The Department of Agriculture

Overview Presentation
To: FANRPAN
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Strategic Planning Components

- Cabinet priority setting processes [Participation at Clusters, Lekgotla,]
- State of the Nation Address – government programme of work;
- Sector Engagement through Client Survey – needs assessment;
- MinMec and the Intergovernmental Technical Committee on Agriculture - Agreement on key priorities and programmes;
- Engagement with the Public Entities to ensure alignment with government priorities;
Strategic Planning Components

- Engagement with Minister and Deputy Minister on strategic imperatives;
- Departmental Management Committee through Quarterly Review Meetings - engagement with content to extract key Agricultural Result Areas; Strategic Objectives, Programmes and measurable indicators as well as to ensure alignment across departmental programmes and design of optimal implementation systems;
- Strategic Planning cascaded within the organization to ensure the development of directorate level operational plans, and individual performance agreements that support the organizational goals.
Medium Term Strategic Priorities

- Are derived from the Microeconomic Reform Strategy – where Agriculture is defined as a target sector in the light of its potential for growth, labour absorption and links to the manufacturing sector;

- Are influenced by:
  1. The imperatives for addressing the consequences of social transition and specifically the second economy challenges through Land and Agrarian Reform; Integrated Food and Nutrition Security and Integrated and Sustainable Rural Development;
  2. The international environment with respect to the need for Sustainable Development; Reform of World Trade and Implementing NEPAD.
Agricultural Policy Environment

- Takes into consideration the possible implications of the scenario planning, ten year review, cabinet level analysis and priority setting processes, agricultural sector plan [November 2001] and the vision [2014] of a single integrated economy;

Key Challenges:
- Successful increase in equity and agricultural land use with respect to land reform;
- Ensuring continuing contribution to economic growth, poverty reduction and remunerative job opportunities;
- Establishing and sustaining sector competitive edge;
Microeconomic Reform Strategy

Input Sectors:
- Transport
- Energy
- Telecommunications
- Water

Cross-cutting interventions:
- HRD
- Technology and R&D
- Access to capital
- Infrastructure
- Geographic spread
- Small enterprises
- Investor Perceptions
- BEE
- Africa

Priorities sectors:
- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Cultural
- ICTs
- Mining & metals
- Clothing & textiles
- Chemicals & biotech
- Auto & transport
- Services

Key Performance Areas:
- Growth
- Employment
- Equity

Sequencing of actions

Building institutional capacity to implement action plans
An Emerging Social Compact
Agricultural Sector Plan

- **Agricultural Sector Plan (2001)** – is based on a common vision for – “A United and Prosperous Agricultural Sector”

- With three mutually reinforcing strategic objectives:
  - Enhancing equitable access and participation in the sector;
  - Improving global competitiveness and enterprise profitability;
  - Ensuring sustainable resources use and management
Land and Agrarian Reform

Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme

- Household Food Production Programmes
- Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
- Where it is agricultural land
- Restitution Programme Tenure Reform Programme

Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme

- Water Resources Strategy
- Agro processing Industries
- Viable Farming Enterprises
- Agro Tourism Strategy
Department of Agriculture

Vision

A United and Prosperous Agricultural Sector
**Mission**

The DoA aims to lead and support sustainable agriculture and rural development through:

- Ensuring access to sufficient safe and nutritious food;
- Eliminating skewed participation and inequity in the sector;
- Maximizing growth, employment and income in the agriculture sector;
- Enhancing the sustainable management of natural agricultural resources and ecological systems;
- Ensuring efficient and effective governance; and
- Ensuring knowledge and information management.
Values

- Bambanani
- Drive
- Excellence
- Innovation
- Integrity
- Maak ‘n Plan
Key Clients

- Provincial Departments of Agriculture
- Public Entities working in the agricultural sector;
- Consumers,
- Exporters, and
- Producers of agricultural products;
- International organisations working in agriculture.
Current Key Products and Services

- **National Leadership** [in in terms of policy, legislation, setting strategic priorities, advice, norms and standards, information, monitoring and evaluation, supervision and reporting];

- **National Regulatory Services** [with respect to national legislation, regulations, controls, auditing services and inspection services];

- **National Coordination Services** [we facilitate provincial, public entities coordination, international agreements; professional networks; public private, community partnerships] agricultural human resources development]
Strategic priorities for the next 5 yrs

- Implementation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme;
- Implementation of the Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme;
- Agricultural Broad based Black Economic Empowerment Programme;
- African Agricultural Development Programme;
- Improving Knowledge and Information Management Systems;
- Research and Development and Technology Transfer;
- Improving National Regulatory Systems;
- Natural Resources Management Focus;
A comprehensive response

Key Result Area

Ensuring access to sufficient safe and nutritious food
Eliminating skewed participation in the sector
Maximizing growth, remunerative jobs and income in agriculture
Enhancing sustainable management of natural agricultural resources and ecological systems
Ensuring knowledge and information Management
Ensuring Efficient and Effective Governance

Strategic Priority

Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme
AgriBEE
Agricultural Sector Strategy
Natural Resources Management [LandCare]
Research Development and Technology Transfer
Knowledge and Information Management Systems
IFSNP

- The programme aims to achieve physical, social and economic access to safe and nutritious food for all South Africans;

- The broad objectives are to fight hunger, reduce poverty and to build a culture of self sustenance through the promotion of food [home] gardens for family consumption needs as well as communal gardens as business directed enterprises.

- DoA – lead department within the Social Cluster and Regional Food Security Interventions;

- Food Production support is most significant support to integrated sustainable rural development
Implementation Challenges

- Programme focuses on the poor and vulnerable – however, identification of the households still a challenge;
- Food production needs to be complemented with other interventions within the social security system – yet multiple role players not always willing partners;
- Once engaged in food production – surpluses generated and storage and/or access to markets becomes an issue;
- Nutrition awareness critical as is link to school feeding schemes;
Objective - Promote South African agriculture’s interests in the world through the development and consolidation of bilateral relations with special focus on Africa and South South Cooperation and SADC

Pillars:- Trade, Technology, Training, People, Politics;

Key Components –
Technical assistance Programme to support bilateral agreements;
Implementation of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme [4 elements – land and water, food security; research and development and market access]
Implementation Challenges

- Agriculture strategic sector for most African countries but sector is often undeveloped and underresourced;

- Food Security is often a post war or post conflict concern, drought, the impact of HIV and AIDS—need an integrated approach

- Most governments on the continent dependant on donor funds who also have trade interests to protect;

- Water, Infrastructure and Market Access and credit a major limiting factor;
Our role within SADC

- Active membership and participation within the FARN –SADC unit
- Implementation of CAADP in all the 4 pillars
- FARA leadership – the region to benefit from international collaboration
- Strengthened relationship with AU/NEPAD secretariat
- South Africa made a contribution of R140m to the WFP for specific interventions in the region
- Responding to the report on the MDG’s it will take 150 years for the region to attain the goals
FORUM FOR AGRICULTURE RESEARCH IN AFRICA – FARA a strategic partner.

- A technical arm of NEPAD
- Diverse stakeholders of Southern, Eastern, Western and Northern Africa subregional organizations
- NARS, farmers organizations, private sector, NGOs and development partners
OBJECTIVES OF FARA

- Advocacy for increased investment in agricultural research for development
- Improving access to and dissemination of information
- Promoting partnerships to build critical mass and widen the range of available expertise
Conclusion

- Agricultural Sector – complex but critical leverage sector for growth, economic and social development in South Africa, SADC and Africa;
- Public Sector Financing - needs to take into account the need for a comprehensive approach in terms of services but also complementarity in the roles of the different spheres of government;
- SADC to adopt an integrated approach for increased food production, access and nutritional requirements.