Family	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Stutterheim	9	5	3	273	Approved but not transferred
Sunrise Farmers CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Humansdorp	10	0	5	17	Approved and transferred
Symour/ Masakhane	SLAG	Settlement	Mpofu	100			689	Approved and transferred
T Ndimba and Sons	LRAD	Stock Farming	Alexandria	4	3	0	150	Approved but not transferred
Tasana CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	2		1	299	Approved but not transferred
Teboom Farming Project	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	5			434	Approved and transferred
Thyuluba Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Elliot	2	0	1	66	Approved and transferred
Together Group	LRAD	Agricultural	Stutterheim	10		8	239	Approved and transferred
Tshabile T	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Wodehouse	1	0	0	216	Approved but not transferred
Uithaler Family Project	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	21	7	7	675	Approved but not transferred
Umjilo Commonage	COM	Settlement	Victoria East	38			1,110	Approved but not transferred
Umthombo CPA	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	17	0	9	183	Approved and transferred
Umzamo Wethu Trust	LRAD	Agricultural	Humansdorp	20	5	8	50	Approved and transferred
Upper Salisbury	LRAD	Agricultural	Hewu	18	1	4	504	Approved and transferred
Veza mafa CPA	LRAD	Livestock & crop production	Lady Grey	15	4	8	386	Approved but not transferred
Vuka Uzenzele	LRAD	Agricultural	Aberdeen	4		3	1	Approved and transferred
Vulindlela Southwell	LRAD	Dairy farming	Bathurst	10	2	3	67	Approved but not transferred
Wartburg	SLAG	Settlement	Stutterheim					Approved and transferred

land affairs

Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total beneficiaries	Youth	Women	Hec-tares	Comments
Welgemoed	LRAD	Agricultural	Aberdeen	4	0	2	3	Approved and transferred
Whittleton	LRAD	Agricultural	Mpofu	2		1	57	Approved but not transferred
Witbooi Family	LRAD	Crop Production	Queenstown	4	2	3	421	Approved but not transferred
Zanemvula CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Maclear	7	1	1	503	Approved and transferred
Zazini Family	LRAD	Agricultural	Hofmeyr	4	3	1	425	Approved but not transferred
Zidlekhaya CC	LRAD	Agricultural	Uitenhage	10	4	7	8	Approved but not transferred



land affairs

programme 5: projects delivered by provincial land reform offices

free state



The Grootvlei Community Project is an off-farm settlement project for former farm workers from the farm Grootvlei in the Harrismith district. This farm is near Van Reenen Pass within the Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality. The project was formulated after an eviction order was granted to the owner. The owner of the farm obtained a court order to evict them after the occupiers had lost a labour court case against him.

The PLRO arranged with the owner that he should grant the evictees time to stay on the farm while alternative accommodation was arranged. After some weeks, the owner threatened to continue with the eviction and as a result, it was arranged with the Local Municipality that the farm workers be temporarily settled on a piece of State land near Harrismith while the PLRO tried to secure permanent



Mr Peter Brislin, Director: Free State PLRO with Ms Carlize Knoesen, Registrar of Deeds: Bloemfontein

accommodation/land. The Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality provided transport to the farm workers to the State land and also ensured that basic services were installed on a temporary basis for the community's use. The farm Hendriksdeel was identified in April 2004 in the Vrede district, and through LRAD funding, this community was settled there in October 2004.

This project highlights the continued plight of farm workers with insecure tenure rights on farms.

It also highlights the problems caused by labour disputes between farm workers and farmers and how this impacts on farm workers' land and labour rights. It is, however, pleasing that the occupiers finally found suitable land to meet their agricultural needs and to secure rights to land.

Apart from this, the PLRO transferred 41 farms in terms of the LRAD sub-programme to 2303 beneficiaries during the review year.





land affairs

Challenges

The main challenges in the delivery of land reform in the Free State are:

- The high land prices that currently present problems to beneficiaries with minimal or no contributions of their own.
- Applicants applying for farms that do not meet

their needs. This places a great responsibility on the PLRO to try to make the farm meet their needs, which sometimes is not possible.

- Some sellers are not prepared to negotiate prices.
- Continued eviction threats where farm owners are still not willing to accept the provisions of the ESTA.

Free State PLRO approved and/or transferred projects for 1 April 2004 - 31 March 2005

Community/Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total beneficiaries	H/ Holds	Youth	Women	Hec-tares	Comments
Kananelo	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Lejweleputswa	3	3	0	3	6	Approved and transferred
Ipopelleng	LRAD (LTA)	Livestock	Motheo	28	12	2	14	607	Approved and transferred
Mphuthi Family	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Thabo Mofutsanyana	10	6	1	3	584	Approved and transferred
Meisiesvlei	LRAD (LTA)	Livestock	Motheo	5	3	0	3	170	Approved and transferred
Mapoulwane	LRAD	Poultry	Bultfontein	5	1	2	3	4	Approved and transferred
Mojanang	LRAD	Livestock	Motheo	5	1	0	4	332	Approved and transferred
Nokha Farm Producers	LRAD	Vegetable	Motheo	6	3	0	5	2	Approved and transferred
Motshoane Trust	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Motheo	5	4	0	4	4	Approved and transferred
Molelengoane	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Lejweleputswa	10	1	1	3	142	Approved and transferred
Gaelame	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Motheo	5	4	3	2	119	Approved and transferred
Khuze	LRAD	LRAD	Xhariep	10	2	2	5	85	Approved and transferred
Sentebale	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Northern Free State	8	1	3	3	212	Approved and transferred
Lebaka	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Thabo Mofutsanyana	9	4	0	4	291	Approved and transferred
Maduna Litelu	LRAD	Livestock, pigs + crops	Thabo Mofutsanyana	5	3	0	3	72	Approved and transferred
Mangwene Trust	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Motheo	7	1	1	2	138	Approved and transferred
Grootvlei	LRAD (Farm workers)	Livestock + crops	Thabo Mofutsanyana	14	3	0	6	305	Approved and transferred
Bothaville Commonage	Comm-onage	Livestock	Lejweleputswa	2000	478	N/a	N/a	505	Approved and transferred
Prankop	LRAD (Farm workers)	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyana	12	2	0	5	460	Approved and transferred
Keleabetswe	LRAD (Farm workers)	Livestock	Motheo	8	3	0	3	4	Approved and transferred



land affairs

Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	H/ Holds	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Fixane	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Northern Free- State	11	2	3	5	219	Approved and transferred
Mokoena	LRAD	Livestock, crops, pigs	Thabo- Mofutsanyana	5	2	0	1	98	Approved and transferred
Mbele	LRAD (Farm work- ers)	Livestock + crops	Thabo- Mofutsanyana	6	2	2	5	98	Approved and transferred
Makhubo & Mzimande	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Thabo Mofutsanyana	10	3	0	4	400	Approved and transferred
Lebetsa	LRAD	Poultry & pigs	Lejweleputswa	8	1	0	1	44	Approved and transferred
Kubetu	LRAD	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyana	10	4	0	6	449	Approved and transferred
Itekeng Bataung	LRAD	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyana	9	4	0	2	428	Approved and transferred
Rakhongoana	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Lejweleputswa	8	1	1	3	287	Approved and transferred
Bakgatla	LRAD	Livestock	Motheo	10	3	1	5	410	Approved and transferred
Beestehoek	LRAD (LTA)	Livestock	Motheo	6	4	1	4	114	Approved and transferred
Ramoholi	LRAD	Livestock	Lejweleputswa	9	2	1	7	214	Approved and transferred
Mazibuko Trust	LRAD	Livestock	Motheo	7	1	3	4	156	Approved and transferred
Mokhobo Trust	LRAD	Pigs + poultry	Thabo- Mofutsanyana	4	1	1	2	8	Approved and transferred
Mbolekwa	LRAD	Salt production	Lejweleputswa	2	1	0	0		Approved and transferred
Kwesi	LRAD	Poultry + crops	Motheo	3	1	1	2	4	Approved and transferred
Mafokosi	LRAD	Pigs + crops	Northern Free- State	9	1	1	5	85	Approved and transferred
Manyalla	LRAD	Poultry	Lejweleputswa	4	1	1	2	4	Approved and transferred
Motloug Family	LRAD (Farm work- ers)	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyana	9	1	4	6	253	Approved and transferred
Phiri & Sons	LRAD (State Land)	Livestock	Northern Free State	5	1	2	1	207	Approved and transferred
Mahlatsi Trust	LRAD (State Land)	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyane	4	1	0	2	241	Approved and transferred
Mosala Trust	LRAD (State Land)	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyane	5	1	4	2	221	Approved and transferred
Nyola Trust	LRAD (State Land)	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyane	4	1	1	3	285	Approved and transferred



land affairs

Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	H/ Holds	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Mathole Farmers	LRAD	Pigs, poultry, vegetables	Thabo Mofutsanyana	4	1	0	2	16	Approved, not yet transferred
Itumeleng	LRAD	Livestock + crops, pigs	Thabo Mofutsanyana	10	2	2	7	362	Approved, not yet transferred
Mantsha Tlala	LRAD	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyana	14	2	0	7	434	Approved, not yet transferred
Phambili	LRAD	Livestock, Vegetable	Northern Free State	14	5	6	5	142	Approved, not yet transferred
Isandla	LRAD	Livestock	Northern Free State	12	5	2	5	178	Approved, not yet transferred
Lefona Family Trust	LRAD	Livestock	Northern Free State	9	2	5	5	447	Approved, not yet transferred
Makhathe	LRAD	Poultry	Motheo	8	1	3	2	42	Approved, not yet transferred
Batho ba Kopane Trust	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Thabo Mofutsanyana	8	4	2	5	194	Approved, not yet transferred
Nhlapo Trust	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Thabo Mofutsanyana	10	2	3	5	438	Approved, not yet transferred
Langkloof Trust	LRAD	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyana	9	2	1	6	569	Approved, not yet transferred
Teboho Project	LRAD	Livestock	Northern Free State	10	4	0	3	242	Approved, not yet transferred
Batlokoa Trust	LRAD	Livestock	Motheo	10	1	4	2	411	Approved, not yet transferred
Kgobe Project	LRAD	Vegetables	Motheo	1	1	0	1	25	Approved, not yet transferred
Ontong Trust	LRAD	Livestock	Motheo	10	2	0	5	427	Approved, not yet transferred
Mphou Family Trust	LRAD	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyana	5	2	2	3	108	Approved, not yet transferred
Windhoek Trust	LRAD	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyana	9	2	5	1	172	Approved, not yet transferred
Mokoena Trust	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Northern Free State	7	1	0	3	296	Approved, not yet transferred
Gila Trust	LRAD	Livestock	Northern Free State	4	1	0	2	197	Approved, not yet transferred
Bhongo Rural	LRAD	Livestock, Vegetables	Xhariep	10	2	2	5	441	Approved, not yet transferred
Mokoena Boerdery Trust	LRAD	Livestock	Northern Free State	10	1	3	4	175	Approved, not yet transferred
Schaapvlei Trust	LRAD	Dairy farming	Thabo Mofutsanyana	9	1	2	7	275	Approved, not yet transferred
Millicent Excelsior	LRAD	Dairy, beef cattle farming	Thabo Mofutsanyana	8	1	1	4	225	Approved, not yet transferred
Mohlakoana Trust	LRAD	Poultry	Motheo	4	1	1	2	74	Approved, not yet transferred
Mangope	LRAD	Cattle farming	Northern Free State	6	1	2	1	228	Approved, not yet transferred
Motloung Family	LRAD	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyana	9	1	4	3	253	Approved, not yet transferred
Bafokeng	LRAD	Livestock	Dihlabeng	9	1	1	2	171	Approved, not yet transferred



land affairs

Community/Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total beneficiaries	H/ Holds	Youth	Women	Hectares	Comments
Sithole Family	LRAD	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyana	7	1	0	4	193	Approved, not yet transferred
Mashiloane Trust	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Thabo Mofutsanyana	7	1	0	3	360	Approved, not yet transferred
Hlanganani Mahlapo	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Lejweleputswa	9	2	2	6	171	Approved, not yet transferred
Mafube Settlement	Settlement	Housing	Northern Free State	+ - 2100	2100	-	-	704	Approved, not yet transferred
Makabelane	LRAD	Livestock	Thabo Mofutsanyana	6	1	0	4	207	Approved, not yet transferred

Approved but Withdrawn

Community/Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total beneficiaries	H/ Holds	Youth	Women	Hectares
Zenobia	LRAD	Livestock + crops	Motheo	18	4	8	8	337
Khuma	LRAD	Poultry	Lejweleputswa	5	1	1	3	4

Both projects were withdrawn because the sellers were no longer interested in selling.

- (LTA)Labour Tenants projects delivered through LRAD
- (Farm workers)Farm workers projects delivered through LRAD
- (State Land)State Land projects delivered through LRAD

land affairs

programme 5: projects delivered by provincial land reform offices

gauteng

The Jameson Park Commonage, which consists of 1 066 hectares of land was launched by the Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs. The old Rietkuil Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG) project, which was acquired through the proactive land acquisition strategy, will be donated to the Emfuleni Local Municipality as a commonage project. This was approved by the Director-General, and the municipality is already managing the land while the process of transfer is underway. This will assist the municipality to address the problem of unemployment and assist individuals who wish to engage in farming. The municipality has already included the project in its IDP.

The Kromdraai project, involves part of the land being sub-divided and transferred to farm workers and



Mr Mzwakhe Ndlela (standing), Director: Gauteng PLRO with managers

farm dwellers residing on the land and the remainder will be used as commonage land for the families and other people from surrounding settlements.

The Kekana Gardens Settlement project was finalized after a protracted process of settlement, spanning three years. The land, measuring 370 ha, was purchased for R4.2 million and transferred to the Nokeng Tsa Taemane Local

Municipality. The municipality will, after the township establishment processes, sub-divide and allocate sites to the individual families who already occupy the land.

The provision and conditions of the Division of Revenue Act were used to effect the transfer of R6.2m to the Alexandra Renewal Project. Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms were set up in the framework agreement drawn between the Department of Land Affairs and the Gauteng Department of Housing.



land affairs

The Office also dealt with 89 threatened eviction and 9 actual eviction cases over the financial year. The cases were attended to promptly and some were translated to projects that will be processed in the 2005/2006 financial year.

A total of 72 memoranda for the vesting of State land were sent to the Minister for the issuing of the necessary Item 28 (1) certificates. The rate of vesting is increasing over that of the 2003/04 financial year.

Challenge(s)

The Gauteng Provincial Land Reform Office had a large number of projects that were approved but could not be finalized due to procurement and conveyancing problems. Despite these problems 25 LRAD, 4 Tenure, 1 Settlement, 1 Urban Renewal Programme and 1 Commonage project were transferred.

Gauteng PLRO approved and/or transferred projects from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

Project Name	Project type	Enterprise	District	H/ Holds	Wo- men	Youth	Hec- tares	Comments
African Itireleng	LRAD	Mixed farming	Metsweding	10		1	16	Approved, not yet transferred
Alexandra Urban Renewal	URP	N/A	Johannesburg Metro	3200	Un- known	Un- known	269	Approved and transferred
Amakhosikazi	LRAD	Maize	Metsweding	4	4	0	88	Approved, not yet transferred
Bakubung	LRAD	Poultry/ vegetables	Sedibeng	9	7	3	4	Approved, not yet transferred
Banda	ESTA	N/A	Sedibeng	6	3	0	2.1	Approved and transferred
Bekkerdal URP	URP	Settlement	Westrand	25 000	Un- known		5000	Approved, not yet transferred
Bekkersdal Commonage	Com- monage	Mixed farming	Westrand	124	Un- known	Un- known	2322	Approved, not yet transferred
Bogale	LRAD	Poultry, vegetables	Sedibeng	10	6	6	8.5	Approved and transferred
Bopanang	LRAD	Poultry	Sedibeng	10		7	8.5	Approved, not yet transferred
Boy Joseph Ledwaba	LRAD	Crops	Sedibeng	8	4	2	4	Approved and transferred
Dagbreek Peach Farm	Pro- posed LRAD (AGRI BEE)	Peaches	Johannesburg Metro	No iden- tified bene- ficiaries			618.2	Approved, not yet transferred
Dintsu Tsa Bophelo	LRAD	Poultry	Westrand	10	4	4	1.7	Approved, not yet transferred
Evukani	LRAD	Poultry	Metsweding	10	2	5	52.93	Approved and transferred
GGG Piggery	LRAD	Pigs	Sedibeng	2	1	0	8.5	Approved, not yet transferred
Green Pastures	LRAD	Crops	Westrand	2	1	1	5.59	Approved and transferred
Happy Nkosi	LRAD	Livestock	Metsweding					Approved, not yet transferred
Iketsetseng	LRAD	Poultry	Sedibeng	10			10.1	Approved, not yet transferred
Iron side	LRAD	Poultry	Midvaal	5	1	4	2	Approved and transferred
Jameson Park Commonage I, II	Com- monage (Infra- struc- ture Grant)	Livestock	Sedibeng	27	N/A		1066	Approved, not yet transferred



Project Name	Project type	Enterprise	District	H/ Holds	Wo- men	Youth	Hec- tares	Comments
Joe Vege Growers	LRAD	Vegetables	Sedibeng	2	1	0	2	Approved, not yet transferred
Kamqa	LRAD	Poultry, vegetables	Midvaal	1	0	0	4	Approved, not yet transferred
Keep On Going	LRAD	Mixed farming	Westrand	10	5	6	5	Approved, not yet transferred
Kekana Gardens	Settle- ment	N/A	Metsweding	2000	Un- known	Un- known	370	Approved and transferred
Khanyi	LRAD	Crops	Metsweding	9	4	2	335.71	Approved and transferred
Khumaba	LRAD	Poultry	Metsweding	9	6	6	27	Approved, not yet transferred
Kibi	ESTA	N/A	Metsweding	10	3	4	8.6	Approved and transferred
Kromdraai	Com- monage	Mixed farming	Westrand	57	20	6	65	Approved and transferred
Lekgoathi	LRAD	Poultry/ livestock	Metsweding	2	1	0	21	Approved, not yet transferred
Lemang (Pty) Ltd	Share Equity	Paprika	Metsweding	5	2	0	29	Approved, not yet transferred
Mabandla	LRAD	Livestock	Westrand	1	1	0	62.6	Approved, not yet transferred
Mabaso	LRAD	Herbs/ vegetables	Sedibeng	6	4	1	2.2	Approved, not yet transferred
Madidimalo	LRAD	Poultry, vegetables	Westrand	2	1	0	4.2	Approved and transferred
Mahlangu	LRAD	Poultry	Metsweding	3	1	1	21.4	Approved, not yet transferred
Maivha Farming	LRAD	Vegetables	Sedibeng	7	3	3	4	Approved, not yet transferred
Mamello community	ESTA	Settlement	Sedibeng	70	Un- known		300	Approved, not yet transferred
Maqoqotha	LRAD	Livestock	Metsweding	7	3	3	152.8	Approved, not yet transferred
Mashaia	LRAD	Maize	Metsweding	2	0	1	52	Approved, not yet transferred
Mashiane	LRAD	Maize	Metsweding	4	1	2	53.9	Approved, not yet transferred
Masilela and Nzimande	LRAD	Livestock	Metsweding	4	2	0	45	Approved, not yet transferred
Masilela MM	LRAD	Game farming	Metsweding	12	8	4	21.6818	Approved and transferred
Masizakhe	LRAD	Poultry	Tshwane	7	6	0	10.2	Approved and transferred
Matsogo a Hlatswana	LRAD	Poultry/ vegetables	Sedibeng	10	3	4	5.6	Approved, not yet transferred
Mbotheni	LRAD	Crops	Ekurhuleni	2	1	0	2	Approved and transferred
Mnyangeni	LTA	N/A	Metsweding	13	3	6	8	Approved and transferred
Moraba	LRAD	Dairy	Tshwane	7	3	4	95.25	Approved and transferred
Mothopeng	LRAD	Crops	Midvaal	6	3	3	2	Approved and transferred



land affairs

Project Name	Project type	Enterprise	District	H/ Holds	Wo- men	Youth	Hec- tares	Comments
Motuba	LRAD	Vegetables	Westrand	1	0	0	10	Approved, not yet transferred
MS&MS	LRAD	Livestock/ poultry	Metsweding	10	4	7	129.7	Approved, not yet transferred
Mthimunye & Mashisa	LRAD	Pigs, crops	Metsweding	2	1	0	26.1	Approved and transferred
Ngoma	LRAD	Maize	Metsweding	5	3	3	23	Approved and transferred
Nkomezibomvu	LRAD	Livestock	Sedibeng	5	1	3	109	Approved and transferred
Nqumeya	LRAD	Poultry	Westrand	6	1	4	8.5	Approved and transferred
Ntsheare	LRAD	Dairy	Sedibeng	4	2	2	302	Approved, not yet transferred
Nzotho	LRAD	Dairy	Ekurhuleni	6	3	3	4.5	Approved, not yet transferred
Onspoed	ESTA	Settlement	Metsweding	5	1	0	21.4	Approved, not yet transferred
Onverwagt/ Masopane	LTA	Settlement	Metsweding	35	34	0	302	Approved, not yet transferred
Otladisa Boitumelo	LRAD	Crops	Westrand	3	1	1	1.7329	Approved and transferred
Petersen Family	LRAD	Mixed farming	Westrand	7	3	2	3.4	Approved, not yet transferred
PZ Nkosi	LRAD	Poultry	Midvaal	2	1	0	2	Approved and transferred
R.N Holdings	LRAD	Soya	Westrand	2	1	0	326	Approved and transferred
Ramasega	LRAD	Maize	Tshwane	7	4		41.5156	Approved and transferred
Rapetsoa	LRAD	Livestock	Metsweding	4	1	2	53.9	Approved, not yet transferred
Reteng	LRAD	Pigs	Sedibeng	10	6	3	10	Approved, not yet transferred
Rethabile	LRAD	Poultry	Westrand	8			2	Approved, not yet transferred
Rietkui Commonage	Com- monage	Dairy	Sedibeng	Un- known	Un- known	Un- known	434	Approved, not yet transferred
Sabelo	LRAD	Poultry	Tshwane	3	1	1	8.5	Approved and transferred
Sedibeng business enterprise	LRAD	Pigs/ vegetables	Sedibeng	10	6	10	4	Approved, not yet transferred
Seopa	LRAD	Livestock	Metsweding	4	3	2	8.7992	Approved and transferred
Sigwele	LRAD	Poultry	Westrand	4	2	2	6.4	Approved, not yet transferred
Sithole Family	LRAD	Poultry	Sedibeng	4	1	1	10	Approved, not yet transferred
Siyazakha	LRAD	Vegetables/ poultry	Metsweding	10			8.56	Approved, not yet transferred
Thibanag Tlala	LRAD	Poultry/ vegetables	Sedibeng	8			2	Approved, not yet transferred



Project Name	Project type	Enterprise	District	H/ Holds	Wo- men	Youth	Hec- tares	Comments
Tropical Mushroom	Share Equity	Mushroom	Westrand	37	Un- known		18	Approved, not yet transferred
Tshaba	LRAD	Poultry	Westrand	4		1	5	Approved, not yet transferred
Tsoga O Itirele	LRAD	Vegetables/ poultry	Metsweding	9	5	2	21.4	Approved, not yet transferred
Tsogang Batau	LRAD	Poultry	Sedibeng	10		6	4	Approved, not yet transferred
Vesubuhle	LRAD	Livestock	Ekurhuleni	26	12	9	197	Approved and transferred
Westonaria Simunye Commonage	Com- monage	Crops	Westrand	Un- known			2.6	Approved, not yet transferred
Xulu	LRAD	Livestock	Metsweding	4	3	2	48.8	Approved, not yet transferred
Yarona	LRAD	Flowers	Westrand	3	0	0	29	Approved and transferred
Zwavelpoort	ESTA	N/A	Tshwane	10	6	0	4.4	Approved and transferred

Summary of transferred projects

Total ha LRAD.....	1329.21
Total ha ESTA.....	23.1
Total ha LTA.....	8
Total ha Settlement.....	370
Total ha Commonage.....	65
Total ha URP.....	269
Total LRAD projects.....	25
Total ESTA projects.....	3
Total LTA projects.....	1
Total Settlement projects.....	1
Total URP projects.....	1
Total commonage projects.....	1
Total LRAD beneficiaries.....	154
Total ESTA beneficiaries.....	26
Total LTA beneficiaries.....	13
Total Settlement beneficiaries.....	2000
Total URP beneficiaries.....	3200
Total Commonage beneficiaries.....	57

Summary of LRAD applications received in the 2004/2005 financial year

Total number of applications received:.....	133
Total number of applications allocated to project officers:.....	133
Total number of applications approved:.....	21
Total number of applications in progress:.....	13
Total number of applications became transferred projects:.....	6

land affairs

programme 5:
projects delivered
by provincial land reform offices

kwazulu-natal



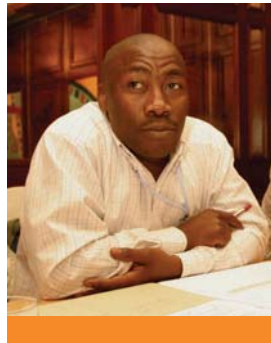
KwaZulu- Natal has the largest population of all the Provinces.

The total surface area of the Province is 9,2 million hectares , which can be broken down into the following categories:

- 6,5 million hectares of land for farming purposes. (KZN Top Business, 2005 Investment Portfolio)
- 2,7 million hectares in under communal land (Ingonyama Trust Board Secretariat, 2005)
- 1 834 684 hectares is State land (DLA, 2005)
- 1,24 million hectares is commercial agricultural land (Lynne & Ortmann, 1996)

The above land ownership and agricultural land use information, together with high unemployment levels, low literacy levels , increases in HIV/AIDS , urbanisation into metropolitan areas , and increasing poverty provides a context to the environment within which land reform is implemented in the Province. This environment is characterised by the following specific challenges :

- Land prices near the coastal belt and some parts



Mr Mdu Shabane,
Director: KwaZulu-Natal PLRO

in the Midlands Region are too high because "lifestyle developers" are targeting the same land for investment purposes. This has an impact on the Slum Clearance and, Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Programmes.

- The Office has made progress in the alignment of LRAD and CASP Programmes in terms of funding. However , difficulties are still experienced in secure post transfer support - mentorship and access to markets being the most critical.
- Targeting land with a high agricultural potential like iThala Valley and uMgeni in the Midlands Region remains a challenge due to the limitation of the funding instrument. (LRAD Grant). Some of the farmers want to sell their entire farms, not subdivisions.
- In other areas like Ethekewini (Durban Metro) there are a number of Indian land owners and who are willing sellers. However, the LRAD policy does not make provision for the provision of grants when land is sold amongst Blacks.
- Another common challenge with regard to labour tenants is that some of the land owners do not



land affairs

allow Land Affairs officials to meet with farm workers on weekdays and in their absence, if it is on their property. This results in a lot of intimidation and poor co-operation by labour tenants.

- A significant percentage of land within the Zululand, uMgungundlovu and Ugu District Municipalities have Restitution Claims on them. Eg. Approximately 95% of land available within the Ugu District Municipality is claimed under the Restitution. This poses a challenge for redistribution and the Settlement of Labour Tenant Claims.
- There are also many 'cross border' LRAD projects where applicants from the Eastern Cape want to buy land in KwaZulu-Natal.

Achievements

Despite these challenges Provincial Land Reform Office in KwaZulu-Natal has been able to implement its Labour Tenant Strategy, with the most notable settlement negotiation/acquisition being for the Besters Project in Northern KwaZulu-Natal, where 485 Labour Tenants took ownership of 14 235 hectares.

In terms of partnerships, the Minister attended the launch of INKEZO Land Company in September 2004. INKEZO is a Section 21 Company created up by the South African Sugar Association (SASA) with the objective of facilitating the transfer of 78 000 hectares of land under sugar cane production by 2014.

KwaZulu-Natal PLRO - consolidated LRAD Projects | April 2004 to 31 March 2005

Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	H/H	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Craigieburn	LRAD	Mixed	DC22	301	268			2367	Approved and transferred
Harriparsad	LRAD	Stock	DC22	6	2			37	Approved and transferred
Mosia	LRAD	Mixed	DC22	2	1		1	388	Approved but withdrawn
Nyonende	LRAD	Livestock/ Chicken	DC22	6	1		1	119	Approved and transferred
Amadwala	LRAD	Mixed	DC22	2	1		1	20	Approved and transferred
Shabalala	LRAD	Sugarcane	DC22	2	1	2	2	359	Approved and transferred
Buthelezi	LRAD	Sugarcane	DC22	4	1			538	Approved and transferred
Doornkloof	LRAD	Mixed	DC22	25	7			238	Approved and transferred
Majola Group	LRAD	Chicken/ sheep farming	DC23	70	10	1	5	130	Approved and transferred
Iphangandlovu	LRAD	Crop/ livestock farming	DC23	490	70	17	37	561	Approved and transferred
Ithubalethu	LRAD	Chicken farming	DC24	109	15	Nil	10	2.7	Approved PIR and yet to be transferred
Hermannsburg/ LRAD	LRAD	Timber Production	24	110	-	50	60	364	Approved and to be transferred in May 2005
Bayala	LRAD	Cotton, vegetables and poultry	DC27	150	150	12	70	936	
Cele Farming cc	LRAD	Sugar cane/ timber	DC28	1	1	-	-	340	
Baleni Farming cc	LRAD	Sugarcane	DC28	2	1	-	1	120	
THS Holwood	LRAD	Sugarcane	DC29	43	12	9	17	1432	
MK Nyandeni cc	LRAD	Sugarcane	DC29	4	1	1	1	66	



land affairs

Community/Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total beneficiaries	H/H	Youth	Women	Hectares	Comments
Zabalaza Farming cc	LRAD	Sugar cane/timber	DC28	4	1	2	2	386	
Ingodosi Farm cc	LRAD	Sugarcane	DC29	8	2	-	4	171	
Sprowston & Coleraine	LRAD	Sugarcane	DC29	20	20	0	7	1010	
THS Wewe	LRAD	Sugarcane	DC29	25	9	7	9	1111	
Aubrey Laing cc	LRAD	Sugarcane	DC29	4	1	1	2	214	
Morgenzon/Mapholoba Farming cc	LRAD	Sugar cane/timber	DC28	2	2	-	-	465	
Victory Ticket 293 cc	LRAD	Sugar cane/timber	DC28	4	1	1	1	700	
Ukushona Kwelanga cc	LRAD	Sugarcane	DC29	2	1	-	1	85	
Bonethis cc	LRAD	Sugarcane	DC29	2	1	-	1	67	

Consolidated ESTA, churchland & settlement projects

Community/Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total beneficiaries	H/Holds	Youth	Women	Hectares	Comments
Naaupoort	ESTA	Settlement	DC22	23				256	
Phasiwe Community Land Trust	ESTA/LRAD	Cropping and poultry farming	24	32	9	17	14	48	Approved and transferred
Gordon Memorial	Church land	Settlement, Cropping & Tourism	24	265	65	57	143	1209	Transferred
Hermannsburg	Church land	Settlement & Cropping	24	178	30	90	58	470	Approved., not yet transferred
Rorkes'Drift	Church land	Settlement & Cropping	24	186	46	80	60	1295	Approved., not yet transferred
Hlomendlini	Settlement	Housing and subsistence agriculture	DC29	1800	400	550	750	534	
Sani Community	Settlement	Housing and subsistence agriculture	DC29	34	15	11	20	16	



Consolidated Labour tenant projects

Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	H/ Holds	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Besters Cluster Project	Labour Tenants	Stock farming, cropping business enterprise	Umzinyathi District Municipality	2425	485	65	715	4 235	Approved and Transferred
Beauvale CPA	Labour Tenants	Stock Farming	24	42	9	18	20	306	Approved and Transferred
Haige CPA	Labour Tenants	Stock Farming	23	70	13	39	29	1723	Approved and Transferred
Moodraai	Labour Tenants	Sugar Cane, Cropping, Orchid and Stock Farming	24	45	12	11	18	594	Planning Approved
Elandskraal	Labour Tenants	Dairy, timber, cropping & stock farming	24	75	14	44	53	1902	Planning Approved
Gelukstadt	Labour Tenants	Stock Farming	24	20	5	9	7	619	Planning Approved
Fouries Kraal	Labour Tenants	Stock Farming	23	24	2	9	5	195	Planning Approved
Baffallo Simbria	Labour Tenants	Stock Farming	24	45	7	7	15	341	Designated by the PGAC
De Jagers Drift	Labour Tenants	Cropping & Stock Farming	24	517	100	220	108	5985	Designated by the PGAC
Dundee Cluster	Labour Tenants	Cropping & Stock Farming	24	198	43	78	50	3000	Planning Approved
Colenso Cluster	Labour Tenants	Cropping & Stock Farming	23	194	36	72	109	1115	Planning Approved
Weenen Cluster	Labour Tenants	Cropping & Stock Farming	23	149	25	85	85	679	Planning Approved
Elandslaagte Cluster	Labour Tenants	Stock, Cropping & Timber Farming	23	134	25	86	76	5532	Planning Approved
Jagers Rust	Labour Tenants	Stock, dairy, cropping farming	23	13	1	11	6	269	Designated by the PGAC
Zuurplaats	Labour Tenants	Stock & Crop Farming	23	58	9	30	27	919	Designated by the PGAC
Wykom	Labour Tenants		25	27				71	
Leeuw	Labour Tenants		25	13				510	
Noyeesboom	Labour Tenants		25	13				195	
Uithoek	Labour Tenants		26	104				1162	
Aardapperkraal	Labour Tenants		26	37				300	
Hoedberg	Labour Tenants		26	46				676	
Schaapvlakte	Labour Tenants			48				115	



Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	H/ Holds	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Puntjie	Labour Tenants			22				222	
Welverdiend	Labour Tenants			54				361	
Vaalbank	Labour Tenants			32				368	
Doornkop	Labour Tenants			37				784	
Nooitgedacht	Labour Tenants			87				1212	
Onverwacht	Labour Tenants			90				804	
Langgelegen	Labour Tenants			50				302	
Allendale	Labour Tenants			29				627	

land affairs

programme 5: projects delivered by provincial land reform offices

limpopo

two projects involving farm workers were approved in the Waterberg district. One of the projects consisted of a 17 ha donation that benefited 12 workers - of whom 5 were women.

Challenges

Threats of evictions dissipated in the province during the year under review, instead a significant amount of farm workers and farm dwellers received land through the LRAD sub-programme. A new challenge for the PLRO has been that of white landowners providing houses for evictees on tribal communal land. While the houses are very impressive, the process does not deal with the racially skewed pattern of land ownership in the Province.



Ms Essie Letsoalo,
Director: Limpopo PLRO





land affairs

Project Name	Date Approved	Date of land transfer	No of people	<35 years old/youth	No. women	Hectares
Phaguni Cash (Rust De Winter)	7 May 04		2	0	1	27
Mlangeni Trust	7 May 04		18	9	5	102
Lafata Agric/Minthiro	7 May 04	23 Dec 04	15	15	5	408
Springkan Farm	7 May 04		6	3	2	171
E&M Ndala (Rust De Winter)	25 Jun 04		2	0	1	180
Tsogang Le Itireleng Trust	25 Jun 04		12	5	4	14
Segoale Farming	25 Jun 04	10 Mar 05	2	1	0	368
Luhlaza (Rust De Winter)	25 Jun 04		4	2	1	31
Tau Phuti-Phiri	6 Aug 04		12	4	6	259
Molemole Project	6 Aug 04	4 Oct 04	0	0	0	233
Mokoka Farming Project	6 Aug 04		2	0	0	23
Malega Moloto	6 Aug 04	28 Feb 05	8	0	5	21
Tswai MJ	6 Aug 04		1	0	0	115
Masango BL (Rust De Winter)	6 Aug 04		1	0	0	152
Mabena Petrus (Rust De Winter)	6 Aug 04		2	0	1	227
Basadi Temong	3 Sep 04		20	2	19	32
Biko Lashu	1 Oct 04	Lost land	5	3	5	42
Lebodi/ Rasikhuphi	1 Oct 04		7	1	1	775
Refilwe Project	1 Oct 04	4 Jan 05	0	0	0	1 102
Mthimunye (Rust De Winter)	1 Oct 04		5	3	4	30
Rhenosterfontein Project	1 Oct 04		10	0	6	40
Solester Farming	1 Oct 04		10	8	5	21
Ramaswi (Rust De Winter)	1 Oct 04		2	0	1	86
Mahlangu&Maselala (Rust De Winter)	1 Oct 04		2	0	1	311
Bambanani Project	19 Nov 04		10	3	5	21
Malete Family Project	19 Nov 04		10	8	7	177
Lema Gararo	19 Nov 04		20	4	11	721
Sizwene Project	3 Dec 04		3	0	0	109
Makgathe & Lekale	3 Dec 04		3	2	1	21
SJ Mahlangu (RDW)	14 Jan 05		1	0	0	65
NI Khuvutlu	14 Jan 05		1	0	0	41
Mamakgane	11 Mar 05		4	0	3	111
Rethabile	11 Mar 05		15	0	10	138
Rietfontein Donated Land	11 Mar 05		12	0	5	17
TOTAL			227	73	115	6,191

land affairs

programme 5: projects delivered by provincial land reform offices

mpumalanga

mpumalanga has a population of approximately 3,2 million people, of which the rural population is approximately 1,9 million, or 59% of the total population. The province is faced with high unemployment, increasing poverty, low literacy levels, increases in HIV/AIDS as well as increasing levels of legal and illegal evictions.

The Province has three District Offices aligned to the District Municipalities of the Province, and each one faces its own unique challenges.

Gert Sibande District

This is the area with the greatest concentration of labour tenants. It has also been the most volatile area with regards farm evictions.

At the same time land prices in this area are low, ranging from R600 to R1800 per hectare, and the Office is therefore able to deal with the labour tenant cases by purchasing entire farms rather than utilising the sub-division option. Demand for LRAD in the area has also risen and a number of small and medium scale farmers have been assisted. The Department of Agriculture in this area has also provided excellent



Ms Leona Archary,
Director: Mpumalanga PLRO

support in the screening of projects and post-transfer support to beneficiaries.

In the past year institutional mechanisms for delivery, especially as regards the finalisation of Labour Tenant claims were set up.

Nkangala Region

Delivery in the Nkangala region has begun increasing. A large number of LRAD projects have been finalised and many small and medium scale farmers have been assisted. Labour tenancy

and farm worker issues prevail to a lesser extent than in the Gert Sibande district. This area is characterized by mineral rights issues and security of tenure of occupiers of mining land. Most of the Province's State land is to be found in this area, and in the past year the Office has managed, together with the Department of Agriculture, to finalise land rights issues on approximately 10 000 ha of land, which should be disposed of in the 2005/06 year. Much of the other State land is under claim and the Office has been working in close collaboration with the Commission.

The Office has been slow in dealing with the labour tenant cases but it is hoped that delivery will pick up in the coming year with an increased staff complement.



land affairs

Ehlanzeni Region

Delivery in this area has increased especially in relation to LRAD projects. The demand for LRAD has been increasing and in the past year the Office has succeeded in purchasing a number of farms to settle large and medium scale farmers. This area has the least labour tenants claims but has many farm dweller issues as the area is characterized by large commercial farms. There are also problems with regard to non-South Africans who reside illegally on farms after providing seasonal labour.

The problem in this area lies in the high land prices, as some of the highest potential agricultural land is found here. In the past year considerable time was spent in dealing with disputes on communal land.

Achievements

- Handing-over ceremony at Coromandel Farm for six projects in the Ehlanzeni District
- Celebrated Heidel Eggs award from Hi-Line (sellers of day-old chicks)
- Engagement in a public-private partnership with TSB on the Blue Cloud project
- Successful negotiations in seven local municipality areas for clustering of labour tenant projects

- National Women's Day celebrations in Witbank, attended by the President
- Workplace Gender Forum launched in December as one of the activities to mark the 16 Days of Activism
- Candle Light Memorial held provincially
- Approximately 10000 ha of State land cleared for disposal in Nkangala
- Participation in various forums to highlight land issues in the Province
- Presentations made at Agricultural Summit and Provincial Rural Safety Committee on the five-year plan
- Participation in Presidential Imbizo in Witbank
- Attended NCOP hearings in Kwamhlanga

Challenges

- High land prices
- Resources both human and financial
- Sustainable land reform
- Alignment with other departments
- Capacity of beneficiaries
- Foreign land owners
- Disputes on communal land
- Disputes over land allocations made
- Processing of labour tenant claims in a manner that addresses issues of poverty alleviation and job creation

Mpumalanga PLRO approved and/or transferred projects from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

Project name	Female households	Households	Hectares	Date of transfer	Amount	Program
Black Ginger/ Goedehoop	64	90	26	05-Mar-05	1,875,000.00	LRAD
Branddraai / Mogaba trust		50	170	07-Jan-05	1,250,000.00	LRAD
Bumbanani	19.00	40	1037.0376	04-May-24	449,000.00	L/T
Buyelani Majabula	3	21	144.24	3/12/2004	200,000.00	LRAD
Coldene Bosbou / Bergplaats	0	27	2405.3	20-Apr-04	2,200,000.00	L/T
De Lagersdrift / Mokomane	1	2.00	25	05-Mar	110,000.00	LRAD
Draaihoek 27 ljs / Hlakaniphani	34	85.00	389.7	2004-12-10	1,270,000.00	LRAD
Draaikraal 48 jt / Machipa	2	6.00	23	08-Dec-04	100,000.00	LRAD
Driefontein/Kubheka	0	8	491.6815	24-May-04	368,762.00	LRAD
Goedgeluk/ Masibuye	7	41	159.7	24-Mar-05	750,000.00	LRAD
Goedverwacht 24IT		97.00	1069	04-Sep-04	2,755,756.00	LRAD
Hlanganani CPA / Suikerhoek		500	956	17/08/2004	500 000	LRAD
Katoen / Mathebula		37	8.6	19/08/2003	735,000.00	LRAD
Keez Zyn Doorns/ Giliwe	6	11	22	05-Mar-05	190,000.00	LRAD
Kliprivier/Emangwaneni	18	86	124	05-Mar-24	700,000.00	L/T
Kromkrans/Thuthukani Bantu	14	40	808.96	11-May-04	500,000.00	L/T
Mzinoni/Witbank		37	346.8	31-Aug-04	321,699.00	LRAD
Naaupoort/ nhlengetha family	1	4.00	25	08-Feb-05	92,500.00	LRAD
New Life Kibbuts	40	90	1027.8	20-Apr-04	2,927,103.00	LRAD
Nooitgedacht 300 js / Hlalanikahle	10	10.00	9.06	28-Oct-04	100,000.00	LRAD
Sassenheim	0	29	458.876	25-Jun-04	252,000.00	LRAD
Sevenfontein 388/lvusa Eyivusayo	6	11	224.421	06-Sep-04	180,000.00	LRAD
Siyathuthuka / Malelane	34	76	17	20-Apr-04	486,000.00	LRAD
St Helelna/Khiphindlala	5	19.00	342.6128	2004-11-17	265,200.00	L/T



land affairs

Mpumalanga PLRO approved and/or transferred projects from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

Project name	Female households	Households	Hectares	Date of transfer	Amount	Program
Stentor/ Blue cloud/ Vorem	419	419.00	1658	20-Dec-04	15,000,000.00	LRAD
Thandanani/Groenvallei	14	29	200.7	04-Jul-21	180,000.00	L/T
Thututhukani/Riversdale	66	127.00	362.136	19-Oct-04	835,000.00	LRAD
Uitgevallen/Vezimpilo	18	72	800	01-Jul-04	1,000,000.00	L/T
Uitzicht 533/ Inkhahle cpa	15	20	360	24-May-04	320,000.00	LRAD
Verkyk 88hs/ Tswelaphili	2	6.00	365	28-Jan-05	265,000.00	LRAD
Verulum / Thuthukani	9	15	66.9	04-Jul-14	133,000.00	LRAD
Vlaklaagte		3	10	16/08/2004	10 000	L/TLRAD
Welgelegen	6	24	100.5	24-Mar-05	127 000	L/TLRAD
Witklip / Amahoho	12	83	417	11/08/2004	90,000.00	L/T
Zaaihoek / Ntithane cc	40	130.00	950	05-Mar	3,300,000.00	L/T

land affairs

programme 5: projects delivered by provincial land reform offices

n o r t h e r n c a p e



The Northern Cape Provincial Land Reform Office designated 46 835 ha through the different land redistribution and tenure sub-programmes. The projects transferred ranged from basic food safety projects to commercially-orientated agricultural projects.

In response to a long standing need in the Karoo District municipal area, a total of 30 236 ha of land was acquired for the creation of commonages. This consisted of the acquisition of 18 904 ha for the Kareeberg Local Municipality and 11 332 ha for the Thebelihle Municipality.

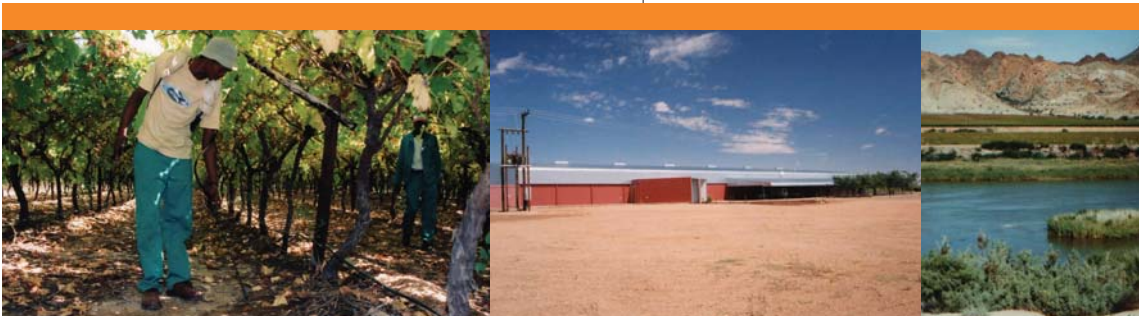
Two LRAD projects of note were delivered in the last year, the first is the Sonvrucht Equity Scheme, which involves 42 beneficiaries of whom 22 are youth and 13 are women. The project specializes in the production of grapes for export to overseas markets. The second project of note is the Bonita Park Women's project, which is comprised solely of women. The project land is 26 ha in extent, and the group is involved in vegetable and crop production.



Mr Obed Mvula,
Director: Northern Cape PLRO

Challenges

- High land prices
- Finding suitable agricultural land for individual/group LRAD projects



land affairs



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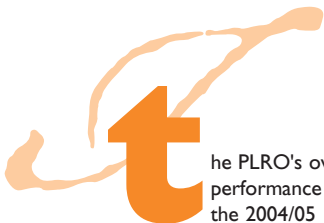
Northern Cape PLRO approved and/or transferred projects
from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	H/ Holds	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares	Comments
Batsamaya- Mmogo Small Farmers	LRAD (Food Safety Net)	Crop production: lucerne, wheat, maize	Frances Baard	45	N/A	27	20	48	Approved and transferred
Bonita Park Olives	LRAD	Olive production	Frances Baard	13	N/A	7	7	9	Approved but not transferred
Bonita Park Women	LRAD (Food Safety Net)	Vegetable & crop production	Frances Baard	30	N/A	20	30	25	Approved and transferred
Ditaung Small Farmers	LRAD (Food Safety Net)	Crop production: lucerne, wheat, maize	Frances Baard	21	N/A	10	6	21	Approved and transferred
Eending	Comm	Livestock (Grazing)	Namaqua	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7154	Approved and transferred
Elgon	LRAD	Poultry & citrus fruit production	Kgalagadi	22	N/A	2	4	1203	Approved and transferred
Grootdrink	Comm	Livestock (Grazing)	Siyanda	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4379	Approved and transferred
Kareeberg Commonage	Comm	Livestock (Grazing)	Karoo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18904	Approved and transferred
Karoo Commonage	Comm	Livestock (Grazing)	Karoo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9602	Approved and transferred
Karoo Commonage (Sandbult)	Comm	Livestock (Grazing) & Olive production	Karoo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1730	Approved and transferred
Kuikendraai BK	LRAD	Crop production: grapes, lucerne	Siyanda	4	N/A	1	1	19	Approved but not transferred
Lennertsville	Comm	Livestock (Grazing)	Siyanda	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3642	Approved and transferred
Sonvrucht Equity Scheme	LRAD (Equity)	Grapes for export	Siyanda	42	N/A	22	13	99	Approved and transferred

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programme 5:
projects delivered
by provincial land reform offices

north west province



The PLRO's overall performance in the 2004/05 financial year was successful because almost all the targets were exceeded. A total of 32 LRAD projects were transferred as against a target of 46. The shortfall was due to some offers to purchase being withdrawn or failed price negotiations. The set target of 16 700 ha under LRAD implementation was exceeded, and the land transferred stands at 21 731 ha benefiting 1075 beneficiaries against a target of 950.

The office embarked on a process of accelerating the disposal of State land in terms of the Ministerial directive. During the financial year 33 projects were recommended by the Provincial State Land Disposal Committee for disposal to land reform beneficiaries. The extent of the land recommended for disposal is over 15 000 ha and will benefit 35 households. All 33 projects are agricultural and will therefore contribute towards the reduction of poverty and unemployment.

The building of stakeholder relationships with key role



players was a significant achievement during the year. Lines of communication were opened through regular meetings with organized agriculture, particularly Agri North West and the North West Agricultural Farmers' Union (NWAUFU), as well as the Provincial House of Traditional Leaders to discuss issues pertaining to land and agrarian reform.

Open communication resulted in a decline in regular complaints from communities and members of the public. The need for housing and infrastructure development in the Province has increased the need for suitable land. With the help of municipalities in identifying suitable land, the PLRO purchased 1191 ha of land for settlement and urban renewal sub-programmes, which will benefit more than 8 000 households. The sub-programmes have benefited both small and large municipalities such as Mamusa Local Municipality and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality respectively.

Evictions and threats of evictions have been a common problem in the predominantly



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rural and agricultural Province. The PLRO has experienced a consistent decline in the rate of evictions reported, particularly due to the growing understanding among landowners of the benefits of agrarian reform to national reconciliation. The PLRO had estimated that it would have to intervene in 112 eviction cases, based on the previous patterns. However, 89 cases were reported and the office prevented 79% of the

threats of evictions and referred the rest to court for litigation.

Overall, the PLRO has performed well in contributing towards the reduction of poverty and unemployment as well as changing the skewed pattern of land ownership in the Province. The allocated budget intended to benefit land and agrarian reform beneficiaries was spent and increased budget may be needed as the pace of delivery increases.

North West PLRO approved and transferred projects - 2004/05

Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	H/ Holds	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares
Setlhabeti	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	45	N/A	15	13	2,195
Mogoritshane	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	48	N/A	19	26	2,014
Lotlampona	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	44	N/A	22	23	981
Helmekaar boerdery	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	35	N/A	20	20	727
Mvala graduation	LRAD	Livestock & Crops	Southern	8	N/A	3	3	219
Letsema la barui	LRAD	Vegetables	Bophirima	35	N/A	7	13	316
Jacaranda	SLAG	Poultry\ Vegetables	Southern	N/A	50	0	0	32
Mareesin	SLAG	Settlement	Bophirima	N/A	2,800	0	0	385
Multilayer	LRAD	Broilers	Southern	6	N/A	1	4	9
Golden Tattoo	LRAD	Broilers	Southern	19	N/A	12	13	198
Seven Seasons	LRAD	Crops & Livestock	Southern	19	N/A	0	9	252
Syferlaagte Trust	LRAD	Crops & Livestock	Southern	36	N/A	10	23	334
Kgolagano-Botshelo	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	25	N/A	0	N/A	3,733
Boikhutso	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	22	N/A	8	5	1,500
Ba-Ga-Mokalaka	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	30	N/A	0	12	1,583
A-Re-Kopaneng	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	57	N/A	27	31	2,750
Itsekeng-Dipudi	LRAD	LivestockLivestock	Bophirima	85	N/A	14	25	2,578
Bomme-Areyeng	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	30	N/A	18	24	N/A
Kutlwano-Battharo	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	33	N/A	16	12	N/A
A-Re-Itsekeng Battharo	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	38	N/A	13	18	N/A
Magomotso	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	30	N/A	N/A		N/A
Boitseanape	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	31	6	16	13	900
Boitshoko	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	35	6	17	10	1,633
Eksteen	LRAD	Livestock & Crops	Bophirima	8	1	3	3	219
Makgale	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	16	7	6	13	102
Phaphamang	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	16	7	4	10	122
Winterveldt Reconstruction Redevelopment	SLAG	Urban Renewal	Bojanala	N/A	7,500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kotla commercial	LRAD	Livestock & Crops	Bojanala	3	N/A	3	1	108
Ditengteng (Phase 1)	SLAG	Settlement	Bojanala	N/A	592	44	N/A	188
Ditengteng (Phase 2)	SLAG	Settlement	Bojanala	N/A	1144	N/A	N/A	94
Ditengteng (Phase 3)	SLAG	Settlement	Bojanala	N/A	1315	N/A	N/A	437
Ditengteng (Phase 4)	SLAG	Settlement	Bojanala	N/A	1315	N/A	N/A	94
TOTAL				754	14,743	254	324	23,703



North West PLRO approved but not yet transferred projects - 2004/05

Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	H/ Holds	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares
Isagontle	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	45	N/A	0	13	2,195
Monna wa pula	LRAD	Livestock	Marico	4	N/A	0	0	43
Enselberg	LRAD		Central	328	N/A	0	150	3,200
Motlhape farming	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	24	N/A	0	9	393
Makgale	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	16	N/A	0	13	102
Tlhalefo	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	48	N/A	11	20	941
Mavula enterprise cc	LRAD	Crops & Vegetables	Bojanala	2	N/A	0	1	23
Kotla commercial enterprise	LRAD	Livestock & Crops	Bojanala	3	N/A	3	1	108
Mosai Kwena cc	LRAD	Vegetables	Bojanala	3	N/A	0	0	20
Batlharo	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	38	N/A	12	18	1,714
Thebe-Ya-Tshipi	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	54	N/A	0	26	1,541
Retsibogile	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	39	N/A	24	17	1,072
Renyaditswe	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	74	N/A	0	24	1,418
Khumo-Bokamoso	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	45	N/A	12	18	1,997
Ikageng	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	44	N/A	14	18	1,980
Agricultural Trade	LRAD	Livestock	Central	25	N/A	11	17	982
Kwena-Sedi Investment	LRAD	Broilers	Bojanala	3	N/A	0	1	69
Metswere	LRAD	Vegetables, Grapes	Bojanala	43	N/A	0	23	73
Utlanang Barolong	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	36	N/A	16	10	1,750
Tshwaraganang	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	35	N/A	10	14	1,382
Tshiamo	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	33	N/A	15	14	1,493
Tshepanang	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	51	N/A	20	19	992
Tloga-Tloga	LRAD	Game, Broilers, Livestock	Bophirima	6	N/A	0	3	400
Ruang	LRAD	Game, Broilers, Livestock	Bophirima	33	N/A	15	17	500
Re-Tla-Tswelela	LRAD	Game, Broiler, Livestock	Bophirima	37	N/A	19	13	671
Relebone	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	42	N/A	7	19	597
Rekgonne	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	33	N/A	19	9	1,422
Natlogang	LRAD	Game, Broilers, Livestock	Bophirima	32	N/A	12	15	520
Motswedi	LRAD	Game, Broilers, Livestock	Bophirima	32	N/A	15	15	515
Modisaotsile	LRAD	Game, Broilers, Livestock	Bophirima	22	N/A	14	6	480
Marang	LRAD	Game, Broilers, Livestock	Bophirima	29	N/A	12	13	400
Kgothlang	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	36	N/A	19	21	1,178
Kagiso	LRAD	Game, Broilers, Livestock	Bophirima	26	N/A	17	15	580
Kagisano	LRAD	Game, Broilers, Livestock	Bophirima	30	N/A	9	19	400
Badisa Project	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	63	N/A	17	28	1,008
A Re Ithuteng	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	31	N/A	9	18	1,550
Agisanang	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	62	N/A	9	17	1,044



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Community/ Project	Project type	Enterprise	District	Total benefi- ciaries	H/ Holds	Youth	Wo- men	Hec- tares
Agelelang	LRAD	Game, Broilers, Livestock	Bophirima	45	N/A	14	22	690
Communal Property	SLAG	Crop & Milk prod.	Central	100	N/A	47	50	404
Mogakabe Trust (Matlosana)	LRAD	Broilers	Southern	14	N/A	10	5	30
Motshabi CPA	LRAD	Livestock	Southern	30	N/A	13	9	293
Agape Trust (Rietvallei)	LRAD	Poultry/Vegetables	Southern	12	N/A	0	6	25
Mpho Farming Trust (Stillfontein)	SLAG	Settlement (ESTA)	Southern		25	34		7
Tshidisano	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	33	N/A	15	14	1,493
Tshepanang Poultry	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	24	N/A	8	11	993
Majakathata	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	26	N/A	8	15	562
A-Re-Itireleng	LRAD	Livestock	Bophirima	51	N/A	16	17	830
TOTAL				1,842	25	506	803	40,080

Approved but withdrawn projects - 2004/05

Project	Reasons for withdrawals
Mothape Project	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Tsharaganang Batlharo	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Mapiniki	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Nkaelang	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Deurham-Doxon	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Leruo Tswelelopele	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Segojane	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Boresetse	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Bokamoso	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Mosiapoa	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Ntsosang	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Re a tswelela	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Tlang Re Rueng	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Gaobape	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Mphonyana	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.
Kopano Matla	The offer was withdrawn. Looking for another farm.

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programme 5: projects delivered by provincial land reform offices

western cape

a major focus of the Western Cape PLRO during the review year was the rollout of the decentralisation programme, Project Mutingati. As part of this process, 20 new staff members were appointed and a new district office was opened in Beaufort West. The Stellenbosch District Office, which was opened in December 2003, became the first fully functioning Land Reform District Level Delivery Office during the review year when it began to offer Deeds Office and cadastral services to members of the public.

The PLRO continued to forge and strengthen positive relations with a range of land reform stakeholders at the provincial and district levels. At provincial level, the Provincial Grants Committee, the ESTA Forum and the Provincial State Land Disposal Committee ensure the involvement of key role players



Mr Terence Fife (centre back), Director: Western Cape PLRO with managers

in streamlining the redistribution and tenure programmes and in the vesting and disposal of State land.

At district level, the District Assessment Committees (DACs) play an important role in securing the support and inputs of critical participants such as the local and district municipalities, the Departments of Agriculture and Water Affairs and several non-government organisations. District Land Reform

Strategies closely aligned to IDPs and which complement the Provincial Land Reform Implementation Strategy, are taking shape across the province.

In October 2004 the PLRO organised a media tour in the Ceres and Stellenbosch areas. The objective was to generate awareness of some of the land reform projects in these areas and to highlight the





achievements and acknowledge the challenges of land reform facing the Western Cape. The MEC for Agriculture was the guest of honour during the tour, which received good media and press coverage locally and elsewhere in the province.

The Premier of the Western Cape, Mr Ebrahim Rasool, in his opening speech in the Provincial Legislature in February

2005, made a commitment that 5 000 ha of land would be delivered to 500 beneficiaries by the end of March 2005. The Provincial Land Reform Office worked hard to achieve the target set by the Premier, and in fact exceeded the target by delivering an additional 5 000 ha.

Western Cape PLRO - Approved and/or transferred projects 1 April 2004 - 31 March 2005

Community/ Project	Project Type	Enterprise	District	House Holds	Youth	Wmn	Ha	Comment
Algeria	Settle- ment	Housing Project/ Eco Tourism	Clanwilliam	36	17		258	Approved and transferred
Africa Flower Project	LRAD	Proteas	George	10	4	4	611	Approved, not transferred
Berg River Fishing Women	LRAD	Fish/Vegetables/ Ostriches	Malmesbury	59	1	59	161	Approved and transferred
Bo-Plaas Farmers Trust	LRAD	Livestock	Beaufort West	14	4	3	3109	Approved, not transferred
De Tol	Settle- ment	Housing Project	Piketberg	2		2	1	Approved, not transferred
Den Haag/ Denou	LRAD	Fruit	Ceres	116	49	41	122	Approved, not transferred
Die Krans	Settle- ment	Housing Project	George	22	30	11	3	Approved, not transferred
Gee-Whiz	Settle- ment	Housing Project	Caledon	7	2	4	1	Approved, not transferred
Healthgro Farmers	LRAD	Hydroponics/ Tunnel Farming	Cape Town	25	10	20	9	Approved, not transferred
Hoekskuil Boerdery Trust	LRAD	Angora Goats	Beaufort West	18	11	11	3107	Approved and transferred
Kango Wine Co- Operative	LRAD	Vineyards/ Winery	Oudtshoorn	210	92	16	3	Approved, not transferred
Klaaste Family Trust	LRAD	Livestock	Beaufort West	12	5	8	2629	Approved and transferred
Klein Pruiise	LRAD	Fruit	Ceres	329	186	149	446	Approved, not transferred
Lanquedoc (AM - R.F.F)	Settle- ment	Housing Project	Stellenbosch	479			39	Approved and transferred
Le Roux/ Die Kop Boere	LRAD	Dairy/Lucerne Seed	Oudtshoorn	14	18	24	47	Approved and transferred
Molteno	Settle- ment	Housing Project	Grabouw	116	27	100	20	Approved, not transferred
Salomonsvlei	LRAD	Fruit Packaging/ Cold Storage	Paarl	165	75	98	11	Approved, not transferred
Simunye Farmstead	LRAD	Vegetables	Bitou	19	8	5	10	Approved and transferred
Voorsienings- laagte	LRAD	Livestock/ Vegetables	Beaufort West	19	6	11	22	Approved, not transferred
Welgemeen	LRAD	Fruit	Ceres	207	85	70	182	Approved, not transferred
Wemmershoek	Settle- ment	Housing Project	Franshoek	150		5	26	Approved and transferred
Total				2029	613	641	10817	



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programme 6: spatial planning & information



he mandate of the programme is to establish an effective and efficient system of Spatial Planning, Land Use Management and Spatial Information System in support of national development.

Overview

Apartheid planning left South Africa with a legacy of disjointed and segregated settlement patterns. This situation poses enormous challenges in terms of equity and efficiency. Millions of people have to travel long distances between their homes and places of work, schools and service delivery points. In turn,

2004, President Mbeki said:

"From this financial year we will also address the broader question of spatial planning settlement patterns and the implications of our efforts to build a non-racial society."

In keeping with this critical governmental goal, 2004/05 saw the undertaking of a national study on post-1994 settlement growth patterns in the country. The central objective of the study is to determine the extent to which settlement growth trends have, in the post-apartheid decade, been in line with policy and legislative goals of government. The outcomes of the study will



Chief Director: Spatial Planning & Information,
Mr Kaba Kabagambe

government is compelled to spend large sums of money subsidising areas such as transportation, health and education. Policy, legislative and technical interventions are required to address this anomaly.

A number of key programmes and projects were undertaken in 2004/05 to deal with the challenges, among them:

- **Post-1994 settlement trends**
In his State of the Nation Address of 21 May

serve as a solid foundation on which informed proposals and decisions on means and ways to restructure the settlement patterns in the country can be made.

- **Mapping and integration of Land Reform and Restitution projects into Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)**

The IDP has been adopted as the vehicle for planning and service delivery in the country. It is

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important, therefore, that projects flowing from the broad land redistribution programme be integrated into the IDPs. This will ensure that recipients of such land receive maximum economic and service-level benefits. In addition, through this process, it is ensured that the viability and sustainability of land delivery projects will be effectively enhanced. As of May 2004, this effort had covered restitution projects in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), Eastern Cape (EC) and Limpopo provinces. There are immediate plans to map restitution and redistribution projects in Free State and Northern Cape and to incorporate redistribution projects into the database already completed in KZN and EC. A key benefit of this project is that in future, all information concerning a project will be obtainable in a single computer locality. This process has assisted in shifting the focus from simply building databases to making Management Information (MI) readily available.

● Transformation of the Planning Profession

Having championed the process leading to the promulgation of the Planning Profession Act (PPA), the Chief Directorate: Spatial Planning and Information vigorously engaged itself in implementing the Act. The central objectives are to transform the profession and enhance ethical and professional standards. To date, the following deliverables have been attained:

- Appointment of a representative Council for South African Planners (SACPLA) in July 2004;
- The decision to open a well equipped SACPLA office in Gauteng;
- Commencement of work on registration, accreditation and curriculum development for the profession.

● Implementation of environmental guidelines for land redistribution

The Chief Directorate paid particular attention to capacity building among land reform and restitution practitioners with regard to the environmental guidelines that have been developed for this purpose. To this end, the first of a three-module training programme was completed across the country. The remaining two modules will be undertaken within the following financial year.

● Decentralisation of SPI functions

The functions of the Chief Directorate: Spatial Planning and Information cannot be effectively executed without some degree of capacity at provincial level. To this end, units have been established in KZN, Limpopo and the Eastern Cape. Within 2004/05, considerable improvement in the ability to provide support to clients across the

country as a result of this effort has been seen. This trend is to continue in the other six provinces.

Other key areas of output in the Chief Directorate for the financial year were:

- Support for the land reform process;
- Adoption of the Integrated and Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and Urban Renewal Programme (URP);
- Finalisation of policy, legislation and regulations with regard to spatial planning;
- Improved access to spatial information;
- Provision of planning support for the formulation of local spatial plans;
- Support for the formulation of Spatial Development Frameworks;
- Improved stakeholder relations.

Sub-Programmes:

The Spatial Planning and Information programme comprises the following two sub-programmes:

Land Development

Aim

Land Development is responsible for establishing, implementing and monitoring spatial, environmental and land use planning and management systems for the country.

Outputs & Service Delivery Trends

In terms of legislative requirements of the Planning Profession Act (Act 36 of 2002), the Minister appointed persons to serve as members of the South African Council for Planners and its Appeals Board. The names of the new Council members were gazetted and an inauguration ceremony was held in October 2004. The members compiled a business plan to be presented to the Minister and the areas for the Minister to give guidelines on have also been approved. Preparations are in progress to register the Council as a public entity. Arrangements are in progress to establish the Council's office, and the post of Registrar is to be filled soon.

The annual review of the Department's consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (EIMP) was completed and the report was submitted to the Committee for Environmental Coordination (CEC) in the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT). However, in terms of legislative requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), which determines that the EIMP must be reviewed every four years, the Plan had to be reviewed in 2004. The Department of Land Affairs

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completed this process and the reviewed plan is due for submission to DEAT.

In terms of the agreement with the donor agency DANIDA, the time frame for implementation of the Policy and Guidelines for the Integration of Environmental Planning (PGIEP) into land reform was extended to December 2005. The Department set up operational structures to manage the implementation of the project. The rollout and capacity building were done in all nine provinces and it were positively supported by both government and other stakeholders.

The Land Use Management Bill (LUMB) was submitted to the Ministry for consideration. The final draft of the Bill was completed. The Deputy Minister, the Director: Land Planning and Property Law and other representatives of the Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services components in the Presidency met to discuss the latest draft of the Bill. The Bill will be submitted to Cabinet for approval in the near future.

National Spatial Information Framework

Aim

National Spatial Information Framework is responsible for establishment of the Spatial Data Infrastructure as prescribed by the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act. In essence this entails the co-ordinating and supporting of a national system for the management and exchange of spatially related information with strategic and operational perspectives.

Outputs & Service Delivery Trends

The location of land reform projects and claims for Limpopo and Eastern Cape were completed. Each project was evaluated against the province's Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), and their economic opportunities were determined. The sustainability of each project is now known. A database of attribute information for the projects was created. SLAG and LRAD projects for all provinces were also mapped. Thematic maps were produced for implementation of the Communal Land Rights Act as part of the baseline study. A GIS system was developed and implemented for the RLCC office in Mpumalanga.

The project for GIS awareness in schools is in progress. The project aims to create GIS awareness amongst learners at high school level. It motivates and exposes learners to the real-

world application of Geography. Based on the National Curriculum Statement, a programme was developed to train educators in the use of GIS software and concepts. A total of 872 geography educators and subject advisors were trained.

Provision of GIS support to municipalities is in progress. All nodal municipalities were supplied with spatial information packages. The OR Tambo and Sedibeng Municipalities were assisted with GIS implementation. Terms of reference for the implementation of Sedibeng GIS were drafted and presented to the municipal manager.

The Directorate is participating in the creation of a national address system (street addresses, including informal settlements), and an authoritative address system for the country. The objective is to:

- Create a spatially referenced address frame for the country
- Pull all initiatives together through:
 - Standardized concepts and methodologies between all stakeholders involved
 - Development and implementation of a maintenance strategy.

Priority has been given to areas in the country that have no addresses. In partnership with the Surveyor-General, Department of Minerals and Energy, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, a project was initiated to improve the positional accuracy of the cadastre.

Regulations for the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act were drafted. Draft Custodianship and Information Flow Policies were also drafted. The Custodianship Policy outlines the rights and responsibilities of Data Custodians while the Information Flow Policy examines the process model for spatial information with the aim of avoiding duplication of data collection.

Three national standards progressed to the public enquiry stage. (A standard is defined as a legislated requirement on data capturing.) These are the SANS 1878 part 1, Metadata and SANS 1876 and the Feature Instance Identification Standards. Comments were adjudicated and these standards will be adopted as national standards shortly. Standards South Africa's SC 71 E voted and commented on 32 ISO standards during the financial year. Five standards proceeded to the Draft International Standard level, and two standards proceeded to the Draft Technical Specification level. Three standards moved to the Committee Draft stage, while five New Work Item Proposals were voted upon. Two standards have entered the revision stage and were commented on.





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Departmental Outcome	Outputs	Output Performance Measures / Service Delivery Indicators	Actual Performance against Target Quantity / Quality / Timeliness	
			Target	Actual
Management and Support Services	Mapping of restitution and redistribution projects and integration into Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)	Complete exercise in KZN Begin similar exercises in Mpumalanga, Limpopo and Eastern Cape	April 2004 May 2004	Mapping exercise completed in KZN. Limpopo and Eastern Cape also completed and training of users in progress. Mpumalanga project being handled in-house.
	Establish record of national settlement development trends in South Africa	Full report made available to Minister	October 2004	Project completed but draft report still being work-shopped before submission to Minister.
	Decentralisation of technical services to provinces	Officials placed in three more provinces	May 2004	Officials placed in KZN, Limpopo and Eastern Cape. Northern Cape to follow soon.
Spatial Planning and Information	Implementation of section 3 and 24 of the Planning Profession Act (PPA).	Establishment of the South African Council for Planners and the Appeals Board.	May 2004	The Minister has appointed members to serve on the South African Council for Planners and Appeals Board.
	Implementation of section 5 of the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act (SDIA)	Establishment of the Committee for Spatial Information	May 2004	Awaiting Presidential authority to implement the SDIA incrementally.
	Draft guidelines for the formulation of Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs)	Draft guidelines available for stakeholder consultation	September 2004	Results of the Settlement Growth Patterns report will inform the finalisation of the Terms of Reference for this project.
	Finalise drafting of Land Use Management Bill (LUMB)	Full draft submitted to Minister for presentation to Cabinet	September 2004	LUMB forwarded to Ministry
	Implement Environmental Policy and Guidelines for land reform.	Implement policy and guidelines in KZN to resolve land claims Full implementation in all provinces	March 2005 June 2005	Draft Implementation Plan finalised. Foundation course workshops on the policy and guidelines were held between April and May for all provinces.

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programme 7: deeds registration



There are nine deeds registries in South Africa, located in Pretoria, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, King William's Town, Vryburg and Umtata. These offices are responsible for the registration of deeds and documents relating to real rights in more than seven million registered land parcels consisting of township erven, farms, agricultural holdings, sectional title units and sectional title exclusive use areas.

Key programmes & achievements

In order to take deeds registry services to the people, the Department has launched an initiative aimed at establishing at least one deeds registry per province. The first phase of this project will entail the establishment of a deeds registry in Nelspruit for the province of Mpumalanga. This is to be followed by the expansion of the areas of jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape Province deeds registries at Umtata and King William's Town.

The provision of a records archive for the Nelspruit Deeds Registry presented the Department with a considerable logistical challenge. Following extensive investigation of several alternatives, including manual replication, the Department decided that the Scanning Solution would be the most effective route to follow. This process entails the digitisation of all the paper and microfilm records in the Pretoria Deeds Registry (where Mpumalanga properties are currently

registered) and the subsequent provision for an archive of electronic documents in the Nelspruit Deeds Registry for properties situated in Mpumalanga Province.

The structure for the Nelspruit Deeds Registry was approved and the creation of the registrar's post was approved by the Minister. The process of filling the post is under way.

The Scanning Solution offers further benefits which include:

- a means of establishing additional deeds registries;
- disaster recovery for existing paper archives;
- support for the proposed e-Cadastre (a system for the electronic submission and processing of deeds and diagrams); and



Mr Sam Lefafa, Chief Registrar of Deeds, and DDG Makgalemele (centre front) with Registrars of Deeds and other managers

- full automation for the manual processes which currently form part of the Document Copy System (DCS) of the deeds registries.

The benefits mentioned above prompted the Department to extend the project to include all nine current deeds registries.

The e-Cadastre, which forms part of the Department's Master Information Systems Plan, is a system proposed for the electronic submission and processing of diagrams in the offices of the Surveyors-General, and deeds and documents in the deeds registries. By eliminating paper traffic between legal practitioners, the deeds registries and offices of the Surveyors-General, the system will reduce survey approval and deeds registration turnaround times and also enable easier access to survey and registration services from remote areas. Consequently, the e-Cadastre will benefit previously disadvantaged sectors of the community living in rural areas, informal settlements or low-cost housing schemes.

The Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration, in collaboration with SITA, is in the process of finalising the User Requirement Specifications for the deeds registries' part of the e-Cadastre project. Implementation of the e-Cadastre is dependent on completion of the Scanning Solution, but development of the e-Cadastre can proceed independently. This parallel process will make it possible to implement the e-Cadastre within a short period after finalisation of the Scanning Solution.

The functionality of the Department's DeedsWeb internet-based registration information system is continuously being upgraded and expanded to meet the needs of the deeds registries' information clients.

The Aktex Information System, forerunner to DeedsWeb, has become increasingly difficult and expensive to maintain. Consequently, it was decided to discontinue the Aktex system, which was phased out during the fourth quarter. Large-volume information users, including several information vendors and financial institutions which were still accessing deeds information via Aktex, have successfully switched to the web-based DeedsWeb system for their information needs.

The Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration continued to assist the Department of Housing (DOH) with the identification of fraudulent or irregular housing subsidy applications. By comparing the names and ID numbers of subsidy applicants with the Deeds Registration System database, DOH is able to establish whether applicants already own immovable property to ensure that subsidies are granted only to first-time home owners.

Botswana and Namibia are two of several southern African countries which have adopted the South African Deeds Registration system, as well as the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act 95 of 1986) and the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act 47 of 1937) with the necessary adaptations to suit local circumstances. During the latter part of 2004, the training component of the Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration again presented refresher courses for deeds officials from Botswana and Namibia.

Legal support personnel at the office of the Chief Registrar of Deeds are participating in a project for the drafting of regulations for the Communal Land Rights Act, and especially those regulations which affect deeds registration matters. The Registrar of Deeds of Pietermaritzburg is actively participating in a pilot project for implementing the Act which is taking place in KwaZulu-Natal.

Trading entities

Deeds Registration Trading Account

The main purpose of the Category I Deeds Registration Trading Account is to finance the operating costs of the Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration, including the nine deeds registries that are responsible for the registration of land and real rights in land.

The Trading Account's main source of revenue consists of fees charged for the registration of deeds as well as the sale of registration information. The tariffs for these fees are contained in the Schedule of Fees of Office prescribed by Regulation 84 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act 47 of 1937). Shortfalls in the Trading Account, if any, are appropriated from the budget of the Department under Programme 7. Surpluses, on the other hand, are surrendered to the National Revenue Fund. No augmentation was required during the 2004/2005 financial year.

Total income realised for the year under review was R348 million (2004/2005), a year-on-year increase of 22.5%. A net surplus of R147 million (2004/2005) was realised after taking into account expenditure of R201 million. The profitability levels are mainly attributable to the continuing increase in both property values and the volumes of transactions registered in the deeds registries.

With the consent of National Treasury, surpluses on the Trading Account will be retained and applied to projects such as the Scanning Solution and the e-Cadastre, both of which are aimed at decentralisation and improvement of services.

Registrars of Deeds: Pretoria, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, King William's Town, Vryburg and Umtata

Core functions

The core functions of the Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration, and the nine deeds registries falling under the supervision of the Chief Registrar of Deeds are to:

- register real rights in land;
- maintain a public land register;
- provide registration information; and
- maintain an archive of registration records.

Outputs & service delivery

Registration of land & real rights in land

- The Deeds Registries Act and the Sectional Titles Act require that deeds and documents be prepared and lodged in a deeds registry by a conveyancer or notary public. These deeds and documents are subjected to

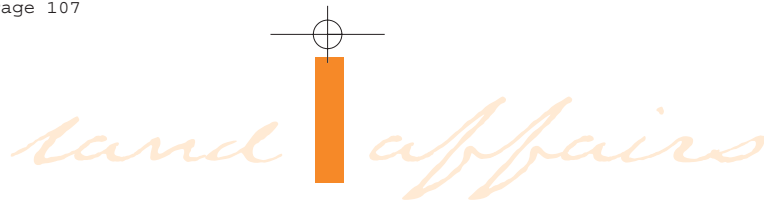


Table I: Number of registrations and recordals in the deeds registries

	PTA	CTN	JHB	PMB	BFN	KWT	KBY	VBG	UMT	TOTAL 2004/2005	TOTAL 2003/2004
Conventional Deeds											
Transfers	121 045	120 152	57 914	40 468	32 059	6 486	4 994	4 441	3 552	391 111	413 171
Bonds	118 767	124 132	69 520	44 762	17 732	6 119	3 270	2 893	613	387 808	295 289
Bond cancellations	112 278	93 731	57 774	41 420	16 418	5 511	2 748	3 106	898	333 884	286 270
Contracts/ Servitudes	3 373	1 377	1 045	1 080	471	74	38	31	21	7 510	7 274
General Powers of Attorney	1 710	1 889	1 117	617	228	161	43	47	18	5 830	5 308
Ante-nuptial Contracts	8 002	7 079	6 487	3 272	1 730	400	213	263	21	27 467	26 429
Sectional Titles											
New Schemes	926	569	178	489	221	7	0	0	1	2 391	2 238
Certificates of Registered Sect. Title	18 926	11 150	6 847	2 396	3 641	66	488	0	4	43 518	41 886
Transfers	31 694	31 548	18 296	20 850	5 917	640	118	16	0	109 079	101 096
Bonds	39 808	20 870	20 865	17 104	4 015	562	106	17	0	103 347	81 630
Bond cancellations	32 602	19 509	16 301	15 856	3 842	569	79	13	0	88 771	79 838
Contracts	4 113	6 509	3 840	4 577	1 046	67	53	2	0	20 207	19 693
Leasehold											
Transfers	2 037	0	2 497	21	383	35	0	0	0	4 973	10 459
Bonds	1 549	0	770	16	17	32	0	0	0	2 384	1 727
Bond cancellations	1 362	0	973	21	57	44	0	0	0	2 457	2 496
Contracts	0	0	0	0	2 394	0	0	167	0	2 561	4 830
Rationalisation											
Grants	3 169	0	0	5 102	60	564	0	33	0	8 928	17 775
Bonds	1 782	0	0	2 067	42	277	0	11	0	4 179	3 598
Bond cancellations	2 022	0	0	1 893	53	562	0	15	0	4 545	5 179
Development Aid											
Transfers	0	0	0	1 225	0	0	0	0	0	1 225	1 728
Bonds	0	0	0	260	0	0	0	0	0	260	205
Bond cancellations	0	0	0	484	0	0	0	0	0	484	373
TOTAL:	505 165	438 515	264 424	203 980	90 326	22 176	12 150	11 055	5 128	1 552 919	1 408 492
Other											
Copies of lost deeds issued	11 139	9 506	5 086	6 484	1 652	389	184	226	159	34 825	31 125
Interdicts/ Sequestrations noted	15 376	16 446	8 659	7 201	4 138	2 833	4 113	1 734	509	61 009	81 107

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three levels of examination by legally qualified personnel who scrutinise the contents for accuracy and compliance with common law, case law and statutory law. In addition, examiners ensure that appropriate effect is given to orders of court, caveats and interdicts recorded in the deeds registry, where applicable.

- Security of title is not guaranteed by law in South Africa. Instead, the system of examination described above, together with the checks and balances which form an integral part of the registration system, provide the holder of a title deed registered in a South African deeds registry with an indisputable right which is recognised and respected by the courts, financial institutions and the public at large.
- During the past financial year, the deeds registries experienced a 10,3% increase in the volume of transactions registered. Despite this significant increase, the registries maintained an average turnaround time of

10 working days from lodgement to registration. See Table 1 for details.

Maintenance of the public register

- Data capturers in the nine deeds registries update and maintain the Deeds Registration System (DRS) database on a daily basis. This database is mainframe-based and hosted by SITA Centurion. The mainstay of the Chief Directorate's electronic systems is the DRS software.
- Other computer-related systems which are related to or associated with the deeds registries' registers include the Document Tracking System (DOTS), the Document Copy System (DCS) and the Deeds Registration Trading Account's AccPac financial accounting system. Maintenance and development of the above systems is carried out by contractors sourced through the State Information Technology Agency (SITA).

Table 2: Total number of registered land parcels on the Deeds Registration System database

Deeds Registry	Township Erven	Sectional Title Units	Agricultural Holdings	Farms	TOTAL
Pretoria	1 836 845	196 823	47 245	203 836	2 284 749
Cape Town	1 650 217	158 128	0	137 292	1 945 637
Johannesburg	933 357	113 616	0	0	1 046 973
Pietermaritzburg	908 155	129 534	0	93 317	1 131 006
Bloemfontein	492 516	22 094	7 018	59 869	581 497
Kimberley	88 472	682	868	4 890	94 912
King William's Town	163 491	5 835	0	11 594	180 920
Vryburg	74 310	192	4 096	11 417	90 015
Umtata #	65 023	22	0	659	65 704
Total as at 31 March 2005	6 212 386	626 926	59 227	522 874	7 421 413
Total as at 31 March 2004	6 145 003	596 811	59 236	519 518	7 320 568

Database not complete - still under construction

Provision of registration information

- Section 7 of the Deeds Registries Act obliges a registrar of deeds to permit any person to inspect the public registers in a deeds registry, and to make copies of records upon payment of the prescribed fees.
- The deeds registries' electronic information systems (DeedsWeb and Aktex) provide electronic access to registration information from remote locations in

South Africa. In the case of the DeedsWeb, access is possible from anywhere in the world via the internet. The Aktex system was phased out during the last quarter and all its users have migrated to the more user-friendly DeedsWeb system. The demand for registration information continues to increase. During the 2004/05 financial year, a total of 13 800 894 electronic information requests were processed by the Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration's information systems. This represents an increase of 20,2% over the previous year.

Table 3: Aktex / DeedsWeb information searches

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2003/2004	816 069	917 381	920 807	1 048 083	980 628	1 029 499	1 099 718	958 532	657 596	941 431	663 234	1 151 653
2004/2005	887 974	1 098 698	1 111 950	1 192 881	1 236 449	1 466 452	1 250 165	1 260 342	777 567	1 055 206	1 223 019	1 240 191



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The Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration's Document Copy System (DCS), which enables Aktex and DeedsWeb users to request facsimile copies of microfilmed deeds and documents, showed an increase of 13% in the number of requests processed.

The DCS is in the process of being re-engineered by replacing the facsimile process with functionality which allows users to download images electronically onto their computers.

Table 4: Document Copy System requests

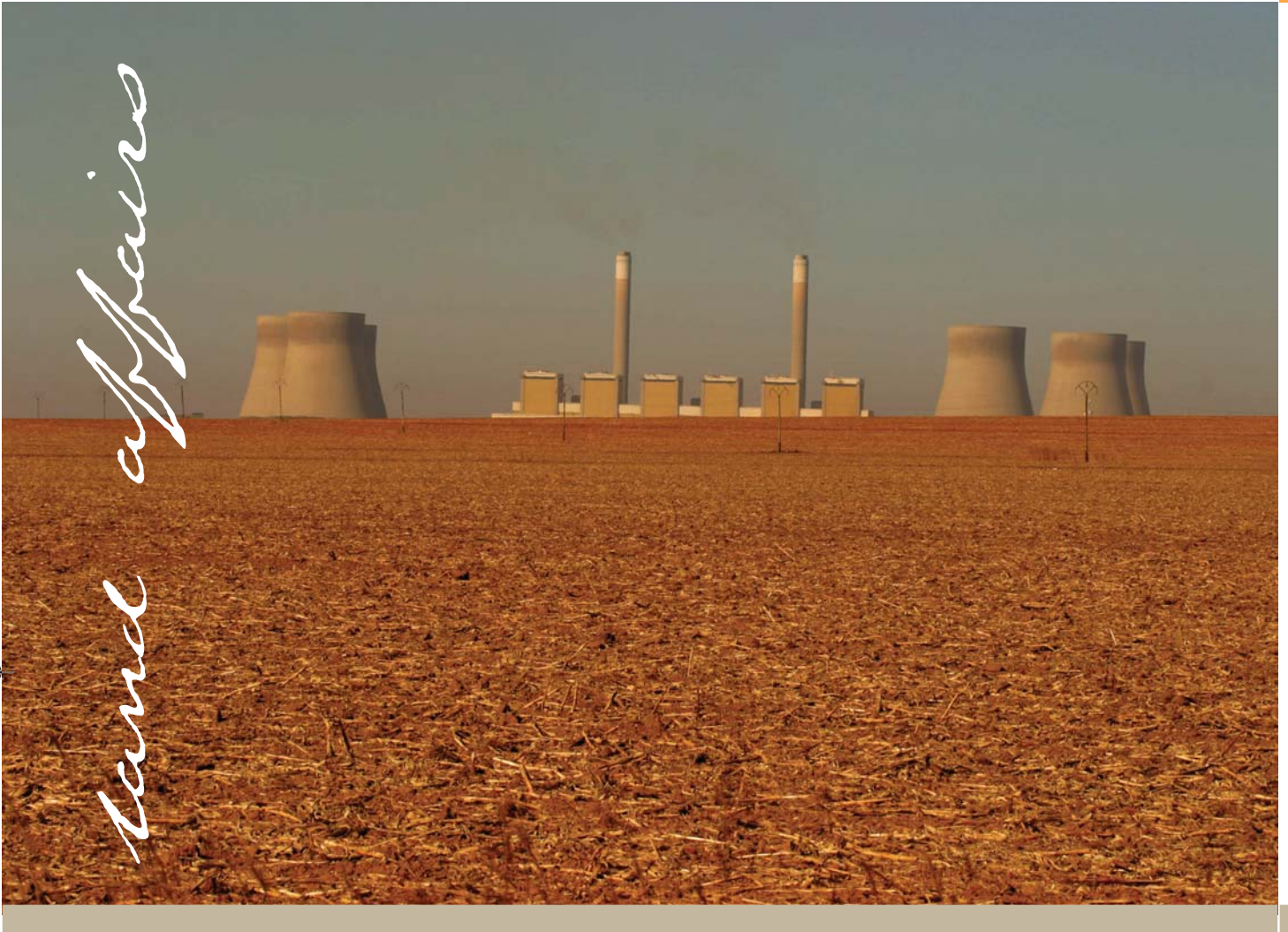
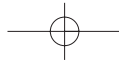
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2003/ 2004	15 124	13 836	13 206	14 287	15 497	18 730	18 321	14 667	12 589	12 573	14 650	17 403
2004/ 2005	13 449	16 586	16 628	18 553	18 192	18 346	19 861	21 811	12 126	11 495	13 177	24 096

Preservation of registered records for archival purposes

The deeds registries at Pretoria, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein and King William's Town use microfilm as the archive medium. These registries perform processing functions and quality assurance checks in-house. Three copies are produced of each film, two silver master copies and one diazo copy for general use and viewing by the public. One silver master copy is stored on-site in the deeds registry and the other off-site for disaster recovery purposes. The strong rooms where these master copies are stored comply with SABS specifications and are subject to annual inspections by the SABS. Deeds registries submit samples of their processed films to the SABS on a weekly basis for testing and quality control purposes.

In the recent past, deeds registries have increasingly experienced serviceability problems with the dual-head microfilm cameras. As these items are no longer being manufactured, replacement is impossible. A project has therefore been launched for the re-engineering of the microfilm process to use digital scanners instead of cameras.

The replacement of the current cameras will represent the first phase of an initiative which will eventually culminate in the digitisation of all deeds registry archives as part of the Department's proposed Scanning Solution. The object of the Scanning Solution is not to replace microfilm as the deeds registries' archive medium. Instead, the filming of records will be replaced by a scanning process, while the scanned images will still be converted to microfilm format for archiving purposes.



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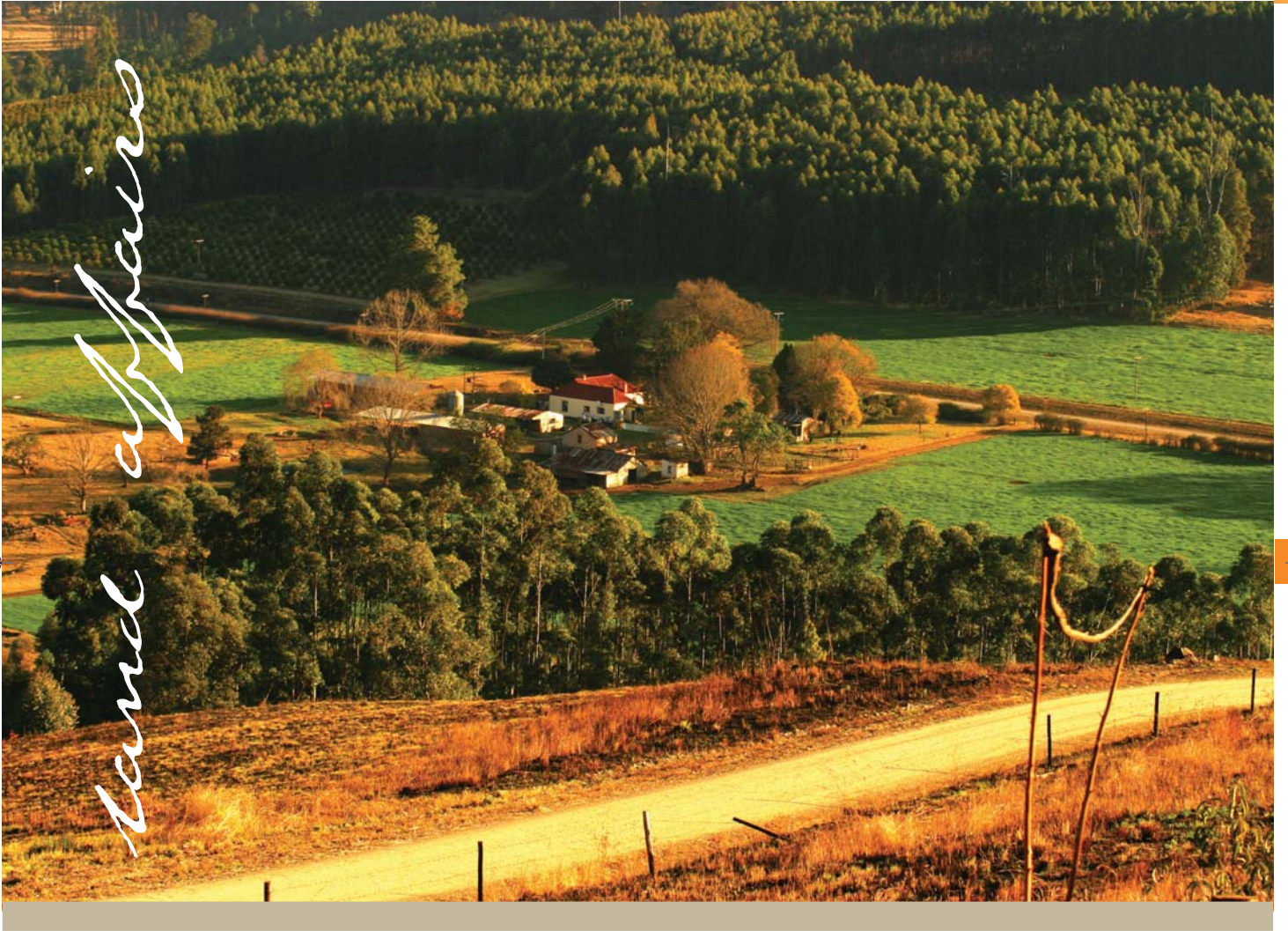
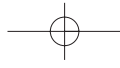
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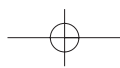
part three:
report of the audit committee



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Land as a Service



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report of the audit committee for the year ended 31 march 2005



Report of the Audit Committee of the Department of Land Affairs in terms of Sections 76(4)(d) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act ("PFMA") and Treasury Regulation 3.1.10

1. Membership & attendance

The present Audit Committee ("the Committee") was constituted in terms of Section 38 of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.2, and consisted of three external members. The Committee was appointed during November 2004, after the expiration of the contracts of the former Committee members. There is a vacancy for one additional external member. The Committee met twice during the financial year under review, and the previous Committee three times.

The external members' attendance of the Committee meetings was as follows:

Name of member	Number of meetings attended
Ms R. Van Wyk (Chairperson).....	2
Ms D. Ndaba.....	2
Mr G. Witthöft.....	2
Mr C. Gassiep (previous Chairperson) - contract expired during the financial year under review.....	3

2. Audit Committee Responsibility

The Committee has developed and adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its audit committee charter, has regulated its affairs in

compliance with this charter and has discharged its responsibilities as contained therein.

3. The effectiveness of internal control

The system of controls is designed to provide cost effective assurance that assets are safeguarded and that liabilities and working capital are efficiently managed. In line with the PFMA requirements, Internal Audit provides the Committee and management with assurance that the internal controls are appropriate and effective. This is achieved by means of the risk management process, as well as the identification of corrective actions and suggested enhancements to the controls and processes.

A lack of capacity has unfortunately meant that Internal Audit has not been able to achieve the targets set for it. Although capacity constraints remain a challenge, Internal Audit has made significant progress with audits conducted in terms of its three-year rolling plan, as well as with forensic and special investigations performed in addition to the plan. Internal Audit facilitated the Departmental annual risk assessment and the compilation of the strategic, operational and process risk registers. Internal Audit has also compiled a Fraud Prevention plan and an action plan for implementation thereof.

A concerted effort is being made to ensure that Internal Audit is adequately capacitated.

The management letter of the Auditor-General contains a number of matters related to internal control weakness; these were, however, not deemed to be so significant as to result in a qualified audit opinion. Management's response to the various matters raised by the Auditor-General is indicative of a commitment to ensure that the matters are addressed timeously and effectively.

4. Evaluation of Annual Financial Statements

The Committee has

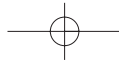
- Reviewed and discussed the audited annual financial statements to be included in the annual report, with the Auditor-General and with management
- Reviewed the Auditor-General's management letter and management's response thereto

The Committee concurs with, and accepts the Auditor-General's conclusions on the annual financial statements.

5. Bala Farms (Proprietary) Limited ("Bala Farms")

The Committee also acted on behalf of Bala Farms (which is the process of being deregistered) for the year under review. The Committee reviewed the Annual Financial Statements of Bala Farms and the Auditor-General's report thereon, and concurs with the opinion expressed.





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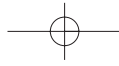


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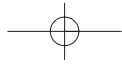


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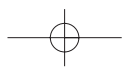
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part four:
annual financial statements





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report of the accounting officer for the year ended 31 march 2005



Report by the Accounting Officer to the Executive Authority and Parliament/Provincial Legislature of the Republic of South Africa.

I. General review of the state of financial affairs

I.1 Financial Performance:

It gives me great pleasure to once more present a favourable report on the Department's financial performance. The Department has spent 97.98% of its allocated budget of R2.03 billion, which has increased by R376.88 million compared to previous year's budget allocation of R1.65 billion. The following table provides a synopsis:

	2004/05 R	2003/04 R
Budget allocation	2.03 billion	1.65 billion
Actual expenditure	1.99 billion	1.60 billion
Spending as a percentage	97.98%	97.19%
Unspent funds	40.98 million	46.56 million
Unspent funds as a percentage	2.02%	2.81%

This commendable performance has become a trend since 2001/2002, a clear demonstration of the Department's effective management systems and its capability to deliver on its mandate. Overall, the Department has spent R1.34 billion on transfer payments to beneficiaries representing a 99.2% of the budget allocation. In line with the policy directive to prioritise the finalisation of outstanding restitution claims, spending on restitution transfer payments to

beneficiaries is R1.02 billion representing 100% spending of the allocated budget. Transfer payments to land reform beneficiaries amounted to R327.01 million representing 96.47% of the allocated budget.

Unspent funds are ascribed to vacant posts and inadequate procurement planning. The filling of some key vacant posts as well as the implementation of the Supply Chain Management Framework are under way in order to address these shortcomings.

I.2 Significant policy decisions and strategic issues facing the Department

During his 2005 State of The Nation Address, the State President announced the three year extension period for the finalisation of outstanding restitution claims. The extension will ensure that challenges around the settlement of claims, particularly the rural claims are effectively addressed.

The Communal Land Rights Act, Act 11 of 2004 was assented on 14 July 2004. A Programme Implementation Plan has been developed and it is anticipated that project implementation in the various provinces will commence in the latter part of the 2005/06 financial year.

One of the major activities that the Department would be embarking on in the medium-term, is the review of the South African Land Policy. The land summit scheduled to take place later in 2005/06 financial year will form the basis for this review.

Other activities planned for the 2005/06 are the settlement of labour tenants claims as well as improving state land management.

A review study on the performance of the Communal Property Association was concluded and recommendations will be implemented once the report has been formally tabled.

Little progress has been made in implementing a digitised deeds system due to a flawed tender process. Consequently the establishment of a Deeds Office in Nelspruit had to be deferred, as its viability is dependent on the digitised deeds system. Having reconsidered the funding options for this project, the Department has decided to enter into a Public Private Partnership which is still at its infancy, as the project officer has just been appointed.

As part of the decentralisation of services to the Mpumalanga Province, the Surveyor-General Office was established and the configuration of the Shared Service Centre was concluded.

2. Service rendered by the department

2.1 Services

In line with its Customer Commitment Charter, the Department provides the following services:

- Provision of access to land.
- Provision of rights in land.
- Settlement of land claims.
- Provision of settlement support to Restitution.
- Production and supply of maps.
- Maintenance of the National Control Survey Network.
- Registration of deeds.
- Supply of deed registration information.
- Provision of spatial planning services.
- Support for land use management.
- Provision spatial information services.
- Approval of diagrams, general plans and sectional plans for registration in a deeds registry.

2.2 Tariff policy

Tariffs for deeds registration, maps and related services are reviewed annually with the aim of recovering supplier costs.

2.3 Free Services

The Department provides Map Trix kits, a map work teaching aids, and Map packs to the Department of Education for disadvantaged schools that teach Geography.

2.4 Inventories

Stock on hand is valued at weighted average cost. Consumable inventories on hand at the six stores which comprise mainly of stationery and printing materials amounts to R2.02 million. Maps stock amounts to R4.27 million.

3. Capacity constraints

The Department has commissioned a review of its organisation design for alignment and determining long term staffing requirements. Some of the staffing requirements already identified are in the following areas:

- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Business Information Management
- International and Stakeholder Relations
- Supply Chain Management
- Policy Development
- Restitution: Quality Assurance
- Land Reform: Communal Land Rights Act Implementation.

4. Utilisation of donor funds

4.1 UKDFID

A total of 1.5 million pounds sterling from the UKDFID was approved during the previous financial year as an Interim Support to Land Reform including capacity building in budget management. During the year under review the Department received an amount of R7.52 million to cover approved spending of R10.16 million for the year under review as well as R1.31 million in respect of the 2003/04 financial year. A net amount of R3.95 million will be recovered from the donor as reimbursement in the 2005/06 financial year.

Through this donor funding a comprehensive project on fiscal and economic analysis of the National Land Reform target was initiated. The main purpose of this project was to conduct a macro-economic analysis focusing on the impact of land reform on poverty reduction in the country including the reviewing of existing policy. This project is almost 75% completed.

Part of the funding was utilized to develop and implement training programmes on project budgeting, supply chain and cash flow management for land reform implementers.

Other activities funded included enhancing the LandBase, an Operational Management Information Systems. Further enhancements of the LandBase will be done in the new financial year.

4.2 Belgium Government

An amount of R2.09 million was received in kind to facilitate verification of claimants for the Restitution programme.

4.3 Fund management

UKDFID funding was channeled through the RDP account managed by the National Treasury, whereas the Belgian funding is managed through a Trust Account by a Board of Trustees under the chairmanship of the Accounting Officer.

These donor funds are accounted for through the creation of separate accounts in the general ledger. These accounts are reconciled and monitored regularly by the Donor Committee chaired by the Chief Financial Officer. Funds channeled through the RDP are audited as part of the regulatory audit of the Department and the Trust Account is audited separately.

5. Trading entities, public entities, investments & loans

5.1 Trading entities - Registration of Deeds Trading Account

The Deeds Trading Account is accounted for by the Department as a subprogramme under Programme 7: Auxiliary and associated services.

The main purpose of the Deeds Trading Account is to finance the operating costs of the various Deeds Registries responsible for the registration of conventional bonds, sectional titles and leaseholds.

The main source of funding is fees charged on the registration of deeds and on the sale of deeds information. Shortfalls in the Account, if any, are appropriated from the budget of the Department under Programme 7. Surpluses of the trading Account are surrendered to the National Revenue Fund. No augmentation was done during the year under review.

Total revenue generated for the year under review is R332.55 million (2003/04: R272.49 million), a year-on-year increase of 22%. A net surplus of R147.44 million (2003/04: R101.58 million) was realised after taking into account expenditure amounting to R200.10 million (2003/04: R181.95 million). The tariffs for the deeds registrations were reviewed during the year to allow for some level of subsidization between low and high property values. The profitability levels are mainly attributable to the increase in the number of properties registered and property values.

The scanning solutions project aimed at improving security of information and also promoting accessibility of information on all deeds by the various deeds offices was delayed due to a flawed tender process. A Public Private Partnership has been registered with the National Treasury to take the project forward.

5.2 Public entities

5.2.1 Bala Farms (Pty) Ltd

Bala Farms (Pty) Ltd is a 100% state-owned company incorporated to manage and dispose of certain state land in the North West Province on behalf of the Department. As previously reported, the company is in the process of being de-registered because it has fulfilled its mandate. Two farms that were remaining were ceded to the Department for disposal and these will be recorded in the Department's state land register. A pre-deregistration dividend of R15.30 million was paid to the Department, as the sole shareholder. It is anticipated that the de-registration process will be completed prior to the end of the 2005/06 financial year.

The 2003/04 annual report was tabled in Parliament.

5.2.2 Inala Farms

Inala Farms (Pty) Ltd, a property company was founded by the Department to provide financial assistance in the form of a loan to certain land reform beneficiaries. To this end, the Department acquired land measuring 1 483 ha in extent for R16.11 million on behalf of the beneficiaries with the view that the latter would buy the property once the operations company generates some profit.

The acquired land was held in a property company, with the Department being the sole shareholder. However, the Department's shareholding was subsequently reduced to 75% when the former Managing Director exercised his share option of acquiring 25% shareholding.

The operations of this project are conducted through Inala Farming Company (Pty) Ltd. The workers, who are beneficiaries, formed a trust and acquired 25% of the shares in Inala Farming Company (Pty) Ltd financed through land acquisition grants.

As previously reported, the operations company obtained loans from the Land Bank using the land in the property company as collateral however, these loans were un-serviced. Due to inadequate operating capital the operations company found it difficult to continue as a going concern and as a result

a creditor's voluntary liquidation application was lodged and a provisional order granted. Discussions between the Department and Land Bank, as the main creditor, are under way in order to salvage this farming project.

5.2.3 Ingonyama Trust Board

The Ingonyama Trust Board was established in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Act of 1994, as amended. The primary objective of the Trust is to manage the administration of about 3 million hectares of land. The main focus of the Act is to transfer all townships (39 in total) of the former KwaZulu territory to local authorities. The Trust is also responsible for transferring all land reserved for state domestic purposes to the relevant spheres of government.

The Board will have to undergo some restructuring in order to comply with the Communal Land Rights Act, 2004.

The Annual Report of the Trust for the 2003/04 financial year was submitted to the Minister for presentation to the Cabinet as required by the Public Finance Management Act

A disclaimer audit opinion was issued in respect of 2003/04 audit. The auditors found the debtors system to be inadequate. Long outstanding rates and accounts payable were also cited as qualification areas. Measures have been put in place to address these shortcomings.

During the year under review an amount of R285,000 was transferred to the Board for the management of the Trust and no surpluses in this regard were paid back to the Department.

5.3 Investment

The investment of R16.11 million is in respect of Inala (Pty) Ltd as indicated under paragraph 5.2.2 above. The recoverability of the investment of R16.11 million is highly doubtful, as the land is encumbered and a provisional voluntary liquidation order has already been granted.

5.4 Loan

A long term loan of R10.25 million was granted to Small Business Development Corporation Limited (SBDC) in 1993. The loan was aimed at developing small and medium businesses by providing capital, business support and premises. There are no repayment conditions. Although SBDC is operating as a going concern, the recoverability of the loan is highly doubtful, as it is has been outstanding for over 10 years.

The Department has initiated discussions with the Department of Trade and Industry and the SBDC in order to finalise this matter.

6. Transfer payments to other organisations

During the year under review the Department transferred R6.25 million to the Gauteng Department of Housing for the Alexandra Urban Renewal project. This transfer was made in accordance with the Division of Revenue Act.

Other transfers made are in the form of advances to municipalities who are appointed as implementing agents by the Department. This co-operative arrangement serves to facilitate the implementation of land reform and restitution projects through the conclusion of agency agreements. Funds advanced are only recognized as expenditure by the Department once the benefit has accrued to the relevant beneficiaries.

The Ithala Bank, in KwaZulu-Natal has been appointed as an agent to facilitate project development and payment processing of certain restitution claims.

7. Corporate governance arrangements

7.1 Risk Management

The Department conducted a review and update of its risk register on the basis of the 2005/2006 strategic plan. Operational plans have been adapted to incorporate risks and interventions necessary to mitigate the identified risks.

The post of the Risk and Compliance Officer has been evaluated and will be filled during the ensuing year.

7.2 Effectiveness of the Internal Audit and the Audit Committee

Capacity building is still posing as a challenge as the Internal Audit Component has been unsuccessful in attracting appropriately skilled candidates. To this end, service providers have been appointed as an interim measure. A concurrent process is underway to review the appropriateness of the remuneration packages.

The lack of the Risk and Compliance Component has also contributed to the delay in the implementation of the three year rolling plan by Internal Audit Component, as the latter had to facilitate the review and update of the Risk Register. As already indicated the post of the Risk and Compliance Officer has been evaluated and will be filled in the 2005/06 financial year.

The Internal Audit Component is currently conducting forensic investigations in the Restitution and the Land Reform Programmes and the relevant reports will be made available in due course.

The term of office of the former Chairperson of Audit Committee, who was the only external member, expired during the year under review. Three new external Audit Committee members were appointed, basically reconstituting the entire committee and one of them is serving as chairperson. The Committee comprises of three external members and one internal member. The committee met twice during the year.

7.3 Policies around conflict of interest

Managers are requested annually, by a way of filling in a questionnaire to disclose their financial interests. The Standing Tender Committee members are also requested to declare interest in all their meetings when adjudicating tenders.

7.4 Safety, health and environment issues

The Security Management as well as the Occupational Health and Hazards Policies have been developed for implementation in the 2005/2006. A Security Committee has also been established as an oversight body.

8. New/proposed activities & Public/Private Partnerships

As part of government-wide programme to provide a conducive working environment to improve service delivery, the Department is in the process of conducting a feasibility study for the upgrading of the existing premises or acquisition of new premises for Head Office and other Departmental offices located within the Pretoria precinct. The Department is working very closely with the Department of Public Works to ensure alignment with the Pretoria Inner City Precinct (PICP) Plan. This project is registered as a Private Partnership (PPP) with the National Treasury.

As already indicated another PPP that has been registered with the National Treasury is for the digitisation of the deeds system.

9. Performance information

Key information on the Department's operational performance is provided under Part 2 of this annual report.

The Department's medium term strategic and operational plans form the basis for performance agreements for senior managers in the Department. This process is cascaded to all levels throughout the Department. A project has been initiated to enhance the current personnel performance and development system.

Whereas financial reporting is done monthly, operational reports are produced quarterly to review and monitor performance. These reports are also submitted to the Executing Authority and the National Treasury.

10. SCOPA resolution

There are no SCOPA resolution in respect of the Vote and the Registration of Deeds Trading Account. Resolutions in respect of Public Entities that the Department is overseeing are reflected in their respective reports.

11. OTHER

11.1 Supply Chain Management

During the year under review the Department was engaged in setting up systems for implementation of the Supply Chain Management. Although according to the project plan we had envisaged to implement by January 2005, it became apparent that for the Department to have a seamless implementation, a proper infrastructure and capacity will have to be in place. Departmental Policy was approved and implementation will take place in the new financial year.

11.2 Asset Management

Significant progress has been made in the management of assets in the Department. The Departmental Policy was approved, the Fixed Asset Register updated and physical count conducted. The Fixed Asset Register System will be rolled out to shared service centres in the ensuing year to facilitate timeous updating of records.

11.3 Leased Land Revenue

A major project aimed at putting in place effective systems for managing leased land revenue was undertaken during the year under review. A project plan is currently being developed for the implementation of the recommendations arising from the investigation.

11.3 Unclaimed Restitution Awards

The balance of unclaimed restitution settlement awards is standing at R31.58 million. Strategies ranging from communication campaigns to tracing of beneficiaries are being implemented to resolve this challenge.

11.4 Forensic Audit

During the year under review, the Department commissioned a forensic investigation into the operations of the Commission for Restitution of Land Rights. The forensic audit was

prompted by media reports on the allegation that prices of certain land under claim were manipulated.

Of the seven regional offices only the Mpumalanga Regional Office has been audited. The Department is in the process of implementing audit recommendations which include amongst others, instituting disciplinary action and laying criminal charges against certain officials.

It is envisaged that the audit of the remaining six offices will be concluded in the 2005/2006 financial year.

12. Events after the reporting date

Apart from my appointment as the Director- General as from 1 May 2005, there are no other significant events that took place after the reporting date.

13. Approval

The Annual Financial Statements set out on pages 12 to 56 have been approved by the Accounting Officer.



MR G S THOMAS
DIRECTOR - GENERAL
DATE: 31 MAY 2005

land affairs

report of the auditor-general



report of the Auditor-General to Parliament on the financial statements of Vote 30 - Department of Land Affairs for the year ended 31 March 2005.

1. Audit assignment

The financial statements as set out on pages 131 to 159, for the year ended 31 March 2005, have been audited in terms of section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), read with sections 4 and 20 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004). These financial statements, the maintenance of effective control measures and compliance with relevant laws and regulations are the responsibility of the accounting officer. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements, based on the audit.

2. Nature & scope

The audit was conducted in accordance with Statements of South African Auditing Standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit includes:

- examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements,
- assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and
- evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

Furthermore, an audit includes an examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting compliance in all material respects with the relevant laws and regulations which came to my attention and are applicable to financial matters.

The audit was completed in accordance with Auditor-General Directive No. 1 of 2005.

I believe that the audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

3. Audit opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Land Affairs at 31 March 2005 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with prescribed accounting practice and in the manner required by the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) as amended.

4. Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying the audit opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matters:

4.1 Forensic investigation into the Regional Land Claim Commissions (RLCCs)

As disclosed in note 11.4 of the Report of the Accounting Officer, management commissioned forensic investigations at all seven RLCCs throughout the country with a focus on the following areas:

- Processing, settlement and monetary payment of restitution claims;
- Settlement of restitution claims through procurement and transfer of the parcel of land subject to a claim or alternative land;
- Procurement of service providers in relation to the restitution projects.

The forensic investigation has been completed at one RLCC, and revealed amongst others significant control deficiencies due to non compliance with policies and procedures.

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The financial impact of known losses on the financial statements of the department as revealed by the investigation is at this stage not material.

4.2 Internal control weaknesses.

4.2.1 Control over lease revenue

Attention is drawn to paragraph 11.3 of the Report of the Accounting Officer. As previously reported in paragraph 4.1.3 of the Auditor-General's report for the 2003/04 financial year, the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs signed General Power of Attorney documents during April 2000 in favour of the Agriculture MEC's and Deputy Directors-General of all the Provincial Departments of Agriculture delegating the management of certain state land in the provinces.

While the department has made a lot of progress in terms of developing policies and procedures, developing the database of the leased government owned land, and is in the process of increasing capacity in the department to implement controls, the following weaknesses were noted by the consultants while compiling a database:

- A lack of up to date information on all land available for leasing and disposal.
- A lack of standardisation of documentation such as lease agreements and receipts.

- Lease documentation was not always available.
- New lease agreements were not concluded on expiry of existing agreements.
- Lease agreements lacked critical information or were not properly concluded and signed.
- Not all State land has been surveyed and registered on the cadastral system.
- A lack of an effective system of revenue management and credit control.
- Insufficient resources to ensure effective management of leases.

Due to the above weaknesses over management of lease revenue, it was still not possible to determine whether all rental income was received from the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

4.2.2 Irregular Expenditure

As disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements the department incurred irregular expenditure of R 8, 8 million (R12, 9 million - 2004) as a result of non-compliance with State Tender Board Regulations and the departmental procurement policies and procedures while in the process of implementing and adopting the Supply Chain Management Framework.

5. APPRECIATION

The assistance rendered by the staff of the Department of Land Affairs during the audit is sincerely appreciated.

S. A. Fakie

AUDITOR-GENERAL
PRETORIA
31 JULY 2005

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statement of accounting policies & related matters

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. However, where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the Annual Financial Statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), the Treasury Regulations for Departments and Constitutional Institutions issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act, Act 5 of 2004. The following issued, but not yet effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice have not been fully complied with in the Annual Financial Statements: GRAP 1, 2 and 3.

1. Basis of preparation

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, except where stated otherwise. The modified cash basis constitutes the cash basis of accounting supplemented with additional disclosure items. Under the cash basis of accounting transactions and other events are recognised when cash is received or paid. Under the accrual basis of accounting transactions and other events are recognised when incurred and not when cash is received or paid.

2. Revenue

Appropriated funds

Voted funds are the amounts appropriated to a department in accordance with the final budget known as the Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure. Unexpended voted funds are surrendered to the National Revenue Fund, unless otherwise stated.

Departmental revenue

Tax revenue

A tax receipt is defined as compulsory, irrecoverable revenue collected by entities. Tax receipts are recognised as revenue in the statement of financial performance on receipt of the funds.

Sale of goods and services other than capital assets

This comprises the proceeds from the sale of goods and/or services produced by the entity. Revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance on receipt of the funds.

Fines, penalties and forfeits

Fines, penalties and forfeits are compulsory receipts imposed by court or quasi-judicial body. Revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance on receipt of the funds.

Interest, dividends and rent on land

Interest and dividends received are recognised upon receipt of the funds, and no provision is made for interest or dividends receivable from the last receipt date to the end of the reporting period. They are recognised as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance of the department and then transferred to the National Revenue Fund.

Revenue received from the rent of land is recognised in the statement of financial performance on receipt of the funds.

Sale of capital assets

The proceeds from the sale of capital assets is recognised as revenue in the statement of financial performance on receipt of the funds.

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Financial transactions in assets and liabilities

Repayments of loans and advances previously extended to employees and public corporations for policy purposes are recognised as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance on receipt of the funds.

Cheques issued in previous accounting periods that expire before being banked are recognised as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cheque becomes stale. When the cheque is reissued the payment is made from Revenue.

Local and foreign aid assistance

Local and foreign aid assistance is recognised in the statement of financial performance on receipt of funds. Where amounts are expensed before funds are received, a receivable is raised. Where amounts have been inappropriately expensed using Local and Foreign aid assistance, a payable is raised. In the situation where the department is allowed to retain surplus funds, these funds are shown as a reserve.

3. Expenditure

Compensation of employees

Salaries and wages comprise payments to employees. Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the payment is made. The expenditure is classified as capital where the employees were involved, on a full time basis, on capital projects during the financial year. All other payments are classified as current expense.

Social contributions include the entities' contribution to social insurance schemes paid on behalf of the employee. Social contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when the payment is made.

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits is expensed in the Statement of Financial Performance in the reporting period when the payment is made. Short-term employee benefits, that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed as a disclosure note to the Annual Financial Statements and are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Long-term employee benefits and other post employment benefits

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised and expensed only when the payment is made.

Medical benefits

The department provides medical benefits for its employees through defined benefit plans. Employer contributions to the fund are incurred when money is paid to the fund. No provision is made for medical benefits in the Annual Financial Statements of the department.

Post employment retirement benefits

The department provides retirement benefits for certain of its employees through a defined benefit plan for government employees. These benefits are funded by both employer and employee contributions. Employer contributions to the fund are expensed when money is paid to the fund. No provision is made for retirement benefits in the Annual Financial Statements of the department. Any potential liabilities are disclosed in the Annual Financial Statements of the National/Provincial Revenue Fund and not in the Annual Financial Statements of the employer department.

Other employee benefits

Obligations arising from leave entitlement, thirteenth cheque and performance bonus that are reflected in the disclosure notes have not been paid for at year-end.

Goods and services

Payments made for goods and/or services are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when the payment is made. The expense is classified as capital if the goods and services was used on a capital project.

Interest and rent on land

Interest and rental payments resulting from the use of land, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when the payment is made. This item excludes rental on the use of buildings or other fixed structures.

Financial transactions in assets and liabilities

Financial transactions in assets and liabilities include bad debts written off. Debts are written off when identified as irrecoverable. Debts written-off are limited to the amount of savings and/or under spending available to the department. The write off occurs at year-end or when funds are available. No provision is made for irrecoverable amounts.

Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure, is defined as:

- The overspending of a vote or a main division within a vote, or
- Expenditure that was not made in accordance with the purpose of a vote or, in the case of a main division, not in accordance with the purpose of the main division.

Such expenditure is treated as a current asset in the Statement of Financial Position until such expenditure is approved by the relevant authority, recovered or written off as irrecoverable.

Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure, is defined as:

- expenditure, other than unauthorised expenditure, incurred in contravention or not in accordance with a requirement of any applicable legislation, including:
 - the Public Finance Management Act
 - the State Tender Board Act, or any regulations made in terms of this act, or

- any provincial legislation providing for procurement procedures in that provincial government.

It is treated as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance. If such expenditure is not condoned and it is possibly recoverable it is disclosed as receivable in the Statement of Financial Position at year-end.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure, is defined as:

- expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised, therefore
 - it must be recovered from a responsible official (a debtor account should be raised), or
 - the vote. (If responsibility cannot be determined.)

Such expenditure is treated as a current asset in the Statement of Financial Position until such expenditure is recovered from the responsible official or written off as irrecoverable.

4. Transfers and subsidies

Transfers and subsidies include all irrecoverable payments made by the entity. Transfers and subsidies are recognised as an expense when the payment is made.

5. Expenditure for capital assets

Capital assets are assets that can be used repeatedly and continuously in production for more than one year. Payments made for capital assets are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when the payment is made.

6. Investments

Investments include; Investments in Associates; Joint ventures; Investments in controlled entities and Other investments.

Investments are shown at cost. On disposal of an investment, the surplus/(deficit) is recognised as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

7. Receivables

Receivables are not normally recognised under the modified cash basis of accounting. However, receivables included in the Statement of Financial Position arise from cash payments that are recoverable from another party, when the payments are made.

Receivables for services delivered are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a current asset or as income in the Statement of Financial Performance, as the Annual Financial Statements are prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, but are disclosed separately as part of the disclosure notes to enhance the usefulness of the Annual Financial Statements.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand and balances with banks, short term investments in money market instruments and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short

term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

9. Payables

Payables are not normally recognised under the modified cash basis of accounting. However, payables included in the Statement of Financial Position arise from advances received that are due to the National Revenue Fund or another party.

10. Lease commitments

Lease commitments for the period remaining from the reporting date until the end of the lease contract are disclosed as part of the disclosure notes to the Annual Financial Statements. These commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance as the Annual Financial Statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

Operating lease expenditure is expensed when the payment is made.

Finance lease expenditure is expensed when the payment is made, but results in the acquisition of the asset under the lease agreement. A finance lease is not allowed in terms of the Public Finance Management Act.

11. Accruals

This amount represents goods/services that have been received, but no invoice has been received from the supplier at the reporting date, OR an invoice has been received but remains unpaid at the reporting date. These amounts are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance as the Annual Financial Statements are prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, but are however disclosed as part of the disclosure notes.

12. Contingent liability

This is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the department; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; or
- the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but the information is disclosed as part of the disclosure notes.

13. Commitments

This amount represents goods/services that have been approved and/or contracted, but no delivery has taken place at the reporting date. These amounts are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance as the Annual

Financial Statements are prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, but are however disclosed as part of the disclosure notes.

14. Capitalisation reserve

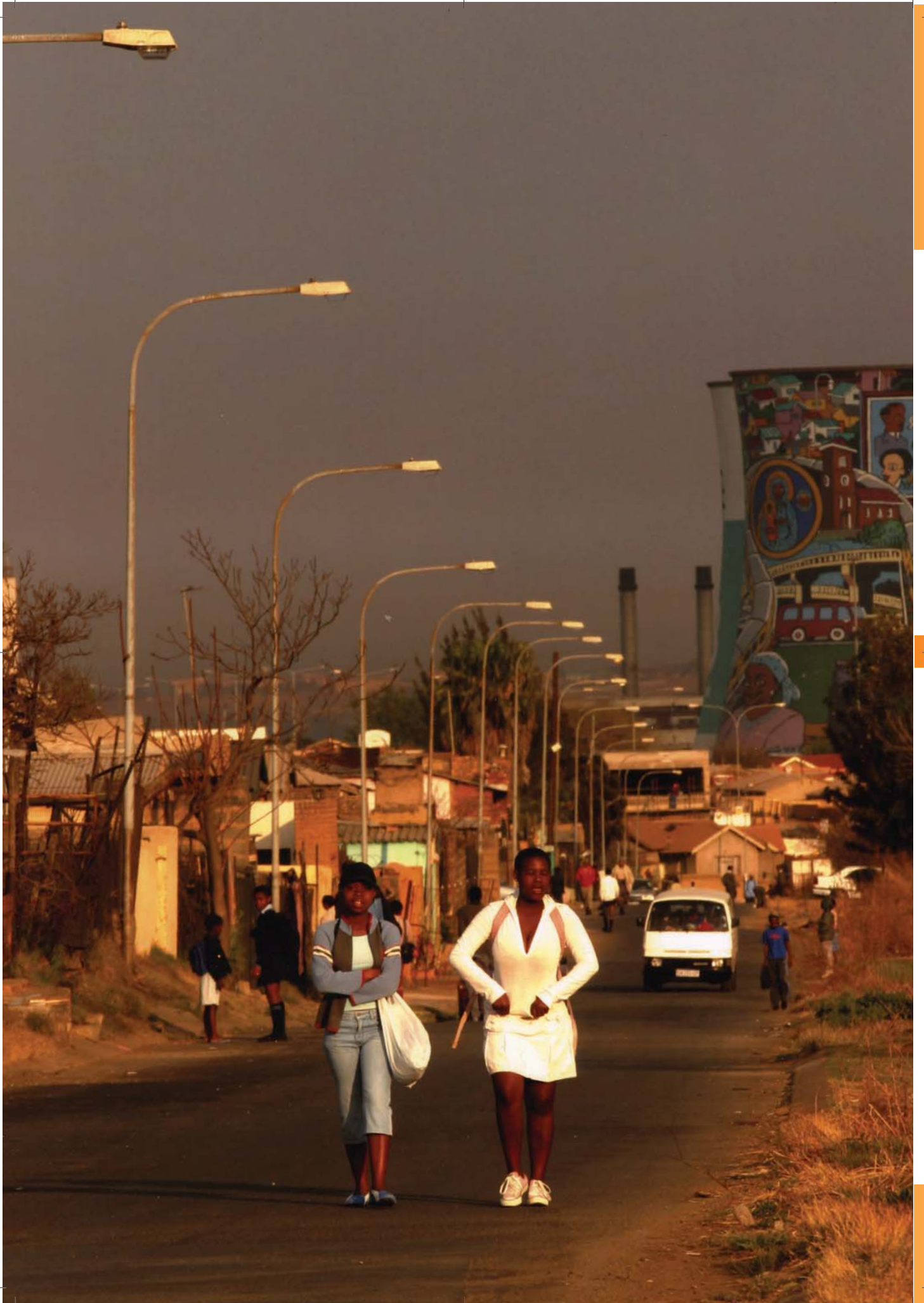
The capitalisation reserve represents an amount equal to the value of the investment and/or loans capitalised. On disposal, repayment or recovery, such amounts are transferred to the Revenue Fund.

15. Recoverable revenue

Recoverable revenue represents payments made and recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as an expense in previous years due to non-performance in accordance with an agreement, which have now become recoverable from a debtor. Repayments are transferred to the Revenue Fund as and when the repayment is received.

16. Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been restated to conform to the changes in the presentation in the current year. The comparative figures shown in these Annual Financial Statements are limited to the figures shown in the previous year's audited Annual Financial Statements and such other comparative figures that the department may reasonably have available for reporting. Reclassification of expenditure has occurred due to the implementation of the Standard Chart of Accounts. It is not practical to present comparative amounts in the Cash Flow Statements as this would involve reclassification of amounts dating back to the 2002/03 year-end.



land affairs - vote 30

appropriation statement

for the year ended 31 march 2005

	Appropriation per Programme								
	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1. Administration									
Current payment	194,566	(14,328)	(3,576)	176,662	170,440	6,222	96.5%	156,270	142,009
Transfers and subsidies	768	480	-	1,248	1,246	2	99.8%	-	343
Expenditure for capital assets	18,214	2,323	-	20,537	20,332	205	99.0%	20,885	21,418
2. Surveys and Mapping									
Current payment	67,490	(6,094)	-	61,396	58,095	3,301	94.6%	59,007	58,213
Transfers and subsidies	2,017	877	-	2,894	2,892	2	99.9%	-	342
Expenditure for capital assets	4,110	593	-	4,703	4,610	93	98.0%	3,267	2,846
3. Cadastral Surveys									
Current payment	71,948	1,100	-	73,048	72,132	916	98.7%	69,739	65,236
Transfers and subsidies	217	-	-	217	188	29	86.6%	-	884
Expenditure for capital assets	8,721	(1,650)	-	7,071	6,724	347	95.1%	5,730	2,041
4. Restitution									
Current payment	152,784	14,765	(3,000)	164,549	162,379	2,170	98.7%	109,275	108,453
Transfers and subsidies	980,452	300	36,576	1,017,328	1,017,061	267	100.0%	727,411	727,630
Expenditure for capital assets	1,595	1,935	-	3,530	3,340	190	94.6%	3,187	3,033
5. Land Reform									
Current payment	151,588	(859)	(21,500)	129,229	122,744	6,485	95.0%	113,242	103,930
Transfers and subsidies	346,498	131	(7,000)	339,629	327,656	11,973	96.5%	347,910	347,506
Expenditure for capital assets	3,428	467	-	3,895	3,256	639	83.6%	4,221	2,298
6. Spatial Planning and Information									
Current payment	18,651	(103)	(1,500)	17,048	14,671	2,377	86.1%	16,195	11,210
Transfers and subsidies	26	2	-	28	26	2	92.9%	-	25
Expenditure for capital assets	585	61	-	646	483	163	74.8%	1,856	631
7. Auxilliary and Associated Services									
Current payment	8,222	-	-	8,222	2,624	5,598	31.9%	14,801	8,391
Transfers and subsidies	2	-	-	2	-	2	0.0%	1	-
Expenditure for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	2,000	1,999
Subtotal	2,031,882	-	-	2,031,882	1,990,899	40,983	98.0%	1,654,997	1,608,438
Statutory Appropriation									
Total	2,031,882	-	-	2,031,882	1,990,899	40,983	98.0%	1,654,997	1,608,438
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved with funding				2,084					-
Departmental receipts				46,528				26,651	
Local and foreign aid assistance				7,520				-	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				2,088,014				1,681,648	
Local and foreign aid assistance					10,159				4,825
Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved					2,084				
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance Expenditure					2,003,142				1,613,263



	Appropriation per Economic classification								
	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation to employees	370,953	(13,792)	(20,576)	336,585	320,084	16,501	95.1%	285,752	282,851
Goods and services	294,296	7,691	(9,000)	292,987	282,418	10,569	96.4%	252,777	213,730
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	582	-	582	581	1	99.8%	-	766
Transfers & subsidies									
Provinces & municipalities	7,176	207	-	7,383	7,209	174	97.6%	-	823
Departmental agencies & accounts	909	(2)	-	907	285	622	31.4%	850	219
Public corporations & private enterprises	13	7	-	20	13	7	65.0%	1	17
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-
Households	1,321,882	1,452	29,576	1,352,910	1,341,465	11,445	99.2%	1,074,471	1,075,766
Gifts and donations	-	126	-	126	100	26	79.4%	-	-
Payment on capital assets									
Buildings & other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-
Machinery & equipment	26,835	6,753	-	33,588	32,518	1,070	96.8%	41,146	29,257
Software & other intangible assets	9,818	(3,024)	-	6,794	6,226	568	91.6%	-	5,009
Total	2,031,882	-	-	2,031,882	1,990,899	40,983	98.0%	1,654,997	1,608,438

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appropriation statement: detail per programme for the year ended 31 march 2005

Detail per programme I - Administration

Programme per sub-programme	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
I.1 Management									
Current payment	31,624	(2,520)	(3,576)	25,528	19,314	6,214	75.7%	17,403	15,561
Transfers and subsidies	34	28		62	61	1	98.4%		27
Expenditure for capital assets	373	650		1,023	1,012	11	98.9%	1,015	500
I.2 Corporate Services									
Current payment	162,942	(11,808)		151,134	151,126	8	100.0%	138,867	126,448
Transfers and subsidies	734	452		1,186	1,185	1	99.9%		316
Expenditure for capital assets	17,841	1,673		19,514	19,320	194	99.0%	19,870	20,918
Total	213,548	(11,525)	(3,576)	198,447	192,018	6,429	96.8%	177,155	163,770

Economic classification	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation to employees	85,323	(3,614)	(3,576)	78,133	73,609	4,524	94.2%	67,887	67,174
Goods and services	109,243	(11,296)		97,947	96,250	1,697	98.3%	88,383	73,974
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities		582		582	581	1	99.8%		766
Transfers & subsidies									
Provinces & municipalities	225	(5)		220	220	-	100.0%		201
Public corporations & private enterprises	-	7		7	6	1	85.7%		
Households	543	478		1,021	1,021	-	100.0%		237
Payments for capital assets									
Machinery & equipment	8,863	6,635		15,498	15,404	94	99.4%	20,885	16,409
Software & other intangible assets	9,351	(4,312)		5,039	4,927	112	97.8%		5,009
Total	213,548	(11,525)	(3,576)	198,447	192,018	6,429	96.8%	177,155	163,770



Detail per programme 2 - Surveys and Mapping

Programme per sub-programme	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
2.1 Surveys & Mapping									
Current payment	67,490	(6,094)		61,396	58,095	3,301	94.6%	59,007	58,213
Transfers and subsidies	2,017	877		2,894	2,892	2	99.9%		342
Expenditure for capital assets	4,110	593		4,703	4,610	93	98.0%	3,267	2,846
Total	73,617	(4,624)	-	68,993	65,597	3,396	95.1%	62,274	61,401

Economic classification	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current									
Compensation to employees	32,881	(2,133)		30,748	29,235	1,513	95.1%	28,810	28,238
Goods and services	34,609	(3,961)		30,648	28,860	1,788	94.2%	30,197	29,975
Transfers & subsidies									
Provinces & municipalities	79	(7)		72	71	1	98.6%		68
Households	1,938	884		2,822	2,821	1	100.0%		274
Capital									
Machinery & equipment	3,689	734		4,423	4,335	88	98.0%	3,267	2,846
Software & other intangible assets	421	(141)		280	275	5	98.2%		
Total	73,617	(4,624)	-	68,993	65,597	3,396	95.1%	62,274	61,401

Detail per programme 3 - Cadastral Surveys

Programme per sub-programme	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
3.1 Cadastral Services									
Current payment	71,948	1,100		73,048	72,132	916	98.7%	69,739	65,236
Transfers and subsidies	217			217	188	29	86.6%		884
Expenditure for capital assets	8,721	(1,650)		7,071	6,724	347	95.1%	5,730	2,041
Total	80,886	(550)	-	80,336	79,044	1,292	98.4%	75,469	68,161



Economic classification	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current									
Compensation to employees	59,922	(187)		59,735	58,822	913	98.5%	57,595	56,873
Goods and services	12,026	1,287		13,313	13,309	4	100.0%	12,144	8,363
Transfers & subsidies									
Provinces & municipalities	169			169	166	3	98.2%		162
Households	48			48	23	25	47.9%		722
Capital									
Machinery & equipment	8,721	(2,667)		6,054	5,746	308	94.9%	5,730	2,041
Software & other intangible assets		1,017		1,017	978	39	96.2%		
Total	80,886	(550)	-	80,336	79,044	1,292	98.4%	75,469	68,161

Detail per programme 4 - Restitution

Programme per sub-programme	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
4.1 National Office									
Current payment	11,288	2,913		14,201	14,100	101	99.3%	12,411	12,391
Transfers and subsidies	64			64	30	34	46.9%		19
Expenditure for capital assets	565	-		565	432	133	76.5%	531	527
4.2 Regional Offices									
Current payment	141,496	11,852	(3,000)	150,348	148,279	2,069	98.6%	96,864	96,062
Transfers and subsidies	152	300		452	310	142	68.6%		201
Expenditure for capital assets	1,030	1,935		2,965	2,908	57	98.1%	2,656	2,506
4.3 Restitution Grants									
Transfers and subsidies	980,236		36,576	1,016,812	1,016,721	91	100.0%	727,411	727,410
Total	1,134,831	17,000	33,576	1,185,407	1,182,780	2,627	99.8%	839,873	839,116

Economic classification	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current									
Compensation to employees	80,565	1,000		81,565	79,579	1,986	97.6%	56,177	58,770
Goods and services	72,219	13,765	(3,000)	82,984	82,800	184	99.8%	53,098	49,683
Transfers & subsidies									
Provinces & municipalities	216	208		424	271	153	63.9%		195
Households	980,236	92	36,576	1,016,904	1,016,790	114	100.0%	727,411	727,423
Capital									
Machinery & equipment	1,595	1,935		3,530	3,340	190	94.6%	3,187	3,033
Total	1,134,831	17,000	33,576	1,185,407	1,182,780	2,627	99.8%	839,873	839,116



Detail per programme 5 - Land Reform

Programme per sub-programme	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
5.1 National Office									
Current payment	44,504	(3,648)	(5,500)	35,356	30,003	5,353	84.9%	29,125	25,757
Transfers and subsidies	70	87		157	156	1	99.4%		42
Expenditure for capital assets	1,464	-		1,464	893	571	61.0%	1,177	539
5.2 Provincial Offices									
Current payment	106,032	2,789	(16,000)	92,821	92,720	101	99.9%	83,093	78,064
Transfers and subsidies	166	44		210	209	1	99.5%		186
Expenditure for capital assets	1,924	467		2,391	2,335	56	97.7%	3,038	1,758
5.3 Land Reform Grants									
Transfers and subsidies	345,359		(7,000)	338,359	327,006	11,353	96.6%	347,060	347,059
5.4 KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board									
Current payment	1,052			1,052	21	1,031	2.0%	1,024	109
Transfers and subsidies	902			902	285	617	31.6%	849	219
Expenditure for capital assets	40			40	28	12	70.0%	6	1
5.5 Khula Land Reform Credit Facility									
Transfers and subsidies	1			1	-	1	0.0%	1	-
Total	501,514	(261)	(28,500)	472,753	453,656	19,097	96.0%	465,373	453,734

Economic classification	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current									
Compensation to employees	97,744	(6,467)	(15,500)	75,777	70,586	5,191	93.1%	66,308	63,652
Goods and services	53,844	5,608	(6,000)	53,452	52,157	1,295	97.6%	46,934	40,278
Transfers & subsidies									
Provinces & municipalities	6,465	7		6,472	6,455	17	99.7%		172
Dept agencies & accounts	907	(2)		905	285	620	31.5%	849	219
Public corporations & private enterprises	13			13	7	6	53.8%	1	5
Households	339,113		(7,000)	332,113	320,810	11,303	96.6%	347,060	347,110
Gifts and donations		126		126	100	26	79.4%		
Capital									
Machinery & equipment	3,428	55		3,483	3,210	273	92.2%	4,221	2,298
Software & other intangible assets		412		412	46	366	11.2%		
Total	501,514	(261)	(28,500)	472,753	453,656	19,097	96.0%	465,373	453,734



Detail per programme 6 - Spatial Planning and Information

Programme per sub-programme	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
6.1 Management and Support Services									
Current payment	7,202	191	(1,500)	5,893	5,892	1	100.0%	3,824	2,126
Transfers and subsidies	5	2		7	6	1	85.7%		4
Expenditure for capital assets	3	193		196	195	1	99.5%	368	34
6.2 Spatial Planning and Information									
Current payment	11,449	(294)		11,155	8,779	2,376	78.7%	12,371	9,084
Transfers and subsidies	21			21	20	1	95.2%		21
Expenditure for capital assets	582	(132)		450	288	162	64.0%	1,488	597
Total	19,262	(40)	(1,500)	17,722	15,180	2,542	85.7%	18,051	11,866

Economic classification	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current									
Compensation to employees	14,518	(2,391)	(1,500)	10,627	8,253	2,374	77.7%	8,975	8,144
Goods and services	4,133	2,288		6,421	6,418	3	100.0%	7,220	3,066
Transfers & subsidies									
Provinces & municipalities	22	4		26	26	-	100.0%		25
Households	4	(2)		2	-	2	0.0%		
Capital									
Machinery & equipment	539	61		600	483	117	80.5%	1,856	631
Software & other intangible assets	46			46		46	0.0%		
Total	19,262	(40)	(1,500)	17,722	15,180	2,542	85.7%	18,051	11,866



Detail per programme 7 - Auxilliary and Associated Services

Programme per sub-programme	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
7.1 Government Motor Transport Expenditure for capital assets	-			-		-	0.0%	2,000	1,999
7.2 The Registration of Deeds Trading Account Transfers and subsidies	1			1		1	0.0%	1	
7.3 Sector Education and Training Authority Transfers and subsidies	1			1		1	0.0%		
7.4 Capital Works Current payment	8,222			8,222	2,624	5,598	31.9%	14,801	8,391
Total	8,224	-	-	8,224	2,624	5,600	31.9%	16,802	10,390

Economic classification	2004/05							2003/04	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment	Variance	Payment as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Payment
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current Goods and services	8,222			8,222	2,624	5,598	31.9%	14,801	8,391
Transfers & subsidies Dept agencies & accounts	2			2		2	0.0%	1	
Machinery & equipment	-			-		-	0.0%	2,000	1,999
Total	8,224	-	-	8,224	2,624	5,600	31.9%	16,802	10,390

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notes to the appropriation statement

for the year ended 31 march 2005

1. **Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):**
Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 11 (Transfers and subsidies) and Annexure I (A-K) to the annual financial statements.
2. **Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after Virement):**
Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual Appropriation) to the annual financial statements.
3. **Detail on financial transactions in assets and liabilities**
Detail of these transactions per programme can be viewed in note 8 (Details of special functions (theft and losses)) to the annual financial statements.
4. **Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after virement):**

4.1 Per programme:

	Voted Funds after virement	Actual Expenditure	R'000	%
Administration	198,447	192,018	6,429	96.8%
	Underspending under the compensation of employees is largely attributable to the delays in the filling of posts. There is also a notable underspending under goods and services which is also attributable to the projects that will be finalised in the new year.			
Surveys and Mapping	68,993	65,597	3,396	95.1%
	Underspending under compensation of employees is largely attributable to delays in the filling of posts. Delays in the finalisation of some of the contracts have also contributed to the savings under Goods and Services.			
Cadastral Surveys	80,336	79,044	1,292	98.4%
	Underspending under the compensation of employees is mainly attributable to the the delays in the filling of vacant posts.			
Restitution	1,185,407	1,182,780	2,627	99.8%
	Underspending under the compensation of employees is mainly attributable to the the delays in the filling of vacant posts, and the normal attrition arising mainly from contract posts.			
Land Reform	472,753	453,656	19,097	96.0%
	Savings under Compensation of Employees are mainly attributable to the delays in the filling of posts. Goods & Services budget savings are mainly attributable to poor project management and slow procurement processes. Savings under payments to Transfers and Subsidies were mainly due to projects not proceeding as planned.			
Spatial Planning and Information	17,722	15,180	2,542	85.7%
	Underspending under the compensation of employees is mainly attributable to the the delays in the filling of vacant posts. This is also compounded by the specialised nature of some of the posts.			
Auxiliary and Associated Services	8,224	2,624	5,600	31.9%
	The Goods & Services budget savings are mainly due to a delay in the capital works in the department.			



4.2 Per economic classification:

	Voted Funds after virement	Actual Expenditure	R'000	%
Current expenditure				
Compensation of employees	336,585	320,084	16,501	95.1%
		Savings are mainly due to staff turnover and the difficulty in finding suitable candidates for the vacant positions		
Goods and services	292,987	282,418	10,569	96.4%
		Savings are attributable to factors such as delays in the finalisation of some of the contracts, slow processes of procurement and a delay with the capital works programme in the department.		
Financial trans.in assets and liabilities	582	581	1	99.8%
Transfers and subsidies				
Provinces and municipalities	7,383	7,209	174	97.6%
		Savings due to over provision under this item resulting from the migration to SCOA.		
Departmental agencies and accounts	907	285	622	31.4%
		Savings due to over provision under this item resulting from the migration to SCOA.		
Public corp. and private enterprises	20	13	7	65.0%
		Savings due to over provision under this item resulting from the migration to SCOA.		
Households	1,352,910	1,341,465	11,445	99.2%
		Under spending mainly due to land reform projects not proceeding as planned.		
Payments for capital assets				
Machinery and equipment	33,588	32,518	1,070	96.8%
		Savings mainly due to overprovision and the deferred IT projects.		
Software and other intangible assets	6,794	6,226	568	91.6%
		Savings attributable to software developments not proceeding as planned.		

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 income statement:
 statement of financial performance for
 the year ended 31 march 2005

	Note	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1.	2,031,882	1,654,997
Appropriation for unauthorised expenditure approved		2,084	-
Departmental revenue	2.	46,528	26,651
Local and foreign aid assistance	3.	7,520	-
TOTAL REVENUE		2,088,014	1,681,648
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4.	320,084	282,851
Goods and services	5.	282,418	213,730
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	6.	581	766
Local and foreign aid assistance	3.	10,159	3,979
Unauthorised expenditure approved	7.	2,084	-
Total current expenditure		615,326	501,326
Transfers and subsidies	9.	1,349,072	1,076,825
Expenditure for capital assets			
Machinery and Equipment	10.	32,518	29,257
Software and other intangible assets	10.	6,226	5,009
Local and foreign aid assistance	3.	-	846
Total expenditure for capital assets		38,744	35,112
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		2,003,142	1,613,263
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		84,872	68,385
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		84,872	68,385
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted Funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	15.	40,983	46,559
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to revenue fund	16.	46,528	26,651
Local and foreign aid assistance	3.	(2,639)	(4,825)
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		84,872	68,385

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 balance sheet:
 statement of financial position
 as at 31 march 2005

	Note	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Unauthorised expenditure	7.	79,491	77,836
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	8.	-	2,084
Cash and cash equivalents	11.	17	-
Prepayments and advances	12.	60,269	62,716
Receivables	13.	4,775	6,276
Local and foreign aid assistance receivable	3.	8,768	5,445
		5,662	1,315
Non-current assets			
Investments	14.	26,367	26,367
Loans		16,112	16,112
		10,255	10,255
TOTAL ASSETS		105,858	104,203
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	15.	78,031	76,094
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	16.	40,983	46,334
Payables	17.	2,023	612
Local and foreign aid assistance unutilised	3.	32,850	28,681
		2,175	467
Non-current liabilities			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		78,031	76,094
NET ASSETS		27,827	28,109
Represented by:			
Capitalisation reserve		26,367	26,367
Recoverable revenue		1,460	1,742
TOTAL		27,827	28,109

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 statement of changes in net assets
 for the year ended 31 march 2005

	Note	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000
Capitalisation reserve			
Opening balance		26,367	26,367
Closing balance		26,367	26,367
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		1,742	873
Debts written off	6.4	(168)	(349)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(408)	26
Debts raised		294	1,192
Closing balance		1,460	1,742
TOTAL		27,827	28,109

cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 march 2005

	Note	2004/05 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts		
		2,083,758
Annual appropriated funds received		2,031,882
Appropriation for unauthorised expenditure received	7.	2,084
Departmental revenue received		44,094
Local and foreign aid assistance received	3.	7,520
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(1,822)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(91,451)
Current payments		(609,073)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(1,349,072)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	18.	<u>34,162</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for capital assets		(38,744)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.	2,417
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(36,327)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase/(decrease) in loans received		(282)
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(282)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,447)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		62,716
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		<u><u>60,269</u></u>

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notes to the annual financial statements

for the year ended 31 march 2005

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act for National Departments (Voted Funds)

Programmes	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Funds Received R'000	Variance over/(under) R'000	Total Appropriation 2003/04 R'000
Administration	198,447	198,447	-	177,155
Surveys and Mapping	68,993	68,993	-	62,274
Cadastral Surveys	80,336	80,336	-	75,469
Restitution	1,185,407	1,185,407	-	839,873
Land Reform	472,753	472,753	-	465,373
Spatial Planning and Information	17,722	17,722	-	18,051
Auxilliary and Associated Services	8,224	8,224	-	16,802
Total	2,031,882	2,031,882	-	1,654,997

2 Departmental revenue to be surrendered to revenue fund

Description

	Note	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		20,235	18,270
Interest, dividends and rent on land		19,418	4,963
Sales of capital assets		2,417	2,144
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	2.1	4,458	1,274
Total revenue collected		46,528	26,651
Departmental revenue collected		46,528	26,651

2.1 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities

Nature of loss recovered

Cheques written back		34	67
Material losses recovered		809	493
Other		3,615	714
		4,458	1,274

3. Local and foreign aid assistance

3.1 Assistance received in cash

Name of donor and purpose

Foreign

	Opening Balance	Revenue	Expenditure	Closing Balance
Netherlands Sectoral BP	467			467
UKDFID Land Reform Support	(1,315)	5,793	10,140	(5,662)
DANIDA IEPLR		1,727	19	1,708
	(848)	7,520	10,159	(3,487)

Analysis of balance

Local and foreign aid receivable		(5,662)	(1,315)
Local and foreign aid unutilised		2,175	467
Closing balance		(3,487)	(848)

3.2 Assistance received in kind

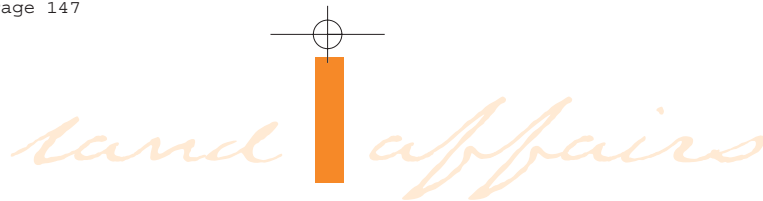
Name of donor and purpose

Foreign

Belguim - Restitution verification process		2,090	2,485
Total local and foreign aid assistance received in kind		2,090	2,485



	Note	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000
4. Compensation of employees			
4.1 Salaries and wages			
Basic salary		223,523	190,782
Performance award		5,150	9,819
Service Based		780	624
Compensative/circumstantial		4,191	2,934
Periodic payments		8	902
Other non-pensionable allowances		48,711	41,032
		282,363	246,093
4.2 Social contributions			
4.2.1 Short term employee benefits			
Pension		25,900	23,610
Medical		11,752	11,734
UIF		-	4
Bargain council		68	30
Official unions and associations		-	12
Insurance		1	1,368
		37,721	36,758
Total compensation of employees		320,084	282,851
Average number of employees		2,201	1,940
5. Goods and services			
Advertising		11,737	5,016
Attendance fees (including registration fees)		4,106	-
Bank charges and card fees		1,632	1,245
Bursaries (employees)		1,477	4,405
Communication		21,944	15,572
Computer services		32,406	14,684
Consultants, contractors and special services		66,355	55,877
Courier and delivery services		1,057	626
Tracing agents & debt collections		6	-
Drivers licences and permits		41	-
Entertainment		1,876	461
External audit fees	5.1	2,833	2,411
Equipment less than R5 000		6,880	65
Freight service		45	-
Government motor transport		6	-
Honoraria (Voluntary workers)		1	3
Inventory	5.2	12,982	12,568
Land reform/restitution		4,954	3,720
Legal fees		5,578	5,821
Licence agency fees		1	-
Maintenance, repair and running costs		9,545	22,837
Medical services		2,262	-
Operating leases		4,407	2,759
Personnel agency fees		12,556	9,020
Photographic services		102	-
Plant flowers and other decorations		60	-
Printing and publications		2,688	2,940
Professional bodies and membership fees		23	830
Resettlement costs		2,049	437
Subscriptions		181	-
System access fees		255	259
Owned and leasehold property expenditure		4,485	2,596
Translations and transcriptions		83	21
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		216	-
Travel and subsistence	5.3	58,825	37,605
Venues and facilities		6,620	6,786
Protective, special clothing & uniforms		176	254
Training & staff development		1,968	3,871
Town & regional planning		-	1,041
		282,418	213,730



	Note	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000
5.1 External audit fees			
Regulatory audits		2,404	2,411
Performance audits		252	-
Other audits		177	-
Total external audit fees		2,833	2,411
5.2 Inventory			
Construction work in progress		8	-
Domestic Consumables		524	366
Learning and teaching support material		184	-
Food and Food supplies		113	-
Other consumables		55	-
Parts and other maint material		270	317
Sport and recreation		11	-
Stationery and Printing		11,727	11,885
Restoration and fittings		90	-
Total Inventory		12,982	12,568
5.3 Travel and subsistence			
Local		58,602	37,539
Foreign		223	66
Total travel and subsistence		58,825	37,605
6. Financial transactions in assets and liabilities			
Material losses through criminal conduct	6.1	171	195
Other material losses written off	6.2	242	222
Debts written off	6.3	168	349
		581	766
6.1 Material losses through criminal conduct			
Nature of losses			
Estate Late: Kheswa MR (Financial Misconduct)		171	195
		171	195
6.2 Other material losses written off in Statement of Financial Performance			
Nature of losses			
Disallowance: Damaged GG Vehicles		242	222
		242	222
6.3 Bad debts written off			
Nature of debts written off			
Transfer to debts written off			
State Guarantees		5	142
Tax Debt		3	4
Study Debt		29	129
Supplier Debt		34	54
Salary Debt		28	12
Losses & Damages		51	-
Other		18	8
		168	349
6.4 Recoverable revenue debts written off			
State Guarantees		(5)	(142)
Tax Debt		(3)	(4)
Study Debt		(29)	(129)
Supplier Debt		(34)	(54)
Salary Debt		(28)	(12)
Losses & Damages		(51)	-
Other		(18)	(8)
		(168)	(349)
7. Unauthorised expenditure			
7.1 Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure			
Opening balance		2,084	2,084
Unauthorised expenditure approved by Parliament/Legislature – current expenditure		(2,084)	-
Unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation		-	2,084



	Note	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000			
8. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure						
8.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure						
Opening balance		-	-			
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – current year		17	-			
Transfer of Statement of Financial Performance – authorised losses		-	-			
Transfer to receivables for recovery		-	-			
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting condonement		17	-			
An amount of R 1 397,90 was discovered as fruitless expenditure after the close of books. The AFS was not adjusted with this amount as the net effect was considered insignificant. However this matter will be investigated and addressed accordingly.						
9. Transfers and subsidies						
Provinces and municipalities	ANNEXURE 1B & 1C	7,209	823			
Departmental agencies and accounts	ANNEXURE 1D	285	219			
Public corporations and private enterprises	ANNEXURE 1F	13	17			
Households	ANNEXURE 1I	1,341,465	1,075,766			
Gifts and donations		100	-			
		1,349,072	1,076,825			
10. Expenditure for capital assets						
Machinery and equipment	ANNEXURE 4	32,518	29,257			
Software and other intangible assets	ANNEXURE 5	6,226	5,009			
Total		38,744	34,266			
11. Cash and cash equivalents						
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		60,224	62,672			
Disbursements		3	-			
Cash on hand		42	44			
		60,269	62,716			
12. Prepayments and advances						
Description						
Staff advances		-	3			
Travel and subsistence		63	107			
Advances paid to other entities		4,712	6,166			
		4,775	6,276			
13. Receivables						
		Less than one year	One to three years	Older than three years	Total	Total
Amounts owing by other entities	ANNEXURE 6	197	19	-	216	36
Staff debtors	13.1	263	98	153	514	571
Clearing accounts	13.2	4,614	-	-	4,614	-
Other debtors	13.3	1,482	617	1,325	3,424	4,838
		6,556	734	1,478	8,768	5,445
Amounts of R 1,636,578.39 (2004: R 691,125.15) included above may not be recoverable, but has not been written off in the Statement of financial performance						
13.1 Staff debtors						
Salary Debt		74			74	219
Bursary Debt					192	311
Misconduct		26			26	6
Other Debt		33			33	1
State Guarantees		5			5	34
Merit Overpayment		32			32	-
Subsidised Motor Scheme		146			146	-
Criminal Debt		6			6	-
		514			514	571
13.2 Clearing accounts						
Deduction control account: Salary income tax		178			178	-
Transport payment suspense		1,540			1,540	-
Deeds recoverable		63			63	-
Connex recoverable		2,833			2,833	-
		4,614			4,614	-



	Note	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000		
13.3 Other debtors					
Nature of advances					
Dishonoured cheques		-	1		
Disallowance: Damaged GG-Vehicles		1,574	1,034		
Disallowance: Miscellaneous		24	1,889		
SG Debtors		494	965		
Supplier Debt		205	229		
Ex-Staff Salary Debt		499	281		
Ex-Staff Bursary Debt		374	280		
Ex-Staff Misconduct		-	12		
Ex-Staff Transport & Subsistence Debt		-	70		
Ex-Staff State Guarantess - Housing Debt		188	63		
Ex-Staff Telephone Debt		2	2		
Ex-Staff Tax Debt		26	12		
Ex-Staff Subsidised Motor Vehicle Debt		25	-		
Ex-Staff Criminal Debt		13	-		
		3,424	4,838		
14. Investments					
Investee	Nature of investment				
(Reflected at cost)					
Bala Farms	Government Owned Company	-	-		
Inala Farms	75% government owned shares	16,112	16,112		
		16,112	16,112		
15. Voted Funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund					
Opening balance		46,334	14,665		
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		40,983	46,559		
Voted funds not requested/not received		-	(225)		
Paid during the year		(46,334)	(14,665)		
Closing balance		40,983	46,334		
16. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to revenue fund					
Opening balance		612	2,989		
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		46,528	26,651		
Paid during the year		(45,117)	(29,028)		
Closing balance		2,023	612		
17. Payables - current					
Description		30 Days	30+ Days	2004/05 Total	2003/04 Total
Advances received	17.1	19	-	19	-
Clearing accounts	17.2	-	31,579	31,579	27,800
Other payables	17.3	1,252	-	1,252	881
		1,271	31,579	32,850	28,681
17.1 Advances received					
Credit for purchasing of plans at the SGOs				19	-
				19	-
17.2 Clearing accounts					
Description					
Restitution rewards not claimed				31,579	27,800
				31,579	27,800
17.3 Other payables					
Description					
(Identify major categories, but list material amounts)					
Transport payment suspense				1,230	-
Salary income tax				22	4
Other payables				-	877
				1,252	881



land affairs

	Note	2004/05 R'000
18. Reconciliation of net cash flow from operating activities to surplus/(deficit)		
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		84,872
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		(3,340)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		1,501
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		(2,263)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		4,169
Surrenders		(91,451)
Capital expenditure		38,744
Other non cash items		1,930
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		34,162

Reconciliation of the other non cash items: R 2 084 000 for Unauthorised Expenditure not reflected in note - added, R 2 263 000 for movement in current assets not included in CFS - added, and R 2 417 for sale of Capital Assets not in note reflected - deducted.

	Note	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000
19. Appropriated funds and departmental revenue surrendered			
Appropriated funds surrendered		46,334	14,665
Departmental revenue surrendered		45,117	29,028
		91,451	43,693

land affairs - vote 30

disclosure notes

to the annual financial statements

for the year ended 31 march 2005

These amounts are not recognised in the financial statements and are disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements.

	Note	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000
20. Contingent liabilities			
Liable to	Nature		
Motor vehicle guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 3 668	1,148
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 3 6,133	7,646
		<u>6,801</u>	<u>8,794</u>
21. Commitments			
Current expenditure			
Approved and contracted		19,385	11,564
Approved but not yet contracted		16,068	-
		<u>35,453</u>	<u>11,564</u>
Capital expenditure			
Approved and contracted		1,849	2,452
Approved but not yet contracted		1,926,646	-
		<u>1,928,495</u>	<u>2,452</u>
Total Commitments		<u>1,963,948</u>	<u>14,016</u>
The capital commitments includes an amount of R 1 926 178 314.56 for restitution projects approved by the Minister but not yet transferred to beneficiaries			
22. Accruals			
By economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total
Goods and services	6,413	3,365	9,778
Transfers and subsidies	39	294	333
Machinery and Equipment	496	51	547
			<u>10,658</u>
Listed by programme level			Total
Administration			3,594
Surveys & Mapping			8
Cadastral Surveys			181
Restitution			3,312
Land Reform			3,336
Spatial Planning & Information			227
			<u>10,658</u>
Confirmed balances with other departments	ANNEXURE 7	19	-
		<u>19</u>	<u>-</u>
23. Employee benefits			
Leave entitlement		29,426	26,883
Thirteenth cheque		10,005	8,412
Performance awards		-	5,610
		<u>39,431</u>	<u>40,905</u>



	Note	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000
24. Leases			
24.1 Operating leases			
	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
Not later than 1 year	-	4,505	4,505
Later than 1 year and not later than 3 years	-	6,253	6,253
Later than three years	-	-	-
Total present value of lease liabilities		<u>10,758</u>	<u>10,758</u>
			<u>2,077</u>

25. Irregular expenditure**25.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure**

Opening Balance		18,348	5,444
Irregular expenditure – current year		8,874	12,904
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonement		<u>27,222</u>	<u>18,348</u>

Analysis

Current		8,874	12,904
Prior years		<u>18,348</u>	<u>5,444</u>
		<u>27,222</u>	<u>18,348</u>

The prior year opening balance has been increased by a net amount of R101 595.20 which was omitted in the previous financial year 2002/03.

26. Senior management personnel

The aggregate compensation of the senior management of the department and the number of individuals determined on a full time equivalent basis receiving compensation within this category, showing separately major classes of key management personnel and including a description of each class for the current period and the comparative period. Detail on each type of compensation should be disclosed.

- The Minister, Deputy Ministers, Director-General	928	797
- Deputy Director Generals	<u>2,347</u>	<u>2,480</u>
	<u>3,275</u>	<u>3,277</u>

annexures to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 march 2005

ANNEXURE IA Statement of conditional grants received

Name of department	Grant Allocation				Spent			2003/04	
	Division of Revenue Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Amount received by department	Amount spent by department	% of Available funds spent by department	Division of Revenue Act	Amount spent by department
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE IB Statement of conditional grant paid to departments

Name of department	Grant Allocation				Transfers		Spent			2003/04
	Division of Revenue Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available Transferred	Amount received by department	Amount spent by department	% of Available funds spent by department	Division of Revenue Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Gauteng Dep. Of Housing	6,250	-	-	6,250	6,250	100.0%	6,250	-	0.0%	-
	<u>6,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,250</u>	<u>6,250</u>		<u>6,250</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>

The transfer is for the Alexandra housing project. The Department has to date not received a confirmation in writing regarding the amount spend and is awaiting confirmation from the Gauteng Department of Housing.

ANNEXURE IC Statement of conditional grants paid to municipalities

Name of municipality	Grant Allocation				Transfers		Spent			2003/04
	Division of Revenue Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available Funds Transferred	Amount received by municipality	Amount spent by municipality	% of Available funds spent by municipality	Division of Revenue Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Regional Service Council Levies	926	-	207	1,133	959	84.6%	959	959	84.6%	-
	<u>926</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>1,133</u>	<u>959</u>		<u>959</u>	<u>959</u>		<u>-</u>

The RSC levies are not paid through the Division of Revenue Act. This template was used for disclosure purposes and as advised by National Treasury.



ANNEXURE ID

Statement of transfers to departmental agencies & accounts

Agency/ Account	Transfer Allocation				Transfer		2003/04
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Roll Overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total Available R'000	Actual Transfer R'000	% of Available Funds Transferred %	Final Appropriation Act R'000
Ingonyama Trust Board	907	-	-	907	285	31.4%	849
Deeds registration Trading Account		-	-			0.0%	
Khula Land Reform Credit Facility		-	-			0.0%	
	909	-	-	909	285		851

Ingonyama Trust Board Financial Statements were qualified for the financial year ended March 2004. The reason for the under spending is attributable to the fact that the Board did not operate as expected during the financial year. The Department is currently engaged in assisting the Board to improve its administration functions to address the qualification. This Board is in the process of being converted into a Land Rights Board in terms of the Communal Land Rights Act. It is envisaged that this conversion will also address the mal-administration reported as well as the capacity issues.

ANNEXURE IE

Statement of transfers to universities & technikons

University/ Technikon	Transfer Allocation				Actual Transfer R'000	Transfer		2003/04
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Roll Overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total Available R'000		Amount not Transferred R'000	% of Available Funds Transferred %	Final Appropriation Act R'000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE IF

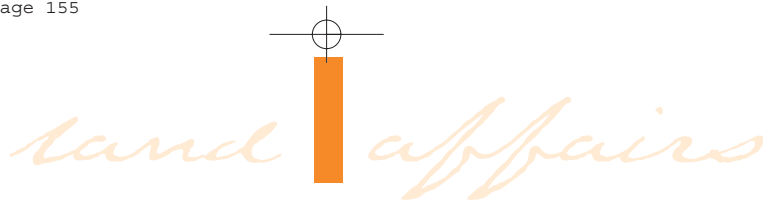
Statement of transfers to public corporations & private enterprises

Name of Public Corporation/ Private Enterprise	Transfer Allocation				Expenditure				2003/04
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Roll Overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total Available R'000	Actual Transfer R'000	% of Available Funds Transferred %	Capital R'000	Current R'000	Total Available R'000
Private Enterprises									
Glenrand MIB	13	-	7	20	13	65.0%	-	13	-
TOTAL	13	-	7	20	13		-	13	-

ANNEXURE IG

Statement of transfers/subsidies to foreign government & international organisations

Foreign Government/ International Organisation	Transfer allocation				Expenditure		2003/04
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Roll Overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total Available R'000	Actual Transfer R'000	% of Available Funds Transferred R'000	Final Appropriation Act R'000
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



ANNEXURE IH

Statement of transfers/subsidies to non-profit institutions

Non-Profit Organisation	Transfer allocation				Expenditure		2003/04
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Roll Overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total Available R'000	Actual Transfer R'000	% of Available Funds Transferred R'000	Final Appropriation Act R'000
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE II

Statement of transfers/subsidies to households

Non-Profit Organisation	Transfer allocation				Expenditure		2003/04
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Roll Overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total Available R'000	Actual Transfer R'000	% of Available Funds Transferred R'000	Final Appropriation Act R'000
Transfers							
Restitution Grant Beneficiaries	980,236	-	36,576	1,016,812	1,016,721	100.0%	727,411
Land Reform Grant Beneficiaries	339,109	-	-7,000	332,109	320,756	96.6%	347,060
Social benefits	2,537	-	1,452	3,989	3,988	100.0%	-
	1,321,882	-	31,028	1,352,910	1,341,465		1,074,471
Subsidies							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,321,882	-	31,028	1,352,910	1,341,465		1,074,471

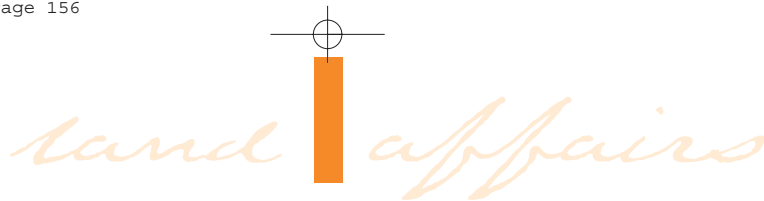
The social benefits are leave gratuities and payouts to officials who have retired.

ANNEXURE IJ

Statement of gifts, donations and sponsorships received for the year ended 31 March 2005

Name of Organisation	Nature of Gift, Donation or Sponsorship	2004/05 R'000	2003/04 R'000
Received in kind			
Belgium	Computer hardware & systems	517	-
		517	-

These computers were purchased by the Belgium donors for the restitution validation process and subsequently donated to this department during the financial year under review.



ANNEXURE 1K

Statement of gifts, donations and sponsorships made and remissions, refunds and payments made as an act of grace for the year ended 31 March 2005

Nature of Gift, Donation or Sponsorship	R'000
Paid in cash	
University of Ford Hare	100
Surveyor-General Personnel	-
Subtotal	100
Made in kind	
Computer hardware & systems to Dep Public Works	-
Office Furniture to Dept Education	-
Subtotal	-
Total	100

This money was donated to the University of Ford Hare towards a conference organised by the university on land reform.

ANNEXURE 1L

Statement of actual monthly expenditure per grant for the year ended 31 March 2005

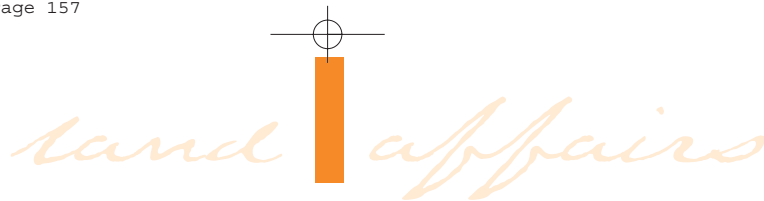
Grant Type	Apr 2004 R'000	May 2004 R'000	Jun 2004 R'000	Jul 2004 R'000	Aug 2004 R'000	Sept 2004 R'000	Oct 2004 R'000	Nov 2004 R'000	Dec 2004 R'000	Jan 2005 R'000	Feb 2005 R'000	Mar 2005 R'000	Total R'000
Old age													-
War Veterans													-
Disability													-
Grant in Aid													-
Foster Care													-
Care Dependency													-
Child Support Grant													-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE 2A

Statements of investments in and amounts owing by/to controlled/ public entities as at 31 March 2005 (Only Public and Private Entities)

Name of Public Entity	Nature of business	Relevant Act	State Entity's PFMA Schedule type	% Held		Number of shares held		Cost of investment R'000		Profit/(Loss) for the year R'000		Are the losses guaranteed Y/N
				03/04	04/05	04/05	03/05	04/05	03/05	04/05	03/05	
Controlled entities												
Bala Farms (Pty) Ltd	Managing administration of farms outside previous Bophutatswana territory	PFMA	3B	100.0%	100.0%	1	1	-	-	(364,049)	539,184	No
Inala Farms(Pty)Ltd	Land Reform Project	PFMA	3B	75.0%	75.0%	100	100	16,112	16,112			
Total								16,112	16,112	(364,049)	539,184	

Bala farms is currently undergoing deregistration . All the land managed by this entity has already reverted to the department of Land Affairs
Inala Farms is a land reform project originated in 1996. The R16 million represents land purchased by the Department on behalf of the beneficiaries.



ANNEXURE 2B

Statement of investments in and amounts owing by/to controlled/ public entities as at 31 March 2005
(Only Public and Private Entities)

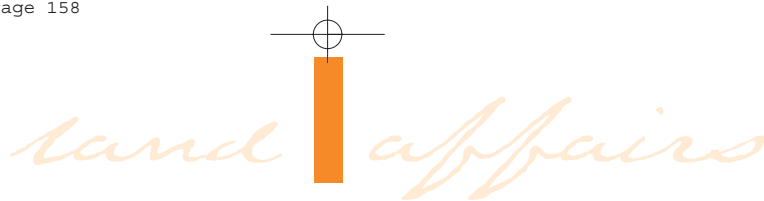
Name of Public Entity	Nature of business	Cost of investment		Amounts owing to Entities		Amounts owing by Entities		Valuation of Investment	
		R'000		R'000		R'000		R'000	
		2004/05	2003/04	2004/05	2003/04	2004/05	2003/04	2004/05	2003/04
Controlled entities									
Subtotal									
Non-controlled entities									
Subtotal									
Total									

ANNEXURE 3

Statement of financial guarantees issued as at 31 March 2005 - Local

Guarantor institution	Guarantee in respect of	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening Balance 01/04/2004	Guarantees issued during the year	Guarantees Released during the year	Guaranteed interest outstanding as at 31 March 2005	Closing Balance 31/03/2005	Realised losses i.r.o. claims paid out
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
STANNIC	Motor Vehicles	1,794	1,148		480		668	
		1,794	1,148	-	480	-	668	-
ABSA Allied BOE (Ltd.) Company Unique First Rand Bank First Rand Bank FNB S Hlano Ithala (STD) Mpumalanga Nedbank Nedbank Inc BOE Old Mutual Old Mutual Div Nedbank Peoples Bank Ltd FBC Peoples Bank Ltd NBS Standard Bank	Housing	2,372	2,298	73	803		1,568	
		15	15		15		-	
		82	82				82	
		17	17				17	
		863	824	39	132		731	
		507	507		233		274	
		11	11		11		-	
		92	66	26			92	
		11	11				11	
		1,279	1,262	32	46		1,248	
		64	64		18		46	
		85	85				85	
		560	560		130		430	
		216	216		15		201	
		378	378		41		337	
		1,323	1,266	58	297		1,027	
	7,875	7,662	228	1,741	-	6,149	-	
Total		9,669	8,810	228	2,221	-	6,817	-

The opening balance has been adjusted by an amount of R1,304 million which resulted from the omission of other banks in the previous financial year 2003/04.



ANNEXURE 4 Physical Asset Movement Schedule as at 31 MARCH 2005

	Opening Balance R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Transfers In R'000	Transfers Out R'000	Closing Balance R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	61,333	32,518	733	-	-	93,118
Computer equipment	43,444	24,029	589			66,884
Furniture and office equipment	8,417	3,924	144			12,197
Other machinery and equipment	5,681	3,892				9,573
Specialised military assets	-					-
Transport assets	3,791	673				4,464
	61,333	32,518	733	-	-	93,118

Physical Asset Movement Schedule as at 31 MARCH 2004

	Opening Balance R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Transfers In R'000	Transfers Out R'000	Closing Balance R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	32,076	29,257	-	-	-	61,333
Computer equipment	22,896	20,548				43,444
Furniture and office equipment	3,969	4,448				8,417
Other machinery and equipment	3,419	2,262				5,681
Specialised military assets						-
Transport assets	1,792	1,999				3,791
	32,076	29,257	-	-	-	61,333

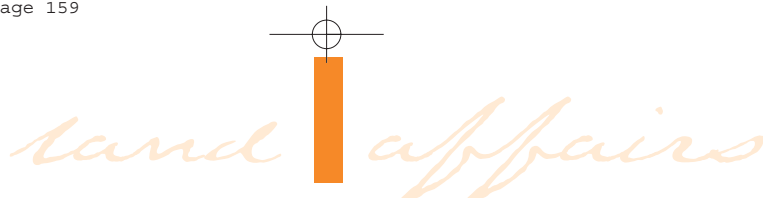
Disposals only relate to amounts included in the opening balances and the additions columns. If you have a disposal, the amount written off should be equivalent to the carrying value of the asset.

ANNEXURE 5 Software and other intangible asset movement schedule as at 31 MARCH 2005

	Opening Balance R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Transfers In R'000	Transfers Out R'000	Closing Balance R'000
Computer software	11,781	6,226				18,007
	11,781	6,226	-	-	-	18,007

Software and other intangible asset movement schedule as at 31 MARCH 2004

	Opening Balance R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Transfers In R'000	Transfers Out R'000	Closing Balance R'000
Computer software	6,722	5,009				11,781
	6,722	5,009	-	-	-	11,781



ANNEXURE 6 Inter-governmental receivables

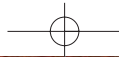
Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding	
	31/03/2005 R'000	31/03/2004 R'000	31/03/2005 R'000	31/03/2004 R'000
Department				
Deeds Registration	18			
Foreign Affairs	9			
Health	29			19
NIA	13			
NPA	12			
Communication	-	4		
Minerals & Energy	1			
Provincial PWD	59			
FS Province	5	13		
LP Province	11			
MP Province	26			
EC Province	30			
KZN Province	3			
NW Province	-			
	216	17	-	19
TOTAL	216	17	-	19

Include all amounts owing by National and Provincial Departments as well as all Public Entities, Constitutional Institutions and Trading Entities

ANNEXURE 7 Inter-departmental payables - current

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding	
	31/03/2005 R'000	31/03/2004 R'000	31/03/2005 R'000	31/03/2004 R'000
Department				
Amounts not included in Statement of financial position				
Current				
Economic Development & Tourism	16	-	-	-
Provincial and Local Government	3	-	-	-
Subtotal	19	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	-	-	-

Include all amounts owing to National and Provincial Departments as well as all Public Entities, Constitutional Institutions and Trading Entities



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report of the auditor-general on the deeds registration trading account



Report of the Auditor-General to Parliament, on the financial statements of the Registration of Deeds Trading Account for the year ended 31 March 2005.

1. Audit assignment

The financial statements as set out on pages 163 to 171, for the year ended 31 March 2005, have been audited in terms of section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), read with sections 4 and 20 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004). These financial statements, the maintenance of effective control measures and compliance with relevant laws and regulations are the responsibility of the accounting officer. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements, based on the audit.

2. Nature & scope

The audit was conducted in accordance with Statements of South African Auditing Standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit includes:

- examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements,
- assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and
- evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

Furthermore, an audit includes an examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting compliance in all material respects with the relevant laws and regulations which came to my attention and are applicable to financial matters.

The audit was completed in accordance with Auditor-General Directive No. 1 of 2005.

I believe that the audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

3. Audit opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of the Registration of Deeds Trading Account at 31 March 2005 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with prescribed accounting practice and in the manner required by the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999) as amended.

4. Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying the audit opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matters:

4.1 Non-compliance with Treasury Regulations

- The Registration of Deeds Trading Account reported a surplus of R101, 5 million for the financial year ended 31 March 2004. At the date of this report, these funds had not been surrendered to the National Treasury (NT) in terms of Treasury Regulation 19.7.1. The department has retained the surplus funds to fund a project where all paper and micro-filmed deeds will be scanned and has since engaged in discussions with the NT to obtain approval to retain the surpluses.
- The internal audit function of the Registration of Deeds Trading Account had not performed audit work to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the controls at the entity as prescribed by



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Treasury Regulation 27.2.10. Internal audit has however started with audits at the Registration of Deeds Trading Account for the 2005/06 financial year in terms of the internal audit plan.

5. Appreciation

The assistance rendered by the staff of the Registration of Deeds Trading Account during the audit is sincerely appreciated.



C BENJAMIN
FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL
PRETORIA
29 JULY 2005

deeds registration trading account
balance sheet as at 31 march 2005

	Notes	2004/2005 R'000	2003/2004 R'000
ASSETS			
Plant and equipment		11,688	9,100
Plant and equipment	2	11,688	9,100
Current assets			
Inventory	3	794	809
Trade and other receivables	4	62,248	49,552
Cash and cash equivalents	5	214,279	186,255
Total assets		289,009	245,716
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves		25,176	25,176
Total liabilities		263,833	220,540
Non current liabilities			
Employment benefits	6	13,360	12,793
Current liabilities			
Employment benefits	6	6,797	5,891
Trade and other payables	8	243,676	201,856
Total equity and liabilities		289,009	245,716

Department of Land Affairs
Pretoria
Date:

Mr. G S Thomas
Director-General: Land Affairs
Accounting Officer

deeds registration trading account
 income statement for the year ended
 31 march 2005

	Notes	2004/2005 R'000	2003/2004 R'000
Revenue			
Other Income:			
Interest received	1.2	332,554	272,494
Operational income for the year		15,002	11,041
Operating expenditure	9	347,556	283,535
Administration expenditure	9	(201,920)	(181,955)
Net surplus for the year		<u>145,636</u>	<u>101,580</u>

deeds registration trading account
statement of changes to equity for
the year ended 31 march 2005

	Note	General Capital Fund	Accumulated Profit 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 Financial years	Total
		R' 000	R' 000	R' 000
Balance as at 31 March 2004		25,176	-	25,176
Net surplus for the year 2003/04	9	-	101,580	101,580
To be transferred to the National Revenue Fund		-	(101,580)	(101,580)
Balance as at 31 March 2004		25,176	-	25,176
Net surplus for the period 2004/2005	9	-	145,636	145,636
To be transferred to the National Revenue Fund	9	-	(145,636)	(145,636)
Balance as at 31 March 2005		25,176	-	25,176

deeds registration trading account cash-flow statement for the year ended 31 march 2005

	Notes	2004/2005 R'000	2003/2004 R'000
Cash-flow from operating activities		141,774	102,280
Cash received from customers	10.1	319,858	266,423
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	10.2	(193,086)	(175,184)
Cash generated by operations	10.3	126,772	91,239
Interest received		15,002	11,041
Cash-flow from investing activities		63	0
Proceeds on the sale of fixed assets		63	0
Book value of assets sold	2	36	-
Profit on the sale of assets	2	27	-
Purchase of plant & equipment		(6,906)	(6,777)
		134,931	95,503
Cash-flow from financing activities		(106,907)	-
Amounts repaid to National Treasury		(106,907)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		28,024	95,503
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		186,255	90,752
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		214,279	186,255
Cash and cash equivalents			
Paymaster-General Account		3,385	321
Current Account (Standard Bank SA)		210,887	185,927
Petty Cash		7	7
		214,279	186,255

deeds registration trading account notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 march 2005

1. Accounting Policy

The financial statements have been prepared, unless otherwise indicated, in accordance with Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. However, where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, (Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended by Act 29 of 1999) (PFMA), and the Treasury Regulations for Trading Entities issued in terms of the PFMA.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

1.2 Recognition of revenue

Revenue consists of fees generated for services rendered in accordance with the tariffs provided for in the Schedule of Fees of Office prescribed by regulation 84 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act 47 of 1937), and approved by the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs. Interest is accrued on favourable balances with a commercial banking institution, and is recognised as income.

1.3 Disposal of surplus or deficit

At the end of the financial year the net surplus will be declared to National Treasury as stipulated by the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and paid to the National Revenue Fund. Any deficits are recovered from the Vote.

1.4 Policy to write off irrecoverable debts

The Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration has trade debtors flowing from its business operations. Internal debtors may result from bursaries and subsistence and transport advances and claims.

Irrecoverable debts are written off in accordance with Treasury Regulation 11.4 and the Department's Debt Management Policy.

No irrecoverable debts were written off during the 2004 / 2005 financial year.

1.5 Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment comprise of computer equipment, furniture and equipment and photographic equipment. These assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets concerned, on the following basis:

Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture and equipment	6 years
Photographic equipment	6 years

1.6 During the 2004/05 financial years fixed assets with a book value of R36 000 were disposed off. The proceeds of the sale were accounted for in the financial statements of the Trading Account.

1.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of the cost price or the estimated net realisable value. Estimated, net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost price.

Consumable stores are valued at average cost.

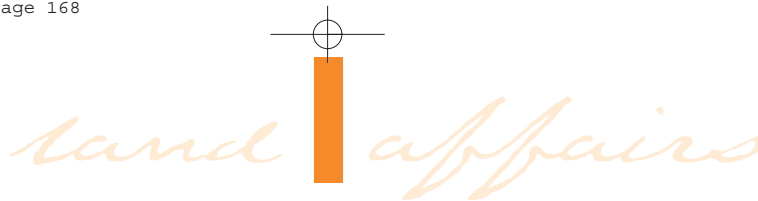
1.8 Provisions

1.8.1 General

Provision is made for short-term employee benefits and where a legal or constructive obligation exists (e.g. capped leave and annual bonuses) as a result of a past event. The amounts can be reliably estimated and it is probable that the obligation will be settled.

1.8.2 Provision for irrecoverable debt

Provision for irrecoverable debt is determined on an individual account basis, based on the information received from each Registrar of Deeds.



1.9 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of all short-term employee benefits is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the relevant service. Provision has been made for benefits where the employer has a present obligation to pay the benefit as a result of the employees' services rendered to balance sheet date. The provisions have been calculated at un-discounted amounts based on current salary levels.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and cash held with banks, all of which is available to the office.

1.11 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments carried on the balance sheet include cash and bank balances, receivables and trade creditors. These Instruments are generally carried at their estimated fair value.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial instruments that are measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition are included in the net surplus or deficit for the period concerned. The Deeds Registration Trading Account is therefore exposed to the following risks:

- Interest rate risk, which is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the changes in market interest rates with respect to cash and cash equivalents, and
- Credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss with respect to accounts receivable and accounts payable.

2 Plant and Equipment

2004 / 2005

	Computer Equipment R'000	Furniture Equipment R'000	Photographic Equipment R'000	Library R'000	Total R'000
Cost					
At beginning of year	24,342	11,400	5,476	662	41,880
Plus: Additions	5,579	1,320	7	-	6,906
Less: Disposals	(213)	(165)	(172)	-	(550)
At end of year	29,708	12,555	5,311	662	48,236

Accumulated depreciation

At beginning of year	20,961	6,166	4,991	662	32,780
Plus: Depreciation charges for the year	2,889	1,264	129	-	4,282
Less: Acc. Depreciation of disposals	(180)	(162)	(172)	-	(514)
At end of year	23,670	7,268	4,948	662	36,548

Carrying amount at the end of the year.

	6,038	5,287	363	-	11,688
--	-------	-------	-----	---	--------

2003 / 2004

	Computer Equipment R'000	Furniture Equipment R'000	Photographic Equipment R'000	Library R'000	Total R'000
Cost					
At beginning of year	21,986	7,257	5,236	662	35,141
Plus: Additions	2,356	4,181	240	-	6,777
Less: Disposals	-	(38)	-	-	(38)
At end of year	24,342	11,400	5,476	662	41,880

Accumulated depreciation

At beginning of year	18,044	5,196	4,841	662	28,743
Plus: Depreciation charges for year	2,917	1,008	150	-	4,075
Less: Depreciation of disposals	-	(38)	-	-	(38)
At end of year	20,961	6,166	4,991	662	32,780

Carrying amount at the end of the year.

	3,381	5,234	485	-	9,100
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3 Inventory

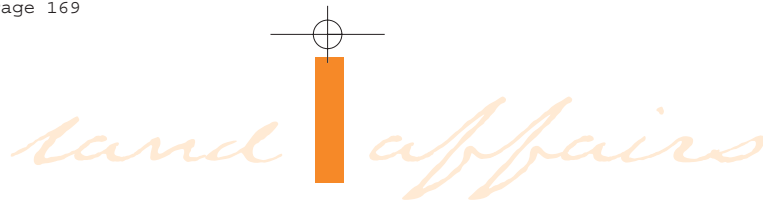
Inventory consists of consumable material on hand

2004/2005
R'000

794

2003/2004
R'000

809



	2004/2005 R'000	2003/2004 R'000
4 Trade and other receivables		
Accounts receivable	60,419	48,574
Provision for irrecoverable debts	64,771	52,696
Interest receivable	(4,352)	(4,122)
Subsistence and travelling advances	1,565	909
Prepaid expenditure	85	56
Sundry debtors	10	9
	169	4
	62,248	49,552
<p>An amount of R 1 186 819.87 (2003/2004 : R 1 056 364.57) for unallocated cash has been subtracted from the debtors balances as at the end of the financial year. The debtors of the previous financial year have also been re-instated with the unallocated cash amount applicable in the previous financial year.</p>		
4.1 Account receivable per Deeds Registry		
Bloemfontein	1,829	1,923
Chief Registrar of Deeds	3,124	1,955
Cape Town	15,837	14,849
Johannesburg	9,188	7,783
Kimberley	180	155
King Williams Town	430	370
Pietermaritzburg	8,045	7,224
Pretoria	25,854	18,230
Umtata	57	52
Vryburg	227	155
	64,771	52,696
5 Cash and cash equivalents		
Paymaster-General Account	3,385	321
Current Account (Standard Bank SA)	210,887	185,927
Petty Cash	7	7
	214,279	186,255
6 Provision for employment benefits		
6.1 Long term: Provision for accumulated leave (capped leave)	13,360	12,793
6.2 Short term employment benefits	6,797	5,891
Short term leave	2,938	2,408
Annual bonuses	3,859	3,483
7 Provision for irrecoverable debts		
Opening balance	4,122	2,615
Less: Bad debts written off	-	-
Plus: Increase in bad debtors	230	1,507
	4,352	4,122
8 Trade and other payables		
Trade creditors	8,344	5,292
Other	48	8
Surplus due to National Revenue Fund (2004/2005 Financial year)	145,636	-
Surplus due to National Revenue Fund (2003/2004 Financial year)	101,580	101,580
Surplus due to National Revenue Fund (2002/2003 Financial year)	-	94,288
Capital Works to be subtracted from Surplus 2003/04	(12,618)	-
Refundable deposits	169	171
Salaries: PERSAL Deductions	517	517
	243,676	201,856



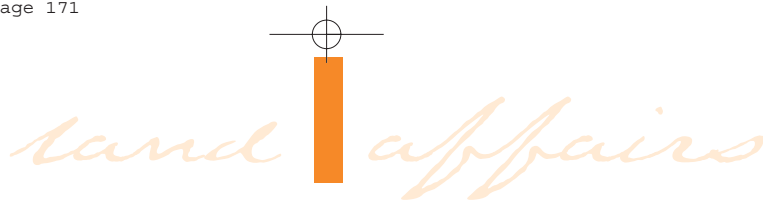
	2004/2005 R'000	2003/2004 R'000
9 Net Income for the year		
Income		
Registration of deeds and sale of information	332,554	272,494
Interest received	15,002	11,041
	347,556	283,535
Expenditure		
Administrative expenditure	10,238	8,553
Audit fees paid	354	790
Bad debts written off	-	-
Claims against the state	-	41
Disposal of Fixed Assets	(27)	-
Consulting fees - computer systems	6,722	4,781
Consumable stores	4,734	3,802
Depreciation:-	4,282	4,075
- Computer equipment	2,889	2,917
- Furniture and equipment	1,264	1,008
- Photographic equipment	129	150
Gifts and Donations	1	-
Maintenance - Buildings	813	798
Maintenance - Equipment	2,869	3,464
Personnel expenditure	147,013	130,375
- Staff costs	125,109	109,090
- Employee benefits	21,904	21,285
Professional and special services	24,357	23,473
Provision for Accumulated leave pay	567	798
Provision for bad debts	230	1,507
Settlement discount received	(431)	(570)
Sundry expenditure	198	68
	201,920	181,955
Operational income for the year	145,636	101,580

10 Notes to the Cash-Flow Statement as at 31 March 2003**10.1 Cash received from customers**

Opening debtors	49,552	43,481
Revenue	332,554	272,494
Less: Closing debtors	(62,248)	(49,552)
	319,858	266,423

10.2 Cash paid to suppliers and employees

Total expenses	201,920	181,955
(Increase) / decrease in creditors	(3,091)	(2,110)
(Decrease) / increase in inventory	(15)	212
Provision for leavepay	(1,473)	(798)
Profit / (Loss) on disposals of fixed assets	27	-
Depreciation	(4,282)	(4,075)
	193,086	175,184



	2004/2005 R'000	2003/2004 R'000
10.3 Reconciliation of surplus / deficit to cash generated from (utilised in) operations		
Surplus / (deficit)	145,636	101,580
Adjusted for:-		
- Depreciation on fixed assets	4,282	4,075
- Investment income	(15,029)	(11,041)
- Provisions	1,473	798
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	<u>136,362</u>	<u>95,412</u>
Working capital changes	(9,590)	(4,173)
- (Increase)/Decrease in stock	15	(212)
- (Increase) in debtors	(12,696)	(6,071)
- Increase in payables	3,091	2,110
	<u><u>126,772</u></u>	<u><u>91,239</u></u>
Consolidated cash-flow statement		
Operating activities		
Cash received from customers	319,858	266,423
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(193,086)	(175,184)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	<u>126,772</u>	<u>91,239</u>
Investing activities:-		
Interest received	15,002	11,041
Amount surrender to National Treasury	(106,907)	-
Disposal of fixed assets	63	-
Purchase of fixed assets	(6,906)	(6,777)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>28,024</u>	<u>95,503</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>186,255</u>	<u>90,752</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	<u><u>214,279</u></u>	<u><u>186,255</u></u>

11 Contingent Liabilities

Housing loan guarantees

The Department of Land Affairs has provided housing guarantees to assist the Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration's staff to obtain housing loans from financial institutions. The amount of the guarantee as at 31 March 2005 was R 1 916 777.24. This contingent liability is included in the financial statements of the Department of Land Affairs.

The corresponding amount for the previous financial year was: R 2 107 650.00

12 Financial instruments

Exposure to interest rate and credit risk arises in the normal course of Deeds Registration Trading Account activities.

Each instrument is tied to an asset or liability. Management of these instruments is centralised.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of all financial instruments are substantially identical to carrying amounts reflected in the balance sheet as at 31 March 2005.

Credit risk

Credit risk relates to potential exposure on cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. Trade debtors consist of a large number of customers, spread across various regions. Cash and short term deposits are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet. Accordingly the Deeds Registration Trading Account has no significant concentration of credit risks.

Detail of credit risk exposure on trade debtors by region

	2004/2005 %	2003/2004 %
Bloemfontein	2.76	3.65
Chief Registrar of Deeds	6.47	3.60
Cape Town	24.03	28.21
Johannesburg	13.94	14.79
Kimberley	0.28	0.30
King William's Town	0.65	0.70
Pietermaritzburg	12.21	13.72
Pretoria	39.22	34.63
Umtata	0.09	0.10
Vryburg	0.35	0.30
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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13 Shared Service Centre

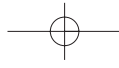
Personnel of the Deeds Registries to be served by the Shared Service Centres were transferred to Shared Service Centres in KwaZulu, Natal, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Free State to streamline service delivery in these provinces.

The Deeds Registries remain responsible for the personnel cost for these personnel in return for support services rendered by the Shared Service Centre.

14 Interest rate risk

The funds of the Deeds Registration Trading Account is deposited into a current account at a recognised financial institution, namely Standard Bank of South Africa. No other deposits or any other bank account, except the Paymaster General Account, for the purpose of the Personnel expenditure, is held by the Deeds Registration Trading Account. The current banking account attracts competitive floating interest rates on a tiered basis while the funds remains available at all times.





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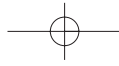


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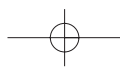
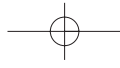
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part five:
human resource management



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land affairs

human resource management

Oversight Report: National Department of Land Affairs 2004/2005

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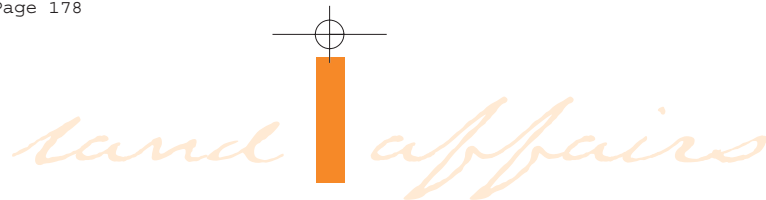
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I. Service delivery

TABLE I.1 - Main service for service delivery improvement & standards

Main Service	Actual Customers	Potential Customers	Standards of Service	Actual Achievement against Standards
1. Provision of Access to Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and tenure insecure individuals and communities Persons/communities dispossessed of land rights Aspirant/ emerging black farmers All spheres of government Users of spatial information Users of deeds registries (land owners) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and tenure insecure individuals and communities Persons/communities dispossessed of land rights Aspirant/ emerging black farmers All spheres of government Users of spatial information Users of deeds registries (land owners) 	Quarterly dissemination of information on land reform products to potential beneficiary and implementers	Two??? press/ media briefings were used to disseminate information on land reform services and products as and when required.
			Land transferred within 5 to 10 months from date of application	Achieved: Transfer of 139 008 hectares to land reform beneficiaries
			Monthly forum meetings with stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 District Screening Committee meetings in all provincial offices held to consider and recommend land reform projects i.e (LRAD, ESTA, LTA, Commonage and Settlements). PGCs meet to approve the recommended projects monthly. Meetings include the following stakeholders, Provincial Dept of Agriculture, Public Works, Farmers Association reps, DLA, etc.
2. Provision of rights in land	Same as above	Same as above	Negotiated settlement. Rights confirmed within 6 to 10 months	About 35 000 households had their rights confirmed within the specified time frames
			Implication of settlement in terms of departmental resource availability will be communicated to clients. Strive for the best alternative to a negotiated agreement and settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicants are informed through workshops and consultation for best options they may choose from so that rights in land are not compromised in the process. 2 888 hectares were transferred to beneficiaries.
			Conversion to ownership completed within 12-36 months. Rights of first time land owners will be protected over a period of 10 years	Done, benefiting some 42 000 households



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Main Service	Actual Customers	Potential Customers	Standards of Service	Actual Achievement against Standards
3. Settlement of restitution claims	Restitution claimants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land owners Development Agent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation of all outstanding claims by June 2002 Verification of claimants for all valid claims by end March 2005 All claims settled by end March 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% of all lodged claims have been validated 59 345 claims verified & settled to date
4. Provision of settlement support to restitution claimants	Restitution beneficiaries	Development Agents	Settlement plans developed to enhance implementation of settlement agreements.	All settled rural claims have comprehensive development plans
5. Produce and supply maps (topographic, ortho-photos and aeronautic charts) aerial photographs and digital topographic information	DLA, public sector, aeronautical industry, private sector, individual clients	NGOs, community leaders, educators	Maps and charts dispatched within one day of receipt of payment	98 500 maps were dispatched
			Aerial photographs and related products dispatched within 7 days of receipt of payment.	28 400 aerial photos were dispatched.
			Digital information dispatched within 5 days of receipt of payment	389 343 units of digital information were dispatched.
6. Maintaining the National Control Survey Network (trigonometric station and town survey marks)	Survey industry	Anyone requiring accurate positioning in relation to the national reference framework	Position and height of stations supplied within one day	Instant access to information provided through updated internet
7. Registration of deeds	Land owners	Landless and tenure insecure individuals and communities	Registration within 10 working days for lodging	Achieved. 1 552 919 deeds were registered.
8. Supply of deeds registration information	Land owners	Landless and tenure insecure individuals and communities	Supplied within 48 hours of receipt of request	Achieved. 5 034 394 enquiries were serviced.
9. Approved diagrams, general plans and sectional titles for registration in the deeds registry	DLA, public sector, private sector, individual clients	NGOs, public sector, private sector, individual clients	Approval within 15 working days	275 000 documents, including diagrams, general plans and sectional title plans were produced
			Provide information within 2 days	78 553 public requests for information were dealt with
10. Provide Spatial Planning Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and provincial government departments Local Government Authorities GIS community, spatial information, users and Producers 	Non- governmental organisations and civil society at large	Technical support to Business Plans integrated annually at local and provincial levels	Support provided to 14 municipalities
			Implementing Environmental Policy and Guidelines for Land Reform and Restitution	Capacity building workshops held in all the provinces.
			Producing an annual report on environmental implementation in accordance with National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).	Report finalised and forwarded to Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT).

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Main Service	Actual Customers	Potential Customers	Standards of Service	Actual Achievement against Standards
11. Provide support for Land Use management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and Provincial Government Department Local Government Authority 	NGO's and Civil Society at large	Report on National Land Use produced once every 2 years	A report on current settlement patterns since 1994 completed and is available for decision making purposes.
			National Land Use monitoring system developed	Baseline information for developing the system is available.
12. Provide Spatial information services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and Provincial Government Department Local Government Authorities, GIS Community, Spatial information, Users and Producers 	NGOs and civil society at large	Town planning & GIS expertise provided	The services were made available to rural nodal points and 18 municipalities
			Mapping of priority land claims in 3 provinces.	KZN, Eastern Cape and Limpopo mapped, with the Free State and the Northern Cape projects initiated.
			Create GIS awareness at schools, on continuous basis	8 workshops organised for schools nationally with attendance from 872 schools.

TABLE 1.2 - Consultation arrangements for customers (all line functions, excluding Programme 1)

Types of Arrangements	Actual Customer	Potential Customer	Actual Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meetings workshops/ focus group discussions suggestion boxes survey questionnaires user need surveys public hearings marketing strategies open days at schools public service week campaigns correspondence media tours clients desk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> restitution claimants landless and tenure insecure individuals and communities persons or communities dispossessed of land rights aspirant/ emerging black farmers all spheres of government users of spatial information users of deeds registries (land owner) department internally media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land owners other government departments municipalities and district councils NGO's media attorneys public donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IConsultative processes held with stakeholders. Integrated land reform approach followed through URP, ISRDP and DLD processes. Restitution claimants and relevant stakeholders consulted as per agreement IDeeds offices had consultations with 6 217 registration clients (attorneys) ICadastral Surveys had 90% satisfaction from completed survey questionnaires ITours at Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping office improved knowledge of mapping environment IThe Chief Directorate Spatial Planning and Information conducted consultation on rural nodal points and with 18 municipalities. Held 38 workshops attended by 872 schools on GIS IRestitution had an average of 10 meetings for settlement per rural claim IIncreased number of enquiries from potential land reform beneficiaries

TABLE I.3 - Service delivery access strategies

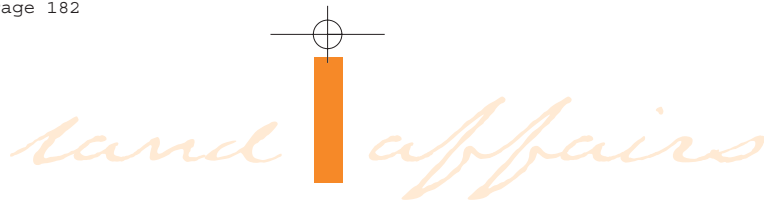
Access Strategy	Actual Achievements
Establishment of additional services outlets in all nine provinces, especially in historically under-served areas	Surveys and Mapping has outlets in 21 districts. 89 private vendors of products of the CDSM have been established countrywide
Establishment outlets in DLD offices for selling CDSM products	Functionality provided on the marketing and Sales Systems. 13 District Offices across SA stock the products of CDSM.
Use internet to market and distribute products and services	An increased participation in MPCCs and Network Centres at municipalities.
Establish Client Relationship Management (CRM) satellite offices	One CRM unit established in Pretoria, 2 new staff members responsible for Gauteng, North West, Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces
Decentralise services to all provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One SG office established in Nelspruit ● 280 restitution staff appointed to reach rural communities ● 2 more DLA district offices established
Establishment of a Deeds Registry per province	Not achieved, dependent on completion of Scanning Solution (digitisation of Deeds Registries' archives).
Registration information outlets at District Level Delivery Centres	Deeds information furnishing facility established in KwaZulu-Natal District Level Delivery Centres.
Department's website	Information about services and products of the Department is available on the website
Pamphlets	Information pamphlets are being distributed to clients on a daily basis.
Decentralization of CD: SPI functions and services	Services of CD: SPI made available in KZN, Eastern Cape and Limpopo. Processes under way to appoint officials in Northern Cape

TABLE I.4 - Service information tools

Types of Information Tool	Actual Achievements
Spatial information programmes	Information supplied electronically on request
Departmental website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Chief Directorate: Cadastral Surveys assisted 10 000 clients through cadastral surveys website ● Information about services and products of the Department is available on the website
Annual reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Report is published annually ● Clients informed about departmental achievements and challenges
Exhibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exhibitions are utilised to showcase the Department's services and products ● Promotional material are distributed during the national exhibitions
Celebrations	Restitution settlement celebrations held to market and profile the success of restitution programme.
CLaRA toll-free number	CLaRA information available
Stakeholder liaison	Radio, TV and printed media used to disseminate information on land reform services and products

TABLE I.5 - Complaints mechanism

Complaint Mechanism	Actual Achievements
Community or claimants forums, Land Tribunals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suggestion boxes ● Websites ● Helpdesk (telephonic/email) ● Personally, or in writing ● People visiting municipalities ● Ministerial enquiries ● Provincial imbizos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All complaints were attended to and resolved as a matter of priority. ● Further clarification of the products and policies of the department. ● Profiling the department according to the Batho Pele principles



2. Expenditure

TABLE 2.1 - Personnel Costs by Programme

Programme	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Professional and Special Services (R'000)	Personnel Cost % of Total Expenditure (R'000)	Average Personnel Cost per Employee (R'000)	Total Employees in Programme (R'000)
Administration	194,642	73,609	15,058	37.82	130	568
Surveys and Mapping	65,597	29,235	15,390	44.57	137	213
Cadastral Surveys	79,044	58,822	361	74.42	136	434
Restitution	1,182,780	79,579	25,842	6.73	125	638
Land Reform	453,656	70,586	8,086	15.56	153	460
Spatial Plan and Information	15,180	8,253	1,618	54.37	201	41
Deeds registration trading cc	202,349	147,221	31,088	72.76	155	951
Total	2,193,248	467,305	97,443	21.31	141	3,305

TABLE 2.2 - Personnel Costs by Salary Bands

Salary Band	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Percentage of Total Personnel Cost	Average Personnel Cost per Employee (R)	Number of Employees
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	17,554	3.76	50	352
Skilled (3 - 5)	45,920	9.83	64	718
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	198,852	42.55	139	1,433
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	169,129	36.19	233	726
SMS (Level 13-16)	35,850	7.67	472	76
Total	467,305	100.00	141	3,305

TABLE 2.3 - Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by Programme

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners Allowance		Medical Assistance	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Administration	49,588	10.61	1,601	0.34	815	0.17	3,312	0.71
Surveys and Mapping	21,253	4.55	-	-	518	0.11	1,537	0.33
Cadastral Surveys	41,368	8.85	1,691	0.36	823	0.18	3,243	0.69
Restitution	55,803	11.94	10	0.00	79	0.02	517	0.11
Land Reform	49,469	10.59	138	0.03	573	0.12	2,829	0.61
Spatial Plan and Information	5,932	1.27	-	-	68	0.01	313	0.07
Deeds Registration account	86,465	18.50	118	0.03	1,916	0.41	6,487	1.39
Total	309,878	66.31	3,558	0.76	4,792	1.03	18,238	3.90

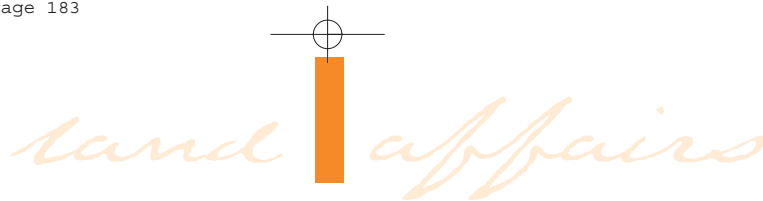


TABLE 2.4 - Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by Salary Band

Salary Band	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners Allowance		Medical Assistance	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	10,821	2.32	22	0.00	95	0.02	1,246	0.27
Skilled (3 - 5)	32,259	6.90	862	0.18	967	0.21	3,565	0.76
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	136,294	29.17	1,981	0.42	2,261	0.48	9,058	1.94
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	94,554	20.23	693	0.15	1,469	0.31	4,369	0.93
SMS	35,950	7.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	309,878	66.31	3,558	0.76	4,792	1.03	18,238	3.90

3. Employment & Vacancies

TABLE 3.1 - Employment and Vacancies by Programme

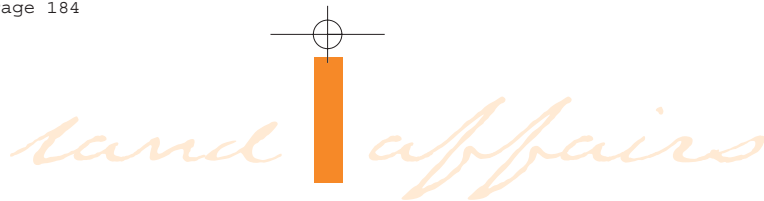
Programme	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Additional filled posts
Administration	654	568	13.15	3
Surveys and Mapping	322	213	33.85	1
Cadastral Surveys	474	434	8.44	-
Restitution	827	638	22.85	329
Land Reform	638	460	27.90	-
Spatial Planning and Information	96	41	57.29	-
Deeds Registration	1,308	951	27.29	-
Total	4,319	3,305	23.48	333

TABLE 3.2 - Employment and Vacancies by Salary Band

Programme	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Additional filled posts
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	352	352	-	1
Skilled (3 - 5)	989	718	27.40	55
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	1,818	1,433	21.18	204
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	1,073	726	32.34	73
SMS	87	76	12.64	-
Total	4,319	3,305	23.48	333

TABLE 3.3 - Employment and Vacancies by Critical Occupation

Critical Occupations	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Additional filled posts
Cartographic, Surveying	322	266	17.39	-
Cartographic and Surveyors	214	162	24.30	-
Community Develop Workers	819	586	28.45	229
General Legal Administration	488	373	23.57	12
Other	2,476	1,918	22.54	92
Total	4,319	3,305	23.48	333



4. Job Evaluation

TABLE 4.1 - Job Evaluation

Salary Band	Number of Posts	Number of Jobs Evaluated	% of Posts evaluated by Salary Band	Posts Upgraded		Posts Downgraded	
				No.	%	No.	%
Lower skilled (Levels 1 - 2)	338	1	0.30	2	200.00	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3 - 5)	989	61	6.17	20	32.79	1	1.64
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	1,835	205	11.17	4	1.95	-	-
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	1,070	55	5.14	7	12.73	1	1.82
SMS (Band A)	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMS (Band B)	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMS (Band C)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMS (Band D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,319	322	7.46	33	10.25	2	0.62

TABLE 4.2 - Profile of Employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded

Beneficiaries	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	10	0	2	5	17
Male	1	1	2	0	4
Total	11	1	4	5	21
Employees with a disability					0

TABLE 4.3 - Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by Job Evaluation

Occupation	Number of Employees	Job Evaluation Level	Remuneration Level	Reason for Deviation	No of Employees in Department
Employees with a disability					
Male					
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with a disability					0

TABLE 4.4 - Profile of Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by Job Evaluation

Beneficiaries	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female					
Male					
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with a disability					0



5. Employment Changes

TABLE 5.1 - Annual Turnover rates by Salary Band

Salary Band	Number of Employees 1-Apr-04	Appointments and Transfers into the Dept	Terminations and Transfers out of the Dept	Turnover Rate
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	226	84	26	11.50
Skilled (3 - 5)	668	149	53	7.93
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	1,199	278	113	9.42
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	584	44	66	11.30
SMS	67	-	6	8.96
Total	2,744	555	264	9.62

TABLE 5.2 - Annual Turnover rates by Critical Occupation

Critical Occupation	Number of Employees 1-Apr-04	Appointments and Transfers into the Dept	Terminations and Transfers out of the Dept	Turnover Rate
Cartographic, Surveying	272	22	12	4.41
Cartographic and Surveyors	163	1	18	11.04
General Legal Administration	368	13	19	5.16
Community Develop Workers	362	219	56	15.47
Other	1,579	300	159	10.07
Total	2,744	555	264	9.62

TABLE 5.3 - Reasons why staff are leaving the Department

Termination Type	Number	Percentage of Total Resignations	Percentage of Total Employment
Death	23	8.71	0.84
Resignation	119	45.08	4.34
Expiry of Contract	94	35.61	3.43
Dismissal - operational changes	4	1.52	0.15
Dismissal - misconduct	2	0.76	0.07
Dismissal - inefficiency	1	0.38	0.04
Discharged due to ill-health	3	1.14	0.11
Retirement	14	5.30	0.51
Other	4	1.52	0.15
Total	264	100	9.62
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment			9.62

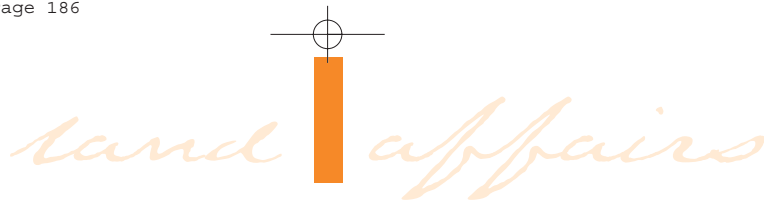


TABLE 5.4 - Promotions by Critical Occupation

Critical Occupation	Employees as at 1-Apr-04	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees	Progressions to another notch within salary level	Notch progressions as % of employees by occupation
Cartographic, Surveying	272	36	13.24	226	83.09
Cartographic and Surveyors	163	21	12.88	130	79.75
General Legal Administration	368	124	33.70	197	53.53
Community Develop Workers	362	15	4.14	322	88.95
Other	1,579	192	12.16	1,223	77.45
Total	2,744	388	14.14	2,098	76.46

TABLE 5.5 - Promotions by Salary Band

Critical Occupation	Employees as at 1-Apr-04	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees	Progressions to another notch within salary level	Notch progressions as % of employees by occupation
Lower skilled (Levels 1 - 2)	226	11	4.87	342	151.33
Skilled (Levels 3 - 5)	668	54	8.08	471	70.51
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	1,199	184	15.35	910	75.90
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	584	135	23.12	375	64.21
SMS	67	4	5.97	-	-
Total	2,744	388	14.14	2,098	76.46

6. Employment Equity

TABLE 6.1 - Total number of employees in each of the following categories (SASCO)

Occupational Categories	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	25	2	1	28	18	46
Professionals	517	39	25	581	211	791
Technicians and associate professionals	110	44	5	159	20	179
Clerks	248	46	5	299	22	321
Craft and related trades workers	7	3	-	10	10	20
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2	-	-	2	-	2
Elementary occupations	98	19	1	118	8	126
Other	11	4	-	15	6	21
Total	1,018	157	37	1,212	295	1507
Employees with a disability	6	2	-	9	17	26



Occupational Categories	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	16	4	1	21	5	26
Professionals	372	41	32	445	211	656
Technicians and associate professionals	89	44	11	144	143	287
Clerks	417	105	18	540	199	739
Craft and related trades workers	1	1	-	2	3	5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary occupations	71	8	-	79	-	79
Other	3	2	-	5	1	6
Total	969	205	62	1,236	562	1,798
Employees with a disability	4	1	-	5	12	17

TABLE 6.2 - Total number of employees in each of the following occupational bands

Occupational Bands	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	2	-	-	2	1	3
Senior Management	24	2	2	28	17	37
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	251	37	17	305	170	475
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	429	56	11	496	80	576
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	229	47	5	281	22	303
Unskilled and defined decision making	82	15	2	99	5	104
Other	1	-	-	1	-	1
Total	1,018	157	37	1,212	295	1,507

Occupational Bands	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	2	-	-	2	-	2
Senior Management	14	4	1	19	5	24
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	179	20	23	222	142	364
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	367	64	27	458	356	814
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	328	106	9	443	59	502
Unskilled and defined decision making	79	11	2	92	-	92
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	969	205	62	1,236	562	1,798



TABLE 6.3 - Recruitment

Occupational Bands	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	1	-	-	1	-	1
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	25	-	4	29	3	32
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	125	4	3	132	4	136
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	51	2	1	54	1	55
Unskilled and defined decision making	25	2	-	27	1	28
Total	227	8	8	242	9	251
Employees with a disability	2	-	-	2	-	2

Occupational Bands	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	1	-	-	1	-	1
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	11	-	-	11	2	13
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	109	4	3	116	4	120
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	85	8	3	96	1	97
Unskilled and defined decision making	39	-	-	39	-	39
Total	245	12	6	262	7	269
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 6.4 - Promotions

Occupational Bands	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	2	-	1	3	-	3
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	149	30	9	188	120	308
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	246	54	9	309	103	412
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	139	41	2	182	19	201
Unskilled and defined decision making	134	46	4	184	18	202
Total	670	171	25	866	260	1126
Employees with a disability	6	2	-	8	16	24

Occupational Bands	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	-	-	-	-	1	1
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	108	11	11	130	72	202
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	213	62	25	300	380	680
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	154	78	8	240	86	326
Unskilled and defined decision making	109	36	1	146	5	151
Total	584	187	45	816	544	1360
Employees with a disability	3	1	-	4	12	16



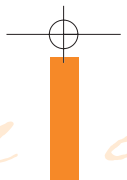
TABLE 6.5 - Terminations

Occupational Bands	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	1	-	-	1	-	1
Senior Management	2	-	2	4	1	5
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	24	1	4	29	13	42
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	31	1	1	33	9	42
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	11	4	-	15	5	20
Unskilled and defined decision making	10	2	-	12	1	13
Total	79	8	7	94	29	123
Employees with a disability	1	-	-	1	2	3

Occupational Bands	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	14	1	-	15	9	24
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	34	4	1	39	24	63
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	31	5	2	38	2	40
Unskilled and defined decision making	12	1	-	13	1	14
Total	91	11	3	105	36	141
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 6.6 - Disciplinary Action

Disciplinary Action	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Correctional Counseling	1	1	-	2	-	2
Verbal Warning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written Warning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serious Written Warning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Written Warning	6	2	1	9	2	11
Suspended without pay	2	-	-	2	-	2
Fine	2	2	-	4	-	4
Demotion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissal	1	1	-	2	-	2
Not guilty	-	-	-	-	-	-
Case withdrawn	1	-	-	1	-	1
Total	13	6	1	20	2	22
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-



land affairs

Disciplinary Action	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Correctional Counseling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verbal Warning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written Warning	1	-	-	1	-	1
Serious Written Warning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Written Warning	5	1	2	8	4	12
Suspended without pay	4	-	-	4	-	4
Fine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demotion	1	-	-	1	-	1
Dismissal	1	-	-	1	1	2
Not guilty	-	-	-	-	-	-
Case withdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	1	2	15	5	20
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.7 - Skills Development

Occupational Categories	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	127	50	29	206	60	266
Professionals	600	125	44	769	106	875
Technicians and associate professionals	53	33	-	86	37	123
Clerks	182	141	44	367	103	470
Craft and related trades workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	17	22	14	53	23	76
Elementary occupations	346	132	47	525	206	731
Total	1,325	503	178	2,006	535	2,541
Employees with a disability	12	5	-	17	5	22

Occupational Categories	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	98	56	39	193	33	226
Professionals	584	166	29	779	161	940
Technicians and associate professionals	50	20	7	77	1	78
Clerks	128	205	57	390	52	442
Craft and related trades workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10	11	6	27	7	34
Elementary occupations	857	151	59	1,067	147	1,214
Total	1,727	609	197	2,533	401	2,934
Employees with a disability	9	7	-	16	6	24

7. Performance Rewards

TABLE 7.1 - Performance Rewards by race, gender and disability

Race, Gender and Disability	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% of Total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee
African Male	304	1,012	30.04	1,475	4.85
African Female	304	965	31.50	1,239	4.08
Coloured Male	84	155	54.19	393	4.68
Coloured Female	107	204	52.45	372	3.48
Indian Male	20	37	54.05	115	5.75
Indian Female	35	62	56.45	211	6.03
Total Blacks, Male	408	1,204	33.89	1,983	4.86
Total Blacks, Female	446	1,231	36.23	1,822	4.09
White Male	169	278	60.79	1,329	7.86
White Female	328	550	59.64	1,457	4.44
Employees with disabilities	31	42	73.81	165	5.32
Total	1,382	3,305	41.82	6,756	4.89

TABLE 7.2 - Performance Rewards by Salary Band below SMS

Salary Bands	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% of Total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	267	352	75.85	234	0.88
Skilled (3 - 5)	281	718	39.14	638	2.27
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	454	1,433	31.68	1,893	4.17
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	332	726	45.73	2,776	8.36
Total	1,334	3,229	41.31	5,541	4.15

TABLE 7.3 - Performance Rewards by Critical Occupations

Critical Occupations	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% of Total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee
Cartographic, Surveying	118	266	44.36	350	2.97
Cartographic and Surveyors	108	162	66.67	547	5.06
Community Development Workers	154	586	26.28	818	5.31
General Legal Administration	111	373	29.76	425	3.83
Other	891	1,918	46.45	4,616	5.18
Total	1,382	3,305	41.82	6,756	4.89

TABLE 7.4 - Performance Rewards by Salary Band for SMS

Salary Bands	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% of Total within Salary Band	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee
Band A	39	52	75.00	918	23.54
Band B	7	19	36.84	210	30.00
Band C	2	4	50.00	87	43.50
Band D	-	1	-	-	-
Total	48	76	63.16	1,215	25.31

8. Foreign Workers

TABLE 8.1 - Foreign Workers by Salary Band

Salary Band	1-Apr-04		31-Mar-05		Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	1	9.09	-	-	1	33.33
Skilled (3 - 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	2	18.18	2	25.00	-	-
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	5	45.45	4	50.00	1	33.33
SMS	3	27.27	2	25.00	1	33.33
Total	11	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00

TABLE 8.2 - Foreign Workers by Major Occupation

Major Occupation	1-Apr-04		31-Mar-05		Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Administrative Line Function	1	9.09	-	-	1	33.33
Professionals and Managers	8	72.73	7	87.50	1	33.33
Technicians and Professionals	2	18.18	1	12.50	1	33.33
Total	11	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00

9. Leave Utilisation for the period 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004

TABLE 9.1 - Sick Leave, 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004

Salary Band	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Sick Leave	% of Total Employees using Sick Leave	Average Days Per Employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	1,711	77.45	196	55.68	9	235
Skilled (3 - 5)	5,111	69.20	553	77.02	9	952
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	9,155	68.00	991	69.16	9	3,076
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	3,341	73.45	483	66.53	7	2,121
SMS	427	83.40	54	71.05	8	771
Total	19,745	76.98	2,277	68.90	9	7,155

TABLE 9.2 - Incapacity Leave, 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004

Salary Band	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Sick Leave	% of Total Employees using Sick Leave	Average Days Per Employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	206	100.00	4	1.14	52	28
Skilled (3 - 5)	238	100.00	10	1.39	24	45
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	243	100.00	12	0.84	20	81
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	78	100.00	9	1.24	9	57
SMS	13	100.00	2	2.63	7	30
Total	778	100.00	37	7.24	21	241

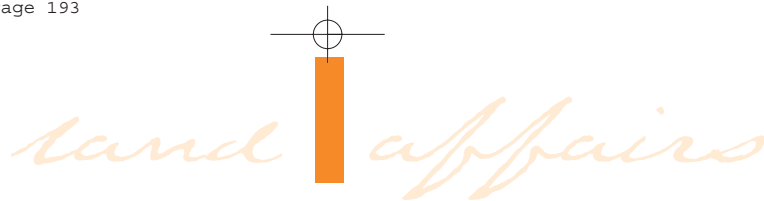


TABLE 9.3 - Annual Leave, 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004

Salary Band	Total Days	Average Days Per Employee
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	4,741	13
Skilled (3 - 5)	12,847	18
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	37,348	26
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	15,270	21
SMS	1,659	22
Total	71,865	22

TABLE 9.4 - Capped Leave, 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004

Salary Bands	Total Days of Capped Leave taken	Average Number of Days taken per Employee	Average Capped Leave per employee on 31 Dec 2004	Total Number of Capped Leave on 31 Dec 2004
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	76	5	38	4,894
Skilled (3 - 5)	257	3	27	13,436
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	893	2	33	36,850
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	389	2	51	31,113
SMS	83	1	108	3,579
Total	1,698	2	37	67,263

TABLE 9.5 - Leave Payouts, 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005

Reason	Total Amount	Number of Employees	Average payment per Employee
Leave payout for 2003/04 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	305	41	9,233.00
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2004/2005	789	137	5,536.00
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2005	145	45	3,975.00
Total	1,239	223	5,564.00

10. HIV and AIDS and Health Promotion Programmes

TABLE 10.1 - Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
Staff who travel and work overtime and/or work away from home	Awareness HIV/AIDS Education
Beacon Builders who spend 9 months away from home	Awareness HIV/AIDS Education
Planners who work in the community and spend time away from home	Awareness HIV/AIDS Education

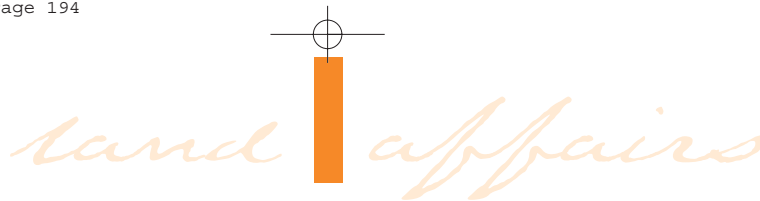


TABLE 10.2 - Details of Health Promotion and HIV/Aids Programmes

Question	Yes	No	Detail, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter I of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		Mr Anton Van Staden: Director Human Resource Management
2. Do the Department have a dedicated unit or have you designated specific staff members to promote the health and well being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	X		The Employee Wellness Programme Unit has been established and 5 Employees are involved in rendering the service in collaboration with the Service Provider (Fisha Well ness Service)
3. Has the Department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? Is so, indicate the key elements/services of this Programme.	X		Prevention, which focuses on awareness and education strategies. Curative interventions which encompasses psychotherapy, trauma debriefing etc and Rehabilitation.
4. Has the Department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter I of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	X		9 HIV/AIDS Provincial Committees with a total number of +-110
5. Has the Department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your Department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	X		HIV/ AIDS Policy
6. Has the Department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discriminations? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	X		Employment Equity Plan , HIV/ AIDS Workplace Programme
7. Does the Department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counseling and Testing? If so, list the results that have achieved.	X		Through ongoing awareness programme.No results are available since there has not been a formal VCT campaign is being planned for the laterhalf this year.
8. Has the Department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? Is so, list these measures/indicators.	X		Monthly report from the Service Provider

II. Labour Relations

TABLE 11.1 - Collective Agreements

Subject Matter
No agreements
Total collective agreements

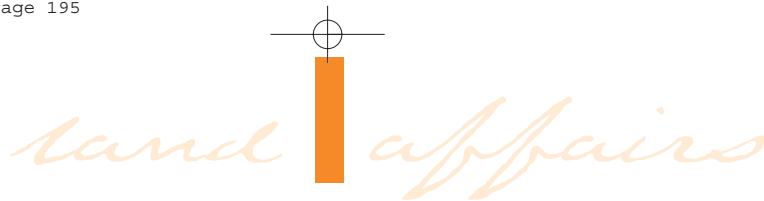


TABLE 11.2 - Misconduct and Discipline Hearings finalised

Outcomes of Disciplinary Hearings	Number	% of Total
Correctional Counseling	2	4.76
Verbal Warning	-	-
Written Warning	1	2.38
Final Written Warning	21	50.00
Suspended without pay	6	14.29
Fine	6	14.29
Demotion	1	2.38
Dismissal	4	9.52
Not guilty	-	-
Case withdrawn	1	2.38
Total	42	100.00

TABLE 11.3 - Types of misconduct addressed at Disciplinary Hearings

Type of misconduct	Number	% of Total
Refusal of lawful instruction	4	9.52
Misuse of Government vehicle	3	7.14
Financial Fraud	11	26.19
PPMS Irregularities	1	2.38
Unauthorised absenteeism	7	16.67
Assault	3	7.14
Negligence	4	9.52
Theft	7	16.67
Abscondment	2	4.76
Total	42	100.00

TABLE 11.4 - Grievances lodged

Grievances	Number	% of Total
Number of grievances resolved	25	69.44
Number of grievances not resolved	11	30.56
Total number of grievances addressed	36	100.00

TABLE 11.5 - Disputes lodged with Councils

Disputes	Number	% of Total
Number of disputes upheld	3	100.00
Number of disputes dismissed	-	-
Total number of disputes addressed	3	100.00

TABLE 11.6 - Strike Actions

Strike Actions	Total
Total number of person working days lost	282
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	86,532
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay	86,532

TABLE 11.7 - Precautionary Suspensions

Precautionary Suspensions	Total
Number of people suspended	12
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	6
Average number of days suspended	183
Cost (R'000)	97,809.00

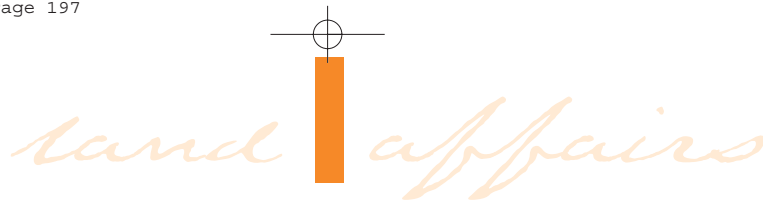
12. Skills Development

TABLE 12.1 - Training Needs Identified

Occupational Categories	Gender	Number of Employees on 1-Apr-04	Training needs identified at start of Reporting Period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes and other short courses	Other forms of Training	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	Female	23	-	226	-	226
	Male	49	-	266	-	266
Professionals	Female	535	-	940	-	940
	Male	670	-	875	-	875
Technicians and associate Professionals	Female	279	-	78	-	78
	Male	167	-	123	-	123
Clerks	Female	703	-	442	-	442
	Male	290	-	470	-	470
Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Female	7	-	34	-	34
	Male	22	-	76	-	76
Elementary occupations	Female	71	-	1,214	-	1,214
	Male	128	-	731	-	731
Sub Total	Female	1,618	-	2,934	-	2,934
	Male	1,326	-	2,541	-	2,541
Total		2,944	-	5,475	-	5,475

TABLE 12.2 - Training Provided

Occupational Categories	Gender	Number of Employees on 1-Apr-04	Training needs identified at start of Reporting Period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes and other short courses	Other forms of Training	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	Female	23	-	226	-	226
	Male	49	-	266	-	266
Professionals	Female	535	-	940	-	940
	Male	670	-	875	-	875
Technicians and associate Professionals	Female	279	-	78	-	78
	Male	167	-	123	-	123
Clerks	Female	703	-	442	-	442
	Male	290	-	470	-	470
Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Female	7	-	34	-	34
	Male	22	-	76	-	76
Elementary occupations	Female	71	-	1,214	-	1,214
	Male	128	-	731	-	731
Sub Total	Female	1,618	-	2,934	-	2,934
	Male	1,326	-	2,541	-	2,541
Total		2,944	-	5,475	-	5,475



13. Injury on Duty

TABLE 13.1 - Injury on Duty

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of Total
Required basic medical attention only	4	12.50
Temporary Total Disablement	23	71.88
Permanent Disablement	4	12.50
Fatal	1	3.13
Total	32	100.00

14. Utilisation of Consultants

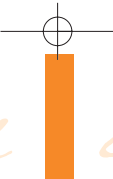
Table 14.1 - Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds

Project Title	Tender Number	Contract Value in Rand
Appointment of a SP to conduct capacity building workshops on legal entities for 13 clustered Restitution projects in Mpumalanga - RLCC MP	DLA 126/02/C	800,000.00
Appointment of a service provider to review the Departmental consolidated environmental implementation and management plan (EIP/EMP) - Spatial Planning Facilitation	DLA 128/02/C	209,190.00
Appointment of a service provider to conduct a forensic audit into the administration of donor funds by the Land Agricultural Policy Centre (LAPC) Policy Development	DLA 129/02/C - 13/02/2004	521,530.48
Appointment of a service provider to submit a project proposal in respect of Project: Settlement Growth Patterns - Post 1994.(Spatial Planning and Information)	DLA 130/02/C - 20/02/2004	1,009,698.00
Appointment of a service provider to do a business plan development in respect of land claims lodged by the Mankele Community, Portion 3 of the Farm Elandshoogte 270 JT situated in magistral district of Nelspruit in the Mpumalanga Province	DLA 01/02/C (2004/05)	211,372.99
Appointment of a service provider to render a national service in terms of an employee wellness programme for employees and their immediate families where necessary.	DLA 02/02/C - (2004/05)	7,898,076.92
Appointment of a service provider to undertake a management development programme for deputy directors & assistant directors of the Department of Land Affairs	DLA 04/02/C92004/05)	6,523,620.00
Appointment of a service provider to provide training and facilitate the implementation of the departmental policy guidelines on the Integration of Environmental Planning into Land Reform	DLA 05/02/C(2004/05)	2,450,250.00
Appointment of a service provider to submit a project proposal in respect of Project: Priority Land Claims in Limpopo Province	DLA 06/02/C (2004/05)	246,718.80
Appointment of a service provider to inquire allegations of corruption and mismanagement for the Batloug Ba-Ga-Shole CPA (Putfontein)	DLA 08/02/C (2004/05)	82,600.00
Appointment of a service provider to provide facilitation services for the implementation of the Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act (TRANCRAA) (ACT NO.: 04 OF 1998) in the Siyanda District Municipality Northern Cape	DLA 09/02/C (2004/05)	510,000.00
Appointment of a service provider to submit a proposal for the implementation of a development plan for Leshaba & Masha Communities under Greater Tubatse Municipality	DLA 10/02/C(2004/05)	1,159,259.05
Appointment of a service provider to submit a proposal for the implementation of a development plan for Ga-Rantho Community	DLA 11/02/C(2004/05)	1,047,200.00



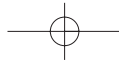
land affairs

Project Title	Tender Number	Contract Value in Rand
Appointment of a service provider to submit a project proposal in respect of a Project: Priority Land Claims in the Eastern Cape Province	DLA 12/02/C(2004/05)	602,447.25
Appointment of a service provider for the revision of the Deeds Registries Act (Act No.: 47 OF 1937) and other land registration legislation for the Chief Registrar of Deeds of the Department of Land Affairs	DLA 13/02/C(2004/05)	2,251,502.40
Appointment of a service provider for investigating the establishment of the sectional title ombudsman or other dispute resolution procedures for the Chief Registrar of Deeds	DLA 14/02/C(2004/05)	2,849,643.73
Appointment of a service provider to perform an application audit on the Landbase system of the Dept. of Land Affairs	DLA 15/02/C(2004/05)	579,432.00
Appointment of a debt company to undertake tracing and collection of debts for National Department of Land Affairs	DLA 26/02/C(2004/05)	585,000.00
Verification and updating service to DLA fixed asset register including the designing of systems and procedures to govern the asset management function for the vote and the deeds trading account	DLA 29/02/C(2004/05)	620,800.00
Appointment of a service provider to set up an effective system for management of the revenue from leased land	DLA 30/02/C(2004/05)	766,909.92
Appointment of service providers to assist the department in setting up the supply chain management	DLA 31/02/C(2004/05)	980,000.00
Technical assistance in reporting the financial management function into the new accounting reforms	DLA 32/02/C(2004/05)	777,470.40
Appointment of a service provider to provide DLA Directorate: Internal Audit contract workers	DLA 36/02/C(2004/05)	294,127.44
Appointment of a service provider to provide DLA Directorate: Internal Audit contract workers	DLA 36/02/C(2004/05)	533,328.00
Appointment of a service provider to provide DLA Directorate: Internal Audit contract workers	DLA 36/02/C(2004/05)	271,200.00
Appointment of a service provider to provide DLA Directorate: Internal Audit contract workers	DLA 36/02/C(2004/05)	339,000.00
Appointment of a project officer for management of possible Public Private Partnership for a serviced accomodation for the Dept. of Land Affairs	DLA 37/02/C(2004/05)	503,541.00
Appointment of a service provider to assist the dept. Of land affairs to undertake a national and international community campaign on land reform experience for the past ten years in South Africa	DLA 39/02/C(2004/05)	1,545,840.00
Appointment of a service provider to conduct forensic investigation into the affairs of the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights	DLA 48/02/C(2004/05)	4,191,916.00
Appointment of a service provider to do a business development plan in respect of land claims lodged by Mdluli Community	DLA 49/02/C(2004/05)	259,030.80
Appointment of SP to conduct settlement plan for Pheeha CPA on Goudplaas in distict of Sekgosesese: Limpopo	DLA 54/02/C(2004/05)	1,234,460.40
Appointment of SP to conduct settlement plan for Mavungeni CPA on extent at Vleifontein: Limpopo	DLA 55/02/C(2004/05)	195,000.00
Appointment of a service provider to render scanning services for the Department of Land Affairs	DLA 58/02/C(2004/05)	1,032,000.00
Appointment of a service provider to assist the department with development and alignment of performance management systems to support the achievement of the departmental strategic objectives	DLA 59/02/C(2004/05)	2,002,888.80
Block A supply of diagrams of administrative areas for registration at deeds office for SG C Town	DLA 65/02/C(2004/05)	304,050.00
Block B supply of diagrams of administrative areas for registration at deeds office for SG C Town	DLA 66/02/C(2004/05)	234,270.00
Block C supply of diagrams of administrative areas for registration at deeds office for SG Cape Town	DLA 67/02/C(2004/05)	255,713.40
Block D supply of diagrams of administrative areas for registration at deeds office for SG Cape Town	DLA 68/02/C(2004/05)	606,000.00

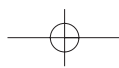


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Project Title	Tender Number	Contract Value in Rand
Block E supply of diagrams of administrative areas for registration at deeds office for SG Cape Town	DLA 69/02/C(2004/05)	502,740.00
Block F supply of diagrams of administrative areas for registration at deeds office for SG Cape Town	DLA 70/02/C(2004/05)	250,800.00
Block G supply of diagrams of administrative areas for registration at deeds office for SG Cape Town	DLA 71/02/C(2004/05)	267,900.00
Block H supply of diagrams of administrative areas for registration at deeds office for SG Cape Town	DLA 72/02/C(2004/05)	180,120.00
Block J supply of diagrams of administrative areas for registration at deeds office for SG Cape Town	DLA 73/02/C(2004/05)	196,443.66
Block K supply of diagrams of administrative areas for registration at deeds office for SG Cape Town	DLA 74/02/C(2004/05)	322,835.60
Appointment of a service provider to perform data collection on Quality of Life Survey	DLA 77/02/C(2004/05)	3,319,870.00
Supply of diagrams of Gcuwa Dam	SSC-WC 100/2004 DLA	45,600.00
Supply of diagrams of Umtata Dam	SSC-WC 101/2004 DLA	199,500.00
Relocation of beacons for Mount Fletcher Farms	SSC-WC 102/2004 DLA	239,400.00
Total Number of Projects		Total Contract Value in Rand
49		52,010,297.04



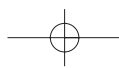
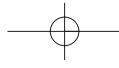
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part six:
translations of part one





land affairs

translations of part one

a f r i k a a n s

INLEIDING DEUR DIE DIREKTEUR-GENERAAL VAN DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN GRONDSAKE

Dwarsoor ons land is daar grondhervormingsprojekte wat 'n onuitwisbare verskil gemaak het. So is daar in die Noordelike Provinsie die Makuleke Grondrestituisie-eis: dit word reeds ses jaar lank geïmplementeer en het ontwikkel tot 'n spogonderneming met sodanige positiewe voordele vir die gemeenskap dat dit aangeprys word as 'n innoverende model vir gemeenskapgebaseerde ekotoerisme. Die Mataffin-plaas is in Mpumalanga geleë. Dit is 'n kombinasie van 'n herverspreidings- en 'n hervestigingsprojek wat op die beroemde vrugteplaas van Hall & Seuns voltrek word. Die R63 miljoen-belegging in 6000 hektaar bied 'n volhoubare bestaan aan die 2000 begunstigde gesinne.

Grondhervorming

Ons is steeds besig om ons belofte gestand te doen om te voorsien in 'n billike en volhoubare grondbedeling wat sosiale en ekonomiese ontwikkeling bevorder. Die Departement se uitsette bereik jaarliks 'n hoër vlak. In die jaar van hierdie oorsig het die hoeveelheid geskikte eise van die Kommissie van Restituisie van Grondregte van 48 825 tot 59 345 toegeneem. Die hoeveelheid projekte wat Grondhervorming en Grondeiendomsreg-hervorming afgehandel het, het toegeneem van 278 afgelewerde projekte in die vorige finansiële jaar tot 348 afgelewerde projekte in hierdie finansiële jaar.

Altesaam 144 183 hektaar grond is deur die program vir die Hervreiding van Grond en die Grondeiendomsreg-hervormingsprogram afgelewer. Die meeste hektaar is deur die LRAD-subprogramme afgelewer: 72 687 hektaar grond aan 5109 begunstigdes. Die totaal van 76 801 hektaar is deur die program vir die Hervreiding van Grond afgelewer. Dit

bring die kumulatiewe hoeveelheid hektaar wat oorgedra is te staan op 3.1 miljoen hektaar. Die grootste deel hiervan, naamlik 1 466 000 hektaar, is deur middel van die Hervreiding- en Eiendomsreghervorming-programme afgelewer.

Alhoewel aflewering bestendig toeneem, kon die Departement egter in hierdie finansiële jaar nie daarin slaag om al sy jaarlikse afleweringdoelwitte te bereik nie. Aflewering kragtens LRAD is ooreenkomstig die hoeveelheid hektaar wat oorgedra is 40% onder die doelwit. Uitsette word deur 'n aantal faktore gerem; die belangrikste hiervan is die beperkinge van die onderhandelingsproses. 'n Beduidende hoeveelheid hulpbronne word aan onderhandelinge spandeer en in tot 20% van die gevalle lei dit dan nié tot die verkryging van die eiendom nie. Boonop het 'n toename in grondpryse en gelyktydige niesubstansiële toenames van die begroting daartoe gelei dat uitsette gedaal het. In die vorige finansiële jaar is 101% van die LRAD se totale kapitale begroting spandeer. Terselfdertyd het die markprys van grond met 20% gestyg: van R1262 per hektaar in 2002 tot R1517 per hektaar in 2003. Desnieteenstaande, binne slegs vier jaar is die uitsette in terme van LRAD merkwaardig, en word die LRAD-subprogramme as die Departement se vlagskipprogramme behou.

Wat betref die uitvoer van die Wet op Grondhervorming (Huurarbeiders), is die hoeveelheid Sektie 17-kenningsgewings wat aan grondeienaars uitgereik is, die hoeveelheid ooreenkomste wat bereik is, en die hoeveelheid verwysings na die hof, laer as die doelwit. Dit kan toegeskryf word aan die feit dat in Mpumalanga, een van die twee provinsies met 'n hoë getal arbeidershuureise, 'n meer konstruktiewe benadering tot die bemiddeling van arbeidershuureise aanvaar is. Dit behels dat groter klem daarop gelê word om oor huurarbeiders se eise met boere-unies en grondeienaars te onderhandel, eerder as om uit die staanspoor uit Sektie 17-kenningsgewings te bedien. 'n Gevolg hiervan was ook dat die hoeveelheid sake wat na die hof verwys is, verminder het.

Desnieteenstaande begin ons nou ervaar dat boere die Wet op die Uitbreiding van Sekerheid van Verblyfreg (WUSV) suksesvol gebruik om plaasbewoners uit te sit. Hierdie toedrag van sake toon duidelik dat hierdie regsinstrument bloot uitsettings reguleer en dat dit nie proaktief daarna streef om die regte van plaasbewoners op 'n volhoubare manier te verseker nie. 'n Gevolg hiervan is dat groter klem daarop geplaas sal word om die sekuriteit van eiendomsreg te verbeter. Ons sal vinnig optree om maatreëls in plek te kry wat die sekuriteit van plaasbewoners - wat van die kwesbaarste lede van ons gemeenskap is - te verbeter. Aanvanklik het ons gedink dat dit bereik sou kon word deur die WUSV en die Huurarbeiderswet te konsolideer, maar dit blyk dat dit nie die beste opsie was nie. Wat nodig is, is dat die beheer van uitsettings geskei moet word van die uitbreiding van eiendomsregsekuriteit. Ons ondersoek tans hoe dit gedoen kan word.

In reaksie op die presidensiële riglyn van Februarie 2002 dat alle eise teen die einde van 2005 gefinaliseer moet word, het die tempo waarteen aflewings geskied, wesenlik verhoog. In Februarie 2005 het die President die datum vir die afhandeling van alle eise na 2007 uitgestel. Die uitdaging staan dus steeds. Teen 31 Maart 2005 was die aantal onafgehandelde eise 20 351, terwyl die aantal geskikte eise 59 345 beloop het. Die Kommissie sal die uitdaging aanvaar om die Hervestigingsprogram teen Maart 2008 af te handel - soos die President versoek het - soos wat die wet vereis, en met 'n nalatenskap van volhoubare ontwikkeling.

Die Kommissie beplan om alle stedelike eise teen Desember 2005 afgehandel te hê. Finansiële vergoeding in stedelike gebiede sal voortgaan - standaard aanbiedinge vir skikking sal in ooreenstemming met munisipale waardasies gemaak word, alhoewel die Kommissie daarna sal streef om steeds die moontlikheid te ondersoek om finansiële vergoeding te verbind met moontlike langtermynprojekte soos behuisingontwikkeling. Die kernuitdaging aan die Kommissie is om alle landelike eise, wat meer kompleks is en langer onderhandeling verg, af te handel.

Oorkoepelend beskou, moet die aflewingskoers grondig vermeerder ten einde die doelwit te bereik wat stel dat 30 persent van landbougrond teen 2014 herverdeel moet wees. Om dit te kan bereik, moet ons 'n gemiddelde aflewingskoers van 2.2 miljoen hektaar per jaar bereik en ons sal daarna streef om hierdie aflewingskoers binne die volgende twee jaar te bereik. Deeglike, doelgerigte en vindingryke pogings moet aangewend word om die gestelde doelwitte te bereik, en om die landbou-ekonomie te hervorm en daardeur by te dra tot ekonomiese groei, werkskepping en sosiale en ekonomiese gelykheid.

Een van die belangrikste mylpale wat die Departement van Grondsake in die afgelope finansiële jaar bereik het, was die uitvaardiging van die Wet op Kommunale Grondregte (Wet 11 van 2004) (WKGR). Die doel van hierdie wet is om voorsiening te maak vir die beskerming van die grondeiendomsregte van gemeenskappe en persone wat grond in gemeenskaplike gebiede beset en gebruik. Gedurende die afgelope jaar het die Departement 'n uitgebreide nasionale implementeringsraamwerk vir die WKGR ontwikkel en begin met die optrek van relevante regulasies daarvoor. In die komende jaar sal ons dwarsoor die land begin om die WKGR te implementeer deur te begin met die identifisering van plekke vir projekte en die ontwikkeling van reëlins vir die implementering daarvan.

Ruimtelike beplanning en inligting

Apartheidsbeplanning het veroorsaak dat Suid-Afrika 'n erflating het van verbrokkelde en gesegregeerde nedersettingspatrone. Beleids-, regs- en tegniese intervensies is nodig om hierdie anomalistiese ruimtelike nedersettingspatroon te ondersoek. In ooreenstemming met die doelwitte van die Regering se Witskrif oor Ruimtelike Beplanning en die Bestuur van Grondgebruik, het die Departement 'n nasionale studie uitgevoer wat betref die groeipatrone van nedersettings vanaf 1994 tot op datum. Die resultate van hierdie studie word gebruik om ondersteuning te bied aan nasionale, provinsiale, en plaaslike regeringsinstellings sodat hulle beter besluite ten opsigte van grondgebruik en grondverwering kan neem. Een van die programme wat deur hierdie projek ondersteun word, is die nasionale Omvattende Plan vir Volhoubare Menslike Nedersettings. Op plaaslike regeringsvlak is verskeie munisipaliteite in staat om, ten einde hul ruimtelike ontwikkelingsraamwerk te formuleer, te reken op die tydreëkskaarte wat voorsien word.

Die gebruik van Geïntegreerde Ontwikkelingsplanne (GOpE) is aanvaar as die draer vir beplanning en dienslewering in die land. Dit is daarom belangrik dat projekte wat uit die oorkoepelende grondherverdelingsprogramme voortvloei, by die GOpE geïntegreer word. Dit sal verseker dat ontvangers van sodanige grond die maksimum ekonomiese en diensvlakvoordele ontvang. Deur middel van hierdie proses sal die lewensvatbaarheid en volhoubaarheid van grondafleringsprojekte boonop effektief verbeter word. Vanaf Mei 2004 is alle restitusieprojekte in die provinsies KwaZulu-Natal, die Oos-Kaap en Limpopo, deel van die GOpE.

Die Departement is verbind tot die implementering van die Wet op die Beplanningsberoep. Dié Wet se sentrale doelwitte is om transformasie in die profesie teweeg te bring en om etiese en professionele standaarde te verbeter. In Julie 2004 is 'n verteenwoordigende Raad vir Suid-Afrikaanse Beplanners (SACPLAN) aangewys. 'n Duidelike raamwerk vir intervensie is vir die Raad daargestel. Dit sluit in die behoefte om die beplanningsprofesie te transformeer en om professionele standaarde en etiek te verbeter.

Landmeting en kartering

Op 20 Julie 2004 is twee satelliettoedienings gelanseer, te wete die Moderate Imaging Spectro Radiometer (MODIS) en gratis toegang tot Landsat-beelde vir die gebied van die Suider-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingsgemeenskap (SAOG). Die lansering het saamgeval met die aankondiging van gratis toegang tot die hele Landsat-argief, wat uit 1986 dateer, vir alle regeringsdepartemente, navorsers en nieregeringsorganisasies in die SAOG-streek. Een van die positiewe byvoordele van hierdie ooreenkoms is dat die doelwit van 'n dekking van 600 000 km² se lugfotografie en satellietbeelde, aansienlik oortref is. Nie net is die doel om volledige dekking vir die hele land, wat 1.22 km² behels, bereik nie, maar beelde wat 'n totaal van 29 678 400 km² dek, is oor die SAOG-streek versprei.

Die Departement van Grondsake het die belegging gemaak om toegang tot hierdie waardevolle besluitnemingsapparaat moontlik te maak. Hierdie apparaat sal dit vir die landbousektor moontlik maak om oeste se status, gesondheid en voorsiene opbrengste beter te kan beraam, om veranderende patrone in grondgebruik te monitor, en om vroeë waarskuwings te kan gee teen problemsituasies soos

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droogte- of vloedtoestande, of progressiewe degradering van grond. Dit bied ook bykans intydse inligting aan beplanners oor veranderende nedersettingspatrone, onwettige bosaanplanting, besproeiingsstelsels, en veranderinge in grondgebruik. In geval van wydverspreide natuurlike rampe, maak hierdie apparaat dit moontlik om hulpverleningspogings beter te beplan deurdat relevante inligting verskaf kan word oor die werklike situasie op die grond wat die gebiede betref wat deur die ramp beïnvloed is, sowel as moontlike toegangsroetes en die identifisering van dele waarop die hulpverleningspogings behoort te fokus. Dit kan ook help om die hoeveelheid mense wat deur die ramp geraak word te skat, sodat voldoende reaksie daarop moontlik is. In ooreenstemming met die oorkoepelende doelwitte van die Nuwe Ekonomiese Vennootskap vir die Ontwikkeling van Afrika (NEPAD), blyk dit dat hierdie apparaat van onskatbare voordeel vir die lande in ons streek kan wees.

Kadastrale opmetings

'n Nuwe kantoor vir die Landmeters-generaal is in Nelspruit geopen om uitsluitlik Mpumalanga te bedien. Dit is in ooreenstemming met die Batho Pele-beginsel om dienste nader aan mense te bring.

Die Departement is ook besig om 'n nuwe Handves vir die Landmetersprofessie op te trek. Die handves is daarop gemik om die oorblyfsels van diskriminasie en die struikelblokke vir gelyke indiensneming in die landmetersprofessie - 'n professie wat steeds hoofsaaklik gedomineer word deur wit mans - onder die loep te neem.

Ten spyte van 'n tekort aan professionele personeel in sommige van die kantore, het al die kantore van die Landmeters-generaal daarin geslaag om 'n gemiddelde omkeertyd van vyftien werksdae of minder te handhaaf. Dit word internasionaal erken as 'n uitstekende bereiking. Boonop het dienslewering in die finansiële jaar onder bespreking aansienlik verbeter - veral wat die voorsiening van gratis digitale data betref.

Die Departement ervaar probleme daarmee om verteenwoordiging in die professionele geleedere van die Hoofdirektoraat: Kadastrale Opmetings te verhoog, aangesien daar net 'n klein poel professionele landmeters is wat Afrikane of vroulik is. Die Departement is besig om aan 'n ontwikkelingsstrategie vir Menslike Hulpbronne te werk ten einde hierdie kwessie te hanteer. Afgesien hiervan bied 'n spesiale beursskema studiegeleenthede in die landmetersprofessie aan voorheen benadeelde studente.

Akteregistrasie

Die Hoofdirektoraat: Akteregistrasie het 'n beduidende rol gespeel in die ondersteuning van die Departement se grondhervormingsinisiatiewe. Inligting betreffende grondregistrasie wat uit die akteregistrasiesisteem se databasis voorsien word, speel 'n belangrike rol gedurende die aanvanklike ondersoekstadia van enige grondleweringsinisiatief. Hierdie diens is verder verbeter deurdat die Akteregistrasiewet gewysig is sodat die Departement onthef is van fooie wat betaalbaar is vir inligting oor akteregistrasie, wanneer dit vir die doel van grondhervorming benodig word.

Ten spyte daarvan dat hul werkklas oor die afgelope jaar toegeneem het, was die akteregistrasiekantore in staat om die omkeertyd van hul noodsaaklike registrasiefunksie te handhaaf teen tien werksdae vanaf inlewering.

Die Hoofdirektoraat: Akteregistrasie, wat die nege akteregistrasiekantore insluit, is 'n self-befondsende komponent as gevolg van die Kategorie Een Handelsrekening vir Akteregistrasie. Die gesonde finansiële bestuur van hierdie rekening, tesame met 'n beduidende styging in die waarde van eiendomme en 'n toename van tien persent in transaksievolume, het die Handelsrekening vir Akteregistrasie in staat gestel om 'n substansiële oorskot van R348 miljoen vir die 2004/2005 finansiële jaar te genereer sonder dat dit nodig was om gelde te verhoog. Afhangende van goedkeuring deur die Nasionale Tesourie, sal die Handelsrekening se oortollige fondse gebruik word om projekte te finansier vir die verbetering en desentralisering van aktedienste.

Persoonlike besonderhede van grondeienaars wat ras, geslag en nasionaliteit betref, word nie deur die Akteregistrasies op só 'n manier vasgelê dat dit gebruik kan word om noodsaaklike data vir beplanning en ontwikkeling daaruit te kan onttrek nie. Hierdie probleem het gevolg karige data betreffende die mate van buitelandse grondbesit. Gevolglik is dit moeilik om die koers te bereken waarteen swart Suid-Afrikaners grond bekom deur middel van privaat marktransaksies.

Daar is begin met 'n wysiging aan Regulasie 18 van die Akteregistrasiewet wat die voorsiening van grondeienaars se persoonlike besonderhede stipuleer. Dit sal die openbaarmaking van ras, geslag en nasionaliteit magtig. Afgesien hiervan is 'n tender toegeken vir die hersiening van alle wetgewing wat verband hou met grondregistrasie - wat onder andere sal omsien na die optekening van statistiek sowel as inligting wat verband hou met ras, geslag en nasionaliteit. Hierdie projek sal in die volgende finansiële jaar voltooi word.

Die Akteafdeling is besonder afhanklik van 'n effektiewe sisteem vir inligtingstegnologie ten einde sy werksaamhede te kan uitvoer. Die kwaliteit van ondersteuningsdienste wat in hierdie verband deur die Staat se Agentskap vir Inligtingstegnologie (SAIT) gelewer is, het 'n agterstand in akteregistrasies veroorsaak. Die probleem is egter met SAIT opgeneem en die publiek word verseker dat daar teen Desember 2005 'n naatlose registrasiediens en 'n verbetering van omkeertyd sal wees.

Kantoor van die Direkteur-generaal

'n Proses is van stapel gestuur om 'n risikobestuursisteem te ontwikkel, met die gevolg dat risikoregisters saamgestel is wat risiko's wat verband hou met die Departement se strategiese en operasionele planne, duidelik identifiseer. Die risikoregisters sal die Departement in staat stel om risiko's op 'n gerigte en sistematiese manier te bestuur, sodat ingeligte besluitneming waardeur die bereiking van doelwitte, op strategiese en operasionele vlak, moontlik gemaak word.

Die Direktoraat het 'n risiko-gebaseerde auditbenadering gevolg en 'n drie jaar lange deurlopende strategiese interne auditplan en 'n 2005/2006 jaarlikse auditplan saamgestel wat gebaseer is op die resultate van die risikoassessering. Die saamstel van 'n deurlopende drie jaar lange interne auditplan, wat gebaseer is op die uitsette van die risikobestuueroefeninge en wat 'n gedetailleerde huidige jaarplan bevat, maak dit vir die interne auditfunksie moontlik om voorkeurbehandeling te gee aan auditpogings.

Die Direktoraat vir Monitoring en Evaluering het die taak aangepak om vergelykende inligting vir die Wet op Kommunale Grondregte saam te stel. In samewerking met die Nasionale

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Ruimtelike Inligtingsraamwerk en die Openbare Grondondersteuningsdienste is toeganklike basisinligting byeengebring wat demografiese statistiek bevat van mense wat op kommunale grond woon, asook die omvang van die kommunale grond. Boonop is die nodige stappe geneem om universiteite te benoem om 'n oorspronklike basisstudie van die kommunale gebiede uit te voer. Die Direktooraat het gedurende die jaar waarvan hier verslag gegee word, voor beduidende uitdagings te staan gekom. Die beduidende hiervan was om die onontwikkelde Lewenskwaliteit-opname (Quality of Life Survey) opnuut aan die gang te sit ná 'n hiaat van vier jaar. Die studie sal in die komende finansiële jaar uitgevoer word. Die tweede uitdaging behels dat die Direktooraat bemaatig word deur personeellede wat oor geskikte vaardighede beskik. Hierdie uitdaging sal in die volgende finansiële jaar onder die loep geneem word word.

Die kern-inisiatief wat ten opsigte van beleid onderneem is, is die ontwikkeling van 'n beleid wat daarop gemik is om buitelandse grondeienaarskap te reguleer. As gevolg van die tekort aan empiriese data, het die ontwikkeling van 'n beleid langer geneem as wat oorspronklik voorsien is. Beduidende vordering is egter gemaak en die beleid sal binnekort gefinaliseer word.

Korporatiewe dienste

Die vyf jaar lange periode waarbinne die Departement se plan vir gelyke indiensneming volvoer moes word, het op 31 Maart 2005 ten einde geloop. Die doelstellings en doelwitte is bereik wat in die plan uiteengesit is. Die Departement is nou op verskeie fronte verteenwoordigend, ook wat geslag betref.

Die Departement vind dit egter moeilik om goed gekwalifiseerde en ervare personeellede te werf. In die afgelope jaar het die Departement 1007 poste geadverteer en kon net daarin slaag om 850 daarvan te vul. Boonop is 'n hoë

omkeersyfer ervaar in die Kommissie van Restitusie van Grondregte, aangesien 'n groot hoeveelheid personeellede op 'n korttermyn-kontrakbasis aangestel is. Die feit dat die Kommissie se mandaat tot 2008 verleng is, het hierdie kwessie tot 'n mate opgelos.

Die MIV/VIGS-program en die Werknemersbystands-program is saamgevoeg tot 'n volwaardige Werknemers-welstandprogram. Daar is in September 2005 begin met die implementering van die program. Werknemers se reaksie op die program was positief.

Samevattend

'n Effektiewe en funksionele werkomgewing is deur die Departement van Grondsake geskep. Beduidende stappe is geneem in die volvoering van ons Konstitusionele mandaat om sekuriteit ten opsigte van eiendomsreg aan alle Suid-Afrikers te voorsien, sowel as 'n gelyke grondhervreiding. Hierdie werklike vooruitgang gee ons hoop vir die toekoms. Om egter die ontwikkelingsdoelwitte van die tweede dekade van demokrasie te vervul, naamlik die voorsiening van werk, gelykheid, groei en hervreiding, moet daar nog baie meer gedoen word. Ons moet bestek neem van ons winste en konkrete stappe definieer om grondhervorming in Suid-Afrika te versnel. Dit is nodig dat ons 'n nuwe trajek vir die aflewering van grondhervorming definieer. Die grondslag van hierdie trajek lê in die ontwikkeling van konkrete vennootskappe met ander sfere van die regering, die privaatsektor, arbeid en die burgerlike gemeenskap.

Op pad na 2014 - laat ons hierdie land deel en saam laat groei.

Mnr. G.S. Thomas
Direkteur-Generaal
Department van Grondsake

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translations of part one

isindebele

ISINGENISO NGOMNQOPHISI- MAZOMBE WOMNYANGO WEENDABA ZENARHA

Ngobude nobubanzi benarha yekethu kunamaphrojekthi wetjhuguluko lezenarha enze umehluko ongalibalekiko. EPhrovinsini yeTlhagwini kunesiBawo sokuBuyiselwa iNarha sakwa-Makuleke: kwanjesi esingena enyakeni wesithandathu wokufezakaliswa, sithuthuke saba libhizinisi elikhulu elilethe ubuhle emphakathini nesithathwa njengendlela etjhugutjhugulukako kwezokuvakatjha ezisemphakathini ezisekelweko kwezehhoduluko. EMPumalanga sinePlasi le-Mataffin, eliyihlanganisela yephrojekthi yokwAbiwa buTjha nokuBuyisela eyenziwa eplasini leentholo elaziwa khulu lakwa-Hall and Sons. Amasiso weengidi ezi-R63 emahekhatheni azi-6 000 anikela ngendlela yokuphila edzimeleleko emindenini yabazuzi ezi-2 000.

Ijtjhuguluko lezenarha

Siragela phambili nokuzalisa isibopho sethu sokunikela ngokusatjalaliswa kwenarha ngokulingana nokuzijameleko okukhuphula ituthuko kwezokuhlalisana nezomnotho. Ngomunye nomunye unyaka umNyango ufikelela izinga eliphezulu lokunikela ngemisebenzi. Enyakeni ongaphasi kwetjhejo, isibalo seembawo ezifunwa yiKomitjhana yokuBuyiselwa kwamaLungelo weNarha sande sasuka ku-48 825 saya ku-59 345 begodu isibalo samaphrojekthi enziwe liTjhuguluko lokwAbiwa buTjha kweNarha neTjhuguluko lokuHlala eNarheni sande kusukela ku-278 alethwe ngonyaka weemali ogadungileko saya ku-348 alethwe ngonyaka weemali esiphezu kwawo.

Inani lamahekthara ayi-144 183 wenarha alethwa ngamahlalo weTjhuguluko lokwAbiwa buTjha kweNarha neTjhuguluko lokuHlala eNarheni. Isibalo esiphezulu samahekthara salethwa ngehlelo elincani le-LRAD, 72 687 wamahekthara wenarha ebazuzini abazi-

5 109. Isamba esizi-76 801 samahekthara salethwa ngokusebenzisa iHlelo lokwAbiwa buTjha kweNarha. Sele kukoke lokhu kuletha isibalo esandileko samahekthara adlulisiweko ukufika eengidini ezi-3.1. Ubunengi balamahekthara la, okuyi-1, 466,000, alethwe ngokusebenzisa amahlalo wamaTjhuguluko wokwAbiwa buTjha kweendawo zokuHlala.

Kodwana, nanyana ukulethwa kwanda kancani, kilonyaka weemali umNyango akhenge uhlangabezane nokumbalwa kwalokho ebewukunqophile ngaloyonyaka. Ukulethwa ngokuya kwe-LRAD kungaphasi ngamaphesente ama-40 kunalokho okunqotjhiweko ngokuya kwenani lamahekthara adlulisiweko. Umphumela uthikanyezwa zizinto ezimbalwa; ekulu hlangana nazo maqintelo ekambisweni yokukhulumisana. Inani elikhulu lemithombo lisetjenziswa emikhulumiswaneni okuthi ezehlakalweni ezimaphesente ama-20 zingabi nomphumela wokutholakala kwapahla. Ukungezelela, ukwanda kwamanani wenarha kanye nokungandi okukhambisanako kwebhajethi kurholele ekwehleni komphuma. Enyakeni weemali ogadungileko, amaphesente ali-101 webhajethi ye-LRAD asetjenziswa. Khona njalo sibone ukwanda ngamaphesente ama-20 emananini wenarha, ukusuka ku-R1 262 ihekthara ngalinye ngo-2002 kufika ku-R1 517 ihekthara linye ngo-2003. Nanyana kunjalo, ukulethwa ngokuya kwe-LRAD, kungakapheli iminyaka emine, yinto ekulu begodu kugcina ihlelo elincani le-LRAD njengehlelo lomNyango.

Ngokuya kokusebenzisa umThetho wabaSebenza baHlala emaPlasini (Labour Tenants Act), isibalo sezaziso zesiGaba 17 ezikhutjhe zinikelwa abanikazi benarha, isibalo seemvumelwano eziphethiweko kanye nesibalo sokudluliswa okubuya ekhotho singaphasi kwalokho okunqotjhiweko. Lokhu kungombana iphrovinsi yeMpumalanga, okungenye yamaphrovinsi amabili anesibalo esiphezulu seembawo zabasebenzi bemaplasini, indlela elungiswe kuhle khulu yokungenelela eembaweni zabasebenzi bemaplasini yamukelwa. Lokhu kwabandakanya ukubeka ukuqakatheka khulu ekukhulumisaneni ngeembawo zabasebenzi namayuniyoni wabalimi kanye nabanikazi

benarha kunokobana kukhutjhwwe izaziso zesiGaba 17 kusathoma. Lokhu godu kube nomphumela ekwehlini kwesibalo semilandu edluliselwa ekhotho.

Kodwana, sithoma ukubona bonyana abalimi ngobunengi basebenzisa basebenzisa umThetho wokwAndiswa kokuVikelwa kweLungelo labaHlali (i-ESTA) ukuqothena ngokomthetho abahlala emaplasini. Lokhu kutjengisa ngokucacileko bona isisetjenziswesi somthetho silawula kuphela ukuqothena, begodu asigcini ukuvikelwa kwamalungelo wabahlala emaplasini ngokubonakalako ngendlela edzimeleleko. Njengomphumela, walokhu kuzakuqalwa khulu ekuqiniseni ukuvikelwa kwelungelo lenarha labahlala emaplasini, abamalunga womphakathi asengozini ekulu. Ekuthomeni besicabanga bona lokhu kungafikelelwa ngokuqiniswa kwe-ESTA ne-LTA, kodwana lokhu kutjengisa bona akusiyindlele ehle. Okufunekako kuhlukanisa ukuphathwa kokuqothena nokukhuliswa kokuvikelwa kwelungelo lokuHlala. Kwanjesi, sisazuma bona lokhu kungenziwa njani.

Ukulandela umlayo kaMongameli owanikelwa ngoFeberbari 2002 bonyana zoke iimbawo kufanele ziqedwe ngokuphela kwaka-2005, izinga lokulethwa lande khulu. NgoFeberbari 2005 uMongameli wangezelela isikhathi sokuqedwa kwazo zoke iimbawo kufika ngo-2007. Kodwana, iinselela zisesekhona. Iimbawo ezisaleleko ngomhlaka 31 Matjhi 2005 bezizi-20 351 begodu iimbawo ebesele zilungisiwe bezizi-59 345. IKomitjhana izokuqalana neenselela zokuqeda iHlelo lokuBuyiselwa iNarha ngoMatjhi 2008 njengombana kulaye uMongameli, ngaphasi kokusebenza komthetho, begodi sitjhiye ngemva umlando wetuthuko edzimeleleko.

IKomitjhana ihlose ukuphetha zoke iimbawo zemadorobheni ngoDisemba 2005. Ukuliliswa ngemali eendaweni zamadorobha kuzakuragela phambili, irhelelho elamukeleleko lokuhlaliswa lizakwenziwa ngokukhambisana neenlingano zabomasipala, kodwana iKomitjhana izakuzama ukuragela phambili ukuphenyisisa ikhonakalo yokuhlanganisa imbhadelo yokulilisa ngemali namaphrojethi wesikhathi eside afana nokuthuthukiswa kwezindlu.

Iselela ekulu yeKomitjhana kuqeda zoke iimbawo zemaplasini, ekungezihlangangene khulu begodu ekuthatha isikhathi eside ukukhulumisana ngazo.

Sele kukoke izinga lokuletha kufanele lande khulu khona kuzakuzaliswa okunqotjhiweko ngokwaba butjha inarha yokulima emaphesente ama-30 ngo-2014. Ukufikelela kilokhu sitlhoga ukufikelela ezingeni lokulethwa elilingeneko eliziingidi ezi-2.2 zamahekthara ngonyaka, sizakulwela ukugcina izingeli lokulethwa eminyakeni emibili ezako. Imizamo erhabako, eqinileko nenamandla kufanele yenziwe ukutjingga ekufikeleleni esikunqophileko, sitjhugulule umnotho wezokulima ngalokho sifake isandla ekukhuleni okuphezulu, ukwakhiwa kwamathuba wemisebenzi kanye nokulingana kwezokuhlalisana nomnotho.

Enye yeentuthuko eziqakatheke khulu ezifikelelwe mNyango weeNdaba zeNarha enyakeni weemali ogadungileko kwaba kukwaziswa komThetho wamaLungelo wokwAbelana ngeNarha (umThetho wenomboro 11 ka-2004), (okuyi-CLaRA). Umnqopho womThetho kunikela ngamalungelo wokuvikela nokuhlala enarheni, emiphakathini nebantwini abahlezi nabasebenzisa inarha eendaweni ezabelwana mphakathi. Enyakeni ogadungileko umNyango wathuthukisa iqhinga elikhulu lesitjhaba lomleyo wokufezakaliswa kwe-CLaRA, bewathoma ukutlanywa kwemithetjhwana efaneleko. Enyakeni ozako sizakuthoma ngokufezakalisa i-CLaRA inarha yoke, sithome ngamalungiselelo wokufunwa kwamasyithi wamaphrojethi nokuthuthukiswa kwamahlelo wokufezakalisa.

UkuTlama ngokwesiKhala neLwazi

Ukutlama ngokwebandlululo kwatjhiya iSewula Afrika nomlando wokwehlukana neendlela zokuhlalisa ngebandlululo. Ukungenelela kwezomthethomgomo, kwezomthetho nakwezobuthekniki kuyafuneka ukuqalana nalendlela yokuhlalisa ngokwesikhala ephumileko. Ngokukhambisana neminqopho yePhepha lokuBingwe mBuso mayelana nokuTlama ngesikhala nokuPhathwa kokuSetjenziswa kweNarha, umnyango wenze isifundo senarha yoke ngokukhala kweendlela zokuhlalisa ukuthoma ngo-1994 ukufika njesi. Imiphumela yesifundwesi isetjenziselwa ukurhelelwa iinkhungo zombuso wesitjhaba, zamaphrovinsi nezemibuso yeendawo zemakhaya ekwenzeni ukusetjenziswa okungcono kwenarha neenqunto ezingcono zokutholwa kwenarha. Hlangana namahlelo asekelwa ngalephrojekthi liQhinga eliZekele lesiTjhaba lokuHlaliswa okuziDzimeleleko kwabaNtu. Ezingeni lombuso wendawo zemakhaya, abomasipala abahlukeneko bayakghona ukuthembela emlandelandeni wemebhe yesikhathi enikelwa khona kuzakwenziwa imileyo yokuthuthukisa ngokwesikhala.

Ukusetjenziswa kwamaQhinga aHlanganisiweko weTuthuko (ama-IDP) kwamukelwe njengendlela yokulethwa kokutlama nokulethwa kwemisebenzi enarheni. Kuqakathekile, ngakho-ke, bonyana amaphrojekthi abuya ehlelweni elinabileko lokwabiwa butjha kwenarha ahlanganiswe nama-IDP. Lokhu kuzakuqinisekisa bonyana abamukeli benarha enjalo bamukela inzuzo ekulu kwezomnotho nezingeni lemisebenzi.

Ukungezelela, ngalekambiso, ukusebenza kuhle nokuzijamela kwamaphrojekthi wokulethwa kwenarha kuzakuqiniswa ngokunetla. Ukuthoma ngoMeyi ka-2004, wo ke amaphrojekthi wokubuyiswa kwenarha ephrovinsini yaKwaZulu-Natal, ePumalanga Kapa ne-Limpopo abumba ihlangothi lama-IDP.

UmNyango uzibophelele ekufezakalisweni komThetho weBizelo lokuTlama. Umnqopho omkhulu womThetho lo kutjhugulula ibizelo nokuqinisa amazanga wokuziphatha nokusebenza kuhle. NgoJulayi ka-2004 umKhandlu wobajameli wabaTlami beSewula Afrika (i-Council for South African Planners) (i-SACPLAN) wakhethwa. Umleyo ocacileko wokungenelela wabekelwa umKhandlu lo. Lokhu kufaka phakathi isidingo sokutjhugulula ibizelo lokutlama nokuqinisa amazanga wokusebenza nokuziphatha.

AmaPhenyo nesiTjengiso soMebhe

Ukusetjenziswa kwamathelayithi amabili kwahlonywa ngomhlaka 20 Julayi 2004, okuyi-Moderate Imaging Spectro Radiometer (MODIS) kanye nokufikelela simahla kweentjengiso ze-Landsat zesifunda somPhakathi weTuthuko ye-Afrika eseSewula (i-SADC). Ukuhlonywa kutjho ukwaziswa kokufikelela kwasimahla ebulungelweni loke le-Landsat, kusukela emuva ngo-1986, kiyo yoke iminyango yombuso, abarhubhululi neenhlango okungasizo zombuso (ama-NGO) esifundeni se-SADC. Omunye wemiphumela emihle yesivumelwanesi kukobana ukurhatjhwwe okunqotjhiweko kwe-600 000km² zeentombe ezithathwa usemoyeni nesitjengiso sesathelayithi sele kudluliwe ukufika lapha. Okunqotjhiweko akusi kurhatjhwwe okuzeleko kwenarha yoke kuphela, okungaba yi-1.22 km², okufikelelweko, kodwana sitjengiso esimibese isibalo sama-29 678 400 km² sasatjalaliswa esifundeni se-SADC.

UmNyango weeNdaba zeNarha wenze ukusisa lokhu, ukugkhonakalisa ukufikelela ithuluseli lokuthatha isiqunto.

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Ithuluseli lizakuvumela ikoro yezokulima ukulinganisa ngcono ubujamo, bezamaphilo nesivuno semirorho esiqaliweko, ukwelusa iindlela ezitjhugululako zokusetjenziswa kwenarha, ukunikela ngeenyeliso ezimsinya zobujamo bemiraro obufana nesomiso namkha ubujamo beenkhukhula namkha ukwehla kwezinga lenarha okuragela phambili. Godu unikela abatlami ngelwazi lesikhathi samambala mayelana neendlela ezitjhugululako zokuhlalisa, ukutjhugululwa kwenarha ibe lihlathi ngokungasimthetho, amarherho wokusezela kanye namatjhuguluko ekusetjenzisweni kwenarha. Ebujameni beenhlekelele zemvelo ezandileko, ithuluseli lizakuvumela imizamo yokuhlangula bona itlanywe ngcono ngokunikela ngelwazi elikhambelanako mayelana nobujamo bamambala endaweni, mayelana neendawo ezithintwa yihlekelele, iindawo ezikhonakako zokufikelela kanye nokufaniswa kweendawo eziquleliwe emizameni yokuhlangula. Godu ingarhelelba ekulinganiseni imbalo yabantu abathintwa yihlekelele ukukhona kalisa iimpindulo ezaneleko. Ngokukhambisana neminqopho ebanzi yeSebenziswano eliTjha lokuThuthukiswa kwe-Afrika ngakwezomNotho (i-NEPAD) ithuluseli litjengisa ukuba yinzuzo engeze yalinganiswa eenarheni zesiFunda sekhetu.

AmaPhenyo aTjengisa ubuKhulu beNarha ngomNqopho womThelo

I-Ofisi elitjha lokuPhenyi Mazombe laulwa e-Nelspruit elizakusebenzela iprovinsi yeMpumalanga. Lokhu kwenziwa ngokukhambisana nomthethokambiso we-Batho Pele wokulethwa kwemisebenzi hlanu kwabantu.

UmNyango godu usekambisweni yokutlama umThethomlingwa omutjha weBizelo lokuPhenyi. UmThethomlingwa uhlose ukulungisa ibandlululo elisaseleko neenkhandeli zokuqatjha ngokulingana ebizelweni lokuphenya elisalawulwa khulu bobaba abamhlophe.

Nanyana kunokutjhoda kwabasebenzi ababandulweko kwamanye ama-ofisi, woke ama-ofisi womPhenyi Mazombe akhoniye ukugcina isikhathi sokuqeda esimalanga ali-15 namkha ngaphasi kwalawo. Lokhu kwaziwa iphasi loke njengepumelelo ephezulu. Ukungezelela, ukulethwa komsebenzi kube ngcono khulu enyakeni oqaliweko, khulu khulu ukulethwa kwedatha yedijithali, okungeyasimahla.

UmNyango uthola kubudisi ukwandisa ubujameli eenkhundleni zobuNqophisi obuKhulu: AmaPhenyo aTjengisa ubuKhulu beNarha, ngebanga lesiqhema esincani sabaphenyi ababandulweko sabantu abaNzima nabomma ababaPhenyi. UmNyango umajadu ngeqhinga lokuThuthukiswa kwabaSebenzi ukuqalana nalendaba. Ukungezelela, ihlelo elikhethekileko lomfundalenze linikela ngamathuba wokufunda ebizelweni lezokuphenya ebafundini ebebadinywe amathuba nengaphambili.

Ukutloliswa ngokomthetho kobunikazi bepahla

UbuNqophisi obuKhulu: ukuTloliswa kobuNikazi bePahla budlale indima ekulu ekusekeleni iinsungulo zomNyango zamatjhuguluko wenarha. Ilwazi lokutloliswa kwenarha elinikelwa ukusuka ebulungelweni lerherho lokutloliswa kobunikazi lidlala indima ekulu ngesikhathi sephenyo lokuthoma leensungulo ezinye nezinye zokulethwa. Lomsebenzi wakhutjhalwa ukuya phambili ngokutjhugulula umThetho wokutloliswa kobuNikazi bePahla ukubekela ngeqadi

umNyango ekubhadeleni iimali zelwazi lokutloliswa kobunikazi elifunelwa iminqopho yetjhuguluko lenarha.

Ngaphandle kokwanda komsebenzi wabo enyakeni ogadungileko, iphiko lokutloliswa kwepahla likhoniye ukugcina isikhathi sokuqeda umsebenzi wabo wokutlolisa emalangenititjumi womsebenzi emva kokulethwa kwesibawo.

UbuNqophisi obuKhulu: ukuTloliswa kobuNikazi bePahla, obufaka amaphiko alithoba wokutlolisa, liphiko elizisekela ngeemali ngebanga le-Akhawundo yokuThengiselana yeHlangothi lokuThoma lokuTloliswa kwePahla. Ukuphathwa kuhle kweemali zale-akhawundo, ngokukhambisana nokwanda emananini wepahla nokwanda ngamaphasente alitjumi ebukhulwini bokuthengiselana, kukhona kalise i-Akhawundo yokuThengiselana yeHlangothi lokuThoma lokuTloliswa kwePahla bona isale neengidi ezima-R348 enyakeni weemali ka-2004/2005 ngaphandle kokwandisa iimali ezibekiweko ezibhadelwako. Ngokuya kokuvuma kwePhiko lokuGcinwa kweeMali lesiTjhaba, iimali zokwandisa ze-Akhawundo zizakusetjenziselwa ukusekela amaphrojekthi wokwenziwa ngcono nokuphahlalajwa kwemisebenzi yokutloliswa kwepahla.

Iminingwana yabanikazi benarha mayelana nomhlobo, ubulili nobutjhaba ayikafakwa eRejistenitjha yobuNikazi bePahla ngendlela engasetjenziswa ngayo ukudosa idatha eqakathekileko ekutlameni netuthukweni. Umraro uba nomphumela wedatha engakaneli ebukhulwini bobunikazi benarha bamaphandle begodu iba nemiraro ekulinganiseni ubukhulu benarha efunyanwa babantu abanzima beSewula Afrika ngokusebenzisa ukuthengiselana kwangeqadi emakethe.

Ithjguluko lenziwe emThethomlingweni we-18 womThetho wokuTloliswa kobuNikazi bePahla oqalene nokunikelwa kwemininingwana yabantu ababanikazi benarha; lokhu kuzakugunyaza ukuvezwa komhlobo, ubulili nobutjhaba. Ukudlula lapho, ithenda enikelwe ukubuyekeza yoke imithetho ekhambelana nokutloliswa kwenarha, lokhu hlangana nokhunye kuqala ekurekhodweni kweemalobalo kanye nelwazi elikhambelana nomhlobo, ubulili nobutjhaba, lephrojekthi izokuqedwa ngonyaka weemali ozako. Irherho lihleliwe ukuzuzisa ilwazi kumadathabheyizi wokuTloliswa ngokomThetho kobuniKazi

Iphiko lokuTloliswa kwePahla lithembele khulu erherhweni letheknoloji elisebenza kuhle ukwenza imisebenzi. Ikhwalithi yezinga lemisebenzi yokusekela kilokhu elinikelwa yi-State Information Technology Agency (SITA), lirholole ekusaleleni khulu ekutlolisweni kobunikazi bepahla. Kodwana umraro ulungiswe ne-SITA begodu umphakathi uyaqinisekiswa bona ngoDisemba 2005 kuzakuba nomsebenzi wokutlolisa okhamba kuhle nokwanda esikhathini sokuqeda.

I-Ofisi loMnqophisi Mazombe

Ikambiso yokwenza irherho lokuphathwa kweengozi yathoma ngokurholela ekubuthelelweni kwamarejista weengozi ahlathulula ngokucacileko iingozi ezithintana namaqhinga wokutlama nokusebenza komNyango. AmaRejista weeNgozi azakukhona kalisa umNyango ukuphatha iingozi ngendlela enqophileko neqhinga elibekiweko, okuzakuba nomphumela wokuthathwa kweenqunto ezilungileko ukufikelela iminqopho esezingeni lamaqhinga nokusebenza.

Ukulandela indlela ye-odithi yokuhlola kweengozi, ubuNqophisi babuthelela iQhinga lemiNyaka emiThathu eliRagela Phambili lokuHlola kwangaPhakathi kanye neQhinga loNyaka lokuHlola elisekelwe emiphumeleni yokuLinganiswa kweeNgozi laka-2005/2006. Ukubuthelelwa kweqhinga leminyaka emithathu lokuhlola kwangaphakathi eliragela

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phambili, elisekelwe emphumeleni womsebenzi wokuphathwa kwengozi begodu nelifaka iqhinga elizeleko lanjesi lonyaka, kukhona nakalisa umsebenzi wokuHlola kwangaPhakathi ukubeka phambili imizamo yokuhlola.

UbuNqophisi bokweLusa nokuLinganisa bathoma umsebenzi wokubuthelela ilwazi lokumadanisa lomThetho wamaLungelo wokwAbelana ngeNarha. Ngokubambisana nomLeyo wesiTjhaba weLwazi ngokweSikhala nemiSebenzi yeSekelo leNarha yomPhakathi, ilwazi elifikelelekako lokuthoma elineemalobalo zokubelethwa, ukuhlongakala nokuphila kwabantu abahlala enarheni okwabelwana ngayo nobukhulu benarha labuthelelwa belahlanganiswa. Ukungezelela, amagadango afaneleko athathwa ukufuna irhelelho lamayunivesithi ukwenza isiFundo sokuThoma eendaweni okwabelwana ngazo. UbuNqophisi baqalana neenselela ezikulu enyakeni obuyekwezako. Eqakatheke khulu kwaba kuthoma butjha iPheno leKhwalthi yePilo ezakuba nomthelela ngomuso ngenemva kokuphumula kweminyaka emine. Isifundo sizakukhutjwa enyakeni weemali ozako. Iselela yesibili yafaka ukunikela ubuNqophisi ngabasebenzi abanamakghono afaneleko. Leselela izakutjhejwa enyakeni weemali ozako.

Isisungulo esikhulu somthethomgomo esenziwako kwaba kuthuthukiswa komthethomgomo ofuna ukulawula ubunikazi benarha babantu bangaphandle. Ngebanga lokutlhogeka kwedatha esuselwe elemukweni, ukuthuthukiswa komthethomgomo kuthatha isikhathi eside kunalokho obekulindelwe. Kodwana, iragelo phambili elinengi sele lenziwe begodu nomthethomgomo uzakuphethwa msinyana kungasikade.

ImiSebenzi eHlangeneko

Isikhathi seminyaka emihlanu ebesebelwe ukuzalisa iQhinga lokuQatjha ngokuLingana lomNyango siphele ngomhlaka 31 Matjhi 2005. Okunqotjhiweko neminqopho ebeyibekwe eQhingeni ifikelelwe. UmNyango manje sele umjameli emahlangothini ambalwa, sekufakwe nehlangothi lobulili.

Kodwana, umNyango ukuthola kubudisi ukudosa abasebenzi ababandulwe ngokwaneleko nabanelemuko. UmNyango wakhangisa iinkhundla eziyi-1 007 ngonyaka ogadungileko begodu waphumelela ukuzalisa ezima-850 zazo. Ukungezelela, izinga eliphezulu lokulisa umsebenzi lafunyanwa yiKomitjhana yokuBuyiselwa kwamaLungelo weNarha ngebanga lokobana isibalo esikhulu sabasebenzi saqatjha ngeenkontraga. Kodwana, ukukhuliswa kwegunya leKomitjhana ukufika ngo-2008 kuzamile ukuyilungisa lendaba.

Ihlelo le-HIV/Aids neHlelo lokuRhelejwa kwabaSebenzi ahlanganiswa aba liHlelo eliZekeko lokuPhila kuHle kwabaSebenzi. Ukufezakaliswa kweHlelo kwathoma ngoSeptemba 2005. Ihlelo lamukelwa kuhle basebenzi. Ipendulo ebuya ebasebenzini ngehlelo yaba yihle.

Ukuphetha

Ibhoduluko elisebenzako nelisebenza kuhle lenziwe emNyangweni weeNdaba zeNarha. Imizamo emikhulu yenziwe ukuzalisa igunya lethu lomThethosisekelo lokunikela ngokuvikelwa kwelungelo lokuhlala enarheni kiwo woke amaSewula Afrika nokwabiwa ngokulingana kwenarha. Leliragelo phambili lamambala lisinikela ithemba ngengomuso. Kodwana, ukuzalisa iminqopho yezetuthuko yesikhathi seminyaka elitjhumi yentando yenengi, okukunikela ngokuqatjha, ukulingana, ukukhula nokwabiwa butjha, kunengi okusafanele kwenziwe. Sitlhoga ukuqala lokho esikuzuzileko besihlathulule amagadango aqinileko ukurhabisa itjhuguluko kwezenarha eSewula Afrika. Sitlhoga ukuhlathulula isitjengiso esitjha setjhuguluko lenarha. Umleyo wesitjengiswesi yituthuko yokubambisana okuhle kiwo woke amazinga wombuso, ikoro yangeqadi, abasebenzi nomphakathi.

Asiqaleni ku-2014, asabelaneni besikhulise lenarha ngokuhlanganyela
Nomzana G.S Thomas
UmNqophisi-Mazombe
UmNyango weeNdaba zeNarha

land affairs

translations of part one

isixhosa

ISINGENISO SOMLAWULI -JIKELELE WESEBE LEMICIMBI YEMIHLABA

Ukucanda lonke ilizwe lethu kukho iiprojekthi zohlaziyo lomhlaba ezenze amahluko ongasulekiyo. KwiPhondo laseMntla kukho iMakuleke Land Restitution Claim: ngoku ikunyaka wayo wesithandathu wokuphuyezwa, iphuhle yaba yenye engundoqo edala iinzuzo ezincumisayo kuluntu yaye inconywa njengelinge elingumzekelo kukhenketho loqoqosho elisekwe eluntwini. EMPumalanga sineMataffin Farm, eyiprojekthi edibanisa uLwabiwo ngokutsha (Redistribution) neMbuyekezo (Restitution) eqhutywa kwifama edumileyo yeziqhamo yakwa-Hall and Sons. Utyalomali lwama-R63 zezigidi kwiihektare ezingama-6 000 lubonelela ngobomi obuzinzileyo kwiintsapho ezingama-2 000 ezixhamlayo.

Uhlaziyo loMhlaba

Siyaqhubeka ukuzalisekisa isithembiso sethu sokubonelela ngonikezelo lomhlaba olunobulungisa noluzinzileyo olukhuthaza uphuhliso lwentlalo noqoqosho. Kunyaka ngamnye iSebe lifikelela kwiqondo eliphezudlwana lokunikela (delivery). Kulo nyaka ophantsi kohlaziyo, inani lamabango agqityiweyo yiKhomishini yeMbuyekezo yamaLungelo oMhlaba (Commission on Restitution of Land Rights) lenyukile ukusuka kuma-48 825 ukuya kuma-59 345 ukanti inani leeprojekthi zoLwabiwo ngoKutsha (Land Redistribution) noHlaziyo loMiwu-Mhlaba (Land Tenure Reform) linyukile ukusuka kuma-278 kunikelo lonyakamali odlulileyo ukuya kuma-348 kunikelo lwalo nyakamali.

Iihektare zomhlaba ezingama-144 183 zizonke kunikelwe ngazo ngeenkqubo zeLand Redistribution neLand Tenure Reform. Elona nani liphezulu leehektare zanikelwa ngenkqutyana yeLRAD, umhlaba ongama-72 687 weehektare ukuya kubaxhamli abangama-5 109. Iihektare ezingama-76 801 zinikelwe ngeNkqubo yeLand Restitution. Konke oku kwenza inani eliqokeleleneyo leehektare ezidlulisweyo libe yi-

3.1 yezigidi yeehektare. Isixa esikhulu sezi hektare, ezingama-1.466 000 zinikelwe ngeenkqubo zeRedistribution neTenure Reform.

Nangona kunjalo, xeshikweni unikezelo lukhula ngokucothayo, kulo nyakamali iSebe aliphelelanga kwiinjongo zalo zonyaka ezimbalwa zokunikela. Unikelo ngokwemimiselo yeLRAD ngama-40% ngaphantsi kwenjongo ngokwenani leehektare ezidlulisweyo. Ufezekiso luphazanyiswa yimiba eliqela; engundoqo kuyo yimida yenkqubo yothethathethwano (negotiations). Isixamali esiphathekayo sezibonelelo sichithwa kuthethathethwano kangankokuba ukuya kutsho kwiziganeko ezingama-20% azikhokeleli ekufumaneni ipropati (umhlaba). Ngaphezu koko, ukunyuka kwamaxabiso omhlaba nokunganyuki okukhulu okuhambelanayo kuhlahlolwabiwomali kukhokelela ekwehleni kweziphumo. Kunyakamali odlulileyo, kusetyenziswe i-101% iyonke yemali eyinkunzi (capital) yohlahlolwabiwomali yeLRAD. Ngaxeshanye sibone ukwenyuka ngama-20% kwixabiso lemali lomhlaba, ukusuka kwi-R1 262 ngehektare ngowama-2002 ukuya kwi-R1 517 ngehektare ngowama-2003. I Nangona kunjalo, unikezelo ngokweLRAD kwithuba lemnyaka emine nje, luyabonakala yaye ligcina inkqutyana yeLRAD njengenkqubo yeSebe engumzekelo oliqhayiya.

Ngokwemimiselo yokuphumeza iLabour Tenants Act (iLTA) (UmThetho wabaQeshi beNdwano abasebenzayo), inani lezaziso zeCandelo 17 ezikhutshwe ngabanini-mhlaba, inani lezivumelwano ezenziweyo nenani lemiyalelo (referral) yenkundla lingaphantsi kokujoliswe kuko (targets). Oku kwenzeka ngenxa yokuba kwiphondo laseMpumalanga, elilelinye lamaphondo amabini anenani eliphezulu lamabango abaqeshi bendawo abasebenzayo, kuye kwalandelwa indlela eyakhayo ngokungephi yokulamla amabango. Oku kuthe kwabandakanya ugxininiso olukhulu kuthethathethwano nemibutho yamafama nabanini-mhlaba malunga namabango abaqeshi bendawo abasebenzayo kunokuthi bakhutshelwe izaziso zeCandelo 17 kwasekuqaleni. Oku kananjalo kube nesiphumo esinciphisa inani leziganeko ezithunyelwa enkundleni.

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Nangona kunjalo, siqalisa ukuqaphela ukuba amafama ngokwandayo asebenzisa ngempumelelo umThetho we-Extension of Security Tenure Act (ESTA) ukugxotha ngokusemthethweni abahlali basefama. Oku kubonisa ngokucacileyo ukuba esi sixhobo somthetho silawula nje kuphela ukugxotha, ukanti asikhuseli kwangaphambili amalungelo abahlali basefama ngendlela ezinzileyo (sustainable). Ngenxa yesi siphumo, ugxininiso olungamandla luya kubekwa ekuphuculeni ukhuselo lomiwo-mhlaba. Sakusebenza ngokukhawuleza ukumisela amanyathelo okuphucula ukhuseleko lwabahlali basefama, abangabanye bamalungu oluntu lwethu asengozini enkulu yokuxhaphazeka (vulnerable). Ekuqaleni sicinge ukuba oku kuya kufikelelwa ngokumanya umthetho weESTA noweLTA, kodwa kubonakele ukuba akuyiyo indlela elunge ngokugqibeleleyo. Into efunekayo kukwahlula ulawulo lokugxotha kwelokwandisa ukhuselo lomiwo-mhlaba. Ngeli thuba, siphonononga ukuba oku kungenziwa njani.

Ngokuthobela imiyalelo kaMongameli (uPresidanti) ekhutshwe ngoFebruwari wama-2002 eyokuba kufuneka onke amabango aqoshelisewe ekupheleni kowama-2005, isantya sokunikezela sikhule ngokubonakalayo. NgoFebruwari wama-2005 uMongameli wandise ixesha lokuqoshelisa onke amabango ukuya kowama-2007. Nangona kunjalo zisahlali izinto ezicela umngeni. Amabango ashiyekelelo ngomhla wama-31 kuMatshi 2005 bekungama-20 351 ze amabango aqoshelisiweyo abe ngama-59 345. IKhomishini iza kujongana nezinto ezicela umngeni zokuqoshelisa amabango ngoMatshi wama-2008 njengoko eyalele uMongameli, phantsi komthetho, nokushiya ilifa lophuhliso oluzinzileyo.

IKhomishini iceba ukuqoshelisa onke amabango aseziDolophini ngoDisemba wama-2005. Imbuyekezo ngemali kwimimandla yasedolophini iya kuqhubeka, unikele olusemthethweni lwembuyekezo luya kwenziwa ukuhambelana namaxabiso abalwa ngumasipala, nangona kunjalo, iKhomishini iya kuzama ukuqhubeka ukuphanda ngamathuba okunxulumanisa iintlawulo zembuyekezo ngemali neeprojekthi zexesha elide ezinokuba khona ezifana nophuhliso lwezindlu. Into engundoqo ecela umngeni kwiKhomishini kukuqoshelisa onke amabango asemaphandleni, mabango lawo ambaxa nangakumbi kwaye ethatha ixesha elidana lothethathethwano.

Ngokubanzi isantya sokunikela kufuneka sinyuke ngokubonakalayo ukuze kufezekiswe injongo yolwabiwo ngokutsha lwama-30% lomhlaba wezolimo ngowama -2014. Ukuze sifikelele oku kufuneka sifike kumndilili wesantya sokunikezela se-2.2 yezigidi zeehektare ngonyaka, sakuzama ukufika kwesi santya sokunikezela kwiminyaka emibini ezayo. Ukukhawuleza, ukuzimisela nemizamo ebonelelayo kufuneka isetyenziswe ukuya kufika kwiinjongo zethu, kwenziwe inguqu yolimo lwezooqoqosho kuthi ngaloo ndlela kwenziwe igalelo lokukhula okungamandla, kudaleke imisebenzi nobulungisa obukhulu kwintlalo noqoqosho.

Esinye seziganeko ezibalulekileke ngokugqibeleleyo esiphunyezwe liSebe leMicimbi yeMihlaba kunyakamali ogqithileyo kukuphunyezwa kweCommunal Land Rights Act (Act 11 of 2004)(CLARA) (umThetho wamaLungelo eMihlaba yeMizi) (umThetho 11 wama-2004) (CLARA). Injongo yomThetho kukubonelela ngamalungelo akhuselekileyo omiwo-mhlaba kwimizi nabantu abahlala nabasebenzisa umhlaba kwimimandla yemizi. Kunyaka ophelileyo iSebe liphuhlise isakhelo esinzulu sesizwe sokuphumeza iCLARA, laze laqalisa ukuyila imimiselo efanelekileyo. Kunyaka ozayo sakuqalisa ukuphumeza iCLARA ukucanda lonke ilizwe, siqala

ngokuchonga iziza zeprojekthi namalungiselelo okuphumeza nokuphuhlisa.

Ucwangciso lweziThuba zoMhlaba noLwazi (Spatial Planning and Information)

Izicwangciso zexesha localucalulo zishiyele uMzantsi Afrika ilifa leendlela zokuhlala ezizijungqe nezahlukenisiweyo. Kufuneka umgaqonkqubo, umthetho nobuchwepheshe obulamlayo ukujongana nale ndlela yezithuba zomhlaba wokuhlala ezingekho mthethweni. Ukuhambelana neenjongo zePhepha loVavanyo-zimvo malunga noCwangciso lweziThuba zoMhlaba, isebe liqhube uphononongo lwesizwe ngeendlela zokukhula kweendawo zokuhlala ukusuka ngowe-1994 ukuza kuthi ga ngoku. Iziphumo zolu phononongo ziyasetyenziswa ukucenda amaziko karhulumente wesizwe, owamaphondo nowenengingqi ekuphuculeni ukusetyenziswa komhlaba nezigqibo zokufumana umhlaba. Ezinye iinkqubo ezixhaswe yile projekthi yesizwe yi-Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements. Kungangatho worhulumente wasekhaya, oomasipala abahlukeneyo bayakwazi ukuthembela kuthotho lweemaphu zexesha ekubonelelwa ngazo ukuze bakwazi ukucwangcisa izakhelo zabo zokuphuhlisa izithuba zomhlaba.

Ukusetyenziswa kweziCwangciso eziDityanisiweyo zoPhuhliso (Integrated Development Plan) (ii-IDP) kwamkelwe njengendlela yokucwangcisa inkonzo yokunikela kwilizwe. Kubalulekile, ngaloo ndlela, ukuba iiprojekthi ezisuka kwinkqubo ebanzi yolwabiwo ngokutsha komhlaba zidityaniswe ukuba zii-IDP. Oku kuya kuqinisekisa ukuba abantu abanjalo abafuna umhlaba bafumane amancedo aphezulu awoqoqosho nomgangatho wenkonzo. Ngaphezu koko, ngokusebenzisa le nkqubo, kuya kuphuculwa ngempumelelo ukuphila nokuzinza kweeprojekthi zokunikela umhlaba. NgoMeyi 2004, zonke iiprojekthi zembuyekezo kumaphondo aKwaZulu Natala, eMpuma Koloni naseLimpopo zibe yinxalenye yee-IDP.

ISebe lizinikezele ukuphumeza umThetho woBugcisa bokuCwangcisa (Planning Profession Act). Iinjongo ezizingundoqo zalo mThetho yinguqu kubugcisa nokuphakamisa ukuziphatha nemigangatho yobugcisa. NgoJulayi 2004 iQumrhu labaCwangcisi baseMzantsi Afrika (South African Planners Council) (SACPLAN) yamiselwa. Isakhelo esicacileyo seQumrhu sokulama sithe samiselwa. Oku kuquka imfuno yenguqu kubugcisa bokucwangcisa nokuphucula imigangatho yobugcisa nokuziphatha.

ICandelo lokuCanda nokwenza iiMaphu (Surveys and Mapping)

Ngomhla wama-20 kuJulayi 2004 kumiselwe ukusebenza kweesatelayiti ezimbini, ezibizwa iModerate Imaging Spectro Radiometer (MODIS) nokufikelela ngokukhululekileyo kwi-Landsat yenqila yeSouth African Development Community (SADC). Ukumisela kuphawule isaziso sokufikelela ngokukhululekileyo kuvimba wonke weLandsat, ukusuka emva kowe-1986, kuwo onke amasebe karhulumente, abaphandi nemibutho engekho phantsi kukarhulumente (ii-NGO) kwinqila yeSADC. Enye yeenzuzo ezincumisayo yesi sivumelwano yeyokuba injongo yokuquka ama-600 000 km² yeefoto zasemoyeni nemifanekiso yesatelayiti idlulwe kanobom. Akuphelelanga ekufikeleleni kwinjongo yokuquka lonke ilizwe elinobukhulu be-1.22 km² kodwa imifanekiso iyonke equka ama-29 678 400 km² yayasazwa kuyo yonke inqila yeSADC.

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ISebe leMicimbi yeMhlaba lenze utyalomali ngenjongo yokufikelela kwesi sixhobo sixabisekileyo sokwenza izigqibo. Esi sixhobo siya kuvumela icandelo lezolimo ukwenza ngcono ukuqikelela imozulu, ukuphila, nesivuno esilindelweyo sezityalo, ukubeka iliso kwiipatheni eziguqukayo zokusetyenziswa komhlaba, ukubonelela ngezilumkiso kwasekuqaleni ngeemeko eziyingxaki ezifana neemeko zembalela okanye ezezikhukula okanye ukuqhubeka kokwehla komgangatho womhlaba. Kananjalo sibonelela abacwangcisi ngolwazi okuphantse lube yinyaniso ngepatheni eziguqukayo zokuhlala, ukutyala amahlathi angekho mthethweni, iinkqubo zokuncenkeshelela, neenguqu kusetyenziso lomhlaba. Ngokuphathelile kwiimeko zeentlekele zendalo eziphangaleleyo, esi sixhobo siya kuvumela ukuba iinzame zokuhlangula ngolwazi olufanelekileyo kwimeko egqubayo ngqo emhlabeni, ngokujolisa kwiindawo zenzame yohlangulo. Singanceda kananjalo ekuqikeleleni inani labantu abachatshazelwa yintlekele ukuze kwenziwe amancedo alingeneyo. Ngokuhambelana neenjongo ezibanzi zobuQabane obuTsha bezoQOqosho kuPhuhliso lwe-Afrika (New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development) (NEPAD), esi sixhobo singqina ukuba luncedo olungenakulinganiswa kumazwe eNqila yethu.

UkuCanda uMhlaba ngokweXabiso nobuMnini (Cadastral Surveys)

Kuvulwe iofisi entsha yoNocanda -Jikelele eNelspruit ejongene ngokukodwa nokukhonza iphondo laseMpumalanga. Oku kwenziwe ngokuhambelana nomgqaliselo weBatho Pele wokusondeza iinkonzo ebantwini.

ISebe kananjalo lisebenzini wokuyila iBhili yoBugcisa booNocanda (Surveyors Profession Bill). Injongo yeBhili kukujongana nentsalela yocalucalulo nezithintelo zokulingana emsebenzini koku bugcisa boonocanda obusephantsi kolawulo lwamadoda amhlophe.

Nangona kukho ukunqongophala kwabasebenzi abanobugcisa eziofisini, zonke iiofisi zoNocanda -Jikelele ziyakwazi ukugcina umndilili wexesha lilonke leentsuku ezinokuba zezili-15 zokusebenza. Oku ngokwezizwe kuphawulwa kuyimpumelelo ebalaseleyo. Ngaphezu koko, inkonzo yokunikela iphucuke kakhulu kulo nyaka uphantsi kohlaziyo, ngokukodwa ngokubonelela nge-data yedijitali, enikelwa simahla.

ISebe lifumanisa kunzima ukwandisa ukulingana kobumeli kwizithuba zobugcisa kwiCandelo eliyiNtloko: le-Cadastral Surveys, ngenxa yenani elincinci lamaAfrika nabasetyhini loonocanda abangamagcisa. ISebe lisebenza nesicwangciso zoPhuhliso lweziBonelo zabaSebenzi (Human Resources Development) ukujongana nalo mba. Ngaphezu koko, isikimu esisodwa sebhazari sibonelela ngamathuba kubugcisa boonocanda kubafundi ababehlelekile ngaphambili.

UBhaliso loMhlaba (Deeds Registration)

ICandelo eliyiNtloko: uBhaliso loMhlaba (Deeds Registration) ludlale indima ebonakalayo yokuxhasa imizamo yeSebe yokuhlaziya umhlaba. Iinkcukacha zokubhalisa umhlaba ezibonelelwayo zivela kwi-database yenkqubo yobhaliso lwemihlaba yaye zidlala indima ebalulekileyo kumanyathelo okuqala okuphanda nayiphi na imizamo yokunikela ngomhlaba. Le nkonzo iphuculwe ukuya phambili ngokulungisa umThetho weeOfisi zoBhaliso lweMihlaba (Deeds Registries Act)

ngokukhulula iSebe ekuhlawuleni iintlawuliso zeenkukacha zobhaliso lomhlaba ezifunekayo ngenjongo zokuhlaziya umhlaba.

Nangona wandile umsebenzi wabo kunyaka ophelileyo, abasebenzi bee-deeds registries bakwazile ukugcina ixesha lomsebenzi wabo obalulekileyo wokubhalisa libe ziintsuku ezili-10 ukusuka kwixesha lokufaka isicelo.

ICandelo eliyiNtloko: uBhaliso loMhlaba (Deeds Registration), oluquka iiOfisi zoBhaliso lweMhlaba ezilithoba, licandelo elizimeleyo ngezemali ngegunya le-Category One Deeds Registration Account. Ulawulo olulungileyo lwemali kule akhawunti, oludibene nokunyuka okubonakalayo kwexabiso lepropati kwakunye nokunyuka nge-10% komthamo wentengiselwano, kwenze ukuba iDeeds Registration Trading Account yenze intsalela yama-R348 yezigidi kunyakamali wama-2004/2005 ngaphandle kwemfuneko yokunyusa intlawuliso. Ngokulawulwa yimvume yeNational Treasury, iimali ezigqithisileyo zeTrading Account kufuneka zisetyenziswe ukuxhasa ngemali iiprojekthi zokuphucula nokusasaza iinkonzo zobhaliso lwemihlaba.

Iinkcukacha zobuqu zabanini-mhlaba ngokuphathelile kuhlanga, isini nobuzwe azithathwa kwiDeed Registries ngendlela engasetyenziswa ukukhupha iinkcukacha ezibalulekileyo zocwangciso nophuhliso. Le ngxaki idala iziphumo zeenkukacha ezicekethekileyo zobunini-mhlaba, zabantu bamanye amazwe yaye zenza ingxaki yokubala inani lemihlaba ezuzwa ngabemi baseMzantsi Afrika abamnyama ngemalike yentengiselwano yabucala.

Kwenziwa isilungiso kwi-Regulation 18 ye-Deeds Registries Act (kuMmiselo 18 womThetho wee-Ofisi zoBhaliso - Mihlaba), ojongene nokubonelela ngeenkukacha zobuqu zabanini-mhlaba; oku kuya kunyazela ukubhengeza uhlanga, isini nobuzwe. Ngaphezu koko, kukho isiniki-maxabiso (i-tender) esikhutshweyo sokuhlaziya lonke ubhaliso lwemihlaba olunxulumene nomthetho, enye yezinto eziya kujongwa, kukujongana nokubhalwa kweenkcukacha zengqokelela yamanani kwakunye nolwazi olunxulumene nohlanga, isini nobuzwe, le projekthi iya kugqitywa kunyaka ozayo.

ICandelo loBhaliso lweMihlaba lixhomekeke kakhulu kwinkqubo yobuchwepheshe yolwazi esebenze ngempumelelo ukuqhuba imisebenzi yalo. Umgangatho weenkonzo zenkxaso ezinikelwayo kulo mba yi-State Information Technology Agency (SITA) ikhokelele kwimfumba yomsebenzi ongekwenziwa yobhaliso lwemihlaba. Nangona kunjalo, ingxaki iqwalaselwe yi-SITA yaye uluntu lungaqinisekiswa ukuba ngoDisemba 2005 kuya kubakho inkonzo yobhaliso enganamakhwiniba nokwandwa kwemisebenzi egqitywa ngexesha.

I-Ofisi yoMlawuli - Jikelele

Umsebenzi wokuphuhlisa inkqubo yokulawula ingxaki uqalile ngeziphumo zokuqulunqa irejista yeengxaki echonga iingxaki ngokucacileyo ezinxulumene nezicwangciso zeSebe zobuchule nokusebenza. Iirejista zengozi ziya kwenza iSebe likwazi ukulawula iingxaki ngendlela enenjongo necwangcisekileyo, eya kuba neziphumo zokwenza izigqibo eziqondwayo ukufikelela iinjongo kumgangatho wobuchule nokusebenza.

Ngokulandela indlela yokuphicotha esekelwe kwingxaki, iCandelo liqulunqe i-Three-Year Rolling Strategic Internal Audit Plan kunye ne-Annual Audit Plan yowama-2005/2006 kwiziphumo ze-Risk Assessment (ukuHlola iNgozi). Ukuqulunqa i-rolling three-year internal audit plan, esekwe kwisiphumo somsebenzi wolawulo lwengxaki yaye iqulethe isicwangciso esinzulu salo nyaka esenza ukuba umsebenzi we-Internal Audit ubeke imizamo yokuphicotha ekuqaleni.

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iCandelo lokuBeka iLiso nokuHlola (Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate) liqalise umsebenzi wokuqokelela ulwazi lokuthelakisa lomThetho wamaLungelo oMhlaba weMizi (Communal Land Rights Act). Ngokusebenzisana neNational Spatial Information Framework nePublic Land Support Services, ulwazi lwesiseko olufikelekayo oluqethe ingqokelela yamanani ngeentlobo zabantu abahlala kumhlaba wemizi nobungakanani bomhlaba wemizi zithe zaqokelelwa. Ngaphezu koko, kuthathwe amanyathelo afunekayo ukumema iiyunivesithi ukuqhuba uPhononongo lweSiseko lwemimandla yemizi. ICandelo lithe lajongana nezinto ezinkulu ezicela umngeni kulo nyaka uphantsi kohlaziyo. Eyona ibalaseleyo ibe kukuqalisa kwakhona i-Quality Life Survey (uPhando loMgangatho woBomi) emva kwesikhewu seminyaka emine. Uphononongo luya kuqhutywa kunyakamali ozayo. Into yesibini ecela umngeni ibandakanya ukuxhobisa iCandelo ngamagosa anezakhono ezifanelekileyo. Le nto ecela umngeni iya kujongwa kunyakamali ozayo.

Umzamo ongundoqo womgaqonkqubo othe wenziwa kube luphuhliso lomgaqonkqubo olufuna ukulawula ubumnini-mhlaba babantu basemzini. Ngenxa yokungabikho kwe-data yamava, uphuhliso lomgaqonkqubo kuthatha ixesha elidana kunelo belicingelwa ekuqaleni. Nangona kunjalo, seyenziwe inkqubela ephathekayo yaye umgaqonkqubo uza kuqosheliswa kungekudala

liNkonzo zeMbumba (Corporate Services)

Ixesha leminyaka emihlanu elimiselwe ukufezekisa isiCwangciso seNgqesho ngoBulungisa kwiSebe lifikelele esiphelweni ngomhla wama -31 Matshi 2005. Izinto ekujoliswe kuzo neenjongo zesiCwangciso zifikelelwe. Ngoku iSebe linobumeli kwiinkalo eziliqela, ukuquka nangokwesini.

Nangona kunjalo, iSebe linobunzima bokufumana abasebenzi abafunde ngokufanelekileyo nabanamava. ISebe lipapashe

izithuba zomsebenzi ezili-1 007 kunyaka ophelileyo laze laphumelela ekuzaliseni ezingama-850. Ngaphezu koko, kubekho amava okutshintsha kwabasebenzi kwiKhomishini yeMbuyekezo yamaLungelo oMhlaba, ngenxa yokuba inani eliphhezulu labasebenzi baqeshwe ngeenkontrakti ezimfutshane. Nangona kunjalo, ukwandiswa komyalelo weKhomishini ukuya kowama- 2008 kuyiqwalasele le ngxaki nokwana.

Inkqubo yeHIV/AIDS neNkqubo yokuNceda abasebenzi zidityanisiwe ukuba yinkqubo epheleleyo eyiNkqubo yeMpilotle yaBasebenzi. Ukufaka le Nkqubo esemsebenzini kuqala ngoSeptemba 2005. Abasebenzi bayamkele ngovuyo le nkqubo.

Ukuphetha

KwiSebe leMicimbi yeMihlaba kwakhiwe imekobume yasemsebenzini enempumbelelo yaye esebenzayo. Kuhnijwe indima ebonakalayo ukuphumeza umyalelo wethu woMgaqosiseko wokubonelela ngomiwo-mhlaba olukhuselekileyo kubo bonke abemi baseMzantsi Afrika kwakunye nolwabiwo ngokutsha komhlaba ngokulinganayo. Le nkqubela yokwenene isinika ithemba ngengomso. Nangona kunjalo, ukufezekisa iinjongo zophuhliso zeminyaka elishumi yesibini yedemokhrasi yethu, njongo ezo ikukubonelela ngomsebenzi, ubulungisa ukukhula nolwabiwo ngokutsha , kusekuninzi ekufuneka kwenziwe. Kufuneka sikhangele iinzuzo zethu ze sichaze amanyathelo aphaathekayo okukhawulezisa isantya sokuhlaziya umhlaba eMzantsi Afrika. Kufuneka sichaze indlela entsha ekhawulezayo yokunikela ngohlaziyo lomhlaba. Isiseko sale ndlela ekhawulezayo luphuhliso lobumbano olomeleleyo namanye amacandelo karhulumente, icandelo labucala, abasebenzi noluntu ngokubanzi.

Masiye phambili kowama- 2014, masabelaneni sikhulise eli lizwe sikunye.

Mnu G.S Thomas

UMlawuli - Jikelele

ISebe leMicimbi yeMihlaba

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ISINGENISO SIKAMQONDISI-JIKELELE WOMNYANGO WEZEMIHLABA

Enhla nasezansi ezweni lakithi kukhona imikhankaso yokwenza izinguquko kwezomhlaba eseyenze umehluko omkhulu. Esifundazweni saseNyakatho nje kukhona uHlelo lokuBuyiselwa koMhlaba lwase Makuleke: olusonyakeni walo wesithupha wokuphunyelelisa sikhuluma nje, seluphenduke ingqophamlandu ekhiqizela umphakathi izinzuzo kanti luyisibonelo esihle kakhulu kwimboni yezokuvakasha zemvelo eziyimpumelelo. eMpumalanga khona sinepulazi lase Mathafeni (Mataffin Farm), elingumkhankaso oxube ukubuyiselwa nokusatshalaliswa komhlaba okwenzeka epulazini lezithelo lakwa Hall and Sons. Ukutshalwa kuka R63 million kuma 6 000 ha kuhlinzeka impilo esimeme kumindeni eyizi 2 000 ezizuze kulolu hlelo.

Izinguquko kwezomhlaba

Siyaqhubeka nokufezekisa ukuzijuba kwethu ukuhlinzeka ukwabiwa komhlaba okunobulungiswa futhi obunokusimama okugququzela intuthuko kumphakathi nakumnotho. Unyaka nonyaka uMnyango ufinyelela ezingeni elithe ukuphakama ngokwethulwa kwemisebenzi. Kunyaka obuyekwezwayo, inani lezicelo zomhlaba eziphothulwe yiKhomishani yokuBuyiswa kwamaLungelo kuMhlaba likhuphuke lisuka ku 48 825 laya ku 59 345 kanti inani lamaprojekti ethulwe umbhidlango wokuSatshalaliswa nokwaBiwa koMhlaba likhuphuke lisuka kuma 278 ethulwa kunyaka zimali owedlule laye lafinyelela kuma 348 ethulwe kulo nyaka zimali.

Kwethulwe amahekthare ayizi 144 183 esewonke omhlaba ngezinhlelo zokuSabalalisa noKwaba uMhlaba. Inani elikhulu kunawo onke lamahekthare lethulwe ngaphansi kohlelo lwe-LRAD, okube ngama 72 687 ha omhlaba ozuzwe imindeni eyizi 5 109. Kwethulwe inani eliphelele lamahekthare ayizi 76 801 ngaphansi

koHlelo loKwabiwa kaBusha koMhlaba. Lokhu kusibeka kumahekthare ayizigidi ezi 3.1 esewonke omhlaba owabiwe wadluliselwa kubantu. Iningi lalawa mahekthare, u- 1,466,000, abiwe ngaphansi kwezinhlelo zokuSatshalaliswa noKwabiwa koMhlaba.

Yize noma ukwethulwa kwemisebenzi kuya ngokunyuka, kulo nyaka zimali uMnyango awuzange wafinyelela kwezimbalwa zezinye zezimpokophelo zawo zonyaka ngokwethula imisebenzi. Ukwethulwa kwemisebenzi ngokwe LRAD kungaphansi ngo 40% kulokho okuhlongozwayo. Imiphumela iphazanyiswa amaphuzu ehluka hlukene; asemqoka kuwona yimikhawulo yohlelo lokuxoxisana. Isamba esikhulu semithombo sisetshenziswa ezingxoxweni, u 20% wazo ongaholeli ekutholalakeni komhlaba. Nangaphezu kwalokho, ukukhuphuka kwentengo yomhlaba okungahambisani nokwesabelo zimali sekuholele ekwehleni kwemiphumela. Kunyaka zimali owedlule, kwasetshenziswe u- 101% wesamba sesabelo zimali sesisonke nge LRAD. Ngaso lesi sikhathi sabona kukhuphuka amanini entengo yomhlaba ngo 20% kusuka ku R1 262 ngehekthare ngo 2002 kuya ku R1 517 ngehekthare ngo 2003. Yize kunjalo, ukwethulwa kwemisebenzi ngokohlelo lwe LRAD, eminyakeni emine nje kuphela, kuyababazeka futhi kugcina uhlelo lwe LRAD njengokuyilona oluyingqophela mandu uMnyango oziqhayisa ngalo kakhulu.

Malungana nokuphunyelelisa koMthetho wabaQashi Mhlaba ngokuSebenza, i- Labour Tenants Act (LTA), inani lezaziso zesiGaba 17 ezikhishelwe abanini mhlaba, inani lezivumelwano ezigcwalisiwe, kanye nenani lokudluliselwa kodaba enkantolo kuye kwaba ngaphansi kobekuphokophelwe. Lokhu kube ngenxa yokuthi esiFundazweni sase Mpumalanga, okungesinye sezifundazwe esinenani eliphezulu lezicelo zomhlaba zabaQashi Mhlaba ngokuSebenza, kwathatshathwa indlela okucatshangwe ukuthi ingaba nenzuzo yokuxoxisana mayelana nezicelo zabaqashi mhlaba ngokusebenza. Lokhu ke, kuye kwambandakanya ukugcizelela kakhudlwana ukuxoxisana nezinyunyana zabalimi nabanini mhlaba malungana nezicelo zabaqashi ngokusebenza kunokuba

kuvele kukhishwe izaziso sesiGaba 17 zisuka amaqozo nje. Lokhu kubuye kwanciphisa umthelela kwinani lezindaba ezidluliselwa enkantolo.

Kephake, siqala ukubona ukuthi abalimi baya ngokuya bewusebenzisa ngempumelelo uMthetho wokwela ubuMnini Mhlaba, Extension of Security of Tenure Act (ESTA) ukuze ubasize ekuxosheni abahlala emapulazini. Lokhu kukhombisa ngokusobala ukuthi lesi sikhali somthetho siyinto yokulawula ukuxoshwa kwabahlali, esikhundleni sokuba sivikele amalungelo abo ngendlela esimeme. Ngalokhu ke, kuzigcizelwa ekuphuculeni ukutholakala komhlaba. Sizosebenza ngobuhlakani nangokushesha ukuze sithabathe amanyathelo aozoqinisekisa ukuvikeleka kwamalungelo abahlali basemapulazini, abangamanye amalungu omphakathi wakithi ophila engcupheni. phambilini, sacabanga ukuthi lokhu kungafinyelelwa kukho ngokuhlanganisa i- ESTA ne LTA, kodwa kwabe sekuyacaca ukuthi akusiwona umgudu okufanele mawulandelwe lo. Okudingakalayo ukuba kwehlukaniswe ukwenganyelwa kokukhishwa kwabahlali nokwelulwa kobumnini mhlaba. Kumanjena nje, sisafakana amakhanda ngokuthi kungenziwa kanjani lokhu.

Kulandela umyalelo kaMongameli owakhishwa ngo February 2002 othi zonke izicelo zomhlaba kufanele zibe ziphothuliwe ngokuphela kuka 2005, izinga lokwethulwa komsebenzi lenyuka kakhulu. Ngo February 2005 uMongameli welula isikhathi esasinqunyelwe ukuphothulwa kwezicelo zomhlaba safika ku 2007. Kepha ke, zisekhona izinselelo. Izicelo ebezisasele ngo 31 March 2005 beziyizi 20 351 kanti eseziphothuliwe beziyizi 59 345. IKhomishani izokubamba ngezimpondo inselelo yokuthi kufika u- March 2008 lube seluphothuliwe koHlelo lokuBuyiselwa koMhlaba, njenkuyalela kukaMongameli, ngaphansi komthetho, futhi kulandelwe umlandu ongapheliyo wentuthuko esimeme.

IKhomishani lihlose ukuthi kuqamba kushaya uZibandlela ka 2005, libe seliphothule zonke izicelo zasemadilobheni. Izinxephelelo zemali ezindaweni zasemadilobheni zizoqhubeka, izinkokhelo ezimisiwe maqondana nemihlaba zizokwenziwa ngokuhambisana namanai awomasipala, kepha iKhomishani lizeobenzela ukuthi liqhubeke nokucubungula ukuthi kungaxhunyaniswa kanjani ukukhokha kwezinxephelelo nemikhankaso yesikhathi eside enjengokwakhiwa kwezindlu.

Inselelo enkulu kunazo zonke iKhomishani ebhekene nayo ukuphothulwa kwezicelo zasemaphandleni, ezinezingqinamba eziningi futhi ezithatha isikhathi eside ukuba kuphothulwe izigxoxo ngazo.

Izinga jikelele lokwethulwa kwemisebenzi kudinga likhushulwe kakhulu ukuze kufinyelelwe kwimpokophelo yokuthi kuqamba kufika u 2014 sekwabiwe kabusha u 30 % womhlaba wokulima. Ukuze kwenzeke ngempumelelo lokhu kudinga sifinyelele ezingeni lokuthi ngonyaka sethule amahlekthare ayizigidi ezingu 2.2 okuyinto esizokuyizabalazela eminyakleni emibili ezayo. Kufanele kwenziwe imizamo ekhaliphile necatshangwe kahle ukuze sifinyelele kuzimpokophelo zethu, senze izinguquko kumnotho kwezomhlaba kuthi ngalokho sibe negalelo ekudlondobaliseni, nasekwakhiweni kwamathuba emisebenzi kanjalo nobulinganiswa kumphakathi nasemnothweni.

Esinye sezigigaba ezinohlonze okwafinyelela kuzo uMnyango wezemiHlaba ngonyaka wezimali ofile kwaba ukumenyenzelwa koMthetho woMhlaba wemiPhakathi, i- Communal Land Rights Act (uMthetho 11 ka 2004) (CLaRA). Inhloso yalo Mthetho ukuhlinzekela amalungelo emiphakathi nabantu abahlala basebenzise umhlaba ezindaweni ezihlanganyelwe. Kunyaka odlule uMnyango wakha uhla olujulile lokuphonyeliswa kuka

CLaRA, wabuye wangena embhidlangweni wokwakhisa izinhla zemithetho nqubo eyehluka hlukene eqondene nalo mkhakha. Onyakeni ozayo ke, sizozala ngokuphumelelisa kuka CLaRA ezweni lonke, kuqalwe ngokuhlonzwa kweziza zamaprojekti kanye anamlungiselelo okuphumelelisa.

Ukulelela izindawo kanye nokwazisa

uKuhlela kombuso wobandlululo kwashiya iNingizimu Afrika nomlandu omubi wezindlela zokuhlaliswa nezokuzinza kwabantu. Kudingakala inqubo mgomo, nongenelelo ngemithetho nangobuchwepheshe ukuze kubhelwe loluhlelo lokuzinza olungasile. Ngokuhambisana nezinjongo zohlaka olumhlophe oMthetho kaHulumeni mayelana nokuHlelelwa kweziNdawo nokweNganyelwa kokuSetshenziswa koMhlaba, uMnyango wenza ucwaningo lukazwelonke maqondana nokukhula kwemikhuba ejwayelekile yokuzinza kusukela ngo 1994 kuze kube manje. Imiphumela yalolu cwaningo isetshenziselwa ukwelekelela izikhungo zikahulumeni kuzwelonke, ezifundazweni nakohulumeni basemakhaya ukuze kuthathwe izinqumo ezingcono mayelana nokusetshenziswa nokutholakala komhlaba. Phakathi kwezinhlelo ezeseqwayo ngaphansi kwalo mkhankaso iSu likaZwelonke eliHlanganyele lokuZinza kwaBantu okuSimeme. Ezingeni likahulumeni kazwelonke, omasiplala abehluka hlukene bangathembela kumabalazwe ochunge chungwe lwesikhathi ahlinzekiwe ukuze badwebe izinhla zamasu abo okuhlelela indawo engathuthukiselwa ukusetshenziswa.

Ukusetshenziswa kweziNhlelo eziDidiyele zeNtuthuko (ama-IDP) sekuthathwe njengendlela yokulelela nokwethula izinsizakalo ezweni. Ngakho-ke, kusemqoka ukuthi amaprojekti aqhamuka kuhlelo olubanzi lokwabiwa kwezwe, adidyelwe kuma IDP. Lokhu kuzokuqinisekisa abathola lowo mhlaba bemukela izinzuzo eziseqophelweni eliphezulu kwezomnotho nasemazingeni ezinsizakalo. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ngalo lolu hlelo, kuzokhushulwa izinga lokuphumelela nokusimama kwamaprojekti okwethula umhlaba. Kusukela ngoMeyi 2004, onke amaprojekti okubuyiselwa komhlaba kuzifundazwe zaKwaZulu-Natal, eMpumalanga Kapa naseLimpopo asebe yingxeny yama IDP.

UMnyango uzinikele ekuphonyeliseni koMthetho wawoNgoti bokuHlela i- Planning Profession Act. Inhloso esemqoka yalo Mthetho ukwenza izinguquko kulo mkhakha bese unyusa amazanga okuziphatha ngobuqotho nawenzulu lwazi. Ngo Julayi ka 2004 kwaqokwa ozomela uMkhandlu waseNingizimu Afrika wabezokuHlela i- Council for South African Planners (SACPLAN). uMkhandlu usubekelwe uhla olusobala nolucacile longenelelo. Lumbandakanya isidingo sokwenza izinguquko kumkhakha wezokulelela kanjalo nokwenza ngcono amazanga obungoti nokuziphatha ngobuqotho.

uCwaningo nokwaxhiwa kwamaBalazwe

Sekwethulwe izinhlelo ezimbili ze- satellite ngomhla 20 Julayi 2004, okuthiwa yi- Moderate Imaging Spectro Radiometer (MODIS) kanye nokufinyelela mahhala kumifanekiso ye-satellite yesiFunda soMphakathi wase Ningizimu Afrika weNtuthuko (SADC). Lokhu kwethulwa kwahambisana nokumenyenzelwa kokuba yonke iminyango kahulumeni, abacwaningi kanye nezinhlangano ezingezona ezikahulumeni, esifundeni seSADC, ifinyelele mahhala kulona lonke iqoko lemifanekiso ye-satellite

yezwe, esukela ku 1986. enye yezinzuzo zalesi sivumelwano kwaba ukuthi impokophelo yokuveza izithombe ezithathwe ngendiza kanjalo neze-satellite kwindawo eyizi 600 000km² yagcwaliseka kwaze kwedluliswa. Akufinyelelwanga kuleyo mpokophelo yokuveza imifanekiso yezwe lonke nje kuphela, engabalelwa ku 1.22 km², kepha kwasatshalaliswa nemifanekiso edonsa izi 29 678 400 km² esifundeni sonke seSADC.

UMnyango wezemiHlaba wazinikela kulo mbhidlango ukuze kufinyelele kulesi sikhali esiyigugu kangaka sokuthatha izinqumo. Lesi sikhali sizokuvumela ukuba umkhakha wezolimo ukwazi ukuhlawumbisela isimo, impilo kanye nokuqagela isivuno, kuqashwe nezinguquko kuzindlela okusetshenziswa ngazo umhlaba, kuhlizenzekwe nezexwayiso kuseyisikhathi ngezimo ezifana nesomiso kumbe izikhukhula, kanjalo nokucekeleka phansi komhlaba okuya kuqhubeka. Sibuye sihlizenzeka abezokuhlela ngemininingwane yakamuva eqondene nezindlela zokuzinza ezilandelwayo, ukugencwa kwamahlathi okungekho semthethweni, izinhlo zenkasa, kanye nezinguquko ekusetshenzisweni komhlaba. Lapho kuvele umonakalo wemvelo, lesi sikhali sizosiza ukuhlelelwa kangcono kwezixazululo ngokuhlizenzeka ulwazi olufanelekile malungana nesimo okubhekenwe naso, maqondana nezindawo ezithintekayo umonakalo, imigudu okungahle kufinyelelwe ngayo kundawo evelwe umonakalo, kanjalo nokuhlonza usizo okufanele kugxilwe kulo ukwelekelela isimo esibucayi. Singabuye siseze ekuhlawumbiseni inani labantu abathintekayo kumonakalo ukuze kuthathwe amanyathelo afanelekile. Ngokuhambisana nezinjongo ezibanzi zoBambiswano oluSha kwezoMnotho kwiNtuthuko yeAfrika, i- New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), leli thulusi lizibonakalisile ukuthi liyinzuzo enkulu engelinganiswe kumazwe asesifundeni sethu.

uHlwayo ngobumnini mhlaba nemingcele

Kuvulwe ihhovisi elisha loMchwaniMhlaba-ikelele e- Nelspruit elizobhekana nje nesifundazwe sase Mpumalanga. Lokhu kwenziwa ngokulandela izomiso migomo zika Batho Pele zokusondeza izinsiza kubantu.

UMnyango kumanjena nje uphezu kohlelo lokwakha uHlaka oluSha loMthetho woCwaniMhlaba, i- Surveying Profession Bill. uHlaka loMthetho lolu kuhloswe ngalo ukuba kubhekanwe nemigoqo nezivimbelo ezadalwa wubandlululo kanjalo neyobulinganiswa emsebenzini kumkhakha wocwaniMhlaba osaqhoqobelwe awongoti besilisa kuphela.

Yize kukhalazeka ngokungeneli kwabasebenzi abangongoti kwamanye amahhovisi, onke amahhovisi oMchwaniMhlaba Jikelele akwazi ukwenza umsebenzi ngesikhathi esizinsuku eziyi 15 nangaphansi. Lokhu kuye kubonakale njengokusebenza okuseqophelweni ngokwamazinga omhlaba. Ngaphezu kwalokhu ke, ukwethulwa kwezidingo-ngqangi kwaba ngcono kakhulu kunyaka obuyekwezwayo, ikakhulukazi ekuhlizenzekweni kwemidanti eyidijithali futhi etholakala bhusende.

UMnyango ukuthola kulukhuni ukwenelisa ubulinganiswa ngawongoti abazosebenza ezikhundleni eziphezulu kwiHhovisi loMqondisi: oCwaniMhlaba lobumnini Mhlaba nemingcele, ngenxa yokuthi bambalwa kakhulu abampisholo nabesimame abawufundele lo msebenzi wocwaniMhlaba. UMnyango uphezu kokuthuthukisa isu mgomo lemiThombo yabaSebenzi ukuze kubhekelele lolu daba. Ngaphezu kwalokho, sekusungulwe umfundaze oyisiphesheli ozonikeza amathuba kubafundi abaqhamuka kuzinhlaka ebezikhiswe inyumbazana phambilini.

Ukurejistwa kwamatayitela

iHhovisi likaMqondisi oMkhulu: kwezokuRejistwa kwamaTayitela selibambe iqhaza elimqoka kakhulu ekwesekeleni imikhankaso yoMnyango yokwenza izinguquko. Imininingwane ephathelene nokwabiwa komhlaba ehlinzekwa yinqolobane yasematayiteleni idlala indima enkulu ezigabeni zokuqala zokucwaninga ngodaba lokudluliswa komhlaba. Loluhlelo lwabuye lwaphuculwa ngokuchibiyela uMthetho wamaHhovisi arejista amaTayitela ukuze uthethelele uMnyango kwinkokhelo eye ifunakale la kukhishwa imininingwane yamatayiteli ifunelwa izinhloso zokubuyiswa komhlaba.

Yize sekwande isamba somsebenzi onyakeni odlule, amahhovisi abhalisa matayitela akwazile ubhekana nomsebenzi osemqoka kangaka wokurejista ezinsukwini eziyi 10 kusukela kwethulwe amaphepha okudluliswa komhlaba.

iHhovisi loMqondisi oMkhulu: lokuRejistwa kwamaTayiteli, elinamahhovisana ayisishiya galo lunye, lizixhase lona ngokwezimali ngokusizwa yi-Akhawunti ebizwa nge Category One Deeds Registration Trading Account. Ukwenganyelwa kahle ngokwezimali kwale- akhawunti, kuphekelwe ukukhula kwamanani entengo yomhlaba kanjalo nokwenyuka ngama 10% kwisamba sebhizinisi elisetsenziwe, sekuye kwadala ukuthi leAkhawunti yokuHweba yaseHHovisi lokuRejista amaTayitela iphehle inzuzo eyeve ngezigididi ezingama R348 kunyaka zimali ka- 2004/2005 ngaphandle kokuthi kuze kube nesidingo sokunyusa inkokhelo. Ngokugunyazwa uMnyango kaZwelonke wezamaFa, izimali ezevile zesikhwama sokuHweba zingasetshenziswa ukuxhasa amaprojekti okuphucula nokuhlakaza ngokusabalalisa izinsizakalo zamatayiteli.

Imininingwane yabanini mhlaba ephathelene nobuhlanga, ubulili kanye nobuzwe ayifakiwe kwinqoqo mininingwane lasehhovisi lamaTayitela ngendlela yokuthi ingasetshenziselwa ukuthola imidanti esemqoka engasiza ekuhleleni nasekuthuthukiseni izindawo. Inkinga iba nomphumela wokutgi kusabalale imininingwane ephathelene nobumnini mhlaba othengwa yizifika namthwalo bese lokho kuba nomthelela wokuthi kuba lukhuni ukubala izinga abantu abampisholo baseNingizimu Afrika abathenga ngalo umhlaba kuzimakethe zangasese.

Kwenziwe isichibiyelo kuMthetho mgomo 18 woMthetho wokuBhaliswa kwamaTayiteli, esibhekene ngqo nokuhlizenzeka kwemininingwane yabanini mhlaba; lokhu kuzogunyaza ukuvezwa kobuhlanga, ubulili kanye nobuzwe babo. Nangaphezu kwalokho, sekukhishwe ithenda lokuthi kubuyekwezwe wonke umthetho ophathelene nokubhaliswa komhlaba, lokhu okuyothi phakathi kokuningi kubheke ukuqoshwa kwezibalo kanjalo nemininingwane ephathelene nobuhlanga, ubulili, nobuzwe. Le projekti izophothulwa kunyaka zimali ozayo.

Uhlangothi lwamaTayiteli luncike kakhulu kuhlelo oluseqophelweni lobuchwepheshe ukuze lufeze imisebenzi yalo. Iqophelo lezinsizakalo zokweseka kulokho ezihlinzekwa yiHhovisi lombuso lokwazisa ngobuchwepheshe okuthiwa yi-State Information Technology Agency (SITA) seliholele ekusileleni emuva kukubhaliswa kwamatayiteli. Yize kunjalo ke, inkinga isidingidiwe no- SITA kanti umphakathi ungba nesiqiniseko sokuthi kothi kushaya uZibandlela (December) ka 2005, uhlelo lokubhaliswa kuzobe kungoluhamba kahle ngendlela eyisimanga kanti futhi luzoshesha.

iHhovisi likaMqondisi- Jikelele

uHlelo lokuthuthukisa indlela yokubhekana nesimo sengcuphe lwaqala lwaba nomphumela wokubhalwa kwamarejista aveza

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ngokusobala bonke ubucayi obuhambisana namasu mgomo namasu okusebenza oMnyango. Ngamarejista engcuphe uMnyango uzokwazi ukwengamela isimo esibucayi ngendlela egxilile nehlekile, okube sekuba nomphumela wokuthathwa kwezinqumo ezazisekile ukuze kufinyelelwe kuzinjongo kumazinga amasu mgomo kanjalo nawokusebenza.

Lilandela indlela yocwango-midanti eyesekelwe kumgomo wobucayi, leli hhovisi lahlanganisa laloba iSu-Mgomo elingqikayo eliminyaka-miThathu loCwango lwangaPhakathi kanjalo neSu loCwango midanti loNyaka lika 2005/2006 elesekelwe kumiphumela yokuHlolwa kweNgcuphe. Ukubhalwa kwesu lokucwanga elingqikayo eliminyaka-mithathu, elesekelwe kumiphumela yokwenganyelwa kwesimo sengcuphe futhi elimumethe isu lonyaka ophezulu elinayo yonke imidanti, kubeka imizamo yokucwanga imidanti eqhulwini lemisebenzi yoCwango lwangaPhakathi.

uMnyango wokuQapha nokuHlola wangena embhidlangweni wokuqoqa ubhalele uMthetho wamalungelo emiPhakathi kuMhlaba imininingwane okungaqhathaniswa ngayo. Ngokubambisana noHlaka lukaZwelonke lweMininingwane ngeZindawo (National Spatial Information Framework) kanye neziNzizakalo zokweSeka kwezemiHlaba yoMphakathi (Public Land Support Services), kwahlanganiswa imininingwane eyisisekelo okufinyelelekayo kuyo equkethe izibalo namanani ngokuhlala kwabantu kuzindawo ezinhlangelele emiphakathini kanye nobungako bomhlaba womphakathi. Nangaphezu kwalokho, kwathathathwa amanyathelo adingakalayo ukucela amanyuvesi ukuba enze ucwango lokuqala oluyiSisekelo lwezindawo zabantu. IeliHhovisi labhekana nezinseliso ezinqala kunyaka obuyekwayo. Esemqoka kunazo zonke kwaba ukuqala kabusha uCwango oluwumthombo lweZinga leMpilo emva kwekhefu leminyaka emine. Ucwango luzokhiqizwa kunyaka zimali ozayo. Inselelo yesibili yabe iphatelene nokuhlomisa ihhovisi ngabasebenzi abanamakhono afanelekile. Le nselelo kuzobhekana nayo kunyaka zimali ozayo.

uMbhidlango owaba mqoka kakhulu owenziwa ngenqubo mgomo kwaba ukuthuthukiswa kwenqubo mgomo ekwazi ukulawula ubumnini bomhlaba kuzifiki namithwalo. Ngenxa yokungabi nemidanti ewubufakazi ehambisana nocwango, ukwakhiwa kwenqubo mgomo sekuthathe isikhathi eside kakhulu kunoba kwakucatshangiwe phambilini. Kepha-ke, sekwenziw einqubekela phambili enkulu, kanti inqubo mgomo izokuphuthulwa maduze nje .

Izinhlelo uMnyango osiza ngazo abasebenzi

Isikhathi esiyiminyaka emihlanu esabe sinqunyelwe ukugcwalisa izimfuno zeSu lokuLinganiswa eMsebenzini loMnyango, siphele ngo 31 March 2005. Izimpokophelo nezinjongo njengokuba zazibekiwe kwiSu kwafinelelwa kuzo. UMnyango manje usumelekile kwizinhlangothi eziningi, kumbandakanya ezobulili.

Kepha ke, uMnyango ukuthola kulikhuni ukuhlwaya abasebenzi abaqeqesheke kahle nabafanelekile nabanesipiliyoni ngomsebenzi. UMnyango wakhangisa izikhakala zomsebenzi eziyi 1 007 onyakeni odlule kanti waphumelela ukugcwalisa ezingama 850 kuzo. Nangaphezu kwalokho, iKhomishani yokuBuyiswa koMhlaba yenza umsebenzi oyisamba esikhulu ngesikhashana, ngenxa yokuthi kwabe kuqashwe inani eliphezulu labasebenzi ngezinkontilaki zesikhashana. Kepha ke, ukwelulwa kokujutshwa kwe iKhomishani kuze kube u- 2008 sekuye kwayizaba zokuyixazulula le nkinga.

iziNhlelo ze- HIV/Aids kanye nolokweLekelele abasebenzi kwadidiyelwa kwaba uHlelo olusebenza ngokugcwele lweMpilonhle yoMsebenzi (Employee Wellness Programme). ukuphuyelelwa koHlelo kuqaliswe ngo September 2005. Kanti abasebenzi bakhombise ukulwethabela kakhulu lolu Hlelo.

Isiphetho

Sekwakheke indawo yokusebenzela enempumelelo kakhulu kuMnyango wezemihlaba. Kwenziwe amagxathu asemqoka ekufezekiseni izimfuno zoMthetho sisekelo wethu zokuhlazeka ilungelo kumhlaba kubona bonke abahlali baseNingizimu Afrika kanye nokusatshaliswa komhlaba okunobulungiswa. Le nqubekela phambili eyiqiniso isinikeza ithemba ngekusasa. Kepha ke, ukuze sifezekise izinjongo zentuthuko zonyaka shumi wesibili wentando yeningi, okunguhlinzeka imisebenzi, ubulinganiswa, ukudlondlobala, kanye nokwabiwa kabusha, kusekuningi okudinga makwenziwe. Sidinga masihlolisise esikuzusile bese sakha amasu aqavile azokuphuthumisa uhlelo lokubuyiswa komhlaba eNingizimu Afrika. Sidinga ukwakha umgudu omusha wokwethula insizakalo yokubuyiswa komhlaba. Isisekelo salo mgudu ukuthuthukiswa kobambiswano nezinye izinhlangothi zikahulumeni, amabhizinisi angasese, abasebenzi kanye nomphakathi.

Asibheke phambili-ke ku 2014, sicobelelane sabelane ngaleli lizwe futhi silituthukise ngokubambisana

Mnu G.S Thomas

uMqondisi-jikelele

kuMnyango wezemihlaba

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translations of part one

sepedi

MATSENO KA MOLAODI-PHAREPHARE WA KGORO YA MERERO YA NAGA

Go rapalala le naga ya rena ka moka go na le diprotšeke tša phetošo ya naga tšeo di dirilego phapang ye kgolo. Kua go profense ya Leboa go na le Kleime ya Pušetšo ya Naga ya Makuleke: ga bjale e ka go ngwaga wa bo tshelela wa tiragatšo, e tšwetše pele go ba ye kgolo kudu ka go hlajšetša setšhaba dipoelo tša go kgotsofatša, gomme e tumišwa ka gore ke mmotlolo o moswa ka go tša boeti le tlhago tšeo di theilwego setšhabeng. Kua Mpumalanga re na le Polasa ya Mataffin, yeo e lego Kaboleswa le Pušetšo di kopane tšeo di sepetšwago go polasa ya go tsebega ya dikenywa ya Hall and Sons. Peeletšo ya dimilione tše R63 ka go dihektare tše 6 000 e fa boiphedišo bja go se fele go malapa a hologago a 2 000.

Phetošo ya Naga

Re tšwela pele go phethagatša kholofetšo ya rena ya go aba naga ka mokgwa wa go lekalekana le wa go dula o le gona woo o godišago tlhabollo ya leago le ya ikonomi. Ngwaga ka ngwaga Kgoro e fihlelela phethagatšo ya seemo sa godimo. Ngwageng woo go bolelwago ka wona, palo ya dikleime tšeo di lefeletšwego ke Khomišene ya Pušetšo ya Ditokelo tša Naga e oketšegile go tloga go 48 825 go fihla go 59 345, gomme palo ya diprotšeke tšeo di phethagaditšwego ka Kaboleswa ya Naga le Phetošo ya Tshwaro ya Naga e oketšegile go tloga go 278 ngwageng wo fetilego go fihla go 348 yeo e phethagaditšwego mo go ngwaga wo wa ditšhelete.

Palomoka ya dihektare tše 144 183 tša naga e phethagaditšwe ka mokgwa wa Kaboleswa ya Naga le mananeo a Phetošo ya Tshwaro ya Naga. Palo ya godimo dimo ya dihektare e phethagaditšwe ke seka lenaneo la LRAD, dihektare tše 72 687 tša naga go baholwa ba 5 109. Palomoka ya dihektare tše 76 801 di

phethagaditšwe ka Lenaneo la Pušetšo ya Naga. Ka moka tše ge di kopane di tliša palomoka ya dihektare tše šuthišeditšwego go 3.1. Mokgobo wa dihektare tše, 1,466,000, o diragaditšwe ka mananeo a Kaboleswa le a Phetošo ya Tshwaro ya Naga.

Le ge go le bjalo, e tla re ge phethagatšo e oketšega ka boiketlo, ngwageng wo wa ditšhelete Kgoro ga se e phethagatše tše mmalwa tša ditebo tša yona tša tekanyetšo tša ngwaga. Phethagatšo go ya ka LRAD e 40% ka fase ga tebo go ya ka palo ya dihektare tše šuthišeditšwego. Dipoelo di thibelwa ke dintlha tše mmalwa; ye kgolo gare ga tšona ke dikgaoletšo tša tshepetšo ya ditherišano. Palokgolo ya methopo e šomišetšwa go swara ditherišano, tšeo e lego gore ka go 20% ya melato ga e thuše ka khumano ya naga. Godimo ga moo, ditheko tše oketšegago tša naga, le tlhokego ya koketšego ya go bonala ya tekanyetšo di bakile phokotšego ya dipoelo. Ka go ngwaga wa ditšhelete wo fetilego, 101% ya palomoka ya kapetlele ya LRAD e šomišetšwe. Gape re bone koketšego ya 20% ka go ditheko tša mebaraka ya naga, go tloga go R1 262 go hektare ye nngwe le ye nngwe ka 2002 go fihla go R1 517 go hektare ye nngwe le ye nngwe ka. Le ge go le bjalo, phethagatšo go ya ka LRAD, lebakeng la mengwaga ye mene fela, ke ye kgolo gomme seka lenaneo la LRAD e no dula e le maikarabelo a magolo a Kgoro.

Mabapi le phethagatšo ya Molao wa Bahiri ba Bašomi (Tenants Act (LTA)), palo ya ditsebišo tša Karolo 17 tše filwego beng ba naga, palo ya dikwano tše phethagaditšwego le palo ya diphetišetšo go kgotla e fase ga ditebo. Se se bakilwe ke nnete ya gore ka go Profense ya Mpumalanga, yeo e lego ye tee ya diprofense tše pedi yeo e bego le tekano ya godimo ya dikleime tša bahiri ba bašomi, mokgwa wa kagišano wa namolo ya dikleime tša bahiri ba bašomi o amogetšwe. Se se bakile gore go be le kgatelelo ye kgolo mo go therišano ya ya dikleime tša bašomi ba bahiri le diyunione le beng ba naga, e sego go go ntšhwa ga ditsebišo tša Karolo ya 17 go tloga mathomong. Se le sona se bakile gore go be le palo ya fase go palo ya melato ye e rometšwego kgorotshoko.

Empa, re thoma go itemogela gore, ka mokgwa wo oketšegago, balemi ba šomiša ka katlego Molao wa Katološo ya Polokego ya Tshwaro (Extension of Security of Tenure Act (ESTA)) go tloša badudi ba dipolaseng semolao. Se se bontšha ka hlakego gore setlabakelo se sa semolao se no laola fela go ntšhiwa, gomme ga o boloke ditokelo tša badula dipolaseng go ya go ile. Ka baka la se, kgatelelo ye kgolo e tla bewa go kaonafatšo ya polokego ya badula dipolaseng. Re ka dira ka bjako go tliša dikgato tša go fetola polokego ya swaro, bao ba lego gare ga maloko a setšhaba ao go nago le phonkgelo ya kgolo ya gore ba seke ba swarwa gabotse. Pele re be re gopola gore se se ka diragatšwa ka go kopanya ESTA le LTA, empa go bonetše gore ga se yona tselo ya kgonthe. Seo se nyakegago ke go aroganya tshetšo ya go ntšhiwa le polokego ya katološo ya swaro. Ga bjale re gare le hlomamiša mekgwa yeo e ka šomišwago go phetha se.

Morago ga taetšo yeo e filwego ke Mopresidente ka Feberware 2002, ya gore dikleime ka moka di swanetše go ba di phethagaditšwe mafelelong a 2005, tekanyo ya phethagatšo e ile ya oketšega kudu. Ka Feberware 2005 Mopresidente o okeditše tšatšikgwedi la phetšo ya dikleime go 2007. Eupša, dihlotlo di sa no ba gona. Dikleime tšeo di swanetšego di šaletšego morago ka Matšhe 31 2005 di be di le tše 20 351, gomme dikleime tšeo di rarolotšwego e be e le tše 59 345. Khomišene e tla ahlaahla hlotlo ya go fetša Lenaneo la Pušetšo ka Matšhe 2008, go ya ka moo go laetšego Mopresidente, ka fase ga taolo ya Molao, go tlogelwa morago khumo ya tlhabollo ya g se fele.

Khomišene e ikemišeditše go ba e feditše dikleime ka moka tša metsesetoropo ka Disemere 2005. Pušetšo ya ditšhelete ka go metsesetoropo e tla tšwela pele, dineo tša pušetšo tša tlwaelo di tla dirwa gore di sepelelane ditokanyo tša mmasepala, empa, Khomišene e tla leka gore e tšwele pele go nyakišiša kgonego ya go amanya pušetšo ya ditšhelete le kgonego ya diprotšeke tša lebaka telele tša go swana le tšwetšopele ya dintlo.

Hlotlo ye kgolo ya Khomišene ke phetšo ya dikleime ka moka tša metsemagaeng, tšeo di raranego kudu gape di tšwa lebaka telele go ahlaahlwa.

Ka bokamoka go hlokega gore tekanyo ya phethagatšo e oketšege ka kudu gore go diragatšwe tebo ya kaboleswa ya diphesente tše 30 tša naga ya tša naga ka 2014. Go fihlelela se go hlokega gore re fihlelele tekano ya phethagatšo ya bogareng ya dihekthare tše dimilione tše 2.2 ka ngwaga, re tla katanela go phethagatša tekano ye mengwageng ye mebedi ya go latela. Maiteko a ka pela, a go tliša ditharollo le a go se senye methopo a swanetše go dirwa gore a šomele go fihlelela ditebo tša rena, go fetola ikonomi ya tša temo gomme a thuše ka kgolo ya godingwana, go hlolwa ga mediro, le tekatekano kgolo ya leago le ya ikonomi.

Ye nngwe ya dipihlelelo tše bohlokwa tša go fihlelelwa ke Kgoro ya Merero ya Naga ka go ngwaga wa ditšhelete wa go feta ke tsebišo ya Molao wa Ditokelo tša Naga ya Mohlakanel wa (Communal Land Rights Act) (Molao 11 wa 2004) (CLaRA). Nepo ya Molao ke go kgonegiša naga ya go ditokelo tša swaro ya naga tša go bolokega go ditšhaba le batho bao ba dulago go le go šomiša naga mafelong a mohlakanelwa. Ngwageng wa go feta Kgoro e diretše CLaRA tlhako ya phethagatšo ya bosetšhaba ya go hlaloša ka botlalo, ya ba ya thoma go go ngwala melawana ya maswanedi. Ngwageng wo latelago re yo thoma ka tiragatšo ya CLaRA go ralala naga, go thoma ka tšhupo ya ditsha tša diprotšeke le go dirwa ga dipeakanyo tša phethagatšo.

Peakanyo ya tša Moyeng le Tshedimošo

Peakanyo ya apartei e tlogetše Afrika Borwa ka bohwa bja meakanyetšo ya go se kopane ebile e arogane. Molaotshepetšo, ditsenogare tša semolao le tša setegniki di a nyakega go ahlaahla moakanyetšo wo wa moyeng wa go se tsebagele. Go sepelelana le Pampiri ye Tšhweu ya Mmušo ya Peakanyo ya Moyeng le Tshetšo ya Tšhomišo ya Naga, Kgoro e i le ya sepetša thuto ya bosetšhaba ka ga mohuta wa kgolo ya mafelo a go dula go tloga ka 1994 go fihla ga bjale. Dipoleo tša thuto ye di šomišetšwa go thuša diisntithušene tša bosetšhaba, tša diprofenseng le tša mmušo wa selegae go šomiša naga bokaone le ka diphetho tša khumano ya naga. Gare ga mananeo a thekgwago ke protšeke go na le Peakanyo ya Botlalo ya bosetšhaba ya Pabalelo ya Madulo a Batho. Ka go tekanyo ya mmušo ya selegae, bommasepala ba go fapana ba kgona go itshepa mebapa ya katologanyo ya nako yeo e filwego go dira ditlhako tša bona tša moyeng.

Tšhomišo ya Dipeakanyo tša Tlhabollo tše Kopantšwego (IDPs) e amogetšwe bjalo ka senamelwa sa peakanyo le phethagatšo ka nageng. Ka moo, go bohlokwa gore diprotšeke tše tšwago go lenaneo la bophara la kaboleswa di kopanywe le IDPs. Se se tla netefatša gore baamogedi ba naga ye bjalo ba humana mehola ya maksimamo ya ikonomi le ya tekanyo ya tirelo. Godimo ga moo, ka tshetšo ye, kgonego le pabalelo ya diprotšeke tša phethagatšo ya naga di tla kaonafatšwa ka mokgwa wa go kgotsofatša. Go tloga ka Mei 2004, diprotšeke ka moka tša pušetšo ya naga kua KwaZulu-Natala, Kapa Bohlaba le di bile karolo ya diIDP.

Kgoro e ikgafetše phethagatšo ya Molao wa Profešene ya Bobeakanyo. Maikemišetšo kgolo a Molao ke go fetoša profešene le go kaonafatša maemo a maitshwaro botse le a seprofešenale. Ka Julae 2004 go kgethilwe Lekgotla la go ba le boemedi bja bophara la Babeakanyi ba Afrika Borwa (Council for South African Planners (SACPLAN)). Tsenogare ya go hlaka ya khansela e hlalošitšwe. Se se tsenya hlokego ya fetola profešene le go kaonafatša maemo le maitshwarobotse a profešene.

Ditebelelo le Mebapa

Ditiragatšo tše pedi tša sathalaete di tsebagaditšwe ka Julae 20 2004, gomme tšona ke Moderate Imaging Spectro Radiometer (MODIS) le khumano ya mahala ya Landsat go selete sa Setšhaba sa Tšwetšopele sa Afrika ya Borwa (SADC). Tsebagatšo e laeditše le ka pego ya go tsena mahala ka go akhaefe ka moka ya Landsat, ya go boela morago go 1986, go dikgoro ka moka tša mmušo, banyakišiši le mekgatlo ya go se be ya mmušo (diNGO) ka go selete sa SADC. Ye nngwe ya dipoleo tša go ba le mohola tša kwano ye e be e le gore tebo yeo e akaretšago 600 000km² ya diswantšho tša moyeng le tša sathalaete e fetilwe kgole. Tebo e be e se akaretše naga ka moka, yeo e lego 1.22 km², empa diswantšho tša go akaretša palomoka, 29 678 400 km² e phatlaladitšwe go rapalala selete sa SADC.

Kgoro ya Merero ya Naga e dirile peeletšo go kgonagatša khumano ya sedirišwa se sa bohlokwa sa go dira diphetho. Sedirišwa se se tla kgontšha lekala la tša temo go akanyetša maemo, maphelo le dipuno tšeo di kgonegago, go hlokomela dipaterone tša tšhomišo ya naga tšeo di fetogago, go fa ditaetšo tša mathata e sa le ka pela, go swana le mehla ya komelelo goba meetsefula goba tshenyego ya naga yeo e tšwelago pele. E

fa gape babeakanyi tshedimošo ya kgonthe ka ga dipaterone tša mafelo a go dula tše fetogago, le phetogo ya tšhomišo ya naga. Mabakeng a dikotsi tša hlago, sedirišwa se se tla kgontšha gore maiteko a thušo a beakanywe bokaone ka go fa tshedimošo ya maswanedi ka ga maemo a kgonthe a fase, mabapi le mafelo ao a angwago ke dikotsi, ditsela tša go tšena tše go nago le kgonego ya gore di šomišwe mmogo le tšhupo ya mafelo ao a swanetšego go fiwa šedi ya thušo. Se ka thuša gape go akanyetša palo ya batho bao ba amilwego ke kotsi go kgontšha thušo yeo e ba lekanego. Go sepelelana le dinepokgolo tša Bolekane bjo Boswa bja Ikonomi bja Tlhabollo ya Afrika (New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)), sedirišwa se se iponatša se tla ba le mohola wo mogolo kudu go dinaga tša Selete sa rena.

Ditebelelo tša Khataseterale

Go butšwe kantoro ye mpsha ya Molebeledi Kakaretšo kua Nelspruit yeo e tla direlago profense ya Mpumalanga fela. Se se dirilwe go sepelelana le motheo wa Batho Pele wa go tliša ditirelo kgauswi le batho.

Gape Kgoro e gare ka tshepetšo ya go ngwala Molaokakanywa wo moswa wa Profešene ya Balebeledi. Molaokakanywa o ikemišeditše go ahlahlha kgethologano le mapheko a tekatekano ya thwalo ka go profešene yeo e sa nago le banna ba makgowa ka bontši.

Le ge go ena le hlokego ya bašomi ka go dikantoro tše dingwe, dikantoro ka moka tša Molebeledi Kakaretšo (SG) di kgonne go humana nako ya phetošo ya matšatši a go šoma a 15 goba ka fase. Se se amogelwa boditšhabatšhabeng go ba phihlelelo ye kgolo. Godimo ga moo, phethagatšo ya ditirelo e kaonafetše kudu mo go ngwaga woo go bolelwago ka wona, kudu ka go kabo ya data ya dipalo, yeo e humanegago ntle le tefo.

Kgoro e humana go se bonolo go oketša boemedi ka go direnke tša profešenale: Bolaodi Bogolo: Ditebelelo tša Khataseterale, ka baka la bonyane bja MaAfrika le baprofešenale ba balebeledi ba basadi. Kgoro e sa ahlahlha leanotshepetšo la Tlhabollo ya Batho go rarolla taba ye. Go feta moo, peakanyo ya dipasari e fa dibaka tša go ithuta ka go profešene ya ditebelelo go baithuti bao pele ba bego ba gateleletšwe.

Bongwadišo bja Ditokomane

Bolaodi Bogolo: Bongwadišo bja Ditokomane bo ralokile karolo ye bohlokwa ka go thekgo ya ditšhimollo tša phetošo ya naga tša Kgoro. Tshedimošo ya ngwadišo yeo e tšwago go datapeisi ya ngwadišo ya ditokomane e raloka karolo ye bohlokwa ka nako ya dikgato tša nyakišišo tša pele tša tšhimollo efe goba efe ya phethagatšo ya naga. Tirelo ye e kaonafaditšwe go ya pele ka go fetola Molao wa Bongwadišo bja Ditokomane go ntšha Kgoro go tefo ya tefišo ya tshedimošo ya bongwadišo bja ditokomane yeo e nyakegago ka mabaka a phetošo ya naga.

Go se na taba le koketšego ya mošomo ngwageng woo o fetilego, dingwadišo tša ditokomane di kgonthe go babalela nako ya phethagatšo ya ngwadišo go ba matšatši a go soma a 10 go tloga tšatši la go tlišwa ga ditokomane.

Bolaodibogolo: Bongwadišo bja Ditokomane, bjo akaretšago dikantoro tšwa ngwadišo tše senyane, ke komponente ye itefelego ditšhelete ka baka la Akhaonte ya Khatekori ya Pele ya Ngwadišo ya Ditokomane. Tlhokomelo ya kgonthe ya ditšhelete tša akhaonte ye, mmogo le koketšego ye kgolo ka go mehola ya dintlo le koketšego ya 10% ka go bontši bja dikgwebišano, di kgonthitše Akhaonte ya Kgwebišano ya

Ngwadišo ya Ditokomane go dira phetedi ye ntši ya dimilione tše R348 go ngwaga wa ditšhelete wa 2004/2005 empa go sa oketšwe ditefišo. Go ya ka tumelelo ya Boswaramatlotlo bja Setšhaba, matlotlo a phetedi a Akhaonte ya Kgwebišano a swanetše go šomišetšwa lefelela diprotšeke tša kaonafatšo le tlošo bogareng ya ditirelo tša ngwadišo.

Dintlha tša beng naga mabapi le morafe, bong le bosetšhaba ga di ngwalwe ke Bongwadiši ba Ditokomane ka moggwa woo e lego gore di ka šomišetšwa go ntšha data ya bohlokwa ge go dirwa dipeakanyo le tlhabollo. Bothata bo baka data yeo e se e lekanego ka ga borui bja naga bja batšwante gape e baka mathata ge go dira dipalo ka gore na MaAfrika Borwa a Babaso a humane naga efe ka dikgwebišano tša mebaraka ya praebete.

Go dirwa diphegošo go Molawana 18 wa Molao wa Molao wa Bongwadišo bja Ditokomane, woo o bolelago ka dintlha tša beng naga. Se se tla kgontšha taetšo ya go kutollo ya morafe, bong le bosetšhaba. Go feta fao, thentara ye e abetšwego lebaka la tebeleloleswa ya melao ka moka ya go amana le ngwadišo ya naga, e tla lebelela gare ga tše dingwe, go ngwalwa ga dipalopalo mmogo le tshedimošo ya go amana le morafe, bong le bosetšhaba. Protšeke ye e tla fetšwa ngwageng wa ditšhelete wo latelago.

Karolo ya Ditokomane e ithekgile kudu mo go tshepetšo ya theknolotši ya tshedimošo ya go tshepega go sepetša kgwebo ya yona. Boleng bja ditirelo tša thekgo tšeo di fiwago ke Lefelo la Mmušo la Theknolotši ya Tshedimošo (State Information Technology Agency) SITA lebakeng le di bakile tšhalelo morago ka go ngwadišo ya ditokomane. Efela bothata bjoo bo rarolotšwe le SITA gomme setšhaba se ka fiwa bonnete bja gore ge Disemere 2005 e fihla go tla ba go ena le tirelo ya ngwadišo ya go se be le mathata le koketšego ya phethagatšo ya tirelo.

Kantoro ya Molaodi-pharephare

Tshepetšo ya tšwetšopele ya tiragatšo ya taolo ta diphonkgelo e thomile go baka kgoboketšo ya direjistara tša phonkgelo tšeo di šupago ka hlakego diphonkgelo tša go amana le dipeakanyo tša leanotshepetšo le tša tshepetšo ya Kgoro. Direjistara tša phonkgelo di tla kgontšha Kgoro go laola diphonkgelo ka moggwa wa go fa šedi le wa go beakanywa gabotse, wa go tliša diphego tše tšerwego go ena le tshedimošo, gore go fihlelelwe dinepo ka go dikgato tša maanotshepetšo le tša tshepetšo.

Morago ga hlakego ya go thewa go diphonkgelo, Bolaodi bo ile bja tla ka Leano la Mengwaga ye Meraro la Tshepetšo ya Tlhakišo ya ka Gare le Leano la Hlakišo la 2005/2006 la go thewa go dipolelo tša Tshekatsheko ya Phonkgelo. Kgoboketšo ya leano la Hlakišo ya go thewa go dipolelo le tiro ya taolo ya diphonkgelo, gape e na le leano la ngwaga wo leo le hlalošago dilo ka botlalo, di kgontšha ba Tlhakišo ya ka gare go beakanya maiteko a hlakišo go ya ka bohlokwa.

Bolaodi bja Tlhokomelo le Tekanyo bo thomile modiro wa go kgoboketša tshedimošo ya papetšo ya Molao wa Ditokelo tša Naga ya Mohlakanelwa. Ka tšhomišano le Tlhako ya Bosetšhaba ya Tshedimošo ya Moyeng mmogo le Ditirelo tša Thekgo ya Naga ya Setšhaba, tshedimošo ya theo ya go ba le dipalopalo tša batho ba go dula nageng ya mohlakanelwa le bontši bja dinaga tša mohlakanelwa e ile ya kgoboketšwa. Godimo ga moo, go tšerwe dikgato tša go hlokega go šomišano le Diyunibesithi go sepetša Thuto ya Theo ka ga mafelo a mohlakanelwa. Bolaodi bo be bo lebane le dihlotlo tša bohlokwa ngwageng wo go bolelwago ka wona wo. Ya bohlokwa kudu e be le go thoma Tebelelo ya Boleng bja

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Bophelo morago ga sekgala sa mengwaga ye mene. Dipolelo tša thuto di tla hlalosa ngwageng wa ditšhelete wo latelago. Hlotlo ya bobedi yeo e lego gona ke go ke go thwala batho ba go ba le mabokgoni a maswanedi. Hlotlo ye e tla ahlahlwa ngwageng wa ditšhelete wo latelago.

Leano le bohlokwa la molaotshepetšo leo le tšeerwego e be e le tšwetšopele ya molaotshepetšo wo o laolago borui bja naga ka batšwantle. Ka baka la tlhokego ya data ya saense, tšwetšopele ya molaotshepetšo e tšere lebaka telele go ena le ka moo go bego go lebeletšwe. Empa, go dirilwe tšwelopele ya bohlokwa gomme molaotshepetšo o tla gatišwa e se kgale.

Ditirelo tša kopanelo

Lebaka la mengwaga ye mehlano le beilwego gore go phethagatšwe Leano la Tekatekano ya Thwalo le fedile ka 31 Matšhe 2005. Ditebo le dinepo go ya ka moo di bego di beilwe ka go Leano le di fihleletšwe. Bjale Kgoro e na le kemedi ya tshwanelo ka mekgwa ya go fapana, go tsenywa bong.

Le ge go le bjalo, Kgoro e sa na le bothata bja go thwala badiredi ba go ba le mangwalo a thuto a maswanedi le ba go ba le maitemogelo. Kgoro e bapaditše diposo tše 1 007 ngwageng woo o fetilego ya ba ya atlega go tlatša tše 850 tša tšona. Godimo ga moo go fihleletšwe tekanyo ya godimo ya phethagatšo ya tirelo mo go Khomišene ya Pušetšo ya Ditokelo tša Naga. Se se bakilwe ke gore palo ya godimo ya badiri e be e thwadilwe ka dikotraka tša lebaka kopana. Empa, katološo

ya taetšo ya Khomišene go fihla go 2008 e ahlahlile taba ye go fihla mo go rilego.

Lenaneo la HIV/Aids le lenaneo la Thušo ya Bathwalwa di kopantšwe go ba Lenaneo la botlalo la go ba Gabotse gwa Bathwalwa ka Setemere 2005. Karabo ya bathwalwa go Lenaneo e a kgotsofatša.

Ka bokopana

Tikologo ya mošomo ya go kgontšha le ya go šomega gabotse e hlodilwe ka go Kgoro ya Merero ya Naga. Go dirilwe gape maiteko a bohlokwa go phethagatša taolelo ya Molaotheo wa rena ya go fa Ma-Afrika Borwa ka moka tšhireletšo ya bodulo le tekatekano ya kaboleswa. Tšwelopele ye ya kgonthe e re fa tshepo ya išago. Le ge go le bjalo, go phethagatša dinepo tša tšwelopele tša ngwagosome wa temokrasi, tšeo e lego kgonegiša ya thwalo, tekatekano, kgolo le kaboleswa, go hlokega go šomišwe ka natla. Re swanetše go bala dikholo tša rena le go hlaloša dikgato tša go kwala go akgofiša phetogo ya tša naga ka Afrika Borwa. Re swanetše go hlaloša tsela ye mpšha ya phetogo ya naga. Motheo wa tsela ye ke tšwetšopele ya bolekanane bja kgonthe le makala a mangwe a mmušo, lekala la praebete, bašomi le setšhaba.

Pele ga ngwaga wa 2014, a re abelaneng gomme re godiše naga ye mmogo.

Mna G.S Thomas

Molaodi-pharephare

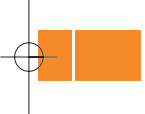
Kgoro ya Merero ya Naga



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MATSENO KA MOKAEDI-KAKARETSE WA LEFAPHA LA MERERO YA MAFATSHE

Go na le diporojeke tsa tlhabololo ya lefatshe go ralala naga ya rona tse di dirileng pharologano e e namatshang. Kwa Porofenseng ya Bokone go na le Topotuelo ya Pusetso ya Lefatshe ya Makuleke: e e mo ngwageng wa borataro e tsentswe tirisong, e fetogile tiragatso e kgolo e e tlišang maungo a a kgotsofatsang mo setšhabeng gape e tlhagelela e le sekai sa tshimololo mo setšhabeng se se ngokelang baeti. Kwa Mpumalanga re na le Polasa ya Mataffin, e e kopantseng porojeke ya Kaboseša le Pusetso e e diriwang mo polaseng e e tumileng ka maungo ya Hall and Sons. Peeletso ya dimilione di le R63 mo diheketareng di le 6 000 e neelana ka botshelo jo bo tsweleng go malapa a a bonang ditshiamelo a le 2 000.

Tlhabololo ya Lefatshe

Re tswela ka go diragatsa maikano a rona a go neelana ka kabo e e lekalekanang e bile e tswela go nna teng e e rotloetsang tlhabololo ya loago le ikonomi. Ngwaga le ngwaga Lefapha le fithelela maemo a a kwa godimo a tiragatso. Mo ngwageng o o lebilweng, palo ya ditopotuelo tse di duetsweng ke Khomišene ka ga Ditshwanelo tsa Pusetso ya Mafatshe di ne tsa oketsega go tloga go 48 825 go fitlha go 59 345 mme palo ya diporojeke tse di feditsweng ke Kaboseša le Tlhabololo ya Go nna le Lefatshe e oketsegile go tswa go 278 e e dirilweng mo ngwageng o o fetileng wa ditšhelete go ya go 348 e e dirilweng mo ngwageng ono wa ditšhelete.

Palogotlhe ya diheketara di le 144 183 tsa lefatshe e ne ya fithelelwa ka manaane a Kaboseša le Tlhabololo ya Go nna le Lefatshe. Palo e e kwa godimo ya diheketara e ne ya tlišwa ka lenaane potlana la LRAD, diheketara di le 72 687 tsa lefatshe di ne tsa fiwa batsholaditshiamelo ba le 5 109. Palogotlhe ya diheketara tse 76 801 di ne tsa abywa go ya ka Lenaane la Pusetso ya Lefatshe. Se se tile palogotlhe ya

diheketara tse di sutisitsweng go diheketara tse dimilione tse 3.1. Bontsi jwa diheketara tse, 1,466,000 bo dirilwe go ya ka manaane a Kaboseša le Go nna le Lefatshe.

Le fa go le jalo, fa tiragatso e ntshe e tswela go gola, mo ngwageng ono wa ditšhelete, Lefapha ga le a kgona go fithelela a le mmalwa a maikaelelo a tiragatso a ngwaga. Tiragatso e e kwa tlase ga 40% e e totilweng go ya LRAD mo palong ya diheketara tse di sutisitsweng. Tlhagiso e kgorelediwa ke dintlha di le mmalwa; e kgolo magareng ga tsona ke maparego a tsamaiso ya dipuisano. Go dirisiwa didirisiwa tse di ntsi mo dipuisanong moo e leng gore go fitlha 20% dikgetse ga di ise kwa go boneng thoto. Mo godimo ga moo, koketsego ya tlhwathwa ya lefatshe e e tsamayang le go sa oketsega ga tekanyetsokabo go bakile phokotsego ya meputso. Mo ngwageng o o fetileng wa ditšhelete, go ne ga dirisiwa 101% ya palogotlhe ya tekanyetsokabo ya LRAD. Ka nako yone eo go nnile le koketsego ya 20% mo ditlwathlweng tsa mmara wa mafatshe, go tloga ka RI 262 heketara ka 2002 go fitlha ka RI 517 ka heketara ka 2003. Le fa go le jalo, go diragatsa go ya ka maemo a LRAD, mo dingwageng di le nne fela, go a namatsha e bile go tshola lenaanepotlana la LRAD jaaka lenaane la pele mo Lefapheng.

Go ya ka maemo a go diragatsa Molao wa Badiri ba Bahiri (LTA), palo ya dikitsiso tsa Kgaolo 17 tse di filweng beng ba lefatshe, palo ya ditumalano tse di dirilweng le palo ya dikgetse tse di isitsweng kgotlatshekelo di kwa tlase ga e e totilweng. Se se golaganngwa le ntsha ya gore kwa porofenseng ya Mpumalanga, e leng e nngwe ya diporofense tse pedi e e nang le ditopotuelo tsa bahiri tse dintsi, go ne ga dirisiwa mokgwa o o mosola wa go tsamaisa ditopotuelo tsa badiri ba bahiri. Se se akaretsa go buisana thata le mekgatlho ya balemirui le beng ba lefatshe ka ga ditopotuelo tsa badiri ba bahiri, go na le go ntsha dikitsiso tsa Kgaolo 17 go tloga kwa tshimologong. Se gape ga se a ama thata palo ya dikgetse tse di isitsweng kgotlatshekelo.

Le fa go le jalo, re lemogile fa balemi ka bontsi ba dirisa sentle Molao wa Katoloso ya Tshireletso ya Go nna le Lefatshe (ESTA) go ntsha ka molao batho ba ba

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nnang mo dipolaseng. Se se bontsha sentle gore sediriswa se sa molao se laola diphuduso, mme ga se simolole fela ka go sireletsa ditshwanelo tsa banni ba dipolasa ka mokgwa o o tswelelang. Ka ntsha ya se, go tla lebelelwa thata go tiisa tshireletso ya go nna le lefatshe. Re tla dira ka manontlholtho go diragatsa dikgato tsa go tiisa tshireletso ya banni ba dipolasa, bao ba leng gareng ga maloko a setšhaba a sa sireletsegang. Kwa tshimologong re ne re gopola fa re tla fithelela se ka go kopanya ESTA le LTA, fela ra bona fa e se tsela e e siameng. Se se batlegang ke go kgaoganya bolaodi jwa diphuduso go tswa go katoloso ya tshireletso ya go nna le lefatshe. Ga jaana re lebile gore re ka dira se jang.

Morago ga taelo e Moporesidente a e fileng ka la Tlhakole 2002 ya gore ditopotuelo tsotlhe di bo di fedile kwa bokhutlong jwa 2005, kelo ya go diragatsa e ile kwa godimo thata. Ka Tlhakole 2005 Moporesidente o ne a atolosa letlha la go fetsa ditopotuelo tsotlhe go 2007. Le fa go le jalo, dikgwethlo di santse di le teng. Ditopotuelo tse di setseng ka la 31 Mopitlwe 2005 di ne di le 20 351 mme tse di duetsweng di le 59 345. Khomišene e tla lebana le kgwethlo ya go feta Lenane la Pusetso ka la Mopitlwe 2008 jaaka Moporesidente a laetse, ka fa tlase ga molao, le go tlogela historio ya tlhabololo e e tswelelang.

Khomišene e rulaganya go konesetsa ditopotuelo tsotlhe tsa seteropo ka la Sedimonthole 2005. Tuelo ka tšhelete mo mafelong a seteropo e tla tswelela, dituelo tse di iseng di busiwe di tla nwa go ya ka tshakatshako ya ga mmasepala, le gale Khomišene e tla leka go tswelela ka patlisiso ya kgonagalo ya go golaganya tuelo ya tšhelete le kgonagalo ya diporojeke tsa pakatelele jaaka tlhabololo ya matlo.

Kgwethlo e kgolo ya Khomišene ke go fetsa ditopotuelo tsa kwa magaeng, tse di nang le tiro e ntsi e bile di tsaya nako go buisanelwa.

Godihogolthe kelo ya tiragatso e tshwanetse go oketsega thata go fithelela ntsha ya go abaseša diperesente tse 30 tsa lefatshe la temo ka 2014. Go fithelela se re tlhoka go fithelela kelo ya tiragatso e e magareng ya diheketara di le dimilione tse 2.2 ka ngwaga, re tla kgaratlhela go fithelela kelo e ya tiragatso mo dingwageng tse pedi tse di tlang. Dikgato tsa ka bonako, tse di gagametseng gape di le mosola di tla tswa go fithelela maikaelelo, le go fetola ikonomi ya lefatshe la nako e e fetileng ka maikaelelo a go tlisa kgolo, tlhomo ya ditiro le tekano ya loago le ikonomi.

E nngwe ya diphithelelo tsa Lefapha la Merero ya Mafatshe mo ngwageng o o fetileng wa ditšhelete ke phetiso ya Molao wa Ditshwanelo tsa Lefatshe le le Kopanetsweng (Molao 11 wa 2004) (CLARA). Maikaelelo a Molao o ke go neelana ka ditshwanelo tse di sireleditsweng tsa go nna le lefatshe mo mafelong a a kopanetsweng. Mo ngwageng o o fetileng Lefapha le diretse CLARA leano la bosetšhaba la tsenyotirisong le le tseneletseng, mme la simolola go thala melawana e e maleba. Mo ngwageng o o tlang re tla simolola ka go tsenyatirisong CLARA go ralala naga, ka go simolola go tlogela mafelo a diporojeke le ditshwanelo tsa tlhabololo ya go tsenyatirisong.

Thulaganyo le tshedimosetso ya tsa Lefaufau

Thulaganyo ya Tlhaolele e tlogetse Aforika Borwa ka historio ya mafelo bonno a a katologaneng e bile a kgaogane. Ditsereganyo ka dipholisi, molao le setegeniki di a tlhokega go baakanya boalo jo bo bulegileng jo jwa bonno. Go ya ka maikaelelo a Pegelo ya Maikemisetso ya Puso ka ga Dithulaganyo tsa Lefaufau le Bolaodi jwa Tiriso ya Lefatshe, lefapha le dirile

patlisiso ya bosetšhaba ka ga kgolo ya bonno jo bo katologaneng go tloga ka 1994 go fitlha ga jaana. Dipholo tsa patlisiso e di dirisiwa go thusa ditheo tsa dipuso tsa bosetšhaba, porofense le selegae go dira ditshwetso tse tse di siameng ka ga tiriso ya lefatshe le go bona lefatshe. Magareng ga manaane a a tshagediwang go ya ka porojeke e go na le Leano la bosetšhaba le le Atologileng la Bonno jo bo Tswelelang jwa Batho. Mo maemong a puso selegae, bommasepala ba ba farologaneng ba kgona go ikaega ka dimmapa tsa nako tse go neelanwang ka tsone go dira ditlhomiso tsa tlhabololo ya tsa lefaufau.

Tiriso ya Maano a Tlhabololo e e Kopantsweng (IDPs) e tserwe jaaka sediriswa mo go rulaganyeng le go tlisa tirelo mo nageng. Go botlhokwa gore diporojeke tse di simololang mo lenaneng la kaboseša ya lefatshe di tsenyetswe mo di IDPs. Se se tla netefatsa gore baamogedi botlhe ba lefatshe leo ba amogela ditshiamelo tse di kwa godimo tsa ikonomi le tirelo. Mo godimo ga moo, ka tsamaiso e, katlego le tswelelopele ya diporojeke tsa tiragatso ya lefatshe e tla diragala sentle. Go tloga ka Motsheganong 2004, diporojeke tsotlhe tsa pusetso kwa diporofenseng tsa KwaZulu-Natal, Kapa Botlhaba le Limpopo di tla bo di le karolo ya di IDPs.

Lefapha le ineetse go tsenya tirisong Molao wa Porofesene ya Thulaganyo. Maikaelelo magolo a Molao o ke go fetola porofesene le go diragatsa ditsamaiso tsa maitshwano le porofesene. Ka Phukwi 2004 kemedi ya Lekgotla la Barulaganyi ba Aforika Borwa (SACPLAN) e ne ya tlhomiwa. Go tlhomiwe letlhomiso la go tsereganya le le bonalang la Lekgotla. Se se akaretsa tlhokego ya go tlhabolola porofesene ya thulaganyo le go tiisa ditsamaiso tsa porofesene le maitshwano.

Ditekolo le Dimmapa

Makala a le mabedi a ne a bulwa ka la 20 Phukwi 2004, e bong Moderate Imaging Spectro Radiometer (MODIS) le go ka fithelela ntle le tuelo pono ya Landsat ya kgaolo ya Setšhaba sa Tlhabololo sa Borwa jwa Aforika (SADC). Go bulwa go go itisisitse go ka fithelela ntle le tuelo ya akhaefe ya Landsat, e e simololang ka go tloga ka 1986, fa mafapha otlhe a puso, babatlisisi le mekgatlo eo e seng ya puso mo kgaolong ya Setšhaba sa Tlhabololo sa Borwa ba Aforika. E nngwe ya ditlhagiso tse di namatshang ya tumalano e ke gore phitlhelelo ya botshwantshi jwa lefaufau ya 600 000km² le pono ka sathalaete di ne tsa feta thata. Ga go a nna fela le phitlhelelo ya go tshwantsha naga yotlhe, e leng go tlogisa 1.22 km², mme le go tshwantsha palogotlhe ya 29 678 400 km² mo kgaolong ya Setšhaba sa Tlhabololo sa Borwa jwa Aforika.

Lefapha la Merero ya Mafatshe le dirile peeletso ka go kgontsha go fithelela sidiriswa se se mosola se sa go dira tshwetso. Sediriswa se se tla kgontsha setheo sa temothuo go lekanyetsa kemo, boitekanelo kgono ya go ntsha dikuno, leleka mekgwa ya go fetola tiriso ya lefatshe, neelana ka kgalemo ya ka bonako ka ga maemo a mathata jaaka leuba kgotsa maemo a merwalela kgotsa go foforega ga lefatshe. Gape le neela barulaganyi ka ga tshedimosetso ya thekenoloji ka ga diphetogo mo mekgweng ya lefelo, go kgaola ditlhare e se ka fa molaong, dithulaganyo tsa go nosetsa le phetogo mo tirisong ya lefatshe. Mo ntsheng ya matlhotlhapelo a tlhago a a anameng, sediriswa se se tla thusa go tlisa matsapa a go namola a a tla rulagangwang sentle ka go neelana ka tshedimosetso e e maleba ya maemo a fa fafatshe, mabapi le mafelo a a amilweng ke matlhotlhapelo, ditsela tse di ka dirisiwang go fithelela gammogo le tlogisa ya maphata a a ka lebiwang mo go tsa go namola. E ka thusa gape mo go fopholetseng palo ya batho ba

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ba amilweng ke matlhotlhapelo go ka bona dikarabo tse di lekaneng. Go ya ka maikaelelo magolo a Tirisanommo e Ntšha ya Ikonomi ya Tlhabololo ya Aforika (NEPAD), sediriswa se se bonagala e le se nang le mosola o mogolo mo dinageng tsa Kgaolo ya rona.

Ditekolo tsa Dimmapa tsa lefatshe

Ofisi e ntšha ya Molekodi-Kakaretso e ne ya bulwa kwa Nelspruit mme e tla direla porofense yotlhe ya Mpumalanga. Se se ne sa dirwa go lebeletswe molawana wa Batho Pele wa go tliša ditirelo gaufi le batho.

Lefapha gape le mo tsamaisong ya go kwala Molaotheo o moša wa Porofesene ya Ditekolo. Molaotlomo o ikaelela go leba kgethololo go ya ka manno le maparego a tekatekano ya tiro mo seo e sa ntšeng e le porofesene ya tekolo e enang le basweu ba bantsi ba banna.

Le fa go na le tlhalelo ya badiri ba porofesene mo dingweng tsa diofisi, diofisi tsothe tsa Molekodi-Kakaretso di kgonne go dira ka tsamaiso ya nako e ba e beileng ya malatsi a tiro a le 15 kgotsa kwa tlase. Se se tsewa jaaka phitlhelelo e kgolo mo dinageng tsa boditšhabatšhaba. Mo godimo ga moo, ditirelo di tokafetse thata mo ngwageng o go buiwang ka ona, segolobogolo mo go neelaneng ka tshedimosetso ya dijitala, eo e fiwang ntle le tuelo.

Lefapha le bona go le boima go oketsa boemedi mo maemong a porofesene a Lekala Legolo: Ditekolo tsa Dimmapa tsa Lefatshe, ka ntlha ya palo e e kwa tlase ya balekodi ba porofesene ba bantsho le ba basadi. Lefapha le dira leano le Tlhabololo ya Badiri go leba ntlha e. Mo godimo ga moo, sekema se se kgethegileng sa basari se neelana ka ditšhono tsa go ithuta mo porofeseneng ya boleko di go baithuti ba ba timilweng ditšhono mo nakong e e fetileng.

Kwadiso ya Dikano

Lekala Legolo: Kwadiso ya Dikano le nnile le seabe se segolo mo go tšhegetseng ditlhaqiso tsa Lefatshe tsa tlhabololo ya lefatshe. Tshedimosetso ya kwadiso ya lefatshe e e bonweng go tswa mo dathabeising ya thulaganyo ya kwadiso ya dikano e na le seabe se segolo mo dikgatong tsa tlhotlhomiso ya pele ya ditlhaqiso tsothe tsa go nna le lefatshe. Tirelo e e ne ya tokafadiwa ka go tlhabolola Molao wa Dikwadiso tsa Dikano go ka lokolola Lefapha mo go duelleng tšhelete ya tshedimosetso ya kwadiso ya dikano e e tlhokegang mo mabakeng a tlhabololo ya lefatshe.

Le fa go na le koketsego ya tiro mo ngwageng o o fetileng, dikwadiso tsa dikano di kgonne go ka tshwara tsamaiso ya nako e ba e beileng ya tiro ya bothokwa ya kwadiso mo malatsing a le 10 morago ga go beeleliwa.

Lekala Legolo: Kwadiso ya Dikano, le le akaretsang dikwadiso tse robonngwe tsa dikano, ke karolo e e ituelelang go ya ka Akhaonto ya Kgwebo ya Khatekori ya Ntlha ya Kwadiso ya Dikano. Go laolwa sentle ga akhaonto e, le go tlhatloga ga boleng jwa thoto gammogo le koketsego ya 10% mo methamong ya teransekešene, e kgontshitse Akhaonto ya Kgwebo ya Kwadiso ya Dikano go dira lotseno lolo kwa godimo lwa bokaneka dimilione tse R348 mo ngwageng wa ditšhelete wa 2004/2005 kwa ntle ga koketso ya makgetho. Fa Letlotlo la Bosetšhaba le ka dumela, matlote a a setseng mo Akhaontong ya Kgwebo a tla dirisetswa diporojeke tsa ditšhelete go tlhabolola le go tliša bogareng ditirelo tsa dikano.

Dintlha ka ga beng ba lefatshe mabapi le lotso, bong le bosetšhaba ga di tšholwe ke Dikwadiso tsa Dikano ka mokgwa

oo di ka dirisiwang go ntšha tshedimosetso ya bothokwa mo go tsa thulaganyo le tlhabololo. Mathata a simolola ka ntlha ya tshedimosetso e e sa lekanang mabapi le seelo sa go nna le lefatshe ga batswantle le go tliša mathata a go tlhakanya seelo seo bantsho ba Aforika Borwa ba bonang lefatshe ka sone go ya ka ditsamaiso tsa mmaraka wa poraefete.

Go dirilwe tlhabololo ya Molawana 18 wa Molao wa Dikwadiso tsa Dikano, o o dirang ka go neelana ka dintlha tsa ba e leng beng ba lefatshe; se se tla naya tumelelo ya go tlhagisa lotso, bong le bosetšhaba. Go feta moo, thentara e e abilweng go sekaseka melao e e amanang le kwadiso ya lefatshe, e tla leba magareng ga tse dingwe go kwala dipalopalo gammogo le tshedimosetso e e amanang le lotso, bong le bosetšhaba, porojeke e e tla fela mo ngwageng o o latelang wa ditšhelete.

Lephata la Dikano le ikaegile thata mo thulaganyong e e siameng ya tshedimosetso ya thekenoloji go dira ditiro tsa lone. Boleng jwa ditirelo tsa tšhegetso tse di newang mo ntlheng e ke Setheo sa Puso sa Tshedimosetso ya Thekenoloji (SITA) go bakile go kgobelana ga tiro ya dikwadiso tsa dikano. Le fa go le jalo, bothata bo bo rarabolotswe le SITA mme setšhaba se ka netefaleliwa gore ka la Sedimonthole 2005 go tla bo go na le tirelo e e bobebe ya kwadiso le koketsego ya dinako tsa go fetsa tiro.

Ofisi ya Mokaedi-Kakaretso

Go ne ga simololwa tsamaiso ya go dira thulaganyo ya taolo ya bolaodi jwa kotsi, mme ya baka go dirwa ga direjisetara tsa dikotsi tse di tlhagisang sentle dikotsi tse di amanang lemaano a maikemisetswe le tiro ya Lefapha. Direjisetara tsa dikotsi di tla kgontsha Lefapha go laola dikotsi ka mokgwa o o lolameng e bile o rulagane, mme se se tla baka ditshwetso tse di dumalanweng go fithelela maikaelelo a maemo a maano le tiro.

Ka go latela mokgwa wa go laola kotsi, Lekala le ile la dira leano la Ka mo gare la Thuno ya Dingwaga tse Tharo le Leano la Thuno ya Ngwaga la 2005/2006 go lebilwe dipholo tsa Tšhekatsheko ya Dikotsi. Go dira leano la ka mo gare la thuno la dingwaga tse tharo, leo le lebisitsweng mo dipholong tsa thutiso ya bolaodi jwa dikotsi e bile leano la ngwaga wa ga jaana le le feletseng, e kgontsha lekala la Ka mo gare la Thuno go rulaganya dintlha tsa go runa.

Lekala la Tlhokomelo le Tšhekatsheko le ne la simolola tiro ya go dira tshedimosetso ya tšhekatsheko ya Molao wa Ditshwanelo tsa Lefatshe le le Kopanetsweng. Mmogo le Letlhomiso la Tshedimosetso ya tsa Lefafau ya Bosetšhaba le Ditirelo tsa Tšhegetso tsa Lefatshe la Setšhaba, go ne ga kokoanngwa tshedimosetso ya motheo e e nang le dipalopalo tsa temokerafi ya batho ba ba nnang mo lefatsheng le le kopanetsweng le gore ke lefatshe le le kanakang le le kopanetsweng. Mo godimo ga moo, go ne ga tsewa dikgato tse di maleba go fa diyunibesithi maikarabelo a go dira Patlisiso ya motheo ya mafelo a a kopanetsweng. Lekala le ne la kopana le dikgwetlho tse kgolo mo ngwageng o o sekasekiwang. Se se bothokwa thata e ne ya nna go simolola seša Patlisiso ya Boleng jwa Botshelo morago ga go emisa dingwaga di le nne. Patlisiso e tla tlhagisiwa mo ngwageng o o latelang wa ditšhelete. Kgwetlho ya bobedi e akaretsa go neela Lefapha la badiri ba ba nang le bokgoni. Kgwetlho e e tla sekasekiwa mo ngwageng o o latelang wa ditšhelete.

Tlhaqiso ya bothokwa ya pholisi e e dirilweng e nnile tlhabololo ya pholisi e e tla laolang go nna le lefatshe ga batswantle. Ka ntlha ya tlhokego ya tshedimosetso ya maitemogelo, tlhabololo ya pholisi e tsere sebaka go feta ka moo go neng go solofetswe kwa tshimologong. Le gale, go dirilwe tswelolepele e e namatsang mme pholisi e tla fela mo nakong e e sa fediseng pelo..

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Ditirelo tsa Kopanelo

Paka ya dingwaga tse tlhano e e beilweng go diragatsa Leano la Tekanyo ya Ditiro la Lefapha e fitlhile bokhutlong ka la 31 Mopitlwe 2005. Diphithlelelo le maikaelelo jaaka di ne di tlhagisitswe mo Leanong di ne tsa fitlhelwa. Lefapha ga jaana le emetswe sentle mo dintlheng tse mmalwanyana, go akaretisa le mo mabakeng a bong.

Le gale, Lefapha le bona go le boima go thapa badiri ba ba badileng e bile ba na le maitemogelo. Lefapha le bapaditse diphatlhatiro di le 1 007 mo ngwageng o o fetileng mme le atlegile go tlatsa di le 850 tsa tsone. Mo godimo ga moo, go ne ga nna le badiri ba ba tsamayang ka bontsi mo Khomišeneng ka ga Pusetso ya Ditshwanelo tsa Lefatshe, ka ntlha ya fa palo e e kwa godimo ya badiri ba thapiwa ka konteraka ya paka e khutshwane. Le fa go le jalo, katoloso ya go laola ga Khomišene go fitlha ka 2008 e lebile ntlha e go le gonnye.

Lenaane la HIV/Aids le Lenanane la Thuso ya Badiri a ne a kopanngwa go nna Lenaane le le tletseng la Boitekanelo jwa Badiri. Go tsenyatisong ga lenaane go simolotse ka Lwetse 2005. Badiri ba tsiibogetse lenaane le sentle.

Mo Bokhutlong

Go tthomilwe tikologo ya tiro e e siameng e bile e le ya nnete mo Lefapheng la Merero ya Mafatshe. Go dirilwe tswelelopele mo go diragatseng taolo ya Molaotseo ya go neelana ka tshireletso ya bonno go Maaforika Borwa otlhe le kaboseša e e lekalekanang ya lefatshe. Tswelelopele e e namatshang e e re neela tsholofelo mo isagweng. Le fa go le jalo, go fithelela maikaelelo a tshabololo a ngwagosome wa bobedi wa temokerasi, e bong go neelana ka ditiro, tekatekano, kgolo le kaboseša, go sa ntse go le gontsi go go tshwanetseng go dirwa. Re tshwanetse go leba tsothe tse re di dirileng mme re tlhagise dikgato tse di bonalang go potlakisa tshabololo ya lefatshe mo Aforika Borwa. Re tshwanetse go tlhagisa tsela e ntšha ya go tshabolola lefatshe. Motheo wa tsela e ke tshabololo ya tirisano mmogo e e tiileng le makala a mangwe a puso, setheo sa poraefete, bodiri le setšhaba.

Kwa pele go 2014, tla re abelaneng le go gola mmogo mo lefatsheng le

Rre G.S Thomas

Mokaedi-Kakaretso

Lefapha la Merero ya Mafatshe

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translations of part one

s i s w a t i

SINGENISO SEMCONDZISI-JIKELELE WELITIKO LETEMHLABA

Kuwo onkhe emagumbi elive lakitsi kunemiklamo yengucuko kutemhlaba leyente umehluko longenakungatjatwa. EsiFundzeni saseNyakatfo kunesiCelo sekuBuyiselwa kweMhlaba weMakuleke: lokungunyalo usemnyakeni wesitfupha seloku wasetjentiswa, loye watfutfuka waba ngumklamo losembili lokhicitza tinzuzo emphakatsini futsi lojatjulelwa njengemodeli yekusungula kutekuvakasha letjala umnotfo emphakatsini. EMPumalanga sineliPulazi laseMathafeni, lokungumklamo lohlanganisele wekwAbiwa kaBusha nekuBuyisela lochutjwa epulazini lelidvumile letitselo leHall and Sons. Lokutjala ngemali letigidzi letingu-R63 kumahekthari langu-6 000 kuniketa indlela yekuphila emindenini lengu-2 000 lezuzako.

INGucuko kuTemhlaba

Siyachubeka nekufeza sibopho setfu sekuniketa kwabiwa lokunebulungiswa nalokusimeme kutemhlaba futsi lokunconota kutfutfuka kwenhlalakahle netemnotfo. Kulowo nalowo mnyaka Litiko liya lizuzwa kwetfula kwetinsita lokusezingeni lelisetulu. Kulomnyaka lesiwubuyeketako, linani leticelo tekubuyiselwa letiphotfulwe liKhomishani lekuBuyiselwa kwemaLungelo eMhlaba lenyukile lisuka ku-48 825 laya ku-59 345 kantsi linani lemiklamo leyetfulwa ngaphasi kwekwAbiwa kaBusha kweMhlaba neNgucuko kuBuniyo beMhlaba lenyukile lusuka ku-278 laya ku-348.

Sekawonkhe angu-144 183 emahekhthari emhlaba letfulwe ngaphasi kwetinhlelo tekwAbiwa kaBusha kweMhlaba neNgucuko kuBuniyo beMhlaba. Linani lelikhulu kakhulu lemahekthari liye letfulwa ngaphasi kweluhlelo-ncane lweLRAD, emahekhthari langu-72 687 emhlaba kubazuzi labangu-5 109. Sekawonkhe angu-76 801 emahekhthari letfulwe ngaphasi kweluHlelo lwekuBuyiswa kweMhlaba. Konkhe loku kuletsa linani lemahekthari lasandlulisiwe kutigidzi letingu-3.1 temahekhthari. Linani lelikhulu lalamahekthari, I,466,000, lwetfulwe ngetinhlelo tekwAbiwa kabusha kweMhlaba neNgucuko kuBuniyo beMhlaba.

Nanobe kunjalo, uma kwetfula kuya ngekuya kwenyuka, kulomnyakatimali Litiko aliphumelelanga kufinyelela linyenti lemathagethi alo emnyaka ekwetfula. Kwetfula ngaphasi kweLRAD kube ngu-40% ngaphasi kwethagethi macondzana nelinani lemahekthari lengcisiwe. Lamapulazi langu-51 letfulwe kubacashi lababasebenti angaphasi ngalokugcamile kulethagethi lengu-251. umsebenti uye watsikanyetwa linani letihibe; embili kuleto lokube tilinganiso teluhlelo lwekucocisana. Linani leligcamile lemitfombolusito liye lasetjentiswa ekucocisane lokutse cishe emacala langu-20% akakaholeli ekutfolakaleni kwemhlaba. Ngetulu kwaloko, kukhula kwetintsengo temhlaba kanye nekungangetwa kwebhagethi kuholelela ekwehleni kwemsebenti. Kulomnyakatimali londlulile, kucitfwe ngetulu kwa-101% welinani leliphelile lebhagethi ye-LRAD. Kantsi kube kukhula kwa-20% ngasetintsengweni temakethe yemhlaba, kusuka ku-RI 262 ngelihekthari nga-2002 kuya ku-RI 517 ngelihekthari ku-2003. Nanobe kunjalo, kwetfulwa ngekwe-LRAD, ngesikhatsi seminyaka leminyeye, kuhle kakhulu futsi kugcina tinhlelo-ncane te-LRAD njengeluhlelo loluhamba phambili lweLitiko.

Ngekuya ngekuphumelelisa uMtsetfo webaCashi lababaSebenti (LTA), sibalo setatiso tesiGaba 17 letiniketwe baniyo bemhlaba, sibalo setivumelwano letiphetsiwe kanye nesibalo sekuyiwa enkantolo kungaphasi kwethagethi. Loku kubonakala ngeleliphuzo lekutsi siFundza saseMpumalanga, lekungulesinye setifundza letimbili lelinelinani lelikhulu leticelo tebacashi lababasebenti, indlela lehlelekile kakhulu yekulungisa ticelo tebacashi lababasebenti yemukelwa. Loku kufake ekhatsi kugcizelela kakhulu ekucocisane ngeticelo tebacashi lababasebenti netinyonyana tebaniyo bemapulazi kanye nebaniyo bemhlaba kunekutsi kukhishwe tatiso tesiGaba 17 ekucaleni. Loku kube nemphumelo lowehlile wesibalo semacala landluliselwa enkantolo.

Kwengetwa kwekuKhuseleka kweMtsetfo webuniyo (ESTA) kutsi kukhishwe ngalokusemtsetfweni kwebahlali basemapulazini. Loku kubonisa kahle kutsi lesasetjentiswa lesisemtsetfweni silawula kukhishwa ngenkhani kwabahlali nje kuphela, futsi awukhombisi kutfola kucinisekisa emalungelo ebahlali basemapulazini

ngendlela lesimeme. Sitawubenta ngebunolo kutsi kulungisa kahle tintfo kucinisekisa kukhuseleka kwebahlali basemapulazini, labamalunga lasenkingeni kakhulu emphakatsini wetfu. Ekucaleni besicabanga kutsi loku kutawuphonyelwa ngekuhlanganiswa kwe-ESTA kanye ne-LTA, kodvwa akumanga kube yindlela lenhle. Lokudzingekile kutsi kuhlukaniswe kwenganyelwa kwekukhishwa ngenkhani kwebahlali ekwengetweni kwekukhuseleka kwebuniyo. Kwanyalo sisabuka tindlela tekutsi loku kungentiwa njani.

Ngekulandzela inkhulumo yaMengameli leyaniketwa ngaFebhuwari 2002 kutsi tonkhe ticelo kumele tiphetfwe ngasekupheleni kwa-2005, linani lekweftulwa likhule ngendlela lesimanga. NgaFebhuwari 2005 Mengameli wengete lusuku lwekuphetfwa kwetikhalo lwaya ku-2007. Kodvwa, insayeya isasekhona. Ticelo letisele ngamhlaka 31 Indlovu-Lenkulu 2005 betingu-20 351 kantsi ticelo letiphetsiwe betingu-59 345. Likhomishani litawuphakamisa emasokisi ngekuphetsa Luhlelo lwekwAbiwa kabusha ngaMashi 2008 njengobe Mengameli akhulumile, ngaphasi kwembuso wemtsetfo, bese kuginwa ligcabho lentfutuko lesimeme.

Likhomishani lihlela kuphetsa tonkhe ticelo tasemadolobheni ngaDisemba 2005. Kuncesheteliswa ngetimali etindzaweni tasemadolobheni kutawuchubeka, kukhokhelwa lokulinganako kutawentiwa ngetilinganiso tamasipala, kodvwa Likhomishani itawuzama kuchubeka ngekuphenya kukhonakala kuhlanganisa kuncesheteliswa ngetimali kanye nemiklamo lengaba khona yesikhatsi lesidze njengekwakhiwa kwetindlu.

Insayeya lenkhulu yeliKhomishani kuphetfwa kwato tonkhe ticelo tasemaphandleni, leticake kakhulu kantsi titsatsa sikhatsi lesidze kucocisana ngato.

Lizinga lekweftula lidzinga kwenyuswa ngalokubonakalako kuze kutawufezwa ithagethi yekwaba kabusha emaphesenti langu -30 emhlaba wetekulima nga-2014. Kuze sifinyelele kuloku sidzinga kufika elinani lelisekhatsini lemahekhthari latigidzi letingu-2.2 ngemnyaka, sitawuzama kuphumelela lelinani lekweftulwa kuleminyaka lemibili letako. Kunemitamo lephutfumako, lenemigomo lecondzile futsi leniketwe imitfombolusito lokumele yentiwe kutsi isebente uma sitawufinyelela emathagethi etfu, kugucula umnotfo wetekulima bese ngaloko kufakwa ligalelo ekukhuleni kakhulu kwemnotfo, kusungulwa kwemsebenti kanye nebulungiswa lobengetiwe kutehlahlakahle netemnotfo.

Lelinye lemagcatsi labalulekile leliye lafinyelelwa Litiko leTemhlaba kulomnyakatimali lowengcile kube kuphasiswa kweMtsetfo wemaLungelo eMhlaba wemphakatsi (i-Communal Land Rights Act), (uMtsetfo 11 wanga- 2004) (i-CLaRA). Injongo yaloMtsetfo kuniketela ngemalungelo lacinisekiwe ebuniyo bemhlaba kumiphakatsi nasebantfwni labahlala futsi labasebentisa umhlaba etindzaweni temphakatsi. Kulomyaka lophelile Litiko liye latfutukisa lisu lekusebentisa lelivelele le-CLaRA, laphindze lambandzakanyeka ekubhalweni kwemitsetfomgomo lehambisanako. Kulomnyaka lotako sitawucala ngekusebentisa i-CLaRA etikhungweni letimbalwa eveni ngekusabalala kwalo, kucala ngekutfolo tindzawo tindzawo temiklamo kanye nekutfutukiswa kwemalungiselela ekusetjentiswa.

Kuhlelela iNdzawo leHlobene nemiNiningwane

Kuhlela kwelubandlululo kwashiya iNingizimu Afrika nemlandvo wemaphethini ekuhlalisa lahluhahlukeni futsi latigabagaba. Kungenelela ngekwenchubomgomo, ngekwemtsetfo nangesithetnikni kuyadzingeka kuze kutawubukanwa nalephethini

yekuhlalisa ngalokuhlobene lokungagculisi. Ngekuhambisana netinhloso tesiphakamisomtsetfo saHulumende mayelana nekuhlelela iNdzawo leHlobene kanye nekuPhatfwa kwekuSetjentiswa kweMhlaba, litiko liye lachuba luhlo lwavelonkhe macondzana nekukhula kwemaphethini ekuhlalisa kusukela nga-1994 kudzimate kube kunamuhla. Imiphumela yaloluhlolo iyasetjentiswa ekusiteni tikhungo tahlulumende kuvelonkhe, etifundzeni kanye nasemakhaya ekutsatseni tincumo letincono macondzana nekusetjentiswa kanye nekutfolwa kwemhlaba. Kuletinye taletinhlole letesekelwa ngaphasi kwalomklamo liSu lavelonkhe leliHlanganisele lekuHlaliswa kweBantfu ngalokuSimeme. Ezingeni lahlulumende lwasekhaya, bomasipala bayakwati kwesekela eluchungechungeni lwemabalave esikhatsi laniketwa kuze batawukwati kusungula luhlakamsebenti lwabo lwekuhlelela kutfutukisa lokuhlobene.

Kusetjentiswa kwemaSu ekuTfutukisa laHlanganisele (ema-Integrated Development Plan (ema-IDP) kuye kwemukulwa njengemgudvu wekuhlela nekweftula tinsita eveni. Ngaloko-ke, kubalulekile kutsi imiklamo lelandzela luhlelo lolubanti lwekwabiwa kabusha kwemhlaba ifakwe ngaphasi kwema-IDP. Loku kutawucinisekisa kutsi bazuzi balowo mhlaba batfola tinzuzo tetemnotfo letisezingeni leliphakeme kakhulu letinsita. Kwengeta kuloko, ngekulandzela loluhlelo, kuphumelela nekusimama kwemiklamo yekweftula umhlaba kutawunconotwa ngalokubonakalako. Kudzimate kube nguMeyi 2004, yonkhe imiklamo yekubuyisela etifundzeni taKaZulu-Natali, eMphumalanga Kapa kanye naseLimpopo beseyincenye yema-IDP.

Litiko litibophelele ekusebentiseni uMtsetfo wemSebenti wekuhlela. Tinhloso letingumnyombo taloMtsetfo kugucula umsebenti kanye nekunconota emazinga esimilo kanye nebucwepheshe. NgaJulayi 2004 umKhandlu lonekumelela webaHleli baseNingizimu Afrika (iCouncil for South African Planners - iSACPLAN) uye wakhetfwa. Kuye kwasukunyiswa luhlakamsebenti lolucacile lwekungenelela lolutawusita lomKhandlu. Loku kufaka ekhatsi sidzingo sekugucula umsebenti wekuhlela kanye nekunconota emazinga ebucwepheshe nesimilo.

KuKlaya nekuBhalwa kwemaBalave

Kuneticelo temasathelayithi letimbili letiye tasukunyiswa ngamhlaka 20 Julayi 2004, lokuyiModerate Imaging Spectro Radiometer (iMODIS) kanye nesifaniso seLandsat sekufinyelela mahhala sesigodzi seSouthern African Development Community (iSADC). Lokusukunyiswa kuhambisene nekumenyetelwa kwekufinyeleleka mahhala kwetilulu tonkhe teLandsat, letisukela emuva ku-1986, tawo onkhe ematiko ahulumende, tebacwaningi kanye netinhlangano letingekho ngaphasi kwahlulumende (ema-non-governmental organisations -ema-NGO) esigodzini seSADC. Lenye yetinzuzo letivelako talesivumelwano kube ngukutsi ithagethi yekufinyelela ku-600 000km² ngekwetifombe tasemoyeni kanye nesifaniso sesathelayithi iye yengciwa kakhulu. Akufinyelelwanga kuphela kulethagethi legcwele yelive lonkhe, lokungu-1.22 km², kepha kufinyelela kwesifaniso lokulinani lelingu-29 678 400 km² kuye kwasatjalaliswa esigodzini sonkhe seSADC.

Litiko leTemhlaba liye latjala timali kuze kutakwentiwa ncono kufinyeleleka kwalelithuluzi lelibalulekile lekusita ekutsatseni tincumo. Lelithuluzi litawuphumelelisa umkhakha wetekulima kutsi ukwati kulinganisa kancono lizinga, imphilo nesilinganiso semkhicito wetitjalo, ukwati kulandzelela emaphethini lagucukako ekusetjentiswa kwemhlaba, kuniketa

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tecwayiso masinyane mayelana netindzawo letingahle tibe netinkinga njengesomiso nobe timo letifana netikhukhula nobe kuchubeka kweguguleka nekwehla kwelizinga lemhlaba. Liphindze linikete bahleli ngemininingwane lesesikhatsini lesinembako mayelana nemaphethini ekuhlalisa lagucugucukako, tinhlelo tekwakha emahlatsi nobe tinhlelo tekunisela ngalokungekho emtsetfweni, netingucuko ekusetjentisweni kwemhlaba. Uma kufika etigamekweni letisabalele tetinhlekelele tetemvelo, lelithuluzi litawusita ekutseni imitamamo yekutakula ihleleke kancono ngekuniketa imininingwane lefanalekile mayelana nesimo mbamba lesibonwa phasi, macondzana netindzawo letisintsekile ngenca yalenhlekelele, tindlela letingase tisetjentiswe kuyofinyelela kanye nekuphawulwa kwetindzawo lokumele kugcilwe kuto ngalemitamo yekutakula. Litawuphindze lisite ekulinganiseni linani lebantfu labatsintsekile ngenca yalenhlekelele kuze kutawuniketwa lusito lolulingene. Ngekuhambisana netinhloso letibanti teliDlelandzawonye leliSha kuteMnotfo ekuTfutufukisweni kwe-Afrika (iNew Economic Partnership for Africa's Development - iNEPAD) lelithuluzi libonakala liyinzuzo lengenakulinganiswa emaveni akulesiGodzi sakitsi.

LuCwanningo lwekuKlaywa kweNdzawo

Kunelihhovisi lelisa lemKlayi-Jikelele lelivilwe eNaspoti futsi ngalokukhetselekile lelita wusebentela sifundza saseMpumalanga. Loku kwentiwe ngekuhambisana nemgomo weBatho Pele wekuletsa tinsita dvute nebantfu.

Kusenjalo Litiko limatasatasa lisukumisa uMtsetfosivivinyo wemSebenti wekuKlaya. LoMtsetfosivivinyo uhlose ekubukaneni nekubandlulula lokuchubekako kanye netihibe tekucasha ngalokunebulungiswa kulomkhakha wemsebenti wekuKlaya losaloku ugwele bantfu labadvuna labamhlophe.

Nanobe kunekweswelakala kwebacashwa labaceceshekile kulamanye emahhovisi, onkhe emahhovisi emKlayi-Jikelele (iSurveyor-General -iSG) aye aphumelela kugcina sikhatsi sekucezdela umsebenti kungakapheli tinsuku letingu-15 nobe ngaphasi. Loku kutsatfwa njengemphumelelo lesezingeni leliphakeme kakhulu kumhlabawonkhe. Kwengeta lapho, kwetfulwa kwemisebenti kunconotwe ngalokubonakalako kulomnyaka lobuyeketwako, ikakhulukati ekuniketeni idatha yedijithali, letfolakala mahhala.

Litiko likutfole kulukhuni kwenyusa lizinga lekumelela eluhlangotsini lwemisebenti ngaphasi kweluPhiko loluKhulu: kuKlaywa kweNdzawo, ngenca yelinani lelincane lebaklayi labaceceshekile labamnyama nalabasikati. Litiko lisukumisa lisu lekuTfutufukisa imiTfombolusito yeLuntfu kutsi kubukaniswe naloludzaba. Kwengeta lapho, kuneluhlole lolukhetsekile lwemfundzate loniketa ngematfuba ekufundza ngaphasi kwemisebenti wekuKlaya kubafundzi labebancishwe ematfuba ngaphambilini.

KuBhaliswa kwemaTayitela

LuPhiko loluKhulu: kuBhaliswa kwemaTayitela ludlale indzima lebonakalako ekwesekeleni kusungula kweLitiko ngaphasi kweNgucuko kuTemhlaba. Imininingwane yekubhaliswa kwemhlaba leniketwa kusuka kudathabhesi yeluhlelo lwekubhaliswa kwematayitela idlala indzima lebalulekile ngaphasi kwetigaba tekucala tekuphenya macondzana nekusingula kwekwetfulwa umhlaba. Lensita iphindze yanconotwa ngekuchibiyela uMtsetfo wekuBhaliswa kwemaTayiteli ngekutsi Litiko licelelwe ekukhokheni tindleko teminingwane

yekubhaliswa kwematayiteli ledzingekako ngekwetinhloso yengucuko kutemhlaba.

Nanobe kube nekwenyuka emsebentini wawo kulomnyaka lowengcile, emahhovisi ekubhaliswa kwematayiteli aphumelele kugcina sikhatsi sekuphumelelisa umsebenti wawo lobalulekile wekubhalisa kutsi sibe tinsuku tekusebenta letingu-10 ngemuva kwekufakwa kwesicelo sekubhalisa.

LuPhiko loluKhulu: kuBhaliswa kwemaTayiteli, lolufaka ekhatsi emahhovisi layimfica ekubhaliswa kwematayiteli, luyincenye letingenisela imali ngekwayo ngaphasi kwe-Akhawunti yekuSebenta leseluHlwini lwekuCala yekuBhaliswa kwemaTayiteli. Kuphatfwa kahle ngekwetimali kwale-akhawunti, kuhambisana nekwenyuka lokubonakalako emanani emphahla kanye nekwenyuka kwemitsamo lesetjentwako nga-10%, kuye kwasita i-Akhawunti yekuSebenta yekuBhaliswa kwemaTayiteli kutsi ingenise imali lesele letigidzi letingu-R348 kunyakatimali wa-2004/2005 ngaphandle kwekwenyusa ematharifi etindleko. Ngaphasi kwembandzela wemvume yeLitiko leMalingena, lemali lesele ye-Akhawunti yekuSebenta itawusetjentiselwa imiklamo yekunconota kusatjalaliswa kwemisebenti yekubhaliswa kwematayiteli.

Imininingwane yebaniyo bemhlaba macondzana nelibala, bulili kanye nebuve akufakwa lihhovisi lekuBhaliswa kwemaTayitela ngendlela yekutsi kungasetjentiswa ekucaphuneni idatha lesekcoka yekuhlele nekutfutufukisa. Lenkinga iholela kudatha lehlanguhangene elizingeni lemhlaba lophetfwe ngebantfu betive kuphindze kuholele ebumetimeni bekubala lizinga lekutsi ngu wuphi umhlaba lotfolwe ngebantfu labamnyama baseNingizimu Afrika ngekutsengiselana ngemakethe yangasese.

Kusamatasatasa kwekufakwa kwesichibiyelo kuMtsetfosimiso 18 weMtsetfo wekuBhaliswa kwemaTayitela, losebenta ngekuniketwa kwemininingwane yebaniyo bemhlaba; loku kutawugunyatwa kuvetwa kwelibala, bulili, kanye nebuve. Lokunye futsi, ithenda lekhishiwe yekubuyeketwa kwako nawo wonkhe umtsetfo wekubhaliswa kwemhlaba, loku kutawuphindze kubuke ekurekhodweni kwesitatistiki kanye neminingwane lohlobene nelibala, bulili kanye nebuve, lomklamo utawuphenya kulomnyakatimali lolandzelako.

LuPhiko lwemaTayitela lutsembele kakhulu eluhlelweni lwethetknoloji losebenta ngendlela lekahle kute lente umsebenti walo. Ikhwaltha yetinsita tethetknoloji leniketwa yiState Information Technology Agency (iSITA) iholele ikusaleleni emuva ekubhalisweni kwematayitela. Kodvwa, inkanga seyilungisiwe kanye neSITA kantsi nempakatsi ungacinisekiswa kutsi kuyotsi nakufika Disemba 2005 kutawuba nekubhaliswa lokungatsikameteki kanye nekwengeteka kwetikhatsi temicondvo lemisha.

LiHhovisi lemCondzisi-Jikelele

Inchubo yekutfutufukisa luhlelo lwekuphatsa timo letiyingoti lucalile lwaholela ekubhalweni kwemarejista etimo letiyingoti labonisa kahle timo loluhlanganiswe netinhlelo temasu nekusebenta kweLitiko. LamaRejista ekuBa seNgcupheni atawusita Litiko kutsi liphatse timo letiyingoti ngendlela lecondzile futsi lehlelekile, lokutawuholela ekutsatfweni kwetincumo letinelwati kuze kuzuzwe imigomo emazingeni eluhlelo lwelisu nekukusebenta.

Ngemuva kwekulandzela luhlelo lweluhlole lolwesekelake ekubukeni timo letingahle tibe yingoti, luPhiko luye lwabhala liSu lemiNyaka lemiTsatfu yekweNdlala luHlolo lwangeKhatsi kanye neliSu leluHlolo lweMnyaka lwa-2005/2006 ngekulandzela imiphumela yeluCwanningo lwekuBa seNgcupheni. Kubhalwa kwelisu lemnyaka lemitsatfu yekwendlala luhlole lwangekhatsi,

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lokwesekelake kumshikashika wekulawula timo letingahle tibe yingoti futsi lokufaka ekhatsi lisu lelineminingwane lenembako lamonyaka losetulu, kwenta umsebenzi weluHlolomatli lwangeKhatshi kutsi uhlelwe bocalangaye beluhlolo.

LuPhiko lwekuLandzelela nekuHlatiya lungenele umkhankaso wekuhlanganisa imininingwane mayelana neMtsetfo wemaLungelo eMhlaba wemPhakatsi. Ngekubambisana neluHlakamsebenzi lwaVelonkhe lwemiNiningwane yekuHlelela iNdzawo leHlobene kanye nemiSebenzi yekweSekela uMhlaba wemPhakatsi, kuye kwahlanganiswa imininingwane lefinyelelekako nalesisekelo lecuketse tibalonani tekuhleleka kwabantfu labahlala emhlabeni wemphakatsi kanye nelizinga lemhlaba wemphakatsi. Kwengeta lapho, kuye kwatsatfwa tinyatselo letifanelekile tekutsi kucelwe emanyuvesi kutsi ente luCwanningo lwekucalisa lolusiSekelo mayelana netindzawo temphakatsi. LoluPhiko luye lwabukana netincabhayi letibonakalako kulomnyaka lobuyeketwako. Kulenkulu yaletincabhayi kube kucalwa kabusha kweluHlwayo lweliZinga leMphilo ngemuva kweminyaka lemine kugidwa ndzawonye. Loluhlolo lutawukhicitwa emnyakenitimali lotako. Incabhayi yesibili beyimbandzakanya kuhloniswa kweluPhiko ngebasebenzi labanemakhono lafanelekile. Lencabhayi kutawubukanwa nayo kulomnyakatimali lotako.

Inchubomgomo lesembili leye yatsatsewa etulu luPhiko lwekuTfutukiswa kweNchubomgomo kube kutfutukiswa kwenchubomgomo lehlose kulawula bunyonyo bemhlaba ebantfwinu labavela emaveni angaphandle. Ngenca yekweswelekala kwedatha lenembako, kutfutukiswa kwalenchubomgomo kuye kwatsatse sikhatsi lesidze kunaloko bekucatjangwa ngasekucaleni. Nanobe kunjalo, kunenchubekembili lebonakalako leyentiwe kantsi kuyetsenjwa kutsi lenchubomgomo itawucedzelwa kulomnyakatimali lotako.

ImiSebenzi yekweLekelela

Sikhatsi seminyaka lemihlano lebesincunyiwe sekuphumelelisa liSu leLitiko lekuCashwa ngalokuneBulungiswa siphela ngamhlaka 31 Mashi 2005. Emathagezithi netinhloso njengobe kwendalwe kuleliSu kuye kwafinyelelwa. Litiko kungunyalo linekumelela etinhangotsini letimbalwa, lokufaka ekhatsi nangebulili.

Nanobe kunjalo, Litiko likutfolela kulukhuni kusoma basebenzi labacecesheke futsi labanesipiliyoni ngalokugculisako. Litiko liye lakhangisa tikhala temsebenzi letingu- I 007 kulomnyaka lophelile kantsi liye laphumelela ekugcwaliseni letingu- 850

kuto. Kwengeta lapho, kunelizinga letikhala temsebenzi lelisetulu lokuye kwahlangatjetanwa nalo ngaphasi kweliKhomishani lekuBuyiselwa kwemaLungelo eMhlaba, ngenca yekutsi linani lelisetulu lebasebenzi bakhona bacashwe ngekwetivumelwano tesikhatsi lesincane. Nanobe kunjalo, kwengetwa kwesikhatsi seligunya laleKhomishani kuya ku-2008 kusitile ekubukaneni naloludzaba ngandlela tsite.

LuHlelo lwe-HIV/Aids neluHlelo lweKwelekelela baCashwa tiye tahlanganiswa ngaphasi kweluHlelo lolugcwele lwekuSimama kwebaCashwa. Kusetjentiswa kwaloluHlelo kucale ngaSeptemba 2005. Indlela bacashwa labaye balwemukaka ngayo loluhlelo ibe ngulekhutsatoko.

Siphetfo

Kunesimondzawo sekusebenta nalesifanelekile lesiye sasungulwa ngaphasi kweLitiko leTemhlaba. Kunemagcatsi labonakalako laye atsatfwa ekuphumeleliseni ligunya lesiliniiketwe nguMtsetfosisekelo ekuniketeni kucinisekiswa kwebuniyo kubo bonkhe baseNingizimu Afrika kanye neluhlelo lwekwaba umhlaba kabusha ngalokunebulungiswa. Lenchubekembili mbamba isiniketa litsemba ngelikusasa letfu. Nanobe kunjalo, kuphumelelisa imigomo yekutfutukisa kulomnyakashumi wesibili wembuso wentsandvo yelinyenti, lokukwetfula umsebenzi, bulungiswa, kukhula kanye nekwaba kabusha, kunyenti lokusamele kwentiwe. Sidzinga kuhlola loko lesikuzuzile bese sicaba tindlela leticacile tekunonophisa ingucuko kutemhlaba eNingizimu Afrika. Sidzinga kucacisa umhubhe lomusha wekwetfula ngaphasi kwengucuko kutemhlaba. Sisekelo salomhubhe kutfutukiswa kwemadlezandzawonye lasimeme naleminyenti imikhakha yahlumende, umkhakha wangasese, basebenzi, kanye nempakatsi jikelele.

Embili ku-2014, asabelaneni futsi sikhulise lelive ngekuhlanganyela.
Mnu G.S. Thomas
UmCondzisi-Jikelele
Litiko leTemhlaba

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translations of part one

tshivenda

MAAMBIWA NGA MULANGULI MUHULU WA MUHASHO WA VHUNE HA MAVU

Kha khuda nna dzothe dza shango fano Afurika Tshipembe, hu na thandela dza u vusulusa shango dzo no disaho tshanduko dzi sa thutheihlo. U fana na Vunduni la Devhula, hu na mbilo ya Mbuedzedzo ya Shango la Ha-Makuleke: zwa zwino i kha nwaha wa vhurathi une wa vha wa u shumisa, yo no hula vhukuma lune yo no shanduka thandela ya maimo ine ya khou disa zwivhuya kha tshitshavha. Zwa zwino tshitshavha tshi l dzhia sa thandela ya tshitshavha ya u kunga vhuendelamashango khathihi na u vhuisa ikonomi (eco-tourism) Ngei Mpumalanga ri na Bulasi ya Mataffin, ine ya vha thandela ya u Netshedza hafhu na u Vhuedzedza yo tanganelanaho ye ya itwa kha bulasi ya mitshelo i divheaho ine ya vha ya Hall and Sons. Milioni dza Rannda dza 63 dzo vhlungwaho kha hekithara dza 6 000 dzi no khou bveledza vhutshilo havhudi vhu re na ndalamo kha mita yo vhuwelwaho ya 2 000.

U vusuludzwa ha zwa shango

Ri khou bvela phanda na u bveledza mulanga washu wa u ita zwa u kovhela Shango nga ndila l edanaho nahone yo khwathaho ine ya vha na mvelaphanda siani la zwa matshilisano na ikonomi. Nwaha munwe na munwe Muhasho u swikelela vhuimo ha nthesa kha u isa tshumelo. Kha uno nwaha une wa vha kha tzedzuluso, tshivhalo tsha mbilo dzo badelwaho nga Khomishini ya Mbuedzedzo ya Pfanolo dza Shango (Commission on Restitution of Land Rights) yo engedzedza u bva kha 48 825 u swika kha 59 345 nahone tshivhalo tsha thandela dzo itwaho nga zwa netshedzo hafhu ya Shango na Mvusuludzo ya Fhethu hune Shango la vha hone tsho engedzedza u bva kha 278 u swika kha 348 tsho iswaho kha uno nwaha wa muvhalelano.

Tshivhalogute tsha hekithara dza 144 183 tsha shango tsho iswa nga ndila ya mbekanyamushumo dza u

nekedza hafhu Shango na nga u vusuludzwa ha fhethu hune Shango la vha hone. Tshivhalo tsha nthesa tsha hekithara tsho iswa nga mbekanyamushumo thukhu dza LRAD, hekithara dza shango dza 72 687 dzo iswa kha vha no wana mbuelo vha 5 109. Tshivhalo tsha hekithara dza 76 801 tsho iswa nga Mbekanyamushumo ya Mbuedzedzo ya Shango.

Hunoha, naho hu uri netshedzo yo engedzedza vhukuma, kha uno nwaha wa muvhalelano Muhasho a u ngo swikelela zwipikwa zwa netshedzo ya nwaha. U isa tshumelo u ya nga ha LRAD hu fhasi ha zwipikwa nga phesenthe dza 40 u ya nga ha hekithara dzo pfukiswaho. U bviswa zwi khou kundiswa nga zwiitisi zwo vhalaho, tshihulwanesa kha zwothe ndi u fhungudzea ha maitele a nyambedzano. Tshivhalo tshihulwane tsha zwiko tshi shumiswa kha nyambedzano, hune kha phesenthe dza 20 dza milandu a dzi fhedzi dzo ita u ri hu fhedzisele ho wanala ndaka. Zwinwe ndi zwa uri mitengo ine ya khou gonya shangoni na u sa tendelana malugana na mugaganyagwama une wa khou engedzedza zwo ita uri hu vhe na u fhungudzea kha zwibviswa. Kha nwaha wa muvhalelano wo fhelaho, ho shumiswa phesenthe dza 101 dza mugaganyagwama wothe wa tshedele ya LRAD. Rothe khathihi ri vhona u engedzea nga phesenthe dza 20 kha mitengo ya maraga ya Shango, u bva kha Rannda dza 2 262 nga hekithara nga 2002 u swika kha Rannda dza 1 517 nga hekithara nga 2003. Naho zwo ralo, nyisedzo u ya nga LRAD, kha minwaha mina, i khou vhonala nahone yo vhuisa mbekanyamushumo thukhu dza LRAD sa mbekanyamushumo dza fulaga ya Muhasho.

Musi hu tshi khou bveledza Mulayo wa Vhashumi vha no Dzula hanefho mushumoni (LTA) tshivhalo tsha ndivhadzo dza Khethekanyo ya vhu 17 dze dza newa vane vha shango, tshivhalo tsha thendelano tsho vala nahone tshivhalo tsha vho iswaho khothe tshi fhasi ha zwipikwa. Hezwi zwi a konadzea nga nthani hauri kha vundu la Mpumalanga, hune vundu ili la vha linwe la mavundu mavhili ane a vha na tshikalo tshihulwane tsha mbilo dza vhashumi vha no shuma vha tshi dzula hanefho, ho tendwa inwe ndila yavhudi kha u endedza mbilo dza vhashumi vha no shuma vha tshi dzula

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hanefho. Hezwi zwi katela u dzenisa u ombedzela huhulwane kha u ambedzana nga ha mbilo dza vhashumi vha no shuma vha tshi dzula hanefho nga kha dzangano la yunioni ya vhorabulasi na vhane vha shango u fhirisa u nea ndivhadzo dza khethekanyo 17 mathomoni azwo. Hezwi zwo dovha zwa fhungudza mvelelo malugana na milandu ine ya khou pfukiselwa khothe.

Naho zwo rali, ri khou thoma u vhona uri vhorabulasi vhanzhi vha khou bvelaphanda vha tshi khou shumisa Mulayo wa Tsireledzo ya Fhethu hune shango la vha hone (ESTA) u tshi iswa kha vhadzulapo vha bulasini vho thathiwaho nga mulayo. Hezwi zwi tou sumbedza zwavhudi uri hetshi tshishumiswa tshi re mulayoni tshi a edanyisa u thathiwa. Nahone a tshi khou thoma u toda u tsireledza pfanelo dza vhadzulapo vha bulasini nga ndila yo khwathaho. Ri tshi tou fhedzisa, hu do itwa maga a u ombedzela u khwinisa tsireledzo ya fhethu. Ri do ita nga ndila yavhudi uri ri vhee maga fhethu u itela u khwinisa tsireledzo ya vhadzulapo vha bulasini vhane vha vha khakhathini ya u swikelelwa nga mirado ya lushaka. Mathomoni ro vha ro humbula uri hezwi zwi nga swikelelwa nga u tanganyisa ESTA na LTA, fhedzi zwo sumbedza uri iyi i nga si vhe yone ndila kwao. Zwa zwino ri khou sedzulasa uri zwenezwi zwi nga tou itiswa hani.

Musi hu tshi tevhedzwa ndaela ya zwiwaho nga Muphuresidennde nga Luhui 2002 zwa uri mbilo dzothe dzi khunyeledzwe u badelwa mafheleloni a nwaha wa 2005, tshikalo tsha u isa tshumelo tsho engedzedza vhukuma. Nga Luhui 2005, Muphuresidennde vho engedza maduvha a u khunyeledza mbilo dzothe u ri hu vhe 2007. Naho zwo ralo, hu kha di vha na khaedu. Mbilo dzo saelaho nga la 31 Thafamuhwe 2005 dzo vha dzi 22220 351 na mbilo dze dza badelwa dzo vha dzi 59 345. Khomishini I do vhonana na khaedu u a fhedzisa mbekanyamushumo ya Mbuyedzedzo nga Thafamuhwe 2008 sa zwe zwa ambiwa nga Muphuresidennde, musi vho ditika nga mulayo nahone vho sia zwa u tendelwa ha mveledziso yo khwathaho.

Khomishini i khou pika u do fhedza mbilo dza dzidoroboni nga Nyendavhusiku 2005. U liliswa nga tshelede kha vhupo ha dzidoroboni zwi do ya phanda, hu do itwa madzulo a maimo avhudi u ya nga zwine masipala wa do sedzulusa ngaho, naho zwo ralo. Khomishini I do ya phanda na u todisisa khonadzeo dza u tuma ndiliso dza mbadelo dza zwa masheleni kha thandela dza tshifhinga tshilapfu dzine dza nga mveledziso ya zwa dzinndu. Khaedu khulwane ya Khomishini ndi u fhedziswa ha mbilo dzothe dza vhuoni ha mahayani dzine dza vha dzone dzo vhillanganaho nahone dzine dza dzhia tshifhinga u ambedzana.

Kha zwothe, tshikalo tsha u isa tshumelo tshi tea u aluwa uri hu kone u swikelelwa netshedzo ya phesente dza 30 dza shango la zwavhulimi ha shango nga 2014. Uri ri kone u swikelela zwenezwi ri tea u swikisa tshikati tsha tshikalo tsha u isa tshumelo tsha hekithara dza milioni dza 2.2 nga nwaha, ri do lingedza nga nungo dzothe uri ri kone u swikisa tshikalo tsha u isa tshumelo tsho bulwaho kha minwaha mivhili. Maga avhudi na maanda a tshumisano a tea u itwa uri ri shume ro livha kha u swikelela zwipikwa. U shandukisa ikonomi nga u didzhenisa kha nyaluwo khulwane, u sika mishumo khathihini na matshiliso avhudi na u edana kha ikonomi.

Tshinwe tsha zwithu zwa vthogwa tse tsha swikelelwa nga Muhasho wa Vhune ha Mavu kha nwaha wa muvhalelano wo fhelaho ndi u divhadzwa ha Mulayo wa Pfanelo dza Shango dza Nnyi na nnyi (Communal Land Rights Act) (Mulayo wa vhu I I wa 2004) (CLARA). Tshipikwa tsha Mulayo uyo ndi u nea tsireledzo malugana na pfanelo vhune ha Shango kha tshishavha na vthathu vhane vha vha na Shango kana vhane vha

shumisa Shango kha vhupo ha nnyi na nnyi. Nwaha wo fhelaho Muhasho wo bveledza tshithathedzhi tsha u shumisa tsha CLARA, wa dzhenisa kha u nwala dirafuthi ya milayo yo teaho. Nwaha u daho ri do thoma u shumisa CLARA na nga nnda ha lino, u thoma kha u divhadza fhethu ha thandela khathihini na u bveledziswa kha thandela dza fhethu na u aluswa ha kudzulele kwa u shumiswa.

Zwa u saveya na zwa Mapa

Nga la 20 Fulwana ho rwelwa tari khumbelo mbili dza sathelaithi dza Spectro Radiometer (MODIS) na khonadzeo ya u swikelela zwifanyiso zwa Landsat kha liisela laTshishavha tsha Mveledziso dza Afurika Tshipembe (Southern African Development Community) (SADC). Kha honoho u rwela tari ho divhadzwa u swikelela kha archive hu sa badelwi ho iteaho u bva murahu nga 1986, kha mihasho yothe ya muvhuso, vhatodulusi na madzangano ane a si vhe a muvhuso kana o diimisaho nga othe ane a pfi (NGOs) kha liisela SADC. Tshithu tshavhudisa malugana na thendelano ino tsho vha tsha uri ho pfukiswa zwipikwa zwa 600 000 km² tshifanyiso tsho dzhiwaho kha tharabulei (aerial photography) nahone tshifanyiso tsha sathelaithi tsho pfukiswa nga kule. A hu ngo swikelelwa fhedzi zwipikwa zwthe zwe zwa vha zwo tiwa kha shango lothe, zwine zwa anganyelwa u swika kha 1.22 km², fhedzi tshifanyiso tshine tsha katela tshivhalo tsha 29 678 400 km² tsho netshedzwa kha liisela la SADC.

Muhasho wa Vhune ha Mavu wo ita zwa u vhlunga u itela uri hu kone u swikelelwa tsho hei ine ya vha tshishumiswa tsha ndeme. Hetshi tshishumiswa tshi do tenda senthara ya zwavhulimi i tshi khwinisa tshiimo nga ndila ya nthu, mutakalo na zwimela zwi no kho di aluwa, u tola kuitele kwa u shumisa Shango ku no khou shanduka, u bveledza ngafhadzo dzine dza tavhanya u vhonala dza zwifhinga zwine ha vha hu na thaidzo dzi ngaho sa gomelelo kana mudalo kana u tshinyadziwa ha Shango hune ha kha di bvelela. I dovha hafhu ya nea vhapulani mafhungo a tshifhinga tsha vhukuma nga ha u shandukisa kuitele kwa madzulo, u ita madaka nga u tavha miri (afforestations) hune hu si vhe mulayoni kana sisiteme dza zwa tsholedzo, tshanduko kha u shumiswa ha Shango. Siani la mutshinyalo wo bvelelaho wo vhangwaho nga mupo, hetshi tshishumiswa tshi tendela uri maga a u thusa a vhe o pulaniwaho zwavhudi nga u disa mafhungo ane a yelana na zwenezwo kha tshifhinga tshenetsho kha Shango, hu tshi khou thonifiwa vhupo ho kwamiwaho nga mutshinyalo, ndila dzine dza swikelelea khathihini na u wana vhupo hune ha khou tea u shunwa khaho zwa maga a u thusa. Tshi do dovha tsha thusa u anganyela tshivhalo tsha vthathu vhane vha khou kwamea nga mutshinyalo u itela u ri hu vhe na u fhindula havhudi. Malugana na zwipikwa zwihulwane na Vhukonani Vhuswa ha Mveledziso ya Afurika (New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development) ine nga u pfufhifhadza ya pfi (NEPAD), hetshi tshishumiswa tshi khou sumbedza tshi na mbuelo khulwane nga maanda kha mashango ane a vha kha liisela lashu.

Saveyi dza khadasitirala (Cadastral)

Ho vulwa ofisi ntswa ya Musaveyi Dzhenerala ngei Nelspruit ine ya do thusa vundu la Mpumalanga. Hezwi zwo itwa hu tshi khou tevhedzwa zwo bulwaho kha milayo ya Vthathu Phanda zwa u isa tshumelo vthathuni.

Muhasho na wone u kha maitele a u nwala dirafuthi ya Mulayotibe wa Phurofesheni wa U Saveya. Mulayotibe wo disendeka kha u amba ngaho ha u khethulula hune ha kha di vha

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hone na zwiitisi zwa uri hu vhe na u sa edana mushumoni kha phurofesheni ya u saveya ine ya kha di vha khayoo ho dalesa u shunwa nga vhanha vha vhatshena.

Naho hu na thahalelo ya tshitafu tsha phurofesheni kha dzinwe dza dziofisi, ofisi dzotho dza Musaveyi Dzhenerala (Surveyor-General)(SG) dzo lingedza u wana tshikati tsha tshifhinga tsha u mona tsha maduvha a 15 kana a fhasi ha eneo. Hezwi zwi dhiwa sa mvelaphanda khulwane nga maanda na kha mashango a seli. Nga ntha ha zwenezwo u isa tshumelo ho engedzedza lwa nthesa kha nwaha une ha khou sedzuluswa khawo, nga maanda kha u isa data dza didzhithala, dzine dza vha dza mahala.

Zwi a kondela Mhasho u engedza vhuimeleli kha maimo a phurofesheni a Saveyi dza khadasitiriala dza ofisi ya Mulanguli Muhulu, nga nthani ha thahalelo ya vhasaveyi vha phurofesheni vha vhafumakadzi nahone vha Afurika. U dzhena kha fhuongo ili, mhasho u khou shumana na tshitirathedzhi tsha u Khwinisa Tshumelo ya Vhathu. Nga ntha ha zwenezwo, tshikimu tsha basari tsha tshipentshela tshi nekedza khonadzeo dza u guda kha phurofesheni ya u saveya kha matshudeni e kale a vha o kandedzwa.

U Ridzhitara Linwalo la zwa Mulayo

Ofisi ya Ndangulo khulwane: U ridzhitara ha linwalo la zwa Mulayo ho tamba tshipida tshihulwane kha u tikedza Mhasho malugana na zwe wa thoma zwine zwa vha tshanduko ya Shango. Mafhungo a u ridzhitara Shango ane a dzheniswa kha tshisiku (database), sisiteme ya zwa u Ridzhitara linwalo la zwa Mulayo a tamba tshipida tshihulwane nga tshifhinga tsha zwiidzhi zwa thangela saveyi dza u nekedzwa ha Shango hufhio na hufhio hune ha nga vha hu hone. Hedzi tshumelo dzo khwiniswa nga u amenda Mulayo wa Dziridzhitari dza Linwalo la zwa Mulayo kha u litshisa Mhasho u badela mbadelo dza mafhungo a u Ridzhitariwa ha Linwalo la zwa Mulayo ane a khou todiwa malugana na tshanduko ya Shango.

Nga nnda ha u engedzedza ha mushumo wavho kha tshifhinga tsha nwaha wo fhelaho, dziridzhitari dza linwalo la zwa mulayo dzo kona u fara zwavhudi tshifhinga tshine tsha vha tshi tshi khou mona kha mishumo ya ndeme yavho malugana na u ridzhitariwa nga maduvha a 10 ane a vha a mushumo u bva kha u dzula ha tshifhinga nyana. U Ridzhitariwa ha Linwalo la zwa mulayo nga ofisi ya Ndangulo Khulwane: hune ha katela na dziridzhitari dza linwalo la zwa mulayo dza tahe, ndi tshiiimisa tshine tsha tou dilambedza tshone tshine u ya nga maanda e tsha nwa nga Tshikwama tsha Thengiso (Trading Account) tsha U ridzhitariwa ha Linwalo la zwa mulayo une wa vha kha Khethekanyo ya U thoma (Category One Deeds Registration Trading Account). Ndango dza masheleni a tshenetshi Tshikwama, o tangana na na u gonya ha vuvha ha ndaka nga phesenthe dza 10 dzo gonyaho nga volumu dza u pfukisela, zwo ita uri Tshikwama tsha Thengiso tsha U ridzhitariwa ha Linwalo la zwa Mulayo tshi kone u nea maanda milioni dza R348 kha nwaha wa muvhalelano wa 2004/2005 hu songo engedzwa mbadelo. Nga fhasi ha Thendelo ya Tshikwama tsha Lushaka, tshikwama tsha thengiso tsho salaho tshine tsha do shumiswa u lambedza thandela kha u khwinisa na u vhea zwithu vhuwati kana u kuvhanganya tshumelo dza zwa manwalo a zwa mulayo.

Ofisi ya Mulanguli Muhulu

Ho thomiwa maitele a u bveledza sisiteme ya ndangulo ya Mhasho ya zwine zwi nga disa khombo o swikaho kha u

kuvhanganya dziridzhitara dza zwine zwa nga vha na khombo pulane dza tou sumbedza zwavhudi khombo dzo livhanaho na pulane dza tshitirathedzhi na zwine zwa do shumiswa zwone. Ridzhitara dza zwine zwa nga disa khombo dzo thusa uri Mhasho u kone u langa khombo dzine dza nga bvelela nga ndila yo vhekanyaho zwavhudi, nga nthani ha mihumbulo yo dzudzanyawho zwavhudi malugana na u swikelela zwipikwa kha vhuimo ha tshitirathedzhi khathihi na zwine zwa do shumiswa zwone.

Musi hu tshi tevhedzwa ndila dza u Tola muvhalelano dzo disendekaho kha zwine zwa nga disa khombo, Ofisi ya Ndangulo yo ita Pulane ya u tola muvhalelano nga nwaha ya 2005/2006 yo livhanaho na mvelelo dza u sedzulusa zwine zwa nga disa khombo. U itwa ha pulane ya u muvhalelano ya ngomu ine ya do vha minwaha miraru i tshi tou tevhokana, yo livhanaho na zwine zwa do wanwa nga maitele a u langa zwine zwi nga disa khombo ya dovha ya vha na pulane ya nwaha uno nga vhudalo ho thusa uri mushumo wa u Tola muvhalelano wa nga Ngomu u dzihlele ntha maga a u tola muvhalelano.

Ndangulo ya u Tola na u Lingulula yo thoma u kuvhanganya mafhungo a mbambedo malugana na Mulayo wa Pfanolo dza Shango dza Nnyi na nnyi (Communal Land Rights Act) nga tshumisano na vha Furemiweke ya Mafhungo a zwa Vhupo ha Lushaka (National Spatial Information Framework) na Tshumelo dza Thikhedzo dza Shango dza Nnyi na nnyi (Public Land Support Services), ho kuvhanganywa mafhungo e a thoma u wanala ane a vha hone zwino ane a vha na tshitatshitika tsha demogirafi ya vhatu vhanne vha khou dzula kha shango la nnyi na nnyi. Zwinwe hafhu ndi zwa uri ho dhiwa vhuwando ho teaho malugana na u luvheledza dziyunivesithi uri dzi ite Ndingo dza vhuwuma dza u Thoma nga ha vhuo ha nnyi na nnyi. Ofisi ya Ndangulo yo livhana na khaedu khulwane kha nwaha une wa khou sedzuluswa. Tshihulwanesa ho vha u thomulusa ha Nthesa ha Tsedzuloso ya Vhutshilo nga murahu ha u ima nyana minwaha mina. Ndingo dzo do bveledzwa nga nwaha wa muvhalelano u tevhelaho. Khaedu ya vhuvhili ndi u nea Ofisi ya Ndangulo vhashumi vha re na vhuwoni. Khaedu iyi i do ambiwa nga hayo nwaha wa muvhalelano u daho.

Zwithu zwiwulwane zwo no itwaho malugana na u thomiwa ha pholisi ho vha u bveledza pholisi ine ya toda u edanyisa vhone ha shango kha vhabvannda. Nga nthani ha thahalelo ya data ya impheikhala (empirical data), u bveledziswa ha pholisi ho dzhia tshifhinga tshilapfu kha tshe tsha vha tsho pimiwa musu i tshi thoma, naho zwo ralo, hu na mvelaphanda i vhonalahoo yo no itwaho nahone pholisi i do fhedziswa hu si kale.

Tshumelo dzo tanganelanaho

Tshifhinga tsha minwaha mitanu tsho vhetshelwaho u bveledza Pulane ya Ndingano ya Mushumo ya Mhasho tsho guma nga la 31 la Thafamuhwe 2005. Ho swikelelwa zwipikwa u ya nga he zwa vha zwo pulaniswa zwone. Mhasho zwa zwino u khou ranga phanda, hu tshi katelwa na kha zwa mbeu.

Naho zwo ralo, zwi a kondela Muvhuso u wana tshitafu tsho funzwaho zwavhudi nahone tshine tsha vha na tshenzhemo. Mhasho wo kunguwedza poswo dza 1 007 nwaha wo fhelaho nahone zwo konadzea u dadza dza 850 kha dzenedzo. Nga ntha ha zwenezwo, tshivhalo tsha vho divhonadzaho kha khomishini ya Pfanolo dza Mbuedzedzo ya Shango tsho vha tshihulwane, nga nthani hauri vhuunzhi ha vhashumi vha tholiwa nga khonthiraka ya tshifhinga tshipufhi. Naho zwo ralo, u engedzwa ha tshifhinga ha zwe Khomishini ya tsetshelwa uri i zwi ite u swika kha 2008 ho no di amba nga ha heli fhuongo.

Mbekanyamushumo dza HIV/Aids na mbekanyamushumo dza Thusedzo ya Vhashumi dzo do tanganyiswa dza vha



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mbekanyamushumo yo funzeaho ya Mutakalo wa Vhashumi. U shumiswa ha Mbekanyamushumo ho thoma nga Khubvumedzi 2005. Vhashumi vho takalela mbekanyamushumo iyi.

Vha tshi pendela vho ri

Ho thomiwa fhethu havhudi hune ha shumea kha Muhasho wa zwa Mavu. Ho dzhiwa maga othe kha u bveledza zwe ra tetselwa zwone nga Ndayotewa zwauri ri bveledze tsireledzo ya vhune ha Shango kha vhothe vha Afurika Tshipembe khathihi na u netshedza hafhu Shango nga ndila i edanaho. Mvelaphanda hei yavhudi-vhudi i a ri nea fulufhelo malugana na vhumatshelo. Naho zwo ralo, u bveledza tshipikwa tsha nyaluwo tsha dikheidi ya demokirasi ya vuvhili, ine ya vha u bveledza mushumo, ndingano, nyaluwo na u netshedza hafhu, hu na zwinzhi zwine zwa tea u itwa. Ri tea u dzhia tshitoko malugana na mbuelo yashu na u talutshedza ndila yone ya vhukuma ya u tavhanyisa u vusuludzwa ha Shango fhanu Afurika Tshipembe. Ri tea u talutshedza ndila ntswa dza u isa tshumelo ya u vusuludzwa ha Shango. Mutheo wa ndila hei ndi u bveledza vhukonani ho khwathaho na zwinwe zwipida zwa muvhuso, sekithara dza phuraivethethe, vhashumi, na vhadzulapo.

Kha ri livhise mato ashu kha 2014, ri kovhane na u alusa heli shango rothe.

Vho G.S Thomas

Mulanguli-Muhulu

Muhasho wa zwa Mavu

xitsonga

MANGHENELO HI MULAWURI-JENERALI WA NDZAWULO YA TIMHAKA TA MISAVA

Ku na tiphurojeke to hundzuluxiwa ka misava etikweni hinkwaro ra hina leti tiseke ku cinca lokukulu. Exifundzeninkulu xa N'walungu ku na Nondzo wo Tlherisela Misava wa ka Makuleke: lowu sweswi se wu nga na tsevu wa malembe wu ri ku tirhisiweni, lowu se wu hundzukeke nghingiriko wa nkoka lowu pfunaka vaaki naswona wu voniwa tanihi xikombiso xa kahle xa vuenzi lebyi simekiweke eka vaaki. EMPumalanga ku na Purasi ra Mataffin, leri ku nga nkatsano wa phurojeke yo Tlhela ku Aviwa misava no Tlherisela misava leyi endliwaka epurasini ra mihandzu ra ndhuma ra Hall and Sons. Vuvakisi bya R63 wa mamilliyoni eka 6 000 wa tihekita byi nyika vutomi lebyi hlaysikeke eka mindyangu ya vaamukeri vo ringana 2 000.

Ku Hundzuluxiwa ka Misava

Hi ya emahlweni hi hetisisa xitshembiso xa hina xo nyika misava hi ndlela yo ringana no hlaysika, leswi tlakusaka nhluvukiso wa mahanyelo na ikhonomi. Lembe rin'wana ni rin'wana, Ndzawulo yi fikelela xiyimo xa le henhla xo endliwa ka mintirho. Elembeni leri nga ku kamberiwani, nhlayo ya minondzo leyi hakeriweke hi Khomixini yo Tlherisela Timfanelo ta Misava yi engetelekile ku suka eka 48 825 ku fika eka 59 345 naswona nhlayo ya tiphurojeke leti endliweke hi ku Hundzuluxiwa ka Vun'winyi bya Misava na ku Tlhela ku Aviwa Misava ti engetelekile ku suka eka 278 eka lembe-ximali leri hundzeke ku fika eka 348 elembeni-ximali leri.

Ntsengo wo ringana 144 183 wa tihekita ti nyiketiwele hi ku tirhisa minongonoko yo Hundzuluxiwa ka Timfanelo ta Misava na ku Hundzuluxiwa ka Vun'winyi bya Misava. Nhlayo yikulukumba ya tihekita ti nyiketiwele hi ku tirhisa nongonoko-ntsongo wa LRAD, 72 687 wa tihekita ta misava eka 5 109 wa vaamukeri. Nhlayo yo ringana 76 801 wa tihekita ti

nyiketiwele hi ku tirhisa Nongonoko wa ku Tlherisela Misava. Loko tihekita leti nyiketiweke ti hlanganiwa hinkwato ti endla 3.1 wa mamilliyoni wa tihekita. Tihekita to tala ta 1, 4660 ti nyiketiweke hi ku tirhisa minongonoko ya ku Hundzuluxiwa no Tlhela ku Aviwa Vun'winyi bya misava.

Kambe hambi swi ri tano, hambiloko ku nyiketiwa ku engeteleka hi katsongo, eka lembe-ximali leri Ndzawulo a yi fikelelangi tithagete titsongo ta yona ta lembe to nyiketa misava. Ku nyiketiwa hi ku landza LRAD ku le hansi ka 40% wa thagete hi ku landza nhlayo ya tihekita leti rhuhrisiweke. Swikumiwa swi hlwerisiwa hi timhaka to hlava; mhaka ya nkoka exikarhi ka tin'wana i swipimelo swa endlelo ra minkanerisano. Swipifuno swo tala swi tirhisiwa eka minkanerisano laha eka ku ringana 20% wa minondzo yi nga heteleleki hi ku kumeka ka rifuwo. Ku engetela eka leswi, ku engeteleka ka minxavo ya rifuwo ra misava no loku nga fambisaneki na ku engeteleka ko fana eka bajete swi vangile ku hunguteka ka swikumiwa. Eka lembe-ximali leri nga hundza, 101% wa ntsengonkulu wa bajete ya LRAD wu tirhisiwile. Hi ndlela yo fana hi vone 20% wo engeteleka ka minxavo ya makete ya misava, ku suka eka R1 262 hi hekita ku fika eka R1 517 hi hekita ra 2003. Kambe hambi swi ri tano ku nyiketiwa hi ku landza LRAD, emalembeni ya mune ntsena, ku humelerile hi ndlela yo hlamarisa naswona ku hlaysa nongonoko-ntsongo wa LRAD tanihi hi nongonoko wa nkoka eka Ndzawulo.

Hi ku landza ku tirhisiwa kahle ka Nawu wa Vatrhi lava tshamaka eMapurasini (LTA), nhlayo ya switwiso swa xiyenge xa 17 leswi humesiweke hi vinyi wa misava, nhlayo ya mintwanano leyi endliweke na nhlayo ya swiyelaniso swa le khoto swi le hansi ka thagete. Leswi swi ve tano hikwalaho ka mhaka yo va exifundzeninkulu xa Mpumalanga, lexi ku nga xin'wana xa swifundzankulu swimbirhi leswi nga na nhlayo ya le henhla ya minondzo ya vatrhi lava tshamaka emapurasini, ku amukeriwele endlelo ra kahle ro lamula minondzo ya vatrhi lava tshamaka emapurasini. Leswi a swi katsa ku tshikeleriwa lokukulu eka minkanerisano ya minondzo ya vatrhi lava tshamaka emapurasini swin'we na minhlango ya vatrhi ya van'wamapurasini na vinyi va

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misava ematshan'wini yo humesa switiviso swa Xiyenge xa 17 xikan'we-kan'we. Leswi nakambe swi ve ni nkhumbo wutsongo eka nhlayo ya milandzu leyi yisiweke ekhoto.

Kambe hambani swi ri tano, hi sungula ku vona van'wamapurasi va sungula ku tirhisa Nawu wo Ndlamuxiwa ka Vuhlayiseki bya Vun'winyi bya Misava (ESTA) ku hlongola ka le nawini ka vatshami va le mapurasini. Leswi swi kombisa kahle leswaku xitirho lexi xa nawu xi lawula ku hlongoriwa naswona a xi lavi tindlela to sirhelela timfanelo ta vatshami va le mapurasini hi ndlela yo hlayiseka. Hikwalaho ka leswi, ntshikelelo lowukulu wu le ka ku tlakusa vuhlayiseki bya vun'winyi bya misava. Hi ta tumbuluxa magoza ya xihatla yo tlakusa vuhlayiseki bya vatshami va le mapurasini, lava nga exikarhi ka swirho swa vaaki leswi nga hava vuhlayiseki etikweni ra hina. Ekusunguleni a hi ehlekete leswaku leswi swi nga fikeleriwa hi ku hlanganiwa ka ESTA na LTA, kambe swi tikomba ku nga ri ndlela ya kahle. Lexi lavekaka i ku lawuriwa ko hambana ko hlongoriwa loko swi pimanisiwa na ku ndlamuxiwa ka vuhlayiseki bya vun'winyi bya misava. Sweswi hi le ku lavisiseni ka tindlela ta leswaku hi nga swi endla njhani.

Hi ku landzela xiletelo xa Puresidente lexi nyiketiwewe hi Nyenyenyani 2002 xa leswaku minondzo hinkwayo yi fanele ku hetwi eku heleni ka 2005, mpimo wa ku nyiketwa wu tlakukile ngopfu. Hi Nyenyenyani 2002 Puresidente u yisile emahlweni siku ro hetisiwa ka minondzo hinkwayo ku fikela hi 2007. Kambe hambani swi ri tano, ka ha ri na mintlhonthlo. Minondzo leyi a yi nga si hakeriwa hi siku ra 31 Nyenyankulu 2005 a yi ri 20 351 naswona minondzo leyi hakeriweke a yi ri 59 345. Khomixini yi ta tirha hi matimba ku hetisa Nongonoko wo Tlherisela misava hi Nyenyankulu 2008 tanihi laha swi lerisiweke hi kona hi Puresidente, ehansi ka nawu no herisa matimu ya nhluvukiso lowu hlayisekeke.

Khomixini yi na makungu yo hetisa minondzo hinkwayo ya le madorobeni hi N'wendzambahala 2005. Ku ririsiwa hi mali emadorobeni swi ta ya emahlweni, laha tihakelo ta ntlovelo ta tindhawu ti nga ta endliwa hi ku landzela minkoka ya vamasipala, kambe hambani swi ri tano Khomixini yi ta ya emahlweni yi tirha hi matimba ku lavisisa ku koteka ko hlanganisa tihakelo ta ndziriso wa mali ku ya eka tiphurojeke ta nkarhi wo leha to fana no akiwa ka tindlu. Ntlhonthlo lowukulu wa khomixini i ku hetisiwa ka minondzo ya le makaya hinkwayo, leyi tikaka no teka nkarhi wo leha.

Mpimo hinkwawo wo nyiketwa wu fanele ku tlakuka hi xihatla ku kota ku fikelela thagete yo tlhela ku aviwa 30 wa tipesente ta misava ya vurimi hi 2014. Ku fikelela leswi hi fanele ku fikelela avhareji ya ku nyiketwa ya 2.2 wa mamiliyoni wa tihakitara hi lembe, hi ta ringeta hi matimba ku fikelela ku nyiketwa loku emalembeni mambirhi lama taka. Ku fanele ku endliwa migingiriko ya xihatla leyi kombisaka ku tiyimisela na leyi pfunaka ku va hi kota ku fikelela tithagete ta hina, hi ku hundzuluxa ikhonomi ya vurimi na hi ku pfuneta eka nkulo wa le henhla, ku tumbuluxiwa ka mintirho na ndzinganano wa kahle wa mahanyelo na ikhonomi.

Ku humelela ka nkokka loku fikeleriweke hi Ndzawulo ya Timhaka ta Misava eka lembe-ximali leri hundzeke i ku pasisiwa ka Nawu wa Timfanelo ta Misava ta Mintlawu (Nawu wa 11 wa 2004) (CLARA). Xikongomelo xa Nawu i ku nyika timfanelo ta vun'winyi bya misava eka vaaki na vanhu lava tshamaka no tirhisa misava etindhawini ta mintlawu. Ndzawulo yi hluvukise rimba ra xitiriteji xo anama xa rixaka xo tirhisiwa xa CLARA elembeni leri hundzeke, no pfampfarhuta swinawana swo yelana. Eka lembe leri taka hi ta sungula ku tirhisa CLARA etikweni hinkwaro, laha hi nga ta sungula hi ku tivisiwa ka

tindhawu ta tiphurojeke na nhluvukiso wa malulamiso yo tirhisiwa.

Vupulani bya swa Tindhawu na Mahungu

Vupulani bya Xihlawuhlalu byi endle Afrika Dzonga ri va ni matimu ya tindhawu to tshama leti hambaneke. Ku nghenelela ka pholisi, milawu na ka xithekiniki swa laveka ku lulamisa matshamele lama yo hambana ya swa tindhawu. Hi ku landzela swikongomelo swa White Paper ya Mfumo ya Vupulani bya swa Tindhawu na Mafambisele ya Matirhisele ya Misava, ndzawulo yi endle ndzavisiso wa rixaka wa tindlela ta nkulo wa matshamele ku sukela hi 1994 ku fikela sweswi. Mbuyelo wa ndzavisiso lowu wu le ku tirhisiweni ku pfuneta minhlango ya mfumo wa rixaka, swifundzankulu na mimfumo ya tindhawu ku tirhisa misava kahle no tirhisa swiboho swa ku kumeka ka misava. Exikarhi ka minongonoko leyi seketeriwaka hi phurojeke leyi ku na Kungu ro Hetiseka ra Vuhlayiseki bya Matshamele ya Vanhu. Eka xiyimo xa mfumo wa muganga, vamasipala yo hambana va kota ku tshembela eka mimepe ya minkoka ya minkarhi leyi tirhisiwaka ku kota ku vumba marimba ya vona ya nhluvukiso wa tindhawu.

Ku tirhisiwa ka Tipulani ta Nhluvukiso leti Hlanganisiweke (ti-IDP) swi amukeriwile tanihi xitirho xa vupulani no endla mintirho etikweni. I swa nkokka leswaku tiphurojeke leti humaka eka nongonokonkulu wo tlhela ku aviwa misava ti hlanganisiwa eka ti-IDP. Leswi swi ta tiyisisa leswaku vaamukeri va misava yoleyo va kuma swipfuno swo ringanele swa xiyimo xa ntirho. Ku engetela eka leswi, hi ku tirhisa endlelo leri, ku koteka no hlayiseka ka tiphurojeke to nyiketa misava ku ta tlakusiwa. Ku sukela hi Mudyaxihi 2004, tiphurojeke to tlherisela misava hinkwato ta le xifundzeninkulu xa KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape na Limpopo ti vumbe xiphemu xa ti-IDP.

Ndzawulo yi tiyimiserile ku tirhisa Nawu wa Ntirho wa Vupulani. Swikongomelonkulu swa Nawu i ku hundzuluxa ntirho no tlakusa mimpimo ya mahanyelo na ntirho. Hi Mawuwani 2004 ku thoriwile Huvo ya Vupulani va Afrika Dzonga (SACPLAN) leyi nga nga vuyimeri. Ku tumbuluxiwele rimba leri nga erivaleni ro nghenelela ra Huvo. Leswi swi katsa xilaveko xo hundzuluxa ntirho wa vupulani no tlakusa mimpimo ya ntirho na matikhomelo.

Vuvalangi na Mimepe

Ku kwhanguriwile switirhisiwa swimbirhi swa satelayiti hi siku ra 20 Mawuwani 2004, xikombiso i Radiyomitara yo Ringanela ya Swifaniso swa Spectro (Moderate Imaging Spectro Radiometer) (MODIS) na mfikelelo wa mahala eka swifaniso swa Landsat swa xifundza xa Nhlango ya Matiko ya le Dzongeni wa Afrika (SADC). Ku khanguriwa ku sungule ku fikeleriwa ka mahala ka akhayivhi ya Landsat hinkwayo, leswi sunguleke hi 1986, eka tindzawulo ta mfumo hinkwato, valavisisi na minhlango yo kala yi nga ri ya mfumo (NGOs) exifundzeni xa SADC. Mhaka yin'wana ya kahle leyi a yi nga languteriwangi eka ntwanano lowu a ku ri thagete ya 600 000km² ya ku vikiwa ka swifaniso swa le moyeni na swifaniso swa satelayiti leswi fikeleriweke hi ndlela yo hlamarisa. Thagete a yi fikelelangi tiko hinkwaro, kambe yi fikelelele ku ringana 1.22 km², kambe ku vikiwa ka swifaniso ku fikelele eka ntsengo wa 29 678 400 km² swi hangalasiwile exifundzeni xa SADC.

Ndzawulo ya Timhaka ta Misava yi endlile uvukisi leswaku ku va ni mfikelelo wa xitirho lexi xa nkokka xo endla swiboho. Xitirho lexi xi ta pfuneta xiyenge xa vurimi ku pimaneta kahle xiyimo, rihanyu na mintshovelo ya swibiyariwa leswi

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languteriweke, ku langutela tindlela to cinca ko tirhisiwa ka misava, ku nyika switsundzuxo swo sungula swa swiphigo swo fana na dyandza kumbe tindhambi kumbe ku hela ka nkoka wa misava loku yaka emahlweni. Swi tlhela nakambe swi nyika vupulani bya mahungu ya xiviri yo cinca tindlela ta matshamele, ku endlwiwa ka makhwati loku nga riki enawini, tisisiteme ta ncheleto na ku cinca ka matirhisele ya misava. Loko ku tshuka ku humelela makhombo bya ntumbuluko, xitirho lexi xi nga pfunetaka matshalatshala ya mphalalo leswaku ya pulaniwa kahle hi ku nyika mahungu lama faneleke eka xiyimo xa xiviri, hi mayelana na tindhau leti khumbiwaka hi makhombo, ku fikeleleka ka magondzo xikan'we na ku kumeka ka tindhau ta mpakaniso ta matshalatshala ya mphalalo. Swi nga tlhela swi pfuna eku pimanyeteni nhlayo ya vanhu lava khumbekaka hi khombo ku endlwa leswaku ku va ni switshunxo swa kahle. Hi ku swi pimanisa na swikongomelo swo anama swa Nhlango Wuntshwa wa Ikonomi wa Nhluvukiso wa Afrika (NEPAD) xitirho lexi xi tikomba xi ta pfuneta ngopfu ematikweni lama kumekaka eXifundzeni xa hina.

Vuvalangi bya Cadastral

Ku pfuriwile hofisi yintshwa ya Muvalangi-Jenerali eNelspruit leyi nga ta pfuna xifundzankulu xa Mpumalanga. Leswi swi endlwiwe hi ku fambisana na nawu wa Batho Pele wo tshineta mintirho ekusuhu ni vanhu.

Ndzawulo nakambe yi na makungu yo pfampfarhuta Nawumbisi wa Ntirho wa Vuvalangi. Nawumbisi wu na xikongomelo xo lulamisa xihlawuhlawu lexi xa ha saleke na swiphigo swa ndzanganiso wa matholele eka ntirho wa vuvalangi lowu ka ha taleke vaxinuna.

Handle ko pfumaleka ka vatirhi lava dyondzeleke ntirho etihofisini tin'wana, tihofisi hinkwato ta Muvalangi-Jenerali (SG) ti kotile ku hlalisa nkarhi wa ntirho wo ringana masiku ya ntirho ya 15 kumbe ya le hansi. Leswi swi tekiwa ku ri ku humelela lokukulu emisaveni hinkwayo. Ku engetela eka leswi, ku endlwiwa ka mintirho ku antswile ngopfu eka lembe leri nga ku kamberiwani, ngopfu-ngopfu eku hangalasiwani ka mahungu ya xidijiti, leswi endlwiwaka handle ka hakele.

Ndzawulo ya ha tikeriwa ku engetela vuyimeri eka swiyimo swa Hofisinkulu ya: Vuvalangi bya Cadastral, hikwalaho ka nhlayo ya le hansi ya vavalangi vaxinuna ni vaxisati va Vantima. Ndzawulo yi le ku endlwiwa ka Pulani ya Nhluvukiso wa Vuswikoti bya Vatirhi ku lulamisa mhaka leyi. Ku engetela eka leswi, ku na xikimu xa bazari xo hlawuleka lexi pfumeleleka vanhu ku dyondzela ntirho wa vuvalangi eka vadyondzi lava humaka eka mintlawu leyi khale a yi siyiwe ehandle.

Ntsariso wa Mintwanano

Hofisinkulu ya: Ntsariso wa Mintwanano yi endlwiwa wa kahle ngopfu eku seketeleni misingiriko ya Ndzawulo yo hundzuluxa misava. Mahungu ya ku tsarisiwa ka misava lama hangalasiweke ku suka eka databesi ya sisiteme ya ntsariso wa mintwanano ya ni nkoka lowukulu enkarhini wosungula wo lavisisa swiyimo swa misingiriko yin'wana ni yin'wana yo nyiketa misava. Ntirho lowu wu yile emahlweni wu antswisiwa hi ku hundzuluxiwa ka Nawu wa Mintsariso Mintwanano ku sivela Ndzawulo ku hakela tihakelo ta mahungu yo Ntsarisa wa mintwanano leyi laviwaka hikwalaho ka swikongomelo swo hundzuluxa misava.

Hambileswi ku nga va ni ku engeteleka ka ntirho elembeni leri hundzeke, mintsariso ya mintwanano yi swi kotile ku hlalisa nkarhi wa yona wa nkoka wa ntsariso wa masiku ya 10 ya ntirho ku sukela loko ku endlwiwe xikombelo.

Hofisinkulu ya: Ntsariso wa Mintwanano, leyi katsaka tihofisi to tsarisa mintwanano ya kaye, i xiyenge lexi tihakeleleka hikwalaho ko tirhisa Akhawunti ya Nxaviselano wa Ntsariso wa Mintwanano ya Nkhetekanyo wa N'we. Mafambisele ya kahle ya akhawunti leyi, xikan'we na ku engeteleka ka minkoka ya rifuwo na ku engeteleka ka 10% eka vholumo ya minxaviselano, swi pfune Akhawunti ya Minxaviselano ya Ntsariso wa Mintwanano ku endlwa ntswalo wa R348 wa mamiliyoni eka lembe-ximali ra 2004/2005 handle ko va ku engeteriwa tihakelo. Hi ku pfumeleriwa hi Mutameri wa Nkwama, timali to engetela ta Akhawunti ya Minxaviselano ti fanele ku tirhisiwa ku hakelela tiphurojeke leswaku ku antswisiwa no susiwa exikarhi mintirho ya mintwanano.

Vuxokoxoko bya vinyi va misava hi mayelana na rixaka, rimbewu na le ka rixaka hinkwaro a swi ngenisiwani eka Mintsariso ya Mintwanano hi ndlela leyi ma nga tirhisiwaka ku humesa mahungu ya nkoka ya vupulani na nhluvukiso. Swiphigo swi kumeka eka mahungu yo kala ya nga ringanangi eka mpimo wa vun'winyi bya misava hi vahlampfa na mimbuyelo eka ku tikeriwa ko khakhuleta mpimo lowu misava yi kumekaka hi wona eka Vantima va Afrika Dzonga hi ku tirhisa minxavelano ya makete ya phurayivhete.

Ku hundzuluxiwa ku le ku endlwiweni eka Xinawana xa 18 xa Nawu wa Mintsariso ya Mintwanano, lowu tirhanaka na xilaveko xa vuxokoxoko bya vanhu lava nga vinyi va misava; leswi swi ta nyika matimba eka ku herisiwa ka mitlawu, rimbewu na rixaka. Ku yisa emahlweni, ku nyiketiwile thendara ku kambela milawu hinkwayo leyi fambelanaka no tsarisa misava, leswi swi ta tlhela exikarhi ka swin'wana swi languta ku rhexhodiwa ka tinhlayo xikan'we na mahungu lama fambelanaka na mintlawu, rimbewu na rixaka, phurojeke leyi yi ta hetisiwa eka lembe-ximali leri taka.

Xiyenge xa Mintwanano xi pfuniwa ngopfu hi sisiteme ya mahungu ya kahle ya thekinoloji ku endlwa ntirho wa xona. Nkoka wa mintirho ya nseketele leyi endlwiwaka emhakeni leyi hi Hofisi ya Thekinoloji ya Mahungu ya Mfumo (SITA) swi hlwerise ku tsarisiwa ka mintwanano Kambe hambi swi ri tano, xiphigo xi lulamisiwile swin'we na SITA naswona vaaki va tshembisiwa leswaku hi N'wendzambahala 2005 ku ta va ni ntirho wa ntsariso wa matsalwa lowu nga hava swihoxo naswona ku ta tirhisiwa minkarhi yo hambana.

Hofisi ya Mulawuri-Jenerali

Ku sunguriwile endlwelo ro hluvukisa sisiteme ya mafambisele ya khombo leswi heteleleke hi ku tsariwa ka marhijisitaru ya khombo lama kombisaka kahle makhombo lama fambelanaka na tipulani ta ntirho na makungu swa Ndzawulo. Marhijisitaru ya khombo ya ta pfuneta Ndzawulo ku lawula makhombo hi ndlela ya mpakaniso na sisiteme, leswi nga ta hetelela hi ku endlwiwa ka swiboho leswi nga na vutivi byo fikelela swikongomelo eka xiyimo xa ntirho no endlwa makungu.

Hi ku landzela endlwelo leri simekiweke eka Vukambela-tinkota lebyi simekiweke eka khombo, Hofisi yi tsale Pulani ya Vukambela-tinkota ya Vupulani bya Malembe Manharhu na Pulani ya Vukambela-tinkota ya Lembe rin'wana ni rin'wana ya 2005/2006 leti simekiweke eka mimbuyelo ya Mpimanyiso wa Khombo. Ku tsariwa ka pulani ya Vukambela-tinkota ya malembe manharhu leyi simekiweke eka leswi languteriweke eka ngingiriko wa mafambisele ya khombo no va ni pulani leyi nga na vuxokoxoko bya lembe leri hi nga ka rona, swi pfuneta ntirho wo Kambela-tinkota wa le Ndeni ku rhangisa emahlweni ngingiriko wo kambela-tinkota.

Hofisi ya Vulanguteri no Kambela yi endlwiwa ntirho wo tsala mahungu yo yelana ya Nawu wa Timfanelo ta Misava ta

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Mintlaw. Hi ku tirhisana na Rimba ra Mahungu ya Rixaka ya swa Tindhawu na Mintirho ya Nseketelo wa Misava ya Vaaki, ku hlengeletiwile mahungu lama kumekaka ya masungulo lama nga na tinhlayo ta vanhu lava tshamaka emisaveni ya mintlawu na xiyimo lexi misava ya mintlawu. Ku engetela eka leswi, ku tekiwile magoza lama faneleke ku tsarisa tiyunivhesiti ku endla Ndzavisiso wa Masungulo wa xiviri wa tindhawu ta mintlawu. Hofisi yi hlangane na mintlhonthlo yo tala elembeni leri nga ku kamberiweni. Swa nkoka ngopfu a ku ri ku tlhela ku sunguriwa Mbalango wa Nkoka wa Vutomi endzhaku ko kavanyetiwa ka malembe ya mune. Ndzavisiso wu ta humesiwa eka lembe-ximali leri taka. Ntlhonthlo wa vumbirhi a wu katsa ku nyikiwa matimba ka Hofisi hi ku thoriwa ka vatirhi lava nga na vuswikoti lebyi faneleke. Ntlhonthlo lowu wu ta lulamisiwa eka lembe-ximali leri taka.

Nghingiriko wa nkoka wa pholisi lowu endlweke hi Hofisi ya Nhluvukiso wa pholisi a ku ri ku hluvukisa pholisi leyi lavaka ku lawula vun'winyi bya misava hi vanhu va matiko-mambe. Hikwalaho ko pfumaleka ka mahungu ya xiviri, nhluvukiso wa pholisi wu hete nkarhi wo leha ku tlala lowu a wu languteriwile. Kambe hambi swi ri tano, ku ve ni ku humelela ka kahle naswona pholisi yi ta hetisiwa ku nga ri khale.

Mintirho ya Nhlango

Nkarhi wa malembe ya ntlhanu lowu vekiweke ku fikelela Pulani ya Ndzinganano wa Matholele ya Ndzawulo wu herile hi siku ra 31 Nyenyankulu 2005. Tithagete na swikongomelo leswi hlamuseriweke eka Pulani swi fikeleriwile. Ndzawulo sweswi yi na vuyimeri eka swiyimo swo hlava, ku katsa na le ka xiyimo xa rimbewu.

Kambe hambi swi ri tano, Ndzawulo ya ha tikeriwa ku thola vatirhi lava nga na vuswikoti byo ringana na vatirhi lava nga ni ntokoto. Ndzawulo yi navetise ku ringana I 007 wa mintirho elembeni leri hundzeke naswona yi kote ku thola vatirhi vo ringana 850. Ku engetela eka leswi, mpimo wo thola no tshika ntirho wu ve kona eka Khomixini yo Tlherisela Timfanelo ta Misava, hikwalaho ko va nhlava ya le henhla ya vatirhi va thoriwile ku tirha hi tikontiraka ta nkarhi wo koma. Kambe hambi swi ri tano, ku engeteriwile nkarhi wo tirha wa khomixini ku fikela 2008 ku lulamise mhaka leyi eka swiyimo swin'wana.

Nongonoko wa HIV/Aids na Nongonoko wo Pfuneta Vatirhi yi hlanganisiwile ku vumba Nongonoko lowu hetisekeke wo tirha Kahle ka Vatirhi. Nongonoko wu sungule ku tirhiwa hi Ndzati 2005. Vatirhi va amukele Nongonoko hi mandla mambirhi.

Mahetelelo

Ku tumbuluxiwile mbangu wa kahle wa ntirho eka Ndzawulo ya Timhaka ta Misava. Ku ve ni ku humelela ka kahle ku fikelela matimba ya Vumbiwa bya hina ku nyika vuhlayiseki bya vun'winyi bya misava eka vanhu va Afrika Dzonga hinkwavo na ku tlhela ku aviwa misava hi ndlela yo ringana. Ku ya mahlweni loku ka xiviri ku hi nyika ntshembo wa vumundzuku. Kambe hambi swi ri tano, ku fikelela swikongomelo swa nhluvukiso swa lembe-xikhume ravumbirhi ra xidemokirasi, leswi ku nga ku nyikiwa ka mintirho, ku ringana, nkulo na ku tlhela ku aviwa ka misava, ka ha ri na swilo swo tala leswi fanele ku endlwa. Hi fanele ku kambela ku humelela ka hina no hlamusela tindlela ta xiviri ku hatlisisa ku hundzuluxiwa ka misava eAfrika Dzonga. Hi fanele ku hlamusela ndlela yintshwa ya nhluvukiso wa xiviri wa ntirhisano swin'we na swiyenge swin'wana swa mfumo, xiyenge xa phurayivhete, mintirho, xikan'we na vaaki.

A hi languteleni 2014, a hi avelaneni no hluvukisa misava leyi swin'we

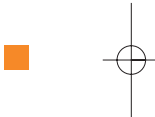
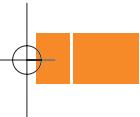
Nkul. G.S Thomas

Mulawuri-Jenerali

Ndzawulo ya Timhaka ta Misava


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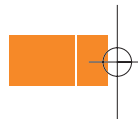


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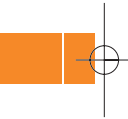
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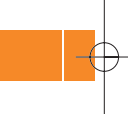
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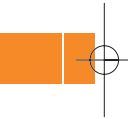
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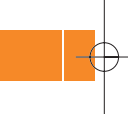
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