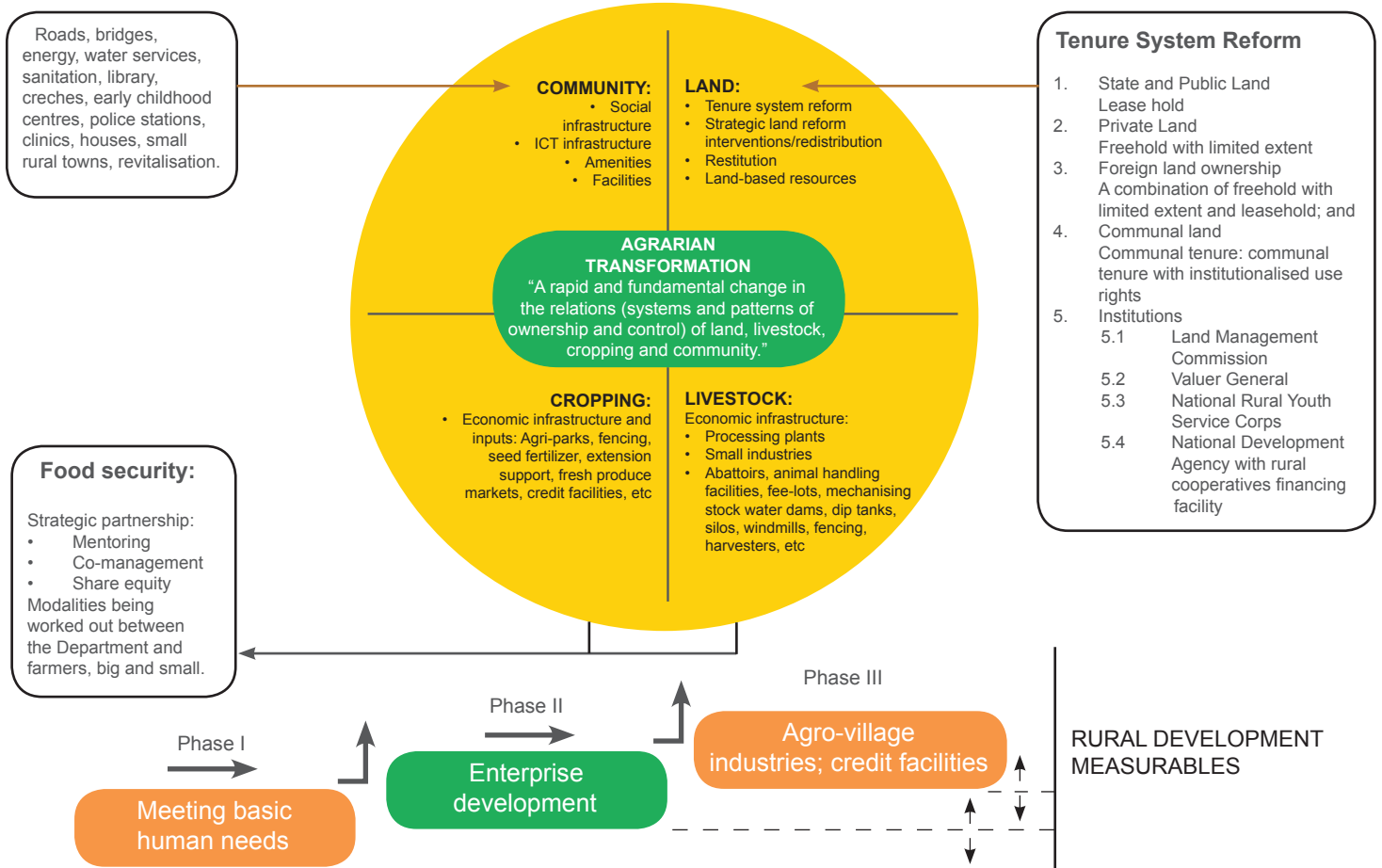


2009-2014 | End of Term Report

Executive summary

RURAL ECONOMY TRANSFORMATION: AGRARIAN TRANSFORMATION SYSTEM



VIBRANT, SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES



rural development & land reform

Department:
Rural Development and Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





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1. Overview

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has since 2009 been implementing the rural development and land reform programme as mandated by the electorate in the general election. This executive summary provides a snapshot of progress made from 2009-2014 by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform in the execution of its mandate.

Following the electoral mandate, and rural development and land reform being one of the top priorities of government, the department set out to achieve specific outputs through a targeted strategy of land and agrarian transformation in pursuit of the objects of government in rural development, food security and land reform; and creation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods. In this regard, the department made major strides through the following Programmes; i.e. Rural Development, Land Redistribution, Land Restitution, Land Development and National Geospatial and Cadastral Services.

This new department has established and is implementing the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP), by means of which, people living in rural communities are given the opportunity to overcome poverty.

The CRDP has been implemented in all nine provinces and is already bearing fruits in terms of meeting basic human needs, and providing for essential infrastructure and enterprise development. This programme has simple yet vital aims; to ensure that rural communities are vibrant, equitable and sustainable, and is constructed around three phases:

- Phase One. The incubator or nursery stage of the programme, aims to meet basic human needs.
- Phase Two. The entrepreneurial development stage. This is where the department, on a large scale, uses infrastructure development as a driver for change
- Phase Three. The stage of the emergence of industrial and financial sectors. This is driven by small, micro and medium enterprises and village markets.

In land reform, new land owners were provided with technical and material support through the Recapitalisation and Development sub-programme (RADP). The Commission on Restitution of Land rights settled 1 858 claims at a cost of R8.9 billion. A National Land Audit which involved determining the extent of land owned by the state, including public land, was successfully conducted. In the field of rural development substantial community investment, approximately R2 bn over the past five years, has been made in improving human basic needs, developing rural enterprises and providing socio-economic infrastructure. Communities have been mobilised and organised to improve their own livelihoods, and in the process they have prioritised projects and services that are creating vibrant and equitable communities, like in Diyatalawa (FS), Muyexe (LP), Witzenburg (WC), Riemvasmaak (NC), etc.

On the policy and legislation front, 15 policies and eight pieces of legislation were developed and are at different stages of completion with the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act promulgated by the President in August 2013.

In conclusion, the department, in its role as the coordinator of Outcome 7, made major strides in moving the countryside towards equitable, sustainable rural development through strengthened intergovernmental coordination among all. A lot of effort has been put into getting the three spheres of government to work together to achieve the vision of vibrant, sustainable rural communities and food security for all. The department, working together with participating sector departments, developed a draft 2014-2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework which will serve as the first cycle for the implementation of National Development Plan (NDP).

2. Coordination of Outcome 7

The ruling party's election manifesto of 2009 identified five priority areas, namely decent work and sustainable livelihoods; education, health, rural development, agrarian change, food security and land reform; and the fight against crime and corruption. This was then developed into the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) that identified 10 strategic priorities that were further developed into 12 Outcomes. The Outcome that encapsulates the renewed emphasis on rural development is Outcome 7, which calls on government to promote "Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security for all."

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) is the co-ordinating department for Outcome 7. Key government partners in this endeavour include the departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Water Affairs, Energy, Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, and various provincial and local government departments.

A key feature of the DRDLR's work towards Outcome 7 has been the conceptualisation and launch of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP). The CRDP seeks to address poverty and food insecurity by maximising the use and management of natural resources. It also seeks to rectify past injustices and improve the standard of living and welfare through rights-based interventions that address skewed patterns of distribution, and ownership of wealth and assets.

Another contributory factor to achieving the objectives of the programme is the creation of an enabling environment for rural people to participate in development. This includes:

- constructing new and revitalisation of old infrastructure for socio-economic development;
- facilitating access to Information and Communication Technology for development and access to information;
- ensuring access to public amenities and facilities for access to government information;
- participating in community activities as a way of strengthening social cohesion and national identity;
- revitalising small towns to be economically viable.

3. Policies, Legislation and Proposed Institutions

3.1 Policy initiatives

The department has made significant progress in policy development since the adoption of the CRDP in 2009 and the Green Paper on Land Reform in August 2011 by Cabinet. The following is a summary of all policies that have been developed:



POLICY TRAJECTORY	POLICIES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
SCALE-UP LAND ACCESS	State Land Lease and Disposal Policy	To provide for a coherent policy for the department leases on department owned agricultural land and other state properties administered by the department and disposal in line with the Government Immovable Asset Management Act.
	Re-Opening of Restitution	Address the land needs of those who could not meet the December 1998 cut-off date for lodgement of claims.
	Exceptions to 1913 cut-off date	Address the land plight of decedents of the Khoi and the San. General recognition of Heritage sites and historical land marks.
	Establish an Office of the Valuer General through Property Valuations Bill	Introduce just and equitable compensation. Effectively pay lesser for land than in the past and make more resources available to access more land. Provide valuations in support to offers to purchase and expropriation. Address disputes over compensation offered.
	Agricultural Land Holdings Policy Framework	Introduce upper and lower limits to agricultural land holding sizes. Employ scientific and participatory determinations to sizes. Disincentive to land hording and speculation. Promote productive and sustainable use of land.
ENHANCED LAND DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TENURE REFORM	Land Tenure Security Policy for commercial farming areas	Address tenure insecurity of farm dwellers, farm workers and their families. Establish a Land Rights Management Board and local Land Rights Management Committees to address land tenure insecurity and development in commercial farming areas. Avert illegal evictions. Promote on-and-off commercial farm settlements and access to productive commercial farm land. Determine certainty in land rights and accesses for productive use. Anchor the programme on and rights awareness (communication and education programme).

POLICY TRAJECTORY	POLICIES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
	<p>Policy on Land Ownership by Foreign Nationals</p>	<p>Regulate land ownership by foreign nationals and business entities.</p> <p>Ensure priority access to land by South African citizens.</p> <p>Promote long term leases for foreign nationals.</p> <p>Also place limits on land sizes to foreign nationals in terms of the “Agricultural Land Holdings Policy Framework” addressed above.</p> <p>Make more land available for land reform.</p> <p>Promote policy certainty and consequently create an enabling policy environment for international investment.</p>
	<p>Land Commission</p>	<p>To address double registrations and associated land disputes in land held under the custodianship of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.</p> <p>To determine rightful rights to land in cases of disputes.</p> <p>To make land accessible to development by determining tenure rights.</p>
<p>SUPPORT PRODUCTIVE USE OF LAND</p>	<p>Rural Development Policy Framework</p>	<p>Build on four years of piloting the Comprehensive Rural Development Framework.</p> <p>Build on household capabilities.</p> <p>Promote social and economic infrastructure.</p> <p>Deploy resources of the Animal and Veld Management, River Catalytic, Enterprise Development and Industry Development programmes.</p> <p>Promote youth active involvement in development.</p> <p>Promote clear rights in land.</p> <p>Incentivise development through a Rural Investment and Development Finance Facility.</p> <p>Coordinate development through a rural development agency.</p>



POLICY TRAJECTORY	POLICIES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
	Recapitalisation and Development Policy	Recapitalise farm projects that were challenged as a result of constrained beneficiary and project support. Promote project development and productivity. Support the Animal and Veld Management and River Catalytic Projects. Incentivise partnerships for development.
	Rural Development Agency and Investment and Development Finance Facility	An agency to support the management and facilitation of rural development. Incentivise partnerships for rural development. Leverage resources for rural development

Considered Policies	Policy approved by Minister	Policies prioritised for legislation	Policies to Cabinet for public comments	Legislation targeted for after the 2014 Election
Office of the Valuer General		Property Valuations Bill		✓
Land Tenure Security Policy for Commercial Farming Areas		Extension of Security of Tenure Act Amendment Bill		✓
Land Commission	✓	Land Commission Bill		✓
State Land Lease and Disposal Policy	✓			
Agricultural Land Holdings Policy Framework	✓			✓
Policy on Land Ownership by Foreign Nationals		✓	Including the "Acquisitions and Disposal of Land by foreign Persons Bill"	✓
Communal Land Tenure Policy	✓	✓	Including a "Communal Land Tenure Bill"	✓
Communal Property Association Policy (CPAs)		✓		✓
Rural Development Framework	✓			✓
Restitution Policy (Re-opening of Dec 1998 cut-off date)	✓	Restitution of Land Rights Act Amendment Bill: 2013		Restitution Re-Opening (Pre-1913)
Recapitalisation and Development Policy	✓			

Considered Policies	Policy approved by Minister	Policies prioritised for legislation	Policies to Cabinet for public comments	Legislation targeted for after the 2014 Election
Rural Development Agency Policy		✓	✓	✓
Rural Investment and Development Financing Facility		✓	✓	✓

3.2 Legislative Mandates

The following are some of the legislation from which the department derives its mandate:

ACTS	STRATEGIC FOCUS
Land Reform: Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993)	The act requires that the department provides for the designation of certain land, the regulation of the subdivision of such land and the settlement of persons on it. In addition, it provides for the acquisition, maintenance, planning, development, improvement and disposal of property and the provision of financial assistance for land reform purposes.
Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No. 3 of 1996):	The act makes provision for the security of tenure of labour tenants and those persons occupying or using land as a result of their association with labour tenants. It also makes provision for the acquisition of land and rights in land by labour tenants.
Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No. 8 of 1997)	The act regulates the survey of land in the Republic of South Africa. The legislation provides for management of cadastral surveys and land information services, geodetic and topographical surveying and geospatial information services in the country.
Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 2003)	The act provides for the establishment of the South African Spatial Data Infrastructure (SASDI) in order to regulate the collection, management, maintenance, integration, distribution and use of spatial information. The act also promotes the efficient and effective use of the State's spatial information resources by sharing of the information.
Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937):	The act makes provision for the administration of the land registration system and the registration of rights in land. Through the Office of the Chief Registrar of Deeds, the department is mandated to register title deeds for every property registration lodged.

The following legislative development programme for the last five years, has been meant to continue the transformation of land ownership and control of the South African land trajectory to derive the ultimate goal of correcting the past land ownership practices as a result of the 1913 Native Land Act.



Legislation passed under the current administration:

The following laws have been passed by parliament during the term of the current administration:

ACTS	STRATEGIC FOCUS	STATUS
SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT, ACT 16 OF 2013	<p>The implementation of the Bill will provide critical support to a number of noble objectives of the government, especially:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Human Settlement programmes; ✓ The economic programmes since the land development planning and approval system impedes investment and fails to establish sufficient certainty in the land market; and ✓ Spatial programmes to address segregation and unequal spatial patterns 	Assented to on 2 August by the President and gazetted on 5 August 2013.
GEOMATICS PROFESSIONS ACT, ACT 19 OF 2013	<p>The Bill intends to replace the Professional and Technical Surveyors Act, 40 of 1984, which catered for surveyors but excluded geographical science professionals and mine surveyors. The Bills seeks to make provision for all geomatics professionals, technologists and technicians. It furthermore will ensure that the professional council is more representative, while it places more emphasis on education and training, as well as the marketing of the profession to attract more people to the profession.</p>	The Bill was assented to and signed into law on 10 December 2013.
SECTIONAL TITLES AMENDMENT ACT, ACT 33 OF 2013.	<p>The amendment to Sectional Titles Act, 1986, to amend certain definitions; to provide for the electronic delivery of notices for purposes of general meetings of a body corporate; to provide for the endorsement of registered mortgage bonds against certificates of registered sectional title issued in terms of section 15B(5A) of the Act; to provide for the lodgement of a clearance certificate with the registration of a cession of real rights to further provide for the consent by owners and holders of a right of extension to the alienation of common property; to further provide for the consent of holders of registered rights over exclusive use areas to the alienation of common property; to provide for the alienation of a portion of land on which a real right of extension in terms of section 25 of the Act is registered; The duties of owners regarding the repair and maintenance of units and exclusive use areas.</p>	Bill assented to and signed into law on 14 December 2013.
DEEDS REGISTRIES AMENDMENT ACT, ACT 34 OF 2013	<p>The Deeds Registries Act, 1937, is to be amended to substitute an obsolete reference; to provide for the substitution of certain headings to sections; to provide for the amendment of certain references to provinces; and to amend the definition of “deeds registry.</p>	The Bill was assented to and signed into law on 14 December 2013.

Bills being processed and are therefore work in progress

BILLS	STRATEGIC FOCUS	STATUS
RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS AMENDMENT BILL 2013	The purpose of the Bill is to provide for the re-opening of lodgement of land claims by persons or communities dispossessed of rights in land as a result of past racially discriminatory laws and practices, to provide for permanent judges to sit at the land claims court and to provide for matters connected therewith.	The Bill was passed by the National Assembly and is now being considered by the NCOP.
PROPERTY VALUATION BILL, 2013	The purpose of the Bill is to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution which provide for land reform and to facilitate land reform through the regulation of the valuation of property. The Bill makes provision for the establishment of a Valuer General's Office which will provide a valuation service for property that has been identified for expropriation and land reform purposes, as well as voluntary property valuation service to departments that may request the office to perform such valuations. The office of the Valuer General will also serve a regulatory function which will provide for the setting of criteria, procedures and the monitoring of valuations performed in the above respect.	The Bill will be debated on by the National Assembly on 6 March 2014.
LAND COMMISSION BILL, 2013	The purpose of this Bill is to establish a Land Commission (LC), to address institutional weaknesses in land management policy, land administration and the fragmented land legislation. For this purpose, the LC will amongst others have an advisory role in respect of policy formulation and development, as well as a co-ordinating role in respect of the execution of land management functions by certain land custodians.	Bill approved by Cabinet on 11 September 2013 for publication for public comment for 30 days. The period of 30 days expired on 28 October 2013 and the team is in the process of consolidating and considering the first draft of the RIA.
COMMUNAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATIONS AMENDMENT BILL, 2013	It is intended to amend the Communal Property Associations Act, 1996, so as to redefine the kind of communities and persons to whom the provisions of the Act apply. It is further intended to clearly define the nature and substance of the report on communal property associations that has to be tabled in Parliament.	The Bill will be submitted through the DG clusters and will be submitted to Cabinet Committee with the new administration.
EXTENSION OF SECURITY OF TENURE AMENDMENT BILL, 2013	The proposed amendments are derived from the wider draft policy on Land Tenure Security in respect to commercial Farming areas. The Bill aims to find lasting solutions to tenure insecurities in these areas through combining land redistribution measures within effective legal protection and dispute mechanisms.	The Bill is currently going through the NEDLAC process.



3.3 Proposed Institutions

The department has over the last few years conceptualised the new institutional arrangements in support of the new policy trajectory.

To this end, the department is in the process of establishing the following institutions to facilitate its transformation agenda:

- Land Commission (LC), in relation to LAND COMMISSION BILL OF 2013
- Land Rights Management Board (LRMB), in relation to EXTENSION OF SECURITY OF TENURE AMENDMENT BILL
- Office of the Valuer General (OVG), in relation to PROPERTY VALUATION BILL

4. Financial Performance

The change in the department's mandate from Land Affairs to Rural Development and Land Reform in 2009 meant that the provision of financial services needed to respond to the new mandate in order to ensure proper support and enhanced service delivery. One of the initial steps that the department took was to re-engineer its supply chain management processes in order to ensure that the goods and services required to support the department's mandate are timely, accurately and economically delivered. During this period irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure decreased from R116,5 million in 2010/11 to R45.4 million in 2012/13 and this was as a result of strengthening of internal controls and capacity in the department.

Although payment of invoices within 30 days still remains a concern, the department is making positive strides in achieving 100% payment of invoices within 30 days. Currently, just over 91% of invoices are paid within 30 days which provides sufficient confidence that the department will be fully complying with this requirement by 2014/15. From 2009, the department began to see a gradual improvement in its spending patterns as the expenditure improved from 91.6% in 2009/10 to 99.4% in 2012/13. For 2013/14, the department anticipates spending its budget in full. Though there is still a gap in alignment between spending and the progress the department is making towards the achievement of set targets, monitoring controls are continuously enhanced to bridge this gap.

In 2012/13, the department received an unqualified audit opinion from the Auditor-General after receiving several qualified audit opinions. This was a great achievement for the department given where it was in 2009/10 in respect of audit outcomes. The goal to achieve a clean audit by 2014 seemed impossible when it was set in 2009 and now appears to be a possibility.

5. Corporate Governance

The department established its organisational capacity with the following functional units in 2009: Land Reform and Administration (LR), Surveyor General (SG), Spatial Planning and Information (SPI), Rural Infrastructure Development (RID), Deeds Registration, Social, Technical, Rural Livelihood and Institutional Facilitation (STRIF).

During the last five years, the department repositioned itself and reconfigured some of its functional focus in the following areas of work:

STRIF unit was refocused to the Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development (REID) – mainly due to the refocus from basic human needs to economic viability of rural communities.

Land Reform and Administration has been refocused to a complete split of this function into two distinct strategic focus of:

- i) Land Redistribution and Development unit
- ii) Land Tenure and Administration unit

This shift was motivated by a perspective that the issues of land acquisition and redistribution needed a complete special focus whilst paying full attention to the strategic land tenure reforms and land administration with a view to fully determine the extent of land ownership patterns.

Policy shifts and the establishment of some legal institutions, as a way of strengthening both strategic focus and better administration of land reform and rural development:

- i) Establishment of the Office of the Valuer General (OVG), through the property valuation bill (now Act as passed recently)
- ii) Envisaged policy shift towards the establishment of “Land Commission” and its board, namely “Land Rights Management Board”

All of the above policy shifts and organisational repositioning and corporate forms, are meant to demonstrate both the commitment to take the land reform and rural development priority mandate of government into a new trajectory with the incoming political administration and the increased efficiency in the public administration of this portfolio.

6. Service Delivery

6.1 Land Reform

6.1.1 Land Redistribution

From the inception of the Land Reform Programme in 1994, the previous department implemented a Land Redistribution Programme that enabled eligible individuals and groups to obtain a Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG) to a maximum of R16,000 per household for the purchase of land directly from a willing seller, including the State, in terms of the Provision of Land and Assistance Act, Act No. 126 of 1993. This grant enabled beneficiaries to practice mixed land use in that it could be used for both agriculture and housing.

In response to the Land Summit resolutions of 2005 (which called for the acceleration of the pace of land reform), the department introduced the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS). Further to this, the department now seeks to target the following categories of beneficiaries:

- Households with limited or no access to land;
- Expanding commercial small holder farmers;
- Well established black commercial farmers; and
- Financially capable aspirant black commercial farmers.

In 2009, the department conducted a series of consultations with land reform beneficiaries (Restitution, Farm Equity Schemes, Settlement Production and Land Acquisition Grant [SPLAG] and LRAD). This resulted in a new approach in the implementation of the Land Reform Programme. The department set itself a target to redistribute 1 796 860 ha of land under the land redistribution programme.

Under this programme government has acquired land for redistribution under lease hold. From May 2009 to December 2013 financial years 1,243,117 hectares of the 1 796 860 target were distributed benefiting 18,358 beneficiaries of which 8 007 are women, 5 992 are youth and 48 are people with disability.

This means that under the Redistribution Programme (PLAS and LRAD), since 2009 until the end of December 2013, there are 1 277 farms acquired with a total extent of 1,243,117 hectares



on leasehold to black people and communities and a total investment of R7,926 703 billion. Land acquisition since 1994 to March 2009 when the State was using the grants system as a land acquisition method the State transferred 3,119,485 hectares where 2,621,595 hectares under grants and 497,891 hectares under PLAS. This is the achievement of the past 15 years of democracy.

During the current five year period April 2009 to December 2013, the State has acquired 1,243,117 hectares of land through the Redistribution programme mainly using the Pro-active Land Acquisition Strategy. This has indicated a significant improvement in the average number of hectares delivered per year compared to the 15 years of democracy. The average delivery in the past 15 years was 207,966 hectares per year yet in the current period from April 2009 is 250,000 hectares; there is a 20% increase in delivery per year on average.

Based on the above statistics on delivery from 1994 to December 2013, the total land delivery is 4,362,601 hectares of which 1,243,117 hectares were delivered from April 2009 to December 2013 this constitutes 28,5% of the total delivery, this indicates that the space on delivery has improved in the last five years compared to the last 15 years.

The 2014 marked the fifth year since the establishment of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. It is still the fifth year of the government through the DRDLR striving to close the gap between the first and second economy through the implementation of rural development interventions outlined in the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP). At the same time the department will mirror its impact in terms of size of the gap moved between the first and second economy. The CRDP is aimed at being an effective response against poverty and food insecurity. The implementation of the CRDP in all nine provinces of the country yielding results in terms of both infrastructure and enterprise development, and meeting basic human needs.

6.1.2 Land Acquisition

Table 1: REDISTRIBUTION

PSSC	REDISTRIBUTION STATISTICS 2009 - 31 DECEMBER 2013		
	FARMS	Acquired Hectares	Number of beneficiaries
EC	196	181 613	1 433
FS	151	113 317	508
GP	93	15 881	268
KZN	236	130 415	7 132
LP	139	56 086	2 857
MP	178	142 321	1 263
NC	79	446 557	230
NW	157	122 801	3 326
WC	48	34 126	1 341
TOTALS	1 277	1 243 117	18 358

6.1.3 Recapitalisation and Development Programme

In recent years, the sustainability of land reform programmes has been subjected to critical analysis both within government circles and in the wider community. It was partially as a result of this that the department introduced the Recapitalisation and Development Programme (RADP) in November 2009; one of several new strategic interventions to ensure sustainable land reform.

The department took a strategic decision to implement the programme through strategic partnerships with corporates, commercial farmers and other organisations in the Agricultural

industry. The department has selected strategic partners who are farmers themselves; co-operatives which were previously assisting white farmers, or commodity organisations with an interest in these farms becoming productive. These strategic partners are required to come up with their own resources and guarantee uptake along the value chain, or to buy products from the farmers.

The actual implementation for this programme started in 2010 and to date 1 357 farms are under the programme in terms of the five year funding model. Payment for the interventions is done in tranches based on progress made on key milestones as per approved business plans.

The investment in this programme from 2009 to December 2013 on the 1 357 farms is R2,954,895,179 billion. To date the 1 357 farms under the Recapitalisation and Development programme created 5 392 jobs (2 731 permanent and 2 661 seasonal and casual jobs), training of 1 183 farmers and also established partnerships with 437 strategic partners.

Table 2: RECAPITALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

PSSC	RADP STATISTICS INCEPTION (2009) - 31 DECEMBER 2013			
	Farms	Hectares	Farmers trained	Strategic partners
EC	160	78,735	94	52
FS	177	132,030	67	70
GP	130	27,329	0	26
KZN	178	77,338	371	58
LP	177	71,538	197	44
MP	197	128,814	209	61
NC	75	313,688	89	40
NW	204	207,952	5	77
WC	59	39,697	600	9
TOTALS	1 357	1,077,121	1 632	437

Free State

In Free State, 70 projects are supported and 12 strategic partnerships were established with commercial farmers. The total number of 5 945 cattle and 9 546 sheep were produced under the red meat value chain. The total of 2074 ha was put under crop production. A total of 1 375 jobs were created.

The flagship project in Free State is Dabula Manzi

Two wheat crops of 185 ha and two maize crops 100 ha were planted. The income was derived from wheat: R7,098,173; potatoes: R1,121,642 and cattle sales were R21,129. The total jobs created under this partnership is 66.



Dabula Manzi project



North West

In the North West, 1 068 jobs were created and total of 48 enterprises are at a commercial level.

The flagship projects here is Bana Ba Kgwale, consist of nine members of Bana Ba Kgwale Agricultural Cooperative (3 males and 6 females) residing in Jericho village.

The project employs over 155 people on seasonal basis. They generated R785 000. It is currently supplying Pick n Pay, Pretoria market, as well as hawkers and schools.



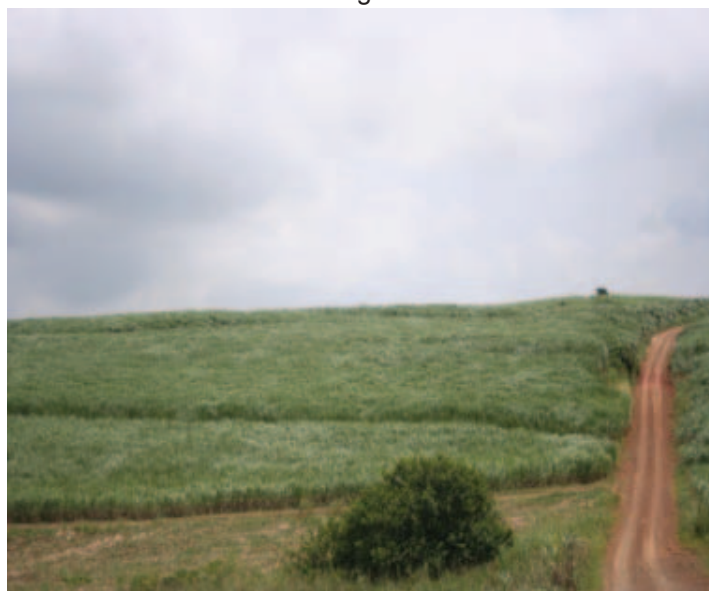
Bana Ba Kgwale Pack house

KwaZulu-Natal

Last year (2013), the industry hosted a stakeholder meeting to showcase the success of Recapitalisation and Development programme wherein different projects were visited. This project includes KwaLinda Estate, BE Magwasa and Ngqotheni farms which are part of Lusumhlaba Cooperative. It should be noted that since 2011 until the third quarter of 2013/14 financial year, 6 700 jobs have been re-establish, 1 140 permanent and 3 353 temporary jobs were created.

There are 121 projects that were interviewed during the study and of the 121, the analysis can be categorised as follows:

- 43 projects were found to be **KwaLinda Sugar Estate** good performing;
- 53 projects were found to be performing on average; and
- 25 were found to be performing poorly



The implementation of the programme has been received with excitement among farmers who have been exposed to it. Farmers are also appreciating the efforts of the department in trying to uplift them to higher levels of agrarian transformation. Farmers are realising stability in relation to income generated, labourers who gets employed and sustained, an improved standard of livelihood and also their contribution to food security is key to their participation in the agrarian economy.

In Limpopo the Kopano project is owned by 10 people with disabilities. The farm has 27 hectares under pivot irrigation which is contracted to McCain foods. The first crop of beans was planted on 10 hectares which the project made an income of approximately R199,000. The project has 12 permanent workers and is able to employ 30 temporary workers during the peak season.



Kopano project

Northern Cape

In Northern Cape the programme has resulted in the creation of 812 temporary jobs and 133 permanent jobs. The farm specialises in livestock production (sheep).

The project created two permanent and 23 temporary jobs during infrastructure upgrade.



Elandsvlei Farm



In the Eastern Cape 72 projects have received Recapitalisation and Development funding resulting in the creation of 226 permanent jobs.



Bio-fuel project

DRDLR has purchased 25 farms through the PLAS in the Fish River Valley for the purpose of feedstock production by black farmers with the support of ARDA (strategic partner). Their farms are located in the areas of Cradock and Somerset East.

The Bio fuel project is a Strategic Intervention Project (SIP) of Government to produce clean energy (ethanol). There are currently 35 beneficiaries leasing the farms who were the previous farm workers, private individual and community members.

Gauteng

Gauteng Province has a total of 60 projects that are under the programme resulting in a total of 347 jobs (including 75 construction jobs). The project has created 11 permanent jobs and generates an income above R600 000 per month.

The project consists of four members.



Mleki's beef

Western Cape

Recapitalisation and Development in the Western Cape started relatively slow with the Recapitalisation and Development investment only picking up in the last quarter of 2012. Investment has now focused on meat and fruit production.

The farm is currently being leased to Fundani Farming Cooperative representing 34 permanent workers on the farm.

A joint venture operating company, Mont Piquet Development (Pty) Ltd was established between the beneficiaries and Bono Holdings.



Mont Piquet Project

Mpumalanga

Mbuyane CPA

This is a restitution project restored to the Mbuyane community in the Ehlanzeni District in Mbombela Municipality.

This project had created over 51 job opportunities. Of the 51, 13 were women and about 29 youth. Though having appointed such a number of people during the visit, about 15 people were waiting inside for any job opportunity and it shows how desperate people are out there for jobs.

Free State

Bloemfontein Abattoir project (Vukani Red Meat Model)

The strategic partnership with Bloemfontein abattoir was the first of its kind established within Recapitalisation and Development and piloted in the Free State with the aim of a roll out across the country. These involved 11 land reform farms covering 21 491 hectares located across the different land reform programmes namely, Restitution, LRAD and PLAS. Before the RADP, all these farms collectively were in possession of 2 735 cattle and 2 402 sheep. Currently the production levels increased to 5 985 cattle and to 9 546 sheep respectfully.



Many of these farms under review are stocked up to their optimum carrying capacities. Weaner rate of these farms on average is between 80-90% while on the sheep many have exceeded 150% production rates. These farms supply many local feedlots and abattoirs within the respective regions.

These farms are linked to Bloemfontein Abattoir through a 30% equity partnership and off take/suppliers agreement. To date, the partnership has been funded with a total amount of R50 847 636.08 which was utilised for production inputs, infrastructure development and acquisition of mechanisation.

The beef enterprise has seen the creation of 245 permanent jobs and 1103 temporary jobs.



Bloemfontein Abattoir project

6.2 Land Tenure and Administration

6.2.1 Land Administration

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform controls the largest property portfolio in the Republic of South Africa, in terms of extent. Part of the strategic objectives of the department has been to utilise this portfolio in a manner that advances the wider developmental imperatives of government and therefore of society. To this end, the department played a major role towards the achievement of Outcome 8: Sustainable Human Settlements for Improved Quality of Life. The department particularly contributed in Output 3: The Release of Well-Located Land and Properties owned and held by the State, by making available 11 511.4869 hectares of land in the provinces of Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, North West and Northern Cape for sustainable human settlements.

The department also facilitated the establishment of intergovernmental structures in the area of Immovable Assets Management with a view to improve the level of accountability and certainty regarding the ownership of government immovable assets. A National Vesting Task Team was established to, amongst other things, coordinate the confirmation of vesting of State immovable assets throughout the country. It comprises of all provincial governments and national departments which hold immovable assets. The notable outcome is that more certainty exists in terms of the allocation of immovable assets between spheres and amongst government departments. This contributed in some respects to the unqualified audit opinion on the Annual Financial Statements of the department in the 2012/2013 financial year.

6.2.2 Tenure Reform

The department has established working relations with farmers and Non-Governmental Organisations to address the problems experienced by farm workers and farm dwellers, due to lack of security of tenure. The aim of the engagements with Agricultural Unions, Municipalities and other role players is to assess the state of readiness by the municipalities in dealing with evictions.

Land Rights Management Facility (LRMF)

In 2008 the department established the LRMF in order to provide legal representation, advice, mediation services, and monitoring of evictions of labour tenants, farm workers and farm dwellers facing or threatened with evictions. The work of the LRMF also includes regularisation of Communal Property Associations, Trusts and providing conflict resolution services to Restitution cases.

Evictions continue to constitute a largest percentage of the referrals made to LRMF. Infringements relating to cattle impoundments, reduction of cattle and grazing rights appear to be at the centre of the evictions. A total of 1 348 cases involving 22 895 occupiers were referred to the LRMF and 645 matters have been concluded, the remainder are cases pending in courts.

Land Rights Management Board

The Draft Land Tenure Security Bill approved by Cabinet in 2010 proposes the creation of a Land Rights Management Board. The functions of this Board will include the following: securing the rights of vulnerable persons residing on farms, persons dependent on them, those evicted and those threatened with evictions in order to ensure effective and efficient implementation of measures to uphold, promote and manage the rights of affected persons; and provision of legal aid and legal representation, facilitate disputes resolution services to the affected persons.

6.3 Restitution

The Restitution Programme is responsible for the settlement of land restitution claims under the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994, as amended, and the provision of settlement support to beneficiaries.

Land rights restored or alternative forms of equitable redress awarded to claimants.

The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (“the Commission” or CRLR) was established to solicit, investigate, and to resolve through negotiations and mediation claims for restitution from persons and communities dispossessed of rights in land, after 19 June 1913, as a result of past racially discriminatory laws and practices, and where a claim was lodged no later than 31 December 1998. The Commission took over the work of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, which had been established in 1991. Where a claim cannot be resolved by negotiations or mediation, it is referred to the Land Claims Court for adjudication.

As we reflected on the years since the promulgation of the Restitution Act, it became evident that there was a need for a review of the manner and pace of delivery of the restitution programme. We identified the need to move swiftly to deal with outstanding claims and to also address the issue of adequate support in collaboration with other government departments and stakeholders. Furthermore, we consulted with our stakeholders through a series of consultative workshops with restitution beneficiaries, traditional leaders and those who represent concerned groups from claimant communities across the various provinces.

The purpose of these consultation processes was to engage communities so that we understand restitution issues affecting them and to collectively develop solutions for the challenges identified. A national restitution workshop was convened in May 2011, and was attended by 1 296 delegates who are beneficiaries to the restitution programme to assess the impact of the programme. One of the critical issues highlighted from all nine provinces was the cut-off dates of the 19 June 1913 and 31 December 1998 on the lodgement of restitution claims. The view was that not enough was done to ensure that all potential claimants were aware of the Restitution process. The cut-off and lodgement date is therefore currently being reviewed.

The President in his State of the nation address announced that the 1998 cut-off date for the lodgement of Land Claims be extended, secondly that consideration for exceptions of the 1913 cut-off date for the Khoi and the San, as well as the consideration of historic land marks and heritage sites “exceptions”. The Restitution of Land Rights Amendments Bill 2013 is to provide for the extension of the 31 December 1998 cut-off date for a further five years. The Bill was prepared and tabled and approved by both the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces and is currently due for sign off and assentation by the President.

Furthermore, policy to consider the exceptions is ongoing and as such “Kimberley 1” conference took place in May 2013 to consult with the Khoi and the San on the determination of the implementation of policy. The conference was well attended and subsequent engagements were held with representatives from all provinces.



6.3.1 Settlement of claims

Since 1994 to date the CRLR has settled 77 610 claims to the value of R29.2 billion, which consist of R17 billion for land cost, R8 billion for financial compensation and grants to the value of R4.1 billion. This injection has assisted 371 140 households and 1.8 million beneficiaries, comprising of 138 456 female headed households.

PROVINCE	CLAIMS SETTLED	HOUSEHOLDS	BENEFICIARIES	FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS	HECTARES SETTLED	COMMITMENTS			
						LAND COST	FIN COMP	GRANTS	TOTAL AWARD
ECAPE	16465	67579	257094	25947	136752	R 67,250,053.29	R 1,877,321,225.80	R 492,827,709.76	R 2,437,398,988.85
FSTATE	2685	7619	49022	2721	54058	R 45,730,398.95	R 294,783,826.99	R 42,782,080.61	R 383,296,306.55
GAUTENG	13327	14157	64432	5481	17189	R 101,993,552.57	R 691,909,918.29	R 88,517,156.38	R 882,420,627.24
KZN	15171	85477	499722	26571	771022	R 5,404,772,491.94	R 1,911,508,501.25	R 1,314,104,568.85	R 8,636,927,562.04
LIMPOPO	3655	50731	256489	18993	639287	R 3,557,067,549.93	R 463,475,794.34	R 793,807,036.44	R 4,814,350,380.71
MPLANGA	2847	53832	257597	18420	473673	R 5,459,030,587.23	R 498,694,171.73	R 381,174,325.38	R 6,338,949,584.34
N CAPE	3719	22656	120270	9362	575732	R 486,150,093.50	R 907,582,773.85	R 205,173,256.27	R 1,598,906,123.62
N WEST	3740	40476	202932	18502	407057	R 1,820,331,993.28	R 374,195,368.43	R 491,468,543.38	R 2,685,995,905.09
W CAPE	16001	28613	131439	12459	4178	R 85,258,436.59	R 1,026,809,201.64	R 342,580,492.92	R 1,454,689,131.15
TOTAL	77610	371140	1838997	138456	3078948	R 17,027,585,157.28	R 8,046,280,782.32	R 4,152,435,169.99	R 29,232,934,609.59

During the current administration, the department made considerable strides from the period of 2009 to 2013 by settling 1 596 claims. Additionally the programme settled 262 unaudited claims within the 2013/14 financial year.

The table below illustrates the performance of Restitution Programme from the financial year 2009 to 28 March 2014.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2009-2013 TARGETS	2009-2013 AUDITED ACHIEVEMENTS	2013/2014 TARGETS	2013/2014 UNAUDITED ACHIEVEMENTS	TOTAL ACHIEVEMENTS
Land rights restored or alternative forms of equitable redress awarded to claimants by 2014	Number of claims settled	283*	1596*	230	262	1858
	Number of claims finalised	740	585	208	232	817

*the exponential achievement in this period was due to a number of court orders coupled with numerous S42D settlements. Furthermore, key performance indicators were introduced in this period, that resulted in skewed targets indicated versus the actual performance overall.

PROVINCE	CLAIMS SETTLED	HOUSEHOLDS	BENEFICIARIES	FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS	HECTARES SETTLED	COMMITMENTS				
						LAND COST	FIN COMP	GRANTS	SOLATIUM	TOTAL AWARD
ECAPE	424	13117	51429	5179	36304	R 4,053,923	R 753,598,561	R 13,146,565	R 0	R 744,505,919
FSTATE	16	1851	8376	883	6870	R 32,835,757	R 166,917,763	R 205,871	R 0	R 199,959,391
GAUTENG	162	754	2560	379	7629	R 13,155,212	R 51,406,569	R 11,297,820	R 0	R 75,859,601
KZN	119	17925	99736	6133	163035	R 1,903,733,406	R 629,771,843	R 138,079,161	R 0	R 2,671,584,411
LIMPOPO	305	7675	23925	3169	122763	R 1,114,433,215	R 303,881,451	R 77,199,412	R 0	R 1,495,514,077
MPLANGA	89	8136	34128	3893	106659	R 1,884,859,556	R 136,828,064	R 44,124,095	R 50,500	R 2,065,862,215
N CAPE	24	4401	22686	2213	81757	R 106,184,520	R 250,021,778	R 75,434,212	R 0	R 431,640,509
N WEST	31	8385	52064	3890	122240	R 717,310,002	R 128,805,319	R 58,821,152	R 0	R 904,936,473
W CAPE	688	5939	18108	3562	766	R 63,334,645	R 278,945,757	R 21,513,930	R 0	R 363,794,332
TOTAL	1858	68183	313012	29301	648023	R 5,839,900,236	R 2,700,177,104	R 413,529,087	R 50,500	R 8,953,656,927

The table above indicates the number household benefitted from restitution per province. The figure depicts that in KZN, 17 925 households have benefitted followed by EC with 13 117 and 8 385 households in NW.

Settlement in respect of financial compensation award was at a cost of R2.7 billion and land purchase at a total award at cost of R5.8 billion. These claims benefitted 68 183 households and further resulted in the acquisition of 648 023 hectares. A total of 8 471 claims still remain to be settled.

6.3.2 Restitution Financial Performance

Allocated budget and expenditure

For the financial years under review, the Commission was allocated a total of R 14.3 billion which consists of R2.1 billion for operating costs (current budget) and R12.1 billion for the settlement of claims (household budget). Of the budget allocated an amount of R2 billion was spent on operating costs (current budget) whilst R12.1 billion was spent on the settlement of claims (household budget). The total expenditure to date for the period under review stands at 99% of the allocated budget.

A total of 1 858 claims were undertaken and settled at an expenditure of R8.7 billion for the period under review. A further 817 claims were finalised wherein the full award is handed over to the community and final settlement to the value of R3.4 billion. The Commission continues to settle some of the claims in phases; this is specifically where it is larger claims which entail vast tracks of land or multiple farms. During this period under review a total number of 294 phased projects were undertaken where land or financial compensation was paid out to the community concerned.

6.3.3 The 1913 Natives Land Act and exhibition: Reversing the Legacy

The year 2013 marked the centenary of the 1913 Natives Land Act and it was appropriate to use the marking of the centenary to acknowledge and ponder the pervasive level of damage which was caused by the implementation of the 1913 Natives Land Act. Government through various initiatives is responsible for the reversing the legacy and showing the gains made in the 20 years of democracy. It was with this in mind that an ideal of this nature was born to show-case the work done, the exhibition also sought to celebrate the progressive strides which the democratic government has achieved and continues to do so in an effort of ensuring the reversal of the legacy.

The Natives Land Act of 1913 (the 1913 Land Act) was signed into law on 16 June 1913 and gazetted on 19 June 1913. This act formed the cornerstone of territorial segregation as the leading principle of post-Union of South Africa land policy. It reserved approximately 7% of the land in South Africa for the Black majority population and enforced spatial apartheid, forming the cornerstone of separate development or “Apartheid” as we know it.

As part of the initiative to highlight the negative impact of this legislation,



the department hosted a national exhibition that started in Cape Town in June 2013. Almost 70,000 people have been able to witness and experience this exhibition during the tour of various provinces.



Restitution projects

The following are examples of claims settled across the country:

Limpopo Province

Balepye Community

This claim included the restoration of 11 farms, measuring 25,831.90 hectares, to the Balepye community at a cost of R177.3 million. The community consists of 523 households with 1 069 beneficiaries. Out of the 523 households, 227 are headed by women. The restored land is characterised by game farming, eco-tourism and livestock farming. The properties include the well-known Ndzalama Game Reserve.



Balepye Community



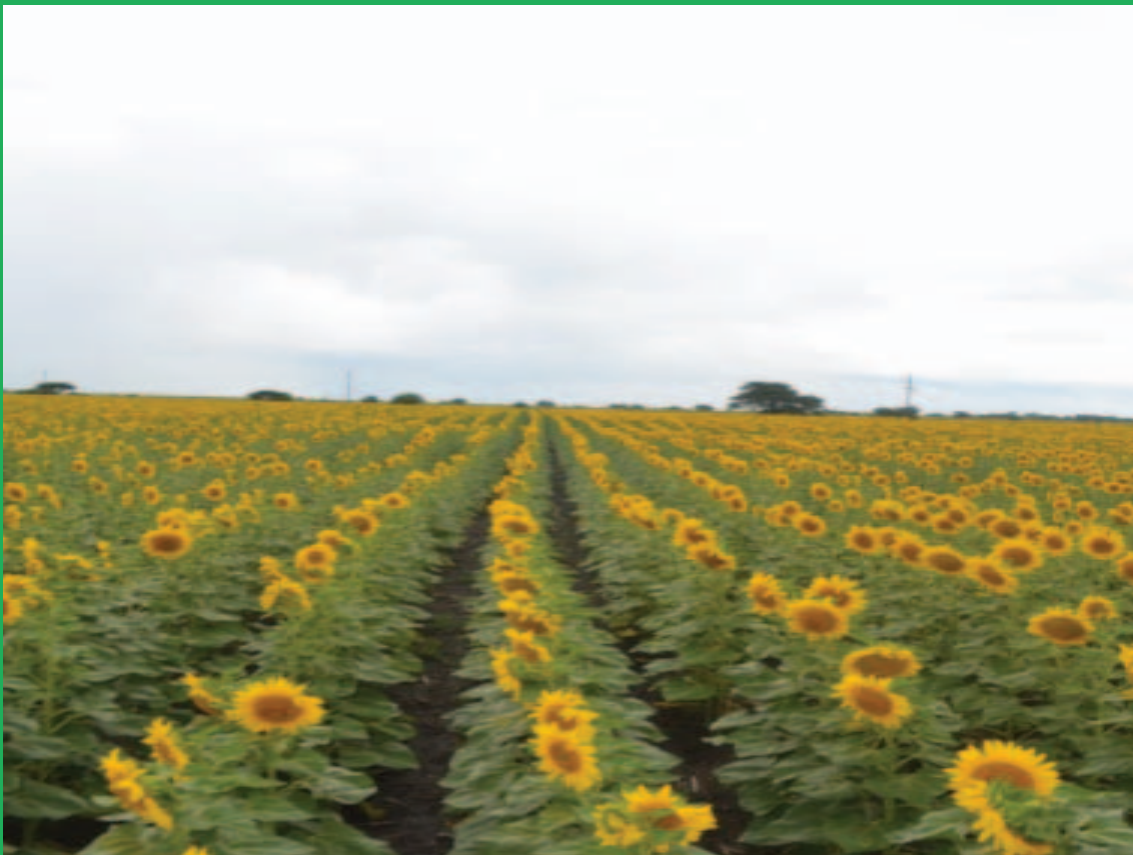
Bela-Bela Community

The claimed land is situated in the scenic Mabula area of the Waterberg District in the Limpopo Province. It includes the well-known Mabalingwe Game Reserve.

The Minister has since approved restoration of 6000 hectares of land in favour of this community at a cost of R74 million.

The restored land includes the Bonwaphala Game Lodge and several other properties used for livestock and crop production. The restitution award in this claim also included financial compensation to the tune of R46.3 million of which R18.5 million was equally shared amongst 195 households consisting of 718 beneficiaries.

The CPA used R16 million of the remaining amounts to acquire additional prime cropping land under irrigation and the remaining funds are utilised for the development of the restored land.



Egg-laying chickens in newly-built house and Sunflower project



Western Cape

DISTRICT 6

Apartheid's social engineering destroyed the fabric of communities in District 6. The homes and lives of some 700 people were reduced to rubble.

It is important to celebrate the tangible achievements of this particularly high profile and iconic restitution case. The successes have been many. The co-operation across a wide range of stakeholders has been excellent. The delivery of houses, in the accelerated phase is about to begin.



DISTRICT 6 before forced removals

Gauteng Province



In Kilnerton, 56 families were dispossessed of their land and on the 27 September 2013 a memorial hall was unveiled as a reminder and acknowledgement of the dispossession that occurred especially because the claimants would not be able to return to the land of their forefathers. This was in addition to financial compensation that was awarded.

The wall is now a permanent feature of Kilner Park and a remembrance to posterity.

Mpumalanga Province

The department restituted 13 184 hectares to 5 000 households at the value of R1,012,694,119 (i.e. R1 billion and twelve million six hundred and ninety four thousand one hundred and nineteen Rand only). This claim includes among other, properties and the acquisition of the world renowned Mala Mala game reserve.



Nwandlamhari community

6.4 Rural Development

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) was approved by cabinet in July 2009. The CRDP aims to mobilise and empower rural communities to take initiatives aimed at control of their own destiny - with the support of government. The overarching, strategic goal of the CRDP is to achieve social cohesion and development.

The CRDP consists of three phases:

- Meeting basic needs
- Enterprise development
- Establishment of village industries and creation of access to credit facilities

Over the past five years since the launch of the CRDP in Muyexe, Limpopo, great strides have been made to create an enabling environment for people in rural areas to take charge of their lives.

The success of CRDP relies heavily on the participation of other departments in all three tiers of government and the involvement of relevant stakeholders, not least the villagers themselves. This in turn will ensure that the vision of creating vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities is realised.

The key drivers of the Rural Development Programme include Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development (REID), Rural Infrastructure Development (RID) and skills development.

The Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development focuses on poverty mapping, establishment and support of co-operatives, enterprises and industries. This support includes market access, education, financing, skills development and mentorship.

Rural Infrastructure Development focuses on ensuring strategic and deliberate investment in the revitalisation of old, and creation of new economic, social, information and communication technology infrastructure, public amenities and facilities in villages and small rural towns. The aim is to address basic human needs, improved access to services and enable communities to engage effectively in economic activities.

6.4.1 Rural Enterprises and Industrial Development

The Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development programme coordinates support to rural people within commodity value chains (grain, fruit and vegetables, pastures, poultry and livestock and dairy) to stimulate and expand community driven inputs, agricultural and non-agricultural production, processing and marketing to address food security and job creation in rural areas. The main focus is to add value to rural production, promoting employment and generating income through micro-, small- and medium-sized rural enterprises.



Progress since 2009 can be summarised as follows:

PROVINCE	PHASE 1: "MEETING BASIC HUMAN NEEDS: FOOD SECURITY NO OF HH ASSISTED WITH FOOD SECURITY OPPORTUNITIES	PHASE 2: "RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT" NO OF ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS SUPPORTED	PHASE 3: "RURAL INDUSTRIES SUPPORTED BY LOCALISED MARKETS, CREDIT FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE" NO OF INDUSTRIES SUPPORTED	NO OF JOBS CREATED	NO OF INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED WITH SKILLS
Eastern Cape	2586	43	3	2748	3537
Free State	2740	8	1	997	1093
Gauteng	561	39	1	2168	2496
KwaZulu-Natal	172	228	1	2478	2374
Limpopo	432	22	2	2473	3361
Mpumalanga	1000	91	1	1337	1759
Northern Cape	126	4	1	1075	1429
North West	2400	11	1	1559	2327
Western Cape	260	9	1	2253	2263
TOTAL	10 277	455	12	17 080	20 639

The following are examples of highlights of livelihood and enterprise projects per province.

Eastern Cape

Abasuki clothing and tannery manufacturing: 150 women are involved in the production of clothing and tannery products. The women are from 10 villages around Port St. John's. Abasuki was assisted with provision of 150 units of production equipment.

Household food production: Two hundred and fifty eight (258) households in Mhlontlo were assisted with the production of a variety of vegetables in their gardens. Of these, 15 are selling their surplus to the local retail shops. 600 ha of crop fields have been revived into maize production.

Fifteen ha vegetable fields have been developed in Dutywa as part of the Agri-park there. In Alice there is a vegetable soup processing factory in full production. Both these projects have their own seedling producing nurseries.

Arts and crafts producers: 30 Cooperatives are producing arts and craft for the national and international commercial markets

Commercial wool sheep farmers: 141 wool producers owning 13 701 ewes and 1578 rams are being assisted with the improvement of the quality of wool they are producing for the commercial wool market in South Africa. Over 95 000 kg of wool is produced annually.



Arts and Crafts



Dutywa Agri-Park



Commercial wool sheep farmers



Free State

Brick manufacturing: The 36 households of Diyatalawa have been supplied with a brick-manufacturing machine. They are currently producing paving blocks for the construction of their own streets.

Household food production (Diyatalawa and Makgolokoe): 418 Ha of wheat has been planted in Diyatalawa, a yield of 314 tons benefitted 36 households earning R12 000 each. Three Agricultural Para-Professionals have been trained and are now producing vegetables for the commercial market.

Commercial dairy and beef farming: The 36 households in Diyatalawa now run a stud quality herd of 240 and run a dairy of 60 Holsteins. The current milk production is around 900 l/day.



Cattle delivery in Diyatalawa

Gauteng

Household food production: In Sokhulumi, 100 ha of maize and 115 ha of dry beans have been planted. There is an off-take agreement entered into with local commercial maize millers. A 2.5 ha community vegetable garden was established to benefit 21 poor households trained supplied with gardening equipment are now producing on an on-going basis. Hydroponic tunnels are already producing extensively.

Furniture and clothing manufacturing: The Are-Itereleng Cooperative in Soshanguve consists of blind people; it produces reed furniture and manufacture clothing and fencing commercially. They were assisted with fence production material; painting material wood for furniture production; material for producing cushions, wool for manufacturing clothing. It has created 80 jobs for people with a visual disability.



Furniture and clothing manufacturing, hydroponic tunnels and tomato pack house

KwaZulu-Natal

In Msinga the Asisukume Cooperative with 435 smallholder farmers, of which 270 are women, are producing maize, sugar beans on 400 ha of communal crop fields.

Ndlalifa Cooperative with 625 members is producing spinach, cabbage and garlic, amongst other vegetables on 235 ha of communal crop fields.

DMT Cooperative of five local youth in Mzimkhulu is producing vegetables and herbs for the local Spar and Boxer retailers in Mzimkhulu. They have a steamer that they use for the extraction of essential oils; they also manufacture soap which they market among local households. The local hospital has a huge demand for their soap. They have created space for 13 seasonal jobs.

There are 27 self-employed producers of sugarcane in the Wozanesu Cooperative from Mbakela Village in Mlalazi, of which 17 of the members are women. This cooperative has absorbed one NARYSEC participant.

The very first goat auction ever in a traditional communal area was held in Msinga during March 2013. One hundred and sixty four (164) livestock holding households participated in this history-making auction, with 20 of the participating households are female headed.

Five hundred and seventy three (573) goats were auctioned, fetching R554 174.00. On 14 November 2013, the second goat auction was held. 915 goats were sold by 202 farmers and for a total profit of R578 902.



Goat Auction



Limpopo

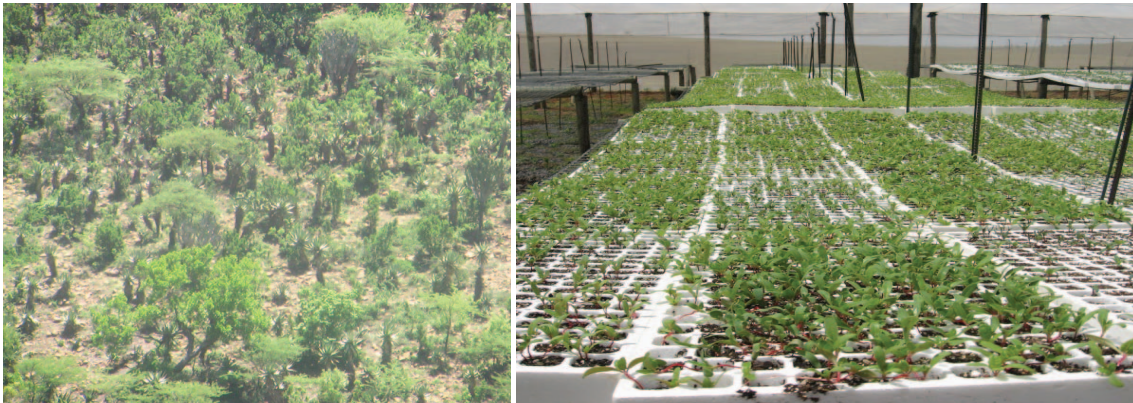
A 400 ha crop field was brought to life in Sekhukhuni in the Mokwete Community benefiting over 100 rural households. The Temothuo Primary Cooperative of Sekhukhuni with eight participant farms with medicinal and herbal plants. The main products at present are perfumes that are sold in the nearby town.

The Sekung Diamond Mesh-making Enterprise in the Blouberg Local Municipality has been assisted with training in fence-making by the department. The project has created 14 permanent jobs. Two NARYSEC youth have been absorbed by this community based enterprise. The enterprise has grown into the manufacturing of more fence varieties like barbed wire.

At Ward 6 in Blouberg Local Municipality four women and three youth are members of the Senamoriri Stone Crushers. This enterprise's members have received training from SEDA and LEDA. They sell concrete-making products to the surrounding villages.

Muyexe Village has a cosmetic manufacturing enterprise that involves 14 permanent employees. The members received technical training in perfume production from the University of the Witwatersrand. Their products are popular to both the local community and vendors from Giyani. The department is procuring suitable manufacturing facilities for the enterprise.

The Villages of Muyexe, Ngonono, Thomo and Dingamanzi also have brick manufacturing enterprises that are never short of markets as the villagers have a culture of building their own houses.



Medicinal plants

Mpumalanga

200 Ha of maize and 200 ha of soya beans have been produced for the past two seasons in the Mhlongamvula Cooperative in Piet Retief (Wakkerstroom). The project employs 18 people permanently; 54 young people are seasonal workers.

Timber processing is another enterprise run by the Mhlongamvula Cooperative. They have a 660 ha Gumtree Plantation. The timber is processed into logs and into charcoal in the community. Their biggest market is SAPPI, MONDI and TWK.

North West

167 Ha have been planted with sunflower at De La Rey and Maretsane benefiting 15 households. Two Agricultural Para-Professionals trained by the ARC have established their own vegetable enterprises and market locally in retail stores.

The 800 households at Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality have been assisted with 40 stud quality Bonsmara cattle to improve existing village livestock and to establish enterprises. At Dr Ruth Mompati 12 bulls for breeding and 40 Heifers were supplied to benefit 560 households

Northern Cape

A brick manufacturing enterprise, Thlabologang Bricks is being assisted with machinery to produce bricks for the building of local houses and street paving in Joe Morolong Local Municipality.

The Bankhara Brickmaking Enterprise in JTG District in Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality is being assisted with producing paving blocks for street construction.



Bankhara Brickmaking Enterprise

Western Cape

Just over 260 household gardens have been supported in the Winelands District of the Western Cape.

The Freimersheim Multi-Purpose Cooperative based in Mossel Bay sells bee-hive honey in its “purest form”. It has 15 members in the cooperative, and additional products include scented candles, cosmetic products, fragranced soaps, variety of marmalades and jams.

In the town of Albertina, the Albertina Aloe Tappers’ Cooperative harvests aloe sap and processes it into aloe crystals, fine powders and tea. It is envisaged that the enterprise will thrive and employ more than the current 17 founding members.



Beekeeping in Freimersheim and Albertina Aloe Tappers



6.4.2 National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC)

To respond to the challenges of youth unemployment and skills development, the department has implemented the National Rural Youth Service Programme which provides character-building, skills training and enterprise development opportunities with the key aim of ensuring that rural youth become change agents for development.

NARYSEC is a four-year skills development programme implemented in partnership with various stakeholders including National Defence Force and Further Education and Training Colleges.

NARYSEC INTAKE

RECRUITMENT START DATE	NO OF YOUTHS RECRUITED	TOTAL NO OF YOUTH IN THE PROGRAMME
1 September 2010	7 956	7 956
30 April 2012	85	8 041
31 May 2012	1 330	9 371
30 June 2012	1 107	10 478
31 August 2012	662	11 140
30 September 2012	400	11 540
31 March 2013	791	12 331
30 April 2013	1 111	13 442
31 July 2013	416	13 858
31 AUGUST 2013	542	14 400



6.4.3 Rural Infrastructure Development (RID)

At the heart of the Rural Development lies the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP). The CRDP Framework document (July 2009) provides the basis for the implementation of the CRDP.

The Rural Development consists broadly of two programmes, namely Rural Industrial and Enterprise Development (REID) formerly known as STRIF (Social, Technical, Rural Livelihoods and Institutional Facilitation) and Rural Infrastructure Development (RID).

The REID role includes *inter alia* poverty mapping of implementation areas, generation of poverty analytics, assisting farmers to register secondary co-operatives, establishment of primary co-operatives and capacity building and business plan development support, enterprise development and cooperative support on irrigation schemes, facilitating small business marketing, education, and skills training, supporting existing irrigation schemes coops and support by providing inputs, mentorship and service delivery referrals from household profiles, and rural industrial development.

The RID role includes ensuring that strategic and deliberate investment in the revitalisation of old, and creation of new economic, social, and information and communication infrastructure, public amenities and facilities in villages and small rural towns (revitalisation of small rural towns), etc. in order to address their basic human needs, and create an enabling environment for economic activities.

Rural Infrastructure delivery since 2009

The Rural Infrastructure Development branch has over the past five years delivered a number of infrastructural projects that have greatly impacted the lives of rural communities in terms of meeting basic human needs through the provision of water, sanitation, energy infrastructure and providing better access to social, economic, public amenity and ICT infrastructure.

Many of the projects delivered have also contributed to the economic transformation of these rural communities by providing improved access to markets through the construction of roads and bridges and by improving the production capacity in communities through improved agricultural and irrigation infrastructure under the Animal and Veld Management Programme (AVMP) and the River Valley Catalytic Programme.

The DRDLR has provided recapitalisation and development support to land reform beneficiaries and rural communities through the AVMP and irrigation schemes.

The infrastructure programme has supported the revitalisation of small rural towns and the development of sustainable rural settlements through the implementation of catalytic projects in settlements like Dysselsdorp, Ebenhaeser and Witzenburg (WC), Masia and Kwangema (MP), Jane Furse (LP), Umlalazi (KZN), and Devon (GP).

The first sustainable “green” village in the country was constructed in Diyatalawa in the Free State Province. Through the CRDP, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform in partnership with other stakeholders brought together by the Council of Stakeholders has transformed Diyatalawa into a sustainable green village by implementing a wide range of social, recreational and economic infrastructure projects bringing dignity to these farming residents. Completed projects include: solar powered school and crèche, 50 houses with solar lights and geysers, solar street lights, sanitation, paved roads and a low water bridge. Provided economic infrastructure includes dairy and irrigation infrastructure for 100 hectares.

The AVMP programme started in the 2011/12 fiscal year providing the stock water dams and boreholes; fencing and animal handling facilities; mechanisation and related services, such as disaster management; dip tanks, storage facilities; de-bushing and laying out gabions to control soil erosion and overall soil rehabilitation. The programme has evolved over the past three years and is now utilising all the department’s resources in an integrated implementation plan to reverse the legacy of the 1913 Natives Land Act by decongesting the historical 13% land (homelands) and relocating livestock and crop farmers to the 87% outside of these “homelands”. The AVMP promotes three outcomes, which are definite game-changers, in terms of fighting poverty, soil degradation, unemployment and spatial congestion, i.e. a) soil rehabilitation; b) re-greening the environment; and c) spatial decongestion.

Importantly the RID programme has delivered over 3 000km of fencing, 107 cattle handling facilities, 28 boreholes, 18 stock water dams/facilities and eight silos/storage facilities over the period 2009 to 2014.

The RID programme has also provided the following socio-economic infrastructure to rural households over the past five years. 34 Schools were renovated and/or upgraded and seven health facilities were provided. In meeting basic services, water was provided to 7 014 households (hh) and eight bulk supply schemes were constructed; 3 929 hh received energy packages and 5 bulk supply projects were completed; 6 802 hh received sanitation services and 929 families received houses, while 1 009 hh were supported with emergency disaster accommodation. 11 Road and bridge construction projects were undertaken and completed. The most significant being the Nkosi Dalibhunga Mandela Legacy Bridge 10km access road and 140m bridge across the Mbashe River linking the villages of Ludondolo and Mvezo (Nelson Mandela’s birth place) in the Eastern Cape.

In terms of improving Information and Communication Technology (ICT) access in rural areas, three ICT centres were established in 2010 and a further 26 solar powered digital doorways, providing computer training and access were rolled out across the nine provinces. Approximately 27 000 learners in 88 schools have been supported with tablets to improve learning and support teaching thereby also closing the digital divide between rich and poor, while preparing them to partake in the rapidly developing knowledge economy.



In the process 7 636 jobs were created in delivering the infrastructure and 1 662 people were trained (not part of NARYSEC). The projects implemented by the RID programme have directly impacted the lives of 54 342 households.

The table below indicate the investments in rural infrastructure in the last five years and number of households that have benefited per province:

PROVINCE	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITTING	NO OF JOBS CREATED	BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
Eastern Cape	7 341	1 768	R 131 741 600	R 96 950 164
Free State	11 328	482	R 91 606 900	R 70 364 554
Gauteng	3 500	493	R 51 086 000	R 35 274 294
KwaZulu-Natal	10 838	1 449	R 146 954 900	R 121 335 118
Limpopo	6 877	1 074	R 65 183 700	R 50 630 029
Mpumalanga	5 321	602	R 77 078 300	R 77 146 784
Northern Cape	1 753	517	R 40 015 000	R 34 308 179
North West	5 600	823	R 43 813 500	R 24 999 499
Western Cape	1 784	469	R 81 398 500	R 87 857 818
Tech Research & Dev (TRD)			R 57 414 000	R 55 709 299
Rural Disas. Mitigation Services (RDMS)	Included in the respective provincial figures above	Included in the respective provincial figures above	R 95 041 000	R 80 963 726
RURAL ICT			R 130 000 000	R 125 000 000
AGENCIES			R 190 000 000	R 195 000 000
TOTAL	54 342	7 677	R 1 201 333 400	R 1 055 539 469

The following are examples of highlights of projects per province.

Eastern Cape

In the Eastern Cape some of the key deliverables include the 10 km access road and the construction of the 140 meter Nkosi Dalibunga Mandela Legacy Bridge.

Further to AVMP more than 540 km of fencing have been completed. The infrastructure delivery in the province has contributed to the creation of 1768 jobs.



Nkosi Dalibunga Mandela Legacy Bridge and 10km access road

Free State

Diyatalawa village in the Free State has been developed as the first green village. The community have been provided with houses, household solar lighting, solar water geysers and rain water harvesting tanks. Other infrastructure projects have been implemented to improve access to social services, sporting facilities as well as enterprise development opportunities. A total of 482 jobs have been created.



Diyatalawa solar water geysers and solar panels, Makholokoeng potato shed

Gauteng

In Gauteng approximately 220 km of fencing has been erected to support AVMP. In addition, various community facilities including three schools benefiting 1 150 learners have been completed. All of these projects have resulted in the creation of 493 jobs.



Mamello mobile hall



KwaZulu-Natal

In KwaZulu-Natal the focus has been on the provision of access to water and sanitation services. A total 5 500 households have been assisted with improved sanitation services and 3 300 households have improved access to water. The department also utilised new concrete house building technology in assisting households whose homes had been destroyed through natural disasters.

KZN has also focused on the revitalisation of irrigation schemes and to date more than a thousand hectares have been revitalised including the Tugela Irrigation Scheme through the AVMP. 607Ha of land is being rehabilitated and to date 154 jobs have been created in this project.



Tugela Ferry Irrigation Scheme



Ndaya Water Supply



Concrete form houses:
alternative building technology

Limpopo

The first CRDP village was launched in Muyexe in 2009 and this village has over the last five years developed into a sustainable rural settlement through the provision of 330 houses, sanitation units, rain water harvesting tanks, various community facilities and infrastructure to support enterprise development. A total of 1074 jobs were created through various infrastructure projects.



Muyexe housing and ICT centre



Mpumalanga

In Mpumalanga the focus has been in the Mkhondo Municipality and to date three major culverts, one low water bridge and three minor culverts have been completed. Various other community facilities have been completed including paving at the Mayflower community hall.

In Mkhondo, the Jabulani Village is being developed into an agri-village and to date houses have been completed, solar street lights as well as water has been provided. A total of 602 jobs have been created through various initiatives.



Jabulani houses and solar street lights and Donkerhoek low water bridge

Northern Cape

In the Northern Cape, Riemvasmaak has been developed into a sustainable rural settlement through the provision of 178 houses, sanitation unit, solar energy, sporting facilities and most importantly the completion of a 37 km water pipe line from the Orange River. The provision of water has improved the economic opportunities of this community. Two ICT centres, two digital doorways and two schools have been supplied with the ICT equipment through the I-school programme to improve access to information technology. A total of 517 jobs were created.



Solar lighting for the sport complex in Sending and New 37km water pipeline and bulk supply system in Riemvasmaak



North West

In the North West Province the focus has been on the provision of basic services infrastructure and infrastructure to support AVMP. To date 25 cattle handling facilities have been completed and more than 500 households have been supplied with sanitation units. The I-school programme is also being implemented in four schools in the province. A total of 823 jobs were created



A completed I-school project at Segale, Modimong, Gaopotlake, Matlametong and Rankae schools and a completed cattle handling facility at Tlapeng

Western Cape

In Witzenberg in the Western Cape Province the construction of walk way, has become a catalyst for further development. The development of the area has led to the reduction in crime and revitalised the young and old people in the community. To date a swimming pool has been completed as well as various other children's recreational facilities. A total of 10 schools are being assisted through i-school programme. In Beaufort West the department is currently constructing a state of the art youth facility. The number of jobs created to date is 469.



Witzenberg swimming pool, walkway and Beaufort West Youth hub

7. Professional Services

7.1 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act

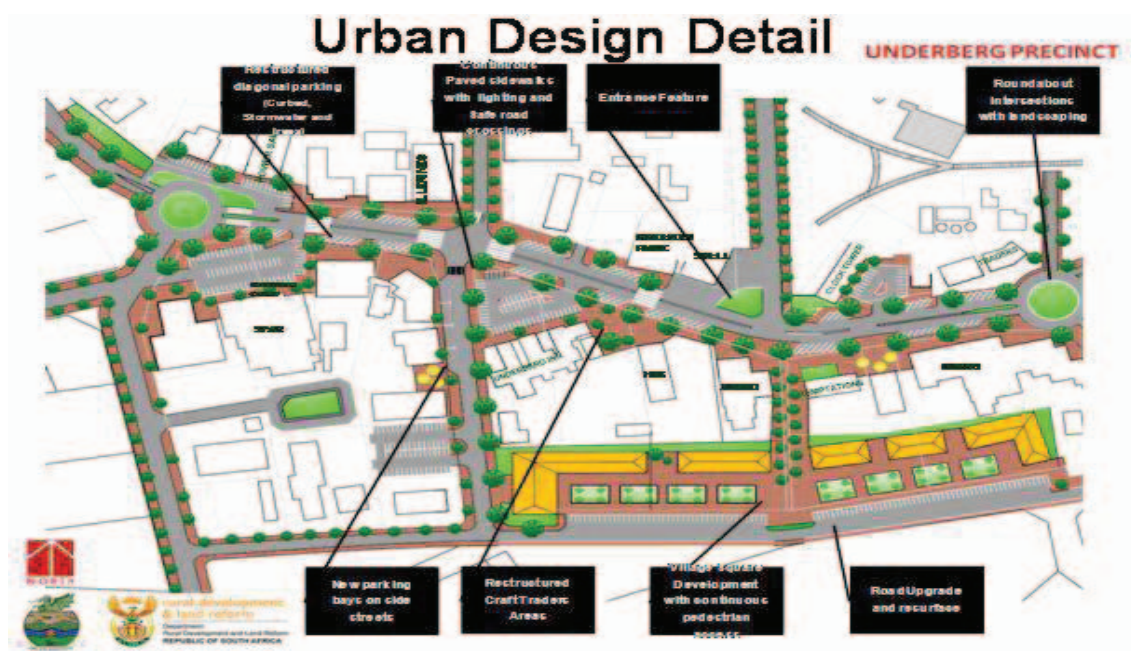
The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) prepared by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform in association with a range of key stakeholders, was approved with minor amendments by the National Assembly on the 27 February 2013. The Act was assented to by the President on 2 August 2013 and gazetted on 5 August 2013 as the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013. The successful enactment of SPLUMA may largely be ascribed to the extensive process of consultation with government, civil society and private sector stakeholders.

SPLUMA is meant to provide the country with a single system for spatial planning and land use management to replace the complex, disjointed and discriminatory spatial planning and land use management systems. SPLUMA is a framework legislation and provides enough scope to provinces to develop their own Provincial-specific legislation to suit their different circumstances, needs and requirements.

The department is supporting the following six provinces in developing their spatial planning and land use management legislation: Northern Cape, Free State, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and North West. Engagements are also underway with KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and Gauteng to ensure that their legislation is aligned with SPLUMA.

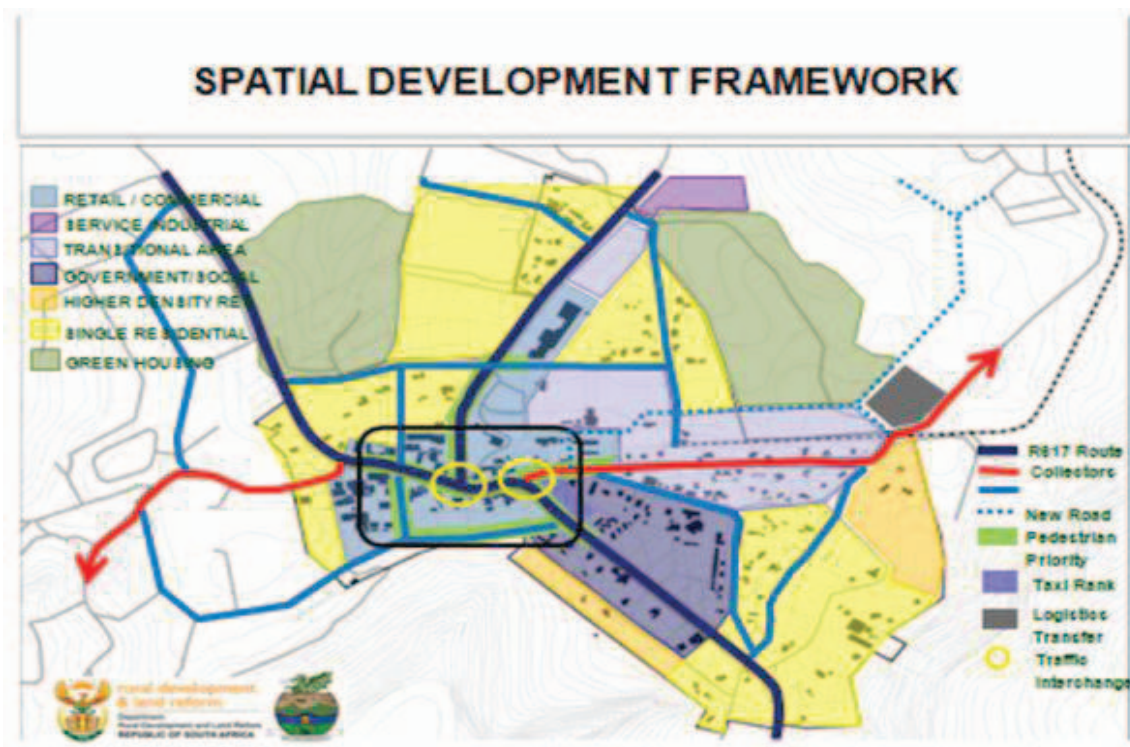
7.1.1 Spatial Development Framework

The department continues to provide support to provinces and municipalities in developing their Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs). SDFs seek to provide a framework for provinces and municipalities to effectively develop their spaces and to ensure that there is effective integration of these spaces. The SDF plays a key role as a strategic planning instrument to guide development. In addition, the department has assisted municipalities with formulation of other spatial plans such as Precinct Plans and Land Use Management Schemes. The programme has been focused on rural and disadvantaged municipalities.



UNDERBERG PRECINCT PLAN-ABAQULUSI LM, ZULULAND, KZN





ABAQULUSI LM SDF, ZULULAND, KZN

Provincial Spatial Development Frameworks have been completed in all provinces except Free State, Limpopo and North West.

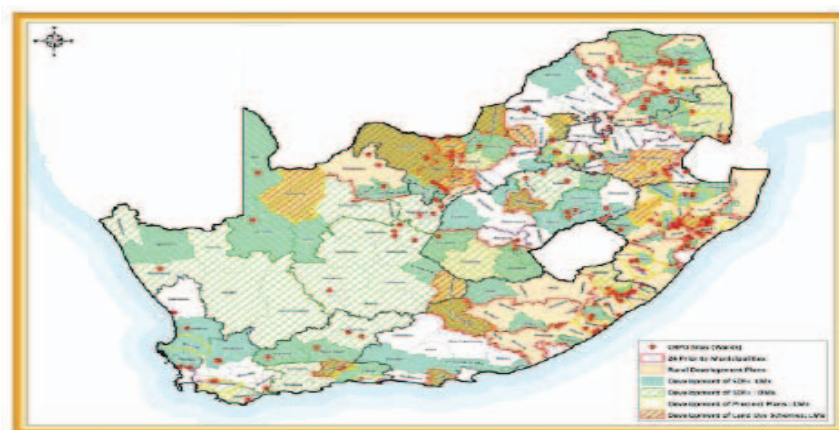
SPATIAL PLANS DEVELOPED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF SPLUM BRANCH BETWEEN 2009 - 2014

PROVINCE	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS	LAND USE SCHEMES (LUS)	PRECINCT PLANS
Eastern Cape	15	2	4
Free State	15	1	3
Gauteng	6	0	11
KwaZulu-Natal	15	4	16
Limpopo	5	0	1
Mpumalanga	6	3	3
North West	10	9	5
Northern Cape	19	2	2
Western Cape	10	1	6
	101	22	51

CRDP STATUS QUO REPORTS:

Status quo reports for rural Wards are completed to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme. Below is a summary of the number of reports that have been completed in this regard:

PROVINCE	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES STATUS QUO REPORTS	WARDS AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY STATUS-QUO REPORTS
EASTERN CAPE	5	9
FREE STATE	1	8
GAUTENG	0	5
KWAZULU-NATAL	9	25
LIMPOPO	4	14
MPUMALANGA	1	14
NORTH WEST	2	7
NORTHERN CAPE	1	8
WESTERN CAPE	0	14
	23	104
TOTAL NUMBER OF STATUS-QUO REPORTS COMPILED		127



Summary of drdlr spatial planning and land use management footprint throughout the country

INTEGRATED SPATIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

The department has developed Provincial based Spatial Planning Information Systems (SPISYS).

SPISYS in the Northern Cape and Free State provinces:

The system is a computer based spatial information system which integrated all government departments and municipalities working within the provinces to align sector planning processes; share common base information; agree and implement roles and responsibilities; facilitate data flow and information sharing; monitor implementation of plans by tracking project status; and strategic reporting for joint decision-making.



Geo-Spatial and Cadastral Services

The Geospatial and Cadastral Services Programme is responsible for providing, cadastral, topographical and geodetic surveys geospatial and spatial planning information, deeds registration and technical services in support of sustainable land development.

7.2 National Geomatics Management Service

The key factor here is sustainable rural development that supports and facilitates rural economic growth, with special emphasis on land tenure reform and rural development. The department has:

- Successfully updated and backed up every land parcel in the country in both paper and digital format;
- Progressively introduced e-cadastre, aimed at improving the South African cadastral system which consists of deeds registration and cadastral surveys;
- Commenced with digital scanning of the 600 million microfilm records and paper records;
- Successfully completed the audit of land parcels comprising 1 149 577 State land parcels and a desk top analysis of private land. The outcome revealed that the State owned 14% of land and 79% is owned privately, namely trusts, individuals, companies and organisations.
- Successfully surveyed 3.344 million hectares of an estimated 3.5 million hectares of identified unsurveyed State land.
- Over the period, 1 807 State Domestic Facilities (SDFs) were surveyed and delineated on approved surveyor-general diagrams. In 2013/14 financial year, we further commissioned the survey of 2 429 SDFs.
- 181 youth went through the 24 months in-house training and 116 have graduated as Survey Officers and are permanently employed. 65 youth are currently being trained as Geomatics/ Survey Officers.
- Departmental Bursary has produced 200 youth graduates since 2009, 141 as Survey Technicians and 59 as Professional Land Surveyors (78 females and 122 males).
- 48 Survey Technicians in Training are undergoing in-service training within the Department.
- 170 employees are currently pursuing careers in geomatics/ surveying (66 female and 104 males).
- 258 youth are pursuing careers in geomatics/surveying at tertiary institutions through the departmental bursary scheme (98 females and 160 males).
- 17 youth are currently studying Masters in Geomatics/ Surveying (6 females and 11 males).
- First African female Masters Graduate qualified from UCT in 2012/13.
- First Indian Male Masters graduate qualified from UKZN in 2012/13 and proceeding with PhD.

7.2.1 Survey of Unsurveyed State Land

The department managed to survey 3.344 million hectares of land which is 96% of an estimated 3.5 million hectares of unsurveyed unregistered State land in the country. The survey of unsurveyed and unregistered State land has made possible the registration of title and thus facilitating proper land administration with regard to transfers, leases, subdivisions, levying of property rates and facilitation of economic development in general.

7.2.2 Land Audit

A land audit was conducted in order to establish a comprehensive, accurate, complete and reliable database of all registered State land parcels in the Republic of South Africa. Through this project, 372 youth were employed on contract in order to carry out the field verification and data capturing on identified registered state land parcels. The results of this initiative revealed that the State owns 14% of all registered land parcels in the country and 79% is in private ownership.

7.2.3 Survey/Geomatics Training

The issue of skills shortage in the field of geomatics/surveying has been of concern to the department. As such a training program has been developed in order to address this matter. The course has been designed in such a way that it also prepares the youth for careers in surveying at the universities and universities of technology by providing them with basic knowledge and skills in surveying.

In addition to this through the bursary scheme, the department has managed to assist more than 150 students to qualify as land surveyors and survey technicians. The bursary scheme has made it possible for females and other historically disadvantaged persons to access Land Surveying as a profession. The department is making a remarkable contribution towards a demographically transformed Geomatics profession in this country, through this bursary scheme and promotion of the profession amongst the previously disadvantaged communities.

7.2.4 Geomatics Profession Act (Act 19 of 2013)

The main purpose of the Act is to provide for the transformation of the Geomatics profession, the establishment of the South African Geomatics Council as a juristic person and facilitation of accessibility to the Geomatics profession. Fundamental considerations accommodated in the Act include, but not limited to, the provision of different categories of registered persons and branches of Geomatics and the reservation of areas of work to appropriately registered Geomatics persons.

The Act also seeks to provide for measures designed to protect the public from unethical Geomatics practices and to provide for measures in order to maintain a high standard of professional conduct and integrity. The Act, will repeal the current Professional and Technical Surveyors' Act, 1984.

The provisions of the Bill will also facilitate and enhance the objectives of the National Development Plan by ensuring a high standard of professional contribution from Geomatics Practitioners, particularly in the spheres of infrastructure development, provision of secure tenure to citizens of the country and the orderly provision of essential services that are geo-referenced to land. These contributions are fundamental facilitators to the pillars of the National Development Plan. The Geomatics Profession Act was assented to into law by the President on 9 December 2013.

7.3 Deeds Registration

Financial impact of deed registration in the economy

The financial impact of deeds registration in the economy can be illustrated through the average monetary values of various deeds registered in the South African Deeds Registries which amount to trillions of rands each year. The types of properties being registered are classified as erven in townships, farms portions, agricultural holdings in agricultural holding areas and sectional title units in sectional title schemes

	Transfers	Mortgage Bonds
2009	295 Billion Rand	3 Trillion Rand
2010	443 Billion Rand	1,6 Trillion Rand
2011	409 Billion Rand	1,1 Trillion Rand
2012	314 Billion Rand	3,4 Trillion Rand
2013	340 Billion Rand	2,5 Trillion Rand

Even though the impact of the international economic downturn has depressed the property market, the activities surrounding deeds registration is buoyant and continues to play a major role in the economy, as evidenced by the monetary values of transactions which amount to trillions of rand each year. In 2013 Land Registrations were effected, totalling R340 billion, whilst mortgage bonds were issued for R2,5 trillion.



Job creation

Implemented Vhatsutsumi project to ensure absorption of legally qualified graduates within the deeds environment between 2009 and 2011. A total of 93 youth were recruited and employed within the Deeds Offices (seven resigned and one passed away).

Progress with the E-cadastre Project

The e-cadastre project has the following five elements:

- **Solution Architecture:** The building of a comprehensive unique (bespoke) solution architecture which integrates the Deeds management and registration business process with the Surveys approval and management business process, in a seamless automated flow of business transactions and data processes towards an effective e- cadastre administration system. This also has to be appropriately benchmarked globally as a solution.
- **Back scanning of records:** The comprehensive digitation and automated integration of Deeds and Surveys documentation underpinning an e-cadastre land administration system, across a combined 17 offices represented by the CRD and CS-G offices in the country.
- **Organisational Architecture design:** The development of an overall architectural design of an envisaged organisational form and entity towards an integrated e-cadastral operation and value chain of both Deeds and Surveys, People, Structures and capability required.
- **Change awareness and readiness (internal):** The building of an appropriate awareness, socialisation, readiness through a change paradigm of an e-cadastral solution with current staff and leadership at different levels in the Deed sand surveys organisation, to achieve appropriate buy-in and support of the system and organisational change journey being undertaken.
- **External stakeholder management and engagement (external):** The strategic involvement and engagement with the key private sector and government institutions around both inputting and supporting an e-cadastre solution.

The current project refocusing / Re-planning

The department is currently undertaking a comprehensive re-planning and refocusing exercise. This is of necessity incorporating a wide arc of internal and external stakeholder's so that the path of delivery and kick-starting the project will be more effective. It is important that this is communicated more effectively to stakeholder and role-players to ensure maximum energies going forward.

8. Conclusion

No one who has lived their lives in an urban environment can truly appreciate what life is like for the poor people locked in a deeply rural community. The vast majority have no work and no hope of getting any work since they have no skills and no chance of achieving any. No work means a complete loss of dignity, little or no food, dependence on others, a life of misery with nothing to look forward to but more misery.

This is not the lifestyle envisaged by those who defeated apartheid; those who drafted our exemplary constitution, or those who promised all South Africans a better life, no matter what their circumstances. The fact is that the majority of the people who live in the rural areas of our country are living a life that is no better than it was during the many years that their parents were trapped in poverty. The time for discussion about this unacceptable situation is over. Existing partnerships have to be strengthened, new partnerships formed, all those with strong social consciences and iron resolve must join hands to end this iniquitous situation. What we need now is action. That alone can make a difference.



