

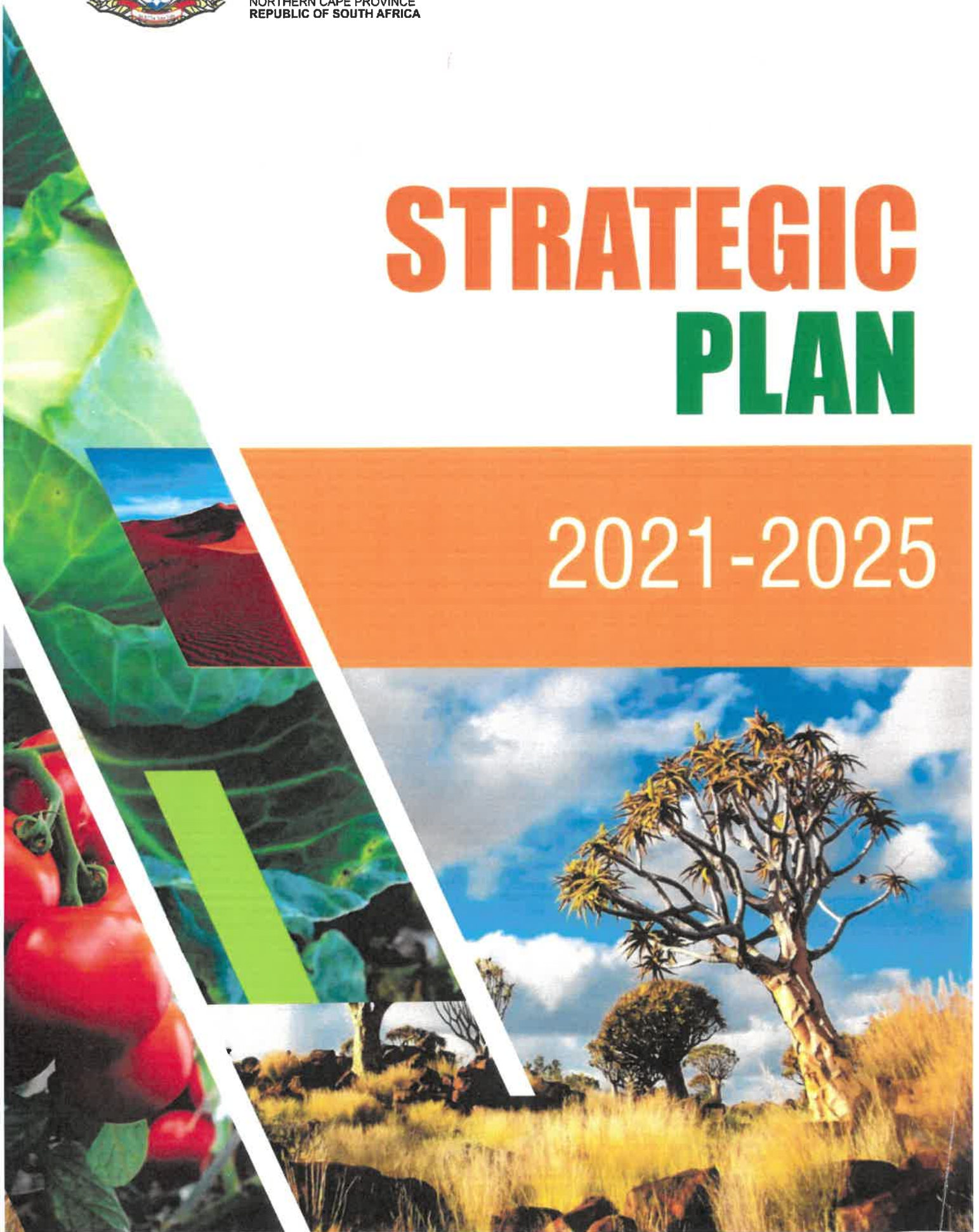


agriculture, environmental affairs,  
land reform and rural development

Department:  
agriculture, environmental affairs,  
land reform and rural development .  
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# STRATEGIC PLAN

2021-2025



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**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS, RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM**

**STRATEGIC PLAN FOR 2021-2025**

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# Executive Authority Statement

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The revised Strategic Plan 2021-2025 is necessitated by the completion of the merger of former Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and the Department of Environment and Conservation. This merger is predicated by the need to rationalise provincial departments in pursuit of efficient, effective, and quality service delivery emanating from the electoral mandate derived in 2019. While the merger was finalised in the middle of the MTSF period, the strategic thrust and intend of government has not changed. However, the service delivery environment has been adversely affected by the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic which resulted in lockdowns aimed at preventing the spread of the virus. The different adjusted lockdown levels restricted economic activity and human interaction for most of the 2020/21 financial year. It also dictated that government reprioritise budget allocations to aid the fight against Covid-19. Budget cuts have severely affected the ability of government to roll out service delivery at a scale envisaged when the MTSF period began.

Furthermore, the 2020-2025 planning cycle was conducted at the time that the country and our province faced enormous socio-economic challenges. Key amongst these are the subdued economic outlook, high levels of unemployment, increase in food prices, increasing poverty levels and widening inequality. Furthermore, an increasing number of people have become food insecure as a consequence of a depressed economy. In the preceding years, the province has experienced severe drought which resulted in the western parts of the province being declared as disaster areas. Against this backdrop, the department has developed a plan that gives effect to the priorities of government while at the same time addressing the prevailing socio-economic challenges.

Accordingly, the strategic plan 2020-2025 outlines key programmes and projects that the department will implement to give impetus to the development agenda of government. It is informed by the electoral mandate 2019, which has been translated into the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024. The *National Development Plan (NDP) 2030* remains the cornerstone of the long term development trajectory of South Africa. This plan is a product of an analysis of both the external and internal service delivery environment, consultations with stakeholders in the sector and internal consultations. Through this process the department has developed a plan that seeks to respond to policy priorities of government and meaningfully address the challenges facing our country and province.

The South African government has identified seven (7) priorities for MTSF 2019-2024. While the department has a role to play in all the priorities, its main contribution will be on (a) *economic transformation and job creation* and (b) *a capable, ethical and developmental state*. The other policy imperatives that informed this plan are the Revitalisation of the Agricultural and Agro-Processing Value Chains (RAAVAC), Operation Phakisa: Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development Lab Report, Operation Phakisa: Oceans economy Report Sector priorities and high level deliverables and the Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP).

Key to pursuit of these priorities is to ensure that rural communities, women and the youth become important role players in the sector. Through research and extension services farmers will be assisted to adopt sustainable methods of production that will enhance productivity and increase the contribution of the sector to the regional GDP. Households will be encouraged and supported to produce their own food as part of the food insecurity mitigation plan. The conditional grants will be used strategically to build and develop agri-businesses and create job opportunities for the unemployed.

In pursuit of healthy environment for all South Africans that is not harmful to their health and well-being, measures have been introduced to ensure that pollution is controlled, conservation promoted and that development takes place in a sustainable manner that does not harm our natural resources. Through this, the Department provides leadership in environmental management, conservation and protection towards sustainability for the benefit of the people of Northern Cape and South Africans in general including the global community. Sustainable development is, and remains, the cornerstone of government policy and planning, and guides the National Development Plan (NDP) – the government's roadmap for transitioning South African economy along a low-carbon, inclusive, climate resilient pathway. Besides the development and implementation of a National Strategy for Sustainable Development, the Provincial Climate Change Response Strategy and action plan remains our efforts to ensure we are able to transition to a cleaner and greener environment.

The Department seeks to maintain four ambient air quality monitoring stations across the Province, including in areas like Kimberley, Kuruman, Springbok and Colesberg, monitoring for air pollutants and greenhouse gases in the Province to ensure effective air quality management. Despite a sound environmental governance regime, there continues to be serious capacity constraints in environmental law enforcement in all spheres of government. If the current challenges are not effectively addressed, environmental degradation and/or pollution may jeopardise the achievement of many of South Africa's development goals. Environmental transgressions range from illegal developments, the degradation of wetlands,

air, water and soil pollution and non-compliance with the conditions of authorisations and licenses.

Our approach is to ensure that green economy programmes are supported by practical and implementable actions that will see the development of a resource efficient, low carbon and pro-employment development path. Our focus on growing a green economy is an important means to respond to some of the critical and intertwined development challenges that range from unemployment, poverty and inequality to food and energy security and climate change. The Department's Environmental Programmes, funded through government's Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP), continue to contribute to job creation and the protection of our environment.

Successful implementation of this plan depends on the dedication of all officials in the department and the commitment of our stakeholders in the sector. Key to this is also continued collaborations with sister department, state institutions, the private sector and NGOs in the development of our economy alongside the protection of our environment. Working together, we shall ensure that the vision of *a modern, growing and successful province* is realised.



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**GM Manopole, MPL**  
**Executive Authority of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development**

# Accounting Officer Statement

DAEARDLR four-year strategic plan will focus on the following outcomes for the MTSF period:

- Outcome 1: Improved governance and sound financial management;
- Outcome 2: Increased contribution of the sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and lowering of unemployment rates;
- Outcome 3: Increased food security levels in the province.
- Outcome 4: Restoration of degraded ecosystems and enhanced conservation of natural resources

The strategic interventions outlined in the plan are also a reflection of what is required of government in order to take reasonable measures to protect the environment and give a meaningful effect of the environment right as articulated in section 24 of South Africa's Constitution.

The department will continue with the following policies and strategies in the remainder of the MTSF planning period:

- Northern Cape Climate Change Adaptation Response Strategy
- Implementation of the Provincial livestock development programme (PLDP)
- Vaalharts Revitalisation Programme
- Implementation of the Disaster Contingency plan
- Implementation of grant funded projects
- Community Based Natural Resources Management
- Northern Cape Aquaculture Strategy
- Operation Phakisa: Biodiversity Economy
- Operation Phakisa: Oceans Economy
- Management Effectiveness Improvement Strategy for Protected Area Management
- Provincial Protected Area Expansion Strategy
- Provincial Air Quality Management Plan
- Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plan
- Coastal Management Programme

- Strategy toward gender mainstreaming in the environment sector 2016-2021 (DEA 2016)

The large parts of the Province are still experiencing severe drought conditions which is expected to continue until at least May 2021. A drought report from the Department in June 2020 indicated that 17.612 million hectares was still considered to be as a disaster drought condition affecting about 535 500 large stock units, which represents about 47 percent of the livestock area of the Province and affecting about 35 percent of the total number of livestock units that can be kept on this natural grazing.

To respond to the prevailing drought conditions in the province the National Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) through Disaster Management Unit availed the amount of R36.5m towards drought relief in the Province. The department will focus on immediate response and the risk reduction measures in line with the Disaster Risk Management Sector Plan aligned to the Disaster Management Act.

The Department will continue to implement the Vaalharts Revitalisation Programme. The Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme remains one of the biggest systems in the world covering over more 30 000ha. Through the revitalisation of the Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme the sector will create jobs for the surrounding communities within the province. Implementation of the Provincial Livestock Development Programme (PLDP) is critical in order to increase the number of marginalised groups participating in the provincial livestock industry.

The Department is mandated to give effect to the right of citizens to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being, and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations. To this end, the Department provides leadership in environmental management, conservation and protection towards sustainability for the benefit of Northern Cape, South Africans and the global community

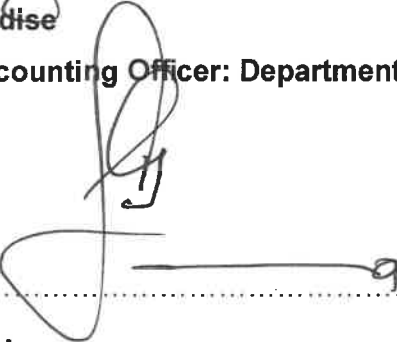
The agricultural sector contributes about 7.1 percent of the total provincial GDP. In order to ensure that there is an increase in its contribution provincial GDP the department will focus on increasing production of all categories of producers with special emphasis on smallholder producers and on expansion of markets access, training of producers in the sector programmes. The households will continue to be supported with agricultural food production initiatives in order to ensure food security.



Management and the entire staff of the department under the leadership and guidance of the MEC GM Manopole (MPL), will in the coming 2021/22 financial year and over the term of government until the year 2025 work tirelessly guided primarily by this strategic direction and priorities outlined in this Strategic Plan. This will be done in an effort to make sure that all of our planned strategic outcomes are realised and that we make notable progress as we work towards the department's long term vision of "a transformed, vibrant agricultural sector for food security and successful society living sustainably with the natural environment".

Signature.....

**LM wa Modise**  
**Acting Accounting Officer: Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform**

Signature.....

**GT Pharasi**  
**Acting Accounting Officer: Department of Environment and Nature Conservation**

# Official Sign-Off





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It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

Was developed by the management of Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform under the guidance of MEC GM Manopole (MPL)

Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform

Accurately reflects the Outcomes and targets which the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform will endeavour to achieve over the period 2021-2025.

<b>N Moletsane</b> Chief Director: Agricultural Development Services	Signature: 	Date: <u>11/03/2021</u>
<b>P Kegakilwe</b> Chief Director: Agricultural Technical Services	Signature: 	Date: <u>11/03/2021</u>
<b>T Sibhono</b> Chief Director: Corporate Services	Signature: 	Date: <u>11/3/2021</u>
<b>M Ndzilili</b> Chief Director: Corporate Services	Signature: 	Date: <u>11/3/2021</u>
<b>K Moremi</b> Programme Manager: Human Resource Management	Signature: 	Date: <u>11. 03. 2021</u>

**B Motaung** Signature:  Date: 11/03/2021  
Programme Manager: Human Resource Management

**M Dawood** Signature:  Date: 11/03/2021  
Programme Manager: Financial Management


**W de Bruyn** Signature:  Date: 11/03/2021  
Programme Manager: Sustainable Resource Use and Management

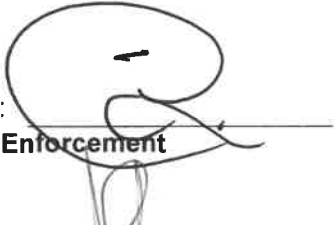
**L Senosi** Signature:  Date: 11.03.2021  
Programme Manager: Agricultural Producer Support and Development

**M Letsie** Signature:  Date: 11/03/2021  
Programme Manager: Veterinary Services

**R Burgess** Signature:  Date: 11/03/2021  
Programme Manager: Research and Technology Development Services

**D Kekana** Signature:  Date: 11/3/2021  
Programme Manager: Agricultural Economics Services

**S Bonokwane** Signature:  Date: 11/03/2021  
Programme Manager: Rural Development

**O Gaoraelwe** Signature:  Date: 12/03/21  
Programme Manager: Compliance and Enforcement

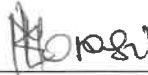
**B Fisher** Signature:  Date: 11.3.2021  
Programme Manager: Environmental Quality Management

**A Abrahams** Signature:  Date: 11/03/2021  
Programme Manager: Biodiversity Management

**N Matika-Korasi**

**Acting Programme Manager: Environmental Empowerment Services**

Signature:



Date:

11/03/2021

**B Mashobao**

**Chief Financial Officer**

Signature:



Date:

11/03/2021

**P Catita**

**Chief Financial Officer**

Signature:



Date:

11/03/2021

**RL Banda**

**Head official responsible for Planning**

Signature:



Date:

03/11/2021

**L Wa Modise**

**Acting Accounting Officer**

Signature:



Date:

11/03/2021

**G.T. Pharasi**

**Acting Accounting Officer**

Signature:



Date:

2021/03/15

Approved by:

**GM Manopole**

**Executive Authority**

Signature:



Date:

2021/03/16

# PART A: OUR MANDATE

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## 1. Constitutional Mandate

The Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform 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 Services Act of 1994. In particular, the following sections are relevant to the department:

Chapter 2, section 23, 25 and 27

Schedule 4 and 5 of the Constitution

Section 24 of the Constitution states that

“Everyone has the right -

- a. to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
- b. to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that -
  - i. prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
  - ii. Promote conservation; and
  - iii. Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.”

## 2. Legislative and Policy Mandates

The Department functions under several legislative mandates, which include among others the following:

- Agricultural Development Fund Act, 1993 (Act No 175 of 1993)
- Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No 119 of 1990)
- Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984)
- Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No 86 of 1990)
- Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No 6 of 2002)
- Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act 62 of 1998)
- Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No 53 of 2003)
- Codex Alimentarius of the World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) (International Code on Food Safety)
- Communal Land Rights Act, 2004
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983)
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996)
- Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002)

- Fencing Act, 1963 (Act No 31 of 1963)
- Fertilizers, Farm feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947)
- Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997 (Act 15 of 1997)
- Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD)
- Land Reform Act, 1997 (Act 3 of 1997)
- Marketing of Agricultural Produce Act, 1996 (Act 47 of 1996)
- Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act 40 of 2000)
- Northern Cape Land Administration Act, 2003
- Perishable Product Export Control Act, 1983 (Act 9 of 1983)
- Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act 53 of 1976)
- Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 as amended by Act 29 of 1999
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No 5 of 2000)
- Preferential Procurement Regulations of August 2001
- Provincial Supply Chain Management Policy (April 2006)
- South African Abattoir Corporation Act, 2005 Repeal (Act no 17 of 2005)
- Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (Act 70 of 1970) (pending repeal)
- The International Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE – Office International des Epizooties)
- The international Code for Laboratory Diagnostic Procedure for Animal Diseases of the World Organization for Animal Health
- The Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
- Treasury Regulations for Departments, constitutional institutions and public entities issued in March 2005 in terms of the PFMA
- Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act 19 of 1982)
- Water Act, 1998
- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 as amended (NEMA)
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 (NEMWA)
- National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 (NEMBA)
- National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 (NEMPAA) as amended
- National Environmental Management Air Quality Management Act 39 of 2004 (NEMAQA)
- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act 24 of 2008. (ICM Act)

- White Paper on National Climate Change Response, 2011.
- National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP, 2011)
- National Waste Management Strategy
- Stock Theft Act 57 of 1959 as amended.
- Game Theft Act 105 of 1991 (GTA) to protect wild animals against theft and poaching.
- Protected Areas Act: Admission of Guilt Fines, 2011.
- Noise Control Regulations in terms of section 25, 1992.
- Regulations regarding Waste Disposal Sites, 1994.
- Regulations under section 24(d) of the ECA – Plastic Carrier Bags and Plastic Flat Bags, 2003.
- Regulations for the Prohibition of the Use, Manufacturing, Import and Export of Asbestos and Asbestos Regulations for Bio prospecting, Access and Benefit-sharing, 2008.
- Regulations for the Proper Administration of Nature Reserves, 2012.
- Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act 9 of 2009 and its associated Northern Cape Nature Species (TOPS) Regulations, 2007.
- Hunting norms and standards (NEMBA), notice 1084 of 2010.
- Sea Shores Act 21 of 1935

**International agreements:** Work of the department is further guided by international obligations that stem from around 18 international conventions, protocols, treaties and other agreements to which South Africa is a Party. These include Agenda 21, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development goals and its associated Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1992) and the Kyoto Protocol (1997). Furthermore, South Africa is a signatory to the Paris Agreement (2016), Convention on Biological Diversity (1995) and the Nagoya protocol, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1991), Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR) (1975), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora – CITES (1975), Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Operations Directed at all Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna & Flora (1974), the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2009) coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, the World Heritage Convention, and the Guidelines of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

### **3. Institutional Policies and Strategies over the Five Year Planning Period**

The Department will continue with the following policies and strategies in the five year planning period:

- Northern Cape Climate Change Adaptation Response Strategy
- Implementation of the Provincial livestock development programme (PLDP)
- Vaalharts Revitalisation Programme
- Implementation of the Disaster Contingency plan
- Implementation of grant funded projects
- Community Based Natural Resources Management
- Northern Cape Aquaculture Strategy
- Operation Phakisa: Biodiversity Economy
- Operation Phakisa: Oceans Economy
- Management Effectiveness Improvement Strategy for Protected Area Management
- Provincial Protected Area Expansion Strategy
- Provincial Air Quality Management Plan
- Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plan
- Coastal Management Programme
- Strategy toward gender mainstreaming in the environment sector 2016-2021 (DEA 2016)

### **4. Relevant Court Rulings**

#### **The Abbott judgement**

The Abbott vs Overstrand Municipality (99/2015/ 2016)-Judgment concerns a landowner who sued the Overstrand Municipality for damages caused by the back-flooding of the Klein estuary at his residence. In the short term this might have consequences for the implementation of Estuary Management Plans (a municipal function) in all coastal provinces and for revision of current legislation. The provinces have agreed to implement the function of estuary management until the legislation has been reviewed. The Northern Cape Province will be responsible for the management of the Swartlintjies Estuary, Buffels Estuary.



# PART B: OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS

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## 1. Vision

A transformed, prosperous agriculture and sustainable environment

## 2. Mission

The Department will champion land and agrarian transformation, promote and facilitate increased production, conserve and protect natural resources to ensure economic growth, improved livelihoods and food security for present and future generations

## 3. Values

- Responsiveness;
- Accountability;
- Innovative;
- Professionalism;
- Integrity
- Climate smart
- Efficiency

## 4. Situational Analysis

The strategic focus of the department will be on;

- Job creation
- Food security
- Transformation of the sector
- Women, youth and disabled people
- Increasing production and contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP)
- Protection and conservation of natural resources

The APP has been developed in line with the government's strategic policy documents - Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities and actions, the Revitalisation of the Agricultural and Agro-Processing Value Chains (RAAVAC), Operation Phakisa: Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development Lab Report, Operation Phakisa Oceans Economy and the Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP).

During the month of October 2020 DAEARDLR programmes were consulted to develop the first draft 2021/22 APP. The first draft 2021/22 APP will be submitted as required, to the Office of the Premier (OTP), Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries for analysis. Further consultations took place in January-February 2021.

To align to the revised Framework for Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plans, the prescribed APP templates were used to populate indicators and annual targets for the upcoming financial year and the MTEF with quarterly targets for the upcoming financial year. The indicators and targets in the APPs will be cascaded into implementable activities in the Operational Plans (OPs).

South Africa has one of the most magnificent environments in the world. Because of our rich variety of plants and animals, our country is ranked in the top three most bio diverse on Earth. This places on us, as lawmakers, business, civil society and citizens, an enormous responsibility to ensure that all of us work together to ensure our natural environment is protected, and that we are all able to live in harmony with nature. This means that the sustainable use of our natural resources in the development of our economy, and the upliftment of the lives of our people should not be such that it destroys the environment we live in. To secure our food, avoid flood and drought damage and the health of present and future generations, we need to make sure that we meet the Constitutional Right of all South Africans to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being.

The impact of coronavirus has affected the budget drastically, however the department is committed to continue to create employment opportunities within the agriculture and environment sector through the Extended Public Works Programme, implementation of Biodiversity Economy initiatives, Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme, LandCare Programme and environmental programmes. Transformation of the economy will be at the forefront of all initiatives.

Even though the transformation of the wildlife economy remains a challenge, with the main obstacles relating to access to land, capital, skills and access to markets, the department initiated the project transformation of the wildlife industry just after its establishment in 2004 starting with the training of PDI Professional Hunters as well as a skills development projects which identified PDI's in the hunting industry.

The SWOT analysis of the Department revealed the following:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversity</li> <li>• Skilled, experience and dedicated staff</li> <li>• Sound Regulatory environment</li> <li>• SANAS Accredited Veterinary Laboratory</li> <li>• Complementary mandates</li> <li>• Up skilling and study opportunities</li> <li>• Good technology (drone, smart pens, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient financial and human capital</li> <li>• Lack of skills, transfer, mentoring and inadequate training</li> <li>• Poor communication</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Resistance to change</li> <li>• Working in silos</li> <li>• Poor corporate image and organisational culture</li> <li>• Inadequate security system</li> <li>• Low staff morale</li> <li>• Procurement red tape</li> <li>• Poor planning</li> <li>• Inadequate and aging infrastructure</li> <li>• Too many critical vacant posts</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities health and wellness programme</li> <li>• Retention strategy</li> <li>• Research stations/nature reserves as biological laboratories</li> <li>• Strong leadership</li> <li>• Good stakeholder relations</li> <li>• Land availability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills competition between private and government</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Natural disaster and Poaching</li> <li>• Inconsistent electricity supply</li> <li>• Litigations</li> <li>• Population growth/s food security</li> <li>• Change of land use and land degradation</li> <li>• Declining capacity of natural resources to sustain livelihoods</li> <li>• Perceived lack of opportunity in NC</li> <li>• High illiteracy coupled with low business acumen within projects</li> </ul>

## STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The table below highlights some of the critical stakeholders within the environment and agricultural sector.

### Key stakeholders in the environment and agricultural sector;

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY
Government:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development is responsible for providing leadership in the agriculture and its related sectors</li> <li>• Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) is responsible for providing leadership in the environment sector</li> <li>• StatsSA, SALGA DWS, DPW , department of Labour , etc. : provide services to the department and its stakeholders</li> </ul>

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY
State-owned entity	<p>They provide a range of services to the different stakeholders and the department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilitating access to data, generating information and knowledge, building capacity, providing policy advice, provide marketing and advisory services to key stakeholders for sustainable management of agricultural resources</li> <li>• Conducts research with partners, develops human capital and fosters innovation to support and develop the I sector.</li> <li>• Prevents and control animal diseases that impact food security, human health and livelihoods.</li> <li>• Provide quality certification and cold chain management services for producers and exporters of perishable food products</li> </ul>
Registration bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the department with the accreditation of laboratories.</li> </ul>
Producers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large, medium and small-scale farmers produce responsible for production, processing and/or distribution of agricultural commodities.</li> </ul>
Industry associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organised agriculture and farmers association: provide technical support, training, mentorship logistics, production capital etc., as well as being involved in or support research for various agricultural topics.</li> </ul>
Institutions of higher learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and research</li> </ul>
Financial institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial institutions to provide production loans and other financial services</li> </ul>
Labour organisations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organisations supports employees across the agricultural and environment sector</li> </ul>

## 5. External Environment analysis

The 2021/22 Annual Performance Plan is developed at the time when the country's facing subdued economic performance, high levels of unemployment, widening inequality, and the declining real per capita income. This coupled with low levels of private investment and declining real per capita income have continued to weaken the sustainability of the public finances and narrowed the scope for economic transformation. The outbreak of the COVID-19 exacerbated the prevailing economic conditions.

The Northern Cape is South Africa's largest province, with desert landscapes, wildlife and gemstones. It is the largest (372,889 km<sup>2</sup>) and most arid of the nine provinces of South Africa. The province is dominated by the Karoo Basin and consists mostly of sedimentary rocks and

some dolerite intrusions. Northern Cape maintained its status as the province with the lowest population in the country with a population estimated at 1, 26 million people.

**FIGURE 1: THE PERENNIAL RIVERS IN THE NORTHERN CAPE**



The Northern Cape Province has four perennial rivers (Modder, Riet, Harts and Orange Rivers) providing surface water. The Orange and Vaal River systems are the only two perennial rivers, the 'life line', providing surface water to both economic (e.g. mining, agriculture, solar) and domestic activities (e.g. household uses). Irrigation is the dominant water use in the entire Orange River Basin. Already by 2011 the country was warned that South Africa is facing a water scarcity and nearly all available surface water had been allocated in the province. In addition, the water quality has also continuously deteriorated due to pollution. The groundwater in the province vary from large volumes to extremely scarce and of poor water quality. The groundwater is a limited alternative resource in the province which is showing some decline in areas like the Karoo, Namaqualand and Kgalagadi region due to slow groundwater recharge and over extraction.

## Population

The Northern Cape has a population of 1 263 875 people.<sup>1</sup> The average life expectancy for South African women is 67.7 and for man 61.5. Life expectancy in the Northern Cape is slightly lower, with 66 for women and 59.1 for men. Fertility rates in the Northern Cape have been steadily decreasing from 3.10 in the period 2001-2006 to 2.67 in the period 2016-2021. Over the period 2006-2011 the Northern Cape registered a net-migration of 8 192 and these were

<sup>1</sup> Source : Statistics South Africa, Midyear population estimates July 2019

estimated to increase to 10 861 in the period 2011-2016 and to 13 059 in the period 2016-2021. The population in the province remained however at 2.2% of the overall population of the country. Approximately 24.9-29% of the provincial population is under 15 years of age while approximately 54% is under the age of 30.

### **Biodiversity and ecosystem services**

South Africa is the world's third most biologically diverse country consisting of 2% of the world's land area it is home to 7% of the world's reptiles, birds and mammals, 10% of the world's plants and 15% of the world's coastal marine species.

The Northern Cape represents 31% of the country's land area and is home to 67% or 6 of the 9 biomes in South Africa, each with its unique combination of climate patterns, geology, soil types, and plants and animals that inhabit the area. The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (2012) describes the six biomes present in the Northern Cape: Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo, Savanna, Grassland and Fynbos. A bioregion is a composite spatial terrestrial unit defined on the basis of similar biotic and physical features and processes at the regional scale. There are 44 bioregions in South Africa of which 23 occur in the Northern Cape. A vegetation unit is a patch, grouping or zone of plants evident in overall plant cover, which appears distinct from other such units because of the vegetation's structure and floristic composition, a given unit is typically topographically distinct and typically has a rather uniform soil. There are 435 vegetation units in South Africa of which 120 occur in the Province. Six of the Northern Cape's 23 bioregions and 75 of the 120 vegetation units do not occur in any of the other provinces.

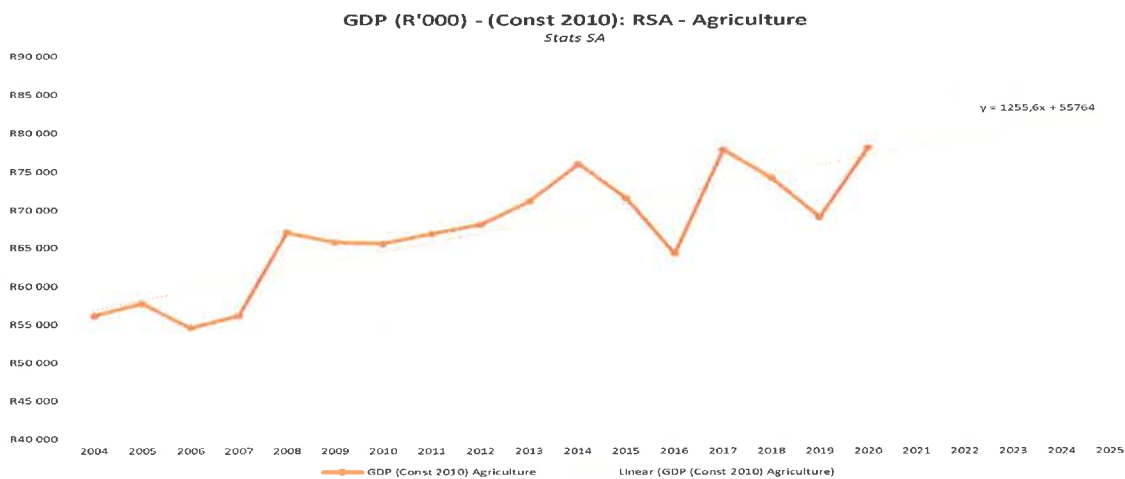
The province houses approximately 4 196 plant species, which is 24% of South Africa's species (however with many of the remote wilderness areas not researched to full potential this species count is probably much higher). More than 30% of the plants within the Northern Cape are endemic, are naturally restricted to a certain region, such as a mountain range or specific vegetation type. Many of these plants are rare or threatened, with a very limited distribution. Of the province's plant species 17% (838 species) are of conservation concern in terms of the Red Data List assessment. Some key examples of red data species (flora and fauna) are the Aloe dichotoma (quiver tree), now named *Aloidendron dichotomum*, Aloe pillansii (giant quiver tree), now named *Aloidendron pillasii*, *Pachypodium namaquanum* (Halfmens), White-backed vulture (*Gyps africanus*), Blue crane (*Grus paradisea*), Riverine rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*), South African oryx (*Oryx gazella*), White rhinoceros or square-lipped rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum*) and the Black rhinoceros or hook-lipped rhinoceros

(*Diceros bicornis*). Climate change will 'affect the composition, functioning, and distribution of biodiversity'. The extent of these impacts on humans, biodiversity and ecosystems is not yet fully understood and more research will have to be conducted to inform modelling and make projections to inform policy.

**GDP: RSA Agriculture**

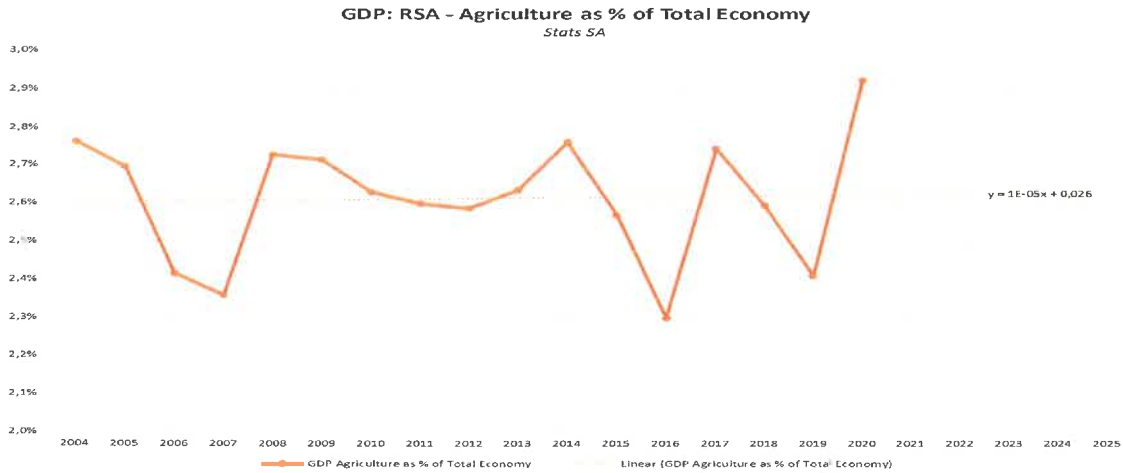
The agricultural industry on a national level is growing at real terms (increasing trend indicated by the trend line) and thus contributing towards National growth (see Figure 2). The contribution for 2019 in Constant 2010 prices amounted to R78.1 billion and has surpassed the R74.2 billion of 2018. The trend line for the period 2004 to 2020 indicates an increase of around R1.257 billion per annum in the GDP contribution from agriculture.

**FIGURE 2**



When the contribution of agriculture is viewed as percentage contribution to the total economy, Figure 3 indicates that the contribution is fluctuating considerably as can be expected from the nature of agricultural activities. The contribution for 2020 from agriculture to the entire economy amounted to 2.92% and is at the highest level since 2004. The trend line for the period 2004 to 2020 indicates an increase of about 0.02% per annum in the GDP contribution from agriculture to the entire economy.

**FIGURE 3**

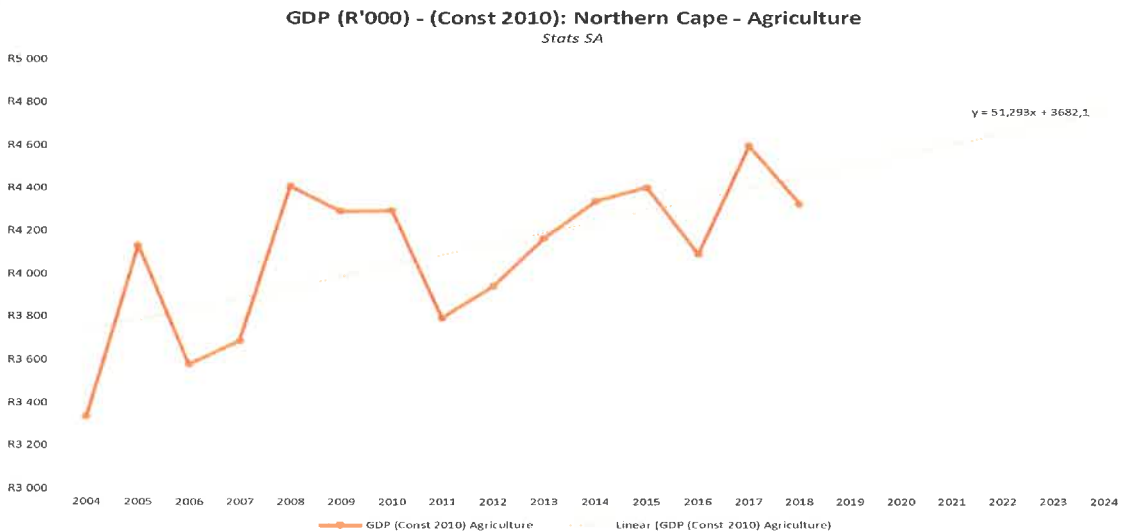


A decrease in the contribution from primary sector industries of agriculture and mining is normal occurrences in developing economies as additional economic activities get added and they start driving economies.

**GDP: Provincial Agriculture (Northern Cape)**

The agricultural industry on a provincial level (Northern Cape) is growing at real terms (increasing trend indicated by the trend line) and thus contributing towards Provincial growth (see Figure 4). The contribution for 2018 in Constant 2010 prices amounted to R4.326 billion and is moderately less than the R4.597 billion of 2017. The trend line for the period 2004 to 2018 indicates an increase of around R51.3 million per annum in the GDP contribution from agriculture.

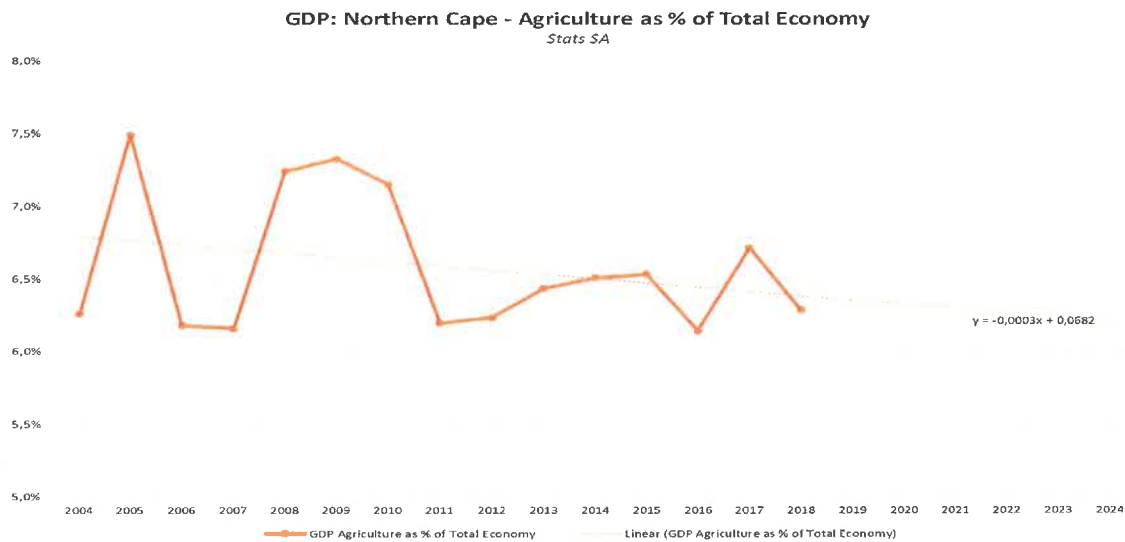
**FIGURE 4**





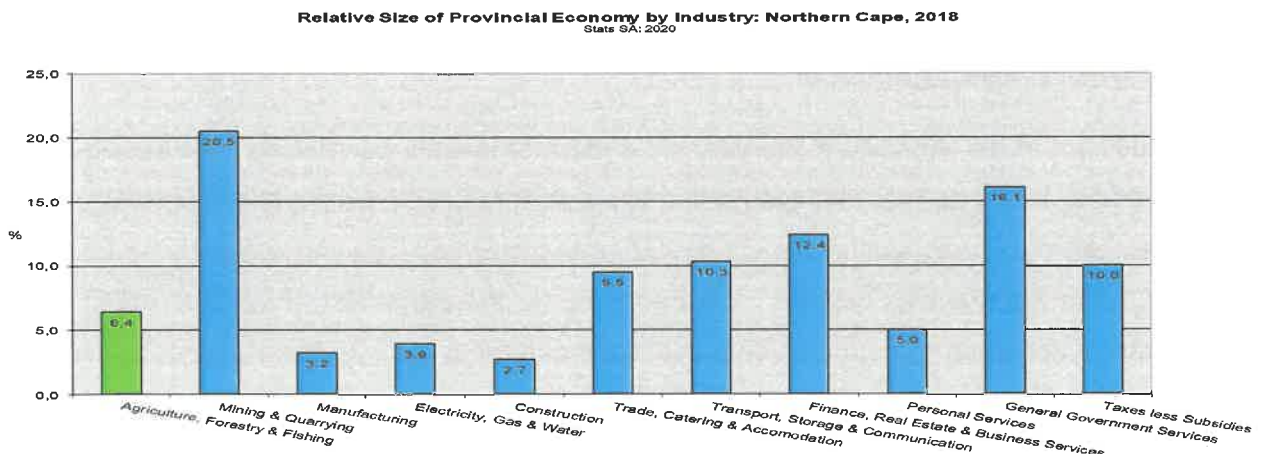
When the contribution of agriculture is viewed as percentage contribution to the total economy of the Northern Cape, Figure 5 indicates that the contribution is fluctuating considerably as can be expected from the nature of agricultural activities. The contribution for 2018 from agriculture to the entire provincial economy amounted to 6.28% and is slightly less than the 6.71% of 2017. The trend line for the period 2004 to 2018 indicates a decrease of about 0.03% per annum in the GDP contribution from agriculture to the entire provincial economy.

**FIGURE 5**



When agriculture is compared to other industries in the Province (see Figure 6), it is clear that agriculture compares with the lower range of industries and that the industries of mining & quarrying; finance, real estate & business services and general government services are the largest contributors to Provincial GDP. The industries of manufacturing; electricity, gas & water and construction are the smallest contributors to Provincial GDP.

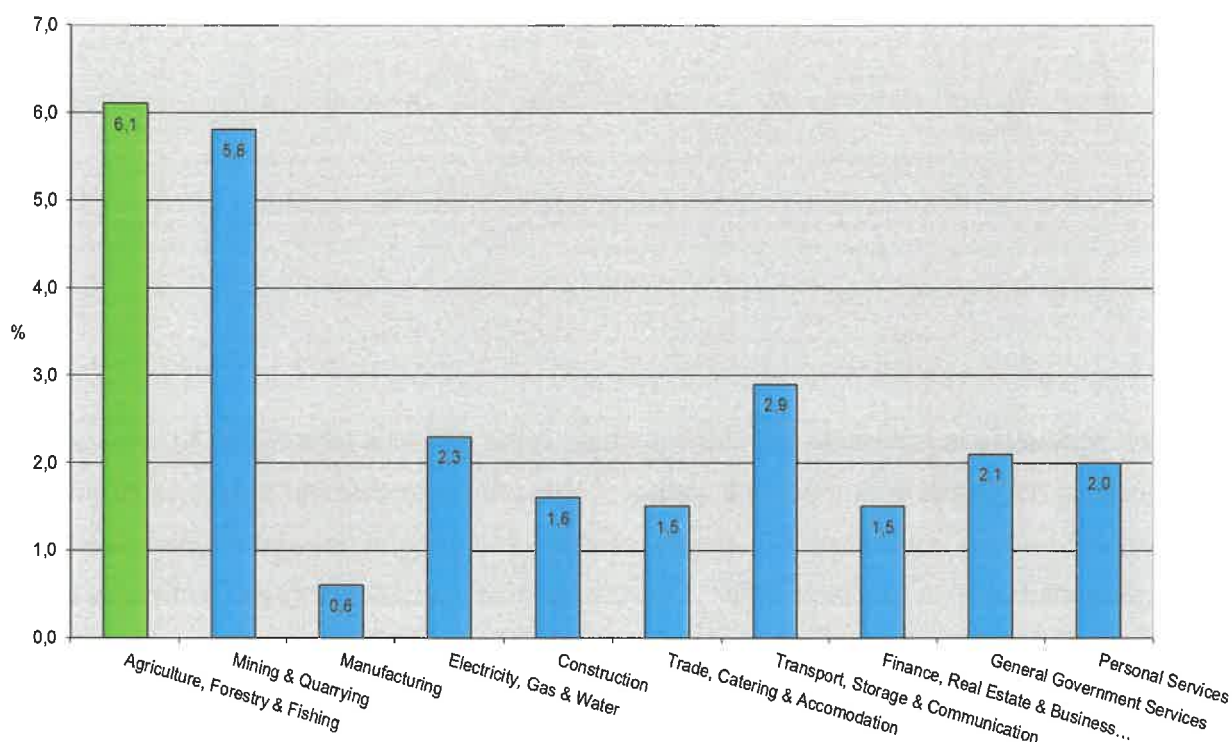
**FIGURE 6**



If one however looks at the contribution of each industry within the Province and how it contributes to the total economic activity per industry on a national level (see Figure 7), it indicates that mining & quarrying and agriculture are the two main industries that contributes significantly more than the average contribution of 2.1% of the Province to the total economy of South Africa. The Northern Cape is alongside Eastern Cape, Gauteng and North West provinces the smallest contributing province for agriculture, forestry & fishing, contributing 6.1% in 2018. The Northern Cape is the smallest contributing province for all the other industries (except for mining and quarrying) to the total economy.

**FIGURE 7**

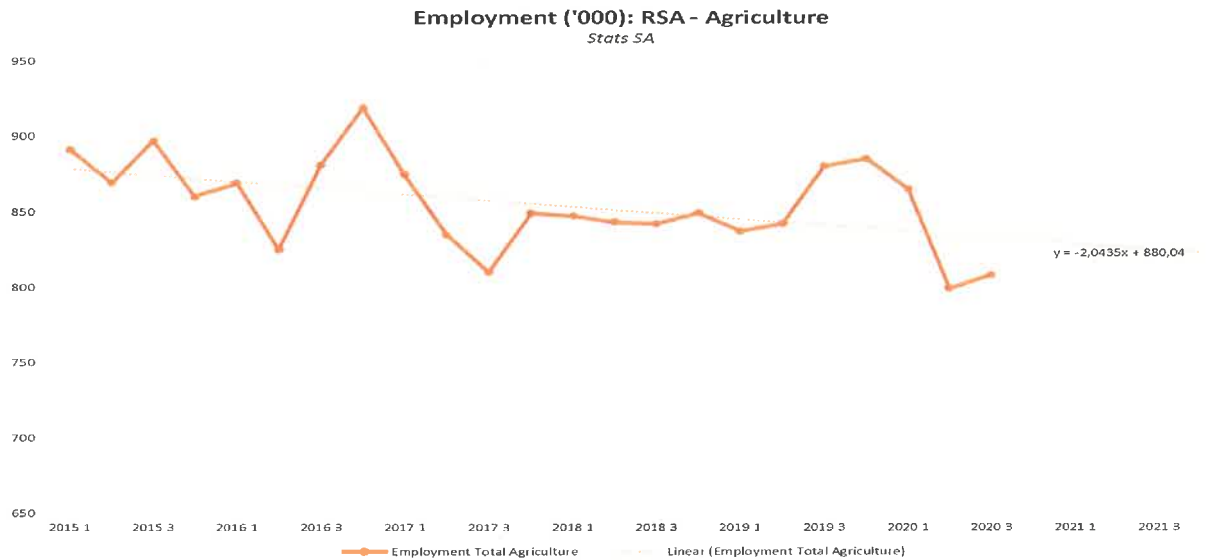
**Contribution of Northern Cape to Total Economic Activity per Industry: 2018**  
Stats SA: 2020



### Employment: RSA Agriculture

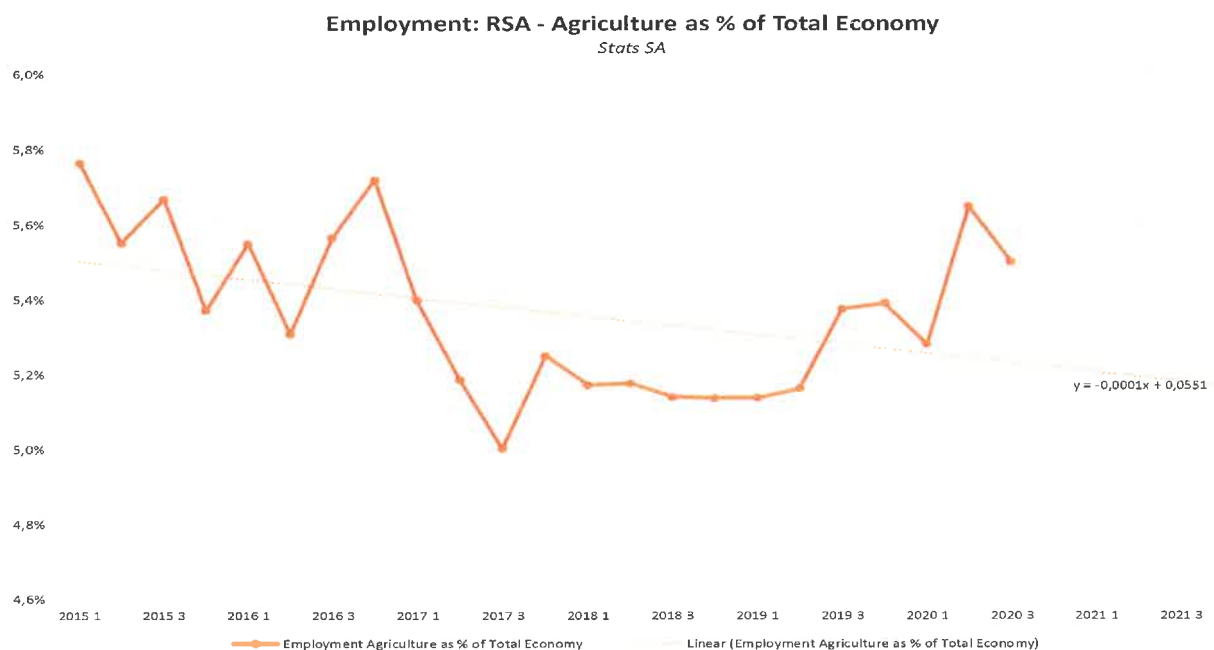
Employment in the agricultural industry on a national level is decreasing (decreasing trend indicated by the trend line) and a large number of factors is contributing to this (see Figure 8). The employment in agriculture for Q3 of 2020 numbered 808 000 and is slightly up from the 799 000 for the previous quarter. The trend line for the period Q1 of 2015 to Q3 of 2020 indicates a decrease of around 2 043 persons per quarter in the employment contribution from agriculture.

**FIGURE 8**



When the employment of agriculture is viewed as percentage of employment to the total economy, Figure 9 indicates that the contribution is fluctuating considerably as can be expected from the nature of agricultural activities and their employment. The contribution for Q3 of 2020 from agriculture to the entire economy totaled 5.50% and is moderately less than the 5.65% of the previous quarter. The trend line for the period Q1 of 2015 to Q3 of 2020 indicates a decrease of about 0.01% per quarter in the employment contribution from agriculture to the entire economy.

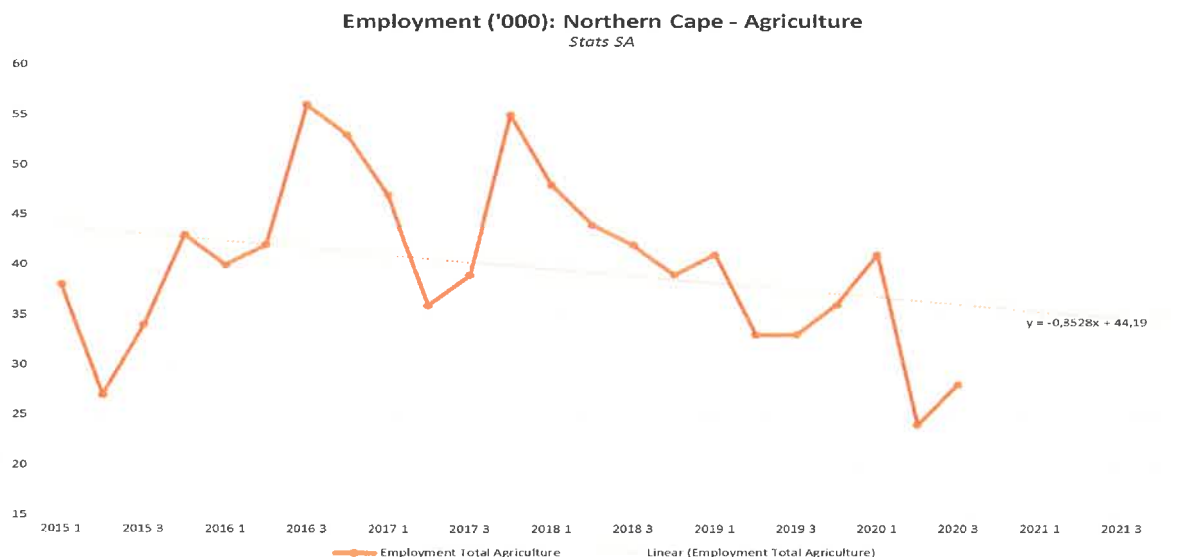
**FIGURE 9**



## Employment: Provincial Agriculture (Northern Cape)

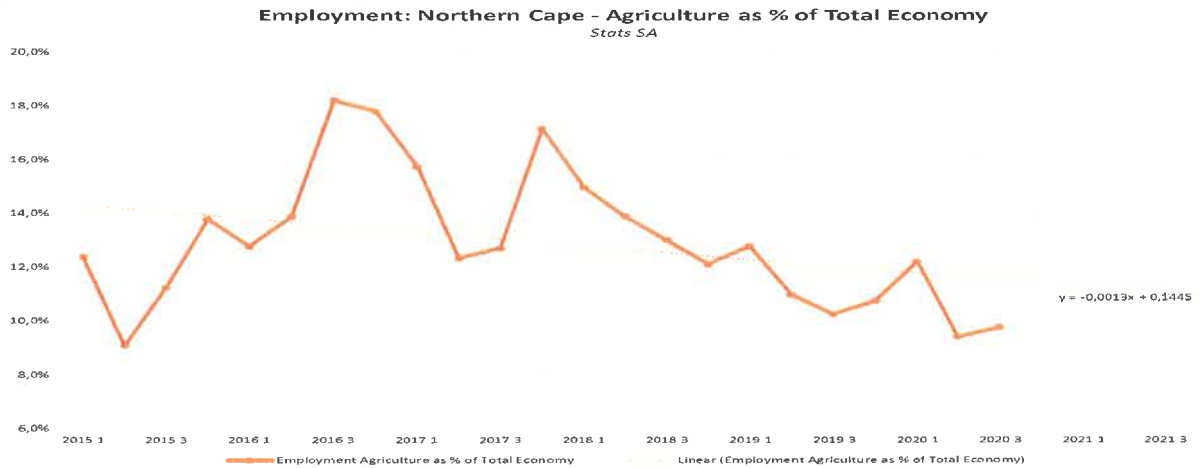
Employment in the agricultural industry on a provincial level is decreasing (decreasing trend indicated by the trend line) and a large number of factors is contributing to this (see Figure 10). The employment in agriculture for Q3 of 2020 numbered 28 000 and is moderately up from the 24 000 for the previous quarter. The trend line for the period Q1 of 2015 to Q3 of 2020 indicates a decrease of around 353 persons per quarter in the employment contribution from agriculture.

FIGURE 10



When the employment of agriculture is viewed as percentage of employment to the total provincial economy, Figure 11 indicates that the contribution is fluctuating considerably as can be expected from the nature of agricultural activities and their employment. The contribution for Q3 of 2020 from agriculture to the entire economy totaled 9.76% and is slightly up from the 9.41% of the previous quarter. The trend line for the period Q1 of 2015 to Q3 of 2020 indicates a decrease of about 0.13% per quarter in the employment contribution from agriculture to the entire provincial economy.

**FIGURE 11**

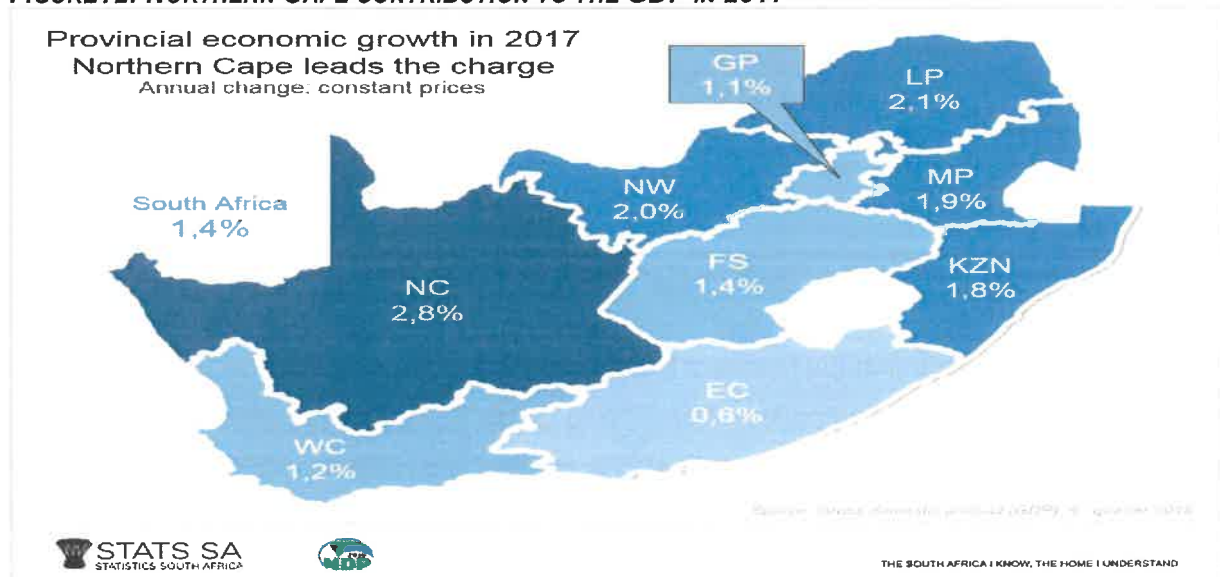


**Provincial GDP**

Mining was one of the contributors to Northern Cape’s strong growth in 2017. Northern Cape’s GDP expanded by 2, 8%, the highest rate of all provinces. Agriculture was also a major contributor to the rise.

According to the 2020 Budget Review, South Africa's economic outlook is showing weak economic growth. A real gross domestic products (GDP) growth of 0.9 per cent is projected in 2020, 1.3 per cent in 2021 and 1.6 per cent in 2022. Low growth brought about a high unemployment rate of 29.1 per cent in the second half of 2019. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasted a global growth of 3.7 per cent in 2017 and 3.9 per cent in 2018. The South African economy is forecasted to grow by .08 per cent in 2020 and by 1.2 per cent in 2021.

**FIGURE12: NORTHERN CAPE CONTRIBUTION TO THE GDP IN 2017**

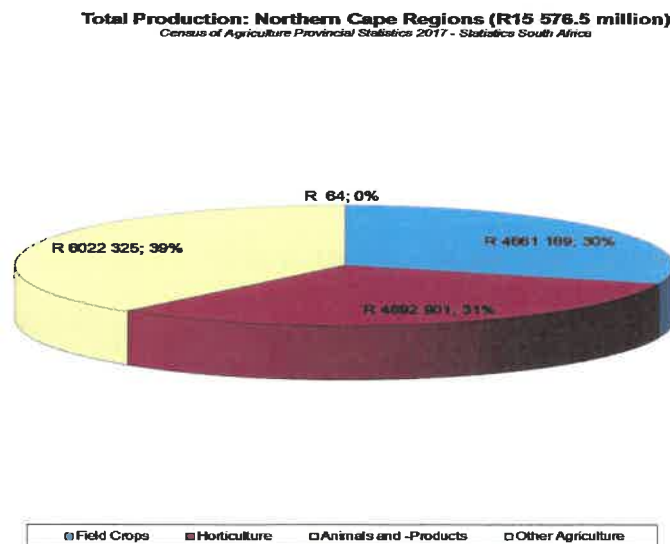


When comparing the contribution of industries to the Northern Cape Economy it is clear that mining and quarrying remains the main contributor to the economy with 19.8%, while the tertiary sector combined is the biggest contributor and agriculture contributes 7.1%. The industries of manufacturing; electricity, gas & water and construction are the smallest contributors to Provincial GDP. The Northern Cape remains a big contributor to the renewable energy sector (solar and wind) to achieve a low carbon economy. After a pause on new developments, the renewed government support for renewable energy might result in more developments being implemented. While mining and quarrying is mainly destructive of the environment, agriculture is dependent on natural processes but unsustainable practices put pressure on the environment.

### Contributions to the Provincial Agricultural Sector

The 2017 census indicated that of total production of the Northern Cape, field crops contributed 30%, horticulture 31%, animals and animal products 39% and other products <1% (see Figure 13). This reflects a fairly equal contribution from field crops, horticulture and animal husbandry and is quite unique when compared to other provinces.

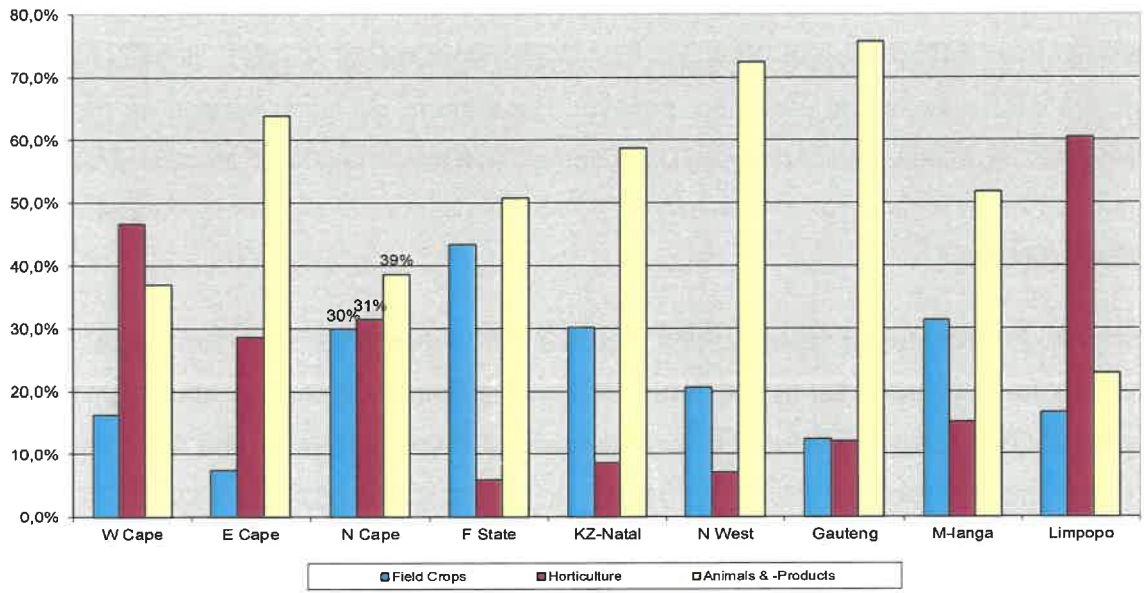
FIGURE 13



From Figure 14 it is clear that the Northern Cape and Western Cape are the only two provinces where one division is contributing less than 50% to Gross Farm Income. The Northern Cape is the only province where the smallest division is contributing more than 20% to Gross Farm Income. Most of the other provinces are dependent on one or two of divisions with the second or third playing a minor role.

**FIGURE 14**

**Contribution of Different Divisions to Gross Farm income**  
*Census of Agricultural Statistics 2017 - Statistics South Africa*



This is an advantage to the Province in terms of risk distribution as problems in one or two industries do not affect the total agricultural sector negatively. On the other hand, it is also a disadvantage as the Province is not dominating specific industries (except for the dried grapes and pecan nut industries) and our contributions are not always regarded as significant to a specific industry and is often generalized as insignificant for the total agricultural sector.

**Contribution to job creation**

During the 2021 State of Nation Address (SONA) the president highlighted that the rate of unemployment in South Africa by 11 February 2021. <sup>2</sup>According to the International Monetary Fund South Africa Unemployment Rate is forecasted to be 36.495 % in December 2021 and it is also projected to stand at 37.494 % in December 2025.

The pandemic and lockdown measures have resulted in more job losses and the unemployment rate increasing. It led to retrenchments (at least for a temporary period) over a wide spectrum of the economy. This has resulted in employment decreased with 13.6% from Q1 which is 13.3% lower than the same period 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Source: CEIC data

The biodiversity economy and agriculture has the potential to contribute to employment creation opportunities in the province. Through the Extended Public Works programme the department intends to create over 4830 jobs in the sector in the next 4-years. About 2560 will be created over MTEF period through the implementation of CASP, Ilima/Letsema, environment interventions and LandCare projects. Department will focus support on projects that create jobs especially within Vineyard Development in Namakwa and ZF Mgcawu Districts.

### **Local Government**

The National Environmental Management Act and the subordinate legislation puts great responsibility for environmental management with municipalities. Namakwa and John Taolo Gaetsewe (JTG) Districts have Air Quality Management Plans (AQMP's) and the Pixley Ka Seme District has finalised the review in 2019/20, while the AQMP's from Frances Baard and ZF Mgcawu must undergo review. The Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMP) of the JTG District has been endorsed in 2018. The IWMP for the other Districts should be reviewed. About 61% of municipalities do properly integrate environmental considerations into their Integrated Development Plans in support of sustainable development. All municipal landfill sites have been licensed. Despite the necessary frameworks and licenses being in place, the implementation of environmental requirements is only gradually implemented. More support would be required to enable municipalities to ensure sustainable development and prevention of pollution.

On average 67.5% of households in the Province receive basic refuse removal services. In Kgatelopele LM and Richtersveld LM these services are provided to more than 90% of households, while in Joe Morolong LM only 4.2% of households receive this service<sup>3</sup>. In Ga-Segonyana and Mier Local Municipalities this is 12.55 and 28.4% respectively.

Spatial planning forms an important tool for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity. With the implementation of the Spatial Planning Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) municipalities have put measures in place to comply with the requirements of the act. However, not all municipalities in the province are ready for implementation of requirements by July 2020, including Spatial Development Frameworks which is considered a key environmental management tool. This situation may impact on the pace of development in these municipalities.

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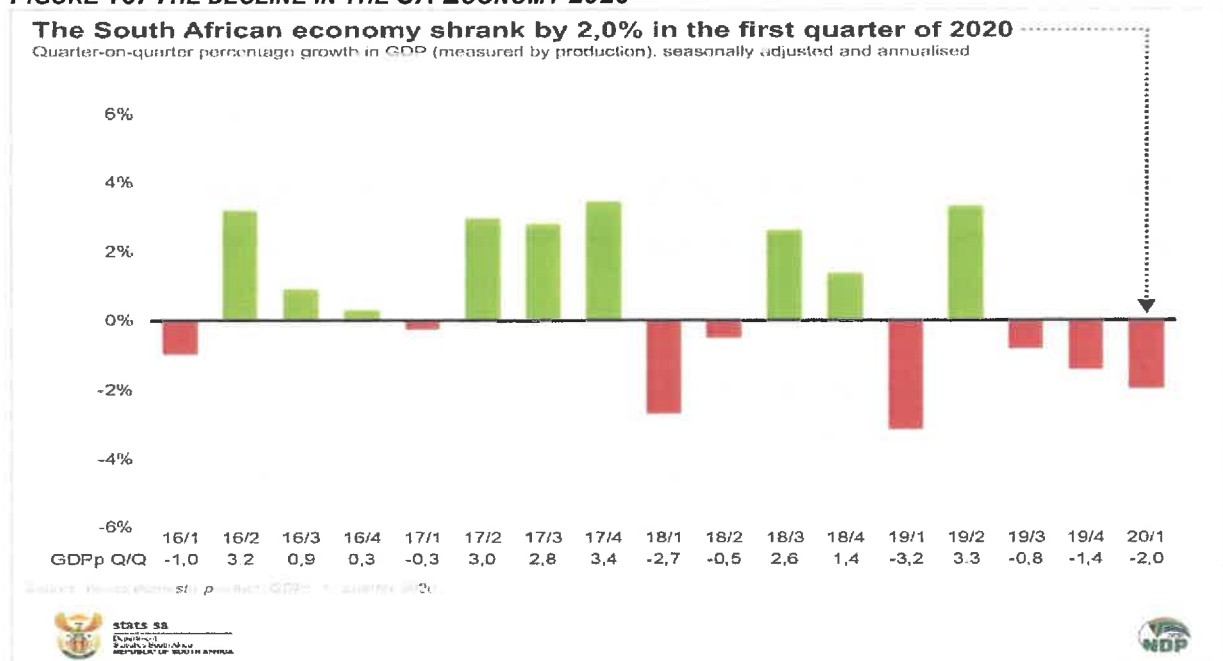
<sup>3</sup> Source: Statistics South Africa, Household survey 2017 in Northern Cape Provincial Diagnostic Report.



## Impact of Corona Virus on the economy

South Africa's economic fortunes are currently closely tied to the COVID-19 pandemic brought on by the novel coronavirus. The lockdown measures that South Africa has put into place have profound economic implications. The implications of the pandemic in the rest of the world, and hence on demand for South Africa's export, are not as large as the effects of the domestic lockdown but are still very large by any normal measure. Even the 'Quick' recovery scenario results in a GDP decline of about 5 per cent by the end of 2020— an economic outcome that would have been considered catastrophic. Instead, that outcome now looks optimistic. Rather, the effects of the Covid-19 look more likely to persist bringing outcomes for GDP closer to those described in 'Slow' and 'Long'.

**FIGURE 15: THE DECLINE IN THE SA ECONOMY 2020**



The lockdown of most economic activities during 2020 and the weak performance of the economy during this period impacted employment negatively. It led to retrenchments (at least for a temporary period) over a wide spectrum of the economy. This has resulted in employment decreased with 13.6% from Q1 which is 13.3% lower than the same period 2019. In the Northern Cape employment decreased with 24.1% from Q1 and was 15.3% lower than the same period last year.

There has been a general decrease in Consumer Price Inflation (CPI). The general CPI was at 4.1% at the end of Quarter 1 (Q1) in March 2020 and dropped to 2.2% in June 2020 at the end of Quarter 2 (Q2). Rural CPI dropped for the same period from 3.5% to 2.0% and the

calculated CPI for Northern Cape decreased from 4.1% to 2.5%. Food inflation increased marginally from 4.4% to 4.5% for the period. This will exacerbate food insecurity in the province.

Producer Price Inflation (PPI) remained very weak for the agricultural sector. The PPI (measuring the price of agricultural produce at farm gate level) decreased from 0.8% at end of Q1 to 0.3% by end of Q2. It is particularly the crops and horticulture sector that experienced price drops from -1.2% to -1.8% for the period while the livestock and livestock products sector PPI decreased from 2.6% to 1.8% for the period.

Employment in the agricultural sector also decreased, but it was not as severe as in the rest of the economy. Agricultural employment decreased with 7.6% from Q1 and was 5.1% lower than last year. The situation in the Northern Cape was much more drastic and is probably a combination of under reporting in the survey and the fact that it was off-season for most of the agricultural activities in the province and seasonal and temporary labour was severely affected as producers tried to minimize number of workers for safety and health reasons. Employment in the Northern Cape agricultural sector was reported 41.5% lower than Q1 and 27.3% lower than last year this time.

### **Impact of Corona Virus on service delivery**

The COVID -19 pandemic has not only affected the performance of the agricultural sector it has also affected service delivery in the province. In, 2020 the department could not meet the targeted number of producers in terms of agricultural training and information dissemination. This was evident especially during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2020/21 financial year when there was limited services, and budget cuts.

Due to budget limitations, extension services and support was generally affected e.g. advice and on and off infrastructure support (infrastructure development through Conditional grant). As a result of the pandemic the agricultural advice was provided telephonically and this was limiting because advice is on farm services. Producers had to also access agricultural information through other technologies e.g. internet and unfortunately not all farmers especially in rural areas have access to technology gadgets and most are not adequately trained to use technologies. As a result of the pandemic the support that the department provides to farmworkers and dwellers for the financial 2020/21 was also affected. The target of 250 will not be realised at the end of the financial year as a result of gatherings and travelling that were restricted.

Through the conditional grants, Department will continue to support smallholder producers with production inputs, infrastructure development as well as training and capacity building for increased production despite the budget cuts and limited resources. Obviously targets, priorities and service delivery will be affected. The department will intensify its support for farmworkers and dwellers over the MTEF period

Furthermore, department will continue to support measures introduced to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the sector. The implementation of COVID-19 relieve Fund is an example of support to mitigation measures. The department will continue to adjust its operation to ensure service delivery is not disrupted. Use of other means to deliver information and provide advisory services will be explored.

### **The impact of drought**

Large parts of the Province are still experiencing severe drought conditions. While we are approaching the summer rain window, the winter rain area in the western part of the Province has reached the end of its predominant rain season where most of this area has once again experienced below average rainfall. It can therefore be assumed that the severe drought will persist in this area until at least May 2021.

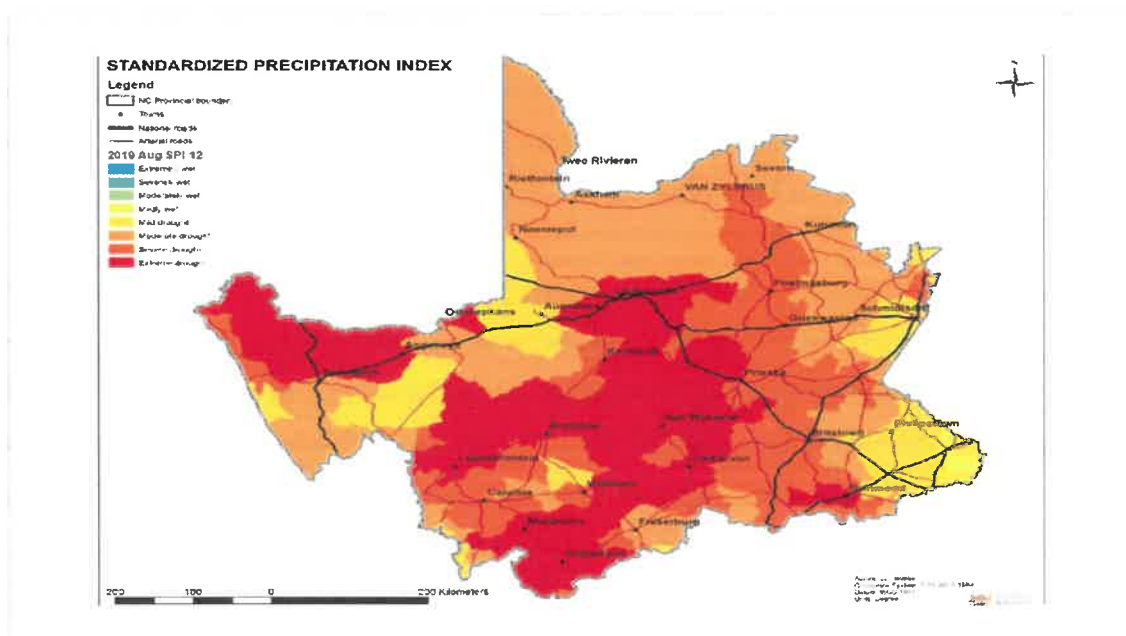
Drought continues to negatively impact the economic performance and the socio-economic conditions. A drought report from the Department in June 2020 indicated that 17.612 million hectares was still considered to be as a disaster drought condition affecting about 535 500 large stock units, which represents about 47% of the livestock area of the Province and affecting about 35% of the total number of livestock units that can be kept on this natural grazing. Namakwa District was severely affected and contributed about 45% of the affected situation while Pixley ka Seme and ZF Mgcawu districts contributed about 53% combined. The districts of Frances Baard and Johan Taolo Gaetsewe only contributed about 2% combined and was little affected.

The drought report furthermore indicated that the total loss over a 6-year period could amount to R2.475 billion on farm level (mostly on provincial level) and with multiplier effects it could lead to a total loss of around R5.305 billion for the entire economy (both on provincial and national levels).

The drought impacts over a number of years as stock levels are reduced because of lack of natural grazing, but it takes a number of years to rebuild stock numbers to pre-drought levels and that reduces the income potential and ability of the area. It is estimated that as much as 4 800 jobs could be affected on a farm (provincial) level and with multiplier effect it could affect about 7 800 jobs in the entire economy (both provincial and national levels) during the period of the drought. If the total period of recovery over the six years is taken into account, the job losses could amount to an equivalent of 19 300 jobs on farm level and 31 300 jobs in the entire economy.

Crop production under irrigation was not affected by the drought and the total maize crop (yellow and white) for the 2019/20 summer season in the Northern Cape yielded 629 260 tons. Soybean production is expected to be 7 000 tons and groundnuts 2 580 tons. The current winter grain crop is estimated at 277 500 tons for wheat and 43 320 tons for malting barley.

**FIGURE16: BELOW INDICATES THE PRECIPITATION INDEX**



[The dark red/brown colour indicates the areas which have been most affected]

To ease the effects of drought on the farming community the National Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) through Disaster Management Unit availed the amount of R36.5m towards drought relief in the Province.

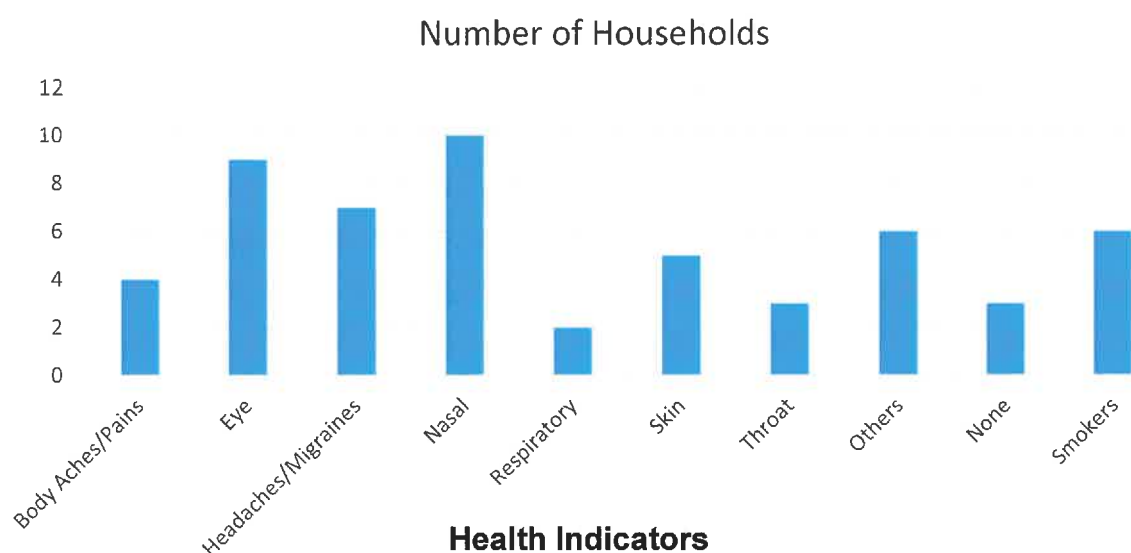
The department will focus on immediate response and risk reduction measures in line with the Disaster Risk Management Sector Plan aligned to the Disaster Management Act, 2002. The

intervention will be implemented with strategic partners such as the National Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, private Agriculture, and the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries. Monthly advisories and daily extreme weather warning will continue to be disseminated to the farming community for proper responses

### Air pollution and waste dumping

Air pollution and waste dumping in the Northern Cape also harms the health of people and animals. The Northern Cape consist of 95 landfill sites which do not fully comply with the provisions of waste management legislation whereas the indoor air quality at low income communities culminated into challenges that department intend to address through Air Quality Community Projects. These are areas on which great emphasis is laid in this Annual Performance Plan to maintaining and implement the air quality monitors within the province and landfill sites monitoring.

**Figure17**

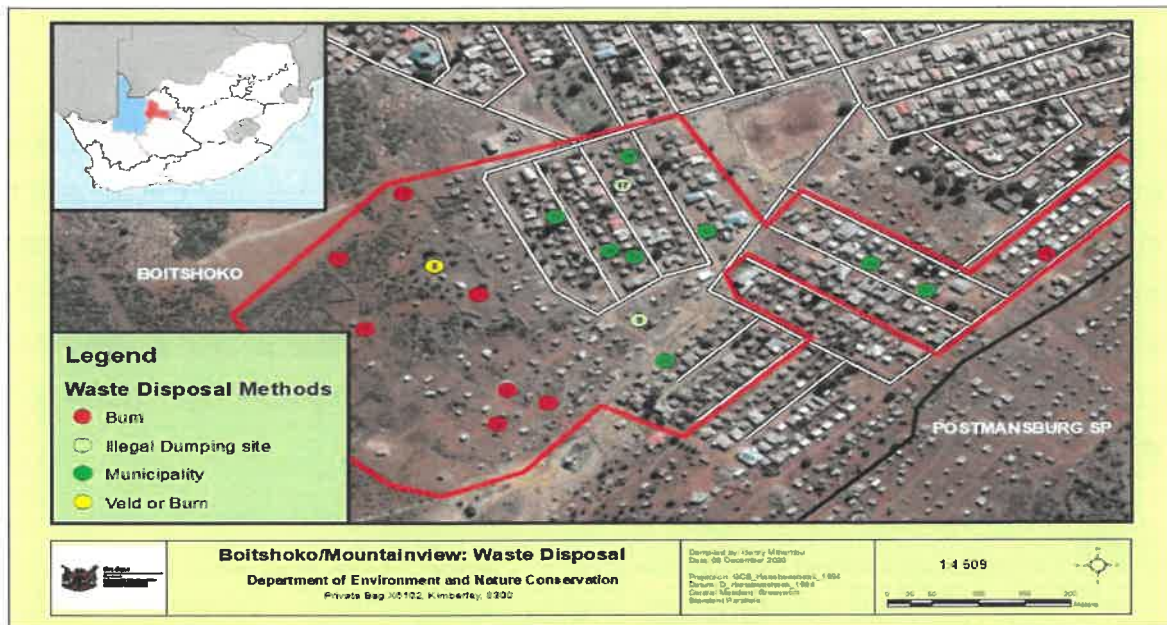


*(The following results were obtained from the information obtained from the work through survey in terms of health incidences, resource use, waste disposal and sanitation (Mountain View Postmasburg).*

Some of the symptoms depicted can be ascribed to poor IAQ either from tobacco smoke inhalation or smoke from other sources. However, compared to many studies done in the past, the number of smokers in the Boitshoko/Mountainview study area is relatively less, with only six out of 19 households recording 10 smokers. Health problems were recorded in five of those six households with smokers, such as headaches, sinuses (nasal) and high blood pressure – which are also related to smoking. Smoking does not only affect the respiratory system but the

overall health of an individual as it can also be linked to heart conditions and vision problems such as the development of cataracts.

**Map 1. Waste disposal methods: Mountain view(Postmasburg)**



There is refuse collection in the formal Boitshoko, however there is none for Mountain View as an informal settlement. As a result, some residents, especially in Mountain View, resort to other waste disposal methods such as burning or veld disposal. Illegal waste dumps are common in the area, not only in Mountain View but also in Boitshoko. Eight out of ten households in Boitshoko make use of the municipal collection service, and the rest resort to illegal dumping sites and burning. This accounts to 42% of the households within the study area making use of the municipal services, instead of the much expected 53%. About 47% of the households burn their waste, with one household also disposing their waste on the veld.

### Climate Change

Climate change is affecting the Northern Cape with weather changes and increased impact on water and other ecosystem services requiring a response for adaptation and mitigation. Climate change has potential devastating effects on the health of the population and on food security. Therefore, the department intends to review the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy that will be aligned with the goals, strategic interventions and outcomes as mentioned in the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in the 2021/22 financial year.

The one area we need to scale up is the levels of public awareness about climate change and how various communities could ready themselves to deal with it. As the climate continues to change, extreme weather events are becoming more frequent. As we know, the poorest of poor are usually worst affected by these events. Damage by floods, tornadoes, hail and drought damages infrastructure, water supplies, the ability to produce food. Climate change is impacting on and will in future impact on the environment and biodiversity in the province.

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### **Animal Health**

The province has experienced a number of major animal disease outbreaks and has managed to control the diseases with success. The increase in the frequency of the disease outbreaks in the province was therefore a concern that needed to be addressed as a matter of extreme urgency.

It is worth noting that during the disease outbreaks, farming and trade activities are disrupted, rural livelihoods are jeopardized, food security is threatened, scarce personnel resources are mobilized and emergency funds have to be requested from provincial treasury. The disease outbreaks adversely affect the implementation of many of the government priorities and international trade on some agricultural products. Although the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALR&RD), formerly known as the Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF), has managed to secure some export markets, the number of commodities allowed to access these markets has been declining over the years.

### **Disease Situation**

The province reported the following outbreak during the period under review namely:

- **Anthrax**  
Mainly in wildlife in the Kimberley and Richtersveld areas. The last reported major outbreak was 2007/08.
- **Rift Valley Fever**  
The major outbreak was in 2010 with reported human fatalities

- **Brucellosis**

It used to be a disease mostly experienced in the commercial sector but lately the trend has shifted towards communal communities. Traced back revealed the cause as being the sourcing of animals from livestock auctions without disease freedom

- **Rabies**

Sylvatic cycle with spill over into humans. No human fatalities reported.

- The recent occurrence and eradication of disease outbreaks such as **African Swine Fever, Avian Influenza Fever, Bovine Tuberculosis and African Horse Sickness** also illustrate the challenges that the province is experiencing.
- Surveillance for **Foot and Mouth Disease** (clinical surveillance), **Classical Swine Fever, Peste des Petite Ruminants (PPR), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy & Non-pathogenic Avian Influenza (AI)** is ongoing.

## **Export Control**

The number of certificates issued remained lower than in the previous years due to the ongoing lock down restrictions. No trophy hunting happened at all as no human and animal cross border movement were allowed during the lock-down period. The effect on the hunting industry is very severe. The prices of wildlife have plummeted in the recent past. Current game prices as compared to the average game prices of 2015 have shown a drastic decline. Although from 2010 there was a cyclic variation, the prices prevailing today have not been experienced.

Feed exports to Namibia, although lower than the previous year, remained steady due to the late winter period when veld conditions are at its poorest.

The Foot and Mouth ban remains in place, and this continues to hamper full trade with meat and meat products. Visits and inspections of export plants had to be drastically reduced due to the budget constraints. This will have a massive negative impact on the ability of the province to ensure that export establishments comply with all export requirements. It might affect the ability of the department to recommend facilities in the coming year to renew their export licenses.

A virtual meeting was held on the 26<sup>th</sup> of August 2020 with representatives of the Chinese Agricultural Authority, National Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) and Provincial representatives. During the meeting it was noted that China has implemented a SARS-COV2 virus monitoring system on imported products. The Chinese



authorities indicated the guidelines that should be followed if a COVID-19 case occurs at an approved export facility, failure of which would cause a halt of exports and would have dire consequences to the country of origin.

### **Veterinary Laboratory Services**

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, South African National Assessment System (SANAS) had adopted a virtual online assessment which done in December 2020. The laboratory successfully maintained its accreditation

The department will continue to serve the province and the neighbouring province. About 50% received by the Laboratory in 2019/20 financial year were from Free State Province and a small number from North West and Easter Cape.

### **Game industry**

The survival of the game industry depends solely on the revenue they generate from overseas hunters when they hunt on their farms. Due to Covid 19 and the lockdown restrictions that ensued, overseas hunters were unable to come to the country and as a result, the farmers suffered financially. As the department, we continue to assist with the registration of all the facilities such as taxidermies, dip and ships as well as certification of consignments in order to let the business remain operational throughout.

### **Support to designated groups**

Women continue to play a critical role in food production and contribute positive in issues of poverty and food security. In 2019/20 financial year the department supported about 162 female farmers from various funding programmes. They received support in the form of garden starter packages for establishment of household gardens for own food production. Poultry feed and chickens as well as infrastructure development on livestock farms e.g. stock water system and Fence. Female farmers were also supported with animal feed through Drought Relief Programme funded through Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP).

The department has, through CASP, allocated funds and deployed a total of 80 young graduates to commercial enterprises/farms for entrepreneurial development for a two-year period. Commercial farmers during the period are expected to impart farming knowledge to the

agricultural graduates in the form of on farm training. Over the MTEF period the department intends to train about 180 youths in agricultural graduate programme

Furthermore, the Department will continue to assist and support upcoming youth farmers through Conditional Grant especially on infrastructure development e.g. Irrigation Infrastructure, stock water system and fence for improved and sustainable utilization of natural resources. In 2019/20 financial year 96 youth farmers received support through Drought Relief Programme allocated through CASP Funds. The support was in the form of drought package and that included drought pellets, Lucerne, maize etc. Some were supported with Vegetable starter packages, Poultry & piggery feed for own food production.

### **Agricultural food initiatives and Fetsa Tlala**

In 2017, it was recorded that about 6, 8 million South Africans experienced hunger (stats SA). The number has dropped from 13, 5 million in 2002, it still affects 1, 7 million households across the country. At national level South Africa is food secure however at household level there is inadequate access to food. Almost 20% of South African households had inadequate or severe inadequate access to food in 2017. In 2018 the Northern Cape had the second lowest proportion of households that had adequate access to food. In 2017 about 66.7 percent of households in the province had adequate access to food, in 2018 there was an improvement to 67.7 percent.

#### **Percentage of households experiencing inadequate and adequate access to food in NC and RSA**

4

	2017		2018	
	Northern cape	RSA	Northern cape	RSA
Food access severely inadequate	13%	5.5 %	11.3%	5.2%
Food access inadequate	20.5%	15.8%	21%	15%
Food access adequate	66.5%	78.7%	67.7%	79.8%

To fight against food insecurity in the province, the department will continue to promote food security through the Fetsa Tlala Food Production Programme, which forms part of the National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security. The programme focuses on assisting vulnerable households and subsistence and smallholder producers to produce their own food by ensuring that 1 million ha of fallow land are used for production by 2030. Wheat and maize continues to be the main grain commodity supported in the province especially in Frances Baard, Pixley Ka Seme and Namakwa district.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Sustainable Development Goals: A Northern Cape Perspective, 2020

Department will continue to work together with different stakeholders, government and non-government. The Integrated Food Security Nutrition Programme and Balelapa Initiative to deal with Food Security challenges in the Province to achieve priorities and targets within the MTSF period. Departments like DWS, Vaalharts Water Association assist with water rights allocation for farmers for increased production. Commercial Banks and Cooperatives play a major role in marketing and production capital and inputs. Various agricultural commodity groups, organized agriculture, training as well as Financial Institutions play a role develop smallholder farmers to be able to participate within the agricultural value chain.

Interventions that the Department will be implementing over MTSF to address these targets.

- Provision of Grant support for infrastructure development of Land Reform Farms for improved and increased production
- Training and Capacity Building of farmers on agricultural aspects
- Technical and extension advice on agricultural production e.g. Demonstrations, Farmers Days
- Support to households to address food insecure challenges in the Province through the Balelapa Initiative.

Despite the challenges of COVID -19 Pandemic in the 2020/21 financial year, Food Security remains priority and Department continued to assist households with vegetable production inputs for own food production in the Province. This is achieved through the Integrated Food Security Nutrition Programme were various Departments fight against poverty with different interventions. Therefore, Department managed to support a total of **390** households with garden starter packages for effective vegetable production and others received food hampers and fish to assist during lock down period where most families were affected. A total of 32 institutions including schools, clinics, soup kitchens and community vegetable gardens were assisted with establishment of vegetable gardens to support their beneficiaries

### **Mega investment projects**

The Vineyard Development Scheme was established in 2007 to get smallholder farmers to participate in the production of wine grapes, raisins, table grapes and grape juice with the cooperation of Wine and Spirit role-players. The intention is to assist smallholder farmers to establish vineyards and be able to supply the market.

To date, the Department has enabled the establishment of 242.28 hectares of vines and an additional 200 ha in Eksteenskuil established by Dried Fruit Technical Services and the Jobs Fund. We were able to assist with the improvement of the drying facilities to meet the Perishable Products Export Control Board (PPECB) standards.

Supported seven projects to prepare 218ha of land in various stages of vineyard establishment from soil preparation, construction of trellises and irrigation systems to planting of the vine cuttings for wine grapes, raisin grapes and table grapes.

## **Rural Development**

Farm workers and their families are entitled to the human rights as stated in the Bill of Rights, including all rights that are applicable to workers. Since 2003 government has established Sectoral Determination Act 13 for Agriculture which establishes and regulates the conditions of employment for employees in the Farm Worker Sector. The Determination is applicable to employment of farm workers in all farming activities in the Republic.

Despite the existence of section 25(6) and (9), Section 25(6), Section 26, Section 27(1) and (2) of the Constitution and Extension of Security of Tenure Act 62 of 1997 (ESTA) the living and working conditions of farm workers have not improved in the last twenty-six years. Farm dwellers remain amongst the most vulnerable people with many still facing extreme tenure insecurity and lacking access to adequate housing and basic service according to the Association for Rural Advancement, 2017. Between 1984 and 2004 there were about 1.7 million evictions of farm workers and dwellers around the country resulting in lack of homes and land ownership. Municipalities are not able to adequately accommodate the farm workers due to inadequate budget and capacity to meet the housing demands.

The farm workers and dwellers are geographically isolated from accessing social benefits and basic services from the state and local government. Assault, racial insults, evictions and unfair dismissals of farm workers still persists. In all the districts within the province it has been discovered that many farm workers don't have Identity Documents and are not registered with Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) as voters.

Lack of sustainability and conflict among organs of people's power like Council of Stakeholders, Commonage Committees, Communal Property Associations and conflict of farmers on state land frustrates the transformation agenda of the state. Subletting of land reform beneficiaries on state land, encroachment of commercial farmers on state land is a

problem. Most of the available land is unregistered and unsurveyed making it difficult to locate the boundaries and the borders of the land/farms. Farmworkers do not have any legal claim to land on which they reside. Their employment is linked to their work and when they are dismissed they are also evicted leaving them vulnerable. Furthermore, traditional leaders are paid R10.00 per head by employers in the ZF Mgcawu District for every farmworker employed.

The Department will improve coordination across the three spheres of government and external stakeholders in order to engender social cohesion. Strengthen social facilitation and community mediation. Joint planning and meetings with PSSC and the Regional Land Claims Commission to harness resources and minimise duplications. Intensify Advocacy on Labour Relations, BCEA and Chapter 2 of the Constitution in the agricultural sector. Request the South African Human Rights Commission to hold public hearings on the living conditions of farmworkers. Engage COGHSTA to convene an all-inclusive stakeholder meeting with the Traditional Leaders, Department of Employment & Labour, Organised Labour, Employer Associations, Agricultural Unions/ Associations to discuss contracts of farmworkers and incidental matters related there to.

About 67 farmworker advocacy sessions were held between 2017/18 and 2019/20 and 2349. Farmworkers and farm dwellers assisted to access government services in the same period

Further support provided by the Department includes:

- The post settlement support to land reform beneficiaries like coordinating Agricultural Potential Reports to check the potential of the farms to be bought thus enabling government to make appropriate decision on whether to purchase the farm for land reform purposes or not.
- Assist in the coordination of Economic Feasibility Studies for the financial viability of state farms to determine rental to be paid by beneficiaries. These reports are sent to the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development, Provincial Shared Services Centre (PSSC) and National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure. Administering state agricultural land by monitoring progress of land reform beneficiaries who are settled on research stations, managing and recommending renewal of lease contracts of state agricultural land owned by the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure. State land queries are part of the Department's function.
- The Department coordinates stakeholder contributions for the assistance of land restitution beneficiaries such as access to water, human settlement planning etc.

- Land restitution beneficiaries are assisted with agricultural development and support the PSSC in planning and convening annual general meetings of Communal Property Associations.
- Department supports municipalities in the province to manage commonages, coordinate commonage farm assessments, predator control awareness and the development of commonage policy.
- The Department provides on and off farm infrastructure, extension and advisory services and food security programmes to rural communities. The spatial transformation function resides with the PSSC and it coordinates the implementation, monitoring and training of municipalities on the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA).

### **Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan**

As part of the economic recovery plan, it is important and necessary that barriers in the sector are addressed. With a view to remove barriers in the agri-value chain, the Department will take a cue from the newly developed National Agriculture and Agro-Processing Master Plan. The Master Plan is the blue print of developing the sector. The Department will make use of its developed Broad-Based Agro-Industrial Strategy, which finds expression in terms of what the government intends to achieve in its developmental agenda. The Department will continue to support agro processing initiatives with necessary infrastructure and other support. Support in terms of compliance with food safety standards such as the South African Good Agricultural Practices (SA GAP) accreditation will continue. Compliance with SA GAP requirements improves prospects of access to markets.

### **Market Access and Agriculture produce export management**

Constrained access to market has been and remains one of the challenges faced by smallholder farmers. To address this challenge, the Department will link smallholder and emerging farmers with the Sol Plaatje Fresh Produce Market. This facility has marketing stalls for fresh produce. The facility is functioning though not at full capacity.

The province is exporting agricultural commodities that include wine, rooibos and raisins. The intention is to increase export volumes and of agricultural commodities. The support with the SA GAP accreditation is also expected to enhance access to export markets.

## Access to finance for farmers

Access to finance is one of the challenges faced by farmers and agribusiness particularly smallholder farmers and emerging agribusinesses. The department has been providing grant funding to farmers and agribusinesses which is administered within the Department. The department is also facilitating and assisting farmers and agribusiness access funding provided by other institutions. This include grant and loan funding. Support in this regards include information dissemination and where needed assistance with application processes. The Department has also facilitated and supported the implementation of the Jobs Fund and the Covid-19 Relief fund.

The Department will further mobilise other institutions such as National Empowerment Fund, Small-Enterprise Finance Agency (SEFA) and Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) develop financial support products that accommodate smallholder farmer's needs. This requires establishment of good relationship and partnerships.

## The impact of floods on agriculture

The Northern Cape Province has recently received above normal rainfall which has resulted in damages to agricultural infrastructure. The John Taolo Gaetsewe, ZF Mgcawu & Pixley Ka Seme districts were severely affected, the preliminary total costs for the damages recorded to date is R44 884 000.00. The figures are expected to change once the data collection exercise has been concluded. The teams are currently on the ground recording the damages

Sectoral Item Infrastructure	Description of Damages	Location (e.g. Town; Village)	Total cost of Repair and rehabilitation work (required)
<b>NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY (DM) (1)JTG</b>			
1 Irrigation - Jojo Tanks	Totally destroyed	Logobate, Galotlhare	R120 000.00
2 Security fencing around plots	Partially collapsed	Logobate, Galotlhare	R100 000.00
3 Boreholes and pumps / engines	Sunk / flooded	Laxey	R264 000.00
4 Greenhouse tunnels	Destroyed	Gazuurtuig	R150 000.00
<b>Sub-Total (LM1)</b>			<b>R634 000.00</b>
<b>NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY (DM) (2): ZF MGCAWU &amp; PIXLEY</b>			
1 Flood walls	Cracked walls	Upington	R30 000 000.00
2 Pump stations and rafts	Destroyed	Pixley	R14 250 000.00
<b>Sub-Total (LM2)</b>			<b>R44 250 000.00</b>
<b>4</b>			<b>R44 250 000.00</b>

### **Rift Valley Fever.**

The Northern Cape Province has recently received above normal rainfall that favours the breeding of mosquitoes which are responsible for the transmission of Rift Valley Fever (RVF). The RVF is a viral disease which can be spread by mosquitoes that can carry the disease from infected animals to healthy animals.

In many cases, the RVF causes abortions and deaths in cattle, sheep and goats. People who come into contact with the blood and other body fluids of infected animals may also develop RVF.

The RVF is a zoonotic disease (transmissible from animals to human beings), therefore communities are encouraged not to eat dead animals and to wear protective clothing when handling aborted fetuses. The Department will continue assist farmers with advisory services and disease investigation.

### **Locust breakout**

Recently, more areas in the Northern Cape have been experiencing huge locust outbreaks, with more locusts expected to move centrally in to the Province. Due to large areas of unoccupied land in the Karoo, some of the swarms grow unnoticed and continue to lay eggs which hatch in numbers. The department is working closely with its stakeholders to control the outbreak.

The National Department of Agriculture is using ground control teams and an aircraft to assist with the aerial spraying and a team of experts to keep the spread under control. The departmental officials will continue to inspect the reported outbreaks and has distributed the insecticides, protective clothing and spray pumps for the outbreak control. The Department has also been liaising with Organized Agriculture in the Province to nominate people to be trained and appointed as Locust Control Contractors. The farming community urged to continuously notify the Department when they see any potential outbreak in their respective areas.



## **6. Internal Environment Analysis**

### **6.1 Capacity to deliver on mandate: Human Resources**

Consequent to the announcement by the Premier of the Northern Cape, Dr. Z. Saul on the reconfiguration of the Department of Environmental and Nature Conservation and the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development into one newly establish department. The process of developing a macro structure aligned to the Corporate Model of the DPSA directive on organizational structuring 2015 has been finalised and submitted to Office of the Premier for consultation with DPSA.

The macro structure of the Department is headed by a Deputy Director-General with six Chief Directors. However, there is one vacant Chief Director Post, namely: Biodiversity Environment and Management Service. Within the current approved organisational structure sufficient post provision has been made for the effective achievement of the Departments' strategic objectives, but the limited budget and the moratorium on the filling of posts, hampers the filling of posts on the organisational structure.

Organizational challenges pertaining to the department include:

The lack of funds which has a negative effect not only on the filling of the much-needed posts, but also on the delivery of mandatory functions as most of the mandates are unfunded and cannot be implemented.

Moreover, this also resulted in:

- Most of the staff is overstretched which results in an unusual number of overtime hours worked.
- Managers are also forced to spend a disproportionate amount of time on “production” to make up for the lack of having sufficient numbers of highly skilled production/ supervision staff.
- Overworked and stressed staff tends to be more regularly sick, resulting in lower output and lower quality of work.
- Difficulty in ensuring compliance to all policy and legal requirements due to the manifold policy and legal directives and the unavailability of staff (low budget allocation)
- Very limited prospects for promotion and staff advancement.

Continuous interventions will be undertaken by the department through advocacy and support structures by Employee Health Wellness in addressing shortcomings related to absenteeism which are challenges for the department.

## Organisational structure

The current staff establishment comprises of 775 employees of which 378 are females and 397 are males. The department has not managed to reach the 2% target in terms of people with disabilities, the current percentage is standing at 0.7%

## Equity Representation Status

Level	Male	Female	Grand Total
14	6	3	9
13	9	4	13
12	19	9	28
11	27	27	54
10	16	11	27
09	35	20	55
08	67	61	128
07	44	55	99
06	13	24	37
05	46	82	128
04	18	5	23
03	97	76	173
02	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>775</b>

## 6.2 Status of the Department regarding compliance with the B-BEE Act

The department is adhering to B-BEE Act. The system the department can select the suppliers who are registered on CSD database. On a monthly basis a report is send to Provincial Treasury regarding the compliance with B-BEE Act.

Other factors:

The performance of the department is regularly monitored and accounted for using the prescribed frameworks. Evaluation of programmes and projects can however not be implemented due to staff and budget constraints.

The department has the necessary procedures in place for the implementation of the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA) and the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (PAJA).

### **6.3 Capacity to deliver on mandate: Financial Resources**

Expenditure trends for the period 2017/18 – 2019/20 fluctuate and showed an average annual nominal decline of 0.5 per cent. This is due to the funding of the flood assistance scheme which has concluded as well as drought funding in specifically in 2018/19. The department was allocated R127 million for drought relief interventions (livestock feed procurement) and R35 million for drought mitigation projects in 2018/19. The total budget allocation of 2021/22 decreases by 8.2 per cent to R676.821 million when compared to the 2020/21 financial year main appropriation. The allocations do increase to R715.871 million in the outer year of the MTEF representing an average growth of about 2.9 per cent over the period.

Generally, all the programmes budget allocations grow consistently over the 2021 MTEF but it must be noted that this is from a very low base.

For the period 2017/18 to 2019/20 the average annual nominal growth of compensation of employees grew by 7.8 per cent. The fluctuating expenditure in the goods and services expenditure in this period, as stated earlier, is attributed to disaster funding of floods and drought.

Compensation of employees is reduced to R363.590 million in the 2020/21 financial year from R408.528 million in the 2019/20 financial year. This is a 11 per cent decrease which makes no provision for improvement in conditions of service and no filling of any vacant posts. This growth in the MTEF period is negligible as no wage increases have been budgeted for. The allocation for salaries and related costs of employees in the department accounts for 53.7 per cent of the total allocation of the department in the 2021/22 financial year.

The allocation for goods and services increases to R230.590 million in the 2021/22 financial year, which is a 10.2 per cent increase from R209.173 million in the 2020/21 financial year. The department intends transferring funds to the Kalahari Kid Corporation.

## 2021/22 Budget and MTEF estimates

Sub-programme	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
		Audited		Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate		
Administration	195,049	196,685	214,108	225,591	189,955	189,955	196,254	200,645	220,756
Sustainable Resource Management	29,377	194,767	31,059	32,848	59,491	59,937	28,384	28,774	29,265
Agricultural Producer Support and Development	332,028	329,827	269,411	238,326	203,116	202,343	233,005	237,909	241,988
Veterinary Services	50,312	47,382	51,014	59,417	45,184	45,249	48,019	48,598	49,110
Research and Technology Development Services	51,163	58,004	60,643	68,672	50,230	50,618	59,934	60,874	62,638
Agricultural Economics Services	9,716	9,874	10,197	13,173	16,396	16,396	12,094	12,235	12,382
Rural Development	22,637	19,869	20,588	20,751	17,866	17,740	20,986	19,061	19,298
Environment and Nature Conservation	63,913	64,639	75,155	78,811	79,039	79,039	78,145	76,049	80,344
<b>Total</b>	<b>754,195</b>	<b>921,047</b>	<b>732,175</b>	<b>737,589</b>	<b>661,277</b>	<b>661,277</b>	<b>676,821</b>	<b>684,145</b>	<b>715,781</b>

Economic Classification	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
		Audited		Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Original Budget	Medium-term estimate	
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>541,103</b>	<b>677,703</b>	<b>581,655</b>	<b>617,701</b>	<b>539,711</b>	<b>537,518</b>	<b>594,180</b>	<b>596,248</b>	<b>627,502</b>
Compensation of employees	330,267	335,176	363,051	408,528	352,793	351,022	363,590	367,091	373,256
Salaries and wages	284,827	288,734	310,906	356,859	300,760	299,632	315,520	318,258	323,619
Social contributions	45,440	46,442	50,145	51,669	52,033	51,390	48,070	48,833	49,637
Goods and services	210,835	342,500	220,470	209,173	186,913	186,491	230,590	229,157	254,246
<i>of which</i>									
Administrative fees	1,225	1,089	1,437	1,706	1,045	948	1,819	1,838	1,833
Advertising	646	1,104	2,969	2,478	902	831	2,661	2,840	2,898
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	379	353	2,554	2,731	2,580	2,609	2,877	3,019	3,133
Audit cost: External	7,150	7,524	8,184	8,385	7,623	7,390	7,622	7,774	8,701
Bursaries: Employees	536	719	1,483	1,328	1,328	1,318	1,413	1,469	1,568
Catering: Departmental activities	1,484	2,184	3,305	3,641	1,274	1,305	3,766	4,009	4,203
Communication (G&S)	4,044	3,903	4,708	8,471	4,970	3,672	7,182	6,882	7,200
Computer services	8,865	3,207	4,529	5,221	4,598	4,588	4,190	4,481	4,654
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisor	16,083	7,083	6,928	1,599	2,878	3,843	1,320	1,074	1,126
Consultants and professional services: Infrastructure and pla	-	-	-	844	-	-	891	934	979
Consultants and professional services: Laboratory services	278	135	54	218	36	36	230	241	253
Consultants and professional services: Legal costs	466	-	412	341	-	-	357	374	392
Contractors	16,517	33,436	13,657	18,028	10,740	10,171	20,459	19,206	19,919
Agency and support/ outsourced services	67	-	869	3,021	691	581	3,180	3,331	3,491
Entertainment	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	16,005	13,820	15,352	14,579	11,339	11,754	7,225	8,192	8,908
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	547	1,053	385	634	275	388	852	237	531
Inventory: Farming supplies	25,099	163,242	23,859	11,400	46,018	46,486	16,758	16,517	17,310
Inventory: Food and food supplies	11	36	116	149	46	46	158	164	172
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	1,878	2,702	2,244	2,219	1,957	1,458	2,341	2,453	2,820
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	726	1,938	2,419	4,101	3,650	3,448	4,123	3,839	4,024
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	118	56	56	63	131	62	65
Inventory: Medicine	135	245	303	407	320	283	359	450	472
Inventory: Other supplies	23,299	10,389	16,262	14,286	10,319	7,972	45,014	44,079	45,174
Consumable supplies	4,393	5,222	13,291	10,547	18,364	18,826	15,562	11,409	12,860
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2,022	1,500	3,218	4,051	943	867	4,859	3,876	4,713
Operating leases	18,128	17,180	18,586	21,710	21,539	19,376	18,036	18,324	19,424
Property payments	15,837	18,410	15,219	14,711	13,445	16,745	14,755	15,499	28,594
Transport provided: Departmental activity	120	78	97	418	82	82	314	373	391
Travel and subsistence	38,760	40,842	49,126	43,370	13,083	14,643	33,021	37,171	38,829
Training and development	2,836	2,124	4,130	4,080	3,287	3,138	4,423	4,242	4,530
Operating payments	1,876	1,810	3,184	2,796	2,899	1,962	3,093	3,178	3,381
Venues and facilities	1,286	972	1,154	1,646	626	652	1,598	1,619	1,697
Rental and hiring	137	191	318	1	-	1,010	1	1	1
Interest and rent on land	1	27	134	-	5	5	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>22,431</b>	<b>67,098</b>	<b>56,283</b>	<b>32,590</b>	<b>53,429</b>	<b>54,902</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>3,141</b>
Provinces and municipalities	72	105	98	-	1	99	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	8,372	5,486	3,352	3,550	3,550	3,904	2,655	2,770	2,895
Public corporations and private enterprises	9,600	47,013	47,537	28,800	48,737	48,737	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	4,387	12,494	5,296	240	1,141	2,162	242	244	246
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>190,560</b>	<b>176,043</b>	<b>94,237</b>	<b>87,298</b>	<b>68,137</b>	<b>68,857</b>	<b>79,744</b>	<b>84,883</b>	<b>85,138</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	168,184	157,058	67,941	60,444	43,609	44,304	56,837	58,481	57,402
Buildings	2,501	57,954	456	-	25	720	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	165,683	99,104	67,485	60,444	43,584	43,584	56,837	58,481	57,402
Machinery and equipment	18,689	18,664	26,222	26,780	23,826	23,275	22,829	26,320	27,650
Transport equipment	10,575	9,444	7,988	9,972	8,303	7,830	6,005	8,179	8,681
Other machinery and equipment	8,114	9,220	18,234	16,808	15,523	15,445	16,824	18,141	18,969
Biological assets	730	313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	2,957	8	74	74	702	1,278	78	82	86
Payments for financial assets	101	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total economic classification</b>	<b>754,195</b>	<b>921,047</b>	<b>732,175</b>	<b>737,589</b>	<b>661,277</b>	<b>661,277</b>	<b>676,821</b>	<b>684,145</b>	<b>715,781</b>

# PART C: MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE

## 1. Institutional Performance Information

## 2. Impact Statement

**Impact Statement** A thriving and inclusive agricultural and sustainable environment sector

## 3. Measuring our outcomes

### Linking MTSF priorities to the Agricultural Sector.

NR	MTSF PRIORITY	CONTRIBUTION	RATIONALE FOR SELECTION
1	A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	Core	Good corporate governance, professional and ethical organisation
2	Economic Transformation and Job Creation	Core	Direct and indirect jobs created by the department Economic transformation is also key in accordance to our vision
5	Spatial Integration, human settlements and local government	Core	Our involvement to this priority include LandCare, Land use management (SALA and CARA) Reduction of climate risk and vulnerability Urban Agriculture, Urban greening
6	Social cohesion and safe communities		

In order to realise “**A thriving and inclusive agricultural and sustainable environment Sector**” the department intends to focus on the following outcomes:

- **Outcome 1:** Improved governance and sound financial management
- **Outcome 2:** Increased contribution of the sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and lowering of unemployment rates and lowering of unemployment rates
- **Outcome 3:** Increased food security levels in the province
- **Outcome 4:** Restoration of degraded ecosystem and enhanced conservation of natural resources

NR	MTSF PRIORITY	OUTCOMES
1	A capable, ethical and developmental state	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved governance and financial management
2	Economic transformation and job creation;	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased contribution of the sector to the GDP and lowering of unemployment rates <b>Outcome 3:</b> Increased food security levels in the province
5	Spatial Integration, human settlements and local government and Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities	<b>Outcome 4:</b> Restoration of degraded ecosystem and enhanced conservation of natural resources

### Outcome indicators and five-year targets

MTSF Priority	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Five-Year Target
A Capable, Ethical And Developmental State	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved governance and sound financial management	Achievement of Clean audit Outcome	Qualified Audit Opinion	Clean Audit Outcome
Economic Transformation and Job Creation	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased contribution of the sector to the GDP and lowering of unemployment rates	Value of contribution of agriculture to the GDP	R4.4 billion	R 4.8 billion
		Value of primary agricultural production	R 6.3 billion (current prices)	R 7.8 billion
		Number of jobs create in the Northern Cape agricultural sector	41 000 (workers)	45 000
		Number of employment opportunities created in environment sector	1880	1050
	<b>Outcome 3:</b> Increase in food security levels in the province	Percentage of Households with adequate access to food	64%	70%
Proportion of households involved in agricultural production activities		9.1%	12%	
Spatial Integration, human settlements and local government communities	<b>Outcome 4:</b> Restoration of degraded ecosystem and enhanced conservation of natural resources	Percentage of land under conservation	1 749 262.68	1 899 262 ha

### 3.1 Explanation of planned performance over the five-year planning period

#### 3.1.1 OUTCOME 1: IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The outcome contributes towards the MTSF priority 1: A capable, ethical and developmental state. An effective financial management and corporate governance leads to effective public service delivery, outcomes and objectives of government in the most economic, efficient and effective way.

The outcome is aimed at encouraging compliance with legislative requirements which are meant to enhance efficiency, value for money, accountability and transparency in the government institutions.

Implementation of internal controls, addressing of audit findings and continuous improvement, developing ethical leadership that sets the tone for the rest of the employees of the department, and capacitation of staff are some of the ways the department will achieve this outcome.

In addition, outcome contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular to:

- **SDG17:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

The enablers to achieve the five-year targets

- **Capable leadership:** The department has capable leadership which will enable the department to achieve good governance and efficient management of the departmental finances, performance, human resources and ITC.
- **Principles, policies and frameworks:** there are policies and framework in place to guide the department to achieve improved governance and financial management, e.g. PFMA, PSA, and MTSF aligned strategic plans, etc.
- **Organizational structure:** The structure of the department addresses the mandates of the department and allows for good governance and management practices to be implemented.

### 3.1.2 OUTCOME 2: INCREASED CONTRIBUTION OF THE SECTOR TO THE GDP AND LOWERING OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

The outcome relates to the MTSF priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation. The agricultural sector nationally accounts for less than 3% of GDP. The total volume of production for 2017 was estimated at 62.9 million tonnes compared to 50.8 million tonnes in 2016. It also stimulates growth in the rest of the economy through its forward and backward linkages with other economic sectors (DAFF, 2016, Economic Review).

One of the key policy developments that will find resonance in the work of the department in the MTSF period is the National Development Plan. In particular, the National Development Plan intends to create an additional 643 000 direct jobs and 326 000 indirect jobs in the agriculture, agro-processing and related sectors by 2030. The department intends to contribute to reducing unemployment levels in the province through its efforts and also through the efforts of its partners / stakeholders.

The Department will focus on meeting the targets set out in the NDP by continuing to support the smallholders to become self-sustained. The department will also support black farmers to become commercialised through the black producer commercialisation programme. The programme is aimed at unlocking and enhancing the output of black producers

Jobs in the waste and green sectors will be created through the Expanded Public Works Programme. 313 jobs per year varying from cleaning and greening to upgrading of a landfill site. Recycling businesses will be supported and in turn are expected to provide job opportunities in their respective geographical areas for collectors, sorters, etc.

The biodiversity economy accounts for 418 000 jobs nationwide. This varies from jobs dedicated to protecting biodiversity, (like protection, restoring of infrastructure and research and professional services) to jobs that directly or indirectly depend on biodiversity (like jobs in extractive use of biodiversity, jobs in biodiversity based tourism and recreation).<sup>55</sup> Many of these jobs are in rural areas and labour intensive. The Biodiversity Economy, comprising of bioprospecting and wildlife economy, shows great potential for growth in contribution to the economy as well as the creation of employment as shown by the outcomes of the Operation

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<sup>55</sup> SANBI, National Biodiversity Assessment 2018, 2019.



Phakisa Biodiversity Economy Lab held in 2016. The department will implement 1 initiative in this sector per year and support other initiatives implemented throughout the province.

The transformation of the Northern Cape wildlife industry and the development of the bioprospecting sector will contribute to the achievement of economic transformation and job creation as set out in the MTSF Priority 1. The wildlife sector has the potential to grow and contribute to the transformation of the economy in the province. The objective of the project is to establish sustainable wholly or majority owed PDIs game breeders, game farmers and hunting establishments/outfitters/operators will be established.

Bioprospecting is greatly dependent on research and technology and growth in this area would require significant investments. The department will support initiatives from national and other role-players in this area.

For the Department and its partners to realise a “Transformed, Improved and Prosperous Agriculture and sustainable environment” the overall contribution of the sector to the overall GDP should have improved and it should be able to contribute to the reduction of unemployment levels in the province.

The outcome contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular the following:

- **SDG8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Enablers to achieve the five-year targets includes.

- **Stakeholders:** Working in partnerships with our stakeholders such as private agriculture, other government departments, the community in order to improve efficiency
- **Research& Innovation:** World class research and innovation at our disposal will enable us to align our production capabilities with product innovation
- **Conditional Grants:** CASP, Ilima/Letsema and LandCare programmes will be utilised to realise the increased food production and eradicate hunger by 2030. This would lead to increased job creation through multiplier effect. EPWP and EPIP programmes will

be utilised to realise better waste management and greener and cleaner environments as well as job creation.

- **Kalahari Kid Corporation:** The entity is implementing the commercialisation of goat's programmes on behalf of the department. This contributes to the increase in the livestock production levels in the agriculture sector
- **Compulsory Community Service (CCS) programme:** The deployment of veterinarians in rural areas ensure that affordable veterinary service is accessible to under-served and poor-resourced areas in the province
- **Veterinary Strategy:** Veterinary Strategy provides a broad framework for the fulfilment of the national and provincial Departments of Agriculture's responsibilities to guarantee citizens of South Africa "*the right to have access to sufficient and safe food of animal origin and that the State must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights*".
- **National Policy on Food & Nutrition Security** provides a broad framework in ensuring that the citizen's right to have access to sufficient food is realised. The policy serves as a guide to national, provincial and local government in pursuing food security at every level.

### 3.1.3 OUTCOME 3: INCREASED FOOD SECURITY LEVELS IN THE PROVINCE

The outcome relates to the MTSF priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation. National Development Plan (NDP) identifies Food and Nutrition Security as a key element of both poverty and inequality: The agricultural sector is one of the key sectors that is expected to increase food security levels in the country.

To achieve Food security, the food ingested must also be safe and accessible. According to Report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food in 2011, there is inadequate knowledge and information, to enable citizens to make optimal choices for the consumption of safe and nutritious food; hence it is imperative to increase knowledge and training on food safety. The department will intensify awareness on food safety, ensure promotion of animal health, and ensure that abattoirs in the province adheres to meat safety requirements and that the laboratory tests performed are of the highest standards

The outcome contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular the following:

- **SDG2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Enablers to achieve the five-year targets includes.

- **National Policy on Food & Nutrition Security** provides a broad framework in ensuring that the citizen's right to have access to sufficient food is realised. The policy serves as a guide to national, provincial and local government in pursuing food security at every level food security and wellbeing of society as guided by six indivisible principles.
- **South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) accredited Laboratory:** The provincial laboratory achieved SANAS and DAFF accreditation. The laboratory continues to serve neighbouring provinces which could not achieve their SANAS accreditation
- **Partnerships:** existing partnerships with stakeholders, such as communities, other government department, the private sector, will enable the department to achieved the outcome

#### 3.1.4 OUTCOME 4: RESTORATION OF DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS AND ENHANCED CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The outcome relates to the MTSF Priority 5: Spatial Integration, human settlements and local government and Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities. The Outcome supports the constitutional right for an environment that is not harmful and that is protected for current and future generations.

Sustainable development has 3 pillars, economic sustainability, social sustainability and environmental sustainability. Thus, to achieve sustainable development the department must ensure that natural resources are protected and sustainably used and degraded ecosystems are restored. This is done through management of nature reserves, research and policy development, implementation of regulations relating to the use of biodiversity and the prevention of pollution, adaptation to climate change, informing spatial planning at all levels, support to other spheres of government and business and also through compliance monitoring and enforcement.

Understanding our biodiversity and ecosystem services on a landscape scale to support sustainable development is critical. Furthermore, the potential impacts of developments on these ecosystem services is to be understood to make decisions that will guide development in the province towards sustainability and building resilience to the effects of climate change, particularly in poorer communities. Transgressors that over-extract, pollute, poach etcetera are to be identified and where required legislation is to be enforced.

Protection of species and ecosystems contributes to the ability to adapt to climate change, to water security & ecological sustainability, to the protection of species and to social and economic benefits. Protection is achieved through the expansion of provincial nature reserves and through the stewardship programme with other (private) landowners.

The outcome contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular the following:

- **SDG13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
- **SDG14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
- **SDG15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Enablers to achieve the five-year targets.

- **Knowledge and information** - on the status of ecosystems and species; planned developments and their potential cumulative impacts; threats and opportunities; environmental management best practices feasible in the provincial contexts. This knowledge and information will be used to inform decision making processes.
- **Partnerships:** existing partnerships with stakeholders, such as other government departments, communities, the private sector, non-governmental organisations and academia will enable the department to achieve the outcome.
- **Skills development and awareness** in the sector and beyond, especially in municipalities, will enable the department to achieve the outcome.

#### 4. Key Risks and Mitigation

Outcomes	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
Outcome 1: Improved governance and sound financial management	Failure to implement consequence management administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior managers must initiate consequence management and submit to labour</li> </ul>
	Unfavourable audit opinion from Auditor General with regards to Financial Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper safeguarding of documents and record keeping.</li> <li>Compliance to policies and relevant legislation: training, roadshow, consequence management.</li> </ul>
Outcome 2: Increased contribution of the sector to the GDP and lowering of unemployment rates	Land degradation and desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote water-wise and climate change adapted infrastructure</li> </ul>
	Natural and manmade disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved early warning systems and risk mitigation packages.</li> </ul>
Outcome 3: Increased food security levels in the province	Natural and manmade disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved early warning systems and risk mitigation packages.</li> </ul>
Outcome 4: Restoration of degraded ecosystems and enhanced conservation of natural resources	Increased wildlife crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve compliance monitoring and enforcement capacity</li> <li>Implement awareness raising and capacity building initiatives</li> </ul>
	Pollution of the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct risk and threat analysis of all provincial nature reserves</li> </ul>
	Unable to ensure business continuity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of alternative sources for electricity and water supply at strategic locations.</li> <li>ITC recovery plan for all sites.</li> <li>Develop business continuity plan, incl. disaster protocols.</li> </ul>

#### 5. Public Entities

Name of the public Entity	Mandate	Outcome	Current annual budget
Kalahari Kid Corporation	Public Entity under Section 3 (c)	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased contribution of the sector to the GDP and lowering of unemployment rates	<b>R 2 665 000.00</b>

## PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

### OUTCOME 1: IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Indicator title	1.1 Achievement of Clean audit Outcome
<b>Definition</b>	Clean Audit Outcome refers to financial statements are free from material misstatements (in other words, a financially unqualified audit opinion) and there are no material findings on reporting on performance objectives or non-compliance with legislation.
<b>Source of date</b>	Auditor General Audit Report
<b>Method of Calculation /assessment</b>	Opinion Outcome of the Auditor General
<b>Assumptions</b>	Internal controls are adequate
<b>Disaggregation of Beneficiaries</b>	N/A
<b>Spatial Transformation)</b>	N/A
<b>Reporting Cycle</b>	Annual
<b>Desired Performance</b>	Clean Audit Opinion
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Financial officer

### OUTCOME 2: INCREASED CONTRIBUTION OF THE SECTOR TO THE GDP AND LOWERING OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Indicator Title	Value of contribution of agriculture to the GDP
<b>Definition</b>	The indicator measures monetary value of agriculture to the GDP of the province  Gross Domestic Product ( <b>GDP</b> ) is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period
<b>Source Of Data</b>	Source: Statistics South Africa regional GDP report (annual basis)
<b>Method Of Calculation / Assessment</b>	Total production * prices of the commodities in the basket
<b>Assumptions</b>	Data availability
<b>Disaggregation of beneficiaries</b>	N/A
<b>Spatial Transformation</b>	5 districts in the Northern Cape
<b>Desired Performance</b>	Higher performance
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Director :Agricultural Development Service

Indicator Title	Value of primary agricultural production
Definition	Measuring the Gross value of primary agricultural production in the Northern Cape Province.
Source Of Data	Source: Statistics South Africa
Method Of Calculation / Assessment	The total primary agricultural production multiplied by the prices of the commodities included in the basket of primary agricultural produce
Assumptions	Data availability
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial Transformation	Agricultural production will be from the whole province
Desired Performance	Higher performance
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director :Agricultural Development Service

Indicator Title	Number of jobs created in the Northern Cape agricultural sector
Definition	The indicator measure of the percentage change in jobs created by the agricultural sector in the province
Source Of Data	Source: Statistics South Africa Labour Survey
Method Of Calculation / Assessment	Simple count of jobs created in the sector The figures will be extracted from Stats SA labour force Survey
Assumptions	StatsSA will continue to publish employment data at provincial level
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	N/A
Spatial Transformation	Jobs will be created in 5 districts in the Northern Cape
Desired Performance	Higher performance
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director :Agricultural Development Service

Indicator Title	Number of employment opportunities created in the environment sector
Definition	It refers to the number of work opportunities created through environmental projects in the sector
Source Of Data	Registered projects on the national EPWP reporting system. Non-EPWP project files and or Interns / Learners datasheet
Method Of Calculation / Assessment	Count each work opportunities created in the sector within the reporting period
Assumptions	Data is reliable and accurate
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	55% Youth 60% Women 2% People with disability

<b>Spatial Transformation</b>	N/A
<b>Desired Performance</b>	Create more sustainable work opportunities
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Sub-programme Manager: Environmental Quality Management

### OUTCOME 3: INCREASE IN FOOD SECURITY LEVELS IN THE PROVINCE

<b>Indicator Title</b>	<b>3.1 % of Households with adequate access to food</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The indicated measures Households with adequate access to food  Household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or single person who lives alone.
<b>Source Of Data</b>	Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2017
<b>Method Of Calculation / Assessment</b>	Calculate the % households by using the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)  Total of number of households with adequate access to food / households interviewed*100  Measurement of hunger and food access is calculated using a shortened version of the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). The GHS asks respondents whether households have experienced hunger in the past 12 months. To compute the food adequacy indicator eight questions are used from the GHS i.e. Households who respond positively to two to five of these questions are classified as having inadequate access to food. Those who respond positively to 6 to 8 of these questions are then classified as having severe inadequate access to food. Those with a score of less than 2 are considered to have adequate access to food.
<b>Assumptions</b>	All required capacity is available
<b>Disaggregation of beneficiaries</b>	N/A
<b>Spatial Transformation</b>	5 districts in the Northern Cape
<b>Desired Performance</b>	Higher performance
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Director :Agricultural Development Service

<b>Indicator Title</b>	<b>3.2 Proportion of households involved in agricultural production activities</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The indicated measures Proportion of households involved in agricultural production activities  <b>Household</b> is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or single person who lives alone. Agricultural activities includes the production of fruits and vegetables, grains and other food crops n fish farming, forestry, game farming etc.



<b>Source Of Data</b>	Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016
<b>Method Of Calculation / Assessment</b>	Total of number of households involved in agricultural activities / households interviewed  Households interviewed = Total of individuals involved in agricultural activities + total number of households not involved in agricultural activities  The figures will be extracted from Stats SA labour force Survey
<b>Assumptions</b>	All required capacity is available
<b>Disaggregation of beneficiaries</b>	N/A
<b>Spatial Transformation</b>	5 districts in the Northern Cape
<b>Desired Performance</b>	Higher performance
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Chief Director :Agricultural Development Service

#### OUTCOME 4: RESTORATION OF DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS AND ENHANCED CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

<b>Indicator Title</b>	<b>Number of hectares under conservation</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Measure the size (number of hectares) of the Northern Cape's land area which has been declared/proclaimed to be under formal protection
<b>Source Of Data</b>	Provincial gazettes of proclaimed protected areas
<b>Method Of Calculation / Assessment</b>	Number of hectares gazetted for provincially and privately managed land under formal protection
<b>Assumptions</b>	Landowners that are willing to declare their land as protected areas. Funding availability to ensure implementation of legal processes as per the National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act, 2003.
<b>Disaggregation of beneficiaries</b>	Private and communal land owners and conservation authorities
<b>Spatial Transformation</b>	Land areas that have been identified as priority conservation areas in the Northern Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy
<b>Desired Performance</b>	Expansion of the protected areas estate in line with the provincial protected area expansion strategy with additional land to be declared at approximately 30 000 hectares per annum
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Cumulative

<b>Indicator Title</b>	<b>Number of engagement with communities on sustainable natural resource management</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Number of community members, emerging farmers and farm workers attending capacity building activities on the minimization of livestock loss by proclaimed problem animals and the conservation thereof as well as other environmental issues.
<b>Source Of Data</b>	Engagement reports
<b>Method Of Calculation / Assessment</b>	Count each person that attended engagement sessions (building workshop or training).
<b>Assumptions</b>	Data is reliable and accurate
<b>Disaggregation of beneficiaries</b>	N/A
<b>Spatial Transformation</b>	N/A
<b>Desired Performance</b>	If the target is exceeded it might indicate an increased interest of community members, emerging farmers and farm workers in the subject
<b>Indicator Responsibility</b>	Programme Manager: Environmental Empowerment Services

# ANNEXURE TO THE STRATEGIC PLAN

## Annexure A: District Development Model

The Department has identified the following projects and services to be delivered in the area of intervention: environment management.

Medium Term (3-years –MTEF)				
Project description	Budget Allocation	District Municipality	Project Leader	Social Partners
Northern Cape coastal development lines project	2020/21: R345 000.00	Namaqua DM	DAEARDLR	Local municipalities, DEFF, DALRRD , sector departments
IG-Working on waste	2020/21: R500 000.00 2021/22: R1 000 000.00 2022/23: R1 100 000.00	Frances Baard DM, Pixley ka Seme DM, ZF Mgcawu DM	DAEARDLR	Municipalities
IG-Project Administrators	2020/21: R500 000.00 2021/22: R700 000.00 2022/23: R800 000.00	Frances Baard DM, Pixley ka Seme DM, Namaqua DM	DAEARDLR	DAEARDLR Programmes
IG-People and Parks	2020/21: R300 000.00 2021/22: R600 000.00 2022/23: R700 000.00	JT Gaetsewe DM, Namaqua DM, ZF Mgcawu DM	DAEARDLR	Local communities
Working on Wetlands	2020/21: R300 000.00 2021/22: R600 000.00 2022/23: R700 000.00	To be determined	DAEARDLR	DEFF Local Municipalities Local communities
Greening and Gardening	2020/21: R250 000.00 2021/22: R500 000.00 2022/23: R600 000.00	JT Gaetsewe DM, Namaqua DM, ZF Mgcawu DM	DAEARDLR	Municipalities Local communities
Parks and Beautification	2020/21: R250 000.00 2021/22: R400 000.00 2022/23: R500 000.00	JT Gaetsewe DM, Namaqua DM, ZF Mgcawu DM	DAEARDLR	Municipalities Local communities

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