

March 2016

Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all

1. National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 Vision and Trajectory

The NDP 2030 vision is rural areas which are spatially, socially and economically well integrated—across municipal, district and provincial and regional boundaries—where residents have economic growth, food security and jobs as a result of agrarian transformation and infrastructure development programmes, and have improved access to basic services, health care and quality education. By 2030 agriculture will create close to 1 million new jobs, contributing significantly to reducing overall unemployment.

Chapter 6 of the NDP provides for the differentiated rural development strategy that focuses on:

- **Agricultural development based on successful land reform, employment creation and strong environmental safeguards.** To achieve this, irrigated agriculture and dry-land production should be expanded, with emphasis on small-holder farmers where possible.
- Quality basic services, particularly education, health care and public transport. Well-functioning and supported communities will enable people to develop the capabilities to seek economic opportunities. This will allow people to contribute to developing their communities through remittances and the transfer of skills, which will contribute to the local economy.
- In areas with greater economic potential, industries such as agro-processing, tourism, fisheries (in coastal areas) and small enterprise development should be developed. It should recognize the wide range of opportunities present in rural areas and develop strategies tailored to local conditions, including establishment of Agriparks and agro industries. Institutional capacity is integral to success, especially in the reforms required to resolve contested relationships between traditional and constitutional institutions

Achieving this vision will require leadership on land reform, communal tenure security, financial and technical support to farmers, and the provision of social and physical infrastructure for successful implementation. It will also require capacity building to enable state institutions and private industries to implement these interventions. Improved coordination and integration in the planning and implementation of area-based and differentiated rural development plans will be needed over the medium-term to achieve the vision of an inclusive rural economy.

2. Constraints and strategic approach

The NDP states that since 1994, the main challenge for rural development **has** been marginalisation of the poor, with many rural areas and households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty. Rural areas and communities require greater social, economic and political opportunities to

overcome the legacy of marginalization and poverty. Government stakeholders impacting on rural development will have to work in tandem to create an integrated and inclusive rural economy, starting with mutual acknowledgement of the following problems:

- That apartheid's spatial design (patterns) inevitably resulted in fragmented and segregated development planning, without viable economic, social and cultural linkages between the economically active and relatively prosperous commercial urban areas of the country and the rural hinterland. Chronic underdevelopment with its social, economic and cultural manifestations through poverty, unemployment, rural-urban income inequality still continues. Land ownership patterns are such that land is in the hands of a few, thus exacerbating inequalities given that the majority do not have means of production.
- That land reform has not yet translated into the establishment of sufficient numbers of sustainable new black farmers and restitution, in particular, has been quite slow. Generally there is under-utilisation of productive and communal land and this might threaten food security, especially at household level.
- That the economic growth of the agricultural sector has been constrained by insufficient progress in increasing production efficiency and accessing new markets and opportunities, the effect of globalisation on South Africa's competitiveness and policy uncertainty, resulting in job losses. Labour practices in the sector remain a concern with the conditions of farm workers not improving as intended. Transformation in terms of broad-based black economic empowerment is pro-urban and not happening at the desired pace and scale. The continued pressure on agriculture to increase output per unit of land poses a different challenge of ensuring that the natural resource base is protected. In addition, climate change has massive impact across the sector.

Other challenges facing rural areas include:

- Under-utilization and unsustainable use of natural resources, inadequate or lack of access to socio-economic infrastructure and services, public amenities and government services, as well as low literacy and skills levels. Rural areas also struggle to attract sustainable enterprises and industries and are further characterised by weak rural-urban linkages, poor access to local markets and financial services.
- Weak coordination of planning and implementation of rural development across the spheres and within the various sectors of government

To address these challenges, a number of sectoral strategies have been developed; however, their impact has not yet accrued the intended benefits.

3. NDP output priorities to achieve the Vision

The NDP identifies six policy imperatives, which will be the focus of the coming MTSF period:

1. Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development in rural areas
2. Sustainable land reform (agrarian transformation)
3. Improved food security
4. Smallholder farmer development and support (technical, financial, infrastructure) for agrarian transformation
5. Increased access to quality basic infrastructure and services, particularly in education, healthcare and public transport in rural areas

6. Growth of sustainable rural enterprises and industries characterised by strong rural-urban linkages, increased investment in agro-processing, trade development and access to markets and financial services– resulting in rural job creation

For subsequent MTSF cycles, the rural sector will focus on the following:

- Leveraging on established institutional arrangements and spatial planning tools and instruments to further advance effective urban-rural integration,
- Strengthening development planning based on effective spatial development frameworks at all three spheres to further unlock benefits in the agricultural and non-agricultural value chain,
- Sustainable management of natural resources,
- Up-scaling implementation towards achieving concrete targets.

4. Management of implementation

Led by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR), the implementation of the actions in the tables below will require dedicated involvement and collaboration by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), National Treasury (NT), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Economic Development (EDD), Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (DCoG), Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), Department of Energy (DoE), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Department of Labour (DoL), Department of Human Settlements (DHS), Department of Basic Education (DBE), Department of Health (DoH), Department of Higher Education and Training (DHEAT), Department of Tourism (DoT), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Arts and Culture (DAC), Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services (DTPS), Department of Small Business Development, Provincial Departments of Local Government and SALGA. The main coordination mechanism for rural development will continue to be the extended Rural Development MinMec. Support by organised formations in the rural and agricultural sector will add value to the successful implementation of the actions.

5. MTSF sub-outcomes and component actions, responsible ministry, indicators and targets

Sub-outcome 1: Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development in rural areas

Apartheid's spatial design and patterns inevitably resulted in fragmented and segregated development planning, without viable economic, social and cultural linkages between the economically active and relatively prosperous commercial urban areas of the country and the rural hinterland. Chronic underdevelopment with its social, economic and cultural manifestations through poverty, unemployment, rural-urban income inequality and cultural backwardness still continues. Land ownership patterns are such that land is in the hands of a few, thus exacerbating inequalities given that the majority do not have means of production. Various departments, provinces and municipalities develop and implement own land use plans outside the context of spatial integrated long term development plans. The absence of a National Spatial Development Framework also hinders efforts to foster integrated planning across all the spheres of government. Given this scenario, the DRDLR in consultation with other

sector departments (DCoG, DHS, DPW and NPC) will undertake the activities set out in the table below for achieving improvement in land administration and integrated development.

Poor coordination of development planning, resource allocation, implementation and monitoring comprise a major weakness in addressing challenges facing rural areas. There is inadequate capacity across district municipalities to implement development programmes, especially in the small rural Municipalities. Working with all stakeholders DRDLR will undertake the activities as tabulated below aimed at synchronizing rural development across government, giving priority to the 27 resource- poor district municipalities.

Table 1: Activities, indicators and targets for improved land administration and integrated spatial planning

Sub-outcome 1: Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development in rural areas				
Actions	Lead Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Targets
Develop and implement spatial development Framework as the basis to guide land use planning and development and to address spatial inequities, prioritising the 27 resource- poor district municipalities	DRDLR Minister, supported by DCoG DHS, Presidency and DPW,	National Spatial Development Framework developed and approved	The preliminary report on the thematic areas that will inform the compilations of the National Spatial Development Framework is available.	National Rural Spatial Development Framework approved by March 2018
		Number of provinces supported to develop SDFs	New indicator	9 provinces by 2019
Institutionalise regulatory framework for land use to guide and support development initiatives	DRDLR Minister	Number of municipalities implementing Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA)	New indicator	234 Local Municipalities implementing SPLUMA by March 2019
	DAFF Minister	Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Framework Act approved and implemented	Draft PDALF gazetted for consultation	Implementation management of Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Framework Act (PDALFA)

Sub-outcome 1: Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development in rural areas				
Actions	Lead Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Targets
Strengthen coordination across the three spheres of government and external stakeholders to implement the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) in line with the spatial development plans	DRDLR Minister, supported by all line function departments, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the District Municipalities	Intergovernmental Relations and Stakeholder Management Strategy developed and implemented		Intergovernmental Relations and Stakeholder Management Strategy implemented by March 2015
	DRDLR Minister, supported by all spheres of government; key sectors and external stakeholders	Number of internal and external stakeholders contributing to the implementation of the rural development programme in line with the rural development plan (technical and financial resources)	16 national sector departments 9 provinces	22 National, 9 provinces and 44 District municipalities contribute to the implementation of the rural development programme in line with the rural development plans by March 2019

Sub-outcome 2: Sustainable Land Reform contributing to agrarian transformation

Since the inception of the Restitution programme in 1995, 79 696 claims were lodged, 77 334 have been settled of which 59 758 were finalised. Land acquired by the State amounts to 4 000 land parcels, or 1, 443 million hectares. Again, since 1994 to the end March 2013, 4860 farms in excess of 4 million hectares have been transferred to black people and communities through the Redistribution programme. Inequality, poverty and unemployment remain endemic in the historically disadvantaged communities. This is an indication that agrarian reform has not yet translated into the desired strategic objective of equitable ownership, establishing sufficient numbers of new black commercial farmers, as well as ensuring productive utilisation of newly allocated land. DRDLR will accelerate interventions in the implementation of all progress for the land reform as indicated in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Activities, indicators and targets for sustainable Land Reform

Sub-outcome 2: Sustainable Land Reform contributing to agrarian transformation				
Actions	Minister responsible	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Establishing Land administration structures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Independently value state-led land acquisitions to normalize the land market o Coordinate implementation of the key functions of land reform o Effectively adjudicate land rights disputes 	DRDLR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Office of the Valuer-General • Functional Land Commission – (LC) • Functional Land Rights Management Board-LRMB, and Land Rights Management Committee – (LRMC) • Functional District Land Committees 	New indicator	Established land administration structures by June 2019
Acquire and allocate strategically located land	DRDLR	Number of strategically located hectares of land acquired and allocated	To be determined	2 million hectares by March 2019
		Number of acquired hectares of land allocated to smallholder producers	To be determined	1 million (50%) of acquired hectares by March 2019
Fast track the development of tenure security policies and legislation in communal areas to address tenure insecurity	DRDLR	Communal land tenure policy and legislation in place and being implemented	New indicator	Communal land tenure policy and legislation in place and being implemented by March 2019
Create tenure security for people living and working on farms	DRDLR Minister supported by DoL	Number of hectares of land allocated to people living and/or working on farms (Labour tenants, farm workers and farm dwellers)	To be determined	200 000 (10%) of hectares allocated by March 2019

Sub-outcome 2: Sustainable Land Reform contributing to agrarian transformation

Actions	Minister responsible	Indicator	Baseline	Target
	DRDLR Minister supported by DoL, DAFF	Number of sites where Strengthen of Relative Rights for People Working the Land (50/50 Policy Framework) is piloted	New indicator	Strengthen of Relative Rights for People Working the Land (50/50 Policy Framework) piloted with 50 sites by 2019

Sub-outcome 3: Improved food security

Notwithstanding the development of Integrated Food Security Strategy (IFSS, 2002) to streamline, harmonize and integrate the diverse food security programmes, food insecurity still remains a challenge for the country especially at rural household level. Food security is also threatened by the under-utilisation of productive agricultural resources in communal lands and land reform projects. The National Development Plan makes reference to a number of interventions to be implemented to improve food security. These include the expanded use of irrigation, security of land tenure, especially for women, and the promotion of social protection including nutrition education. DAFF together with key contributing departments (DSD, DBE, DoH, DWAE, DEA, DTI, DRDLR, DoL and EDD) will implement the activities as set out in the table 3 below.

Table 3: Activities, indicators and targets for improved food security

Sub-outcome 3: Improved food security				
Action	Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Implement the comprehensive food security and nutrition strategy	DAFF Minister, supported by DRDLR, DSD, DBE, DoH, SASSA, DWS, DCOG	Number of people benefiting from food security and nutrition initiatives	7.6. Million people are food insecure StatsSA, 2014	4,3 ¹ million vulnerable people benefiting from food security and nutrition initiatives, translating to 1,6 million households by March 2019
	Number of households benefiting from food and nutrition security initiatives	2.8 million households		

¹ Targets 4,3 million of the 13.8 million people that are currently food insecure

Sub-outcome 3: Improved food security				
Action	Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Target
		Number of households supported with food production initiatives	1 001 259 households (outcome report 2010-14)	
Develop under-utilised land in communal areas and land reform projects for production	DAFF Minister, supported by DRDLR, DWS, DoL	Number of hectares of under-utilised land in communal areas cultivated for production per quarter	128 513 ha cultivated	1 million hectares by March 2019

Sub-outcome 4: Smallholder producers' development and support (technical, financial, infrastructure) for agrarian transformation

The economic growth of the agricultural sector has been constrained by declining numbers of commercial producers, whilst seeing a simultaneous increase in the size of farming units and a resultant decline in employment. Between 1950 and the present, the number of commercial farming units in primary agriculture has declined from almost 120 000 to around 38 000. The sector has ineffectively grown to the exclusion of smallholder farmers, and smaller commercial enterprises across the value chain. Growing the sector (commercial and smallholder producers) is a key issue highlighted in the Industrial Development Plan and the Agricultural Policy Action Plan.

After rebounding in 2011, prompted by the growth in income from field crops, the real gross income of the agricultural sector exceeded the 2008 peak level during 2012 by growing a further 8% (BFAP, 2013). However Agriculture's share of GDP has been steadily declining for many decades. From 1965 to 2009, agriculture's share of total GDP declined from over 9% to around 3% (which could also be a reflection of the continued diversification of the South African economy). Currently, primary agriculture contributes about 3% to South Africa's GDP and about 7% to formal employment. Employment in Agriculture is declining from 1.1 Million in 1992 to 706 000 in 2013. Reasons vary, including the vulnerability of the sector to global market fluctuations, the shrinking commercial agricultural sector as indicated above and the consolidation of small farm units into larger farms and mechanisation.

The unintended consequences of increased levels of consolidation within the sector has however led to skewed levels of transformation often presented as different forms of 'fronting' rather than broad based black economic empowerment. The expansion of small-scale production in agriculture, forestry and fisheries is essential to creating a dynamic rural economy in former homeland areas, and inclusivity. Given appropriate infrastructure and marketing support, primary production can provide a meaningful livelihood to many more people than it presently does, while under-pinning household-level and local food security through more robust local food networks.

Agricultural products represented R55 518.6 million or 7.8% of total exports and R53 620.8 million or 6.5% of total imports in 2012 (BFAP, 2013). South Africa was therefore a net exporter of agricultural products, with a positive trade balance of R1 897.8 million (BFAP, 2013). However South Africa's agriculture sector relies increasingly on imported agricultural inputs, not only industrial inputs such as chemical fertilisers, diesel and machinery, but also ingredients for animal feed. The value of imported inputs such as fertiliser, diesel and machinery, more than negates the surplus of agricultural exports over agricultural imports.

The continued pressure on agriculture to increase output per unit of land poses an additional challenge of ensuring that the natural resource base is protected. A major limitation in increasing output on agriculture, especially smallholder producers has been uncoordinated support across government. Support in this context entails extension services, training, financial support, market information and related forms of support to smallholder producers.

Evidence shows that the 1.5 million hectares under irrigation (which produce virtually all South Africa's horticultural harvest and some field crops) can be expanded by at least 500 000 hectares through the better use of existing water resources and developing new water schemes

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will lead the implementation of actions as tabulated below.

Table 4: Activities, indicators and targets for smallholder producers' development and support

Sub-outcome 4: Smallholder producers' development and support (technical, financial, infrastructure) for agrarian transformation				
Action	Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Develop and implement policies promoting the development and support of smallholder producers	DAFF Minister, supported by DRDLR, EDD, DTI	Policies promoting the development and support to smallholder producers in place and implemented	Food Security and nutrition policy and strategy Draft Agricultural Action Plan Policy	Smallholder producers policies implemented by March 2019
Expand land under irrigation	DAFF Minister, supported by DRDLR, DWS, DoE	Number of new hectares under irrigation used by Smallholder producers	1559ha	An additional 1250 hectares under irrigation by March 2019
Revitalization of irrigation schemes	DAFF, DRDLR, DWS, DOE	Number of projects to support revitalisation of irrigation schemes implemented	Irrigation strategy	181 projects

Sub-outcome 4: Smallholder producers' development and support (technical, financial, infrastructure) for agrarian transformation				
Action	Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Provide support to smallholder producers in order to ensure production efficiencies	DAFF Minister , supported by DRDLR, EDD, DTI and DWS	Number of smallholder producers receiving support	To be determined	An additional 80 000 smallholder producers by March 2019
Provide support to farms in order to ensure production		Number of farms under the Recapitalisation and Development programme	642 farms	1741 farms under the Recapitalisation and Development programme by 2019

Sub-outcome 5: Increased access to quality infrastructure and functional services, particularly in education, healthcare and public transport in rural areas

Although household access to basic services (water, sanitation and energy) has improved much remains to be done to further improve the livelihoods of poor people who continue to receive no services, especially in the rural provinces. Throughout the period since 1994, government set very ambitious targets with regard to access to services, but universal access has been elusive the biggest constraint being the availability of infrastructure and the application of appropriate delivery technologies in remote rural areas.

In addition, access to education, health services, ICT, roads and transport continue to lag behind in rural areas when compared to urban areas. Well-functioning and supported communities will enable people to develop the capabilities to seek economic opportunities. Working with the departments impacting on rural education, health, ICT, roads and transport (DoE; DHS; DoH; DPW; DoT; DCoG; DOC; DST), the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform should undertake the activities as set out in table 5 below. [Though actions aimed at improving access to water, sanitation, electricity, and refuse removal are covered under Outcome 9; extrapolation of the rural impact will be reported in Outcome 7. Access to rural education (basic and higher), rural health, rural roads, transport and ICT are covered under Outcome 7.] Affected departments will develop own strategies and mechanism to ensure targeting and disaggregation of data considering that rural areas are at a very low base and to ease performance monitoring.

Table 5: Activities, indicators and targets for increased access to quality infrastructure and functional services in rural areas

Sub-outcome 5: Increased access to quality infrastructure and functional services, particularly in education, healthcare and public transport in rural areas				
Action	Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Eradicate infrastructure backlog in rural schools	DBE Minister, supported by DRDLR and DPW	Number of school infrastructure projects being implemented	22 new schools	510 inappropriate structures
			156 water	1 120 water
		Number of education infrastructure projects completed	144 electrified	Electricity 916
Eradicate infrastructure backlog in rural health facilities to meet national core standards	DoH Minister supported by DRDLR	Number of education infrastructure projects being implemented	188 sanitation (Education news 2013)	Sanitation 741
		Number of health infrastructure projects completed	To be determined	343 health facilities maintained
		Number of health infrastructure projects being implemented		72 clinics and community health centres constructed
Provide rural communities with ICT infrastructure	DTPS Minister, supported by DRDLR and DST	Number of rural communities provided with functional ICT infrastructure	To be determined	7 hospitals constructed or revitalised
		Number of rural schools provided with functional ICT infrastructure		300 communities by March 2019
Provide access to piped water in rural areas (in the house, yard and 200m from the house)	Local Government supported by DWS and DCoG Ministers	Number of rural households with access to safe drinking water (in the house, yard and 200m from the house)	10.1 million households	15.5 million households to be served at reliability standards (90%) of

Sub-outcome 5: Increased access to quality infrastructure and functional services, particularly in education, healthcare and public transport in rural areas				
Action	Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Target
				households by March 2019
Provide access to sanitation services in rural areas	DWS Minister supported by DRDLR and Local Government	Number of rural households with access to sanitation services	To be determined	2.2.million households by March 2019
	DWS Minister, supported by DRDLR, DST and Local Government	Number of buckets eradicated in formally established areas	58453	28 299 buckets by 2016
Provide access to energy in rural areas	DoE Minister, supported by DRDLR and Local Government	Number of rural households linked to grid or micro scheme (electricity)	981 552 (or 67,6 % of 1 452 000) rural households with access to electricity	1 089 000 grid connection of rural households by March 2019 (75% of 1 452 000 total grid target)
		Number of rural households connected with off-grid technology		78 750 non-grid connections of rural households by March 2019 (75% of 105 000 total non-grid target)
Integrated Energy Centres (IECs) establishment in rural areas to give access to petroleum and other energy carriers	DoE Minister supported by Local Government	Number of Integrated Energy Centres (IECs) newly established and operational	New indicator	7 IECs established by March 2019

Sub-outcome 5: Increased access to quality infrastructure and functional services, particularly in education, healthcare and public transport in rural areas				
Action	Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Improve transport infrastructure and public transport in rural areas	DoT Minister supported by DCoG, DRDLR, DPW, Local Government, Provincial departments of Transport	Number of district municipalities implementing the Integrated Public Transport Network Strategy	1 District Municipality	Target: 8 district municipalities implementing the Integrated Public Transport Network Strategy by 2019

Sub-outcome 6: Growth of sustainable rural enterprises and industries – resulting in rural job creation

Rural areas are characterised by greater poverty and inequality than urban areas. There is a need for an inclusive rural economy that promotes enterprise and industrial development. Unemployment in rural areas remains high and communal land un-productive. Unemployment in rural areas must be reduced and an opportunity exists in better use of communal land. Growth of sustainable enterprises and industries will be characterised by strong rural-urban linkages, in areas of greater potential (Mining, tourism), increased investment in agro-processing, trade development and access to local markets and financial services – resulting in rural job creation. The sector departments should undertake the activities as set out in the table 6 below.

Table 6: Activities, indicators and targets for growth of sustainable rural enterprises and industries

Sub-outcome 6: Growth of sustainable rural enterprises and industries – resulting in rural job creation				
Action	Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Promote sustainable rural enterprises and industries in areas with economic development potential	Small Business Development Minister, supported by DTI, EDD, DRDLR, DAFF, DoT	Differentiated plans for economic development in targeted areas of economic potential in rural areas completed Number of new enterprises in rural district municipalities supported	To be determined	Differentiated plan implemented for each rural district completed by March 2019 An additional 60 formal enterprises per district municipality by March 2019 (

Sub-outcome 6: Growth of sustainable rural enterprises and industries – resulting in rural job creation				
Action	Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Target
				with 27 vulnerable district prioritised)
		Number of existing enterprises in rural district municipalities supported	2623 (Outcome report 2010-2014)	An additional 120 informal enterprises per district municipality by March 2019 (27 resource poor district prioritised)
		Number of new industries , including Agri-parks , in rural district municipalities supported	New indicator	1 per district municipality (44) by March 2019
		Number of existing industries in rural district municipalities supported	2	18 by March 2019
		Number of people employed through the rural development initiatives including enterprises and industries	21400 excluding EPWP (2010-2014 outcome report)	924140 by March 2019
Create incentives to attract investment in rural areas for the development of rural enterprises and industries throughout commodity value chains	DTI Minister	Rural investment incentive schemes in place and implemented	New indicator	National rural investment incentive scheme implemented by March 2019
Promote skills development in rural areas with economic development potential	DHET Minister supported by DRDLR Minister and relevant	Number of investors participating in rural investment incentive scheme	27 enterprises approved for incentives	5 investors per district municipality by March 2019
		Number of rural people involved in skills development programmes	64830 (outcome report 2010-2014)	90 000 skilled people by March 2019

Sub-outcome 6: Growth of sustainable rural enterprises and industries – resulting in rural job creation				
Action	Minister	Indicator	Baseline	Target
	sector departments			

6. Impact Indicators

The table below reflects the key impacts on the lives of people living in rural areas, which are expected from the actions described above. A lack of improvement over time would point to a need for revisions to the plans so as to improve their impact.

Table 7: High Level Impact Indicators for Outcome 7

Impact Indicator	Minister responsible for reporting on the indicator	Baseline	2019 Target
Increase in % ownership of productive land by previously disadvantaged individuals	Rural Development and Land Reform	11.5% (7.3m ha) of total productive land by November, 2013	2m ha by March 2019
Reduce the number of ha of transferred land to previously disadvantaged individuals which is underutilised	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	4 m ha (4860 farms) transferred by March, 2013 are underutilised	<1 million ha utilised by March 2019
Reduction in the % of households vulnerable to hunger	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	11.4% in 2011 (From 23.8% h/holds in 2002. StatsSA GHS, 2013)	<9.5% by 2019 (10.5 % h/holds was achieved in 2007)
Reduction in the % of the population living below the lower bound poverty line (R443 in 2011 prices)	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	32.3 % (or 16.3 million people) in 2011 (from 44.6% in 2009. StatsSA GHS, 2013)	<22% by 2019
Reduction in the rural unemployment rate	Rural Development and Land Reform	49.4% rural unemployment in 2013 (Based on broad definition StatsSA QLFS, 4th Quarter 2013)	40% rural unemployment by 2019

