

ANNUAL REPORT



2021/2022

VOTE 29



agriculture, land reform
& rural development

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



PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1.	General information	4
2.	Acronyms	5
3.	Foreword by the Minister	7
4.	Report of Accounting Officer	9
5.	Statement of Responsibility and confirmation of Accuracy of the Annual Report	14
6.	Strategic Overview	15
7.	Legislative and other Mandates	15
8.	Organisational Structure	18
9.	Entities reporting to the Minister	19

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1.	Auditor General's report: Predetermined Objectives	23
2.	Overview of department performance	24
3.	Progress towards achievement of institutional impacts and outcomes	30
4.	Institutional programme performance information	31
5.	Transfer payments	60
6.	Capital investment	65
7.	Conditional grants	68

PART C: GOVERNANCE

1.	Introduction	94
2.	Risk Management	94
3.	Fraud and Corruption	95
4.	Conflict of Interest	95
5.	Code of Conduct	96
6.	Health, Safety and Environmental Issues	96
7.	Portfolio Committees	104
8.	SCOPA Resolutions	106
9.	Prior modifications to audit reports	106
10.	Internal Control Unit	106
11.	Internal Audit and Audit Committees	106
12.	Report of the Audit Committee	108

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1.	Legislation that governs Human Resource Management	112
2.	Introduction	112
3.	Human Resource Oversight Statistics	117

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1.	Report of the Auditor General on the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	150
2.	Annual Financial Statements of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	155
3.	Report of the Auditor General on the Agricultural Land Holdings Account	266
4.	Annual Financial Statements of the Agricultural Land Holdings Account	273
5.	Report of the Auditor General on the Deeds Registration Account	305
6.	Annual Financial Statements of the Deeds Registration Account	311





PART A

General information

1. Department's General Information

Physical address: 184 Je- Masemola Street, Pretoria, 0002

Postal address: Private Bag X833 Pretoria, 0001

Evictions toll-free number: 0800 007 095

Telephone number: 012 312 8911

Website: www.dalrrd.gov.za

RP: RP273/2022

ISBN: 978-0-621-50616-7



2. List of abbreviations/acronyms

AAMP	Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan
AfCFTA	Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement
APHFSNRDM	Agriculture Production Health and Food Safety Natural Resource and Disaster Management
APP	Annual Performance Plan
AU	African Union
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CBP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCS	Community Compulsory Services
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease-19
CPA	Communal Property Association
CRLR	Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DOA	Delegations of Authority
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DTT	Departmental Task Team
EC	Eastern Cape Province
E-Cert	Electronic Certificate
EDRS	Electronic Deeds Registration System
EDTM	Economic Development, Trade and Marketing
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth-Disease
FNT	National Treasury
FPSU	Farmers Production Support units
FS	Free State Province
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
GP	Gauteng Province
HA	Hectares
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KYD	Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo
LDARD	Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
LDS	Land Development Support
LP	Limpopo Province
MP	Mpumalanga Province
MPSA	Minister of Public Service and Administration
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NARYSEC	National Rural Youth Service Corps
NC	Northern Cape Province
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NLAACC	National Land Acquisition and Allocation Control Committee
NO	National Office
NSAA	National Spatial Action Areas
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NW	North West Province
OCSLA	Office of the Chief State Law Advisor
ODG	Office of the Director-General
OP	Operational Plan
PAA	Protected Agricultural Areas
PE	Public Entities
PESI	Presidential Employment Stimulus Initiative
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
PMBOK	Project Management Body of Knowledge
POE	Portfolio of Evidence
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PSETA	Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority
Q1	Quarter 1
Q2	Quarter 2
Q3	Quarter 3
Q4	Quarter 4
QCC	Quality Control Committee
REID	Rural Enterprise and Industries Development
RID	Rural Infrastructure Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community



SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SEIAS	Social Economic Impact Assessment System
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SHEP	Smallholder Horticultural Empowerment and Promotion
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SOE's	State Owned Enterprises
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SP	Strategic Planning
TID	Technical Indicator Description
WC	Western Cape Province
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan



3. Minister's foreword



Ms A.T. Didiza
Minister of Agriculture,
Land Reform and Rural
Development

The agricultural sector has continued with its positive outlook albeit the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic, the disruptions caused by the July unrest, as well as the Russian/Ukraine conflict. This points to the resilience of the sector and appropriate policy intervention that support agricultural growth. The slight increase in employment in the sector once again indicates that investment in agriculture has a positive spin off in job creation and economic growth.

Collaboration within government in all spheres had ensure that we can remove blockages to create an enabling environment for the agriculture sector to thrive. Market access continues to be driven in partnership with the department of Trade and Industry and Competition and International Relations. This export drive will require investment in improving our regulatory measures, research, and infrastructure, in particular ports of entry.

It is encouraging that in partnership with the Netherlands Government we have developed the E-Certification system. The uptake of digital tools such as the use of drones has commenced in other provinces.

Some departmental entities have played an important role in supporting the sector. The National Agricultural Marketing Council has been instrumental in giving timeous data on trade and movement of goods.

During the 2021/ 2022 financial year the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development maintained its focus on growth, consolidating partnerships and improving service delivery in the sector.

The conclusion of the AAMP represented a key milestone in the objective to rebuild an agricultural sector that can be competitive and enable the road to recovery from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, ensure food security, achieve inclusive growth, and create sustainable jobs.

Progress was also made in issuing of the hemp permits as announced during our 2021 Budget Speech. The guidelines on the growing of hemp have been produced and published. To date 200 permits have been issued. In collaboration with Vulindlela, provincial departments and other stakeholders are working on the finalisation of the Cannabis Masterplan by addressing the constraints from a plethora of legislation that impact negatively on the industrialization of Cannabis beyond the Medicinal use.

During the reporting period, the department continued to support new entrants to agri-business which included over 5000 red meat producers, 10 466 grain producers, 60 citrus producers and 242 cotton producers supported.

We are pleased with the progress that has been made in efforts to grow small holder producers, to this end a total of 192 611 smallholder producers were supported through various initiatives including the Presidential Economic Stimulus (PES). Through the PES over 53 000 subsistence producers were supported, of this number a total of 41 000 were women.

Land reform remains critical to transforming the rural economy and the availability of land for agricultural production is a key component of an effective land reform programme. The department has acquired 55 235 hectares of land through the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) for redistribution. Work is also underway toward the establishment of the Land and Agrarian Development Agency, the conceptual framework for its creation is expected to be completed by the end of the 2022/2023 financial year.

In the last financial year, the department allocated over six hundred and seventy thousand (679 943 ha) hectares of agricultural land to farmers, cooperatives, entities, communities, farm dwellers and labour tenants. This as part of an initiative to ensure the release underutilised and vacant state land.

Land parcels in certain areas have been allocated to municipalities for development. In partnership with traditional leaders and their communities land has been released on a leased basis for economic development projects that contribute towards job creation and encouraging economic activities in these areas such as Nkuna City in Limpopo.

DALRRD constructed a total of 35 modern housing units which were handed over to farm dwellers and labour tenants in Mpumalanga during March 2022. These were destitute families who had been living in unsafe mud structures.

Land administration system in particular property management remains a challenge that we are addressing. The turnaround time of valuations from the Office of the Valuer General still require improvement as it impacts negatively on our performance in land acquisition for both redistribution and restitution.



The Department of Public Works has assisted tremendously in releasing land for restitution which has made it possible that several communities who opted for land restoration can have their title deed in their own land.

Improving the capacity of Communal Property Association is continuing to address issues of governance in land management.

As part of skills development for young people NARYSEC continues to recruit learners who undergo training on agriculture and land-based enterprises. We have entered in partnership with other private sector companies as part of the exit plan for those who have gone through the program. A reorientation of the NARYSEC policy had to be implemented to have a clear empowerment objective.

The Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill was introduced in Parliament in July 2021, its aim is to strengthen the import, national and export regulatory framework to manage the risks associated with plant and plant products.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Presidential High Panel on Agriculture and Land Reform, the department has commenced with the development of the Land Redistribution Policy and Land Redistribution Bill.

Biosecurity challenges in the period under review included an outbreak of brown locust in the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, and the Western Cape. Despite the locust outbreak being the highest in decades and the swarms impacting the veld, grazing lands, crops, roads, railway lines and even residential areas, effective measures assisted in controlling the outbreak. A total of 1 200 ground control teams were deployed to control the locusts in the affected provinces.

In addition to the ground control teams, helicopters were also deployed to conduct aerial spraying in the affected provinces, these control measures cost the department R90 762 480 including the procurement of insecticide, protective clothing and the payment of locust control contractors and aerial spraying.

Supported by industry the department engage the European Union (EU) to facilitate the trade in citrus fruit types. South Africa implemented a risk management system to keep interceptions of key pests of concern to the EU to a minimum, as a result interception for citrus black spot and false codling moth were kept to a relatively low number.

In November 2021 the signing of the protocol of the phytosanitary requirements for the export of pears to the People's Republic of China represented a significant achievement in increasing market share of South Africa's horticultural sector.

Building the capacity of the State remains one of the important areas of work that we continue to undertake. Filling of vacant post following the amalgamation of departments is underway. Management of employee relations remains critical. Addressing the issues of financial management as well as ethics continue to be our focus.

Our participation in multilateral organisation in support of the agriculture globally has seen Dr Bruckner being acknowledge for his contribution globally in animal health.

I would like to acknowledge my colleagues, the Deputy Ministers Mcebisi Skwatsha, and Rosemary Capa for their continued support during the catastrophic COVID pandemic.

My appreciation to the Director General Mooketsa Ramasodi and the entire executive of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development for their leadership, resilience, and determination in the face of the many challenges that arose in the past financial year.



MS A.T. DIDIZA (MP)

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 12 SEPTEMBER 2022



4. Accounting officer's report



Mr M Ramasodi
Director General of
the Department of
Agriculture, Land
Reform and Rural
Development

The 2021/22 Annual Report is delivered a couple of months post the signing of the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP) by various value-chain actors across industries. The plan provides a short-term tactical response to a plethora of opportunities identified. The plan also provides for medium to long term developmental challenges confronting the sector. Additionally, the latent opportunities that may be unlocked and realised should the industry mitigate the identified inefficiencies.

The Annual Report is divided into the following sections:

- Part A: General Information
- Part B: Performance Information
- Part C: Governance
- Part D: Human Resource Management
- Part E: Financial Information

The South African agriculture is export oriented. The total gross value of agricultural output in 2021 was recorded at R342 billion. Over 55% of its annual value-added output was from foreign earnings. Linkage and ties with international markets entails the sector is vulnerable to external economic shocks. The adverse impact of COVID-19, and the geo-political strife somewhat disrupted the global food system. The consequence of these adverse events is that cost to production by producers and agribusinesses significantly increased, namely the fertiliser prices increased by almost 150% year-on-year. The compounding effect of the July 2021 unrest worsened the harsh realities facing many poor households. The prices of grain commodities such as sunflower, wheat and maize increased between 30% to 50% year-on-year.

Land reform programmes are fundamental to ameliorate the triple challenges of inequality, poverty, and unemployment. Land is an asset in terms of ownership. Moreover, the use of the land as productive asset contributed to agricultural production. There was a budget reprioritisation process to address the pace of land reform and running the period under review, a total of 262 land claims were settled. Moreover, as part of its efforts to change the land ownership patterns in this country, 55 235 ha of farming land was redistributed through the land acquisition strategy. The State Land Release Programme contributed 679 943 hectares, which equals 1480 farms approved for allocation by end of February 2022. 497 farms out of 597 eligible for lease agreements are under lease. A total of 3504 hectares were acquired through the Land Tenure Reform Programme to provide security of tenure to farm dwellers and labour tenants.

Land redistribution must be accompanied by sustainable utilisation. Similarly, the competitiveness of agribusinesses is linked to the industry performance. Equally, a responsive biosecurity strategy is correlated to the competitive performance of the sector. Biosecurity is a sector wide challenge. Each ecosystem partner has a significant role to contribute. The livestock industry was ravaged by the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak. The State and industry piloted the Livestock Identification System (LITS) to mitigate disease outbreaks.

The State facilitated access to export markets guided by the demand and strategic opportunities. Trade agreements such as the Africa Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA), Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and Forum for China and Cooperation (FOCAC) provided the impetus towards conclusion of trade protocols. The department supported the fruit industry regarding the challenges related to the Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures (SPS) through various trade frameworks.

The role of the State is, amongst others, to provide a responsive regulatory framework. The department submitted to parliament the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act Bill for further processing. Other legislative review currently with parliament for due process include the Agriculture Produce Agents Amendment Bill, Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill, Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill and the Agricultural Products Standards Amendment Bill.

The department continued to focus on supporting smallholder producers via the operationalisation of Farmer Production Support Units (FPSU). These are one-stop-centres for the provision of non-financial support to farmers, i.e., extension-advisory support, revolving mechanisation scheme, and linkage to markets via collation points. The intention was to improve productivity, income generation and household food security.

A capable, ethical, and developmental State is at the heart of service delivery initiatives. Consistent with the Strategy on the Employment of Extension Officers, the State employed 678 extension officers through national department, to deliver farmer support and advisory services. A capable and skilled cohort of Extension Officers is a prerequisite to sustainable agricultural development.



Lastly, the department is currently crafting a responsive, agile and fit-for-purpose organisational structure, to deliver on the aspirations of the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP).

Overview of the financial results of the department:

Departmental receipts

Departmental receipts	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over)/Under collection	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over)/Under collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	241 899	277 520	-35 621	194 600	228 822	-34 222
Transfers received	1 200	944	256	0	22	-22
Fines, penalties and forfeits	0	0	0	20	1	19
Interest, dividends and rent on land	16 688	18 854	-2 166	36 185	18 806	17 379
Sale of capital assets	0	-	-804	0	0	0
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	6 879	14 634	-6 951	26 250	12 112	14 138
Total	266 666	311 952	-45 286	257 055	259 763	-2 708

The department collected more than what was estimated. The overcollection on actual against estimate is R45.2 million. The increase in actual collection is mainly due to more money collected on the sales of goods and services, Interest, dividends and rent on land and financial transactions in assets.

Programme Expenditure

In terms of the budget allocated for 2021/22, the department spent R16.931 billion or 94 per cent of the final appropriation of R18.023 billion, leaving the total of unspent funds of R1.092 billion. Unspent funds were mainly due to delays in the transfer of funds to support farmers through the Presidential Employment Stimulus Initiative (PESI) as a result of prolonged verification of applicants process and shortage of suppliers; delays in acquisition of land due to prolonged negotiations and disputes by landowners regarding offered land purchase price; and delays in the filling of vacant posts.

Programmes	Final Appropriation	Expenditure	Variance	% Spent
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Administration	3 303 858	3 303 826	32	100%
Agricultural Production, Biodiversity & Resource Management	2 507 679	2 471 198	36 481	99%
Food Security, Land Reform & Restitution	9 483 432	8 781 155	702 277	93%
Rural Development	993 285	919 552	73 733	93%
Economic Development, Trade and Marketing	994 394	804 453	189 941	81%
Land Administration	740 612	651 040	89 572	88%
Grand Total	18 023 260	16 931 224	1 092 036	94%

Virement

Programmes	Adjusted Appropriation	Virement	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	2 904 058	399 800	3 303 858
Agricultural Production, Biodiversity & Resource Management	2 613 010	(105 331)	2 507 679
Food Security, Land Reform & Restitution	9 793 004	(309 572)	9 483 432
Rural Development	1 077 756	(84 471)	993 285
Economic Development, Trade and Marketing	872 820	121 574	994 394
Land Administration	762 612	(22 000)	740 612
Grand Total	18 023 260	-	18 023 260

Unspent funds were shifted from the following programmes; Programme 2: Agricultural Production, Biodiversity and Resources Management (R105.3 million); Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution (R309.6 million); Programme 4: Rural Development (R84.5 million); and Programme 6: Land Administration (R22 million).

The total unspent funds within the above mentioned programmes were shifted to following programmes; Programme 1: Administration to cater for the over expenditure regarding salaries and wages (R239.3 million) and office accommodation charges (R160.5 million) ; and Programme 5: Economic Development , Trade and Marketing to cater for the shortfall regarding support to industrial and enterprise development projects (R121.5 million).

Rollover

The department requested National Treasury to grant approval for a rollover of unspent Presidential Employment Stimulus Initiative (PESI) earmarked funds amounting to R378 746 million from goods and services' economic classification from 2021/22 to 2022/23.

These funds were meant to accommodate approved applicants before 31 March 2022, however, vouchers were not issued by Vodacom before end of financial year. The amount of funding support is estimated at R619 million and less, because not all applicants qualified to receive the maximum allocation of R12 000.00 per applicant. Furthermore, previous experience has shown that about 15% of the applicants become disclaimers that end up not needing funding support to start projects. The verification of 10 000 applicants from these applicants was undertaken using the self-verification model. The remainder of the applicants are being done with the assistance of a blend of self-verification and physical verification. The redemption of vouchers will be part of the DALRRD's approach of a full voucher service from Vodacom.

Irregular expenditure

The cases of Irregular expenditure have increased from R203,297 million in 2020/21 to R208,744 million as at the end of March 2022. The majority of these cases were due to contravention of SCM processes.

Fruitless/wasteful expenditure

The opening balance for fruitless and wasteful expenditure was R41,024 million in 2021/22 and the closing balance was to R36,104 million as at end of March 2022. The decrease was as a result of cases amounting to R4,953 million that were resolved, and for the 2021/22 financial year an amount of R33 000 was identified as Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure. The Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure cases were due to expenditure made in vain.

Mitigation plan

The department has established and capacitated the Directorate: Internal Control to ensure that sound internal controls are in place to curb the cases of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. There is also a Financial Compliance Committee that assesses the cases of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and it recommends the appropriate actions to be implemented.

Internal Control Unit

The Directorate: Internal Control and all the employees in the department identify the alleged irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Subsequent to the identification of the alleged irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, the Directorate conducts an assessment to confirm the classification of the expenditure. Then the confirmed irregular, fruitless and wasteful transactions are presented to the Financial Compliance Committee for determination of the recommendations to be made to the Accounting Officer. A report is provided to the Accounting Officer with recommendations regarding actions to be taken.

The unit also maintains the registers for irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and assists in strengthening the internal control environment where the non-compliance was identified and confirmed.

The Directorate is also responsible for co-ordination, consolidation and monitoring the action plans that are designed to address audit findings raised by the office of the Auditor-General and Internal Audit. It also ensures that the payments and journals are kept on a centralised database on F-Base for proper recording and ease of retrieval when requested by stakeholders. The investigations of losses, theft and damages to the departmental assets and vehicle rentals are also conducted within the unit. Subsequent to the investigations the cases are referred to the Legal Services for determination of the action to be taken.



Public Private Partnership

A Public Private Partnership (PPP) is defined as a contract between a public sector institution/ municipality and a private party, in which the private party assumes substantial financial, technical, and operational risk in the design, financing, building and operation of a project.

Summary of the Public Private Partnership

The PPP is between DALRRD and Tshala Bese Uyavuna Consortium

The status of PPP

The DALRRD has registered a PPP project with National Treasury and prepared the feasibility study comprising of needs analysis, option analysis, project due diligence, value assessment, economic valuation and procurement plan which were also submitted to National Treasury.

In line with the PPP manual, the department further obtained the following approvals:

- Treasury Approval I: Design Procurement Process.
Treasury Approval IIA: Pre-qualification of parties, issuing of RFP, receive bids, compare bids with feasibility study, select preferred bidder and prepare value for money report.
Treasury Approval IIB: Negotiations with the preferred bidder.
Treasury Approval III: Approval to sign the PPP agreement (approval granted by National Treasury in May 2017).

The construction of the building commenced in March 2021 and the department will take occupation in March/April 2023.

Proposed PPP project plan

- The PPP building will accommodate all Pretoria-based offices including the Gauteng: National Office, Deeds and Restitution.
- The building will have 82434 square meters, 1 124 parking bays and will accommodate 2 145 staff members.
- The building will be fully serviced, which will include the provision of the following services by the private party:
 - Printing services
 - Cleaning services
 - Catering services
 - Maintenance services
 - Furniture
- Note: The private party will operate the building for a period of 25 years and, thereafter, the building will become a State property.

Future plans of the department

New or proposed key activities:

- Increased State land properties allocated;
- Institutionalisation of the AAMP;
- Market access for smallholder producers; and
- Organs of State supported (professionally and/or technically) to implement the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54, 2003).

Supply chain management

In the year under review and following the merger of the two departments (DRDLR and DAFF), new policies had to be developed and approved. A new Demand and Acquisition Management Policy was approved on 17 August 2021 and the Delegations of Authority was approved on 15 August 2021.

The department maintains the Supply Chain Management Policy (SCMP), Delegations of Authority (DoA) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). These prescripts collectively create a system aimed at preventing irregular expenditure.

Gift and donations received in kind from non-related parties

Details of gifts and donations are reflected in Annexure 1H of the financial statements.



Exemptions and deviations from National Treasury

The National Treasury granted the DALRRD an exemption in terms of section 3 (c) of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) from the provisions of the PPPFA on 13/05/2022. The exemption was effective from 12/05/2022 until:

- New Preferential Procurement Regulations take effect; or
- The Constitutional Court confirms the suspension of the order of invalidity of the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017, for a period of 12 months, whichever occurs first.

Events after the reporting date

Nothing was reported during the year under review.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to the minister, deputy ministers, chairpersons and members of the Parliamentary committees, for their leadership and guidance during the period under review.

My appreciation goes to the leadership and staff of the public entities, the agri-business community, farmer organisations and other sector partners for their continued support.

Finally, my appreciation goes to the management team and staff members in the department, for their dedication and commitment in serving South Africans.



Mr M. Ramasodi
Accounting Officer
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
Date: 16 September 2022



5. Statement of responsibility and confirmation of accuracy of the annual report

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

- All information and amounts disclosed throughout this annual report are consistent.
- The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.
- The annual financial statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.
- The accounting officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resource information and the Annual Financial Statements.
- The external auditors were engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statements.

In my opinion, this annual report fairly reflects the operations, performance and human resource information, and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year that ended on 31 March 2022.



Yours faithfully
Mr M. Ramasodi
Accounting Officer
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
Date: 16 September 2022



6. Strategic overview

Vision

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

Mission

To accelerate land reform, catalyse rural development and improve agricultural production to stimulate economic development and food security through:

- transformed land ownership patterns
- agrarian reform
- implementation of an effective land administration system
- sustainable livelihoods
- innovative sustainable agriculture
- promotion of access to opportunities for youth, women and other vulnerable groups
- integrated rural development

Values

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

7. Legislative and other mandates

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development legislative and policy mandates are informed by national, provincial and local legislation and policies. The legislation and policies can be concurrent or apply to one level.

Legislative mandates

The legislative mandate which informs the operations of the department is drawn from, amongst others, the following legislations:

Legislation and purpose

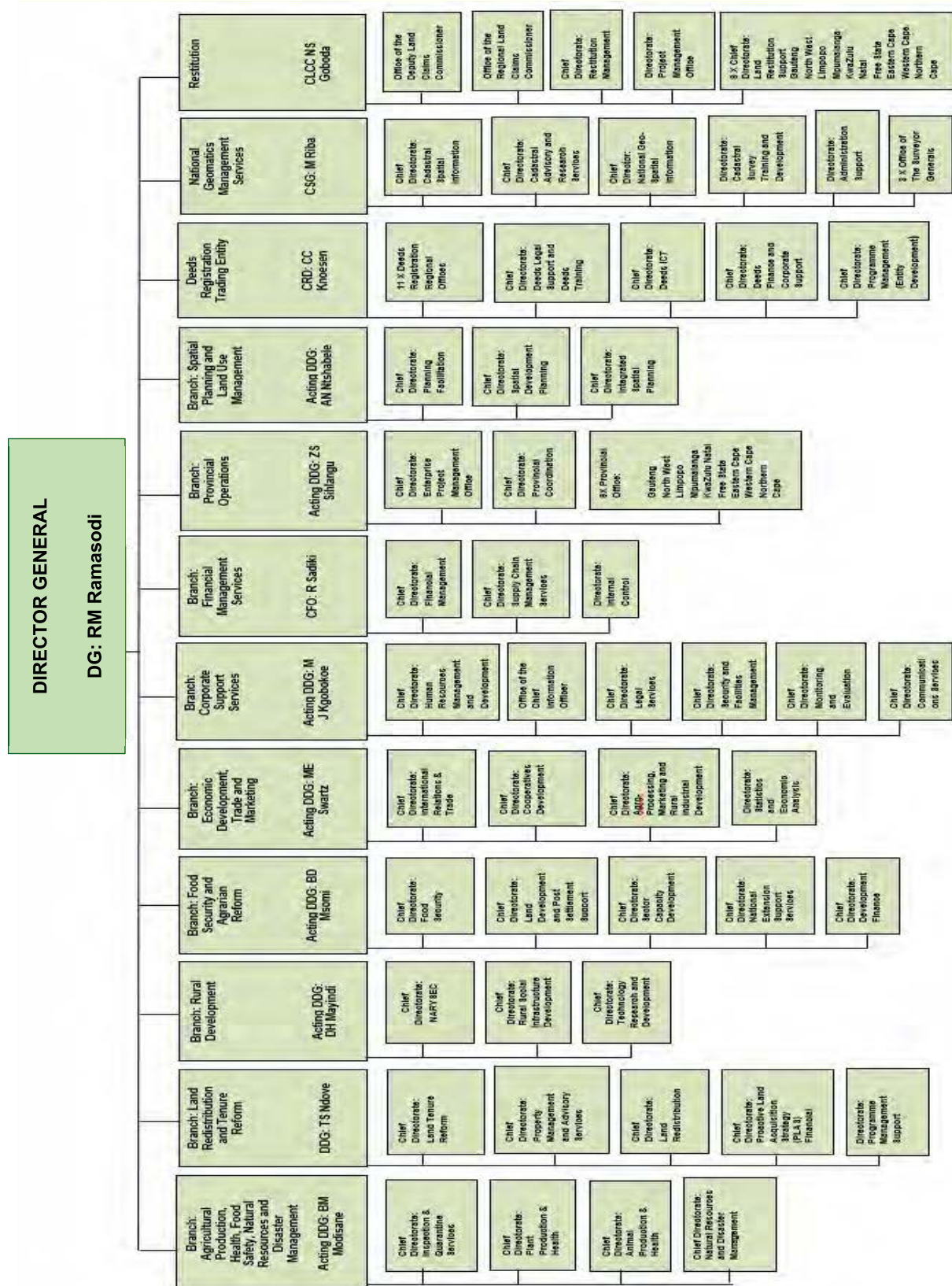
Act number and year	Purpose
Agricultural Debt Management Act, 2001 (Act No. 45 of 2001)	Provides for the establishment of the Agricultural Debt Account and the use of the account as a mechanism to manage agricultural debt repayment
Agriculture Laws Extension Act, 1996 (Act No. 87 of 1996)	Provides for the extension of the application of certain laws relating to agricultural matters to certain territories, which form part of the national territory of the Republic of South Africa; the repeal of certain laws which apply in those territories; and for matters connected therewith
Agricultural Law Rationalisation Act, 1998 (Act No. 72 of 1998)	Provides for the rationalisation of certain laws relating to agricultural affairs that remained in force in various areas of the national territory of the Republic prior to the commencement of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983)	Provides for measures by which agricultural pests may be prevented and combated
Agricultural Produce Agents Act, 1992 (Act No. 12 of 1992)	Provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Produce Agents Council and fidelity funds in respect of agricultural produce agents and for the control of certain activities of agricultural produce agents
Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990)	Provides for the control over the sale and export of certain agricultural products; control over the sale of certain imported agricultural products; and control over other related products
Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No. 86 of 1990)	Provides for the establishment of a juristic person to deal with agricultural research; the determination of its objects, functions, powers and duties
Animal Diseases Act, 1991 (Act No. 35 of 1984)	Provides for the control of animal diseases and parasites, and for measures to promote animal health
Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No. 6 of 2002)	Provide the consolidation of the law relating to the identification of animals and incidental matters
Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998)	Provides for the breeding identification and utilisation of genetically superior animals in order to improve the production and performance of animals
Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962)	Provides the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals

Act number and year	Purpose
Communal Property Associations Act, 1996 (Act No. 28 of 1996)	Makes provision for communities to form juristic persons, to be known as communal property associations, to acquire, hold and manage property on a basis agreed to by members of a community. This has to be done in terms of a written constitution.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)	Provides for control over the utilisation of the natural agricultural resources of the Republic in order to promote the conservation of the soil, water sources and vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants
Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937)	Provides for the provision for the administration of the land registration system and the registration of rights in land. Through the Office of the Chief Registrar of Deeds, the department is mandated to register title
Extension of Security of tenure Act, 1997 (Act No.62 of 1997)	Makes provision for the facilitation of long-term security of land tenure, to regulate the conditions of residence on certain land and to regulate the conditions on and circumstances under which the right of persons to reside on land may be terminated.
Fencing Act, 1963 (Act No. 31 of 1963)	Provides for the consolidation of the laws relating to fences and the fencing of farms and other holdings and matters incidental thereto
Fertilizers, Farm Feeds Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)	Provides for the appointment of a Registrar of Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies; the registration of fertilisers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies, stock remedies, sterilising plants and pest control operators; the regulation or prohibition of the importation, sale, acquisition, disposal or use of fertilisers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies and stock remedies; and the designation of technical advisers and analysts
Genetically Modified Organisms, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997)	Provides for measures to promote the responsible development, production, use and application of genetically modified organisms, to provide for an adequate level of protection during all activities involving genetically modified organisms that may have an adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, human and animal health
Groot Constantia Trust Act, 1993 (Act No. 58 of 1993)	Provides for the provision of the incorporation of the Groot Constantia Control Board as an association not for gain; for the transfer of the Groot Constantia Estate to the said association; and for matters connected therewith
Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act, 1996 (Act No. 31 of 1996)	The Act makes provision for temporary protection of certain rights to and interests in land which are not otherwise adequately protected by law.
KwaZulu Cane Growers' Association Repeal Act, 2002 (Act No. 24 of 2002)	Provides for the repealing of the KwaZulu Cane Growers' Association Act, 1981 (Act No. 24 of 2002) and matters connected therewith
KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Act, 1994 (Act No. 3 of 1994)	Makes provision for establishment of the Ingonyama Trust and for certain land to be held in trust.
Land Reform: Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993)	Provides for the designation of certain land, the regulation of the subdivision of such land and the settlement of persons on it. In addition, it provides for the acquisition, maintenance, planning, development, improvement and disposal of property and the provision of financial assistance for land reform purposes
Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No. 3 of 1996)	Provides for the provision of security of tenure for labour tenants and those persons occupying or using land as a result of their association with labour tenants. It also makes provision for the acquisition of land and rights in land by labour tenants
Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No. 8 of 1997)	Provides for the regulation of the surveying of land in South Africa
Liquor Products Act, 1989 (Act No. 60 of 1989)	Provides for control over the sale and production for sale of certain alcoholic products, the composition and properties of such products and the use of certain particulars in connection with the sale of such products; for the establishment of schemes; and for control over the import and export of certain alcoholic products
Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996)	Provides for the authorisation of the establishment and enforcement of regulatory measures to intervene in the marketing of agricultural products, including the introduction of levies on agricultural products; and to establish a National Agricultural Marketing Council
Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No. 40 of 2000)	Provides for measures promoting meat safety and the safety of animal products; to establish and maintain essential national standards in respect of abattoirs; to regulate the importation and exportation of meat;

Act number and year	Purpose
	to establish meat safety schemes; and to provide for matters connected therewith
Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act, 1999 (Act No. 19 of 1999)	Provides for the establishment of a company to manage the institution known as Onderstepoort Biological Products
Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No. 24 of 1935)	Provides for the regulation of the exhibition and training of performing animals and the use of dogs for safeguarding
Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983)	Provides the control of perishable products intended for export from the Republic of South Africa
Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act No. 36 of 2002)	Provides for the establishment of the South African Council for Planners as a juristic person; provides for different categories of planners and the registration of planners; authorises the identification of areas of work for planners; recognises certain voluntary associations; protects the public from unethical planning practices; maintains a high standard of professional conduct and integrity; establishes disciplinary mechanisms and an appeal board; and provides for incidental matters
Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1976 (Act No. 15 of 1976)	Provides for a system under which plant breeders' rights relating to varieties of certain kinds of plants may be granted and registered; for the requirements which must be complied with for the granting of such rights; for the protection of such rights; and the granting of licences in respect of the exercise thereof
Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976)	Provides for the registration of premises from which the sale of certain plants or the cleansing, packing and sale of certain propagating material may be undertaken; prescribes the conditions subject to which such plants or propagating material may be sold for the purposes of cultivation
Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994)	Provides for the provisioning of restitution of rights in land to persons or communities dispossessed of such rights after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices. To administer this task, the Act provides for the establishment of a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and a Land Claims Court, and for matters connected with land restitution
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1993 (Act No. 169 of 1993)	Provides for control of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and for matters connected therewith
State Land Disposal Act, 1961 (Act No. 48 of 1961)	Makes provision for the disposal of certain State land and to prohibit the acquisition of State land by prescription.
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (Act No. 70 of 1970)	Provides the subdivision and, in connection therewith, the use of agricultural land
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)	Provides to bridge the racial divide in spatial terms and to enable transformation of the settlement patterns of this country in a manner that gives effect to the key constitutional provisions, by the introduction of a new approach to spatial planning and land use management, based on the following instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development principles, norms and standards that must guide spatial planning, land use management and land development throughout the country by every sphere of government ▪ Spatial development frameworks, to be prepared by national, provincial and local government ▪ Municipal wall-to-wall Land Use Schemes to manage and facilitate land use and land development, and ▪ Land development management procedures and structures
Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, 1998 (Act No. 94 of 1998)	The Act provides for the transfer of certain land to municipalities and certain other legal entities and for the removal of restrictions on the alienation of land.
Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No.19 of 1982)	Provides for the establishment, powers and functions of the South African Veterinary Council



8. Organisational structure



9. Entities reporting to the minister

The table below indicates the entities that report to the minister:

Name of Entity	Legislative Mandate	Financial relationship	Nature of operations
Agricultural Research Council (ARC)	Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No.86 of 1990)	Transfer payment	Conducts fundamental and applied research with partners to generate knowledge, develop human capital and foster innovation in agriculture through development and transfer of technology, and the dissemination and commercialisation of research results
National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC)	Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No.47 of 1996)	Transfer payment	Provides strategic advice to the minister on all agricultural marketing issues, improves market efficiency and market access by all participants, optimises export earnings and improves the viability of the agricultural sector
Onderstepoort Biological Products (OBP)	Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act, 1999 (Act No.19 of 1999)	None	Prevents and controls animal diseases that impact on food security, human health and livelihoods. It aims to ensure financial viability to sustain the strategic capabilities in manufacturing veterinary vaccines
Perishable Products Export Control Board (PPECB)	Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1993 (Act No.9 of 1983) Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No.119 of 1990)	Transfer payment	Food Safety Services; Transformation and Development
KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB)	Established in 1994 by the erstwhile KwaZulu government in terms of the KwaZulu Ingonyama Trust Act, (Act No 3 of 1994) to hold all the land that was owned or belonged to the KwaZulu Government.		Land and Tenure Management
Registration of Deeds Trading Account	The Registration of Deeds Trading Account is a trading entity established in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999). Regulation 84 of the Act. Register. Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937)	Augmentation of the entity's budget	The core operations in are as followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register land and real rights in land • Maintain a public land register • Provide registration information • Maintain an archive of registered deeds and documents. • Generates revenue by selling information and levying fees in



			accordance with the schedule of prescribed fees
Office of the Valuer-General	Statutory office; Schedule 3A Public Entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999).		Property Valuations
Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights	<p>Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994)</p> <p>Emerging from section 25(7) of the Constitution, the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), as amended ("the Restitution Act"), was promulgated. The long title of the Restitution Act is "to provide for the restitution of rights in land to persons or communities dispossessed of such rights after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices; to establish a CRLR and a Land Claims Court (LCC); and to provide for matters connected therewith."</p> <p>The Restitution Act also empowers the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and the LCC to make awards to restitution claimants where he or she is satisfied that there is a valid restitution claim, by awarding to the claimant land, a portion of land or any other right in land, the payment of financial compensation, or an award of both land and financial compensation.</p>	The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights "CRLR" still relies on the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development "DALRRD" in terms of the Budget allocation as part of Programme 3.	To solicit, investigate and attempt to resolve land claims through negotiation and/or mediation, or otherwise refer the claim for adjudication to the Land Claims Court.



Other Boards/Councils of agriculture reporting to the minister

Board/Council	Legislative mandate	Financial relationship	Nature of operations
Wine and Spirit Board	Liquor Products Act, 1989 (Act 60 of 1989) and the Wine of Origin Scheme and Scheme for Integrated Production of Wine. Wine and Spirit Board is a juristic person and is established by Section 2 of the Liquor Products Act. Members of the Board are appointed by the Minister of Agriculture as contemplated in Section 2 of the Act.	None. (Activities of the Board are funded by the participants to these schemes). Section 2(11) and (12) of the Liquor Product Act regulates the funding of the Wine and Spirit Board: The board shall utilize its funds for the defrayal of the expenses incurred by the board in the performance of its functions.	The Wine and Spirit Board is a technical board that deals with the administration of the Wine of Origin Scheme and the Scheme for Integrated Production of Wine Objects of Scheme are (a) to serve as a basis for the development of the distinctiveness and quality of wines. (b) to confirm the correctness of certain indications in connection with the origin of wine; and (c) to create confidence in such indications.
Agricultural Produce Agents Council (APAC)	Section 2 of the Agricultural Produce Agent Act, 1992 (Act No. 12 of 1992);	None	To regulate the occupations of fresh produce, export and livestock agents and to maintain and enhance the status and dignity of those occupations and the integrity of persons practising those occupations.
South African Veterinary Council (SAVC)	Veterinary and Para-veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982)	No. Funded by registrars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To regulate the registration of persons practising veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions. To control the practising of veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions; and for matters connected therewith.
National Council of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1993 (Act No. 169 of 1993)	No. Funded from donations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for the control of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. To promote animal welfare and enforce the Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962).





PART B

Performance information

1. Auditor-General's report: predetermined objectives

The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives has been included in the report to management, with no material findings identified on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for selected programme. Please refer to page 150 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published in Part E: Financial Information.



2. Overview of departmental performance

Service delivery environment

The Agriculture and Agro-Processing Master Plan (AAMP) has been finalised and endorsed by all social partners and stakeholders. The AAMP implementation framework, operational plan and risk register have also been produced. The draft Cannabis Master Plan was presented to the National Agro-Processing Forum. Guidelines on the growing of hemp have been produced and published. The department created 47 704 jobs through its various initiatives, including those by state owned entities, of which 5 653 were for the youth, 5 122 for women and 157 jobs for persons with disabilities. Regarding supporting new entrants to agri-business, 5 571 red meat producers, 10 466 grain producers, 60 citrus producers and 242 cotton producers were supported, which added up to a total of 16 347 agri-business supported. Altogether 7 409 existing agri-businesses were also supported with various initiatives. 1 659 existing extension officers were capacitated to equip them to support commodity groups as outlined in the AAMP. 966 water use licenses were authorised, amounting to 50,5 m³/a volume of water that will be used for irrigation and other usages. Over 53 000 subsistence producers were supported through the implementation of the Presidential Employment Stimulus Initiative (PESI) of which 41 000 were women. A total of 192 611 smallholder producers were supported through various initiatives. 86421 ha of degraded land were rehabilitated. Nine agro-processing plants were supported with infrastructure projects and 287 existing agro-processing facilities were supported within the provinces.

55 235 ha of land have been acquired through the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) and 636 Communal Property Associations (CPAs) were supported. A total of 35 housing units were handed over to farm dwellers and labour tenants in Mpumalanga during March 2022. These beneficiaries had still been staying in mud houses and now live in proper brick houses. The revised NARYSEC Policy was approved during the period under review. This policy guides the department on how to implement the NARYSEC programme within the context of youth empowerment in rural development. The primary objectives of the refocused NARYSEC Policy are to:

- recruit unemployed rural youth as part of the rural economy transformation strategy;
- build the capacity of rural youth through various skills development interventions;
- facilitate the transitioning of recruited youth into economic activities;
- encourage recruited youth to be involved in the upliftment of their communities; and
- provide post programme support to youth that have exited the programme.

During 2021/22, the sector's economy was set back by the riots in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) and Gauteng (GP), which were of a disastrous magnitude. This followed just when the sector was still grappling with the effects of tropical cyclone Eloise, which affected several provinces, including North West (NW), Mpumalanga (MP), Limpopo (LP), the Free State (FS), some parts of KZN and the Eastern Cape (EC). This challenge called for immediate attention to put emphasis on disaster risk reduction efforts. The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) invited provinces to apply for drought funding which was availed following yet another declaration of the state of national drought disaster in 2021/22. The Western Cape (WC) was approved for R48,1 million and is currently implementing the relief funds, supporting farmers with livestock feed in the affected districts of Central Karoo, Overberg and Cape Wine Lands.

The country experienced brown locust outbreaks in three provinces, namely, EC, Northern Cape (NC) and WC during the period under review. Owing to the amount of rainfall received, the outbreak escalated, which resulted in the development of a new generation after the other. The locust outbreak was the highest in decades as continuous rain was falling in the Karoo and nearby areas. The wind also played a role in migrating the swarms to areas where it has never dispersed to, such as the Garden Route area in WC and to citrus farmers in Kirkwood and Patensie in EC, including some villages in the province. The locust outbreak affected the veld, grazing lands, crops, roads, railway lines and was further reported in towns and residential areas. A total of 1 200 ground control teams were appointed to control the locusts in the affected provinces. Two helicopters were also appointed to conduct aerial spraying in the affected provinces—mostly in inaccessible areas and where there were huge locust outbreaks. The control of this locust outbreak cost the department R90 762 480 for the procurement of insecticide, protective clothing and payment of locust control contractors, including aerial spraying.

The continued outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease resulted in the loss of the beef and wool markets in the Peoples' Republic of China. However, some of the markets for cloven-hoofed animals to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and matured beef as well as chilled lamb to the Middle East were maintained. The country still managed to export pork to the SADC from compartments despite outbreaks in African swine fever. The compartment approach assisted the country to maintain poultry export markets to the SADC despite outbreaks in highly pathogenic avian influenza. The impact study of the Pinzyl cattle was successfully completed and this will result in a new South African locally developed cattle breed. This breed will be declared shortly in the *Government Gazette*. As part of conservation and preservation of the donkey as a breed, a desktop study has been concluded. The donkey will, therefore be included in the list of animals to be declared as breeds. This will in future also assist those farmers who wish to utilise donkey by-products for nutritional and medicinal purposes. Bees as internationally recognised significant animals, specifically for the role they play in pollination for food production purposes, will be recognised as animals under the Animal Improvement Act.



During 2021/22, the department, supported by industry, continued to engage the European Union (EU) to facilitate the trade in citrus fruit types. Despite South Africa's view that some of the import measures imposed by the EU are technically unjustified, South Africa implemented a risk management system to keep interceptions of key pests of concern to the EU to a minimum. As a result, interceptions for citrus black spot and false codling moth were kept to a relatively low number. South Africa's market access for lemons under ideal temperature conditions to the People's Republic of China were also improved through a revised protocol signed in September 2021. With local lemon production expected to grow by 175 000 metric tons by 2024, the finalisation of the revised protocol means China will now become a crucial new market for this growth and will secure R325 million in new export revenue and secure 800 jobs in the industry.

The protocol of the phytosanitary requirements for the export of pears from the Republic of South Africa to the People's Republic of China was signed on 30 November 2021. The implementation date for the signed protocol was 17 January 2022. This also presents a significant achievement in accessing new markets for South Africa's horticultural sector. Through ongoing negotiations, the department was also able to conclude on the requirements for the importation of fresh fruit into the country. These include avocados from Tanzania, apples from Lesotho and pineapples from Angola. This is important toward supporting inter-Africa trade. The Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill was introduced in Parliament in July 2021; the Bill aims to strengthen the import, national and export regulatory framework to manage the risks associated with plant and plant products.

During the period under review, the department used an online platform called the eCertification system, which was created to receive, verify, process and deliver certification documentation to trading partners involved with agricultural export products. The introduction of e-certification at DALRRD enhanced the capacity of phytosanitary inspectors by freeing a significant amount of time they spend on issuing paper certificates to concentrate more on actual inspections. The creation of an eCertification system would computerise more than 70% of all departmental processes: records management, document management, workflow and process flow and automate processes in the department, all of which are required to ensure that South Africa adheres to and can enforce various regulatory regimes while improving turnaround times. A total of 266 904 certificates were processed through the system during the 2021/22 performance cycle.

Some of the achievements on the international trade front include the annual update of the Consolidated Trade Opportunity Research report on foreign economic interests; market opportunity priorities; market potential and export-led supply potential; trade awareness communication action plan to contribute to exporter development for small emerging rural operators; two national trade awareness webinars on 18 August 2021 and 17 November 2021; and provincial awareness outreaches. Further achievements recorded during the period under review include biannual trade performance review reports of the agricultural sector and review of South Africa's agricultural sector trade policy OECD review done annually and published.

The conceptual framework to establish the Land and Agrarian Development Agency have been developed and work to establish the agency will only be completed by the end of the 2022/2023 financial year. In support of the initiative to release underutilised and vacant State land, the department has allocated 679 943 ha of 700 000 ha of agricultural land to various farmers, cooperatives, entities and communities including vulnerable groups such as farm dwellers and labour tenants. The development of the Communal Land Tenure Policy and the Communal Land Tenure Bill has commenced and is awaiting the national summit consultations before moving on with the approval processes. In furtherance of the recommendations of the Presidential High Panel on Agriculture and Land Reform, the department has commenced with the development of a Land Redistribution Policy and Land Redistribution Bill.

Service Delivery Improvement Plan

DALRRD did not have a Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) for the period under review. The primary reason for the absence of an SDIP for the department was because the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) declared the 2021/22 financial year as a gap year, implying that departments were not required to develop SDIPs for the 2021/22 financial year.

The absence of information is indicated in the following table:

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
The DPSA declaring 2021/22 a gap year	The DPSA declaring 2021/22 a gap year	The DPSA declaring 2021/22 a gap year	The DPSA declaring 2021/22 a gap year	The DPSA declaring 2021/22 a gap year

Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries (Consultation access, etc.)

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Exhibitions and outreach drives were conducted during the year under review	77	77

Service delivery information tool

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Exhibitions and outreach drives were conducted during the year under review	77	77

Complaints mechanism

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
1. Enquiries are processed according to developed SOPs; however, the processing of enquiries is not standardised across the department	a) The enquiry should be processed uniformly across all components of the department as per proper governance b) The approval of the developed SOPs c) Compliance to the approved SOPs	Comprehensive SOPs have been developed through department-wide consultation processes (which include some branches, provinces and some executive management)
2. There is monthly performance reporting of enquiries a) At branch, provincial and district levels across the department (amount received, closed and outstanding), with an expectation that the senior management collective must take resolutions regarding the closure/resolution of outstanding enquiries b) Submission of monthly performance reports (which include performance analysis and provision of recommendations) to chief directors, branch heads and director-general	1. Remedial action and consequences management: a) The discussions and resolutions of enquiries to be a standing item on all departmental decision-making structures b) Management to take resolutions and pronounce on remedial actions to be taken to close outstanding enquiries at the departmental decision-making structures c) Management to take decisive consequences management action on ignored enquiries	a) Achieved higher level of awareness of attending to and addressing of the enquiries b) Improved closure rate of enquiries, especially after the reporting c) Use of the report by governance programmes in their work d) Acknowledgment of the consultancy and quality of the report by top management
3. Provinces (PSSCs and RLCCs) and most branches have coordinators to coordinate enquiries that have been referred to them. However, these coordinators are at different salary levels leading to uneven performance across branches and provinces	a) Coordinating positions to be on the departmental structure for both branches and provinces b) Standardise enquiries KPAs be implemented across the department c) Enquiries departmental structure to reflect a position that also deals with enquiries management	a) Establish community management b) Established a forum building capacity c) Developed coordinator scope of area responsible for
4. The processing of enquiries (registration, database management, accessing, storage, sifting and searches, etc.) is managed through make-shift systems (spreadsheets, emails, etc.), making information management unreliable, creating duplication of efforts (databases management, follow-up processes, etc.) and generally exposing the	4. All categories of enquiries managed and accounted for from a single component in the department	a) Enquiries Management System: • Prioritisation of the delivery of Enquiries Management System in the 2022/23 financial year by OCIO • OCIO projects governance structure established b) Call Centre System: • User requirements developed

department to a myriad of risks owing to the lack of enquiries handling systems (IT systems)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply chain governance structure for procurement of the system established • Procurement governance documents (Business case, Project plan, Terms of Reference of service provider, procurement plan, pricing schedule) and funding for the procurement of call centre system secured
5. The DALRRD Enquiries Forum, a governance structure, meets three times a year to evaluate enquiries management implementation against norms and standards, capacity building, enhance processes and tools, etc.)	a) Consistent participation by all branches, PSSCs and RLCCs b) Equal dedication and contribution by all forum members	a) Institutionalisation of the forum b) Clear Terms of Reference for the forum
	6. Organisational culture that values enquiries management as a strategic area that supports positive organisational image/identity, that serves as a diagnostic tool for service delivery improvements and mitigate against a wide spectrum of risks (reputational, financial, litigation, service delivery and financial)	6. Enquiries management institutionalised throughout the department as a standing item on branches and provincial decision-making structures
	7. Service delivery model (structure) at national, branches and provincial levels that enable agile, responsive and Batho Pele inspired service delivery orientation in support of a developmental state	7. PH and CC management team has developed a service delivery model as a proposed structure for effective management of enquiries (this model hopefully will be considered on the fit for purpose organisational restructuring process)

Organisational environment

As part of the effort to strengthen governance, leadership and administration, the department appointed a director-general and deputy directors-general during the period under review. The matching and placement exercise for the lower-level employees (levels 12 and below) into the micro -organisational structure has been finalised. According to the project plan, it was envisaged that this process will be completed by 31 May 2021, but due to unforeseen delays and challenges, this was achieved on 6 January 2022. Supernumerary employees were consulted by the Departmental Task Team (DTT subtask team members and recommended to be placed in accordance with their respective qualifications and competencies. A total of 9 110 posts (including SMS posts) were approved and 7 131 of the posts were filled (including SMS members) during the migration and placement process. The moderation process of the 2019/20 annual assessments of SMS members, which included the senior managers that were transferred to the DFFE, was finalised and the outcome report was implemented.

In an endeavour to improve the quality of project implementation, the department has during the period under review, done the following:

- Developed new project management frameworks that are aligned to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK), which will transition DALRRD from Prince2 to PMBOK;
- Developed aligned project management methodologies;
- Developed a Change Management Strategy to embed project management practice; and
- Developed a Project Management Handbook for DALRRD.

For the 2021/22 performance period, the department held three MinMec and seven MinTech meetings to deal with sectoral issues. In its legislative responsibility of providing leadership and coordinating sector work, the department held various engagements with stakeholders led by the political principals, e.g., land handovers, farm evictions, Youth Month, Webinar on SHEP, Back-to-School Programme, the District Development Programme, etc. Four CEO Steering Committee

meetings were held on the following dates: 05 May 2021, 03 June 2021, 19 August 2021 and 30 September 2021. The CEO Forum provides a platform for structured engagement between the department and sector stakeholders. The forum comprises CEOs who are accountable to shareholders, political authorities and their members. The main focus of the forum is on implementation and monitoring of sector initiatives in response to government priorities.

The department underwent two intensive strategic planning sessions where public entities (PEs) and provincial departments of agriculture (PDAs) were in attendance. The purpose of these joint planning sessions is to align objectives and strengthen collaboration for effective service delivery. These culminated in the department tabling its 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan. During the period under review, the department continued to analyse plans and performance reports from both PDAs and PEs in playing its legislative leadership and oversight role.

The Producer/Farmer Register reports were released during the period under review. The national and detailed provincial reports contain a register of smallholder producers to assist in the planning and tracking of the implementation of various government support programmes.

Key policy developments and legislative changes

BILLS ALREADY INTRODUCED TO PARLIAMENT

Name of Bill	Strategic focus
1. Agriculture Produce Agents Amendment Bill	<p>The Bill seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amend the Agriculture Produce Agents Act to alter certain definitions and to insert others; ➤ Change the constitution of the council; ➤ Apply certain provisions to fresh produce agents only; ➤ Make certain textual alteration; ➤ Provide for the extension of the jurisdiction of the council, to enhance the regulating powers of the council; ➤ Provide for transitional matters; and ➤ Provide for matters connected therewith.
2. Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill	<p>The Bill seeks to provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ that the Act applies to all agricultural land within the Republic; ➤ principles for the management of agricultural land; ➤ agricultural land evaluation and classification; ➤ the preparation, purpose and content of provincial agricultural sector plans; ➤ the declaration of protected agricultural areas; ➤ the general objectives of agro-ecosystem management, agro-ecosystem authorisations, the listing and delisting of activities or areas within the agro-ecosystems and the identification of competent authorities; ➤ the establishment of committees and the appointment of technical and other advisors to advise the minister, MECs and competent authorities; ➤ the establishment and management of the national agro-eco information system; ➤ appeal procedures; ➤ the appointment and functions of inspectors; ➤ the contravention directives and the investigation and gathering of data on property; ➤ the delegation of powers; ➤ the minister to make regulations and determine norms and standards; ➤ offences and penalties; ➤ the Amendment of the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Repeal Act, 1998; and ➤ matters connected therewith.
3. Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill	<p>The Bill seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide for phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction, establishment and spread of regulated pests in the Republic; ➤ Provide for the control of regulated pests; ➤ Provide for regulation of the movement of plants, plant products and other regulated articles into, within and out of the Republic; and ➤ Provide for matters connected therewith.
4. Agricultural Products Standards Amendment Bill	<p>The Bill seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amend the Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990, to insert definitions and substitute others; ➤ Provide for auditing of a product for management control systems;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Make provision for the setting of tariffs by assignees on cost-recovery basis; ➤ Make further provisions for the Minister to make regulations pertaining to audit and management control systems; and ➤ Provide for matters connected therewith.
--	--

BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED TO PARLIAMENT IN 2022/23

Name of Bill	Strategic focus
Deeds Registries Amendment Bill	<p>The Bill seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance registration processes and procedures; ➤ Provide procedures for the recordal, in compliance with the requirements of any law, of land tenure rights lawfully issued by Government or any other competent authority; ➤ Provide for the making of regulations in respect of the collection of personal information relating to race, gender, citizenship and nationality for statistical and land audit purposes; ➤ Provide for an attorney, conveyancer and notary in the employ of the DALRRD to perform the duties of an attorney, conveyancer and notary in respect of transactions relating to State land.



3. Progress towards achievement of institutional impacts and outcomes

The following table reflects performance status against some MTSF impact indicators from January 2020 until end of 2021/22 financial period.

Indicator	2019 baseline	2024 targets	Cumulative progress period 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2022
Increased volume of productive land	New	200 000 ha	212 269 ha of land is under cultivation
Reviewed regulatory framework for agricultural produce and export: Agency, Standards and National Fresh Produce markets practices	New indicator	4 reviews to the agricultural produce management practices	Two reviews are in progress as follows: The draft Agriculture Produce Bill and draft Marketing of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill have been submitted to Parliament for further processing. Public hearing and consultations are underway.
Number of hectares of land acquired for redistribution, restitution and tenure reform	5 million ha	1,5 million ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 116 235 ha of land were acquired • 5 601 ha were acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants • 14 305 ha were allocated to women and 6 053 ha allocated to youth farmers • 1 063 land claims were finalised • 704 land claims were settled
Percentage of approved land reform projects provided with post settlement support	New indicator	100%	<p>The process of developing the post settlement support strategy is in progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 192 611 smallholder producers were supported with various initiatives. • 141 farmers were supported through the Land Development Support Programme.
Number of agri-hubs established	3 agri-hubs	5 agri-hubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 agri-hub is completed and operational — Mkhuhlu in MP. • 4 agri-Hubs are partly operational (Nchora in EC; Springbokpan in NW; Witzenberg in WC and Mkhondo Agri-hub in MP).
Agro-processing facilities established	New indicator	25 Agro-processing facilities established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 agro-processing plants in provinces were supported with infrastructure projects and are at different stages of construction toward being completed. • In addition, 144 existing agro-processing facilities were provided with technical and financial support, equipment, market access, raw materials, etc.
Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU) established	25 FPSUs	71 FPSUs	In the period under review, no FPSU were supported towards functionality, however, 253 infrastructure projects are implemented across the provinces to support FPSUs. 77 projects were completed through the Animal and Veldt Management Programme and River Catalytic Valley Programmes in supporting farmers.



4. Institutional programme performance information

Programme 1: Administration

Purpose

Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department.

The programme comprises the following subprogrammes:

Ministry: Manages and renders support service to the executive authority.

Department Management: Manages and provides strategic direction to the department.

Internal Audit: Evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, governance and risk management of all business processes through specialised internal audit services.

Financial Management Services: Provides the department with sound financial management.

Corporate Support Services: Provides corporate support services.

Provincial Operations: Oversees and coordinates provincial and district operations of the department.

Office Administration: Provides office accommodation.

Institutional outcomes that each programme contributes towards according to the Annual Performance Plan:

Outcome 1: Improved governance and service excellence.

DALRRD obtained an unqualified audit opinion on the 2020/21 annual financial statements. Although the department may not be achieving the intended percentage of paying valid invoices within 30 days upon receipt, it mostly recovers and deals with challenges to eventually pay all invoices.

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Table 4.1:

Programme: Administration								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
Outcome 1: Improved governance and service excellence	1.1 Improved audit outcomes	1.1.1 Unqualified audit opinion	DAFF: Qualified Audit opinion DRDLR: Unqualified Audit opinion	DAFF obtained a qualified and DRDLR unqualified audit opinion for 2019/20	Unqualified audit opinion on 2020/21 annual financial statements	Unqualified audit opinion on 2020/21 annual financial statements	N/A	N/A
	1.2 Compliance with government legislation and prescripts	1.2.1 Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days upon receipt by the department	DRDLR: 95% DAFF: 95%	86%	100%	96%	-4%	Supplier banking detail on invoice not the same as on the system. This caused delays in payment as the process need to be followed in verifying the correct details

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Regular programme meetings at various levels of management have been undertaken with the focus strictly on assessing the state of performance. The discussions about performance against operational plans is assessed monthly and key issues escalated to the departmental Executive Committee. Dedicated support from units of Monitoring, Strategic Planning and Risk Management, who all have a very strong working relationship with Internal Audit, provide strategic support which assists with identifying areas of challenges in time to allow development of improvement plans.



Programme 2: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management

Purpose

Oversee livestock production, game farming, animal and plant health, natural resources and disaster management.

The programme comprises the following subprogrammes:

Inspection and Quarantine Services: Ensures compliance with regulatory frameworks for food safety.

Plant Production and Health: Develops policy and norms and standards to support plant production and plant health.

Animal Production and Health: Promotes livestock production, game farming and animal health.

Natural Resources and Disaster Management: Facilitates the development of infrastructure and the sustainable use of natural resources and integrates, coordinates and implements disaster management policies and frameworks, with special emphasis on the mitigation of disasters in rural and agricultural areas.

Biosecurity: Provides measures relating to effective and efficient management of biosecurity threats relating to the agricultural sector.

Agricultural Research Council: Manages transfers to the Agricultural Research Council.

Onderstepoort Biological Products: Prevents and controls animal diseases that affect food security, human health, and livelihoods through continued development and efficient manufacturing of innovative animal related pharmaceuticals (including vaccines) and related products.

Perishable Products Export Board: Ensures orderly export of perishables and monitor the proper maintenance of a continuous cold chain for exports.

Institutional outcomes that each programme contributes towards according to the Annual Performance Plan:

Outcome 4: Increased production in the agricultural sector.

Outcome 7: Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction.

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Table 4.2:

Programme 2: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
Outcome 4: Increased production in the agricultural sector	2.1 Registration of new plant varieties	2.1.1 Number of new plant varieties registered	New indicator	180 new plant varieties have been registered for the 2020/21 financial year	150 new plant varieties registered	353 plant varieties were registered annually	203	More plant varieties applications were received against what was planned
	2.2 Animal improvement schemes implemented	2.2.1 Number of animal improvement schemes for prioritized value chain commodities implemented	Report on two animal improvement schemes have been compiled	One improvement scheme (poultry) was implemented	Two animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities (KYD and poultry) implemented	Two animal improvement schemes for prioritised value chain commodities (KYD and poultry) has not been implemented by DALRRD directly as planned but by ARC	Two animal improvement schemes were not implemented by DALRRD directly as planned in APP	Implementing the target as per APP could have led to duplication of efforts with ARC, who has this target in APP, and reports to DALRRD. DALRRD going forward will focus on

Programme 2: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
								providing oversight and monitoring the implementation.
	2.3 Agriculture master plans for priority commodities	2.3.1 Cannabis Master Plan implemented	New indicator	Version 5 of Cannabis Master Plan has been developed	Annual report on implementation of Cannabis Masterplan developed	Annual report on the implementation of Cannabis Master Plan compiled	N/A	N/A
	2.4 Preservation and sustainable use of natural agricultural resources	2.4.1 Number of provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	New indicator	Two provinces (Gauteng and Mpumalanga) are delineated protected agricultural areas. Final report to this effect has been compiled	Three provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas	Three provinces with delineated protected agricultural areas and a final report were compiled (KZN, NW and LP)	N/A	N/A
Outcome 7: Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction	3.1 Biosecurity policies strategies strengthened	3.1.1 Number of plant pest risk surveillances conducted	1 plant pest risk surveillance was conducted (Exotic fruit fly)	3 plant pest surveillances were conducted (Exotic fruit fly surveillance, Citrus greening survey, Banana Bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey, Bunchy top virus)	3 plant pest risk surveillances conducted (Exotic fruit fly, Citrus greening survey, Bunchy top virus) and reports have been compiled	N/A	N/A
		3.1.2 Number of animal disease risk surveillances conducted	2 animal disease risk surveillances were conducted (FMD protection zone and PPR) and a report have been compiled	3 animal diseases risk surveillances were conducted (CBPP, PPR and FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances conducted (CBPP, PPR, FMD)	3 animal disease risk surveillances were conducted (CBPP, PPR, FMD) and quarterly reports have been compiled	N/A	N/A
	3.2 Implementation of the Veterinary Strategy	3.2.1 Percentage of eligible veterinarians	168 veterinarians were deployed for the 2019/20	100% eligible veterinarians have been	100% eligible veterinarians employed under the	100% eligible veterinarians have been employed	N/A	N/A

Programme 2: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
	(Placement of CCS veterinarians)	employed under the CCS Programme	financial year	placed under CCS Programme . 100% was achieved due to all 144 eligible veterinarians being placed	CCS Programme	under the CCS Programme		
	3.3 Reduce level of risks associated with food	3.3.1 Number of agricultural inputs products evaluated	New indicator	522 new agricultural input products were registered	4 500	4 608	108	More applications were received against what was planned
		3.3.2 Number of provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established	New Indicator	Draft Terms of Reference have been developed	4 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established consulted	4 provincial agricultural biosecurity coordinating structures established were consulted	N/A	N/A
		3.3.3 Number of laboratories accredited	New indicator	A confirmation letter for accreditation of 1 Stellenbosch laboratory was issued	1 laboratory accredited in Pretoria	1 laboratory accredited in Pretoria	N/A	N/A
		3.3.4 Percentage of export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	25 export protocols for phytosanitary requirements were implemented	100% phytosanitary requirements for export protocols were certified. The turnaround time for processing is 48 hours, which means only applications received until 28 March are considered against the target	100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements implemented	100% export protocols for phytosanitary requirements were implemented	N/A	N/A



Programme 2: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
	3.4 Adaptation and mitigation to climate change	3.4.1 Climate change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (CCAMP) implemented	Annual report on the implementation of CCAMP was developed	Annual Monitoring Report on Piloting of Crop Suitability to Climate Change in 4 provinces has been compiled	Report on evaluation of climate change variables on performance of sorghum grown under variable agronomic practices and agro-ecological zones in four provinces compiled	Report on evaluation of climate change variables on performance of sorghum grown under variable agronomic practices and agro-ecological zones in four provinces was compiled	N/A	N/A
		3.4.2 Number of smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme	New indicator	120 smallholder producers were capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme	140 smallholder producers capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme	140 smallholder producers were capacitated on Crop Suitability to Climate Change Programme in KZN, LP, FS and MP	N/A	N/A
	3.5 Reduced levels of risks associated with genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	3.5.1 Number of new GMO events approved		13 new GMO events have been approved for the financial year under review	10 new GMO events approved	12 new GMO events were approved	2	More GMO applications were received against what was planned

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Management meetings are regularly held where status of performance for planned priorities are discussed. Consensus on improvement plans and strategies for underperforming areas must be achieved and implementation intensively monitored. Management decisions get to be filtered throughout different levels of branch operations. The branch also uses various committees in its coordination role for the work done by provincial departments, Public Entities and the industry.

Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution

Purpose

Acquire and redistribute land, and promote food security and agrarian reform programmes

The programme comprises the following subprogrammes:

Food Security: Provides national frameworks to promote sustainable household food security.

Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform: Develops and coordinates policies and programmes in support of the implementation of land redistribution and tenure reform.

National Extension Services and Sector Capacity Development: Provides national extension support services.

Farmer Support and Development: Develops and provides strategic support to farmers, agro-processors and cooperatives.

Restitution: Settles land restitution claims under the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No.22 1994).

Agricultural Land Holdings Account (ALHA): Land acquisition, recapitalisation, and development in terms of the Provisions of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993).

Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB): Provides quarterly transfers for administering land owned by the Ingonyama Trust.

Office of the Valuer-General (OVG): Responsible for providing land valuations on land earmarked for land reform and land restitution purposes.

Institutional outcomes that each programme contributes towards according to the Annual Performance Plan:

Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration.

Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support.

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Table 4.3:

Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	4.1 Communal Property Associations (CPA) to be compliant with Act	4.1.1 Number of CPAs supported to be compliant with legislation	540	455 CPAs were supported to be compliant with legislation	577	636	59	There are many CPAs that were identified as non-compliant with the Act in the CPA annual report and couldn't be ignored, therefore, the target was overachieved and this support had no financial implications to the department
Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	5.1 Producers supported	5.1.1. Employment of extension practitioner in the sector coordinated	-	-	Annual report on the employment of extension officer compiled	Annual report on the employment of extension officer is compiled	N/A	N/A
	5.2 Skills and	5.2.1 Number of	-	743 new students	800	966 new students	166	The overachievement

Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
	employable youth in agricultural sector	new students enrolled at agricultural training institutes		were enrolled at agricultural training institutes. These students are enrolled in institutes as follows: (CEDARA: 41 Elsenburg: 158 Fort Cox: 71 GADI: 47 Glen: 199 Madzivhandila: 23 Potchefstroom: 96 Taung: 45 Tsolo: 63)		were enrolled at agricultural training institution. These students are enrolled in institutes as follows: Cedara: 37 Elsenburg: 182 Fort Cox: 171 GADI: 76 Glen: 71 Madzivhandila: 64 OSCA: 58 Potchefstroom: 111 TARDI: 70 Taung: 64 Tomp: 62		nts were due to: ✓ High number of applications for admission received and colleges opted to reconsider their admission targets and accept more students ✓ Introduction of e-learning and sessional practical classes at Glen College ✓ Introduction of new programmes, i.e., diplomas in agribusiness and in agricultural engineering at Fort Cox ✓ The introduction of off-campus accommodation options in Taung and Potchefstroom
Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	5.3 Acquisition of land for redistribution	5.3.1 Number of hectares of strategically located land acquired	92 643 ha	22 364,8 ha of strategically located land were acquired for the period under review	33 720 ha	55 235 ha of strategically located land were acquired	21 515 ha	30 000 ha were acquired in NW towards the end of the financial year because money became available after the branch reprioritisation

Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
								process. This then allowed NW, which initially had no target, to acquire some land.
		5.3.2 Number of hectares acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants	10 290 313,3 ha	7 127,5 ha were acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants	6 150 ha	3 504 ha were acquired for farm dwellers and/or labour tenants	-2 646	Protracted settlement negotiations with land owners, including rejection of land purchase offers from OVG and court processes, resulted in delays for land acquisition for farm dwellers and labour tenants
Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	5.4 Hectares of land allocated to various categories of farmers	5.4.1 Percentage of hectares allocated to women.	-	-	50%	37% of hectares were allocated to women	-13%	Hectares acquired in time (early enough in financial year) were not sufficient to cater for targeted number of hectares for allocation to women. Additional hectares were acquired in February 2022, which was late for allocation to be concluded before end of financial year
		5.4.2 Percentage of hectares allocated to youth	-	-	40%	16% of hectares were allocated to youth	-24%	Hectares acquired in time (early enough in financial year) were not sufficient to cater for targeted number of hectares for



Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
								allocation to youth. Additional hectares were acquired in February 2022, which was late for allocation to be concluded before end of financial year
		5.4.3 Percentage of hectares allocated to people with disabilities	-	-	10%	0% was allocated to people with disability	-10%	Hectares acquired in time (early enough in financial year) were not sufficient to cater for targeted number of hectares to allocate to people with disabilities. Additional hectares were acquired in February 2022, which was late for allocation to be concluded before end of financial year
Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	5.5 Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act (TRANCRA) areas transferred	5.5.1 Number of TRANCRA A areas transferred	-	No TRANCRAA area was transferred during the financial year	11	No TRANCRAA area was transferred during this financial year	-11	Delays in passing council resolutions or reluctance by municipalities to release land to communities as per provisions of the Act and ongoing community disputes resulted in the non-achievement of the target
	5.6 Labour tenants' applications finalised	5.6.1 Number of labour tenants' applications finalised	486	196 labour tenants' applications were settled during the	1 000	108 labour tenants' applications finalised	-892	Untraceable labour tenant claimants, denial of labour tenant claims by land

Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
				period under review				owners, rejection of OVG land acquisition price offers by land owners and delays in the referral of labour tenant applications to court because of capacity constraints by the office of the State Attorney
Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration	5.7 Land claims settled and finalised	5.7.1 Number of land claims settled	436	324	240	262	22	Approval of projects consisting of multiple claims (EC, KZN, LP, MP and NW) led to additional claims settled
		5.7.2 Number of land claims finalised	686	385	316	442	126	The non-compliant claims in terms of Section 2 of Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) led to more claims finalised and some were finalised by the commission through declaration of funds which also reduced the commitments
Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	5.8 New farmers who have acquired agricultural land through land reform support	5.8.1 Number of farms supported through the Land Development Support Programme	71	114 farms have been supported through Land Development Support Programme	146	35 farms have been supported through Land Development Support Programme	-111	The prerequisite work of visiting and verifying the ARC/Intsika reports before development of final business plans became more demanding than originally anticipated.

Programme 3: Food Security, Land Reform and Restitution								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
								The process of consulting farmers and securing their agreements on the final business plan further exacerbated the process. All this stretched the capacity of the commodity organisation coupled with increased demand on them to support other sectoral interventions and this unfortunately, amongst others, impacted negatively on planned support to be provided to farms through LDS Programme

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The branch has well established coordinating structures to ensure implementation of agreed-upon interventions for achieving programme objectives. Programme management meetings are also scheduled regularly to assess state of performance and to adopt strategies for improvement in identified weak areas. These meetings are also extended to PSSC management who are responsible for managing implementation of set priorities. This programme has appointed planning and reporting coordinators who work very closely with departmental performance monitoring practitioners to advise management on performance areas that need frequent attention. There are also officials in PSSCs responsible for monitoring of performance which is useful in ensuring validation of information at all levels.



Programme 4: Rural Development

Purpose

Facilitates rural development strategies for socioeconomic growth

The programme comprises the following subprogrammes:

National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC): Provides social organisation, youth development and economic upliftment.

Rural Infrastructure Development: Facilitates infrastructure development in rural areas.

Technology Research and Development: Develops and adapts innovative and appropriate technologies in rural areas.

Institutional outcomes that each programme contributes towards according to the Annual Performance Plan:

Outcome 6: Integrated and inclusive rural economy.

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Table 4.4:

Programme 4: Rural Development								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
Outcome 6: Integrated and inclusive rural economy	6.1 Increased job opportunities and development of skills	6.1.1 Number of NARYSEC youth trained	2 150	1 926	1 409	1 679	270	More budget was made available to pay institutions
		6.1.2 Number of jobs created in rural development initiatives	6 425 REID: 4 445 RID: 1 980	N/A	450	454	4	More jobs were created as a result of an overachievement in projects supporting production
		6.2.1 Number of infrastructure projects completed to support FPSUs	N/A	15 (FPSUs supported)	25	23	-2	Two contracts in MP were terminated due to contractors breaching the contract (failing to perform and abandoning construction site)
		6.2.2 Number of infrastructure projects completed to support production (AVMP and RVCP)	143 (combination)	7	50	53	3	The easing of COVID-19 regulations resulted in projects being completed before the end of the financial year, whereas they were expected to be completed in the next financial year

Programme 4: Rural Development								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
		6.2.3 Number of technology research projects completed	N/A	N/A	5	1	-4	There were delays in obtaining animal ethics clearance for research projects involving animals. Crops/plants ethics clearance for the green tea infusion projects (EC, NW) and also for the Agro-Biotech in GP and LP

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Regular programme meetings at various levels of management are being undertaken with the focus strictly on assessing the state of performance and to adopt strategies for improvement in identified weak areas. These meetings are also extended to PSSC management who are responsible for managing implementation of set priorities. The discussions about performance against operational plans is assessed monthly and key issues are escalated to the departmental Executive Committee.

Dedicated support from units of Monitoring, Strategic Planning and Risk Management, who all have a very strong working relationship with the Directorate: Internal Audit, provide strategic support which assist in identifying areas of challenges in time to allow development of improvement plans. The programme has appointed Planning and Reporting Coordinators who work very closely with departmental performance monitoring practitioners to advise management on performance areas that need frequent attention. There are also officials in PSSCs responsible for monitoring of performance, which is useful in ensuring validation of information at all levels.



Programme 5: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing

Purpose

Promotes economic development, trade and market access for agriculture products and foster international relations for the sector

The programme comprises the following subprogrammes:

International Relations and Trade: Promotes, coordinates and supports international relations and trade through the development and implementation of appropriate policies and programmes.

Cooperatives Development: Facilitates and supports the implementation of programmes and initiatives to promote cooperatives to participate in economic development.

Agro-processing, Marketing and Rural Industrial Development: Ensures the transformation of primary product commodities into value-added products and ensures domestic and international market access.

Development Finance: Facilitates the development and implementation of development finance policies and strategies for the agriculture sector.

National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC): Manage transfers to the National Agricultural Marketing Council.

Institutional outcomes that each programme contributes towards according to the Annual Performance Plan:

Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets.

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Table 4.5:

Programme 5: Economic Development, Trade and Marketing								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets	7.1 Cooperatives trained	7.1.1 Number of agricultural cooperatives trained	-	-	90	91	1	Overachievement was due to training offered to one additional co-op in t NW, and information that was not known when the target was set
	7.2 AgriBEE Fund implemented	7.2.1 Percentage of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	-	100% (37) AgriBEE Fund applications were received, assessed and finalised during the period under review	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	100% of AgriBEE Fund applications finalised	N/A	N/A
Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of	7.3 FPSUs supported	7.3.1 Number of FPSUs supported towards functionality	13	-	35	4	-31	Support was not provided comprehensively for all elements to FPSUs as defined in the plan. Only



existing markets								when support is provided on all five elements, being mechanisation, input support, governance structure, human resource support and producer registration, as per the criteria, will the FPSUs be evaluated as fully supported towards functionality; this is not the case with 31 of the FPSUs
	7.4 Enterprises supported	7.4.1 Number of new agricultural enterprises supported	249	-	71	121	50	Collaboration with other stakeholders led to more enterprises supported
		7.4.2 Number of new non-agricultural enterprises supported	-	-	15	9	-6	Inadequate supply/delivery of required products
Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets	7.5 Smallholders accessing loan	7.5.1 Number of smallholder producers accessing MAFISA loan	-	-	150	87	-63	Reduced interest in MAFISA in preference of COVID-19 relief support that was provided Moreover, most smallholder and subsistence productivity levels was negatively affected by COVID and this led to uncertainties in their ability to repay their loans and therefore opted not to apply for MAFISA
	7.6 Marketing of Agricultural	7.6.1 Marketing of Agricultural	-	Draft Marketing of Agricultural Products	Public consultation on the Marketing	Public consultation on the Marketing	Public consultation on the Marketing	Facilitation of public consultations on the MAP



	Products Act	Products Act reviewed		Amendment Bill was recommended for submission to DPME by the National Policy Review Committee (NPRC) for the first phase of the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS)	of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill	of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill was not done. The Office of the State Law Advisor's (OCSLA) comments were incorporated into the Bill at the end of period under review	of Agricultural Products Amendment Bill not done	Amendment Bill could not be undertaken due to delays in obtaining OCSLA legal opinion. The draft MAP Bill was incorporated with OCSLA's comments during the period under review
Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets	7.7 Trade agreement	7.7.1 Number of trade agreements implemented	Report on implementation of trade agreements was compiled	Report on the implementation of six trade agreements were compiled	6	6	N/A	N/A
		7.7.2 Number of trade agreements negotiated	Report on participation in trade negotiations was compiled	Report on participation in trade negotiation was compiled	5	5	N/A	N/A
Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets	7.8 International Relations Strategy implemented	7.8.1 Number of multilateral commitments implemented	Report on facilitating the implementation of BRICS were compiled	Report on multilateral engagements were compiled	6	6	N/A	N/A
			Status report on compliance to AU and SADC obligations were compiled	Report on AU and SADC engagements were compiled				
		7.8.2 Bilateral agreements implemented	Report on strategic engagement of partners within South-South, North-South and multilateral agencies/forums was compiled	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South) was compiled	Status report on bilateral engagements (South-South and North-South)	Status report on bilateral engagements South-South and North-South was compiled	Status report on bilateral engagements South-South and North-South was compiled, however, not all targeted countries were engaged	Bilateral engagements with Palestine were not held as intended during the period under review. This was due to country's political instabilities
			Report on strategic engagement of partners	Status report on bilateral engagements (African	Status report on bilateral engagements	Status report on bilateral engagements	Status report on bilateral engagements	Bilateral engagements with Burundi and

			within Africa and African agencies were compiled	continent) was compiled	nts (African continent)	nts (African continent) was compiled	nts was compiled, however, not all targeted countries were engaged	Madagascar were not held as planned during the period under review. This was due to the following reasons: Burundi: Bilateral engagements could not be held due to country's internal social unrest Madagascar: Several attempts were made to engage with no success from Madagascar's side.
--	--	--	--	-------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------------	--	--

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Regular programme meetings at various levels of management are being undertaken with the focus strictly on assessing state of performance and to adopt strategies for improvement in identified weak areas. These meetings are also extended to PSSC management and relevant programme managers in Provincial departments of agriculture and public entities where implementation of set priorities take place. The discussions about performance against operational plans is assessed monthly and key issues escalated to departmental Executive Committee.

Dedicated support from units of Monitoring, Strategic Planning and Risk Management, who all have a very strong working relationship with the Directorate: Internal Audit, provide strategic support which assist in identifying areas of challenges in time to allow development of improvement plans. This programme has appointed planning and reporting coordinators who work very closely with departmental performance monitoring practitioners to advise management on performance areas that frequently need attention. There are also officials in PSSCs responsible for monitoring of performance which is useful in ensuring validation of information at all levels.



Programme 6: Land Administration

Purpose

Provide and maintain an inclusive, effective and comprehensive system of planning, geospatial information, cadastral surveys, legally secure tenure and land administration that promotes social, economic and environmental sustainability

The programme comprises the following subprogrammes:

National Geomatics Management Services: Responsible for examining and approving all surveys of land and real rights intended to be registered in the deeds office; maintaining records; compiling, maintaining and revising maps of property boundaries; providing cadastral advisory services to other government institutions; promoting and controlling all matters related to geodetic and topographical surveying; establishing and maintaining a network of national geo-referencing stations; facilitating state surveys related to land reform; and providing cadastral and geospatial information services.

Deeds Registration: Provides a deeds registration system in which secure titles are registered and accurate information is provided.

South African Council of Planners: Transfers funds annually to the South African Council for Planners, a non-profit organisation dealing with the registration and other activities of the planning profession.

South African Geomatics Council: Regulates and promotes the transformation of the geomatics profession.

Integrated Land Administration: Provides an overarching, coordinated and streamlined land administration system that underpins economic, social, institutional and environmentally sustainable development.

Institutional outcomes that each programme contributes towards according to the Annual Performance Plan:

Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration.

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

Table 4.6:

Programme 6: Land Administration								
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
Outcome 2: Spatial transformation and effective and efficient land administration	8.1. Electronic Land Registration System (Registration and Recordal)	8.1.1 e-DRS Phases completed	N/A	e-DRS Phase 1 has not been completed	e-DRS Phase 1 – 75% completed	0%	e-DRS Phase 1 – 75% completed	Long SITA processes resulted in delays in the appointment of a Service Provider. The appointment of a service provider was completed in February 2022, which was too late to complete the intended intervention before end of financial year under review.
		8.2.1 Deeds Registries Amendment Bill and Cabinet Memorandum to be	N/A	Draft Amendment Bill available	Submission of Bill and Cabinet memorandum to the minister for submission	Submission of Bill and Cabinet memorandum to the minister for submission	Submission of Bill and Cabinet Memorandum to the minister for submission	NEDLAC requested that the Bill be presented at Economic Sectors, Investment,

Programme 6: Land Administration

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2019/2020	Audited actual performance 2020/2021	Planned annual target 2021/2022	Actual achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
		submitted to the minister for submission to Cabinet for promulgation purposes			to Cabinet for promulgation purposes	to Cabinet for promulgation purposes was not done Final NEDLAC meeting was attended on 5 March 2022 and discussions on the Bill was held, which led to resolution to further discuss the Bill at Economic Cluster in the coming financial year	to Cabinet for promulgation purposes	Employment and Infrastructure Development Cluster on 14 April 2022 to obtain support for its submission to Cabinet for purposes of obtaining approval for introduction into Parliament. The proceeding of 14 April meeting falls outside period under review reporting
		8.3.1 Monitoring Framework for NSDF Spatial Action Areas Implementation Plan developed	N/A	5 NSDF spatial action area implementation plans were drafted	Monitoring Framework for NSDF Spatial Action Areas Implementation Plan developed	The Monitoring Framework for NSDF Spatial Action Areas Implementation Plan was developed and approved on 30 March 2022	N/A	N/A
		8.4.1 Average number of working days taken to process cadastral documents, from date of lodgement to date of dispatch	N/A	N/A	15 days	16 days	-1 day	COVID-19 regulations limited number of staff allowed to be at work and some offices had to close on several occasion for decontamination purposes, resulting in a backlog

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Regular programme meetings at various levels of management are being undertaken with the focus strictly on assessing state of performance and to adopt strategies for improvement in identified weak areas. These meetings are also extended to PSSC management who are responsible for managing implementation of set priorities. The discussions about performance against operational plans is assessed monthly and key issues escalated to the departmental Executive Committee.

Dedicated support from units of Monitoring, Strategic Planning and Risk Management, who all have a very strong working relationship with the Directorate: Internal Audit, provide strategic support which assist in identifying areas of challenges in time to allow development of improvement plans. This programme has appointed Planning and Reporting Coordinators who work very closely with departmental performance monitoring practitioners to advise management on performance areas that frequently need attention.



Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

The following indicators are implemented by provincial departments of agriculture with DALLRD providing oversight and institutional monitoring and reporting services over their performance. Supporting evidence for reported performance is, therefore in provinces under management of provincial monitoring practitioners.

Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Use and Management

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
Subprogramme: Agricultural Engineering Services							
	Agricultural infrastructure established	Number of agricultural infrastructures established		484	363	-21	Delays with approval of projects for the financial year
LandCare							
	Hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated	Number of hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated		44 535	53 427	8 892	More hectares rehabilitated through partnerships with other stakeholders
	Hectares of cultivated fields under Conservation Agricultural practices	Number of hectares of cultivated land under conservation agriculture practices		5 909	6 935	1 026	More hectares were under CA practices owing to financial benefits to land owners derived from practice
	Green jobs created	Number of green jobs created		6 855	6898	-43	Delays with the transfer of the LandCare grant
Land Use Management							
	Agro-ecosystem management plans developed	Number of agro-ecosystem management plans developed		14	11	-3	Targets were revised during the year
	Farm management plans developed	Number of farm management plans developed		266	288	-22	Farm plans requested were more than anticipated
Disaster Risk Reduction							
	Awareness on disaster risk reduction conducted	Number of awareness campaigns on disaster risk reduction conducted		32	45	-13	Face-to-face campaigns could not be conducted owing to COVID-19 restrictions



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
	Surveys on uptake for early-warning information conducted	Number of surveys on uptake for early-warning information conducted		43	57	-14	Face-to-face surveys could not be conducted due to COVID-19 restrictions. Additionally, the department can only conduct surveys based on early warnings on potential of natural disasters happening in a particular area issued by the South African Weather Services (SAWS)

Programme 3: Agricultural Producer Support and Development

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
Subprogramme: Farmer Settlement and Development							
	Production across the agriculture value chain	Number of producers supported in the red meat commodity		7 895	6305	-1 590	Late approval of provincial business plans by national department
		Number of producers supported in the grain commodity		16 232	13 655	-2 577	Late approval of provincial business plans by national department
		Number of producers supported in the cotton commodity		281	246	-35	Delays with SCM processes. Budget reprioritisation : the department could no longer cover



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
							the planned hectares
		Number of producers supported in the citrus commodity		103	64	-39	Delays with SCM processes
Subprogramme: Food Security							
	Smallholder producers supported	Number of smallholder producers supported		21 419	19 400	-2 019	COVID-19 restrictions from Q1 – Q3 of the country hindered interaction with smallholder farmers and made it difficult to meet the target
	Subsistence producers supported	Number of subsistence producers supported		46 493	54 769	8 276	Presidential Stimulus Initiative enabled the provision of more agricultural inputs to farmers

Programme 4: Veterinary Services

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
Subprogramme: Animal Health							
	Biosecurity policies and strategies strengthened	Number of samples collected for targeted animal disease surveillance		128 245	137 163	8 918	Avian influenza outbreak and FMD (KZN and LP) outbreaks throughout the country led to an increase in the number of samples collected
		Number of epidemiological units visited for veterinary interventions		95 225	77 196	-18 029	Fewer submission of samples for testing



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
Subprogramme: Veterinary International Trade Facilitation							
	Biosecurity policies and strategies strengthened	Number of veterinary certificates issued for export facilitation		49 534	39 990	-9 544	Ban on exports because of FMD outbreaks throughout the country reduced the number of export certifications
Subprogramme: Veterinary Public Health							
	Reduce level of risk associated with food	Number of inspections conducted on facilities producing meat		5 600	4 603	-997	Due to the FMD outbreak, some facilities were temporarily shut down to contain the spread
Subprogramme: Veterinary Diagnostics Services							
	Reduce level of risk associated with food	Number of laboratory tests performed according to approved standards		811 200	714 256	-96 944	Resources shifted to focus on rabies outbreak in some parts of Eastern Cape. Unavailability of suitable test reagents from OBP had a negative impact on the laboratory's projected targets, because of this challenge, Brucella testing had to be temporarily suspended.
Subprogramme: Veterinary Technical Support Services							
	Address and promote the welfare of animals, animal identification	Number of Performing Animals Protection Act (PAPA) registration		382	283	-99	Some clients non-compliant with the requirements for licences Delays with the



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
	and advisory services	licences issued					processing of application which led to delays in issuing licences

Programme 5: Research and Technology Development Services

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
Subprogramme: Agricultural Research							
	Research projects implemented	Number of research projects implemented to improve agricultural production		326	324	-2	More research papers were published due to continuous collaborative research with various institutions
Subprogramme: Technology Transfer Services							
	Scientific papers published	Number of scientific papers published		50	82	32	Papers are published when projects are completed and/or data is sufficient to be published. For 2021/22 more papers were written, accepted for publication and published than anticipated
	Technologies developed for smallholder producers	Number of new technologies developed for the smallholder producers		15	12	-3	Challenges encountered with Microsoft in the development of new technologies
	Research presented at peer review events	Number of research presentations made at peer reviewed events		136	175	39	Over-achieved due to virtual congresses presented and improved



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
							financial implications that allowed for more presentations to be made
	Research presented at technology transfer events	Number of research presentations made at technology transfer events		425	597	172	More research presentations were made due to increased demand for technology/ knowledge to empower farmers
Subprogramme: Infrastructure Support Services							
	Research infrastructure managed	Number of research infrastructure managed		39	37	-2	Targets were revised during the year

Programme 6: Agricultural Economics Services

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
Subprogramme: Production Economics Support							
	Agri-businesses supported with market access	Number of agri-businesses supported with marketing services		2 941	2 304	-637	Due to COVID-19 restrictions, some planned workshops could not be done
		Number of clients supported with production economic services		6 222	7 707	1 485	More agribusinesses information and value chain workshops were arranged to empower farmers. Furthermore, agricultural economic plans were developed to assist farmers requiring access to Jobs Fund financial assistance

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
	Agri-businesses supported	Number of agri-businesses supported with Black Economic Empowerment advisory services		155	283	128	BEE advisory services provided to agribusinesses targeted for commercialisation programme
Subprogramme: Agro-Processing Support							
	Agri-businesses supported	Number of agri-businesses supported with agro-processing initiatives		585	158	-427	COVID-19 restrictions resulted in challenges in agro-processing initiatives as these include different stakeholders
Subprogramme: Macro-Economic Support							
	Economic reports	Number of economic reports compiled		131	166	35	Indicator is demand driven; there was a special request on commodity status reports and food price monitoring in preparation for the strategic development

Programme 7: Agricultural Education and Training

Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
Subprogramme: Agricultural Skills Development							
		Number of participants trained in agricultural skills development programmes in the sector		12 810	14 987	2 177	Participants trained increased owing to high demand from farmers
Subprogramme: Higher Education and Training							
		Number of students graduated with agricultural qualification		527	695	168	Some students were not able to complete the WIL programme in the previous 2020 academic year due to COVID-19, as a result



Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2020/21	Planned annual target 2021/22	Actual achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement	Reasons for deviation
							these students had to comply and complete the programme in the 2021 academic year

Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Budget programme	Interventions	Geographic location (Province/district / local where possible)	No of beneficiaries (Where possible)	Disaggregation of beneficiaries (Where possible)	Total budget allocation per intervention (R'000)	Budget spend per intervention	Contribution to the output in the APP (Where possible)	Immediate outcome
Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) 2021/22 financial year only	Support to subsistence producers with agricultural production inputs through the e-voucher system	EC	22 388			122 000 900		Continuous development of a system that collects the database of subsistence producers and provides support in a short space of time
		FS	3 584			23 809 200		
		GP	3 838			23 137 300		
		KZN	31 530			168 012 100		
		LP	17 283			98 423 200		
		MP	12 551			76 254 400		
		NW	10 040			62 060 700		
		NC	2 137			18 052 500		
		WC	1 557			9 951 100		
		Total	104 908			601 701 400		

Budget programme	Intervention Geographic location (Province/district/local municipality) (Where Possible)	No. of beneficiaries (Where Possible)	Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (Where Possible)	Total budget allocation per intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention	Contribution to the Outputs in the APP (where applicable)	Immediate outcomes
Rural Development	EC = 173 FS = 76 GP = 141 KZN = 272 LP = 158 MP = 110 NW = 124 NC = 26 WC = 44	1 124	Males = 366 Females = 758 Youth = 973 PwD = 0	R' 000	R59 772 881,28 Stipend = R25 877 537,28 Allowance = R29 403 840,00 Data = R2 670 624,00 Sanitiser = R483 680,00 Masks = R337 200,00	Increased job opportunities and development of skills	Buying power and food security