



The Chief Executive Officer
Provincial Treasury
Private X 20537
Bloemfontein
9300

Dear Mr Mahlatsi

**Re: Submission Of The Final Draft 2015-2018 Of The Annual Performance Plan (App)
And The Strategic Plan Document 2015-2020 For The Department Of Agriculture And
Rural Development**

1. Hereby please receive the final draft 2015-2018 of the Annual Performance Plan (APP) with its technical indicator descriptions document for your consideration.
2. We have also attached the final draft Strategic Plan document for the fiscal years 2015-2020.

I trust you find the above in order.

Yours truly,

Mr MP Thabethe
Head of Department
Agriculture and Rural Development
Date: 02/03/2015

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**Department of Agriculture
&
Rural Development**

Strategic Plan

**For the
fiscal years
2015 – 2020**

Free State

FOREWORD BY THE MEC OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

FOREWORD

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

The Strategic direction as articulated in the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030 and the Sector Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014-2019, Integrated Growth & Development Plan (IGDP) 2012 & 2014, Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP) 2014, and Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), 2003, allows the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to reposition itself as a catalyst in the promotion of economic growth and development, and job creation as espoused in the Free State Growth and Development Strategy (FSGDS).

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

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

Fetsa Tlala integrated food production intervention focuses on supporting subsistence and smallholder farmers to increase the production of staples with particular attention to bring under-utilised arable land into production. The intervention rest on land capability, mechanisation support services, production inputs and infrastructure, agro-processing and markets development and capacity building. This programme will target 27 000 hectares to produce staple food grains such as maize, dry beans, sorghum, and sunflower, and the cash-crops such as deciduous fruits like pomes and stones, in the Free State. Furthermore, due to high potential soils of the former maize triangle areas of Lejweleputswa and Fezile Dabi districts, Free State is embarking on the process of producing enough maize stocks for the support and development of the Bio-fuel as alternative motor and mechanical engineering energy manufacture source plant that realized approval site at Bothaville.

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

The Free State Cabinet through the leadership of the Premier and the support from the State President, upon the adoption of the Radical Economic Transformation Agenda, declared Free State Province to be a Poultry Hub of South Africa. It is therefore, envisaged that if the poultry industry could be developed to its fullest potential, the spin-offs thereof could lead to creation of more than 20,000 direct permanent jobs and development of more than 2,000 sustainable SMME's in the province.

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

Climate change challenges in the form of droughts, veld fires, floods and animal and plant diseases outbreaks allowed us to refocus our approach and be more proactive and vigilant with regard to **disaster mitigation strategies**, upon which both the disaster management framework and plan are developed for implementation.

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

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



MS. M.G QABATHE

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is certified that this Strategic Plan:

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

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

In addition, it accurately reflects the strategic goals and objectives which the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development will endeavour to achieve over the period 2015 to 2020

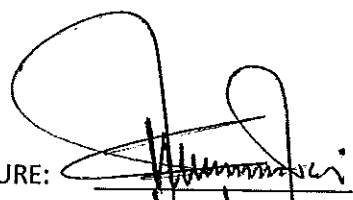
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DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL:

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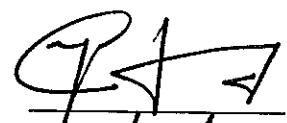
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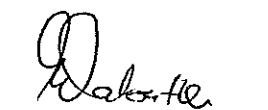
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CONTENTS

PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW	6
1 Vision	6
2 Mission	6
3 Values	6
4 Legislative and other mandates	6
4.1 Constitutional Mandates	6
4.2 Legislative Mandates	7
4.3 Policy Mandates	9
4.4 Relevant Court Rulings	9
4.5 Planned Policy Initiatives	10
5 Situational analysis	11
5.1 Performance Environment	11
5.2 Organisational Environment	25
5.3 Description of the strategic planning process	28
5.4 MTSF Indicator Alignment: 2015-2020	42
6. Vision 2030 and Strategic Goals	42
6.1 Vision 2030	42
6.2 Agriculture	42
6.3 Inclusive Rural Development by 2030	46
PART B: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ALIGNED TO GOALS	47
7 Programmes	47
7.1 Programme 1: Administration	47
7.2 Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management	48
7.3 Programme 3: Farmer Support and Development	49
7.4 Programme 4: Veterinary Services	50
7.5: Programme 5: Research and Technology Development Services	51
7.6 Programme 6: Agricultural Economics	52
7.7 Programme 7: Structured Agricultural Education and Training	53
7.8 Programme 8: Rural Development 8	54
PART C: LINKS TO OTHER PLANS	56
13 Links to the long-term infrastructure and other capital plans	56
14 Conditional grants	56
15 Public entities	57
16 Public-private partnerships	57

PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

1. VISION

The vision of the Free Department of Agriculture and Rural Development is to ensure “a dynamic and prosperous agricultural sector and a better life for rural communities”.

2. MISSION

The mission of the Department is “to empower the agricultural sector through the provisioning and facilitation of comprehensive agricultural development support and investment solutions in order to ensure rural development and continuous economic growth and sustainable livelihoods”.

3. CORE VALUES

The core values of the Department are informed by the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996). These are the guiding principles that will define how the Department would conduct itself in performance of its business:

- Commitment to Good Governance;
- Equitable use of scarce resources;
- Transparency and Accountability to stakeholders;
- Dedication, Integrity, Professionalism.

4. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

4.1 Constitutional mandates

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

4.2 Legislative mandates

A. Transformation legislation

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

B. Veterinary and animal health related legislation

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

C. Plant and Crop related legislation

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

D. Soil Conservation and Land Care

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

E. Land and land reform

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

F. Administrative Legislation

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

- Employment Equity Act (Act No. 55 of 1998)
- Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, (Act No. 6 of 2004)
- Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999 as amended by Act No. 29 of 1999)
- Division of Revenue Act (Annually)
- Public Service Act (Act No. 103 of 1994) and Regulations, 2001
- Labour Relations Act (Act No. 66 of 1995)
- Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000)
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993)
- Employment of Education and Training Act (Act No. 76 of 1998)
- SITA Act (No. 88 of 1998, as amended by Act 38 of 2002)

4.3 Policy Mandates

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

4.4 Relevant court rulings

No court rulings

4.5 Planned policy initiatives

The following are additional policy documents, which will be guiding the activities of the Department during the period 2015 to 2020:

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

5. SITUATION ANALYSIS

5.1 Performance Environment

5.1.1 Natural Resource Overview

The Free State Province forms the central province of South Africa. It almost encloses the Kingdom of Lesotho. Figure 1 shows the map of the Free State with its five district municipalities namely, Xhariep, Lejweleputswa, Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane, and Mangaung Metropole. The local municipalities are listed in Table 1. The Free State is the third largest province in South Africa in terms of area (129 480 square miles or 12.9458 million hectares) and comprises 10.6% of the total area of the country. Situated entirely on the highveld plateau, mountainous land is restricted to the eastern plateau rim. Level to undulating plains dominate the topography.

5.1.1.1 Geographical overview

The Free State Province occupies 10.6% of the total South African land mass and, as mentioned, is considered to be one of the most important food hubs of the country, with 3.2 million hectares of cultivated land. In the context of the global food insecurity concerns, the province is poised to maintain its "breadbasket" status.

The Free State is situated in the central part of South Africa with borders with six provinces as well as an international border with Lesotho to the east (see Figure 1). The province is divided into five district municipalities - Xhariep, Mangaung Metropole, Lejweleputswa, Thabo Mofutsanyane and Fezile Dabi. Mangaung Metropole currently has the largest share of the province's population. Resource endowment in the form of natural resources such as rainfall, soil quality, vegetation, topography, etc. determines resource use and output supply potentials in the province.

The Xhariep District is composed of the Letsemeng, Kopanong, Mohokare and Naledi local municipalities and is located in the south-west of the province. It is a semi-arid area with extensive farming, mainly sheep. The district comprises open grasslands with small widely dispersed towns. The Mangaung Metropole contains a large population and comprises mainly open grassland, with mountains in the easternmost region. The main urban centre is Bloemfontein.

The Thabo Mofutsanyane District is composed of Mantsopa, Setsoto, Dihlabeng, Nketoana, Maluti-a-Phofung and Phumelela local municipalities. It borders Lesotho to the east and has beautiful hills and fruit farms. The district is one of the most important tourism destinations, mainly because of the spectacular scenic beauty of the Drakensberg and Maluti mountain ranges. The Fezile Dabi District is composed of Moqhaka, Ngwathe, Metsimaholo and Mafube local municipalities. It is an important agricultural production area, particularly for maize. The Vaal Dam is the main source of water and offers a wide variety of sports and leisure facilities. The Lejweleputswa District is composed of Masilonyana, Tokologo, Tswelopele, Matjhabeng and Nala local municipalities. It boasts goldfields and it is a major agricultural area. The district forms part of the larger Witwatersrand basin. The first gold was discovered here in the early 1940s.

Table 1: District and local municipalities that constitute the study area.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES
Xhariep	Letsemeng
	Kopanong
	Mohokare
	Naledi
Lejweleputswa	Nala
	Tswelopele
	Tokologo
	Masilonyana
	Matjhabeng
Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka
	Ngwathe
	Mafube
	Metsimaholo
Thabo Mofutsanyane	Setsoto
	Nketoana
	Dihlabeng
	Phumelela
	Maluti a Phofung
	Mantsopa
Mangaung Metropole	Mangaung Metropole

Source: FSDARDFSDARD (2013)

The Free State Province is one of the provinces with the largest area of agriculturally usable land. Suitability for agricultural enterprises vary, however, and are largely determined by the natural resource attributes as discussed in the following sections.

5.1.1.2 Climate

Situated almost exactly in the middle of the country, the climate largely reflects middle ranges of rainfall, temperatures and evaporation. However, as it spans a bridge between the more humid east and arid west, it has elements of both. The Free State is a summer-rainfall region. It usually gets extremely cold during the winter, especially towards the eastern mountainous regions where temperatures can drop to as low as - 9.5°C. The western and southern parts are semi-arid. About 3.2 million ha is cultivated while natural veld and grazing cover 8.7 million ha. The area of land suitable for cultivation, which is not presently cultivated, is about 0.23 million ha. About 0.14 million ha of this is owned by the State (FSDARD, 2013). The climate significantly determines resource use and spatial distribution of production potentials in the province.

5.1.1.3 Temperature

Summer maximum temperatures range from a cool 24 degrees in the north-east to a hot 32 in the south-west with a 26-30 degree range most widespread in the central areas.

Winter minimum temperatures are low at -1 to 2 degrees, both in the east and the west, resulting in frost occurring between late April in the central areas (middle May in the west) and early to late September in all areas. There are no frost-free areas. Winter chilling is everywhere sufficient for crops that require it. The cooler east is the area of choice for temperate fruit crops but warmth-requiring or early flowering permanent crops (e.g. pomegranate, pecan, almond, walnut, persimmon, cactus pear fruit) may succeed in the central and western areas in places where soil quality and the availability of water for irrigation allows.

5.1.1.4 Rainfall

Based on long-term past records, the rainfall decreases strongly from east to west: the median (5 in 10 years) annual rainfall is more than 900 mm on the eastern escarpment rim and in the south-western corner less than 350 mm. Most of the central areas receive between 450 and 650 mm rain. At more assured levels (6 to 7 in 10 years) the rainfall is only about 50 mm less, implying that severe drought may be expected only during 3 in 10 years or less. The way that climate change might affect this historic pattern is still uncertain, however.

5.1.1.5 Evaporation

Annual A-pan evaporation varies from a low of less than 1400 mm in the east to fairly high at more than 2200 mm in the south-west. Together with rainfall, it is an indicator of aridity. In international terms, all of the province except the north-eastern rim can be classified as semi-arid and the south-western corner as arid.

5.1.1.6 Topography

The eastern escarpment rim situated in the Free State is described as low mountains, the Vredefort area as parallel hills, the foothills to the escarpment as irregular undulating lowlands with hills and strongly undulating irregular land. These grade via slightly irregular undulating plains and occasional hills to slightly undulating plains and level plains in the north-west, slightly irregular plains in the south-west and lowlands with hills towards the Xhariep River. Plains are thus the dominant topographic feature of the province.

5.1.1.7 Soils

From a provincial perspective, three main soil zones may be recognised. These are (a) areas covered by blanket sands in the west, mostly with deep sandy soils; (b) central and southern areas without blanket sands, where the solid geology (mudstone, shale, sandstone, dolerite) largely determines the soil properties and commonly gives rise to clay pan soils, dark clays or shallow soils and (c) areas towards the escarpment edge where sandy materials from certain geological formations give rise to predominantly moderately deep loamy soils.

The soils under (a) above have unique properties that render them particularly valuable for rain fed arable use. These include the following: good rain water uptake and storage due to the deep, sandy or loamy profile; low or no natural acidity in the upper sub soils, which together with relatively sandy textures, allow deep root penetration (unless compacted) and lastly, the presence of drainage-retarding layers at depth. Due to the latter, over large areas in Nala in Lejweleputswa and Moqhaka in Fezile Dabi, water tends to accumulate and rise through capillary action to within reach of the crop roots. This allows for much higher yields of deep rooted crops than would have been possible by means of in-field seasonal rainfall alone. There is a downside, however, to the sandy textures in the form of susceptibilities to compaction and wind erosion.

The soils under (b) above generally have less favourable water absorbing and retaining characteristics due to higher clay content and limited rooting depth. Mostly they also have a low suitability for irrigation. They tend to support good rangeland, however, and where sufficiently deep, offer a niche for strongly rooted crops such as sorghums and sunflower that are able to extract water strongly from clayey layers. Where slopes occur the moderate to high susceptibility of most of these soils to water erosion has to be taken into account. It may be noted that these soils typically occur where blanket sands were stripped away by stream action in the recent geological past. They thus extend along drainage lines into the west and east. In the latter area they commonly constitute highly erodible land facets.

Extensive areas covered by an association of shallow and clay pan soils occur in Xhariep. These support False Upper Karoo vegetation. It is a degraded veld type dominated by *Aristida* and *Eragrostis lehmanniana* grasses. It is permanently under threat of invasion by *bitterbos* (*Chrysocoma ciliata*) during years of drought, particularly in areas where overgrazing by sheep occurs or had occurred.

The loamy soils under (c) above are arable where sufficiently deep. Areas underlain by Molteno sandstone (e.g. the Bethlehem area) are particularly productive. Clay contents are slightly higher than in the west. Drainage-retarding deeper layers may occur. These are mostly beneficial to field crops but are mostly detrimental to permanent crops as they may give rise to excessive seasonal wetness, at least at depth. Clay pan and other wet soils are dominant in areas where stream incision took place during recent geological times. In those land facets they pose an erosion hazard if cultivated or overgrazed.

5.1.1.8 Water resources

The Free State is one of the provinces where there is appreciable water resource development and a high rate of water use. The Free State has 12 state dams and other rivers making the province the most water-rich province in South Africa (See Figure 2). The province lies between the Vaal River in the north and the Orange River in the south. Two main water catchment areas, namely the Vaal and the Orange, are within the Free State (FSDARD, 2013). The Free State has, on average, medium-potential arable land.

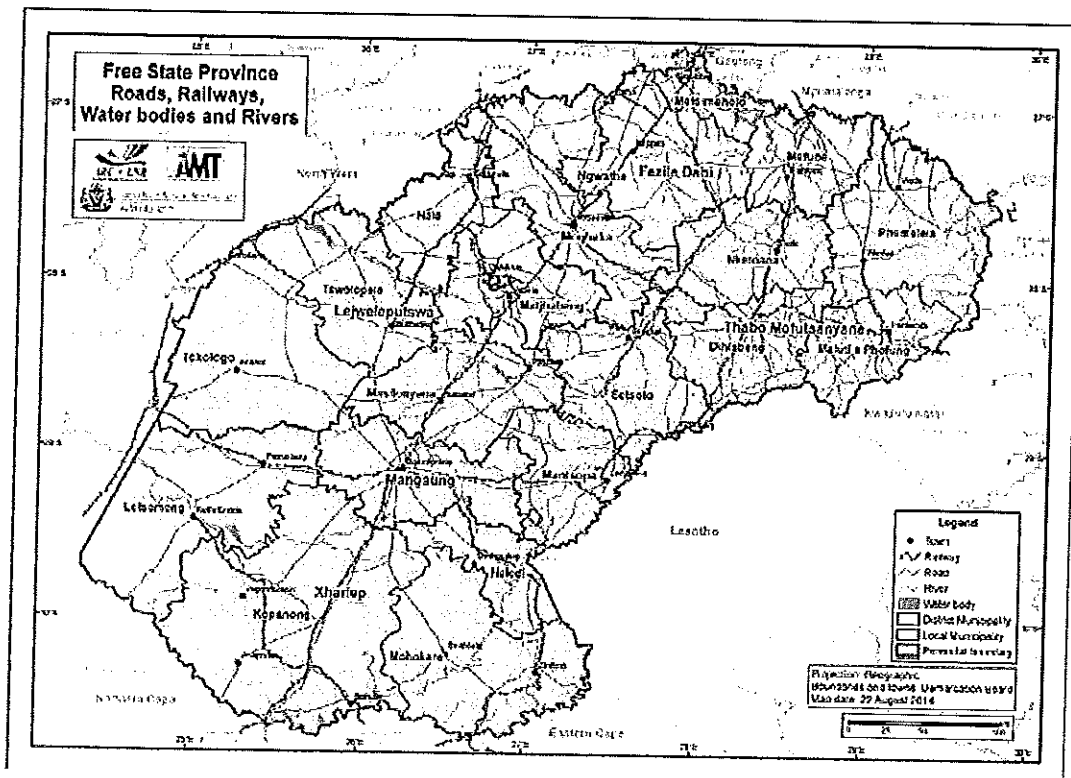


Figure 2: Water bodies and rivers in the Free State

Source: ARC (2014)

Relevant information on irrigated agriculture in the Free State was extracted from the Free State water register compiled by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF). The table below shows the volume and distribution of registered water use in irrigated areas among the districts of the Free State. The water use is differentiated into irrigation and livestock watering. The water users are the farmers who are the registered water users as at June 2005 in the water schemes in the Free State. About 215,878 farmers are registered water users who use a total of 1,169,210.78m³ to irrigate a total area of 159,639.49ha; 131 farmers are registered to use a total of 323,820m³ for watering livestock. Agricultural water use across the province differs from district to district.

Xhariep district has the highest number of registered users (2,015 farmers) who, on average, irrigate 47.45ha with an average registered volume of water of 585 million m³ per annum. The district also has about 36 registered water users who use 585,800m³ of water for livestock activities. Motheo also has a substantial number of water users (1,296 farmers). On average, about 19.68ha is irrigated with 223,39m³ of water per annum. The total area irrigated in the Mangaung Metropole is 25,482.24ha. This gives an average of 19.68ha per farmer. These farmers use a total of about 289million m³ of water per annum.

1,402 farmers in Lejweleputswa district irrigate a total of 23,901.18ha with about 302,686million m³ of water per annum. Another 93 registered water users use a total of 860,750 m³ per annum for livestock watering. The Fezile Dabi uses a total of 89,611,800m³ of water to irrigate a total area of 8,480.61ha on an annual basis. Thabo Mofutsanyane has the least registered water users; the district comes last in irrigated agriculture in the province. Here, 357 farmers use 4 718 4420m³ of water to irrigate 6,391.27ha on an annual basis. However, only one farmer in the district uses 500,000m³ per annum for livestock watering (See Table 2).

Table 2: Irrigated agriculture in the Free State Province

District	Area Irrigated (ha)		Registered Volume (1000m ³ /annum)		Number of water users
	Total	Average	Total	Average	
Lejweleputswa					
Irrigation	23,901.18	17.12	302,686.51	215.89	1402
Watering: livestock	-	-	860.75	9.26	93
Motheo					
Irrigation	25,482.24	19.68	288,836.99	223.39	1296
Watering: livestock	-	-	-	-	-
Fezile Dabi					
Irrigation	8,480.61	10.59	89,611.80	110.77	808
Watering: livestock	-	-	0.257.00	0.26	1
Thabo Mofutsanyane					
Irrigation	6,391.27	17.90	47,184.42	132.17	357
Watering: livestock	-	-	500.00	500.00	1
Xhariep					
Irrigation	95,384.19	47.45	1,169,210.78	580,253.49	2015
Watering: livestock	-	-	585.80	16.27	36
Free State Irrigation					
Watering: livestock	159,639.49	27.16	1,897,530.51	682.31	5878
	-	-	322.82	0.19	131

Source: Olukunle (2006)

5.1.2 Overview of the Agriculture sector in the Free State

5.1.2.1 Background

Agriculture has always been considered to be the main sector for the Free State province's economy. Despite other sectors having surpassed agriculture in their contribution to the province's economic growth in the recent past, the sector continues to dominate the Free State landscape with cultivated land, natural veld and grazing land. Natural veld and grazing dominates the agricultural landscape with 87 000 square kilometres with cultivated land covering 32 000 square kilometres of the province. In 2011 agriculture contributed about 2.5% to the economic growth of the Free State, but represented about 9 % of the total agricultural sector in the country. Furthermore, agriculture accounts for approximately 90% of land use in the Free State. The province supplies significant proportions of the nation's sorghum (53%), sunflowers (45%), wheat (37%), maize (34%), potatoes (33%), groundnuts (32%), dry beans (26%), wool (24%) and almost all of its cherries (90%). The agricultural sector in the Free State can therefore be regarded as one of the most important food hubs in South Africa (StatsSA, 2011).

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

5.1.2.2 Land use patterns

The eastern part of the Free State province is semi-arid with an annual rainfall of about 700 mm. In the western part, rainfall intensity is erratic and ranges between 80mm and 300mm per annum. The different vegetation types in the province support a wide variety of livestock production practices. Livestock is therefore an important part of the agricultural sector in the Free State. Arable crop production is another important part of the agricultural sector of the Free State. However, the type of crops that can be produced will depend on the soil potential and rainfall of a specific region. As a result, arable crop production is mostly concentrated in the central, eastern and northern parts of the province, with the climate and soil quality being favourable for crop production. Moreover, the climate and soil in most of these areas of the province support the production of a wide variety of crops and commodities. Thus, crop production development initiatives should be focused, though not limited to, the central, eastern and northern parts of the province, with irrigation schemes in other regions of the province that may also support crop production.

Not only the natural resources themselves but also the state of the natural resources needs to be considered when determining the agricultural production capability/potential of a specific region. A global concern that will have an effect on the state of the natural resources and subsequently the agricultural production capability of the Free State relates to climate change. Climate change has the potential to impact on biodiversity, change ecosystems; reduce the availability of agricultural land and water for irrigation, etc. Therefore, the rate and impact of climate change in a specific region is an important consideration when deciding on a specific agricultural initiative, as it will have an impact on the success of the initiative and subsequently on development in the province.

The structural change in South African agriculture is illustrated by the long-term trends in the number of farm units and farm sizes. In 1910, there were about 76 622 farm units in South Africa with an average size of 1 019 hectares. The number of farm units grew steadily to its peak of 119 600 units in 1953 and an average size of 750 hectares. In the second half of the twentieth century the number of farm units more than halved to 39 966 farm units with an average size of 2 366 ha by 2011 (Liebenberg & Pardey, 2010). According to the agricultural census of 2007, there were an estimated 45 750 commercial farmers and about 221 341 small-scale farmers in South Africa (that is almost five times more small-scale than commercial farmers). The geographical distribution of these farmer types is shown in Figure 3. The number of emerging farmers is especially high in the provinces where the former homelands were located. As can be seen in the figure, the number of commercial and emerging farm units in the Free State was almost equal in 2007 with 8053 and 8186 respectively. It must, however, be mentioned that these are the latest statistics and they were published in 2007, meaning that a lot of structural changes could've happened in the past seven years.

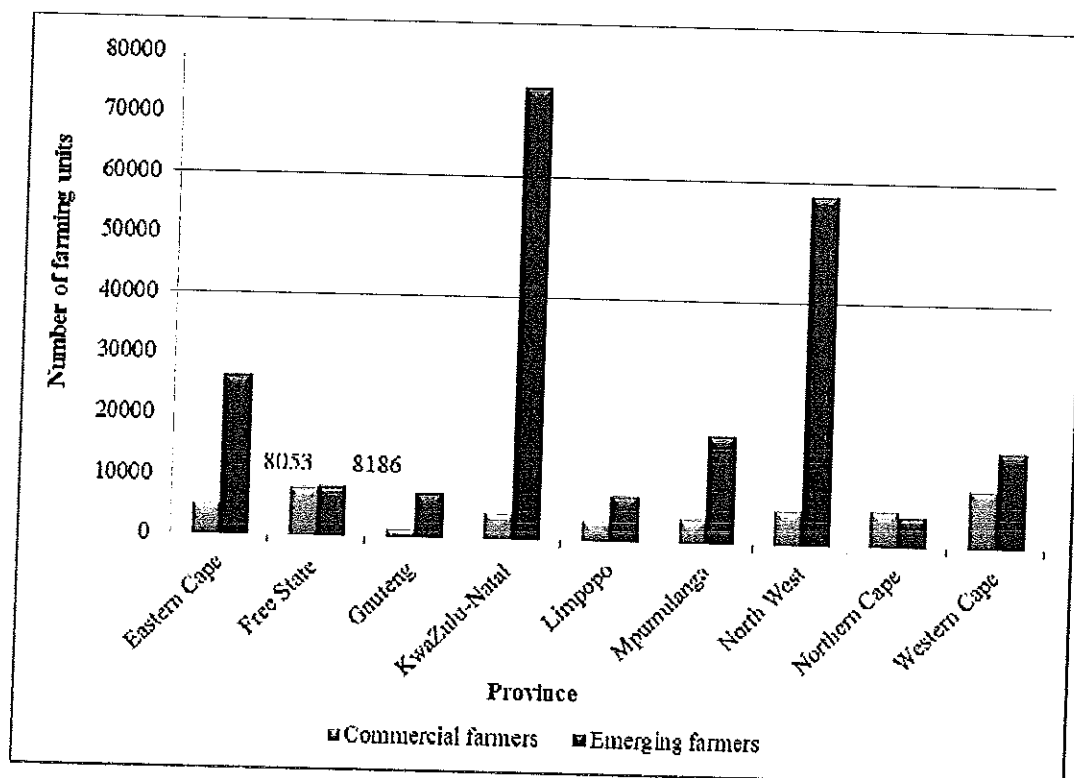


Figure 3: Commercial and small-scale farmers per province (2007).Source: StatsSA (2007)

When examining the patterns of land use by these farming units in the Free State, it can be seen that the distribution, as shown in Figure 4, is dependent on the type of resources available for agricultural purposes in that region. The figure shows that of the about 13 million ha of land, only about 17% of it is high potential agricultural land. About 17% is medium-potential agricultural land, 41% is low-potential land while about 21% is rangeland. In the Free State there is a total area of 232 200 hectares that is classified as part of the former homeland areas. Of this area, 81% is classified as grazing land which is more suitable for livestock production while 19% is considered as potential arable land.

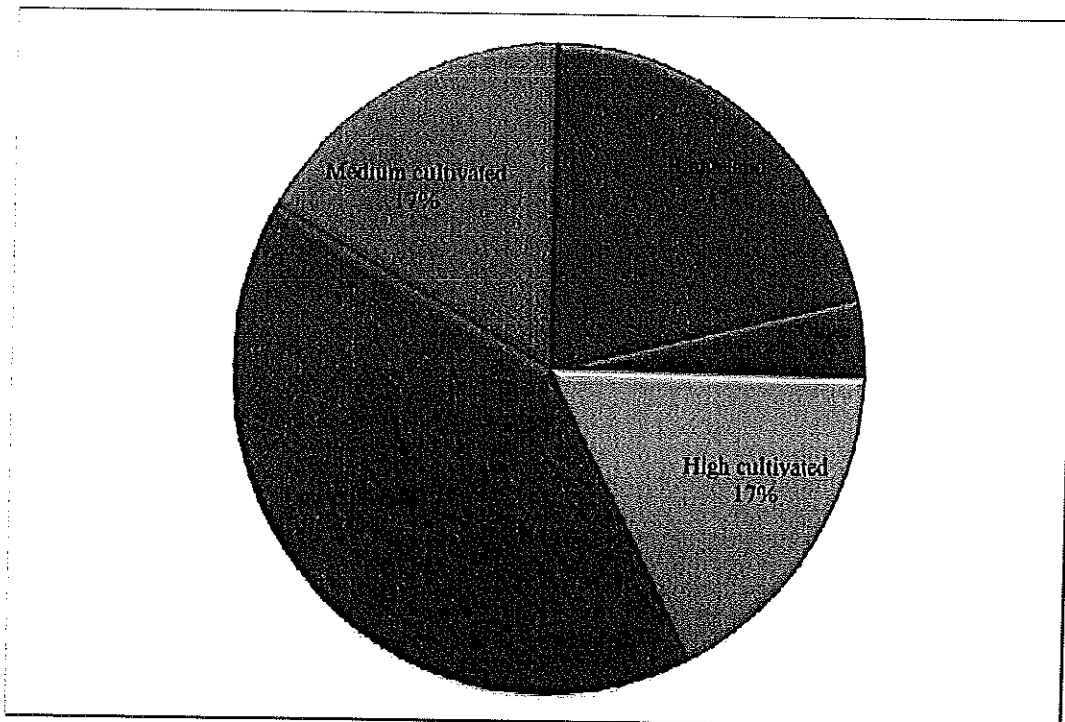


Figure 4: Agricultural land use patterns in the Free State Province

Source: FSDARD, (2014)

As a result of the resources available for agricultural purposes about 57% of the land is used for stock farming, including beef and dairy cattle and sheep and 33% is for crop production, including maize, sorghum, wheat, groundnuts and sunflowers. Table 3 below indicates the main areas of production per product:

Table 3: Main areas of production per product in the Free State Province

COMMODITY	MAIN PRODUCING AREA
Maize	Lejweleputswa, Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane
Wheat	Xhariep, Thabo Mofutsanyane
Sorghum	Fezile Dabi
Potatoes	Xhariep, Thabo Mofutsanyane
Sunflower	Lejweleputswa, Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane
Red meat	Xhariep, Mangaung Metropole, Lejweleputswa, Thabo Mofutsanyane, Fezile Dabi
Vegetables	Xhariep, Mangaung Metropole, Lejweleputswa
Dry beans	Thabo Mofutsanyane
Fruits	Thabo Mofutsanyane
Peanuts	Xhariep, Lejweleputswa, Fezile Dabi
Wool	Xhariep, Mangaung Metropole, Thabo Mofutsanyane
Dairy	Lejweleputswa, Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane
Cherries	Thabo Mofutsanyane

Source: Free State Development Corporation, (2014)

5.1.2.3 Infrastructure

Infrastructure contributes significantly to achieving economic growth, which in turn contributes towards poverty alleviation and the empowerment of rural communities (Kessides, 1993). Kessides is of the view that infrastructure contributes to economic growth, both through supply and demand channels by reducing costs of production, contributing to the diversification of the economy and providing access to the application of modern technology, raising the economic returns on labour. Additionally, infrastructure contributes to raising the quality of life by creating amenities, providing access to consumption goods (transport and communication) and contributing to macroeconomic stability. However, infrastructure does not create economic potential, it only develops an enabling environment for economic growth (Kessides, 1993).

A study done by Hemson, Meyer and Maphunye (2004) also concludes that rural infrastructure development is closely related to the empowerment of rural communities which has to include the encouragement of civil society, public participation in decision making and a democratic culture. Therefore, to ensure efficient and sustainable agricultural development efforts in the Free State, adequate and reliable infrastructure is needed in order to establish physical links between small-scale farmers and markets (Fedderke & Garlick, 2008). An analysis of the current infrastructure and the state thereof can help to describe the underlying reasons for the current economic performance of the Free State as well as the degree of support it can provide towards agricultural development initiatives (i.e. access to inputs, markets, etc.).

5.1.2.3.1 Transport

The transport sector plays a crucial support role in the provincial economy mainly due to the province's strategic geographic position. Utilization of vast resources from the province puts the transport sector in an advantageous position resulting from growth in other sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, mining and tourism. In 2006, the sector contributed about 8% to the province's economic growth.

Historically, the railway system was used as the primary means for the transportation of agricultural products. The railway system is therefore well-developed, connecting all the major areas in the Free State (See Figure 5). However, the current functionality of the railway system is questionable, since it is not managed properly and is ineffective in comparison with the road system, making it a less efficient means of transport. Despite being inefficient, the railway system is still used to transport a small percentage of the bulky items and commodities such as grains in the province. As a result, a lot of the focus has shifted towards roads as the primary means of transportation, which has again resulted in the rapid deterioration in the condition of the roads in the province. The derelict condition of the roads (especially the secondary roads) prohibits the people residing in the rural regions from ensuring easy and frequent access to input and product markets.

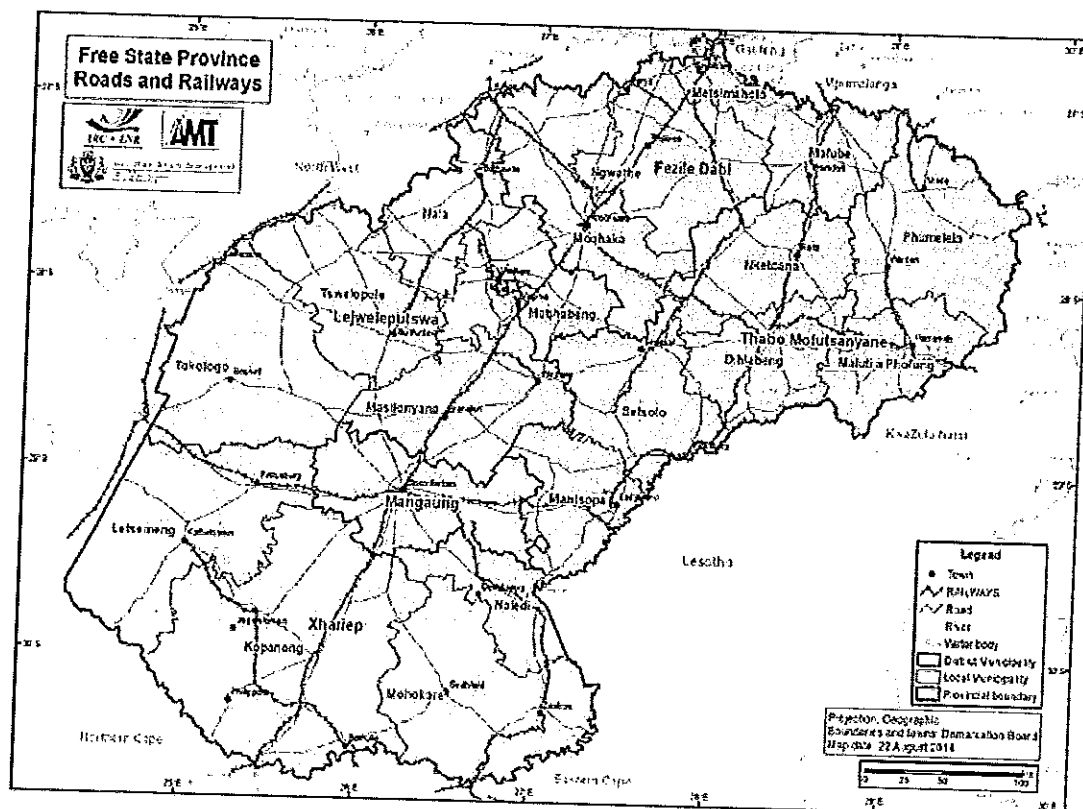


Figure 5: Road and Railway infrastructure in the Free State Province

Source: ARC (2014)

5.1.2.3.2 Electricity

Blackouts experienced in 2008 resulted in substantial losses for all businesses, negatively affecting the economic performance of the province. Intensive agricultural activities such as dairy parlours, irrigation, broilers, etc. were also affected as a result of the blackouts. Due to a significant population growth experienced, the development of electricity infrastructure has not been able to keep track of the rapid growth in demand. The lack of proper electricity supply to the Free State could have a severe impact on food production and food security throughout South Africa. For instance, farmers lack the ability to produce perishable products due to a lack of electricity to operate coolers. Other intensive agricultural activities such as irrigation are also impossible as there is no access to electricity to operate the irrigation systems. Therefore, electricity infrastructure is an essential part of development and the successful implementation thereof. The current electrification infrastructure in the Free State is illustrated in Figure 6.

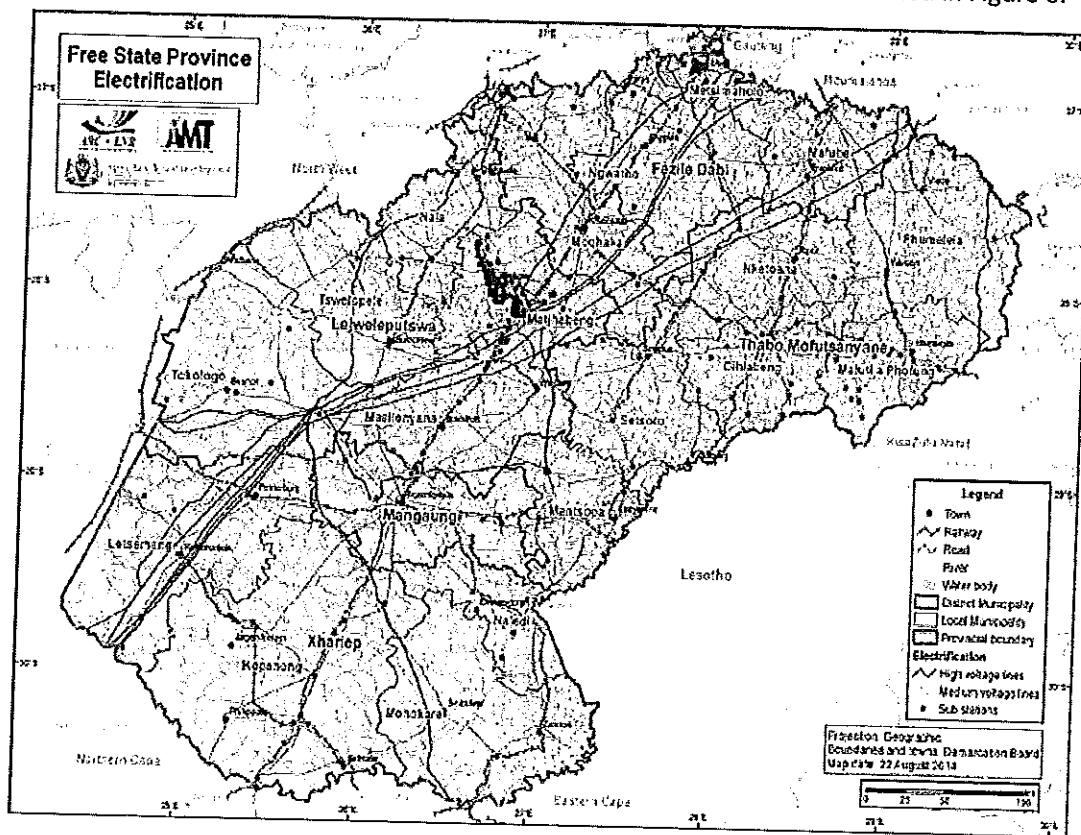


Figure 6: Electrification infrastructure in the Free State

Source: ARC (2014)

5.1.3 Socio-economic

5.1.3.1 Unemployment

The National Census of 2011 puts the population at approximately 2.745 million in the Free State. The comparable figure of 2.63 million recorded in the 1996 Census suggests that the population is relatively stagnant. The 2011 Census indicates that on the other hand, the unemployment rate in the province has been on the increase, from 30% in 1996 to 32.6% in 2011. According to Global insight database (2011), the unemployment rate in district as a percentage of the total unemployment figure in the province is indicated in the Figure 7 below, Lejweleputswa (34%), Thabo Mofutsanyane (27%), Mangaung (24%), Fezile Dabi (11%), and Xhariep (4%).

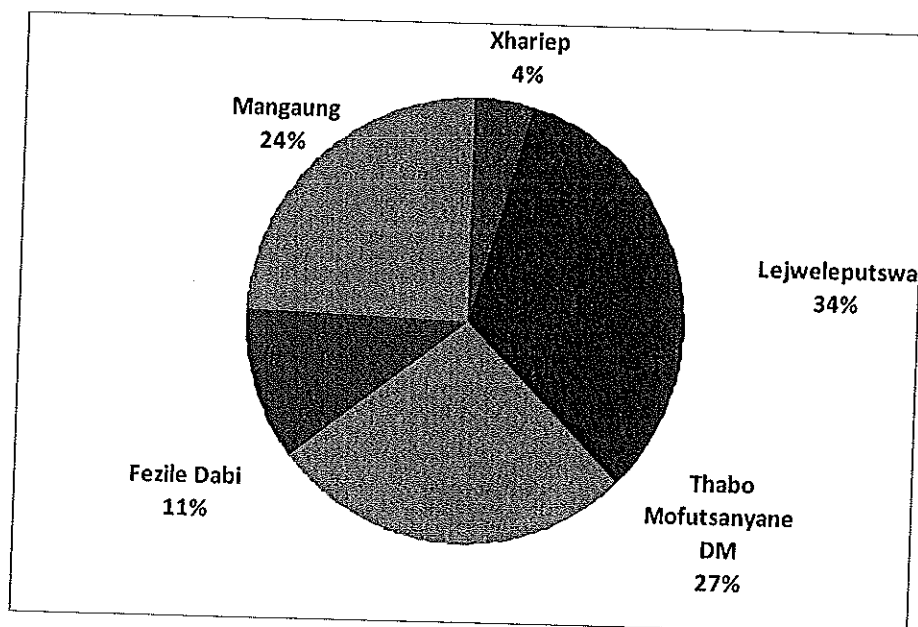


Figure 7: Unemployment distribution per district

Source: Global Insight Base data (2011)

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

Agriculture is labour intensive and generates about 13 per cent of all formal employment opportunities in the Free State. In many rural areas of the Province, agriculture could be considered as the "backbone" of the economy, and the associated forward and backward economic linkages significantly contribute to the economy of the Province (UFS, 2012). The recent inflation trends have a significant bearing on the profitability of the sector, both on and

off farm in the value chain. This will manifest in higher food price inflation, affecting affordability of food and ultimately household food security.

5.2 Organisation Environment

As from the 1st April 2015 the Department will refine its approved organisation and post establishment to align it with its strategic priorities to support the National Development Plan priorities and other national and provincial strategic documents. This will also address the capacity gaps as identified from the departmental Human Resource Plan as well as addressing the repositioning of the Glen College of Agriculture as part of the national plan of repositioning the Colleges of Agriculture.

The Department will also prioritise its Veterinary Services to ensure that it fully addresses the challenges as identified at national and provincial levels in order to maintain its disease free status of the province.

Free State Province is mainly rural and the Department has been mandated to ensure the coordination and facilitation of rural development in the province. The function of Rural Development became one of the core businesses of the Department since 2012. Since then the coordination and facilitation processes for rural development were done mainly from the Head Office, but during this period the Department plans to decentralise this function to districts with the aim of bringing services closer to the people.

The Department has adopted a Decentralised Service Delivery Model with its Head Quarters dealing with strategic and policy direction while delivery is done at the district level.

The Department currently has 1453 posts on its structure and it always ensures that it reduces its vacancy rate by filling all funded vacant posts. All posts at Senior Management Service level have been filled.

The Support Services of the Department has shifted from being a mere administrative support to a strategic advisory service. All approved Financial Management Services as well as Corporate Services have been communicated to all stakeholders and are implemented to ensure effective control measure are put in place in a drive towards a clean audit.

The Employee Relations component will focus on promoting sound labour relations while the Employee Health and Wellness component will ensure a healthy and effective workforce.

The Department has introduced an electronic Monitoring and Evaluation System known as In-Form System which monitors service delivery on monthly basis. This system ensures tracking of service delivery and enables the Department to identify service delivery gaps on time thus

enabling it to improve on its Service Delivery Improvement Plan. The monitoring and evaluation of service is evidence based according to Annexure E of the Annual Performance Plan which defines the evidence required to determine its admissibility as per the set indicator. The M&E component holds regular meetings with various directorates to discuss performance reports.

The Department participate fully on national performance assessment processes through the Management Performance Assessment Tool and it has improved from time in its performance assessments since the inception of this assessment tool.



5.3 Description of the strategic planning process

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

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

5.3.1 Strategic Planning Session

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

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

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

The process culminated in the strategic planning workshop held on 5th February 2015 to confirm the draft strategic planning documents as the product of the consultative process.

The consultation and engagement with stakeholders enabled the department to align our strategic plans to the NDP Vision 2030, the MTSF 2014-2019, the Outcomes, and FSGDS.

5.3.2 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) Indicators aligned to National Development Plan (NDP), Outcomes, DARD Budget Programmes and Targets

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME 7: Comprehensive Rural Development							
OUTCOME 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth							
SUB-OUTCOME 3: Improved food security							
SUB-OUTCOME 4: Smallholder producers development and support							
SUB-OUTCOME 5: Economic opportunities for historically excluded and vulnerable groups are expanded							
ACTION 1: Implement the comprehensive food security and nutrition strategy							
ACTION 2: Develop under-utilised land in communal areas and land reform projects for production							
ACTION 3: Develop and implement policies promoting the development and support of smallholder producers							
ACTION 4: Expand land under Irrigation							
ACTION 5: Provided support to smallholder producers to ensure production efficiency							
ACTION 5: Provided coaching, incubation, intensive support and financing to grow small business and cooperative sector							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 2: Sustainable Resource Management							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 3: Farmer Support and Development							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 5: Research and Technology Development							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 6: Farmer Support and Development							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 7: Structured Agricultural Education and Training							
INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Number of producers benefiting from animal improvement schemes	1300	144	28	29	29	29	29
Number of farmers benefiting from plant improvement schemes	200	22	4	4	4	5	5
Number of commercial producers supported	16 000	500	100	100	100	100	100
Number of subsistence farmers supported	Implement Food Security Household Gardens	Number of households benefiting from Food Security Initiatives: 45 625	10 500	11 815	12 815	5 248	5 247
Number of infrastructure anchor projects established	5	10	2	2	2	2	2

INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Number of hectares in under-utilised areas cultivated for production	1 000 000	27 000 x Number of hectares cultivated for food production in communal, commonage areas and land reform projects	5 400	5 400	5 400	5 400	5 400
Number of indigenous agricultural genetic resources conserved	10	10	2	2	2	2	2
Number of smallholders accessing local markets	72	18	3	3	4	4	4
Number of commodities marketed through the implementation of marketing strategy		10 x Provincial Commodities	2	2	2	2	2
Number of Agro-processing Initiative Supported	2	5	1	1	1	1	1
Number of hectares under irrigation	Develop and implement irrigation projects strategy	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of fish farms supported	15	1 x Hatchery	1	1	1	1	1
		1 x Processing Plant and	1	1	1	1	1
		36 x Farms	6	6	6	6	6
Number of agricultural colleges accredited by CHE	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of tertiary graduates produced	-	186	22	48	58	58	60

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME 7: Comprehensive Rural Development							
SUB-OUTCOME 1:							
ACTION: Effective National Regulatory Services and Risk Management Systems							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 4: Veterinary Services							
INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Planned Surveillance conducted	2 surveillance	5 surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD & Rabies	1 surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD & Rabies	1surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD & Rabies	1 surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD & Rabies	1 surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD & Rabies	1 surveys for diseases: Bovine, Tuberculosis, Corridor Diseases, FMD & Rabies
Number of vets deployed	120	10	2	2	2	2	2

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 5							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources							
SUB-OUTCOME 1: Eco-Systems are sustained and natural resources are used efficiently							
SUB-OUTCOME 2: An effective climate change mitigation and adaptation response							
ACTION 1: Maintain or improve water shed services in key rural strategic water resource areas							
ACTION 2: Combat land degradation							
ACTION 3: Develop and implement sector adaptation strategies							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 2: Sustainable Resource Management							
INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Hectors of land restored through reforestation and land rehabilitation LC 150 000 ha IF 2 500 ha (152 000 ha	30 000	6350	1 270	1 270	1 270	1 270	1 270
Climate change programmes implemented Develop and Implement a disaster mitigating strategy	Implement climate change mitigation and capacity building	Climate change programmes implemented	1	1	1	1	1
Reduced hectares of Temporary Unplanted (TUPs) areas FO 11 500 ha	TUP 2300	1000	200	200	200	200	200
Number of Land Care jobs (4800 Full Time Equivalents)	900 FTE	140	35	35	37	17	16

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME 10: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth							
SUB-OUTCOME 1: Protective investment is effectively crowded in through the infrastructure building programme							
SUB-OUTCOME 2: The productive sectors account for the growing share of production and employment							
SUB-OUTCOME 3: Economic opportunities for historically excluded and vulnerable groups are expanded							
ACTION 1: The building of strategic infrastructure stimulates crowding in of productive investment							
ACTION 2: Agricultural Policy Action Plan developed							
ACTION 3: Implementation of Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme							
ACTION 4: Ensure increased access to employment for black women and youth							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 6: Agricultural Economics							
INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Develop and Implement a marketing strategy for the products in support of SMME	Increased support to SMMEs within the sector	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of initiatives to support smallholder producers access international markets implemented	Implementati on of CAADAP / APAP	1	1	1	1	1	1

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: Chapter 6							
FSGDS PILLAR: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation							
OUTCOME 7: Comprehensive Rural Development							
SUB-OUTCOME: Increased access to quality infrastructure and functional services							
ACTION 1: Eradicate Infrastructural backlog							
ACTION 2: Provide rural ICT infrastructure							
ACTION 3: Provide access to water							
ACTION 4: Provide access to energy services							
BUDGET PROGRAMME 8: Rural Development							
INDICATOR	DAFF/DRDLR	DARD	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Coordinate comprehensive rural development programme, Animal Veld Management Programme, and Social Facilitation	Comprehensive Rural Development	5 X CRDP Sites & Reports	1	1	1	1	1
		20 X Social Facilitation Reports	4	4	4	4	4
		1 X Database of farms and state owned land developed	1	1	1	1	1
		10 X AVMP Reports	2	2	2	2	2

5.3.3 DAFF Strategic goals and Strategic Objectives

STRATEGIC GOALS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
Strategic Goal 1: Effective and efficient strategic leadership, governance and administration	1.1 Ensure compliance with statutory requirements and good governance
	1.2 Strengthen support and relationships with stakeholders.
	1.3 Strengthen institutional mechanism for Integrated policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation in the sector
Strategic Goal 2: Enhanced production, employment and economic growth in the sector	2.1 Ensure increased production and productivity in prioritised areas as well as value chains
	2.2 Effective management of bio-security and related sector risks
	2.3 Ensure support for market access and processing of agriculture, forestry and fisheries products
Strategic Goal 3: Enabling environment for food security and sector transformation	3.1 Lead and coordinate Government food security initiatives
	3.2 Enhance capacity for efficient delivery in the sector
	3.3 Strengthen comprehensive support systems and programmes
Strategic Goal 4: Sustainable use of natural resources	4.1 Ensure the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and recovery of depleted and degraded natural resources.
	4.2 Ensure adaptation to climate change, through implementation of effective prescribed frameworks

5.3.4 DARD Strategic Goals aligned to DAFF, Objectives, Programme Indicators and Targets

STRATEGIC GOALS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME INDICATORS	TARGETS FOR FIVE YEARS	2015/16 ANNUAL TARGET
Strategic Goal: 1 Effective and efficient strategic leadership, governance and administration	1.1 To ensure effective leadership, good governance and control environment through achievement of 80% on MPAT assessment by 2020	1.1 Number of strategic documents approved.	11	3
		1.2 Number of Non-Financial Performance reports submitted.	80	16
		1.3 Number of Integrated Communication, ICT and Information Management Strategies approved.	5	1
		1.4 Number of Human Resource Plans approved.	5	1
		1.5 Number of Integrated Auxiliary Services Plans approved.	5	1
		1.6 Number of Key Control MATRIX reports submitted.	90	18

STRATEGIC GOALS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME INDICATORS	TARGETS FOR FIVE YEARS	2015/16 ANNUAL TARGET
Strategic Goal: 2 Sustainable use of natural resources	2.1 To promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources by protecting 36 220ha's of agricultural land through Engineering Services, Land Care, Soil Conservation, Land Use Management and Disaster Risk Management by 2020	2.1.1 Number of agricultural infrastructure established	130	30
		2.1.2 Number of hectares protected / rehabilitated to improve agricultural production	36 220	6 220
		2.1.3 Number of Green jobs created (FTE's)	980	180
		2.1.4 Number of Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) created through Land Care green jobs.	175	35
		2.1.5 Number of hectares of agricultural land protected through guiding subdivision / rezoning / change of agricultural land use	1 000	200
		2.1.6 Number of disaster risk reduction programmes managed	1	1

STRATEGIC GOALS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME INDICATORS	TARGETS FOR FIVE YEARS	2015/16 ANNUAL TARGET
Strategic Goal: 3 Enabling environment for food security and sector transformation	3.1 To provide comprehensive agricultural support services to 14 700 producers by 2020	3.1.1 Number of smallholder producers receiving support	1 936	382
		3.1.2 Number of commercial farmers supported	294	76
		3.1.3 Number of hectares in under-utilised areas cultivated for production	27 000	5 400
		3.1.4 Number of fish farms supported	36	6
		3.1.5 Number of jobs created through the implementation of projects	1 600	320
		3.1.6 Number of producers benefiting from animal improvement schemes	144	28
		3.1.7 Number of Agro-processing Initiative Supported	5	1
		3.1.8. Number of smallholder producers supported with advice	2 950	570
		3.1.9 Number of commodity groups supported.	55	11
		3.1.9 Number of Infrastructure anchor projects established	10	2
	3.2 To ensure household food and nutrition security to 25 625 households by 2020	3.2.1 Number of households benefiting from agricultural food security initiatives	25 000	8 985
		3.2.2 Number of institutions gardens established	160	25
		3.2.3 Number of hectares cultivated for food production in communal areas and land reform projects	1 200	100
		3.2.4 Number of subsistence farmers supported	13 800	2 300
	3.3 To enhance agricultural education and training capacity BY 2020	3.3.1 Number of agricultural Higher Education and Training graduate produced	242	31
		3.3.2 Number of agricultural Colleges accredited by HEQC	1	1
		3.3.3 Number of participants trained in agricultural skills development programmes (accredited and non-accredited skills programmes, RPL and Learnership programs)	8 645	1 726

		3.3.4 Number of projects supported through mentorship	153	30
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STRATEGIC GOALS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME INDICATORS	TARGETS FOR FIVE YEARS	2015/16 ANNUAL TARGET
Strategic Goal: 4 Enhanced production, employment and economic growth in the sector	4.1 To ensure healthy animals, food safety, and access to export markets through provision of veterinary services to clients by 2020.	4.1.1 Number of vets deployed to do compulsory community service.	10	2
		4.1.2 Number of planned surveillance conducted.	1	1
		4.1.3 Number of epidemiological units visited for veterinary intervention.	60	12
		4.1.4 Number of clients serviced for animals and animal products export.	400	60
		4.1.5 Percentage level of abattoir compliance to meat safety legislation.	80	60%
		4.1.6 Number of tests performed.	800 000	160 000
	4.2 To provide Agri-business development support as well as macroeconomic and statistical information to 2 008 clients by 2020	4.2.1 Number of clients who have benefitted from agricultural economic advice provided.	1 799	400
		4.2.2 Number of Agri-Businesses supported with agricultural economic services towards accessing markets.	65	15
		4.2.3 Number of smallholder producers empowered to improve their export readiness as part of the international market access initiatives.	21	5
		4.2.4 Number of agricultural economic information responses provided.	103	24
		4.2.5 Number of economic reports compiled.	20	4
	4.3. To improve the agricultural production through conducting, facilitating and coordinating 16 medium to long term research and technology development projects by 2020	4.3.1. Number of research and technology development projects implemented to improve agricultural production.	16	12

	4.4 To disseminate information on research and technology developed to clients, peers and scientific communities through 8 research presentations and 5 improvement schemes by 2020	4.4.1 Number research presentations made nationally or internationally	20	4
		4.4.2 Number of farmers benefiting from plant improvement schemes	23	4

STRATEGIC GOALS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME INDICATORS	TARGETS FOR FIVE YEARS	2015/16 ANNUAL TARGET
5. Strategic Goal: 5 Comprehensive Rural Development	5.1 To facilitate and coordinate the development of rural enterprises and industries through establishment of Agri-villages by 2020	5.1.1 Number of Agri-villages developed	5	1
	5.2 To coordinate social facilitation programmes and projects by 2020	5.2.1 Number of reports on integrated implementation of Comprehensive Rural Development Programme and War on poverty in line with Outcome 7	20	4
		5.2.2 Number of data base developed and maintained on farms and state owned land available for sustainable agricultural development	1	1
		5.2.3. Number of reports on the implementation of Animal Veld Management Programme	10	2

6. VISION 2030 AND STRATEGIC GOALS

6.1 Vision 2030

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

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

6.2 Agriculture

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

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

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

- Substantially increase investment in water resource and irrigation infrastructure where the natural resource base allows and improve the efficiency of existing irrigation to make more water available.

- Invest substantially in providing innovative market linkages for small-scale farmers in the communal and land reform areas, with provisions to link these farmers to markets in South Africa, and further afield in the sub-continent. This will require infrastructure to improve the time and place utility of farm products through road, rail and communication infrastructure that gets the products from the farm gate through the different stages of the value chain.
- Information on buying and selling prices and supply and demand trends needs to be provided to farmers, traders, processors and consumers. Linking farmers to markets will also require new forms of intermediaries, such as cooperatives, to assist small producers create economies of scale in processing and all forms of value addition to raw commodities. Finally, it requires the infrastructure to operate cold chains. If this is not achieved, these farmers will be excluded from markets for high-value produce and rural consumers' will continue to pay higher prices for food than their urban counterparts.
- Linking farmers to existing markets is not enough. A substantial proportion of agricultural output is consumed in the "food away from home" market in South Africa. While this includes restaurants and takes away outlets, which are hardly relevant in rural areas, it also includes school feeding schemes and other forms of institutionalized catering, such as food service in hospitals, correctional facilities, and emergency food packages where the state is the main purchaser. As part of comprehensive support packages for farmers, preferential procurement mechanisms should be put in place to ensure that the new entrants into agriculture can also access these markets.
- Create tenure security for communal farmers. Tenure security is vital to secure incomes for all existing farmers and for new entrants. Investigate the possibility of flexible systems of land use for different kinds of farming on communal lands.
- Investigate different forms of financing and vesting of private property rights to land reform beneficiaries that does not hamper beneficiaries that does not hamper beneficiaries with a high debt burden.
- There should be great support for innovative public-private partnerships. South Africa's commercial farming sector is full of examples of major investments that have resulted in new growth, and new job opportunities.
- Increase and refocus investments in research and development for the agricultural sector. Growth in agricultural production in South Africa has always been fuelled by technology, and the returns on investment in agricultural research and development have always been high, partly because South Africa has specialized in adapting technology from all over the world to its circumstances. This should again become the

focus of agricultural research for all scales of farming in research councils, universities and the private sector.

- The consequences of industrialized agriculture and the country's unique ecosystems also demand that serious attention is paid to advances in ecological approaches to Sustainable agriculture. This includes greater attention to alternative energy, soil quality, minimum tillage, and other forms of conservation farming.
- Improve and extend skills development and training in the agricultural sector, including entrepreneurship training. This should include the training of a new cadre of extension officers that will respond effectively to the needs of small- holding farmers and contribute to their successful integration into the food value chain. The value of farmer-to-farmer skills transfer and commercial farmers must be encouraged to contribute to developing a new generation of farmers. Every effort must be made to de-racialise the agricultural sector.
- For extension officers to be successful, it is necessary to investigate whether extension and other agricultural services are appropriately located at provincial level. Innovative means for agricultural extension and training by the state in partnership with industries be sought.

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

- Develop strategies for economic cooperation or association that give poor producers greater collective market power in value chains, create synergies and access information, allowing them to achieve the minimum supply volumes required for participation, negotiate improved levels of market access and /or better terms of participation.
- Identify other potential partners in the agro-processing value chain to support smallholder development.
- As a specific example, encourage supermarkets to open up value chains by partnering with local producers in rural areas.
- Develop and incentivize the development of niche markets to promote smaller producers.
- Allocate economically viable fishing rights.
- Review fisheries policies to determine the best way to allocate rights to maximize employment.
- The national food security goal for South Africa should be to maintain a positive trade balance and not to strive for food-sufficiency in staple foods at all costs.

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

focus of agricultural research for all scales of farming in research councils, universities and the private sector.

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eviction if they demand better wages and conditions. Or try to get supplementary part-time work away from the farm.

6.3 Inclusive rural development by 2030

In 2030 therefore, there will be integrated rural areas, where residents will be economically active, have food security, access to basic services, health care and quality education. Achieving this vision will require leadership on land reform, communal tenure security, infrastructure and financial and technical support to farmers, and building the capacity of state institutions and industries to implement these interventions.

PART B: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ALIGNED TO GOALS

7. PROGRAMMES

7.1 Programme 1: Administration

Programme Purpose

The purpose of the programme is to provide strategic direction and leadership within the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development over the next five years.

Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To ensure effective leadership, good governance and control environment through achievement of 80% on MPAT assessment 2020
Objective statement	Ensure effective leadership, good governance and control environment by achieving 80% on MPAT assessment by 2020 through effective strategic planning and monitoring the implementation of APP.
Baseline	37% MPAT Assessment
Justification	SONA, SOPA, PFMA and Regulations
Links	Outcome 12 and Strategic Goal 1

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk Description	Current Control/ Mitigation
Failure to provide coordinated strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation	Developed Non-Financial Information Policy in accordance with the Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans.
Non-compliance with policies and directives	Adoption and implementation of national and provincial frameworks/ guidelines
Failure to communicate relevant information timeously	Implementation of the Stakeholder Management Policy

Resource Considerations	
Human Resource Capacity	The institution has a shortage of skilled and specialised personnel in the Fraud Prevention, Risk Management, ICT, Specialised Audits, and Financial Management.
Financial Resources	The institutional Budgetary constraints will hinder the achievement of objectives in particular in the area of comprehensive farmer support and recruitment of specialised services.

7.2 Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management

Programme Purpose

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

Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources by protecting 36 220ha's of agricultural land through Engineering Services, Land Care, Land Use Management and Disaster Risk Management by 2020
Objective statement	Promote the sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources by protecting 36 220ha's of agricultural land through the provision of the following services: engineering, agricultural disaster risk management and land use management (Soil Conservation and Land Care) through regulated land use in compliance to Act 43 of 1983, Act 70 of 1970, and related legislation to clients/farmers by 2020
Baseline	No of agricultural infrastructure established: 18 No of ha protected/rehabilitated to improve agricultural production: 10 185 No Green jobs created: 433
Justification	MTSF 2014-2019, FSGDS, Act 43 of 1983 (CARA) and NEMA 107 of 1998
Links	Chapter 6 of NDP, Outcome 10 and Strategic Goal 2

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk	Control / Mitigation
1.Failure to provide adequate information, solutions and sustainable resource management plans 2.Inability to manage agricultural risks and mitigate disasters	1. Quality control measures in the systems of engineering planning and design process. 2. Implement mitigation disaster relief and mitigation projects/schemes 3.Upkeep of a technology knowledge bank on related agricultural engineering topics

Resource Considerations	
Human Resource Capacity	Sustainable Resource Management requires specialised skills dealing with disaster in a proactive manner, and capacity to implement SPLUMA
Financial Resources	Budgetary constraints in providing for the proactive response to disaster management

7.3 Programme 3: Farmer Support and Development

Programme Purpose

To provide support to all farmers through agricultural development programmes.

Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To provide comprehensive agricultural services to 14 700 producers by 2020
Objective statement	Support subsistence, smallholder and commercial farmers through infrastructure development, mechanisation, agricultural inputs and extension in order to improve production levels and sustainable manner by 2020
Baseline	▪ Number of smallholders farmers supported: 526
Justification	MTSF 2014-2019, PLAS and FSGDS
Links	Chapter 6 of NDP, Outcome 7 and Strategic Goal 3

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk / Risk Description	Control / Mitigation
Inability to implement projects and programmes	Utilisation of grant allocation plus voted funds
Inability to provide effective and efficient extension and advisory services to farmers	Utilisation of Extension Recovery Plan (ERP) grant plus voted funds

Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To ensure household food and nutrition security to 25 625 households by 2020
Objective statement	To develop institutional mechanisms to monitor and mitigate the cause and effect of food insecurity
Baseline	To improve food security in verified food insecure households: 6 421
Justification	MTSF 2014-2019, Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Program of SA, and FSGDS
Links	Chapter 6 of NDP, Outcome 7 and Strategic Goal 3

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

Resource Considerations	
Human Resource Capacity	Farmer Support and Development requires Specialised Extension skills in the identified commodities in the province.
Financial Resource	The comprehensive support is dependant of grants, which makes the interventions not to be sustainable.

7.4 Programme 4: Veterinary Services

Programme Purpose

The purpose is to provide veterinary services

Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To ensure healthy animals, food safety, and access to export markets through provision of veterinary service to clients by 2020.
Objective statement	Ensure healthy animals, food safety, and access to export markets through provision of veterinary service to 335 clients for export market and performance of 835 000 tests to confirm health status of animals by 2020.
Baseline	Number of tests performed: 223 144
Justification	MTSF 2014-2019, World Health Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Standards; World Trade Organisation (WTO) Standards; DAFF Implementation Protocol as it relates to Animal Disease Act, Meat Safety Act; and FSGDS
Links	Chapter 6 of NDP, Outcome 7 and Strategic Goal 4

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk / Risk Description	Control / Mitigation
Increased incidences of animal disease outbreaks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Targeted disease surveillance, disease prevention and disease control in compliance with Animal Disease Act (Act 35 of 1984) and related regulations 2. Restructuring Vet Services and building capacity 3. Liaison with other stakeholders e.g. Private vets 4. On-going awareness campaigns 5. Harmonisation of conflicting legislations through IGR processes 6. Vaccination of officials against rabies
Transmission of diseases to other countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Targeted inspection of export farms/ facilities to improve compliance in accordance with the rules of certification (OIE) and the import requirements of the trade partner 2. Recruitment of certifying official

Resource Considerations	
Human Resource Capacity	<p>Veterinary Services requires specialised skill (vets) which is the scarce resource in the Province and the Country. The deployment of additional two vets per annum over the next five by DAFF will mitigate the challenge in the long term.</p> <p>Insufficient resources to capacitate vet services in terms of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) will limit technical independence of the programme</p>
Financial Resources	There is a need to review the funding model to ensure veterinary services is sufficiently funded and capacitated in compliance with World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

7.5 Programme 5: Research and Technology Development Services

Programme Purpose

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

Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To improve the agricultural production through conducting, facilitating and coordinating 16 medium to long term research and technology development projects by 2020
Objective statement	Implementation of needs-based research projects to optimise production and improve on the sustainability of farming enterprises by 2020
Baseline	Number of Research Projects: 15
Justification	MTSF 2014-2019, Integrated Food Security and FSGDS
Links	Chapter 6 of NDP, Outcome 7 and Strategic Goal 4

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk / Risk Description	Control / Mitigation
Failure to develop and/ or adapt relevant technologies to sustain the agricultural sector into the future	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On-going on-farm and on-station research programmes 2. Implementation of the Occupational Specific Dispensation (OSD)

Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To disseminate information on research and technology developed to clients, peers and scientific communities through twenty research presentations and twenty one improvement schemes by 2020
Objective statement	Ensure the technology dissemination and specialised support are provided to clients on time and in customised format
Baseline	Number of articles in popular media: 9 Number of presentations made at technology transfer events: 38
Justification	MTSF 2014-2019, Integrated Food Security and FSGDS
Links	Chapter 6 of NDP, Outcome 7 and Strategic Goal 4

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk / Risk Description	Control / Mitigation
Inadequate transfer of new technologies and/or best practices in agricultural production	Technology transfer and specialised support initiatives implemented

Resource Considerations	
Human Resource Capacity	Shortage of skilled researchers and lack of proper alignment with other research institutions limit the department to undertake production research to respond to the needs of the farmers
Financial Resources	Insufficient budget is an impediment towards the effective implementation of ICT systems and infrastructure development to respond to research needs of the farmers and to develop the Glen Farm as the high performance research centre

7.6 Programme 6: Agricultural Economics

Programme Purpose

To provide timely and relevant agricultural economic services to the sector in support of sustainable agricultural and agri-business development to increase economic growth.

Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To provide Agri-Business support as well as macroeconomic and statistical information to 2 008 clients by 2020
Objective statement	Increased contribution of the sector to economic growth and development
Baseline	Number of clients supported with agricultural economic advice: 1 416 Number of farmers supported to access markets: 102 Number of newly established agricultural cooperatives supported:
Justification	MTSF 2014-2019, Integrated Food Security and FSGDS
Links	Chapter 6 of NDP, Outcome 10 and Strategic Goal 4

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk / Risk Description	Control / Mitigation
Failure to maintain an enabling environment for Agri-businesses development and failure to promote economic security and growth for the agricultural sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited technical and specialised support at the district level 2. Proper project planning and support as per the approved Project Policy 3. Implementation of the marketing strategy 4. Limited access to funding
Failure to provide macro-economic information and statistics for planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of macro-economic and farming information to clients 2. Ensure the collection of secondary information

Resource Considerations	
Human Resource Capacity	Shortage of skilled personnel in the area of agricultural statistics and economic analysis / links to markets in support of agri-business development
Financial Resources	Insufficient budget to implement effective agricultural information management system to ensure proper planning analysis as well as economic reporting. The organisation may be faced with this challenge for next three years.

7.7 Programme 7: Structured Agricultural Education and Training

Programme Purpose

To facilitate and provide structured agricultural education and training in line with the Agricultural Education and Training Strategy to all participants in the agricultural sector in order to establish a knowledgeable, prosperous and competitive sector.

Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To enhance agricultural education and training capacity by 2020
Objective statement	Enhance agricultural education and training capacity through producing 242 graduates and training 8 645 people through skills development programme by 2020
Baseline	<p>Number of students completing: HET Training: 18</p> <p>Number of learners completing accredited skills programmes: 814</p> <p>Number of learners completing non-accredited skills programmes: 842</p>
Justification	Maintain relevant and quality agricultural training programmes which meets need of the sector as set out by the HEQC and Agri SETA
Links	Chapter 6 of NDP, Outcome 4 and Strategic Goal 3

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk / Risk Description	Control / Mitigation
Failure to identify, train and mentor farmers and farm workers and maintain full accreditation	1. Maintain QMS for HEQC accreditation 2. Implementation of transforming agricultural colleges to Agricultural Training Institutes (ATI) 3. Continuous development of college staff 4. Review and implementation of the training programmes 5. Training of trainers (extension officers; farmers and mentors)

Resource Considerations	
Human Resource Capacity	Shortage of skilled personnel for the management as well as lecturing staff to ensure continued accreditation in accordance with the norms and standards of ATI's
Financial Resources	Insufficient budget will limit the capacity of the programme to employ skilled official to maintain accreditation requirements

7.8 Programme 8: Rural Development

Programme Purpose

The purpose of this programme is to plan, facilitate development and social cohesion through participatory approaches in partnership with all stakeholders.

Strategic objectives

Strategic Objective	To plan, facilitate and coordinate the development of rural enterprises and industries through establishment of 5 Agri-Villages by 2020
Objective statement	Growth of sustainable Rural Enterprises and Industries with strong rural and urban linkages by 2020
Baseline	New indicator
Justification	MTSF 2014-2019, to contribute toward CRDP initiatives as outlined in the National CRDP Strategy
Links	Chapter 6 of NDP, Outcome 7, and Strategic Goal 5

Risk Management	
Strategic Risk / Risk Description	Control / Mitigation
Failure to coordinate the implementation of RID	Establish Council of Stakeholders Ensure the implementation of the adopted CRDP national Strategy

Strategic Objective	To coordinate Social Facilitation programmes and projects by 2020
Objective statement	Ensure improved services to support sustainable rural livelihoods by 2020
Baseline	New
Justification	MTSF 2014-2019, to contribute toward CRDP initiatives as outlined in the National CRDP Strategy
Links	Chapter 6 of NDP, Outcome 7, and Strategic Goal 5

Resource Considerations	
Human Resource Capacity	Need to skill /reskill officials official for improved delivery of the objectives of the programme
Financial Resources	Insufficient financial resources to effectively align and coordinate of programmes

PART C: LINKS AND OTHER PLANS

8. LINKS TO LONG TERM INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHE CAPITAL PLANS

Refer to relevant Annual Performance Plan for details.

9. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

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

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

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

ADVICE FOR PAYMENT OF FUEL ALLOWANCE SUBSIDISED VEHICLE

Vehicle Registration Nr.	FCD 789 FS	Logsheet Nr.	R 9 061 893
Engine Volume :	2000cc	Month :	May-15
Vehicle Type :	SEDAN	Scheme :	A
	(Sedan / LDV / Combi)		(A or B)

1. Kindly pay to EJ SCHOLTZ, persal number 13474219 fuel allowance as follows on the salary system.

2. I am appointed in a "permanent / temporary capacity : Delete which is not applicable.

Responsi- bility	Objective	Allowance Code	Period		Odo Metro Reading		Kilometres Travelled			Allowance c/km	Amount	Error
			From	To	Start	End	Total	Private	Official			
			01/05/2015	31/05/2015	59760	62769	3009	578	2431	0.771	R 1 874.30	0
							0			0.771	R 0.00	0
							0			0.771	R 0.00	0
							0			0.771	R 0.00	0
							3009	578	2431		R 1 874.30	

3. Logsheets as proof of the payment are attached.

4. Allowance payable is R 0.771 cents per km, according to Government Motor Transport Circular No. 5 of 2015 dated 07-May-15

5. Claim must be completed in duplicate.

6. End kilometres carried forward to next month : 62769

4. Type in allowance payable, circular number and date //

CLAIMED BY	RANK	DATE
APPROVED Head of the Office	RANK	DATE

CHECKED / VERIFIED

RANK

DATE

Prepared by Scholtz E for Fuel Claims: Excel

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6. End Kilometres carried forward to next month : 62769

4. Type in allowance payable, circular number and date if

CLAIMED BY	RANK	DATE	CHECKED / VERIFIED	RANK	DATE
APPROVED Head of the Office	RANK	DATE			

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

Name of grant	Expanded Public Works Programme Grant for Provinces
Purpose	To incentivise provincial departments to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in the following identified focus areas, in compliance with the EPWP Guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road maintenance and the maintenance of buildings - Low traffic volume roads and rural roads - Other economic and social infrastructure - Tourism and cultural industries - Sustainable land based livelihoods
Performance indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of people employed and receiving income through the EPWP - Increased average duration of the work opportunities created - Increased income per EPWP beneficiary
Continuation	To be continued throughout the term
Motivation	Support Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth

10. PUBLIC ENTITIES

The Department has not registered any public entity.

11. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

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