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DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



# Strategic Plan

# 2020/21-2024/25



**LIMPOPO**  
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**STRATEGIC PLAN  
2020/21 – 2024/25**

PR67/2020

ISBN: 978-0-621-48250-8

## EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Our mandate in this Sixth Administration is derived from the ideals espoused in the Election Manifesto of the Ruling Party. Among the key priorities, which in turn informed and were translated into the key priorities of Government for the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), is the transformation of the economy to serve all people. This was further amplified by President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa in his State of the Nation Address (SONA) in 2019 wherein the expected role of the agricultural sector was clearly articulated. “Agriculture is no longer just about food security and rural livelihoods to address social policy question, but a major contributor to economic growth”. The 2020 SONA was again emphatic on “accelerating land distribution, expanding agricultural production and transforming the economy”.

Premier Stanley Chupu Mathabatha further echoed during his 2020 State of the Province Address (SOPA)..... “As a rural province with abundance of arable land, agriculture remains one of our competitive advantages.” Therefore our service delivery programmes should meaningfully contribute to the economic growth of our Province through effective producer support that would ensure that the available arable land is put into production

Our portfolio of agriculture and rural development is therefore expected to play its role and contribute towards growing an economy that is inclusive and able to create the much growth needed by the majority of South Africans.

It is worth mentioning though that the growth prospects of the agricultural sector is threatened by challenges, which some had contributed to a decline in production over the years, resulting in the sector’s performance taking a dive. Some of the challenges include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Rising input costs such as electricity, fuel and fertilisers;
- Aging infrastructure such as bulk water irrigation infrastructure;
- Competition with cheap imports and the impact thereof on the local poultry industry;
- Inadequate producer support vs rising global competitiveness;
- Competing land use between agriculture and other sectors;
- Climate change, which increases the sector’s vulnerability to natural disasters;
- Persistence outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD); and
- Poor management of resources in communal areas such as overgrazing, vandalism of infrastructure (fences, livestock handling facilities) and the increasing rate of resources degradation.

Therefore this 2020/21 – 2024/25 Strategic Plan of the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (LDARD), which outlines and set a direction for the Department for the current term of administration, should be explicit on how solutions to the above named constraints would be integrated into the plans, because without that our beautiful plans would equal to zero.

As a Department we will have to find new and innovative ways of overcoming these challenges. It is our firm believe that we shall weather the storm, through our strong partnerships with stakeholders in the sector.

What is also clear is that with the limited resources at our disposal, we need to continuously employ strategies that would ensure that we do more with less. We should be able to manage our limited financial and non-financial resources



economically and efficiently in the delivery of outputs required in order to achieve our departmental priorities (effectiveness) and that will serve the needs of the farmers (appropriateness).

The planning approach for the Sixth Administration spanning 2020/21 – 2024/25 is based on the Theory of Change Model. This means that we focused on the following concepts during our planning process:

- Impact: What we aim to change
- Outcomes: What we wish to achieve
- Outputs: What we produce or deliver
- Activities: What we do
- Inputs: What we use to do the work

The changes to take shape over the next few years are that through our consistent and diligent service delivery a contribution must be made to the economic growth of the Limpopo Province and the country. Our interventions should contribute towards the eradication of hunger, poverty and unemployment and improvement of rural livelihoods.

It is of critical importance therefore that we intensify our research and development to find new solutions and strategies that will enable us to effectively deal with the effects of climate, with the understanding that we cannot prevent climate change, but we can manage it so as to minimise its negative impact. The emphasis must be on the development and implementation of climate smart technologies in order to build resilience. High value catalytic projects must be elevated as to capitalise on their value adding potential. This must be done through leveraging on partnership development with the private sector and the agri industry towards enhancing the sustainability of agricultural development.

We are conscious of the fact that the space we are functioning as the LDARD is within the local sphere of government, the Districts, as well under the jurisdiction of our Traditional Authorities. Therefore, a need for a seamless alignment of our plans and that of local government cannot be overemphasized. The introduction and adoption of District Development Model (DDM) could not have come at a better time.

Critical to the implementation of the 2020/21 to 2024/25 Strategic Plan is the strengthening partnership with all sector partners in order to leverage and maximize resources that are necessary to ensure that our plans are actualized into tangible outputs.

The implementation of the Strategic Plan will be closely monitored so that warning signs are picked up earlier and necessary interventions employed for the achievement of our service delivery priorities.



Ms N. A. Ndalane, MPL  
Member of Executive Council  
Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

## ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT

The significance of the agriculture sector as a key strategic economic sector that can provide labour intensive growth as espoused by the National Development Plan (NDP) has been widely expressed and documented. The agricultural sector has the potential to contribute to the realisation of inclusive and labour intensive economic growth.

The NDP postulates certain agricultural commodities and their subsectors as key growth stimulants for the sector, and with higher labour absorption rate, where expansion in production and further value addition are sustainable over the long term. Expansion and sustainability are not only driven by high levels of production, it must also be supported by high market demand, especially to boost foreign exchange income earnings. Limpopo Province (LP) has a strong dominance of such identified commodities.

The mandate of the LDARD for the current term of administration is derived from policy priorities as pronounced at both national and provincial level. In the previous MTSF 2014-2019 priorities included increased smallholder agricultural production (crops and livestock); development of agro-processing and value addition enterprises; employment creation through upstream and downstream activities; support for agribusinesses on finance and market access; veterinary regulatory services to reduce the impact of FMD; extending and improving skills development and training in the agricultural sector, as well as the coordination of a rural development programme for the integration of the rural areas, in order to achieve successful infrastructure development, job creation and poverty alleviation.

Despite the challenges prevalent within the agricultural sector, such as the severe drought, crop diseases and pests and animal diseases outbreak, the Department managed to achieve the following key milestones in line with the priorities as mentioned above:

- Cumulatively 53 317 smallholder producers received support in the form of irrigation infrastructure, livestock infrastructure and production inputs to improve their production capacity. On average 10 000 smallholder producers received support annually.
- Along the same line, 21 000 smallholder producers were supported annually with agricultural advice on various aspects of production. A further 1 000 smallholder farmers were trained annually to broaden and deepen their knowledge and skills on advanced production practices.
- In a quest to promote household food security as part of the National Integrated Food and Nutrition Security Policy for producing affordable essential foodstuff directly to poor communities, support was provided to communities and households for the purpose of cultivating land for food production. The number of hectares cultivated across the five years reached 70 838 hectares. Unpredictable weather and insufficient rainfall across the Province, compounded by extreme heat which affected areas under rain-fed (dryland) production had been a major challenge. A total of 22 901 households benefitted from the support provided by the Department for various agricultural food security initiatives.
- Investment in agricultural infrastructure to support primary production and agro-processing was made at various projects that sought to contribute to Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIP) 11 objectives:

- At Nwanedi project in the Vhembe District irrigation infrastructure and a packhouse for product value addition and processing were completed. The packhouse is GlobalGap certified for export market of the produce. The Nwanedi development has contributed to the creation of 72 permanent and 356 short term jobs. On average 1 215 seasonal jobs are created during planting and harvesting seasons.
- At Matsika project in the Vhembe District the irrigation system was completed and a banana crop established. Their first harvest of the fruit was in the 2018 season. Construction of the packhouse would be completed in the second quarter of the 2020/21 financial year. The packhouse would also service Tshikonelo banana production.
- The construction of a higher capacity mango processing facility (atchar) for the Tshakuma agricultural
- 
- Within the GRASP development hub in the Mopani District, the Masalal packing facility and irrigation infrastructure for fruit and vegetables farmers in Gravelotte, Selwane and Priska were completed. In the Capricorn District potato development to support smallholder farmers' capacity for commercial production, with associated value adding facilities, was a priority. Irrigation infrastructure and potato washing, grading and packaging facilities were completed. The requisite infrastructure for the facilities to comply with South African General Acceptable Standards (SAGAP) market certification requirements were established.
- Through agricultural marketing service support, 885 farmers/agribusiness were supported to access markets. To ensure food safety and access to formal markets, the Department has introduced a market standards certification programme in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) and Perishable Product Export Control Board (PPECB).
- The Tompi Seleka and Madzivhandila Colleges of Agriculture revitalisation programme continue. The two Colleges, whose academic programmes were closed for a number of years, resumed in 2015. The re-opening of these Colleges was to address the skills required by the agricultural sector in line with the Agriculture Skills Development Strategy. In September 2018 seventy-three (73) students were conferred their Diplomas in Animal and Plant Production. The graduation was for the students who enrolled in 2015. These students, produced from the two Colleges, are able to participate in the whole agricultural value chain: primary production, value adding, marketing, inputs supply and academic and research institutions.

The *Vision* of the LDARD is a “*United, prosperous and productive agricultural sector for sustainable rural communities*”. The supporting *Mission* is “*to promote food security and economic growth through sustainable agricultural development*”. Our strategic direction therefore flows from the policy priorities as outlined in the 2020/21 – 2024/25 MTSF. The key focus priorities for the next five years, 2020/21 – 2024/25 have been adopted as follows:

- Revitalisation of primary agriculture and agro-processing;
- Market access to improve domestic and export market access by all farmers;
- Reducing vulnerability and risks associated with climate change;

- Agricultural training and skills development to improve the skills base of the sector;
- Sector transformation to promote and support meaningful participation by black farmers, including women, youth and people with disabilities; and
- Research and development on alternative crop cultivars and livestock breeds, as well as efficient production technologies.

The potential of agriculture to grow and increase its contribution to the growth of the economy and jobs has been widely acknowledged. The 2020 SONA was emphatic also on “accelerating land distribution, expanding agricultural production and transforming the economy”.

The Department’s five-year plans would therefore be directed towards providing the required support to enable the realisation of this strategic intent, as also outlined by the MTSF Priorities that seek to put into effect the objectives of the NDP.

The LDARD’s programmes would be anchored within the following priorities:

- Revitalisation of primary agriculture and agro-processing;
- Market access to improve domestic and export market access by all farmers;
- Reducing vulnerability and risks associated with climate change;
- Agricultural training and skills development to improve the skills base of the sector;
- Sector transformation to promote and support meaningful participation by black farmers, including women, youth and people with disabilities; and
- Research and development on alternative crop cultivars and livestock breeds, as well as efficient production technologies.

The above would be actualised through the implementation of following catalytic projects based on the strategic agricultural commodities, linked to and supporting the Limpopo Industrialization Strategy.

- Subtropical fruit cluster development, including citrus and macadamia nuts
- Vegetable cluster development
- Grain cluster development
- Red meat cluster development
- Poultry development; and
- Intensification of FMD prevention measures

Implementation would follow the Agriparks model approach and be in line with the DDM based on the agro ecological strength of the five districts and provincial growth points. The support would aim at enabling farmers to improve their production capacity and most important their participation in these clusters’ value chain and improve market access. This development is also aimed at revitalising production on land reform farms. The above planned performance will

achieve agrarian transformation, inclusive growth and labour absorption. The pinnacle of our course remains on acceleration and successful land reform.

As we crafted this Strategic Plan we reminded ourselves that it is not about us, but about the farmers we serve. It is about empowering them, supporting their ideas and providing them with the right tools so they can realise their dreams and by so doing contributing to the achievement of broader government priorities.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Maisela', with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

Ms Maisela, RJ  
Head Of Department  
Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development



## OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

- Was developed by the management of the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development under the guidance of MEC N. A. Ndalane.
- Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible.
- Accurately reflects the Impact and Outcomes which the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development will endeavour to achieve over the period 2020/21-2024/25.

**Ms. M.A. Mashamba**  
Chief Director  
Human Resource Management

Signature:



**Mr M.W. Moeng**  
Chief Director  
Agricultural Support Services

Signature:



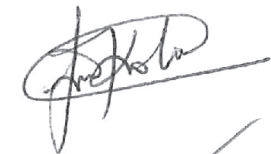
**Ms. S.E. Mashego**  
Chief Director  
Agricultural Advisory Services

Signature:



**Mr. L.M. Kola**  
Chief Director  
District Services - Eastern Cluster

Signature:



**Mr. M.S.J. Nowata**  
Chief Director  
District Services - Western Cluster

Signature:



**Mr. R.L. Mashiane**  
Acting Chief Director  
Rural Development

Signature:



**Ms. M.F. Mankgaba**  
Acting Chief Financial Officer

Signature:



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Accurately reflects the Impact and Outcomes which the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development will endeavour to achieve over the period 2020/21-2024/25.

**Dr. M. Labuschagne**  
Chief Director  
Strategic Management

Signature:



**Ms. R.J. Maisela**  
Head of Department

Signature:



Approved by:

**Ms. N. A. Ndalane, MPL**  
Member of Executive Council

Signature:



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Authority Statement	2
Accounting Officers Statement	4
Official Sign off	8
Acronyms	12
<b>Part A: Our mandate</b>	<b>15</b>
1. Constitutional mandate	15
2. Legislative and policy mandates	15
3. Institutional Policies and Strategies over the five year planning period	17
4. Relevant Court Rulings	20
<b>Part B: Our Strategic Focus</b>	<b>22</b>
5. Vision	22
6. Mission	22
7. Values	22
8. Situational Analysis	23
8.1. External Environmental Analysis	24
8.2. Internal Environment Analysis	28
<b>Part C: Measuring Our Performance</b>	<b>30</b>
9. Institutional Performance Information	30
9.1 Impact Statement	30
9.2 Measuring our Outcomes	30
9.3 Explanation of Planned Performance over the Five Year Planning Period	32
10. Key Risks and Mitigation	34
11. Public Entities	35

<b>Part D: Technical Indicator Description</b>	36
Annexure A: District Development Model	48

## ACRONYMS

ADZ	Agricultural Development Zone
APAP	Agriculture Policy Action Plan
CEC	Crop Estimate Committee
COE	Compensation of Employees
DDM	District Development Model
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
FAW	Fall Army Worm
FPSU	Farmer Production Support Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHS	General Household Survey
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
HOD	Head of Department
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LDARD	Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
LDP	Limpopo Development Plan
LP	Limpopo Province
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
OS	Organisational Structure
OTP	Office of the Premier
PDARD	Persons with Disability in Agriculture and Rural Development
PICC	Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Council



PCC	President Coordinating Council
PPMC	Provincial Personnel Management Committee
PWD	People with Disability
PPECB	Perishable Product Export Control Board
RAAVC	Revitalisation of Agriculture and Agro-processing Value Chain
RESIS	Revitalisation of Small Holder Irrigation Systems
SAGAP	South African Good Agricultural Practice
SIP	Strategic Infrastructure Projects
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOPA	State of the Province Address
TID	Technical Indicator Description
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

## **Part A: Our mandate**

## Part A: Our mandate

Part A of the Strategic Plan, reflects on Constitutional mandate, Legislative and policy mandates, Institutional Policies and Strategies for 2020/21 to 2024/25, and court rulings relevant to the Department.

### 1. Constitutional mandate

The LDARD is an integral part of the South African Public Service established in terms of section 197 of the Constitution and read with section 7(1) and 7 (2) of the Public Service Act of 1994.

The Department derives its core mandate from the provisions of schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and in accordance with section 104 (1) b of the Constitution.

As a concurrent national and provincial legislative competency listed in schedule 4 of the Constitution, the LDARD, as part of the system of concurrent governance, derives its administrative mandate from both National Parliament and Provincial Legislature.

### 2. Legislative and policy mandates

The Department is governed by the following legislation in line with the mandates and functions of the organisation.

MANDATE / FUNCTION	LEGISLATION
GENERAL CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS	National Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
STAFF MEMBERS (Ensuring provision of efficient human resources management in order to create an efficient, effective and development oriented public service)	Labour Relations Act (Act 66 of 1995) Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act 75 of 1997) Skills Development Act (Act 97 of 1998) Sills Development Levies Act (Act 9 of 1999) Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993) Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (Act 130 of 1993) Government Employees Pension Law of 1996 Employee Equity Act (Act 55 of 1998) Public Service Act (Act 103 of 1994)

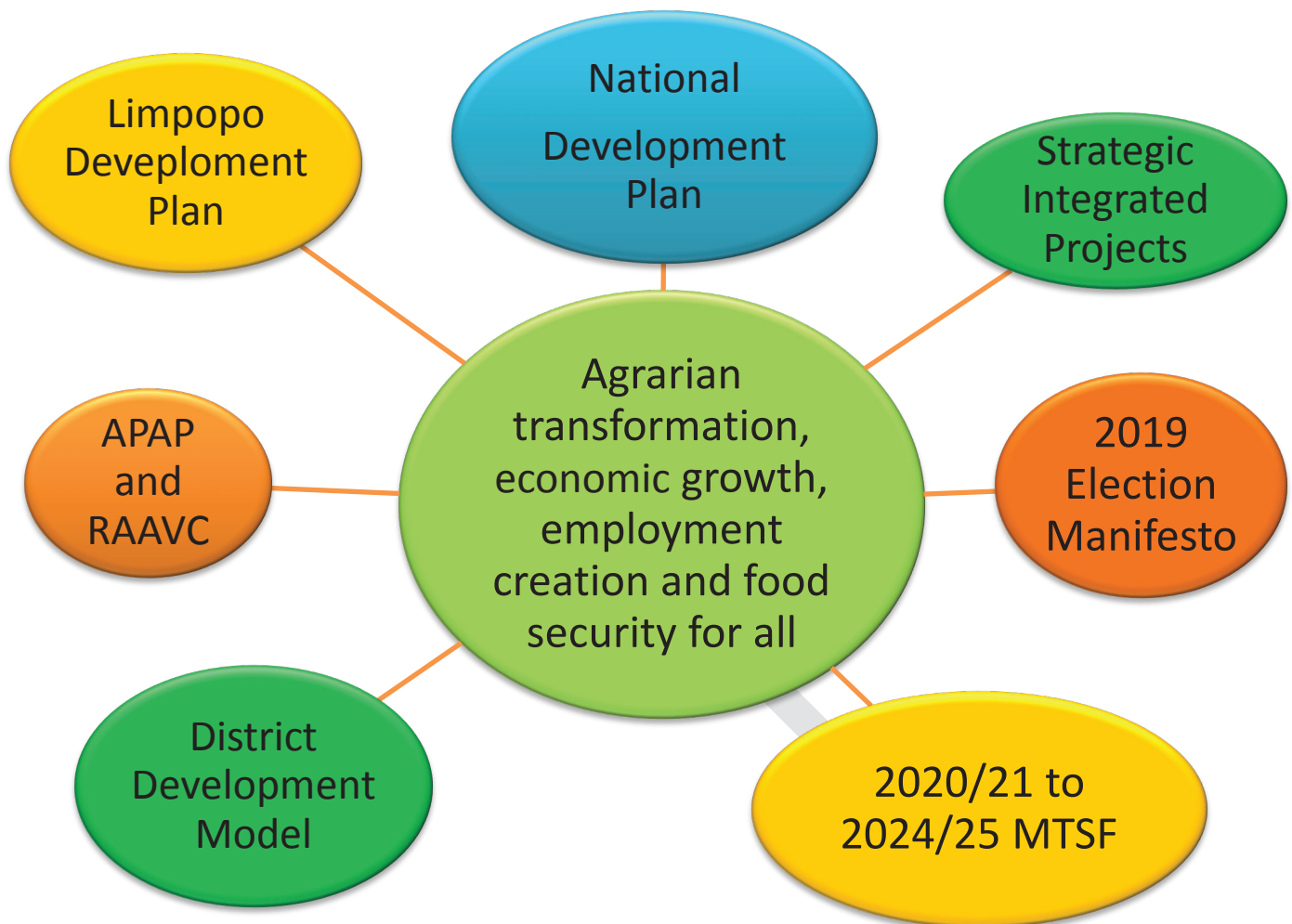
MANDATE / FUNCTION	LEGISLATION
	Natural Scientific Professions Act (Act 20 of 2003)
<b>FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b>  (To guide the Department in insuring proper management of limited financial and non-financial resources in an economic, effective and efficient manner)	Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999 as amended by Act 29 of 1999)  Division of Revenue Act  Preferential Procurement Policy Act (Act 5 of 2000)  Companies Act (Act 61 of 1973)  Income Tax Act - 1962 – fourth standard
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE</b>  (To ensure provision of efficient administrative support to programmes and clients)	Extension of Security of Tenure Act (Act 62 of 1997)  National Archives Act (Act 43 of 1996)  Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000)  Administrative Justice Act (Act 3 of 2000)
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>  (To ensure that the Department delivers on its mandate within the parameters of laws governing the agricultural sector)	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983)  Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970)  Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000)  Animal Diseases Act (Act 35 of 1984)  Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Policy  Land Use Planning Ordinance (Ordinance 15 of 1985)  National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998)  Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108 of 1997)  Act on Marketing of Agricultural Products, 1996 (Act 47 of 1996)  Land Reform Act, 1997 (Act 3 of 1997)  Act on Agricultural Products Standards  Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act 19 of 1982)  Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947)  The International Code for the Control of Animal Diseases of the World Organization for Animal Health  The International Code for Laboratory Diagnostic Procedure for Animal Diseases of the World  Organization for Animal Health  The International Sanitary and Phyto Sanitary Code of the World Trading Organization

MANDATE / FUNCTION	LEGISLATION
	Codex Alimentarius of the World Trade Organization (International Code of Food Security)
<p><b>OTHER MATTERS</b></p> <p>(Ensuring that all pieces of legislation affecting all the programmes within the Department guide service delivery within the parameters of the law, rules and regulations)</p>	<p>Adult Basic Education and Training Act (Act 52 of 2000)</p> <p>South African Qualifications Act (Act 58 of 1995)</p> <p>National Education Policy Act (Act 27 of 1996)</p> <p>Further Education and Training Act (Act 98 of 1998)</p> <p>General and Further Education and Training Quality Assurance Act (Act 58 of 2001)</p> <p>Employment Education and Training Act (Act 76 of 1998)</p> <p>Higher Education Act (Act 101 of 1997)</p> <p>Cooperatives Act (Act 14 of 2005)</p> <p>Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act 17 of 1941)</p> <p>Trade Mark Act, 1993 (Act 194 of 1993)</p> <p>Trade Practices Act, 1976 (Act 76 of 1976)</p>

### 3. Institutional Policies and Strategies over the five year planning period

The Figure below presents a schematic of the Policies and Strategies that drives the planning and implementation of service delivery in the Department. Flowing from the Figure the Policies and Strategies are discussed in more detail.





### National Development Plan 2030

- Agricultural development should be based on positive land reorganisation, creation of employment opportunities and environmental protection;
- Increased availability of irrigated farming as well as dry-land production to smallholder farmers; and
- Established agricultural business should become supporting partners of smallholder farmers.

### Strategic Infrastructure Projects

The South African Government planned to implement 17 Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIP) which had been identified by the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Council (PICC). The geographically-defined strategic projects are covering all provinces and every SIP encompass elements of infrastructure. Specifically, relevant to the Department is SIP 11, which deals with agric-logistics and rural infrastructure. SIP 11 is aimed to improve investment in agricultural and rural infrastructure that supports expansion of production and employment, small scale farming and rural development.

### **2019 Election Manifesto (agricultural sector specific)**

- Investing in the economy for inclusive growth;
- Accelerate land reform and provide greater support for emerging commercial farmers;
- Ensure that the agriculture sector continues to increase its contribution to export earnings;
- Strong partnerships with established agribusiness for the growth of the sector;
- Greater support for emerging and small-scale farmers and promote cooperative activities;
- Invest in agricultural research and new technologies to enhance the sector's market share in the global share;
- Promote urban agriculture and community food gardens to promote national food security and reduce hunger;
- Advance women's access to land and participation in agriculture and rural economies; and
- Promote sustainable use of water resources, including smart agriculture, to mitigate the impact of climate change.

### **Medium Term Strategic Framework 2020/21-2024/25 Priorities**

Priority 1: Building a capable, ethical and developmental state

Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation

Priority 3: Education, skills and health

Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services

Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government

Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities

Priority 7: A better Africa and world

### **District Development Model**

During 2019 the President Coordinating Council (PCC) endorsed a District Development Model (DDM). The implementation of the DDM aims to strengthen inter-sphere planning and budgeting for impactful service delivery in cooperating private sector and civil society contribution.

The main deliverables of DDM is to produce District Socio-Economic profiles as precursor to the crafting of area based One Plan – District – Wide Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

The envisioned One Plan – District – Wide Integrated Development Plan – IPD is a plan that will outline the desired socio-economic development future of each District and clearly illustrate how this future can become a reality. It encapsulates components such as:

- Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile;
- Governance, leadership and Financial Management;
- Integrated Service Provisioning;
- Infrastructure Delivery; and
- Spatial Restructuring and Economic Position.

## **Sector Perspective**

The Revitalisation of Agriculture and Agro-processing Value Chain (RAAVC) will be measured in terms of food security, job creation and contribution towards the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Department is working with the private sector and other key stakeholders to ensure the implementation of the Agriculture Policy Action Plan (APAP).

### **Limpopo Development Plan**

- Expanding employment in agriculture;
- Involvement in the competitive clusters of horticulture and meat production;
- Greater contribution to food security; and
- Achieving the vision of rural economy.

## **4. Relevant Court Rulings**

There are not court rulings relevant to the Department.

## **Part B: Our Strategic Focus**

## Part B: Our strategic focus

The 2020/21 – 2024/25 Strategic Plan reflects institutional programmes and projects which contribute to the achievement of the overall priorities of government and the realisation of the mandate of the Department. The Plan identifies the impact and outcomes against which the Department can be measured and evaluated by oversight bodies and the public.

### 5. Vision

United, prosperous and productive agricultural sector for sustainable rural communities.

### 6. Mission

To promote food security and economic growth through sustainable agricultural development.

### 7. Values

As the Department we value:

- **Professionalism:** We deliver excellent work with a positive attitude using best practice in a professional approach;
- **Integrity:** We act in an ethical manner with trust, honesty, reliability and credibility;
- **Innovation:** We continuously introduce new ways of doing our work;
- **Caring:** We want the best for our clients and staff, treat them with respect and empathy whilst embracing diversity and
- **Teamwork:** We believe in the “together we can do more” philosophy through shared visionary leadership.



## 8. Situational Analysis

Limpopo Province (LP), and by extension the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (LDARD), is located in the northern part of South Africa, with Polokwane as its capital. The Province is divided into five District Municipalities which are further divided into 22 Local Municipalities.

According to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) mid-year population estimates (2019), Limpopo recorded approximately six (6) million people which is 10.2 percent of the national population. The breakdown of the provincial population per age and gender are as follows.

Age	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	340 626	330 518	671 145	Youth accounts for 33% of the total population
5-9	349 044	336 445	685 489	
10-14	326 621	311 593	638 214	
15-19	267 079	254 592	521 671	
20-24	249 874	241 430	491 304	
25-29	255 603	250 862	506 465	
30-34	245 229	249 486	494 715	
35-39	201 109	213 356	414 464	Women accounts for 53% of the total population
40-44	148 071	182 798	330 869	
45-49	115 433	159 655	275 088	
50-54	88 615	137 373	225 989	
55-59	71 632	123 746	195 379	
60-64	56 346	103 935	160 280	
65-69	44 051	86 532	130 583	
70-74	29 147	61 701	90 848	
70-79	18 145	43 738	61 883	
80+	22 246	65 952	88 198	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 828 873</b>	<b>65 952</b>	<b>5 982 584</b>	

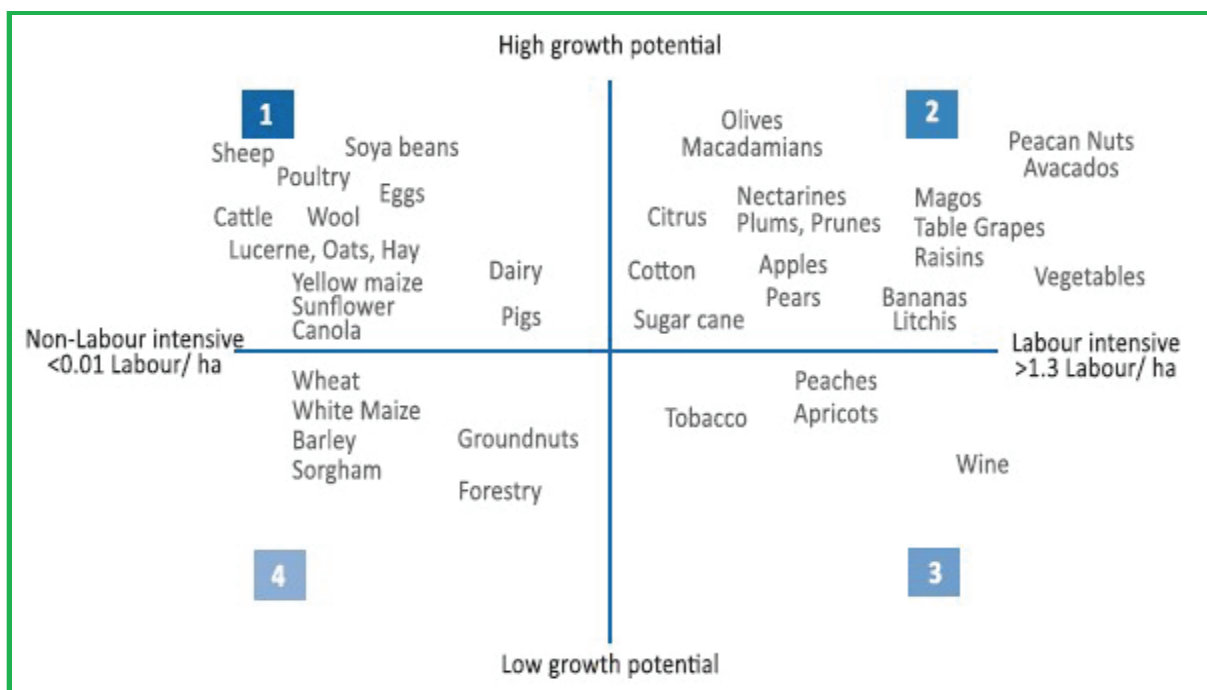
Stats SA Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2019

According to the above table women accounted for 53% of the Limpopo population. The youth of the Province accounts for 33% of the total population.

A further analysis of the environment within which the LDARD operates is provided below which serves a basis for the choice of priorities identified in strategic planning documents.

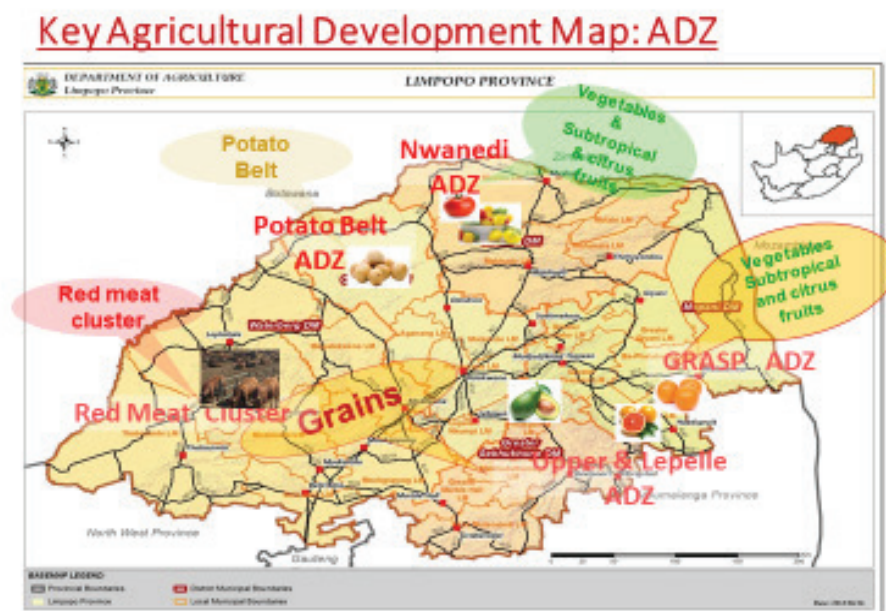
## 8.1 External Environment Analysis

The current economic situation of South Africa is said characterised by low economic growth, rising unemployment and sustained inequality. It is being argued that the current situation requires government intervention in the form of growth reforms that promote economic transformation, support labour intensive growth and create a globally competitive economy. To contribute to economic growth and employment LP has identified agriculture as one of key strategic economic sectors that can provide labour intensive growth as outlined in the NDP. The structure of the agricultural sector and its features makes it important in the pursuit of inclusive and labour intensive economic growth. "The sector is no longer just about food security and rural livelihoods to address a social policy question, but a major contributor to economic growth" as noted by State President in the SONA, February 2019. Government intends to expand the agriculture and agro processing sectors by supporting key value chains and products, developing new markets and reducing reliance on imports. It is envisaged that the potential of the sector will be unlocked through acceleration of land reform in both rural and urban areas. The NDP postulates certain agricultural commodities and their subsectors as key winning areas, where expansion in production and further value addition could be sustainable over the long term. Expansion and sustainability is not only driven by high levels of production; it must also be supported by high market demand to also generate foreign earning. The Figure below illustrates key commodity priority sub sectors identified in the NDP.



National Development Plan (2012)

Limpopo Province is well positioned to contribute to the growth of the sector, owing to its competitiveness and comparative advantage with the largest production area concentration of high value agricultural commodities, such as subtropical fruits (avocado, litchis and mangoes), macadamia nuts and citrus) which have high growth potential in terms foreign income earning and labour intensity. Support to agricultural production is guided by the development of Agricultural Development Zones (ADZ) as depicted in the map below:



2

The growth of agricultural sector is still faced with the challenges. Agriculture by nature is driven by natural factors, such as the weather. Over recent years weather conditions have increasingly been a challenge as evidenced by frequent drought. Drought has been a major factor in agricultural production in recent years and the LP has not been spared. The resultant lower rainfall figures and increase in the number of heatwaves is evident with the agricultural landscapes shifting and increasing frequency of veldfires.

This therefore calls for measures, including technological capabilities within the Fourth Industrial Revolution context that can be employed to lessen the impact of adverse weather conditions on the sector and to especially cushion the small resource poor farmers from the impact.

In recent years the fruit and vegetables industries in Limpopo have experienced frequent outbreak of exotic pests such as Fall Army Worm (FAW), fruit fly, tomato leaf miner and others. The situation is exacerbated by, amongst others, higher drought occurrence. This situation poses a challenge to crop production, and in turn food security, sector based job creation and the sector's contribution to the economic growth in the Province.

With LP, being a major producer of some of the fruits and vegetables, this emergence of crop pests and diseases has evidently had a devastating effects on overall yields. The Department is continuing with the enhancement of the provincial surveillance and monitoring system. The Department, in collaboration with other stakeholders, will continue to investigate and provide information on cultural and other practices of controlling crop pests to avoid over-reliance on pesticides.

The persistent presence of FMD in the LP continues to be of a serious concern, not just for Limpopo, but South Africa at large. This is because of the economic impact the disease is having on the agricultural sector in terms of trade bans, as well as domestic markets that are affected by restricted movement of cloven hooved animals. The recent outbreak of FMD in Limpopo resulted in a temporary ban of South Africa's livestock products, and thus lower export values in 2019. The temporary restrictions on public auctions had also affected businesses at various red meat industry value chain levels. The LDARD's support programmes would therefore continue to be directed towards minimising the risks of outbreaks. This include, among others, effective prevention measures such as adherence to vaccination schedules and animal movement control.

The agricultural sector has in the past few years suffered the longest negative growth due to prolonged drought. In 2015 and 2016 the sector experienced eight consecutive contractions quarterly. The sector only started to recover in 2017 with the recovery being attributed to good rains in the 2016/17 season. This led to increased production of maize and improved conditions of horticultural crops. Throughout 2017 the sector showed some resilience. The positive economic recovery of the country continued throughout 2017 and the year closed with 3.1% growth in the fourth quarter of 2017. During 2018 the sector regressed due to a slowdown of production activities in the first quarter on the high value agricultural commodities. This was due to continued drought and erratic weather conditions during summer, though it became stable during the third and fourth quarters of 2018, with 13.7% and 7.9% positive growth respectively. In overall the sector recorded -4.8% in 2018 due to low production of field crops and horticultural products. The sector plunged again into negative growth of -13.2% during the first quarter of 2019. The sector was one of the largest negative contributors due to erratic rains and drought conditions. Late summer rains, coupled with other factors such as electricity black out and increases in administrative prices in electricity and fuel, is dampening growth opportunities for the foreseeable future.

During the fourth quarter of 2019 the unemployment rate in South Africa is at 29,1%, being the highest in more than twelve years. The number of discouraged job seekers increased to 62 000 from 44 000. As indicated in Stats SA fourth quarter Quality of Life Survey 2019 (released on 11 February 2020) the unemployment rate in Limpopo has increased by 17% in the fourth quarter from the previous low of 1,1%. The agricultural sector recorded 6 000 job increase at national level. Limpopo's sector employment remained the same at 140 000, which is the same from the previous quarter of 2019. However, this translate to 2 000 job losses year on year. These developments could be attributed to the harvesting season of subtropical fruits and field crops due to its nature of labour intensity during peak harvest period. As regards to crop production estimates, the Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) released its report on 29 January 2020. The preliminary area estimate for maize is 2 535 million ha, which is 10,21% or 234 800 ha, more than the 2 300 million planted for the previous season. This is 0.64% or 16 000 ha more than the intentions to plant a figure of 2 519 million ha released in October 2019. The preliminary area estimate for white maize is 1 515 million ha which represents an increase of 16,67% or 216 400 ha compared to the 1 298 million ha planted last season. In the case of yellow maize, the area estimated is 1 020 million ha, which is 1,84% or 18 400 ha more than the 1 002 million planted last season.

According to the CEC report, Limpopo Province commercial maize preliminaries is set to increase to 36 000 ha in 2020, which is 5 200 ha more than the previous season of 2019.

At the beginning of the season farmers were reluctant to plant as early rains did not show up. In some areas the drought was short-lived by heavy rains during mid December 2019 and January 2020.

Statistically the Limpopo Province is still the province with the highest number of households experiencing adequate food access. According to the results of the General Household Survey (GHS), 2018, released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in May 2019 Limpopo Province has the highest number of household experiencing adequate food access at 92.6 percent. The province has maintained this lead for the past 5 years, owing to the effort of the Province in supporting household food security and providing farmers with production inputs, infrastructure and extension advice.

The Survey further reflects a correlation between household access to food and the number of households that are involved in agriculture. Limpopo Province has the highest percentage of people involved in agriculture at 37.1% percent, followed by Eastern Cape at 29.3 percent. To sustain this status, the Department is developing a strategy to increase agricultural production towards supporting Agro-Processing and Agri-Parks and providing support to emerging farmers and small scale farmers to graduate to commercial farmers. To support the implementation of the National Plan on Food and Nutrition Security irrigation schemes are developed, smallholder food production supported, self-reliant and diversified food production assisted and gender, youth and persons with disabilities mainstreamed in agricultural production.

To achieve growth the transformation of smallholder agriculture from subsistence to an innovative, commercially oriented and modern agricultural sector is critical. The Department will prioritise support and spending towards the Limpopo Revitalisation of Agriculture and Agro-processing Value Chains (RAAVC) plan. The plan identified key commodity industries and subsectors with high growth potential and labour intensity. Revitalisation and production expansion of key commodity industries are expected to pump much needed jobs in the sector, especially in rural areas within the key ADZs.

The RAAVC would be accomplished and guided by the following key objectives that are informed by the NDP and MTSF priorities:

- Increased production through revitalisation and expansion of key commodity industries;
- Ensure sector transformation through promotion and support of black producers in key commodity industries (including women, youth and people with disabilities)
- Increase the participation of black producers in the domestic and export markets; and
- Broaden and increase participation of black producers in the agricultural value chain.

The adoption of a Poultry Master Plan by the Department of Trade and Industry and stakeholders will go a long way in improving the conditions of domestic chicken production. It is envisaged that by addressing the identified structural problems within the poultry industry the Master Plan would also create opportunities to enable smallholder farmers to establish a foothold in the sector.

The Master Plan is anchored on the following pillars in order to strengthen the poultry industry:

- Establishment of partnerships to increase production and availability of feed, while simultaneously ensuring that workers are provided with training and development opportunities;
- Driving domestic demand and the affordability of local broiler products;
- Establishment of the safety veterinary requirements within markets and offering producers opportunities for exporting;
- Introduction of measures to ensure that the industry as a whole complies with trade requirements; and
- Protect local chicken industry by considering specific, instead of advalorem tariffs.

Chicken remains one of the staple food products for the majority of South Africans. Therefore, a need to create an enabling environment for producers, especially smallholder farmers, cannot be overemphasized. Poultry production enterprises in Limpopo were not immune to the challenges suffered by the broiler industry and the Master Plan came at an opportune time.

The recently adopted Cotton Master Plan is envisaged to revive and reshape the cotton industry in South Africa. The Master Plan also aims to curb the influx of illegal imports and create about 60 000 new jobs by 2030. On the primary production side it is important to create an enabling environment for the participation of smallholder farmers in cotton production. Although Limpopo is comparatively not a major producer of cotton, opportunities do exist, especially for participation by smallholder farmers.

Therefore, and in the context of RAAVC, LDARD has commenced programmes to support smallholder farmers in Elias Motswaledi and Ephraim Mogale as part of the Revitalisation of Smallholder Irrigation Schemes (RESIS) programme. This is linked to the Loskop Cotton Ginnery development programme.

The above Plans discussed will achieve agrarian transformation, inclusive growth and labour absorption within the agricultural sector.



## 8.2 Internal Environment Analysis

The LDARD Organisational Structure (OS) was approved in 2011. A process to review the OS commenced in 2015. The structure was duly submitted to the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) for concurrence in the same year. Feedback from DPSA was only received in 2017 and inputs were effected accordingly. The delays and later the consideration of redefined departmental strategic priorities the process had to start over during 2018/2019. After due considerations of the DPSA inputs the OS was internally approved by the Member of the Executive Committee (MEC) on the 17<sup>th</sup> July 2018 and submitted to the Office of the Premier (OTP) for confirmation and subsequently presented to Provincial Personnel Management Committee (PPMC) on the 20<sup>th</sup> November 2018. Feedback was received on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December 2018 with recommendations of a further reduction of the Compensation of Employees (COE) cost.

The reduction subsequently entailed a rigorous process towards a strategic human resource planning that involved a further in-depth analysis of functions duplication, maximising current staff capabilities, reinforcing integration of expertise across the Department and alignment and streamlining service delivery with the adopted approach of the agro ecological zones. Thus, a move away from delineation of service delivery centres according to the local municipality demarcation. A dedicated Task Team was established by the Head of Department (HOD) to carry out this exercise, which involved extensive internal consultations. The review of the Service Delivery Model is presently at the stage of posts analysis which will inform proper rationalisation through merging and abolishment of post were necessary. The draft OS from this exercise is expected by end of March 2020 and would be duly processed for approval.

At macro level, the LDARD's OS depicts the Offices of the MEC, the HOD, 8 Chief Directorates and 34 Directorates. The Department has at present a total staff establishment of 3 003 posts, of which 2 482 are filled, with a vacancy rate of 17%, against the prescribed norm of 10%. It is envisaged that the finalisation of the OS review would also contribute significantly to the rationalisation and subsequent compliance with the prescribed norm. Along with the review process, the Department is on a continuous basis conducting an assessment of the staff complement. Each and every post that is vacated is subjected to an analysis before a decision to fill or not to fill is made. The process has been ongoing and had so far seen a remarkable improvement in terms of the reduction in the employee cost from 63% in 2016/17 to 60% in 2018 and 2019/20. The Department was able to reprioritize R70 million during the 2018/19 financial year. The strategy also brought the percentage share of COE to 58% of the total budget of the Department in the same year. The target is to achieve the 55% norm of the COE share of the departmental budget by 2022/2023.

When providing agricultural support the target group include Women, Disabled Persons in Agriculture and Youth. The Department will continue to encourage participation of Female farmers through the Female Entrepreneur of the Year Programme. The Programme offers women farmers the opportunity to showcase their contribution to the sector at national and provincial level on an annual basis. The Department also hosts the Young Entrepreneur of the Year competition where young and aspirant farmers are recognised and awarded prizes on the work they are engaged in the agricultural sector. This platform provides young people with opportunities to get into farming or to grow their farming business, if they are already in business.

Youth remain vulnerable in the labour market. According to StatsSA the unemployment rate of youth is standing at 38,6%. The initiative to place unemployed agriculture graduates at various farming sectors is an important activity aimed at reducing the vulnerability of these young people, creating a pool of well-trained young persons that will lead the agricultural sector in future. The Department consulted with several farm owners and assessed the potential of farming units / enterprises to place the graduates. The intention is for these graduates to have exposure to the practical side of farming, therefore creating an enabling environment to support the establishment of their own and / or managed enterprises and youth entrepreneurship. This initiative will also address the challenges of ageing farming community. To date, 110 graduates have been placed.

Annually, the Department hosts the Persons with Disability in Agriculture and Rural Development (PDARD) awards. These awards are ensuring that the Department is inclusive in the development approach towards the people in the Province and to improve participation of People with Disability (PWD) in the mainstream agriculture.

## **Part C: Measuring Our Performance**

## Part C: Measuring Our Performance

### 9. Institutional Performance Information

#### 9.1 Impact Statement

<b>Impact Statement</b>	Food Security, Economic Growth and Job Creation through Sustainable Agricultural Development
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#### 9.2. Measuring our outcomes

<b>Medium Term Strategic Framework Priorities</b>	<p>LDARD is contributing to the following Priorities:</p> <p>Priority 1: Building a capable, ethical and developmental state</p> <p>Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation</p> <p>Priority 3: Education, skills and health</p> <p>Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services</p> <p>Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government</p> <p>Priority 7: A better Africa and world</p>
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Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Implementing Programme / Sub Programme	Baseline	Five year target
Increased participation of black producers in the integrated value chain	1.1 Number of black producers participating in the integrated value chain	Farmer Support and Development	61 650	71 800 (Inputs)
		Farmer Support and Development	Indicator not measured before	500 (Infrastructure)
		Disaster Risk Management	26 819	6 552
		Agricultural Economics Services	24 114	29 345
	1.2. Number of black producers participating in the production of key commodity clusters	Farmer Settlement and Development	Indicator not measured before	500

Medium Term Strategic Framework Priority	Economic Transformation and Job Creation			
Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Programmes	Baseline	Five year target
	1.3. Number of black producers accessing markets	Agricultural Economics Services	721	975
	1.4. Number of black producers participating in agro-dealership	Extension and Advisory Services	Indicator not measured before	220
		Production Economics and Marketing Support	Indicator not measured before	500
	1.5 Number of black producers participating in seed production	Extension and Advisory Services (Crop Production)	Indicator not measured before	98
2. Increased skills base of the agricultural sector	2.1 Quantified output contribution to skills training	Rural Development	3 358 (Farmers trained through CASP)	10 000
		Structured Agricultural Education and Training	96 (Students)	424
			2 391	2 500
3 Adopted climate smart agriculture technologies	3.1 Quantified adoption of climate smart agriculture technologies	Landcare	Indicator not measured before	10 000 (producers using climate smart agriculture)
			Indicator not measured before	5 000 (Hectares under Conservation Agriculture)
	3.2 Number of climate smart agriculture technologies initiated	Research and Technology Development	Indicator not measured before	5
4. Enhanced research and development	4.1 Number of climate smart agriculture technologies developed	Research and Technology Development	Indicator not measured before	5
	4.2 Number of research outputs (alternative crop	Research and Technology Development	4	10

	production technologies)			
5. Increased primary production	5.1 Hectares of key commodity clusters established	Farmer Support and Development	Indicator not measured before	10 100 ha
	5.2 Livestock provided to smallholder farmers	Extension and Advisory Services (Animal Production)	Indicator previously only measured seed stock	3 000
	5.3 Jobs created through support interventions	Farmer Settlement and Development	CASP - 5 998	5 000
		Landcare	EPWP – 22 587	33 500
6. Increased youth support interventions to contribute towards reduction of youth unemployment	6.1 Young farmers supported (production support: Infrastructure, production inputs, training and technical advice)	Farmer Settlement and Development	Indicator previously only measured production inputs, mechanisation and infrastructure	500
	6.2 Agricultural graduates placement	Farmer Settlement and Development	110	1 500

**Note 1:** The Guidelines for the Implementation of the Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans (Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, 2020) does not include this column. During the planning process of the Department this column was added to enhance monitoring over the five-year period.

### 9.3. Explanation of Planned Performance over the Five Year Planning Period

The potential of agriculture to grow and increase its contribution to the growth of the economy and jobs has been widely acknowledged. The 2020 SONA was emphatic also on “accelerating land distribution, expanding agricultural production and transforming the economy”.

The Department’s five-year plans would therefore be directed towards providing the required support to enable the realisation of this strategic intent, as also outlined by the MTSF Priorities that seek to put into effect the objectives of the NDP.

The LDARD’s programmes would be anchored within the following priorities:

- Revitalisation of primary agriculture and agro-processing;

- Market access to improve domestic and export market access by all farmers;
- Reducing vulnerability and risks associated with climate change;
- Agricultural training and skills development to improve the skills base of the sector;
- Sector transformation to promote and support meaningful participation by black farmers, including women, youth and people with disabilities; and
- Research and development on alternative crop cultivars and livestock breeds, as well as efficient production technologies.

The above would be actualised through the implementation of following catalytic projects based on the strategic agricultural commodities, linked to and supporting the Limpopo Industrialization Strategy.

- Subtropical fruit cluster development, including citrus and macadamia nuts
- Vegetable cluster development
- Grain cluster development
- Red meat cluster development
- Poultry development; and
- Intensification of FMD prevention measures

Implementation would follow the Agriparks model approach and be in line with the DDM based on the agro ecological strength of the five districts and provincial growth points. The support would aim at enabling farmers to improve their production capacity and most important their participation in these clusters' value chain and improve market access. This development is also aimed at revitalising production on land reform farms. The above planned performance will achieve agrarian transformation, inclusive growth and labour absorption. The pinnacle of our course remains on acceleration and successful land reform.

## 10. Key Risks and Mitigation

During the planning process key risks were identified that may prevent achievement of the outcomes.

Outcome	Key Risks	Risk Mitigation
1. Increased participation of black producers in the integrated value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access by farmers to requisite funding</li> <li>Barriers to market entry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of blended funding model</li> <li>Support provided to improve compliance with market requirements (infrastructure &amp; continuous capacity building)</li> <li>Continuous market research to expand market opportunities</li> </ul>
2. Increased skills base of the agricultural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited resources for training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen partnerships with sector stakeholders and integration of systems and operations</li> </ul>
3. Adopted climate smart agriculture technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited exposure to new technologies</li> <li>Limited funding to implement new technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness campaigns and experiential research through trials</li> <li>Strengthen partnerships with sector stakeholders and integration of systems and operations</li> </ul>
4. Enhanced research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of scarce and critical skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and implementation of the Departmental Retention Strategy</li> </ul>
5. Increased primary production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adherence to livestock vaccination and dipping schedules</li> <li>Continuous awareness raising to farmers and communities on the importance of disease prevention measures</li> <li>Strengthening of animal disease surveillance</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop pests and diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening of surveillance on crop pests and disease occurrence and provision of support interventions</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening of early warning systems</li> <li>Promotion and support of climate agriculture</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degradation of agricultural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify awareness and promotion of Conservation Agriculture</li> </ul>

## **11. Public Entities**

The Department does not have a Public Entity.



## **Part D: Technical Indicator Description**

The Technical Indicator Description (TID) is the description of outcome indicators and targets to outline data collection processes, gathering of portfolio of evidence and the acceptable level of performance at the beginning of the planning cycle.

<b>Indicator Number</b>	1.1
<b>Indicator title</b>	Number of black producers participating in the integrated value chain.
<b>Definition</b>	Black producers refer to producers who participates in inputs supply, primary production, value adding, agro-processing and markets. Support refers to tangible support i.e infrastructure, production inputs assisting producers to participate in the integrated value chain. Infrastructure includes on and off farm infrastructure. Production inputs include mechanization, crop and livestock production inputs, technical and financial advice. Information on markets are provided as well as disaster relief to mitigate the impact thereof.
<b>Source of data</b>	Updated database or business plans or letter of request or application form with ID copies or approved signed approval letter or approved project list.
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Approval of budget allocation submissions
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	Provision to Youth, Women and PWD
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Directors

<b>Indicator Number</b>	1.2
<b>Indicator title</b>	Number of black producers participating in the production of key commodity clusters
<b>Definition</b>	Black producers refer to individual producers or entities that produce for income generation through formal and informal markets. Commodity clusters refer

	commodities with high growth potential and labour intensive namely citrus, subtropical fruits, grains, vegetables and red meat.
<b>Source of data</b>	Updated database or business plans or letter of request or application form with ID copies, approved signed approval letter and/ or approved project list.
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Budget will be made available, climatic conditions will remain suitable
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	Provision to Youth, Women and PWD
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Directors

<b>Indicator Number</b>	1.3
<b>Indicator title</b>	Number of black producers accessing markets
<b>Definition</b>	Black producers refers to previously disadvantaged individuals who have a formal market for sales
<b>Source of data</b>	Dated Invoices or Receipts or Contract or Affidavit or Compliance Certificate e.g. Global GAP or Letter of Intent
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple Count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Farmers capacity to produce agricultural commodities required by markets and their ability to access production capital
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	Provision to Youth, Women and PWD

<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Director

<b>Indicator Number</b>	1.4
<b>Indicator title</b>	Number of black producers participating in agro-dealership
<b>Definition</b>	An Agro-dealer is an individual, business entity and sometimes a cooperative that engage in sale and purchase of agricultural input.
<b>Source of data</b>	Reports from the program coordinator and attendance register
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	There will be an increase in individuals, business entities and cooperatives that engage in sale and purchase of agricultural input
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	Provision to Youth, Women and PWD
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Directors

<b>Indicator Number</b>	1.5
<b>Indicator title</b>	Number of black producers participating in seed production
<b>Definition</b>	Beneficiaries provided with technical support including field inspections, seed testing (germination and purity tests), packaging and labelling towards achieving seed certification

<b>Source of data</b>	Reports on projects
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Willing producers participating on the seed certification programme
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	Provision to Youth, Women and PWD
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Director

<b>Indicator Number</b>	2.1
<b>Indicator title</b>	Quantified output contribution to skills training
<b>Definition</b>	Skills training refers to accredited and non-accredited short courses, learnerships, workshops and other forms of training aimed at increasing the production and or management skill of food producers
<b>Source of data</b>	Attendance register and learner database (Name, ID no, type of training, signature of the people receiving support)
<b>Method of Calculation / Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Need based training emanates from a current need by the trainee hence the acquired skill is immediately implemented after acquisition
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	Provision to Youth, Women and PWD
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based

<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Directors

<b>Indicator Number</b>	3.1
<b>Indicator title</b>	Percentage of adopted climate smart agriculture technologies
<b>Definition</b>	Producers that are undertaking an array of climate smart technologies being part of ecosystem-based adaptation and implementation of Conservation Agriculture
<b>Source of data</b>	Reports or training plan or awareness register
<b>Method of Calculation / Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Baseline budget is allocated from Equitable Share
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	55% women, 60% Youth, and 2% PWD
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	N/A
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Director

<b>Indicator Number</b>	3.2
<b>Indicator title</b>	Number of climate smart agriculture technologies initiated
<b>Definition</b>	Climate smart agriculture technologies initiated refer to experimental or theoretical work undertaken to acquire knowledge that supports agricultural production using climate smart technologies
<b>Source of data</b>	Approved project proposal by Research Committees or progress report or final report

<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	All new research proposals approved by Research Committee Retainment and recruitment of experienced researchers Availability of financial resources
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	N/A
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Director

<b>Indicator Number</b>	4.1
<b>Indicator title</b>	Number of climate smart agriculture technologies developed
<b>Definition</b>	Climate smart agriculture technologies developed refer to experimental or theoretical work undertaken to acquire knowledge that supports agricultural production developed using climate smart technologies
<b>Source of data</b>	Approved project proposal by Research Committees or progress report or final report
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	All new research proposals approved by Research Committee Retainment and recruitment of experienced researchers Availability of financial resources
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	N/A

<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Director

<b>Indicator Number</b>	4.2
<b>Indicator title</b>	Number of research outputs on alternative crop cultivars, livestock breeds and efficient production technologies
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator reports on research outputs on alternative crop cultivars, livestock breeds or efficient production technologies
<b>Source of data</b>	Reports on newly released cultivars, livestock breeds and new or improved production technologies
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Willingness of potential stakeholders to collaborate or partner with us on research introduction and adoption of technologies
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	N/A
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Directors

<b>Indicator Number</b>	5.1
<b>Indicator title</b>	Hectares of key commodities clusters established



<b>Definition</b>	Commodity clusters refers to commodities with high growth potential and labour intensive namely citrus, subtropical fruits, grains, vegetables and red meat. Achievement of target would also include contribution by the private sector
<b>Source of data</b>	Updated database, business plans, letter of request or application form, ID copies, approved signed approval letter, approved project list. Reports from industries stakeholders
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Budget will be made available, climatic conditions will remain suitable  Continued support from stakeholders
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	N/A
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Directors

<b>Indicator Number</b>	5.2
<b>Indicator title</b>	Livestock provided to smallholder farmers
<b>Definition</b>	All livestock (seed stock and their progenies) provided to smallholder farmers
<b>Source of data</b>	Livestock distribution register and acknowledgement of receipt of livestock by farmer
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Available stock for distribution

<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	Provision to Youth, Women and PWD
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Director

<b>Indicator Number</b>	5.3
<b>Indicator title</b>	Jobs created through support interventions
<b>Definition</b>	Number of jobs created through CASP and EPWP
<b>Source of data</b>	Employment contract, register of workers with ID copies and time sheet
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Approval of budget submissions
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	55% Women, 60% Youth, and 2% PWD
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Directors

<b>Indicator Number</b>	6.1
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<b>Indicator title</b>	Young farmers supported (production support: Infrastructure, production inputs, training and technical advice)
<b>Definition</b>	Provision of tangible/material support and technical advice to young farmers
<b>Source of data</b>	Updated database, business plans, letter of request or application form, ID copies, signed approval letter or approved project list.
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Approval of budget submissions
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	100% Youth
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Directors

<b>Indicator Number</b>	6.2
<b>Indicator title</b>	Agricultural graduates placement
<b>Definition</b>	Unemployed graduates refers to agricultural graduates who qualified from Colleges of Agriculture, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Universities. Unemployed graduates are placed at commercial farming enterprises for practical experience
<b>Source of data</b>	Database of the placed graduates
<b>Method of Calculation or Assessment</b>	Simple Count
<b>Assumptions</b>	Graduates will learn the practical aspects of farming and be encouraged to start own operations  Completion of full programme

<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)</b>	Provision to Youth, Women and PWD
<b>Spatial Transformation (where applicable)</b>	Province based
<b>Desired performance</b>	Actual performance as per target
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Director

## **Annexure A: District Development Model**

# DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Mopani District												
Project Name Infrastructure Projects	Project Description	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude Coordinates	Longitude coordinates	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure	Budget				
								previous years	2020 -21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Grasp Development	Construction of pack shed, ablution block , net shade and installation of irrigation system for development of vegetable farmers	Ba-Phalaborwa	Mopani	-23,700464	30,788203	101 392 297	8 219 297	24 173 000	16 000 000	17 000 000	17 500 000	18 500 000
Makgoba Development	Development of Avocados production fields	Tzaneen	Mopani			80 000 000	-	10 000 000	10 000 000	-	-	-
Grand Total						181 392 297	8 219 297	34 173 000	26 000 000	17 000 000	17 500 000	18 500 000

Capricorn District												
Project Name Infrastructure Projects	Project Description	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude Coordinates	Longitude coordinates	Total Project Cost	Total expenditure	Budget				
								Previous years	2020 -21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Potato Belt Development	Infrastructure development for potato production	Blouberg	Capricorn	S23°10'55.93"	E29°02'53.85"	13 700 000	34 204 000	22 785 000	18 000 000	16 000 000	12 000 000	8 000 000
Revitalization of Zebediela Citrus	Water Infrastructure, refurbishment of electricity distribution infrastructure, replanting of trees, refurbishment of the packhouse	Lepelle Nkumpi	Capricorn	S24.3000°	E29.2926°	2 000 000,00	0	10 000 000,00	50 000 000,00	50 000 000,00	60 000 000,00	30 000 000,00
Grant Total						13 700 000	34 204 000	32 785 000	68 000 000	66 000 000	72 000 000	38 000 000

Sekhukhune District												
Project Name	Project Description	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude Coordinates	Longitude coordinates	Total Project Cost	Total expenditure previous years	Budget				
								2020 -21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Citrus development	Development of 20ha citrus production	Ephraim Mogale	Sekhukhune	24,113066S	30,12166E	10 480 000	-	3 500 000	4 000 000	2 000 000	980 000	-
Grain and Cotton Development	Revitalisation of Sekhukhune irrigation schemes	Ephraim Mogale, Fetakgomo, Tubatse	Sekhukhune	-24,666349	29,469657	29 814 000	10 214 000	5 000 000	3 500 000	4 500 000	3 000 000	3 600 000
Fish Hatchery	Construction of fish hatching facility	Ephraim Mogale	Sekhukhune	-24,72077	29,408966	23 500 000	-	1 500 000	12 000 000	8 000 000	2 000 000	-
Grant Total						63 794 000	10 214 000	10 000 000	19 500 000	14 500 000	5 980 000	3 600 000



Vhembe District												
Project Name	Project Description	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude Coordinates	Longitude coordinates	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure	Budget				
Infrastructure Projects							Previous years	2020 -21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Nwanedi Infield Irrigation projects	Construction of additional 50 Ablution Block and Global Gap certification Infrastructure	Musina	Vhembe	-22,457222	30,56471	87 924 000	40 000 000	15 424 000	16 000 000	16 500 000	-	-
Tshikonelo	Construction of pack shed for banana and vegetable production	Thulamela	Vhembe	-22,843056	-30,734167	15 541 000	11 191 000	500 000	3 500 000	350 000	-	-
Matsika irrigation Scheme	Development of packing facility	Thulamela	Vhembe	-22,85919	30,69675	10 800 000	3 729 297	1 052 000	-	-	-	-
Rembander Irrigation Scheme	Development of 123ha irrigation system for citrus production	Makhado	Vhembe			10 800 000	-	1 000 000	3 500 000	4 000 000	700 000	-
Mhinga- Xukundu	Development of bulk water supply, infield irrigation system, construction of multi-purpose packhouse for cash crops and sub-tropical fruits.	Collins Chavani,	Vhembe			11 395 000	1 895 000	1 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	500 000	-
Vennac	Development of macademia production at Mphaphuli	Thulamela	Vhembe			180 000 000	-	15 000 000	10 000 000	9 000 000	-	-
Vhembe Total						316 460 000	56 815 297	33 976 000	37 000 000	33 850 000	1 200 000	-

Waterberg District													
Areas of intervention	Project Description	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude Coordinates	Longitude coordinates	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure	Budget					
								Previous yea	2020 -21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Red Meat Development	Livestock infrastructure development for Mogalakwena ,Immerpan and Lephalale red meat cluster	Mogalakwena, Lephalale	Waterberg	-24,0225	28,10333	49 570 000	23 916 000	5 154 000	6 000 000	5 500 000	5 000 000	4 000 000	
Vegetable Production	Construction of Store room and packshed facility	Mogalakwena	Waterberg	-23,99139	29,33806	3 470 000	-	4 970 000	550 000	-	-	-	
Gilimburg Citrus	Upgrade of irrigation infrastructure for citrus production	Mogalakwena	Waterberg	-23,838982	28,95882	80 000 000	-	2 000 000	12 000 000	10 000 000			
Waterberg Total						133 040 000	23 916 000	12 124 000	18 550 000	15 500 000	5 000 000	4 000 000	