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land affairs

Department:
Land Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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Pietermaritzburg	Tel: (033) 355 6800	Fax: (033) 345 5101
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glossary of abbreviations & acronyms

AARSE	African Association of Remote Sensing of the Environment	DRS	Deeds Registration System
ABET	Adult Basic Education Training	DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
ABP	Area-based Planning	EC	Eastern Cape
AccPac	Deeds Registration Accounting Software	EE	Employment Equity
ADC		EIMP	Environmental Implementation and Management Plan
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution	ESTA	Extension of Security of Tenure Act
AgriSA	Agricultural Union of South Africa	EXCO	Executive Committee Meeting
AFREF	African Reference Framework	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
ARC	Agricultural Research Council	GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
BAS	Basic Accounting System	GIS	Geographic Information Systems
BIM	Business Information Management	GPS	Global positioning system
BFN	Bloemfontein	Ha	Hectare
BPR		HR	Human Resources
CASP		HRD	Human Resource Development
CD	Chief Directorate	HRM	Human Resource Management
CEC	Committee for Environmental Co-ordination	HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
CETA	Construction Education and Training Authority	ICT	Information Communication Technology
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	IDE	Integrated Drive Electronics
CIO	Chief Information Officer	IDP	Integrated Development Plan
CIS	Cadastral Information System	IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
CLaRA	Communal Land Rights Act	IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
CLRB	Communal Land Rights Bill	IRS	International Relations Desk
CLCC	Chief Land Claims Commissioner	ISRDP	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme
CPI		ISO	International Standards Organisation
COBIT	Control Objectives for Information and related Technologies	IT	Information Technology
COO	Chief Operations Officer	ITIL	Information Technology Infrastructure Library
CORN	Community Organisation Regional Network	JHB	Johannesburg
CPA	Communal Property Institutions	KAP	Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions
CSI	National Committee for Spatial Information	KBY	Kimberley
CTN	Cape Town	KWT	King William's Town
DCS	Document Copy System	KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	LED	Local Economic Development
DDG	Deputy Director-General	LIM	Land Implementation Management
DG	Director-General	LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs		
DLA	Department of Land Affairs		
DLD	District Level Delivery		
DOH	Department of Housing		
DOJ	Department of Justice		
DOTS	Document Tracking Systems		

LREF Land Reform Empowerment Facility
 LTA Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act 1996, (Act 3 of 1996)
 LTR Land and Tenure Reform
 LUMB Land Use Management Bill

MANCO Management Committee
 MapAware Map Awareness and Map Literacy Project
 MECs Members of the Executive Councils
 MI Management Information
 MINMEC Minister and MECs
 M & E Monitoring and Evaluation
 MPCCs
 MODIS Moderate Imaging Spectro Radiometer
 MOU

NCFHR National Consultative Forum for Human Rights
 NCOP National Council of Provinces
 NEMA National Environment Management Act, No 107 of 1998

NEPAD New Partnership for Africa's Development
 NGOs Non-governmental Organisations
 NQF National Qualification Framework
 NSIF National Spatial Information Framework
 NWAUFU North West Agricultural Farmers' Union

PFMA Public Finance Management Act
 PGIEP Policy and Guidelines for the Integration of Environmental Planning

PICP Pretoria Inner City Precinct
 PIE
 PGD Provincial Growth and Development
 PLAS Pro-active Land Acquisition Strategy
 PLOF Land owned by foreigners
 PLRO Provincial Land Reform Office
 PLSS Public Land Support Services
 PMB Pietermaritzburg
 PMO Project Management Office
 PPA Planning Profession Act
 PPP Private Partnership
 PSLDC Provincial State Land Disposal Committee
 PTA Pretoria
 PSETA Public Sector Education and Training Authority

RCMRD Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
 RDP Reconstruction and Development Programme

RISS Redistribution Implementation Support Services
 RLCC Regional Land Claims Commissioner
 RLT Rural Legal Trust

SA South Africa
 SABC South African Broadcasting Corporation
 SABS South African Bureau of Standards
 SACPLAN Council for South African Planners
 SADC South African Development Community
 SADT South African Development Trust
 SAHRC South African Human Rights Commission

SAMDI
 SCM Supply Chain Management
 SCOPA Standing Committee on Public Accounts
 SDF Spatial Development Framework
 SDIA Spatial Data Infrastructure Act
 SDIPs Service Delivery Improvement Plans
 SDLC Systems Development Life Cycle
 SG Surveyor – General
 SIS
 SITA State Information Technology Agency
 SLAG Settlement Land Acquisition Grant
 SLA
 SMS Senior Management Service
 SPV Special Purpose Vehicle
 SOA Service Orientated Architecture
 SSC Shared Service Centre
 SSO Standard Settlement Offer
 STRATCOM Strategic Management Committee

TBVC states Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda and Ciskei
 TOGAF The Open Group Architecture Framework
 TOR Terms of Reference

UMT Umtata
 UNDP United Development Programme
 UniVen University of Venda
 URP Urban Renewal Programme

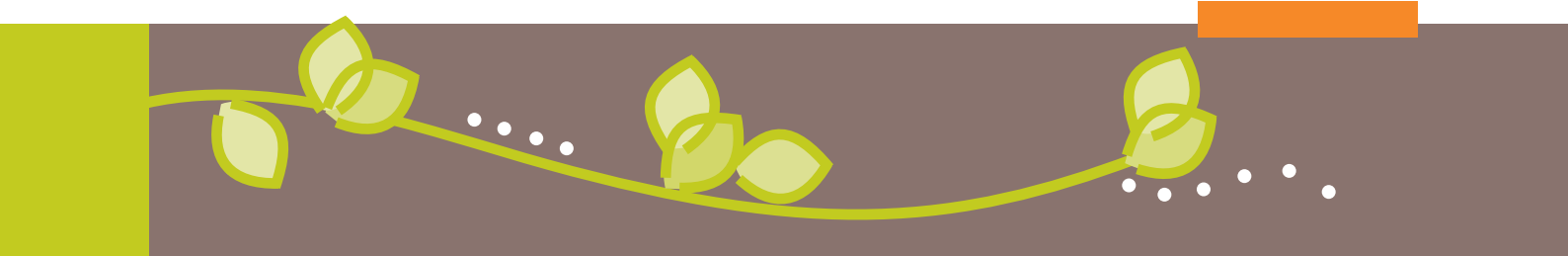
VBG Vryburg
 VPN Virtual Private Network

WAN Wide Area Network



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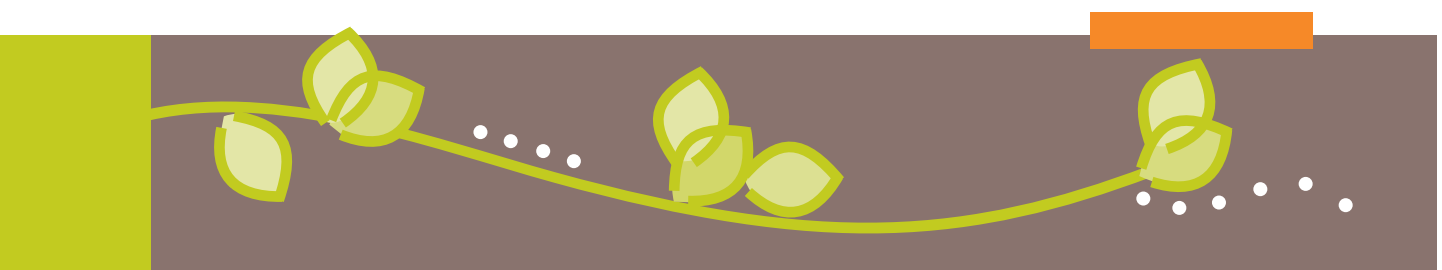
foreword
by the minister
for agriculture &
land affairs






land affairs







foreword by the minister for agriculture & land affairs



The Land Summit held in Johannesburg in July 2005 was a definitive milestone on the road to fast-tracking the trajectory of South African land reform policy towards 2014. It chartered the road to be taken to arrive at the objective of transferring 30% of white-owned agricultural land by 2014. So far, the Department of Land Affairs has distributed only 4.3% of the target.

In order to meet the 30% redistribution target of agricultural land and to achieve real developmental outcomes a new approach to land reform is being developed. The achievement of land reform goals requires inclusive partnerships and collaboration across government departments and civil society. Greater coordination within the structures of government in land reform and administration is needed to realise the goals we have set for ourselves.

It is encouraging that for the period under review the Department spent its entire capital budget for land acquisition. In this period 258 890 hectares of productive, white-owned agricultural land have been delivered through the land tenure and land reform programmes. This has been possible because of efforts put into developing innovative ways of acquiring and redistributing land through the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS). Despite the fact that the whole budget was spent, the small number of hectares acquired was due in part to the rapidly increasing land prices.

In terms of partnerships to improve land delivery, Local government structures such as municipalities will become our partner in land reform as part of their economic development priorities. The Department of Land Affairs will ensure that an integrated approach factors in decentralization or delegation of decision making to local levels, as well as an alignment with key sector Department in order to scale up delivery and maximize the developmental impacts of land reform.

In response to these challenges, and to the resolutions of the Land Summit, the Department of Land Affairs has also formulated a New Strategic Framework for Land Reform. This framework conceptualises land reform as a multi-faceted process aimed at creating sustainable economic development and improving the quality of life of the previously disadvantaged. In terms of this Framework, planning for land and agrarian reform is made central to the formulation of Integrated Development Plans by local government. Land Reform must be informed by Integrated Development plans with implementation occurring at a municipal level.

Area Based Plans are proposed as the fundamental tool for the integration and alignment of land reform with the strategic priorities of the provinces, municipalities and other sectors. The Area Based Plans (ABP) will be an integral part of the Integrated Development Plans (IDP), and will serve as a catalyst for land related developments at a Municipal level. Area Based Plans will be aligned to the Agricultural, Local Economic Development, Sustainable



Ms Lulu Xingwana
Minister for
Agriculture &
Land Affairs

- Human Settlement, and Basic Service Plans, and other relevant sectors of an IDP.

- The ABP is designed to speed up the Land and Agrarian reform programmes while at the same time providing for enhanced economic development. It is thus an important tool in the delivery of key national policy objectives such as Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiatives of South Africa (ASGISA).

- It is against this background of exciting new developments that will give much impetus to land reform in our country that I present to you the annual report of the Department of Land Affairs for 2006/07.



Ms Lulu Xingwana
Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs



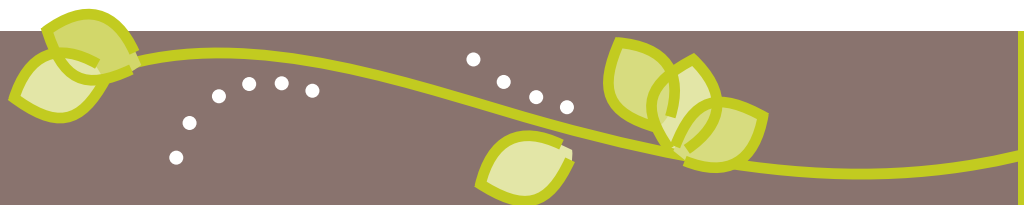


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annual report
1 april 2006 - 31 march 2007





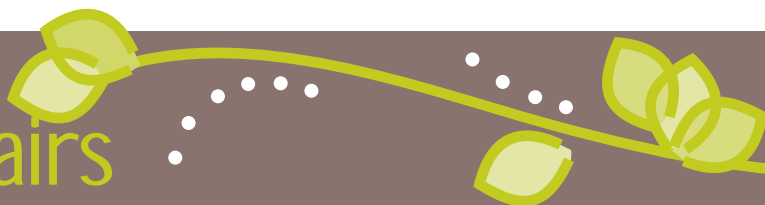
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general
information






land affairs







introduction by the director-general of the department of land affairs



In the light of the recommendations and the resolutions of the Land Summit held in July 2005 and the general public outcry on the slow pace of land reform, the Department had to adopt a different approach in setting its targets for land delivery.

Though for the 2005/2006 financial year the Department exceeded its target of land delivery by 34%, it was clear that the Department still faced a serious challenge in achieving the target of redistributing 30% of white-owned commercial agricultural land by 2014. In an attempt to address this challenge, the Department resolved to increase its target to 3,1 million hectares of land with 2,5 million thereof to be delivered through the land redistribution programme and the rest by the land restitution programme. As stated in the previous annual report, the Department developed the Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) and a framework for its implementation was piloted in the Free State with a view to replicating it across the country in the 2006/2007 financial year. In the financial year under review, the PLAS has indeed been implemented in all the provinces.

Whilst the Department has not achieved its annual redistribution target, the actual delivery has been 258 890 hectares of land to 9 405 beneficiaries. This means that the previous year's target of 152 445 hectares of land has been exceeded by about 70% - thanks to the PLAS. This significant increase in land delivery is reflected in the substantial increase in the expenditure of the budget in the year under review: compared to the 73, 08% spent in the previous financial year, the Department has spent 99, 88% in the 2006/2007 financial year.

These figures also bear witness to the proactive systems that the Chief Directorate: Financial Management has developed to ensure department-wide compliance in the period under review. These measures have included effective early warning systems, regular updating of senior management regarding spending trends and proactive identification and mobilisation of additional funding. In addition, a three-year budget has been proactively and successfully loaded and balanced on the financial system (BAS) as opposed to the conventional one-year loading. This initiative in particular has enabled the Department to capture commitments accurately according to their projected spending periods.

The past financial year has seen the Department implementing aggressive measures to address a major challenge that was brewing for years, if not decades: leased land revenue management. A detailed, multi-phased plan has been developed to improve the management of State land leases.

The Commission has settled 2 772 claims against its targets of 3 243 in the year under review. However, virtually all other targets for the outputs reflected in its strategic plan for the year under review have been met. These include State land released for restitution purposes and settlement support processes of land claims with the development aspect facilitated to ensure sustainable development on claimed / alternative agricultural land restored to restitution claimants.

- The Department has continued to provide national mapping, aerial photography and other imagery, integrated spatial reference frameworks and other geo-spatial information in support of the national infrastructure and sustainable development but also in support of land reform and other public services.

- The importance of national aerial photography and an imagery archive to development cannot be overemphasised. That is why the Department regards this aspect as one of its most important outputs. In 2006/07, aerial photography covering 191 502 km² has been acquired against the target of 190 000 km², exceeding the target by 1 502 km².

The sustained economic growth South Africa has been experiencing since the dawn of the democratic state is well noticeable in the property market. High activity in the market translates into high activity within the cadastral survey as well. In spite of skills shortages and challenges around this, the Department's cadastral survey offices have managed to limit the turnaround time to 20 working days – a world class performance, as the international norm is around two months.

The role and services of Spatial Planning and Information is expected to become more pronounced than before when the Land Use Management Bill (LUMB) is passed by the Cabinet in the next financial year. Amongst other goals, this Bill is intended to rationalise existing laws and systems which are ineffective and to provide directive principles for equality and efficiency in order to enhance co-ordination, commitment of resources, implementation and monitoring.

As a result of the favourable economic climate in the country and the subsequent lively property market, the deeds registries have experienced an increase in their workload. One of the exciting projects the deeds office has started to implement in the year under review is the e-Cadastre, which forms part of the Department's Master Information Systems Plan. This is a system proposed for the electronic submission and processing of diagrams in the offices of the Surveyors-General, and deeds

and documents in the deeds registries. By eliminating paper traffic between the legal fraternity, the deeds registries and offices of the Surveyors-General, the system will reduce survey approval and deeds registration turn-around times and enable easier access to survey and registration services from remote areas.

A new organisational structure and a comprehensive Human Resource Management Plan and Strategy have been developed as part of Project Tsoeletso in response to the 2005 Land Summit that really started questioning the ability and capacity of the State to effectively implement land reform. The key objective of the HR plan is to support the achievement of the departmental strategic objectives by ensuring that the Department always has the correct number of employees with the requisite competencies.

In support of our contextual objectives, the Department has implemented an internship programme as its contribution towards the alleviation of unemployment and to create a future labour pool for the Department and the country. Altogether 218 interns have been placed in our provincial, district and national offices. Of these, more than 100 found employment within and outside the Government.

The Department continued deepening its commitment to the national agenda of contributing towards the development of the continent. In this regard, the Department has continued providing support to development projects for NEPAD such as Mapping Africa for Africa, AFREF projects, AfriCover, the SADC and Rwanda. South Africa attained membership of the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) in this financial year.

The Department is also playing a central role in the establishment of the SADC Land Reform Technical Support Facility. The idea of the establishment of the facility was mooted in August 2001 when the SADC Heads of State and Government directed SADC Ministers of Lands to develop a regional land reform strategy.

overview of service delivery environment

Voted funds

Appropriation	Main Appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Actual Amount Spent R'000	Over/Under Expenditure R'000
	R 4 852 196	R 3 730 196	R 3 725 551	R 4 645
Responsible Minister	Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs			
Administering Department	Department of Land Affairs			
Accounting Officer	Director-General of Department of Land Affairs			

Aim of the Vote

The aim of the Department of Land Affairs is to provide an equitable and sustainable land dispensation that results in social economic development for all South Africans.

Key measurable objectives and programmes

Programme	Key measurable objective
Programme 1: Administration	Provide strategic and logistical support in the form of executive and corporate services.
Programme 2: Surveys & Mapping	Provision of accurate, up to date and accessible maps and other geo-spatial information, imagery and an integrated spatial reference framework to enhance planning and monitoring of land reform, national infrastructure and sustainable development, nationally and regionally
Programme 3: Cadastral Surveys	Approval, maintenance and archiving of cadastral survey documents submitted by land surveyors, supplying cadastral information and facilitating the regulation of cadastral surveys, in order to support and facilitate land development, with special emphasis on land reform.
Programme 4: Restitution	Resolve restitution claims within the target period through negotiated settlements that restore land rights and award alternative forms of equitable redress to claimants.
Programme 5: Land Reform	Ensure that sustainable benefits of economic growth accrue to previously disadvantaged communities, groups and individuals
Programme 6: Spatial Planning & Information	Provision of legislative, institutional and technical skills support to regulate and guide settlement development, land use management and spatial information management.
Programme 7: Auxilliary & Associated Services (Sub-programme: Deeds Registration)	To provide a high quality deeds registration system whereby secure titles are registered and speedy and accurate information is provided

Overview of the service delivery environment

During the year under review the Department finalized its business process reengineering process which resulted in a new organizational establishment which will enhance service delivery once implemented.

The redistribution program delivered 258 890 hectares of land to 9405 beneficiaries during the year under review. The subprogram had a target of 7500 beneficiaries, which it exceeded; and a target of 2 500 000 hectares which it did not achieve. The Redistribution sub-programme together with the Commission had cumulatively delivered 4 211 140 hectares since 1994.

In addition 494 hectares of well located land was acquired for housing, industrial and economic development.

The Commission for Restitution of Land Rights had set a target to verify, gazette and settle 3243 claims. It successfully settled 2772 claims, most of which were complex rural claims that had dragged for a long time. By the 31 March 2007, 93,38% of claims representing 74 417 claims had been settled out of a total of 79 696 claims that were logged by the cut-off date of 31 December 1998. A figure of 5279 representing 6,62% remains to be settled, of which the majority are rural claims.

In summary a total of more than 1, 5 million hectares of land had been restored to claimants at a cost of over 5, 3 billion. The land acquired was mainly in Kwazulu-Natal, Northern Cape, Limpopo and North West. Cities that are predominantly urban such as Gauteng and the Western Cape saw a large number of claimants choosing financial compensation, largely because of conditions not feasible for resettlement and old age

Departmental Expenditure

GPS Classification	Budget allocated R'000	Expenditure to date R'000	Expenditure as % of budget R'000
Compensation of employees	R 406 908	R 406 123	R 99.8%
Goods & Services	R 464 627	R 462 376	99.5%
Transfers to households	R 2 466 293	R 2 465 384	100.0%
Others	R 392 368	R 391 668	100.0%
Total	R 3 730 196	R 3 725 551	99.9%



strategic overview & key policy developments



Key strategic policy advances were made in the 200/7 financial year (and possibly more than in any previous year) to advance Government policy imperatives.

In terms of the amendments to the White Paper on Land Policy by 31st March 2009, as recommended by the Land Summit, a landmark document *Key Policy areas in the White Paper that need to be affirmed or amended*, has been developed. The importance of this document is that it clearly spells out the terrain policy amendment process that needs to be covered. Furthermore, two important elements of the White Paper, the willing buyer-willing seller principle and the one pertaining to expropriation of land for land reform purposes, have been reviewed and stakeholders consulted thereon.

Of equal importance has been the work on the policies, legislative and regulatory reforms front. It should be borne in mind that the main and fundamental objective for these reforms is to ensure that the state, (as so clearly debated and finally agreed on at the Land Summit) intervenes in the land market so that land reform can indeed take place.

Our intention was to ensure that by 31 March 2007, we will have a policy on Foreign Ownership of Land. On 6th March the Panel of Experts, appointed by the Minister to investigate this matter, made a presentation to the Minister regarding their recommendations. By 31 March a clear report with specific recommendations was available, with the next step being its presentation to Cabinet.

By the end of the financial year, two reports (with clear and specific recommendations) had been developed as a major leap towards the development of two key policies: one being a policy on land tax and the other a policy on land ceilings.

With regard to policy reforms to benefit people living on communal land and state land, draft regulations on Communal Land Rights were developed to constitute the basis for consultation purposes and processes.

To protect and benefit people living on commercial farms, a framework was developed (and has been in place since October 2006), separating the management of evictions from issues of tenure security for farm dwellers. One of the major features of this framework is the leveraging and maximisation of existing redistributive measures to provide for tenure security (for people living on commercial farms).

The involvement, consultation and partnership with stakeholders - especially organs of civil society - are very important. It is for this reason that the Department specifically targeted, by 31st March 2007, a framework specifically relating to partnering with civil society as an acknowledgement that Government on its own will not be able to effectively implement a robust land reform programme. The implementations of the Land Summit recommendations have therefore been taken forward through a National Steering Committee constituted by Government, organised labour, organised agriculture and NGOs in the land and agrarian sector.

management
of the department
of land affairs





land affairs

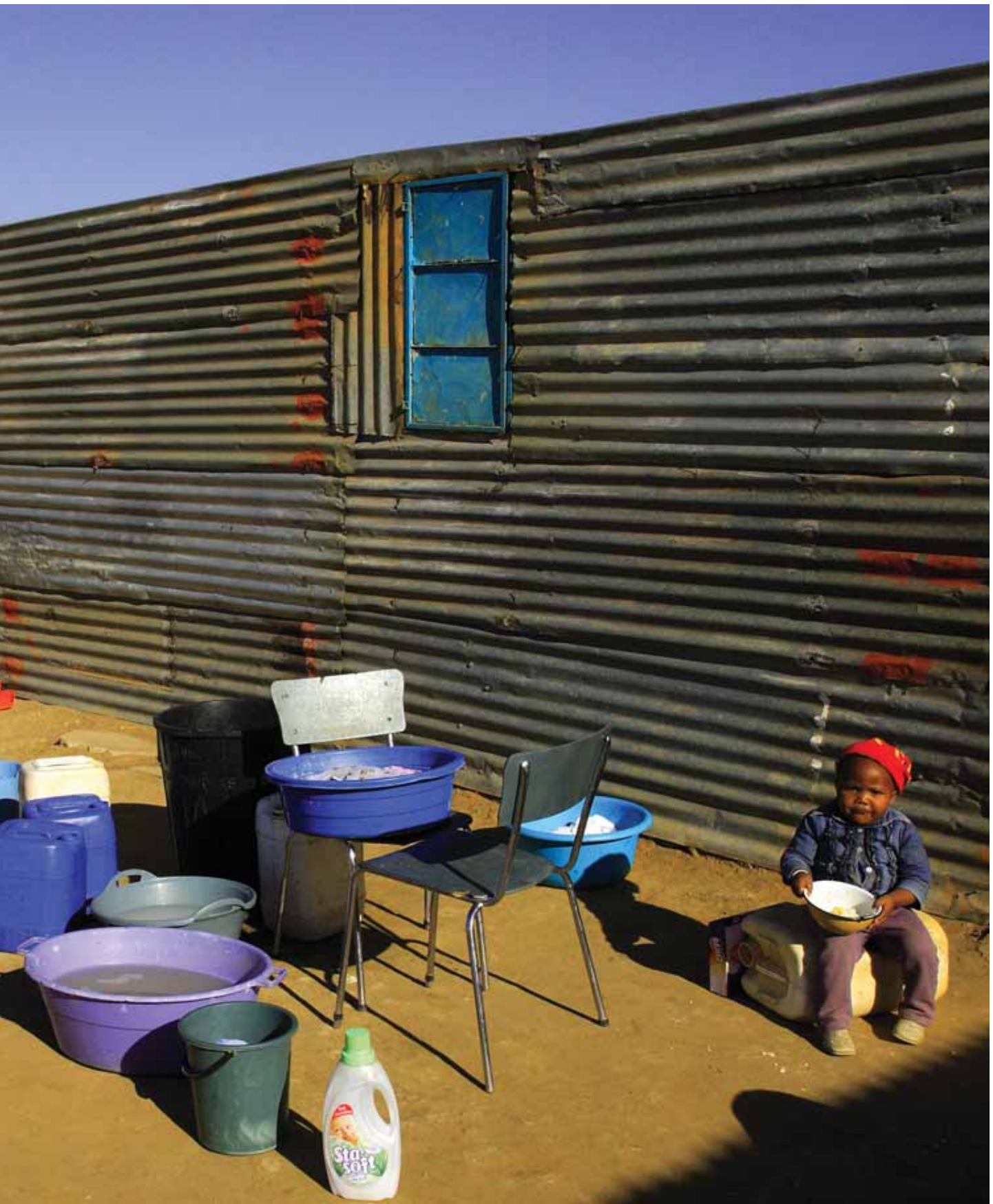




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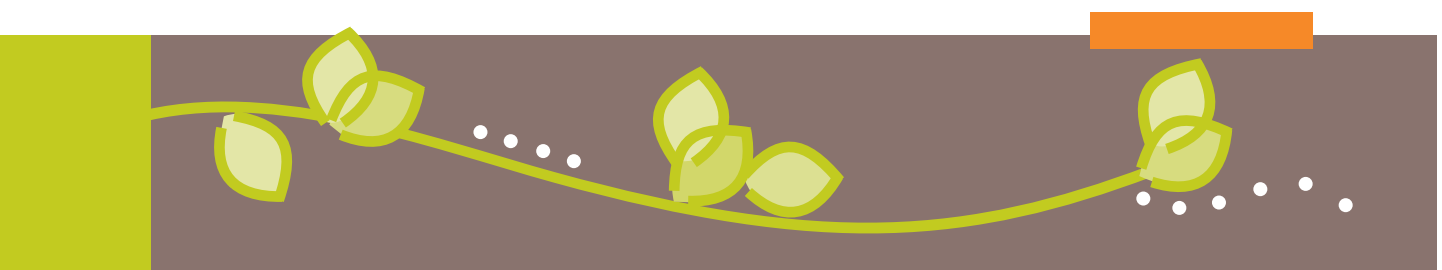
programmatic
context





land affairs







programme 1: administration

Programme 1 (Administration), with its thrust on the improvement of governance within the Department as well as accountability for the utilisation of resources allocated and entrusted to the Department, encompasses a wide scope of programmatic areas diverse in nature and disciplines. They deal with organisational strategy and planning, policy and legislation, monitoring and evaluation, internal audit, risk and compliance, security, finance, human capital and organisational development, meeting the needs of vulnerable groups, etc.

The report on Programme 1 is organised in a specific manner. Firstly, it provides narrative context (“Programmatic Context”) in respect of these areas, which have been grouped under two branches, namely the office of the Director-General and Corporate Services Branch. Secondly, the “Programmatic Context” is followed by reporting on targets (measurable objectives, outputs, indicators and targets).

It should be noted however, that the order in which the programmatic context has been presented is not necessarily (nor is it intended to be) aligned to the order in which information in the reporting on targets has been presented.

Chief Directorate: Financial Management

Purpose

The main purpose of this sub-programme is to provide effective and efficient financial management support to the Department, which includes financial planning and reporting, designing and implementing adequate internal control systems, risk identification and management, sound bookkeeping and supply chain management.

The main focus points during the year under review were:

- Budget, cash flow and expenditure management;
- Business process mapping for the Chief Directorate;
- Reconciliation of the balance of grants;
- Improved leased land revenue management;
- Accounting for the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy;
- Improved Supply Chain Management;
- Fraud prevention and anti-corruption; and
- Improved provision of transport.

Challenges

The key challenge facing the Chief Directorate is capacity constraints due to high staff turnover, particularly within the Supply Chain Management (SCM) section, and the endemic skills shortage of SCM Practitioners.

Service delivery achievements

Budget, cash flow & expenditure management

The Chief Directorate financial management once more played a pivotal role in the achievement of 99,88% (2005/06: 73,08%) spending by the Department. Effective early warning systems were put in place and management was kept informed regarding the spending trends. Needs for funds mobilisation were proactively identified and put forward for approval by the Budget Committee.

The Chief Directorate has also proactively and successfully loaded and balanced a three year budget on the financial system (Basic Accounting System) as opposed to the conventional one year loading. This initiative has enabled the Department to capture commitments accurately according to their projected spending periods.

The Department's appropriated funds of R4, 85 billion were reduced by R1, 12 billion during the adjustment estimates. This reduction was a result of the challenges experienced by the Restitution Programme with regard to the settling of rural claims.

GFS Classification	Adjusted budget allocation R'000	Expenditure to date R'000	Expenditure as a percentage of budget R'000
Compensation of employees	406,908	406,123	99,8%
Goods & services	463,016	460,765	99,5%
Transfers to household	2,638,699	2,454,833	93,0%
Land & subsoil	153,852	339,742	220,8%
Other	67,721	64,088	94,63%
Total	3,730,196	3,725,551	99,88%

Business process mapping for the sub-programme

During the year under review the business processes for the entire Chief Directorate were developed and clearly mapped. This exercise resulted in the development of a suitable structure for financial management and supply chain management that would provide the much needed on time service to the core business. The structures have been submitted to the relevant authorities for consideration and approval.

Reconciliation of the balance of grants

The Department realised a need to quantify the potential balances remaining from grants awarded to beneficiaries after the purchasing of land. The purpose of this exercise was to investigate any possible unknown liability to the Department.

Significant progress has been made in this regard. The close-out reports and presentation of the findings to the Department will be done in the first quarter of the new financial year.

Improved leased land revenue management

The Departments received a qualified audit report in the previous financial year as a result of poor management of rental revenue receivable. To this end a project plan using a phased-in approach aimed at correcting the situation was adopted. This phased-in approach was conceived after realising that the problem was substantial and that it would need to be dealt with in a focused and systematic manner in order to obtain positive outcomes.

Phase one of the plan was focused on improving the management of leases that are done by our own provincial offices, and phase two would involve getting systems in place for the management of revenue receivable from land leased through the Power of Attorney. The latter phase will be undertaken in the new financial year.

Notable progress has been made with regard to the reconciliation of the information previously provided by the service providers and the information available from provincial offices. A lease revenue receivable register based on solid evidence of available contracts has been created. A concerted effort has been put in place to calculate rental revenue receivable at the end of the year.

There is work in progress from the Land Reform Provincial Offices regarding the renewing of expired contracts. The Department is also in the process of capacitating the Provincial Offices to execute this function.

The establishment of an integrated lease debtors system is also in progress. This system will provide improved contract management and the monitoring of lease revenue.

Accounting for the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy

As reported in the Accounting Officer's report, the Department has implemented a strategy of accelerating land reform by adopting a supply-led approach for the acquisition of prime agricultural land for land reform beneficiaries.

The Chief Directorate: Financial Management has played an active role in ensuring that funds are appropriately allocated for this purpose and that the potential risk issues inherent in the new strategy are brought to the attention of all relevant stakeholders.

Improved Supply Chain Management (SCM)

- Establishment of a comprehensive supplier database:** A comprehensive clean-up of the supplier database was undertaken during the year under review. This exercise was aimed at categorising suppliers and classifying commodities properly in the database as well as updating information of suppliers. The clean-up was followed by extensive training of all users of the database. The full scale use of the new supplier database will commence in the new financial year.

- **Setting up panels of experts:**

In an attempt to improve the turnaround times for the procurement of goods and services, the Department undertook the process of identifying critical services needed for improved land reform delivery, and then set up panels according to the various services needed. To this end, the following panels were successfully set up: Valuations, Surveyors, and Legal Services. The number of panels will be increased in the new financial year.

- **Decentralisation of procurement to provincial offices:**

As previously reported, execution of their own procurement within the Supply Chain Management framework was delegated to six more provincial offices. The purpose of this decentralisation was to enable managers to move swiftly in getting the necessary services and so meet their targets.

- **Supply Chain Management website:**

During the year under review a SCM website was designed and implemented to load information needed by suppliers and prospective bidders. This website was actually one of the highlights among the achievements of this financial year, as service providers welcomed the convenience of accessing our advertised bids and the relevant forms to be completed in the comfort of their offices. It also reduced the amount of copies of bidding documents that the Department used to make for service providers.

- **Capacity building:**

Extensive training on the SCM was conducted during the year. Systems controllers were taken through two weeks of training provided by SAMDI Networks and forums were also established for information sharing and support.

Fraud prevention & anti-corruption

In an attempt to prevent fraud and corruption in the Department, the SCM Code of Conduct was developed and printed on posters for distribution throughout the Department. All officials were sensitised on the contents of the code during SCM workshops.

Improved provision of transport

As part of providing value added services to our clients, the Chief Directorate realised the need to find better alternative ways to provide the necessary tools to the core business for improved and accelerated land delivery. To this end, it was decided to buy a pool of vehicles that will be managed and controlled by the Department, as opposed to relying on the Government Garage and rental vehicles only.

A needs analysis was conducted and funds mobilised for the acquisition of 35 vehicles. All vehicles were delivered in the fourth quarter of the year and distributed to the Provincial Land Reform offices and Regional Land Claims Commissioners' offices.

An integrated management and monitoring system for the vehicles will be put in place in the next financial year.

Chief Directorate: Human Capital & Organisational Development

Organisational Transformation Office

Project *Tsoseletso*

The department initiated a re-engineering project (Project Tsoseletso) in order to ensure that it is adequately capacitated and resourced to meet its service delivery challenges. The following phases of the project have been completed:

- **Phase one: Consolidation, analysis and alignment of business process maps.**

The main objective of this phase was to review current business process maps and identify shortcomings and loopholes in the existing business process maps in order to establish the basis for determining an appropriate organisational structure of the Department. The following milestones have been achieved:

- An As-Is process report - which contains all the current business processes mapped and their associated process related data in PDF format. This report was the culmination of smaller earlier reports produced, pertaining to the baseline of current DLA processes and the completeness of the DLA's existing process model and process data at the time;
- An Improvements Opportunity report which details the recommendation resulting from the analysis of the mapped As Is business processes;
- A To-Be Process Model. This model comprises the following:
 - ◆ The actual database model which the department has uploaded onto its servers, and which will be accessed via the Casewise Corporate Modeller tool. The tool will be used to update business processes as and when changes occur.
 - ◆ A To-Be business report in Word format; and
 - ◆ To-Be business processes in HTML format. All Chief Directorates have a copy of their own To-Be business processes in HTML format.

- **Phase two: Development of staffing norms, organisation structure and establishment**

The objective of this phase was to generate information to determine staffing norms and assist the Department in aligning the organisational structure and establishment based on those staffing norms to both the strategic intent as well as the business process requirements.

The following milestones had been achieved:

- Staffing norms, methodology and approach
- A final departmental organisational structure, which is a culmination of previous smaller deliverables produced to

eventually derive the final structure, such as organisational structure design options and a functional list. These were developed from business extracts, followed by the depiction of those functions in a hierarchical manner on a functional chart to demonstrate the relation between the functions of the DLA.

● **Phase three: *Development of an integrated human resources plan***

The objective of the human resources planning was to ensure that there are sufficient numbers of competent and motivated employees to meet the organisation's needs, both presently and in the future. The HR Plan was developed on the basis of the new organisational structure of the Department.

An Integrated HR plan for the department has been developed. The implementation of this plan will contribute towards addressing the following:

- Capacity constraints, particularly in core functions within the Department;
- Scarcity of skills particularly in technical areas;
- Employment equity;
- Information management;
- Human resources management and development practices.

● **Cross phase activities: *Culture, change management and communication***

The objective of this phase was to implement organisational culture change and facilitate leadership alignment between the Departments of Land Affairs and Agriculture.

As part of implementing culture change, office action plans were developed to address issues that affect service delivery, which staff identified as "quick wins". The process of developing the action plan followed intensive interactive sessions with staff. These sessions assisted staff to prioritise the issues. The process of implementing identified "quick wins" is under way.

The Departments of Land Affairs and Agriculture initiated a leadership alignment programme to ensure that the activities of the two departments are aligned to support implementation of agrarian reform. The Vision and Mission Alignment Statements and Leadership Alignment Strategy have been adopted to guide and enhance the process of aligning the activities of the two departments. Currently, the two departments are engaged in intensive consultations in order to align their systems and processes. The Deputy Directors-General are driving the work streams activities. The Executive Committee, comprising the top management of the two departments, hold monthly meetings to monitor and review progress.

As part of skills transfer, work study officers have been trained and now have a better understanding of the requirements and challenges posed by large scale process improvement and organisation design initiatives. The task team members dealing with the culture change "quick wins" participated in the training workshops. The team members have been capacitated to deal with the challenges around implementation of the action plans on the "quick wins".

The empowerment of youth & people with disabilities

As part of its commitment to ensure a meaningful contribution towards the Government's aims and objectives to reducing poverty and unemployment, the Department took the initiative of developing empowerment strategies for the youth and people with disabilities. The Department had intensive consultation processes with youth and organisations supporting people with disabilities in order to determine their needs and expectations in relation to its core business. Empowerment strategies are now in place and are being used to develop specific programmes targeted at promoting the quality of life of the youth and people with disabilities.

Batho Pele programme

Batho Pele is an important government initiative to ensure the creation of a people-centred public service. The Department has successfully developed and aligned its service delivery improvement plan to its strategic objectives. The implementation of the service delivery improvement plan will complement the process of achieving targets and outputs as outlined in the departmental strategic plan. A citizen satisfaction survey and the evaluation of performance and compliance with the Batho Pele principles of access and redress have been done through collaboration with the Public Service Commission. The findings of the surveys are being addressed to ensure that clients' needs are catered for in all service interactions.

Employment equity

The Department is on track with the process of working towards the achievement of employment equity targets. The department has updated its employment equity plan to comply with the provisions of the Employment Equity Act, 1998. The plan has a three year life span and will thus be reviewed in 2010. It is being implemented to address employment equity challenges.

Human Resources Management

The Department of Land Affairs aims to be a global leader in the creation and maintenance of an equitable and sustainable land dispensation that results in social and economic development for all South Africans. During this year a new organisational structure and a comprehensive Human Resource Management Plan and Strategy has been developed as part of Project Tsosetso. The key objective of the HR Plan is to support the achievement of the departmental strategic objectives by ensuring that the Department always has the correct number of employees, with requisite competencies, as and when they are needed.

With the finalisation of a new process-driven organisational structure, the Department is equipped to achieve its objectives. The staffing levels recommended in the new structure are based on full time equivalents calculated out of the expected volumes of work and expected productivity levels. Thus the HR Plan provides a synopsis of the Department's current capacity levels against the desired capacity in realising the departmental strategic goals and objectives.

The Department operates at a vacancy rate of 27, 41% which is above the proposed public sector norms where

vacancy rates should not exceed 12.5%. It also faces an attrition rate of 16.27% with over half of the staff leaving being in the skilled to highly skilled category. Obviously this poses a serious risk for the Department in its endeavour to achieve its strategic mandate.

The HR Plan focuses on the following critical areas with regard to staffing:

- Capacity constraints particularly in core functions within the Department;
- Scarcity of skills particularly in technical areas;
- Staff retention initiatives;
- Employment equity;
- Information management; and
- Human Resource management and development practices.

Capacity constraints particularly in core functions within the Department

The detailed statistics on the vacancy levels in the Department is set out in the HR Plan. The vacancy rate is a serious challenge to the managers and human resource practitioners in the Department. A complete review of the recruitment process has been conducted and certain parts of the recruitment process have been outsourced to ensure improved efficiency in the recruitment of staff. Through the review the recruitment process has been shortened significantly. A recruitment project has been initiated to ensure that the vacancy rate of the Department is reduced to below 10% by the end of the 2007/08 financial year. The improved recruitment process has resulted in the appointment and promotion of 847 employees. Verification of qualifications and criminal identity checks are being administered on new recruits. These measures are partially in place and will be fully implemented during the next financial year. The quality of the recruitment process is further enhanced with the conducting of competency assessments on job applicants. This process is also partially implemented and will be fully implemented during the next financial year.

Human Resources Development

As a learning organisation, the Department is committed to expanding the capacity of its employees by equipping them with relevant skills in order to carry out their designated mandates with optimal efficiency and effectiveness which will result in improved service delivery to land reform beneficiaries and communities.

Skills framework for land & agrarian beneficiaries

During the past year the Department had been conducting a training needs analysis for land reform beneficiaries together with the provincial project planners in all nine provinces. The training needs analysis report will culminate in the development of a skills development framework in order to enhance the skill levels and ability of land reform beneficiaries to manage their projects effectively.

The training needs analysis report identified a number of training interventions required in the following areas:

- Basic project and farm management;

- Bookkeeping and financial management skills;
- Marketing skills;
- Development of business plans; and
- Project specific programmes e.g. poultry production, pig farming and tourism.

The training programmes for land reform beneficiaries will be developed in partnership with identified tertiary institutions (that undertake land and agrarian reform programmes) as well as non-governmental and community based organisations in different provinces.

Bursary programme to develop scarce skills

The Land Surveying profession has been identified as a scarce skill within the country. The Department has difficulty in achieving its employment equity targets within this job category. In response to the identified need the Department signed a partnership agreement with the University of Cape Town and the University of KwaZulu-Natal in respect of departmentally funded bursary holders in the fields of Survey and Geometrics. The Department will enrol 40 prospective bursary holders annually for a period of three years to study BSc Land Surveying / Geometry. Twenty previously disadvantaged students will annually be enrolled at the University of Cape Town and 20 students at the University of KwaZulu Natal.

Bursaries have also been awarded for students to study for degrees and diplomas in town and regional planning, cartography and surveying at different technicons and universities.

Altogether 11 bursary holders studying at the Polytechnic of Namibia in Cadastral Surveys and Land Information Management successfully completed their second year of study.

Bursary programme for departmental employees

The Department awarded 205 bursaries to employees to address skills shortages and departmental priorities.

Management development programme for middle managers

A total of 59 middle managers from the Department have completed the Certificate in Public Management Development for Middle Managers which was presented on a decentralised basis by the University of Pretoria. Modules covered were the following:

- Strategic and Operational Management;
- Programme and Project Management;
- Public Finance Management;
- Knowledge Management and Organisational Transformation;
- Communication;
- Service Delivery Management and Problem Solving; and
- Managing People for Results

Internship Programme

The focus of this programme for interns is on gaining experience and creating a future labour pool for the Department and the country. The Department placed 218 interns in provincial, district and national offices. Of these

- interns, 21 received permanent employment in the Department, 80 were employed in other government departments and the private sector. During the past year a new opportunity for learning was created for interns to do deeds examinations. All interns have a work plan, learning programme and an assigned supervisor / mentor. Certificates of competence were issued to all outgoing interns in March 2007.

Adult Basic Education & Training

Six learners completed English and Numeracy levels ? and ??.

Three learners completed mother tongue isiZulu, Sepedi, English and Numeracy level ???.

Seven learners completed English and Numeracy levels ??? and ?V.

Further Education & Training

A total of 12 learners completed the Matric Certificate.

Project Management for Land Reform Implementers

Altogether 145 planners from the Land Reform Branch and the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights attended this programme during the past financial year. The main objective of this programme was to assist planners in managing and improving the quality of land reform projects and in doing so, shorten the project cycle and enhance the quality of land reform projects.

Valuation Methodology Programme

Altogether 70 land reform implementers from the Department's offices in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo completed the Valuation Methodology and Technology Application Programme.

Workplace Skills Plan

Departmental officials were trained in various programmes in accordance with the Workplace Skills Plan. Some of the programmes implemented were:

- Valuation
- Advanced Application of Spatial Information for Land Reform
- Communal Land Rights Act
- Supply Chain Management
- Public Finance Management Act
- Records Management
- Project Management
- Fraud and Corruption Awareness
- Job Hunting Skills for Interns
- Management Development Programme for Middle Managers
- Induction Programme
- Customer Care
- Supervisory Principles
- MapAware for Land Reform Implementers

Management & Advisory Support Services

It is the mandate of the Directorate Management Advisory and Support Services to contribute to the creation of an enabling

environment for improved service delivery by designing an effective, efficient and appropriate organisational architecture aligned with the Department's and Government's service delivery objectives, mandates and strategic plan, to support the Department in providing services with the best value for money, and to optimally utilise the Department's available resources.

During the year under review, a new organisation and establishment structure aligned to the strategic objectives and the business processes of the Department was developed. A total of 6 086 business processes have been identified and re-engineered during Project Tsoseletso. New software was purchased that the Department will use to capture business processes and to serve as a central repository in order to link organisational, process, and technology modelling to obtain a holistic view of the Department. Ten work study officers were trained to manoeuvre the system.

The Directorate also subjected a total of 63 critical, vacant, newly created and newly defined posts to the job evaluation process. The number appears to be small because the focus was only on those posts that managers regarded as critical, and that cannot wait for the approval of the new, proposed structure.

Legal Services

The Directorate Legal Services provides an in-house legal service to the Minister and the Department. It does not provide any services directly to the public. Its functions include the drafting and editing of contracts to which the Minister or Department is a party, the furnishing of legal opinions, the co-ordination of litigation to which the Minister or Department is a party, and assisting with labour disputes of an individual or collective nature in which the Department is involved. It also liaises between the Department and the State Attorney in matters where the State Attorney represents the Department.

During the financial year under review the Directorate received 132 requests for legal opinions, excluding verbal advice given telephonically or in meetings, 375 new litigation and debt collection matters, as well as 78 new requests to draft or edit contracts.

As far as litigation is concerned, arguably the most notable case is Stephen Segopotso Tongoane & others v The National Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs & others. In this matter the applicants seek to have the Communal Land Rights Act, 11 of 2004 declared unconstitutional. The Department is opposing the matter. The application was launched in 2005 already, but work on the matter has been continuing throughout the year under review, and the matter is due to be heard by the Pretoria High Court in July 2007.

Work also continued in a number of cases where the Department is faced with claims for damages arising from veld fires which allegedly originated on properties owned by the Department, e.g. the cases of C. J. Rance v Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs and Amathole Forestry Company v Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs. The Department is opposing these charges, which must still be heard by Court. In some cases only letters of demand were received, and summonses have not yet been issued.

Various other cases were dealt with, ranging in nature from evictions and disputes about water rights to alleged breaches of contract, debt collections and bona vacantia matters.

Agreements drafted or edited include sale (of land) and lease agreements, agreements with service providers/independent contractors, transfer of funds, settlement and service level agreements, as well as memoranda of understanding with certain universities regarding the training of departmental staff.

Shared Service Centres

The establishment of the SSCs was part of an overall restructuring process in DLA (Framework for the implementation of the DLA decentralisation). At the core of the restructuring process was the decentralisation of provincial line function offices (that is Provincial Land Reform Offices, Regional Land Claims Commission, Deeds Office, Surveyor General and in some provinces Surveys and Mapping) to district level. Alongside the decentralisation process, support functions residing in each of the line function offices (including Human Resources, Information Technology, Finance, Procurement and Communication) were centralised within identified provinces to the SSCs.

The performances of the SSCs have been evaluated in order to establish whether the centres are effective in providing support to the business components in the provinces. The evaluation report is available and the process of implementing the recommendations is under way.

Chief Directorate: Business Information Management (CD: BIM)

Purpose

The purpose of the CD:BIM is to improve service delivery through the optimal utilisation of appropriate information and communication technologies.

The Chief Directorate: Business Information Management provides the following functions:

- Strategic direction to the departmental top management and Ministry, with regard to e-Government and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).
- Development of ICT policies, strategies and governance models for implementation within a government environment;
- Deployment of ICTs as enabling tools through Enterprise Architecture and frameworks, Business and Systems analysis, Project Management, ICT infrastructure (hardware, software and networks), Service Management, Application Development and Support, ICT Training and ICT Risk Management (Information Security and Disaster Recovery Planning);
- Development and maintenance of business intelligence competence aligned to the information and knowledge needs of the Department;

- Management of ICT procurement, service levels and the relationship with service providers; and
- Management of ICT service levels and the relationship with customers.

Operational objectives

The Chief Directorate delivers information and communications technology solutions and support focusing on:

- Identifying a research plan, developing and maintaining ICT standards and solutions;
- Ensuring system availability and managing customer and service provider relationships;
- Ensuring ICT based information confidentiality, integrity and availability (information security);
- Providing an ICT project management service;
- Developing and maintaining ICT plans and architectures;
- Developing, implementing and maintaining IT applications; and
- Providing knowledge and information management strategy, policies, frameworks, standards and services.

The Chief Directorate: Business Information Management experienced a breakdown in leadership continuity resulting in a severe challenge to the continued implementation of strategic objectives as articulated by the previous leadership. Activities during the leadership transition phase centred mainly on stabilising the operational environment.

In the face of these challenges, the Chief Directorate did manage to achieve the following outputs:

- The appointment of an operational and infrastructure support service provider for the entire DLA;
- The assessment and appointment of an alternate service provider for the Wide Area Network (WAN) as a precursor for implementing a Virtual Private Network (VPN) that will allow the network management capability that could result in performance and availability improvements. The implementation of the VPN is, however, pending the resolution of a dispute between SITA and the Department;
- The renewal of hosting infrastructure on national and regional level;
- The launch of Umhlaba-Wethu, aimed at alleviating the shortcomings of the Landbase system and simultaneously providing a consolidated support mechanism for claims settlement. This new application will form the foundation for supporting key business objectives such as Post Settlement Support and Area Based Planning; and
- The appointment of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) in January 2007.

The remaining areas of focus for the period under review have been consolidation and re-alignment of ICT strategies to that of the Department and individual components.

Measurable objectives, outputs, indicators & targets

Purpose

To provide strategic and logistic support in the form of executive and corporate services.

Measurable objectives

Good governance of the Department

Intended impact

Improved governance of the Department and accountability for its resources.

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Creation of an enabling environment for improved service delivery through leadership alignment and appropriate organisational culture and architecture.	Integrated strategic planning processes in the Department is enhanced.	Availability of a departmental strategic plan that addresses aims and objectives of government as well as national and international priorities annually.	March 2007	Achieved
	Reporting mechanisms on departmental performance enhanced.	Monthly and quarterly reporting on outputs and targets to Minister in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA).	March 2007	Reporting done through both Mincom and ministerial Lekgotla
		Improvement in meeting departmental targets on time and in scale by March 2011.	70 % by March 2007	Partially achieved
		Comprehensive Annual Report to Parliament, Portfolio Committee and Select Committee as well as national and inter-government structures.	March 2007	Achieved
	Organisational structure and establishment that support the achievement of departmental strategic objectives aligned.	Norms, structure and establishment based on departmental strategic goals and objectives developed by August 2006	August 2006	Completed in December 2006
		Capacity building plan to address short, medium and long range needs of the Department. completed by October 2006.	October 2006	Completed in January 2007 and retention strategy reviewed

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Creation of an enabling environment for improved service delivery through leadership alignment and appropriate organisational culture and architecture. (continued)	Batho Pele revitalisation strategy that enhances service delivery and customer relations.	Approved Service Delivery Improvement Plans (SDIP) aligned to support implementation of service delivery principles and achievement of DLA strategic objectives by March 2007 and henceforth reviewed annually.	March 2007	A Departmental SDIP was reviewed and is in the process of approval
		SDIPs developed for each programme by March 2007.	March 2007	Completed in March 2007
		Publish Citizens' Charter outlining service standards and complaints procedure by March 2007.	March 2007	The Citizens Charter was reviewed and is in process to finalisation
		Bi-annual reports indicating successes and challenges in the implementation of service delivery principles.	Two reports	Completed. Client Satisfaction Survey Report and Access and Redress reports are available on the Transformation Website
		Report to indicate how challenges will be addressed.	July 2006	Not achieved due to lack of performance by a service provider appointed to facilitate the implementation of Batho Pele Programme of Action.
Provision of a skills development framework for land and agrarian reform for all relevant stakeholders	A needs-based skills development framework for all identified stakeholders in land and agrarian sector in place.	Consultations with stakeholders and a needs analysis report by March 2007.	Needs analysis report	Provincial consultations with beneficiaries of identified projects were conducted culminating in a needs analysis report.
		Availability of skills audit database for land reform beneficiaries by March 2007.	March 2007	The skills audit database has not been developed, as more time was required for the consultation process
		Training programmes for land and agrarian reform beneficiaries based on the framework developed	1 framework by March 2007	Not achieved, as more time was required for the consultation process
		Partnerships with relevant identified land and agrarian reform tertiary institutions, NGOs and CBOs.	March 2007	Draft MOU with Fort Hare University is being consulted. Partnerships with other identified academic institutions are in place.
		250 Bursaries awarded to prospective employees in Surveys, Geometrics, Land Information management (LIM) by 2011.	90 awarded	Achieved

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Development of policy guidelines to amplify the core objectives	White Paper on Land Policy amended in line with the recommendations of the Land Summit as well as other constitutional and legislative mandates of the Department.	Availability of Amended White Paper on Land Policy that attend to the recommendations made at the Land Summit by March 2009	Consultation process	Two elements of the White Paper have been reviewed and consulted on (the willing seller-willing buyer principle and the expropriation of land for land reform purposes). Furthermore, a document titled "Key Policy Areas in the White Paper that need to be affirmed or amended" provides one of the bases for meeting the needs of the key output in question. This document is yet to be discussed.
	Comprehensive and integrated framework developed to take forward the Land Summit recommendations.	Availability of framework as per Land Summit recommendations by March 2007.	March 2007	The framework for taking forward the Land Summit recommendations is in place and has been drawn up by the partnership consisting of the DLA and organs of civil society.
		Recommendations about availability of partnerships with civil society as per Land Summit by March 2007.	March 2007	The National Steering Committee and its three tasks teams.
	Policy framework for acquisition of land for sustainable human settlements, industrial and economic development.	Policy framework developed in collaboration with the Departments of Housing and Provincial and Local Government by March 2007.	March 2007	This process was overtaken by processes around the SPV.
	Policies, legislative and regulatory reforms to intervene in the land market.	Availability of new policies by March 2007, namely those pertaining to land ownership by foreigners; land acquisition: land tax; land ownership ceiling and expropriation.	<p>New policy: Land ownership by foreigners</p> <p>Draft policy on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition (which includes land tax); • Land ownership ceilings; and 	<p>Policy not in place by the target date. However, a report written and recommendations made by 31st March 2007. The report by the Panel of Experts was presented to the Minister on 6th March 2007.</p> <p>Policy not in place by the target date. However, a report written and recommendations made by 31st March 2007.</p> <p>Policy not in place by the target date. However, an interim report written and recommendations made by 31st March 2007.</p>

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Development of policy guidelines to amplify the core objectives. (continued)	Policies, legislative and regulatory reforms to intervene in the land market. (continued)	Availability of new policies by March 2007, namely those pertaining to land ownership by foreigners; land acquisition: land tax; land ownership ceiling and expropriation. (continued)	Draft policy on: • Expropriation	Achieved. Comments forwarded to Department of Public Works and five workshops/meetings held between November 2006 and March 2007 on the Expropriation Amendment Bill.
		Availability of the review of the willing buyer-willing seller principle by March 2008.	Willing buyer-willing seller principle reviewed.	Policy on the willing seller-willing buyer not developed by the target date. However, a review of the principle was completed by the end of March 2007 and a report with recommendations compiled.
	Policies, legislative and regulatory reforms to benefit people living on communal land and State land.	Availability of amended pieces of legislation, namely the CLaRA Amendment Bill, the Bill repealing the Black Administration and the Bill repealing the Black Authorities Act by March 2008.	CLaRA Amendment Bill enacted and regulations passed. Bill repealing the Black Administration Act enacted.	Not achieved. The CLaRA amendments were withdrawn by former Minister. Furthermore, the efforts of the Policy Unit were then redirected towards focusing on the court process regarding the CLaRA's constitutionality during the period under review. The Draft Regulations for consultation purposes were in place by 31st March 2007. Supporting the opposition to the Court challenge has been the main focus of activity.
		Availability of reviewed policy on State Land Administration by March 2008.	Policy on State Land Administration received.	Not for the period under review, but preparatory research work is going on.
Policies, legislative and regulatory reforms to benefit people living on commercial farms.	Policy separating management of evictions from tenure security for people living and working on commercial farms developed by March 2007.	Policy regarding evictions developed.	Achieved. Draft framework document has been in place since October 2006.	


Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Development of policy guidelines to amplify the core objectives. (continued)	Policies, legislative and regulatory reforms to benefit people living on commercial farms. (continued)	Availability of legislation to benefit people living on commercial farms	Bill on security of tenure drafted	Not achieved. This is so because the framework document proposes the use of the existing redistributive measures to provide tenure security for people living on commercial farms. However, the Policy Unit made comments to the PIE Amendment Bill, submitted the comments; held discussions and a workshop on the Bill with the Department of Housing.
	Policies, legislative and regulating reforms on land administration.	Availability of amended legislation, namely the Deeds Registration Amendment Bill and Sectional Titles Amendment Bill.	Amendment Bills on Deeds Registration and Sectional Title drafted.	Achieved. Project completed in Quarter 2.
		Legislation related to the surveying profession enacted to transform the profession and to improve the efficiency of cadastral surveys.	Surveying Profession Act enacted.	Not achieved. Awaiting submission of final draft bill, objects memo and Cabinet memo for comment.
		Availability of two new pieces of legislation, namely: Land Use Management Act and Regulation of Foreign Land Ownership Act by March 2008.	Continue consultation on Land Use Management Bill.	Not achieved. Awaiting submission of final draft bill, objects memo and Cabinet memo for comment.
	Integrated and implementable Post Settlement Support framework developed that addresses project sustainability and synergy in service delivery.	Approved framework by March 2007	1 framework	A draft post settlement support settlement was in place by the target date.
		Compliance with Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) framework, Integrated Development Plans (IDP) , Provincial Growth and Development (PGD) strategies, as well as other development frameworks e.g. Local Economic Development (LEDs), Spatial Development Framework (SDF), ISDP, Urban Renewal Programme (URP) etc. by March 2008.	March 2007	Partially achieved

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Mobilisation of our social partners towards partnerships to accelerate land and agrarian reform.	Effective stakeholder liaison strategy developed, supported by most stakeholders in the land sector and that promotes partnerships and empowers local government and communities (including vulnerable groups).	Approved stakeholder relations framework by March 2007.	One Framework.	Not achieved by the target date. This is so because of the delays experienced in the procurement processes. A service provider was only appointed late in January 2007. Despite starting late, the service provider is already working on the strategy.
Provision of guidelines for Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) for effective integration and coordination among relevant organs of state.	IGR Framework and manual developed.	Approved framework and manual by March 2007	One framework.	Partially achieved.
	Effective intra-departmental integration framework developed to support core objectives and land delivery.	Availability of framework by March 2007.	One framework by March 2007.	Partially achieved.
Improvement of integration and coordination.	Operational and effective International Relations Desk (Including Non-Governmental Relations) established.	Effective International Relations Desk re-established and international as well as non-governmental strategy approved by March 2007.	One strategy by March 2007.	Not achieved. Target subject to the Project Tsoseletso process.
Development of programmes for empowerment of women, children, people with disabilities and those living with HIV/Aids as well as older persons within the context of the Department's mandate.	Appropriate guidelines developed for empowerment of women, children, people with disabilities and those living with HIV/Aids as well as older person within the context of the Department's mandate.	Availability of gender-specific objectives and targets for land reform implementation set and achieved.	March 2007.	Analysis of the operational plans and reports conducted.
		Guidelines per programme developed by March 2007 for all vulnerable groups.	Seven	Two guidelines developed.
		Monitoring of reporting on mainstream processes inland reform on an annual basis.	March 2007.	Not achieved – work still in progress.
		Appropriate gender structures and expertise established in the Department by March 2009.	March 2007	T.O.Rs for implementing structures developed and endorsed by Stratcom. Gender experts recruitment scheduled for 2007/8
		Monitoring of an adaptable and sustainable budgeting framework for mainstreaming by March 2007. (Framework rolled out to line function by March 2011.)	March 2007.	Worked together with CFO and JMC during the workshop on the importance of gender budgeting.
		Monitoring of preferential procurement for women by March 2007.	March 2007.	Not achieved – work in progress.


Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Development of programmes for empowerment of women, children, people with disabilities and those living with HIV/Aids as well as older persons within the context of the Department's mandate. (continued)	Consolidated and adaptable operational tools for women and gender designed.	Availability of gender checklist by March 2007.	One	Draft checklist developed
		Gender disaggregated data on land reform implementation available by March 2009.	March 2007.	Not achieved – work in progress.
		Availability of a training module for land reform implementers by March 2007.	One.	Not achieved.
	A comprehensive children and older persons framework developed.	Availability of children's framework by March 2008.	Draft framework.	Process of procuring the services of a service provider initiated and terms of reference (ToR) developed.
		Availability of older persons framework by March 2008.	Draft framework.	Not achieved – work in progress.
Advocacy programmes promoted within the Department and externally with Department clients.	Four advocacy and lobbying programmes undertaken in the Department annually.	Four	All four advocacy and lobbying programmes undertaken.	
Improvement of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.	Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed to provide evidence-based Programme Performance Monitoring; Internal and External Human Rights Compliance Reports; Qualitative Evaluation Studies of land reform; and Baseline Information for programme planning and evaluations.	Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed by June 2006 that produces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • programme performance monitoring annually; • human rights compliance annually; • quality of Life Survey every two years; and • baseline information for programmes. 	One framework by June 2006.	A draft developed.
Improvement of the internal control systems through effective internal auditing.	Functional systems of internal auditing maintained.	Three year Strategic and Annual Internal Audit plans approved by the Audit Committee.	Two plans.	Achieved.
		Annual Audit Plan deliverables completed and approved by the Audit Committee	March 2007.	Achieved.
Development of proactive strategies for risk and compliance management.	Functional systems of governance, risk and compliance management maintained.	Annual Risk Management Plan deliverables completed and approved by the Risk and Compliance Committee.	March 2007.	Partially achieved.
		Annual Compliance Management Plan deliverables completed and approved by the Risk and Compliance Committee.	March 2007.	Partially achieved.

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Development of proactive strategies for risk and compliance management. (continued)	Fraud prevention and anti-corruption strategy and action plans implemented	Annual Fraud Prevention and Anti-corruption Action Plan for implementation of the Fraud Prevention and Anti-Corruption Strategy approved by the Fraud Prevention and Anti-Corruption Committee and deliverables completed.	March 2007.	Partially approved.
Provision of adequate safety and security systems that ensure protection of state assets and information.	Implemented Security Policy in line with Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS) and other national security directives.	Security clearance of all staff members by March 2009.	All members of SMS and their support staff, IT, IA and FM Staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 442 Z204 forms issued; • 133 Z204 forms processed for Senior Managers and support staff; • 37 officials security cleared: 22 for Confidential, five for Secret and ten for handling T/Secret information. • Conducted 62 pre employment security screenings and screened seven service providers.
		Improved document security in the Department by March 2007.	Offices of all senior managers and support staff.	Draft Document Security Procedures completed.
		Standardisation of physical security measures by March 2008.	Regional offices in six provinces	Six offices installed automated access control and CCTV camera systems.
Development of a comprehensive, proactive, analytical and needs-based communication strategy.	A client-approved, comprehensive, five-year communication strategy, compliant with GCIS guidelines, to support the Department's strategic and operational plans in support of core objectives.	The development, implementation and evaluation of the comprehensive, goal-orientated, client-sanctioned communication strategy over a five-year period, with the strategy addressing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, contextual, strategic and operational challenges; • Target audience segmentation; • Clear communication objectives and deliverables; • Annual thematic emphasis and thrusts; • Annual communication operational plans; • Strategy impact evaluation; and • Annual review with clients. 	Develop a comprehensive five-year communication strategy by August 2006 and implement the first phase from September 2006.	Not achieved. A service provider has been appointed to assist in developing the strategy.
			Evaluate and realign five-year strategy to the baseline research results by February 2007.	Not achieved though the strategy is being developed.

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Development of a comprehensive, proactive, analytical and needs-based communication strategy. (continued)	A comprehensive, TOM-approved stakeholder baseline research based on Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) that covers the departmental strategic objectives.	<p>A comprehensive KAP survey outsourced and results presented to Top Management that comply with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey objectives; • Usability of information in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - guiding communication strategy development; and - the measurement of the impact of communication strategy five years later. <p>A second comprehensive KAP survey undertaken by November 2011 to evaluate impact on the five-year communications strategy.</p>	Undertake and complete the comprehensive KAP survey by December 2006.	Not achieved. Procurement process undertaken to procure the services of a service provider.
Reposition the communications function to be an integral part of strategic decision making processes.	A comprehensive national communication framework for the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Affairs developed.	National communication norms and standards developed in consultation with all programmes, CLCC, Provincial Land Reform Offices (PLRO), Regional Land Claims Commissioners (RLCC) and Shared Services Centres (SSC).	One framework by September 2006.	Not achieved – communication policy currently in process of being developed to achieve stated objectives.
		Develop five communication protocols, guidelines, norms and standards framework documents.	One framework by September 2006.	Partially achieved – a draft media protocol document developed.



programme 2:
surveys & mapping



Purpose

To provide national mapping, aerial photography and other imagery, integrated spatial reference frameworks and other geo-spatial information in support of the national infrastructure and sustainable development, in compliance with the Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No. 8 of 1997). Furthermore, to provide professional and technical services in support of land reform and other public services.

Measurable objective

Provision of accurate, up to date and accessible maps and other geo-spatial information, imagery and an integrated spatial reference framework to enhance planning and monitoring of land reform, national infrastructure and sustainable development, nationally and regionally.

Intended Impact

- Effective policy making and development planning (socio-economic sustainable development, poverty alleviation, job creation);
- Improved efficiency of service delivery by organs of State;
- Support of Government security, environmental conservation, food security, disaster management and basic services.

Service delivery objectives & indicators

The Surveys and Mapping programme consists of a single sub-programme of the same name, viz. Surveys and Mapping, which is responsible for:

- Promoting and controlling all matters connected with geodetic and topographical surveying and geo-spatial information services;
- Conducting geodetic, topographical and other relevant survey operations;
- Acquiring aerial photography or other remotely sensed imagery;
- Establishing and maintaining a national control survey system;
- Preparing, compiling and amending such maps and other cartographic representations of geo-spatial information;
- Taking charge of and preserving the records of all geodetic and topographical surveys, maps and aerial photography or other remotely sensed imagery; and
- Providing professional and technical support and client services.

Recent outputs:

Integrated spatial reference framework

The unique national spatial reference framework of this programme provides South Africa's national control survey network. Due to a revised beacon maintenance schedule, the National Control Survey System has been available to clients 99% of the time in the reporting year, exceeding the set target by 4%. The network of continuously operating global positioning system (GPS) base stations, TrigNet, has been improved to ensure a reliable service by installing more base stations and replacing ageing equipment and software. This resulted in down-time and the network being available only 95% of the time and thus the target was missed by 3%.

Acquisition of earth imagery

The national aerial photography and imagery archive is of national importance and is seen as a major output of this programme, providing coverage of the whole country of 1, 22 million km². In 2006/07, aerial photography covering 191 502 km² was acquired against the target of 190 000 km², exceeding the target by 1 502 km².

Maps & other geo-spatial information

In the year under review, 111 875 km² of fundamental geo-spatial data was updated against the set target of 231 250 km². This target has not been achieved as a result of contractors not being able to deliver their work due to insufficient skilled staff and lack of capacity. To alleviate this problem in future, accelerated training was provided by the Chief Directorate to improve skills in the industry. The national mapping programme was on track and 1 620 maps were produced, which resulted in 58 more maps than the set target of 1 562 maps.

The development of the national land cover mapping was not completed due to delays in the acquisition of technologies and loss of key expertise. In an effort to empower people with disabilities, the Chief Directorate is well on track to investigate the development of maps for visually impaired people.

Geo-spatial information products and services

Performance in this output was mainly on target. Under-performance on the average turn-around time for supply of geo-spatial information to clients of 95% against the target of 100% has been caused by delays in the receipt of materials through the supply chain process in the first quarter. Altogether 29 districts had access to an outlet against the target of 40 districts. A study has been done to determine whether access to information has been measured correctly, and the outcome was that the distance clients are from an outlet is a more appropriate measure than number of districts with an outlet. Although the set target for the year has not been achieved, the Chief Directorate is positive that the change in measure will be a better indicator of performance in this output. Internet access was made available as planned. There is a growing demand in the country for map literacy and map awareness training amongst clients and other stakeholders. This demand is clearly demonstrated by the over-achievement of 24 workshops against the target of 18 workshops in this output.

Professional & technical support & client services

In assisting other organs of State with professional and technical advisory and support services, the target of responding within five days was exceeded when a response time of 3.25 days was achieved. The Chief Directorate has overachieved in rendering professional support to land reform programmes. The target of 90 days to survey a land parcel has been exceeded by 72 days. The Chief Directorate is eager to further support land reform, but is unfortunately still awaiting the outcome of the departmental Tsosetso project to expand the establishment in order to ensure more support and implemented capacity on regional level. This Chief Directorate has made an important contribution to promote the African Agenda with development projects for NEPAD and by engaging in the Mapping Africa for Africa and African Reference Framework (AFREF) projects. The contribution of this Department and its completion of project tasks are being rated at 98.25% against the target of 90%.

Measurable objectives, outputs, indicators & targets

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of efficient land use and land administration services.	Spatial reference points available as part of an Integrated Spatial Reference Framework, in development nodal areas, agricultural development corridors (ADC) and the rest of the country.	Permanent spatial reference points (trigonometrical beacons, town survey marks and elevation bench marks) availability (%) at all times in compliance with prescribed standards.	95%.	Target exceeded– 99%
		Availability (%) at all times of post-process positioning service from TrigNet (global navigation satellite system) stations, in compliance with prescribed standards.	98%.	Target not achieved. New hardware installed during Q2,3 & Q4 which caused down-time
		Availability of real-time positioning service from established TrigNet stations, in compliance with prescribed standards.	98%.	95%. Target not achieved . New hardware and software installed which caused down-time.
	New TrigNet stations in communal land areas for survey of CLaRA established.	Eight TrigNet stations established by March 2007, as part of the Swiss-funded project.	Eight.	Target achieved.
	Earth imagery (aerial photography / satellite imagery) covering the whole country (1.22 million km ²), in development nodal areas and ADCs, informed by user demand prioritised.	Users at all three spheres of government and other organs of State consulted to determine needs by 31st October of each year.	Inter-governmental consultation complete by 31st October 2006.	Target exceeded– Inter-governmental consultation complete by 24th October 2006.
		Programme for acquisition of earth imagery for following year available by 15th December of each year, based on user needs.	Programme for 2007/2008 available by 15th December 2006.	Target exceeded– Programme for 2007/2008 available by 30th November 2006.
		Acquisition of 990 000 km ² of aerial photography over five-year period, in compliance with prescribed standards.	190 000 km ² [180 000 km ² in Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and ADC	Target exceeded – 191 502 km ² .
		Acquisition of satellite imagery covering the whole country each year as from 2009/2010, in compliance with prescribed standards.	N/A	N/A

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of efficient land use and land administration services. (continued)	Earth imagery (aerial photography / satellite imagery) covering the whole country (1.22 million km ²), in development nodal areas and ADCs, informed by user demand prioritised. (continued)	Accelerate acquisition of earth imagery (aerial photography /satellite imagery) to meet user demands through use of new digital technology, to be introduced in 2007/08.	Approval for digital sensor system secured.	Target achieved.
	Maps and other geo-spatial information covering the whole country (1.22 million km ²), in development nodal areas, agricultural development corridors (ADC), informed by user demand prioritised.	Completion of the integrated database of fundamental geo-spatial information by 31st March 2009, through capturing 693 750 km ² of topographical data, and thereafter recording changes to the landscape through updating 100 000 km ² per annum, in compliance with prescribed standards.	231 250 km ² (200 000 in ISRDP and ADC)	Target not achieved – 111 875 km ² .
		7830 up to date maps produced / revised over five-year period, which meet user needs, in compliance with prescribed standards.	1 562 (1327 in ISRDP and ADC).	1 620 Target exceeded
		Develop and undertake national land use and land cover mapping, to record actual land use and land cover and to monitor changes due to development, with land cover mapping fully operational by 2008/09, and land use mapping fully operational by 2009/10.	Pilot land cover mapping.	Target not achieved: delays in acquisition of system due to incapacity of ITC, loss of key staff, however, national scale land cover dataset achieved
	Fundamental geo-spatial information to provide easier client access to geo-spatial information.	Total of 45 districts and metropolitan areas with an outlet, geographically distributed.	40.	29 Target not achieved. Arrangements with relevant stakeholders not yet finalised.
		100% compliance with service delivery standards at all times in turnaround times for supply of geo-spatial information on demand to clients.	100%	95%. Target not achieved. SCM problems experienced in Q1
		18 map awareness / literacy workshops conducted each year over the next five years, to improve awareness of maps and map literacy among clients and other stakeholders.	18.	Target exceeded-24.

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of efficient land use and land administration services. (continued)	Surveys and mapping records to preserve these records for client access over time achieved.	Five days to archive a surveys and mapping record, in compliance with archive and security standards and policies.	Five days	Target achieved.
		Three days to retrieve a surveys and mapping record from archive, in usable condition, upon client request.	Three days.	Target achieved.
	Professional and technical support and client services (other than land reform) to all spheres of Government and other organs of State.	Client satisfaction rating of three (out of five) for advisory services and work performed for clients.	Three	Target exceeded - 3.75.
		Respond to request from client with proposal within five days.	Five	Target exceeded - 3.25
Creation of an enabling environment for improved service delivery.	Professional and technical support to land reform programmes provided upon request.	Respond to request by PLRO and RLCC for support within three days.	Three days	Target achieved –three days.
		Survey land parcels for land reform and restitution within 90 days upon request in first year, and within 60 days thereafter, in compliance with the Land Survey Act (Act No 8 of 1997), Regulations and other applicable legislation.	90	Target exceeded - 98.
		Support facility for efficient planning and surveys of individual tenure titles for CLaRA through producing 30 000 km ² of ortho-image at large scale (1: 5000) each year, commencing in 2007/8	N/A	N/A
	Capacity established to undertake cadastral surveys for land reform to support all provinces.	Organisational structure and logistical requirements determined and approved, as informed by user needs.	Structures approved and created.	Target not achieved. Organisational design signed off by Chief Directorate.
		Implementation of capacity in each province and signing off of service level agreement with PLROs and RLCCs by 31st March 2010.	Set up one office (W Cape).	Target not achieved. Organisational design signed off by Chief Directorate.

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Development of programmes for the empowerment of women, children, people with disabilities and those living with HIV/Aids as well as older people within the context of the Department's mandate.	Maps for visually-impaired people developed.	Completion (%) of investigation into maps for visually impaired people by 31 March 2008.	50%	Target achieved – 50%
		Maps for visually-impaired people produced by 31 March 2009, and a map of six of the provinces produced by 31 March 2011.	N/A	N/A
Participate in land agrarian reform related activities and programmes aimed at consolidation of the African Agenda.	Development projects for NEPAD, particularly in SADC (e.g. AFREF, Mapping Africa for Africa, AfriCover SADC, Rwanda)	Successful completion of project tasks allocated, in accordance with project plan for regional development.	90%	Target exceeded – 98.25%.
		Participation rating of three (out of five) in regional and sub-regional structures as approved [e.g. Committee on Development Information; Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)]	Three	Target exceeded – 4.7
		South Africa's membership of Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) attained by 31st March 2007.	Ministerial approval for membership of RCMRD	Ministerial approval granted on 30th August 2006.



programme 3: cadastral survey management



Purpose

To provide efficient cadastral surveys management services.

Measurable objective

Approval, maintenance and archiving of Cadastral Survey documents submitted by land surveyors, supplying cadastral information and facilitating the regulation of cadastral surveys, in order to support and facilitate land development, with special emphasis on land reform.

Intended impact

The intended impact of providing these services and products is to ensure that each secure land right provides a source of wealth, a negotiable asset and a platform for investment for the rights holder, thus contributing to poverty alleviation and socio-economic development.

Service delivery objectives & indicators

The Chief Directorate is mandated to perform its functions through the Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No. 8 of 1997). This programme consists of a single sub-programme of the same name, and is responsible for:

- Examining and approving all surveys for the registration of land and real rights;
- Maintaining cadastral survey records;
- Archiving all cadastral surveys;
- Compiling, maintaining and revising maps of property boundaries; and
- Providing cadastral advisory and spatial information services.

A secure system of cadastral surveys

The function of approval of cadastral surveys is carried out in the five offices of the Surveyor-General, situated in Pretoria, Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein and Nelspruit. In spite of the continuing critical staff shortages in the professional category, and the increased workload resulting from the boom in the property market, the offices managed to limit the turnaround time to 20 working days (four weeks). This is a world class performance, as the international norm is around two months. This was achieved through continued improvement of procedures, restructuring of offices, working overtime and using the enhanced cadastral information system.

Cadastral spatial information

The Cadastral Information System aims to create a digital environment for the South African cadastre in the offices of the Surveyor-General. It consists of three components, namely the alpha-numeric, document image and spatial components.

Key components of the Cadastral Information System were enhanced to increase efficiency in service delivery, both to the general public and other stakeholders. The software modules are continuously evaluated and enhanced. The Auto E-mailer system continued to bring about a dramatic improvement in the delivery time for electronic images and eliminated the need for any human intervention.

The number of requests for cadastral spatial data and digital images continued to increase tremendously. The supply of cadastral spatial data has rendered the services of the Land Reform and Restitution Programmes more efficient.

The website of the Chief Surveyor-General, <http://csg.dla.gov.za>, continues to be a fast and efficient way of obtaining spatial cadastral data.

A decentralised delivery system

The Chief Directorate continued with the programme to establish offices of the Surveyor-General in all provinces. Most of the ground work for opening an office in Polokwane, Limpopo was completed and, although the office is not yet fully functional, it has started to deliver some advisory and information provision services. The lack of office accommodation in Polokwane was one of the main stumbling blocks in establishing the office.

Measurable objectives, outputs, indicators & targets

Service delivery achievements

The Chief Directorate continued to support the departmental strategic objective to promote intra-departmental excellence, but mainly contributed to the following departmental strategic objectives.

The information below indicates the actual performance of Programme 3 (Cadastral Survey Management) against its targets in the year under review:

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of efficient land use and land administration services.	Registerable diagrams, general plans and sectional title plans approved, maintained and archived in terms of the Land Survey Act, 1997 and Sectional Titles Act, 1986.	Number of days taken to process all diagrams, general plans and sectional title plans.	15 days	20 days
		Diagram, general plan or sectional title plan legally challenged after approval as a result of negligence on the part of a Surveyor-General.	Ten days for Land Reform	Ten days
	Complete and current spatial information pertaining to all land parcels in South Africa provided, in both paper and digital format.	All newly created land parcels added to database within 15 working days.	15 days	Target achieved
		All requests for information from Government departments, land surveyors and the public processed within five working days, without any valid complaints about the completeness or currency of the data.	Five days.	Target achieved.
	Cadastral survey management services supplied in all provinces.	One new Surveyor-General's office established in terms of the Land Survey Act in each province by 31st March 2011, to render cadastral survey management services more efficiently to the people in those provinces.	Limpopo	Office in Polokwane is rendering satellite services. It is not officially established yet. Scarcity of office accommodation was a major factor.
Amended surveying legislation implemented to support government's aims and objectives on economic development and poverty reduction.	Implementation of Surveying Profession Act promulgated by 31st March 2007 and Land Survey Act amended by 31st March 2008, to transform the surveying profession and to improve the efficiency of cadastral surveys.	March 2007	Bill not yet submitted to Parliament. Consultation process took longer than expected. Legal advisors now working on the final draft.	



programme 4: restitution

Purpose

To take responsibility for the settlement of land restitution claims in accordance with the provisions of the Restitution of Land Rights Act (22 of 1994) and provide settlement support to beneficiaries.

Measurable objective

To resolve restitution claims within the target period through negotiated settlements that restore land rights or award alternative forms of equitable redress to claimants.

Intended impact

- Ensure land ownership by previous victims of racial land dispossessions;
- Poverty alleviation through sustainable development on restored land as well as through improved livelihoods; and
- Foster women's rights in terms of ownership and participation in economic agricultural activities.

Financial perspective

The Commission's expenditure for 2006/7 was R2.3 billion, compared to R1.8 billion during the previous financial year. The total cost of restitution awards for the year was R4.6 billion: R2.8 billion for land acquisition, R1.1 billion for financial compensation and R649.7 million for development grants.

The total number of hectares approved for restoration this year was in excess of 579 000 ha, at a total land cost of R2.8 billion for 33,051 households.

A sum of R10 million, which came from the Belgian funding support, was spent on consultative and training processes as well as the development of the land reform Settlement and Implementation Support (SIS) strategy.

Customer perspective

Section 6 (1) (b) of the Restitution Act provides that the Commission shall take reasonable steps to ensure that claimants are assisted in the processing and settlement of their claims. The following provides highlights of some of the claims that have been settled this year:

Madiakgame community land claim

This has seen the restoration of 5144 ha. of livestock farming land to 451 households of the Madiakgame community in the Bophirima District in the North West.

Bapo Ba Mogale community land claim (Hartebeespoort 410 JQ)

This community was very excited to get its 2791 ha. of land back. The current use of the land includes vegetable production, livestock feeding, game farming as well as granite mining.

Rysmierbult community land claim

A total of 2886 ha. of land has been restored to the Rysmierbult claimant community for the benefit of about 749 people. About 50% of the beneficiaries are women.

The Leeuspruit community land claim

The Leeuspruit community rejoiced when another property, measuring 500.8150 ha., was finally restored to them after an agreement was brokered with the land owner to finalise the claim. The settlement of this additional property brought the land restored to the community to a total of 3097.0975 ha.

Baphalane Ba Ramokoka community land claim

The claimed land is situated in the Thabazimbi area in the Waterberg District of Limpopo. This claim has been settled in part, with 10 442.94 ha. having been restored to the claimant community of 450 households. Most of these farms are under irrigation and are used for livestock and game farming, whilst others produce seeds such as soy beans, wheat and maize.

Moletele community land claim

We have restored 3 455 ha. of high-value land, from where citrus fruit is exported to Japan and which is also producing vegetables for the domestic market. These properties are in the Hoedspruit area of Limpopo.

Motorola community land claim

The exciting development on this claim is that a community poultry project has been established and training in beef cattle farming has been supported by the provincial Department of Agriculture. The size of the restored land is 1005 ha.

Mashishimale tribe land claim

We have restored 16 353 ha. to the Mashishimale community at a cost of R147 million. The claim falls on the Kruger National Park in the Phalaborwa area. It includes the Croc Ranch game farm as well as the Selati Game Reserve. The community is determined to exploit eco-tourism opportunities and citrus production, which will contribute to job creation. The remaining 18 997 ha. are yet to be restored to the community, and it is hoped that the case before the Land Claims Court will soon be resolved in its favour.

Motse community land claim

In this claim we shall see the realisation of the concept of the "people and parks"; more so given the Moepel Farms Development Initiative which involves some 28 330 ha, spearheaded by the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment & Tourism. We have restored five farms previously owned by the State, measuring 5934 ha. We are still negotiating the purchase of privately owned land, which is part of this claim and which is serving before the Land Claims Court.

Ga-Mashung Matlala community land claim

The Limpopo Tourism and Parks Board is a strong supporter of "people and parks". It has undertaken to help the Matlala community become the key stakeholders and land owners of the proposed Rust De Winter Nature Reserve. The extent of land restored so far is 5070.5049 ha. and the remainder of the claimed land is subject to the decision of the Land Claims Court.

Protea village & Stone Cottages museum

No fewer than 132 households were victims of forced removals from Protea village due to the Group Areas Act. We have restored 12.35 ha. (two erven, 212 and 242, owned by the City of Cape Town and Public Works) to 86 households who opted for land restoration and property development. The other 46 former tenants opted for financial compensation.

Kwa-Mandlenkosi Baufort West community claim

On 16th December 2006, Minister Lulu Xingwana launched the ILima-Letsema campaign on the occasion of restoring land rights to 243 household claimants who had been forcibly removed from the Old Kwa-Mandlenkosi in the 1960s. The campaign was launched to encourage beneficiaries to use their restitution awards, amounting to R9.6 million, for sustainable rural livelihoods such as food gardens, chicken rearing, sewing, candle making and other women's development projects.

Paarl, Goodwood, Parow, Kensington, Rondebosch & Bellville claims

Most of the claimants from these areas have opted for financial compensation for the restoration of their land rights lost as a result of forced removals due to the Group Areas Act. They have argued that they could not choose land restoration because of their old age and the fact that they are now established where they live and cannot at this late stage start a new life somewhere else. More than R33 million in financial compensation has been paid out to these claimants.

Droogfontein community land claim

The settlement of this claim saw the return of 12 057 ha. of land (about 25 km from Kimberley) to 445 households, at a cost of about R44 million. The claimants want to use the land for re-settlement, agricultural development, eco-tourism and other possible economically viable development projects.

Sydney on Vaal (Vaalbos farm) community land claim

This claim has been settled in part through the restoration of 18 1212 ha. to the Vaalboshoeck claimant community of 269 households. The remaining 2180.4403 ha. of land belong to a mining company, Guildford Is it perhaps Guildford? Limited, and this is a matter serving before the Land Claims Court. The Commission recommends expropriation for the same property.

Pniel Community land claim

The Minister resorted to expropriation when it became clear that the landowner, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in SA (ELCSA), was taking too long to accept the market related land price of R35.5 million offered by the State for the 25 200 ha. of

- land. The land is currently held in trust by the State while the administration of the Pniel Communal Property Association (CPA) is under review. The State has appointed a farm manager to see to the maintenance and development of the farm, while ensuring skills transfer and participation of the claimant community in the development of the farm.

Dalmanutha land claim for Nhlapo, Sidu & Ntuli claimant families

This claim was settled on 13th August 2006, when 2 906 ha. of land, which cost R12.6 million, were restored to the claimants. The land is situated about 24 km from Belfast in Mpumalanga and is suitable for livestock and crop farming, especially for bio-fuel crops.

Ludlambedlweni community land claim

This is one of the forestry claims that has been settled by restoring 23 properties of 8147.9784 ha. in extent, costing R79 million, to the claimant community. The land is good for other agricultural development purposes.

Hlangwini community land claim

Lisbon Farm 297 KU is situated near the Kruger National Park in Mpumalanga. It is 1466.5584 ha. in extent, valued at approximately R16 814 000.00. This farm was returned to the claimant community of more than 836 households. It produces mango and citrus for both domestic markets and exports.

Mbombela community land claim

The settlement of the Mbombela community at a cost of R97 461 462.00 to the State, brings a happy ending to the Mbombela community's story following their forced removal from their ancestral land.

Magwa community land claim

This community was very excited when Minister Lumla Xingwana signed its restitution award to the value of R62.2 million in December 2007. This date correct? This saw the restoration of the Magwa Tea Estate property, measuring 12 215ha, to the 1651 households of the Mandebeleni, Lambasi and Ntlavukazi villages.

Majola community land claim

The value of this restitution award was R33.6 million, involving 698.4 ha. of land, where about 450 ha. are covered with a tea plantation. There were 1116 households from the Luthengele, Majola and Machibi villages that benefited from this award.

Izinini & Ntshamathe community claims

These are commonage claims that affected the Mbizana municipality in the O.R. Tambo district in the Eastern Cape. The two awards put together were in excess of R138.5 million, from which more than 2675 households benefited. An agreement was reached, where part of the claimed land was given by the community to the municipality for a housing development and to cover the natural growth of the municipality. The land restored to the community measures 1781 ha.

Tarkastad group claim

There were 3552 households that lodged land claims following the Group Areas Act forced removals in Tarkastad in the

Eastern Cape. The value of the restitution award for this claim was R42 million.

Bhekeshowe

The Bhekeshowe community received about 2019, 9041 ha. of land comprising nine commercial farms which produce sugarcane and citrus fruit, as settlement for their claim. A portion of the land is used for grazing. The community receives good support from the previous land owners.

Hlomendini

About 267 ha. of land were handed over to 250 claimants from the Hlomendini community as alternative land in settlement of their claim. The total restitution award for this claim amounts to R2 324 800. The South African cane growers association has come on board to assist with skills transfer for the community. The local sugar mill has also tabled a proposal to the community's Board of Trustees to assist with the development of the farm to its full potential.

Inkumbuleni

The 250 beneficiaries of the Nkubuleni community opted for land restoration without physical occupation. Approximately 308.2409 ha. of the land are used for citrus plantations and 492 ha. for sugar cane. The total size of the restored land is 953 ha. with smaller portions allocated for timber and grazing.

Gumbi

About 657 households from the Emvokweni community received 19 000 ha. of land good for game farming, cattle grazing and tourism as well as human settlement.

Ximba

Approximately 4 877 ha. of land valued at R20 134 494 were handed over to about 459 claimants of the Ximba community. The land is currently used for game farming and has the potential for other agricultural activities.

Hluhluwe

About 1117 households from the Hlabisa-Mpukunyoni community will benefit from the 24 210 ha of land as settlement of their land claim. The internationally renowned Hluhluwe-Imfolozi Park (HIP) forms part of the restored land.

Business process perspective

In the effort to shorten our project life-cycle and to fast-track the settlement of land claims, the Commission has refined the land claims process and post-settlement support process.

The Commission is taking every step to ensure that all our interested parties understand the processes that we have to follow before any claim can be settled. It has learned that some of the steps take much longer than anticipated, precisely because of the intricacies involved in each of the steps, which may appear simple and straightforward. One example is the step of land valuation to agree on the price at which to compensate the land owner. In carrying out this step, a due process must be followed to appoint a professional and registered valuator, who must follow credible and accepted methods of land valuation to arrive at a recommended market value for the subject property. To work out just and equitable compensation, the Commission must ensure compliance with

Section 25 of the Constitution, which outlines factors to be considered. These include the current use of the property, the historical acquisition of the property, the market value, the extent of State investment and subsidy for any capital improvement on the property, as well as the purpose for the expropriation. We need detailed enabling legislation, a new expropriation act that will expand on the application of these factors in the implementation of expropriation. We hope that the new Expropriation Bill, which is to fall under the Department of Public Works, will be able to do this.

One other supposedly simple step is that of claimant verification, where we must ascertain a rightful claim. In this case we compile a family tree, linking the land to the originally dispossessed person or the rightful descendant/s. The challenge always emerges in cases of family disputes, where some of the family members want to exclude other family members for various reasons. This becomes complex whenever there were several wives or where there are "illegitimate" or "adopted" children. Sometimes the claimants or other members of the family are not available or not traceable for verification. In other cases copies of the ID documents, marriage certificates, death certificates, etc. are not available when needed. Commission officials always have to be diligent and eliminate fraudulent claimants who may simply want to infiltrate the system. It takes time to finalise the list of rightful claimants, especially for community claims.

The implementation of the restitution awards, as stated in Section 6 (2) (a) of the Restitution Act, is supposed to be as simple as transferring the land and registering it in the name of the claimants or processing the payment in the case of financial compensation. Our experience in transferring the 1.6 million hectares of land in these restitution awards, is that the process of conveyance takes a very long time, both with privately owned land and even more so with the protracted State land disposal processes. The victims of racial land dispossession have gone through a very long and systematic process where most of them have lost interest in agricultural production and self-sustaining rural livelihoods. As restitution beneficiaries, they have lost their farming skills. Most of them prefer to be employed or to depend on social grants. This is the direct result of Apartheid spatial planning, where the assets in the hands of rural people were minimised and devalued through betterment planning and similar racial policies and practices.

Corporate governance perspective

In terms of Section 21 of the Restitution Act, we have to table our report in Parliament not later than 1st June each year, and thus before both the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). During the year under review, we have attended all the meetings of the Portfolio Committee on Agriculture and Land Affairs as well as those of the Select Committee of the NCOP. At these meetings we explained our strategic plan document, our progress reports and also participated in hearings organised by the committees. The committees have made comments, raised concerns and provided guidance on the implementation of the restitution programme as part of their oversight function.

Learning & growth perspective

The Minister looked at our land claims process and decided to shorten the project cycle by delegating to the Commissioners the authority to approve and settle land claims in terms of Section 42 D of the Restitution Act. This decision has led to a faster pace in the settlement of land claims over the last six months of the financial year under review and this will be sustained in the following financial year.

The Commission and the Department of Land Affairs (DLA) have made proposals to the Department of Public Service Administration (DPSA) concerning the staff retention strategy for the Commission. This was a response to the exceptionally high staff turnover within the Commission, which is related to the fact that the majority of the Commission staff is on employment contracts ending on 31st March 2008. Most of them were therefore resigning in favour of permanent jobs within the civil service or elsewhere. DPSA has accepted some of the recommendations and rejected others; thus the DLA is reviewing the situation and hopefully a solution will be reached soon.

Strategic plan: Project Gijima for outstanding claims

The Minister has launched project Gijima (which means "to run fast") to speed up the settlement of outstanding land claims. We have 5279 rural claims outstanding and these are as follows:

Eastern Cape	600
Free State	100
Northern Cape	229
Gauteng	10
North West	247
KwaZulu Natal	1822
Mpumalanga	971
Limpopo	700
Western Cape	600
Total	5279

We intend to settle all outstanding rural claims by the year 2008. We acknowledge, however, that we will not be able to settle claims that involve:

- referrals to the Land Claims Court for adjudication;
- conflicts with traditional leaders on issues such as jurisdiction (who is the rightful leader), land ownership (is land owned personally by the iNkosi or the community) as well as boundary disputes between communities;
- disputes with current land owners on issues such as land prices or the validity of the claim; and
- untraceable claimants (incomplete claimant verification list).

We have estimated that these complex cases constitute about one third of the outstanding rural land claims. It must be noted that all restitution cases are claims against the State and thus any outstanding claims will not be discarded, but will have to be processed through the Department of Land Affairs. The

- completion report by the Commission, at the end of the 2008 financial year, will include this list of complex claims, with provision being made for their finalisation. The White Paper on Land Reform Policy provides that the Department of Land Affairs or a competent authority will be responsible for the implementation of restitution awards.

In our strategic plan for 2007/08 we have honed the strategies for speeding up the settlement of outstanding rural claims and these include:

- - The shortening of the project cycle, including delegating to Commissioners the authority to finalise claims in terms of Section 14 (3) and s42D of the Act;
 - Eliminating protracted land price negotiations by implementing expropriation;
 - Batching of claims with similar circumstances of dispossession, similar models for redress/ settlement packages and within close proximity;
 - Continued engagement with agricultural unions and land owners to solicit the cooperation necessary for the speedy settlement of claims;
 - Consulting with traditional authorities and houses of traditional leaders to get their support for restitution;
 - Working closely with other State departments (including Public Works, Defence, Housing, Agriculture, the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) as well as municipalities to make State land available faster for land reform purposes and to support land reform beneficiaries.

International interest

On 12th June 2006 we interacted with a large group of American academics who were on an exchange programme with South African universities. They were interested in the progress made in the implementation of the South African restitution programme.

On 4th August 2006 we welcomed a delegation of the Women's Caucus in the Parliament of Sri Lanka. They were interested in South African land reform and the extent to which it benefits vulnerable groups, especially women and young people.

A network of community development NGOs in the SADC region, known as Community Organisation Regional Network (CORN: advocating the enabling of rural livelihoods in the SADC), met us on 2nd February 2007 with the view to understanding how restitution and other land reform programmes benefit rural communities and how these beneficiaries participate in and own the development processes linked to these programmes and projects.

The Minister has approved a study visit to Canada to look at the Canadian land restitution programme and to assess its effectiveness with special reference to the impact of redress and post-settlement support programmes. This one-week study visit, sponsored by Canadians, was scheduled to take place in July/August 2007.

The year under review was a very successful one indeed, as it saw an improved performance and service delivery.



Measurable objectives, outputs, indicators & targets

Below is the information reflecting the actual performance of Programme 4 (Restitution) against its targets in the year under review:

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Settlement of all outstanding land claims by 2008 and implementation of restitution awards.	All lodged restitution claims settled.	All the remaining 8107 land claims validated, gazetted, verified and settled by 2008 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 2 of 1994 as amended.	3243	2772
	State land released for restitution purposes.	Memorandum of Agreement in place for the timeous release of State land for restitution purposes by September 2006.	September 2006.	Guideline as well as SLA Abbreviation for? was drafted by February 2007. This is currently being workshopped and tested with RLCC offices and Public Land Support Services (PLSS) to take forward and finalise.
	Settlement support processes of land claims with development aspect facilitated to ensure sustainable development.	All settlements plans finalised in line with sustainability checklist by 2008.	March 2008	Target exceeded as not relevant for the period. However, the following where does it follow? achieved Settlement Support Strategy, which addresses this issue, was finalised at the end of March 2007. This was presented by the consultants and a workshop will be held on 5th–6th June as directed by Stratcom to present to senior management for final approval and direction to implement and align with current processes in DLA like the ABP and SPV. Give full names as well as abbreviations.
		Improved models and packaging options developed for sustainable settlements by March 2007.	March 2007	Achieved, Models are constantly being developed in terms of the various categories, such as forestry claims and mining claims. This is an ongoing process.

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Settlement of all outstanding land claims by 2008 and implementation of restitution awards. (continued)	Settlement support processes of land claims with development aspect facilitated to ensure sustainable development. (continued)	Memorandum of Agreement in place with relevant municipalities for housing developments for restitution claimants by September 2006.	September 2006.	Achieved Ongoing as each claim is negotiated. Precedent in terms of settled claims is utilised in this regard. A precedent was set by the provincial government in the Free State assisting in the implementation of commitments made by municipalities.
		Restitution projects aligned with municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDP) by March 2008.	March 2008.	Not relevant for the period.
Redistribution of 30% agricultural land by 2014 for sustainable agricultural development.	Claimed/ alternative agricultural land is restored to restitution claimants.	Percentage of agricultural land restored to restitution claimants by March 2008.	100%	100% of the land claimed for restoration was approved and total hectares allocated for restoration by March 2007 was 579004 ha..
	Restitution beneficiaries capacitated to ensure sustainable settlements.	Skills development framework in place for adequate capacitation of restitution beneficiaries by December 2007.	December 2007	Target exceeded as this target is not relevant per this period. However, this is part of the SIS that is now a draft proposal which will be unpacked and implemented pending final decisions by senior management and alignment with ABP and SPV.
Provision of tenure security that create socio-economic opportunities for people living and working on farms and in communal areas.	Secure tenure for all people working and living on commercial farms and communal areas.	Strategy in place to secure tenure for all people living and working on commercial farms and on land restored to restitution claimants by September 2006.	September 2006.	In terms of strategy all RLCC offices address the rights of people currently on the land by for example including them in the settlement or liaising with PLRO to address. However, these practices still need to be formalised in terms of a strategy to be finalised by October 2007

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Development of programmes for empowerment of women, children, people with disabilities and those living with HIV/Aids as well as older people, within the context of the Department's mandate.	Rights of vulnerable groups protected in the resolutions of land claims.	Level of participation of vulnerable groups in the resolution of their land claims improved.	100%	Achieved All claimants participate fully in the selection of the option for the resolution of their land claim.
		Interests of vulnerable groups sufficiently addressed in every development of settlement/business plans on restored land.	100%	Achieved The interest of all claimants is addressed fully in the development of settlement/business plans.





programme 5:
land reform



Purpose

Provide for equitable and sustainable land dispensation through the Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform Programmes of government.

Intended impact

- Redistribution of 30% of white owned agricultural land by 2014 for sustainable agricultural development
- Providing long term tenure security for farm dwellers and other vulnerable groups
- Contribution to poverty reduction
- Contribution to economic growth
- Promoting social cohesion and economic inclusion

Financial perspective

Capital budget expenditure for the branch has been improving rapidly over the last two years. The branch was able to spend 100% of its capital transfers allocation budget of R669 737 million. While this positive trend is welcomed, there was a noticeable increase in land prices during the same period. As the department continues to double its efforts in land delivery with its continuously increasing budget within the next MTEF period, we are unlikely to see any corresponding increase in hectares of land acquired mainly due to high land prices. The interventions that have been developed in response to this will be a subject of discussion in the next annual report.

Customer perspective

The increasing public pressure on government for the rapid increase land delivery has brought with it a growing demand for the services of the department during the period under review. It has become apparent that both the human and financial resources at the disposal of the department do not match the demand for services required by our clients. In this regard, the branch embarked on a rigorous Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) exercise in an attempt to reposition itself so that it can respond appropriately to these challenges. While some of the results were implemented during this period, others will be implemented over a period of time as they require massive financial injection from the fiscus.

The plight of farm dwellers who, despite various legislative measures that have been put in place, remains one of the key priorities of the branch. The department signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Rural Legal Trust and the Legal Aid Board. Through this partnership, the department was able to retain services of attorneys in various parts of the country who have played a

vital role in monitoring of evictions and representing victims of evictions in court. Detailed plans have been developed to increase our footprint and visibility on the ground.

Stakeholder engagements

Land Reform is a national multi-sectoral project which is led by government and requires a national partnership to succeed. The branch invested a lot of energy and effort in building and strengthening partnerships with various key stakeholders in the sector. The private sector was identified as one of the major strategic partners in the implementation of sustainable land reform initiatives, particularly as they have expertise, infrastructure and access to markets which are critical for new entrants in the agricultural sector. These partnerships are already being taken to the next level as we move forward.

Both the public sector and Civil Society face a chronic shortage of critical skills that are required to face today's challenges. It is therefore important that the limited available

skills be used optimally for the benefit of our clients. More work still needs to be done on building stronger partnerships with civil society.

The success of land reform will not only be determined by the number of hectares of land delivered but also by the extent to which the beneficiaries of land reform can access other support services. During the period under review, the branch developed Land Reform Area-Based plans (ABP), a fundamental tool for the integration of land reform into the government wide planning and coordination frameworks such as Municipal Integrated Plans (IDP). Once implemented, all municipalities, in line with the IDPs, will have clear strategic and implementation plans for land reform. It is hoped that the formulation and adoption of the ABP will provide a platform for the department and municipalities to properly coordinate implementation of land reform at a local level. The department has since made provision in its plans to provide the necessary technical and financial support to municipalities.



Measurable objectives, outputs, indicators & targets

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Redistribution of 30% of white-owned agricultural land by 2014 for sustainable agricultural development.	Productive white-owned agricultural land provided to black South Africans for sustainable agricultural development.	A total of 24.9 million hectares of productive white-owned land provided to 60 000 individual black South Africans by 2014. Increase in jobs created and incomes earned within five years of receiving land. Increase in crop yields and livestock production within five years of receiving land.	2,500.000 hectares (Due to a topographical error, this figure is reflected as 3.1 million hectares in DLA's official Strategic Plan. 3.1 million hectares is departmental target as a whole, whilst LTR's contribution is 2.5 million hectares. (Restitution is contributing 600 000 hectares)	258 890 hectares Clarity and decisions required on Policy and Implementation issues Urgent policy review to increase current Land Reform grant required Leadership alignment between DLA and DoA ito LRAD, CASP Post Settlement & Local Economic Development fund Dedicated conveyancers to be appointed 9 405 South African beneficiaries.
	Responsive and implementable systems and procedures for proactive land acquisition developed. (See note 1 below)	Availability date	December 2006	Manual developed and updated. Strategy reviewed new land reform finance models developed. PLAS discussed at CASP alignment and AGRISA forum. Common agreements reached.
		User satisfaction and consultations with stakeholders.	Signed consensus forms by all stakeholders.	Partially achieved.
		Percentage compliance with Government criteria	100%	Partially achieved.
Provision of tenure security that creates socio-economic opportunities for people living and working on farms.	Labour tenant claims settled in a manner that promotes their socio-economic development and social justice.	Number of disputed labour claims referred to court finalised	200	0 Slow process of tracing claimants and negotiations with farm owners Settlement grant used for tenure projects not sufficient to purchase land
		For all valid and undisputed claims: labour tenants reached agreements with land owners for their sustainable settlements in the next three years. Sustainable settlements mean access to basic services, employment opportunities, food security, assets and public amenities.	On-going 6 271 (In the stratplan, target was defined as above. During the course of the year, it was made specific to June 2006, and numerical target to be 6271)	589 CPI manual being finalised. Consultation with the Commission and PLROs completed.

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of tenure security that creates socio-economic opportunities for people living and working on farms. (continued)	Comprehensive Provincial CLaRA implementation plans developed and implemented to promote social and economic development in communal areas.	Provincial and local government, organs of civil society, including affected communities consulted by March 2007.	March 2007.	Not achieved. To be taken into the Area Based Planning Process
		Responsiveness to needs defined in areas-based development plans and Local Economic Development (LED) Initiatives by June 2006.	June 2006.	Not achieved.
		Total of 794 properties transferred in three years to persons or communities who had bought the land during the Apartheid era.	285 per annum.	Not achieved. Regulations not yet finalised and Act still not assigned
		Applications requested from affected communities with closing dates determined according to the four quarters of the 2007 financial year.	March 2007.	Not achieved. Regulations not yet finalised and Act still not assigned
		Land transfers begin in July 2007	N/A	N/A
	Implementable guidelines, systems and procedures for the registration of the CPAs developed.	Availability date. User satisfaction and empowerment of clients Legal compliance with the Constitution and other pieces of legislation.	June 2006	Not achieved
	Strategy developed for improved tenure security for people living on commercial farms.	Availability date User satisfaction and empowerment of clients. Legal compliance with the Constitution and other pieces of legislation.	December 2007.	N/A
	Strategy developed for management of evictions of people living on commercial farms.	Availability date User satisfaction and empowerment of clients. Legal compliance with the Constitution and other pieces of legislation.	December 2007.	N/A A plan of action and ToR for Farm Dweller Survey developed. Settlement options and guidelines for people living on commercial farms have been fused with Farm Dweller study underway and legislation review on compliance issues and constitutional mandate.

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of tenure security that creates socio-economic opportunities for people living and working on farms. (continued)	Monitoring system developed for the infringement of the rights of people living on commercial farms.	Availability date. User satisfaction and empowerment of clients. Legal compliance with the Constitution and other pieces of legislation.	June 2006	A system is being developed. Interim agreement reached between RLT, DOJ and DLA including evictions monitoring. Interim arrangements established (DLA, Department of Justice and Rural Legal Trust) to provide legal assistance to farm dwellers. Draft proposal established. Implications of assignment of PIE from Department of Housing (DOH) to DLA investigated.
	Implementable systems and procedures for the implementation of the ClaRA developed.	Availability date. User satisfaction and empowerment of clients. Legal compliance with the Constitution and other pieces of legislation.	April 2006	CLaRA implementation manual: first draft available. Assisted in the development of PLRO / Provincial strategies.
	Practical training programmes for tenure products developed.	Number of training programmes. User satisfaction and empowerment of clients.	Six	Not achieved
	Communication programmes developed that can be implemented for tenure products and services.	Number of communication programmes. User satisfaction and empowerment of clients. Legal compliance with the Constitution and other pieces of legislation.	Four	Not achieved
	Systems and procedures developed that can be implemented for institutional arrangements.	Availability date. Stakeholders consulted.	Two signed agreements with stakeholders.	Not achieved.
Provision of land for sustainable human settlements, industrial and economic development.	Land acquired for sustainable human settlements, industrial and economic development.	Number of hectares of well located land acquired for housing developments, industrial and economic development as would be prescribed by the policy framework agreed upon with DPLG and DOH	Policy development done by Policy Unit. 8 128 hectares (This target was reflected as above in strategic plan. However, during the course of the year it was corrected to correlate with performance indicator. Relevant target was therefore amended to 8 128 hectares)	492 hectares Municipalities not pro-active Lead time for planning too long (i.e. feasibility studies etc.) High land prices result in projects not being approved by PGC

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of land for sustainable human settlements, industrial and economic development. (continued)	Responsive systems and procedures for amended Act 126.	Availability date	March 2007	Legal opinion obtained on Act 126 and related systems updated
		Users consulted Meet the needs of clients Meet the Constitutional and legal requirements	Signed forms	Partially achieved
	Responsive and improved systems and procedures for Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) in terms of grey areas/gap analysis.	Availability date	March 2007	Gaps identified during the Business Process Review and new models proposed. LRAD/CASP workshops held with DOA, alignment problems identified and recommendations made
		User satisfaction and consultations with stakeholders.	Signed consensus forms by all stakeholders.	Not achieved.
	Training conducted on redistribution products and processes.	Number of training courses & information sessions conducted for Redistribution products	10	1 LRAD training programme for RLCC Western Cape & 4 information sessions on PLAS facilitated, National PLAS training programme developed and workshop held, 2 PLAS workshops, 6 induction courses held.
		User satisfaction and empowerment.	Evaluation forms completed and assessed.	Achieved.
	Responsive, aligned and improved systems and procedures for human settlements	Availability date	March 2007	Developed departmental position on Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Business implementation plan for SPV developed. Draft Cabinet memorandum available. Initial consultations with relevant stakeholders conducted.
	New land and agrarian reform funding/ financing models developed.	Availability date	March 2007.	New models developed (including drafting of Cabinet memorandum) and submitted for approval, Grants and Services document updated and revised..
		User satisfaction and consultation with stakeholders.	Signed consensus forms by all stakeholders.	Not achieved.
		Percentage compliance with governmental criteria	100%	Achieved.

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of efficient State land management that supports development	Decentralised land administration and management functions to PLROs.	Framework for decentralisation finalised by April 2006.	April 2006.	Draft framework developed. Delegations available for land administration.
		Access rights to PLROs on National State land.	Database provided 1st April 2006.	Achieved
	State Land pro-actively vested.	Number of parcels submitted for confirmation of vesting in terms of Item 28(1) certificates within 30 days.	12 648	10 208 submitted. 1 431 Applications for vesting processed as soon as diagrams are approved and received from Surveyor Generals (SG).
	Framework developed for decentralisation of State land administration and management functions to the District Level Deliveries (DLD).	Availability date for the framework which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective and user friendly; • addresses the needs of respective clients; • legally compliant and constitutional 	May 2006.	Draft framework developed. Delegations for CDs available for land administration. Posts have been advertised and some post filled.
	Framework developed for proactive and accelerated vesting of State land.	Availability of framework document that is agreed upon with clients/ stakeholders, is user friendly and addresses the needs of clients.	September 2006.	Draft framework developed.
	Programme developed and implemented for capacity building in State land administration and management.	Availability of programme for capacity building which meets the needs of the stakeholders and is consulted upon.	July 2006.	All training material in process of revision. Meetings with HRD to develop manuals and training material took place. Draft training and capacity building strategy developed (dependant on implementation of BPR recommendations).
	State and public land information assembled and disseminated.	Availability of user friendly information on State land for clients and the latter's consumption in line with the Promotion of Access to Information Act, Act 2000, as amended.	Per request within two days.	Partially achieved.

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of efficient State land management that supports development (continued)	Technical support and advisory services rendered.	Number and hectares of properties audited/ investigated.	As per strategy/ request.	Achieved 1352 properties investigated as per request received within time limit as set out per request. Surveying of unsurveyed DLA State land as set per request in process in most provinces. Applications for vesting processed as soon as diagrams are approved and received from SGs. Surveyors' appointment and 80% of survey work completed.
		Number of hectares of State properties surveyed.	As per strategy/ request.	Achieved A total of 6 099 properties and 635 054 hectares confirmed vested.
		Number of State properties confirmed vested.	As per strategy/ request	Achieved
		Provision of advice, services and information as agreed with RLCCs, Provincial State Land Disposal Committees (PSLDC) and other clients.	Per request as agreed.	Achieved
	Land information systems to support State land administration developed and maintained.	Availability of debtor leasing system (SLLDS)	April 2006. (During the course of the year, target was revised to September 2007, with training of the trainers and roll-out targeted for December 2007.)	Appointment of service providers for SLLDS development approved. Basic financial module confirmed and demonstrated to financial administration. Order number for appointment of service provider requested.
		Availability of assets register.	April 2006. During the course of the year, target was revised to December 2007.	Interim system available on Provincial State Land Disposal Committees (PSLDC) Web System (first developed in MS Access). Assets register forms part of the debtors leasing system to be developed.
		State and public land information systems effectively maintained.	Monitor and maintain.	Achieved

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of efficient State land management that supports development (continued)	Land information systems to support State land administration developed and maintained. (continued)	Availability of State and public land information systems which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● user-friendly; ● meet clients' needs and empower clients. 	98%	Achieved, though challenges are being encountered relating to access to this web-based system as it is dependent on availability, width and up-time of Internet access by officials.
State Land management that supports development.	Training material developed on land administration and management procedures. (See note 2 below)	Availability of training material which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● user-friendly ● addresses clients' needs and empowers clients. 	Monitor and maintain.	Achieved
	Training conducted	Training sessions conducted which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● user-friendly ● addresses clients' needs and empowers clients. 	Three State Land Task Teams sessions and one per PSLDC/PLRO.	Most training sessions conducted.

Notes:

Note 1: Systems developed comply with Constitution and applicable legislation, meet the need of target groups and should speed up delivery time.

Note 2: Training programmes developed comply with DLA policies, systems and procedures and meet the needs of target groups for training purposes.

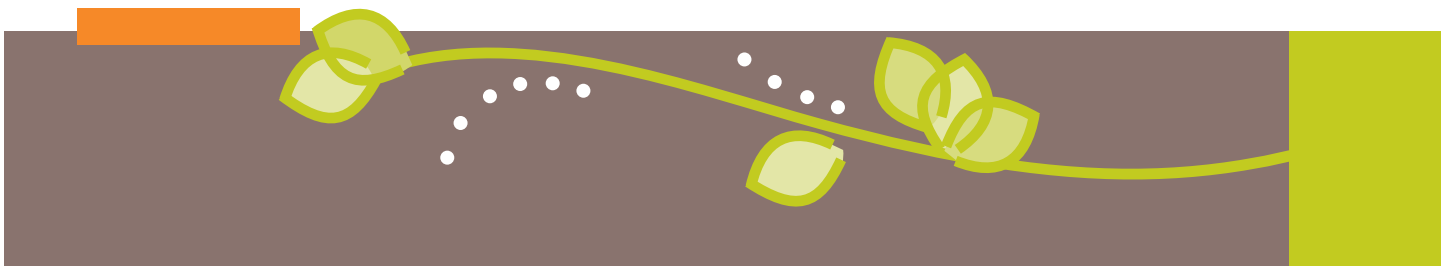
kokstad - eastern cape



Eastern Cape Provincial Land Reform Office - project implementation 1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007

Project name	Number of households	Hectares	Grant Amount	Status of the project
Job/Mintoor Family	4	1.6290	R 140,000.00	Transferred
Duinevlei Project	?	1,003.1307	R 4,761,330.00	Transferred
Blou Family	1	4360 sq m	R 60,000.00	Transferred
Nontobo Family	1	8565 sq m	R 40,000.00	Transferred
Galactic Deals Citrus Joint Venture	15	245.3909	R 1,164,918.00	Transferred
Cornucopia Hydroculture Trust		46.5810	N/A	Transferred
Masiphakami Workers Trust		300.8589	R 1,126,278.00	Transferred
Coetzee Family	1	12.8464	R 77,714.00	Transferred
Vaalheuwel Project	1	1,358.9410	R 1,000,000.00	Transferred
Leeuw Family	11	333.3490	R 440,000.00	Transferred
Hawkers' Paradise Trust	5	17.0000	R 361,200.00	Transferred
Nkengana Family		405.3470	R 560,000.00	Transferred
Endulini Sundays River Development Trust	25	673.6306	R 2,241,150.00	Transferred
Sundays River Citrus Company		492.9553	N/A	Transferred
Buck Kraal	0	16.7045	N/A	Transferred
Siyazama Farmers		274.0000	R 466,800.00	Transferred
Makhwabe Family		305.0000	R 342,699.00	Transferred
Lawu Family CC		305.0000	R 359,130.00	Transferred
Portion 4 of Farm 597				Transferred
L. Tanana CC	1	31.2500	R 62,000.00	Transferred
Jojo Farming Project	2	79.9464	R 135,615.00	Transferred
Sobetwa CPA	3	291.9600	R 542,789.00	Transferred
Lovers Retreat & Porterville		177.9853	R 140,000.00	Transferred
Flanegans Drift		56.6404	R 50,000.00	Transferred
Hans Family	1	43.0036	R 43,696.00	Transferred
Hillcrest Farm		118.4780	R 294,224.00	Transferred
Hilln'dale Farm	2	174.9991	R 220,360.00	Transferred
Maxham Family Project	1	400.5352	R 389,690.00	Transferred
Dam-Dam Project	11	275.2323	R 340,000.00	Transferred
Impangele Project		641.6282	R 878,706.00	Transferred
Umjillo Commonage		1,109.6571	R 890,000.00	Transferred
Inthaba Farming Trust	8	2,389.0000	R 643,636.00	Transferred
Amatshezi Farming Project		269.0000	R 450,000.00	Transferred
Masithembane Farmers		458.8729	R 256,584.00	Transferred
Mbeshu Family	1	265.6200	R 194,288.00	Transferred
Mtsame Family	1	213.2550	R 222,830.00	Transferred
Fayi Family	3	315.4617	R 216,675.00	Transferred
Amatshezi Communal Association	1	287.8533	R 488,520.00	Transferred
Zamelekhaya Farming CC	1	654.7601	R 177,084.00	Transferred

seymore - eastern cape



Eastern Cape Provincial Land Reform Office (continued)

Project name	Number of households	Hectares	Grant Amount	Status of the project
Sulelo Family Project	1	388.7356	R 171,477.00	Transferred
Sulliman Family	1	2,199.6184	R 300,000.00	Transferred
Matubatuba and Sons	1	959.5100	R 895,660.00	Transferred
Nondonga Family	1	780.0000	R 821,142.00	Transferred
Mabona Family	1	644.8030	R 840,420.00	Transferred
Motie Agricultural Group	3	757.0000	R 835,520.00	Transferred
Macingwane FarmingCC	1	257.2604	R 202,138.00	Transferred
Siyothula Family	2	664.4883	R 260,924.00	Transferred
Vuma Family	1	531.3468	R 417,609.00	Transferred
Dordrecht Commonage			R 10,000.00	Transferred
Dyonase MW		31.6700	R 7,535.00	Transferred
Fuzani Family	1	193.3821	R 197,432.00	Transferred
Bam's farm	1	347.3294	R 330,000.00	Transferred
Fairview Farm	38	180.6212	R 120,130.60	Transferred



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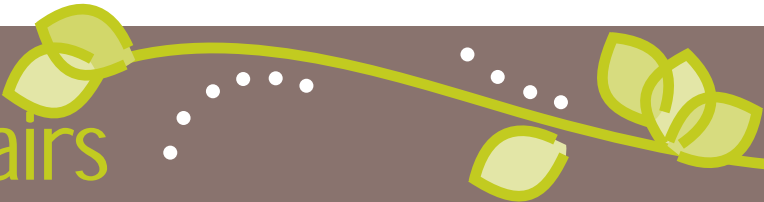


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basotho letshabile - free state



Free State Provincial Land Reform Office - project implementation 1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007

Project Name	Status of the Project	Hectorage	Land Price	Number of Households
Sebokeng Trust	Transferred	309.9448	59,800	0
Sefatsa	Transferred	219.9294	328,500	1
Ingelosi Trading 77	Transferred	342.4201	428,025	0
TBS Farming Trust	Transferred	302.6058	455,000	2
Bhongo Rural Empowerment	Transferred	441.6422	270,000	0
Azaan Trust	Transferred	710.9015	700,000	0
Koalepe Trust	Transferred	342.7886	500,000	3
Mbele Project	Transferred	15.4623	55,000	0
Vuthela Family Trust	Transferred	171.3064	299,250	0
Frazerspruit Trust	Transferred	323.2818	421,600	0
Molelekoa Project	Transferred	23.8212	760,000	0
Mphuthi Family Trust	Transferred	302.6028	455,000	1
Kokoma Trust	Transferred	279.9750	870,000	0
Thandazani Agricultutral Project	Transferred	8.5653	60,000	0
Modukanele	Transferred	170.1270	600,000	0
Batlhaping	Transferred	180.1888	200,000	0
Shebelakwano Trust	Transferred	537.0000	424,572	0
Alletta	Transferred	427.6781	285,000	0
Phomolong Commonage Extension	Transferred	219.0695	397,000	0
Mculwane	Transferred	301.0000	558,000	2
Rozendal	Transferred	215.2872	401,760	2
Metsimaholo Settlement	Transferred	1267.7601	7,650,000	0
Hika Farming Trust	Transferred	133.9271	234,080	1
Nantes Proactive	Transferred	616.2041	660,000	0
Motjeku	Transferred	247.0000	450,000	0
Rekopane Project	Transferred	129.2323	280,000	3
Phahameng Farmers	Transferred	128.0974	280,000	3
Motsima & Nyambose	Transferred	75.4819	142,000	2
Molefe Family Trust	Transferred	322.9188	520,000	1
Masiteng Famyty Trust	Transferred	235.8675	306,628	1
Ramolotsi	Transferred	171.3064	230,000	0
Mokwa trust	Transferred	344.0260	469,615	0
Sekgutlong Trust	Transferred	283.5137	510,000	2
Morabe Trust	Transferred	344.0260	631,185	0
Proactive Middelkraal & Pantfontein	Transferred	4028.0386	4,980,000	0
Koalepe Trust	Transferred	303.7990	600,000	0
Proactive Platrand	Transferred	642.2245	1,123,350	0
Taunyana Project	Transferred	188.1498	309,100	0
Dipelaneng	Transferred	428.2660	740,000	3
Phejane Trust	Transferred	406.6274	691,266	0
Jacobs Trust	Transferred	256.9596	525,000	0
Mashinini Trust	Transferred	123.8255	329,000	1

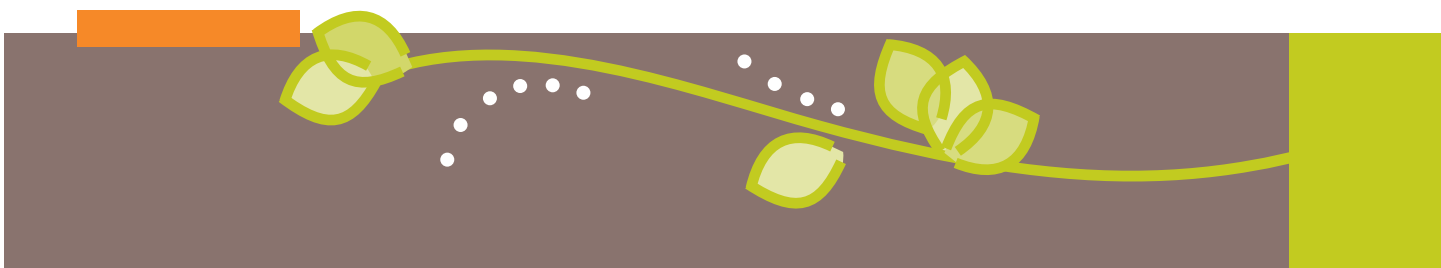
basotho letshabile - free state







phiri tona - free state



Free State Provincial Land Reform Office (continued)

Project Name	Status of the Project	Hectorage	Land Price	Number of Households
Allemands Spruit Project	Transferred	243.8667	486,000	1
Welkom Commonage	Transferred	948.5605	2,500,000	0
Van Schalkwyk Trust	Transferred	256.9596	535,000	0
Pro-Active(Olifantsbeen)	Transferred	616.2050	680,000	0
Vent Lesole Project	Transferred	256.9596	410,000	0
Buckland Family Trust	Transferred	310.7464	456,000	0
W.J. Barnes Farms	Transferred	599.5710	600,000	0
Tsuke Family Project	Transferred	384.3987	656,700	0
Pro - Active (Waagstuk,sch)	Transferred	1225.8285	2,963,300	0
Pro -Active (Saxony)	Transferred	617.3396	950,000	0
Rabela Trust	Transferred	392.7200	627,000	0
Duka trust	transferred	391.4351	586,000	0
Khanyani Bafazi	Transferred	91.9387	464,000	0
Mahloko Trust	Transferred	64.4069	200,000	0
Pro - Active (Schuinskop)	Transferred	1797.0484	1,950,000	0
Total		24720.8342	44,253,731	29



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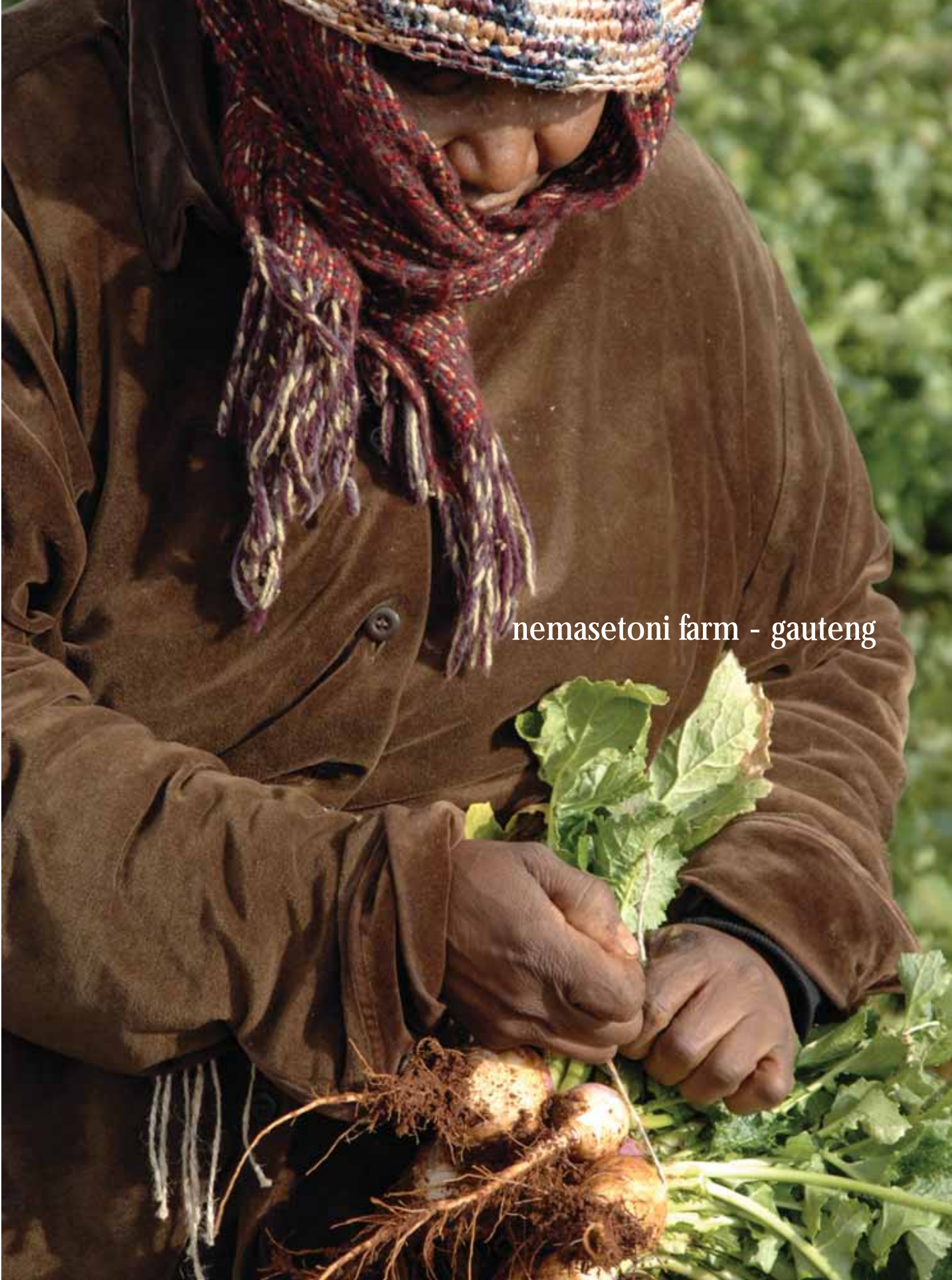
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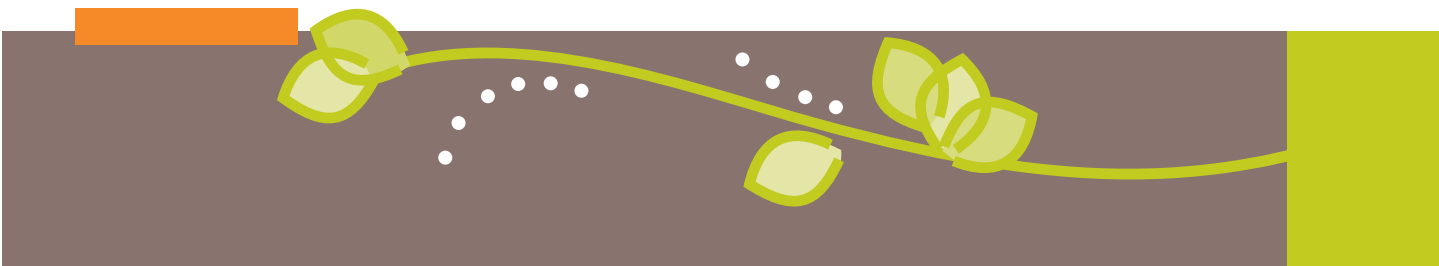
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nemasetoni farm - gauteng



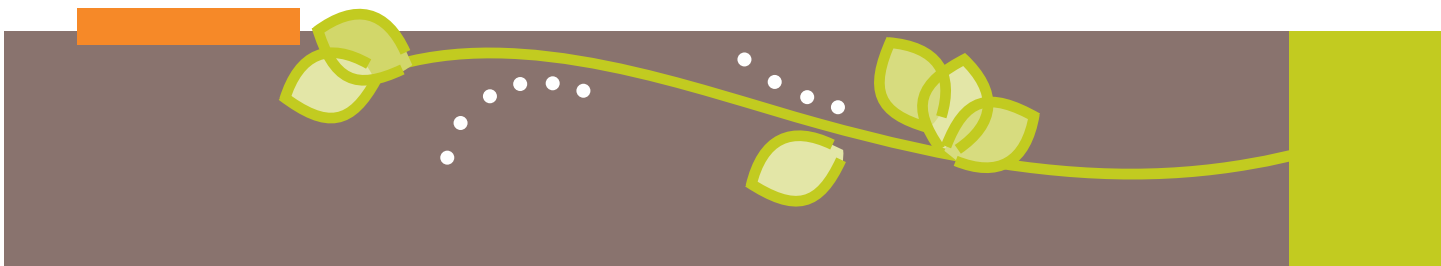
Gauteng Provincial Land Reform Office - project implementation

1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007

Project Name	Hectares	Beneficiaries	Purchase Price	Project Status
Matololo (Rietfontein)	8.9562	0	R 178,000.00	Transferred
Zeekoeifontein	745.9678	3	R 4,400,000.00	Transferred
Morea	194.3328	3	R 2,013,300.00	Transferred
Pfano	25.7003	8	R 1,750,000.00	Transferred
Bhek'Ekhaya	8.5478	10	R 100,000.00	Transferred
Rietfontein	526.0000	6	R 187,991.00	Transferred
Langzeekoegat 146h (Ext)	146.4772	0	R 1,350,000.00	Transferred
Sizanani	8.5653	10	R 110,000.00	Transferred
Nkosi Family	780.5577	3	R 2,300,000.00	Transferred
Kudumela Baephathutse	8.5653	4	R 1,780,000.00	Transferred
Sigwele & Family	6.4000	4	R 52,723.00	Transferred
Phirima Agrarian Services	21.0552	4	R 355,860.00	Transferred
Amalangenani	33.9000	5	R 2,700,000.00	Transferred
Buda Sun	294.0000	4	R 1,630,000.00	Transferred
Kleinfontein/ OM Lukhele	238.8297	2	R 1,180,000.00	Transferred
Masetoni Farming Ventures	78.1200	4	R 1,600,000.00	Transferred
Modderfontein	173.8104	1	R 2,500,000.00	Transferred
Munene Trading cc	2.0000	3	R 25,000.00	Transferred
Ntlele's Farmers Paradise	619.5963	8	R 2,867,000.00	Transferred
Riviersdraai/ Rev Vika	192.0000	2	R 2,046,741.00	Transferred
Uitkyk/ Nigel Caring Community Project	144.5726	6	R 1,911,600.00	Transferred
Bambisanani	8.0000	10	R 120,000.00	Transferred
Evening Flame	73.6035	3	R 300,000.00	Transferred
Modiehi	104.2000	2	R 130,000.00	Transferred
Dewagensrif	21.4000	0	R 800,000.00	Transferred
Schietpoort	3.0000	0	R 37,000.00	Transferred
Mahlangu Family	21.4133	96	R 0.00	Transferred
Maluleke	2.5000	10	R 130,000.00	Transferred
Dintu Tsa Bophelo	7.0000	10	R 120,000.00	Transferred
Lengane	30.0000	2	R 137,000.00	Transferred
Carmel Estate	422.0000	0	R 11,000,000.00	Transferred
Holfontein 405h	405.4307	5	R 1,830,000.00	Transferred
Klipkop 1365h	1365.8921	0	R 6,930,000.00	Transferred
Langzeekoegat 146h (Ext)	146.4772	0	R 1,350,000.00	Transferred
Langzeekoegat 103h (Ext)	103.6263	0	R 830,000.00	Transferred
Sibisi	19.3990	5	R 1,860,000.00	Transferred
Kashim	25.2900	1	R 1,817,537.00	Transferred
Katboslaagte	980.4000	2	R 7,521,842.00	Transferred
Patriotsfontein	367.9300	0	R 1,575,479.00	Transferred
Vlakplaats	291.0000	0	R 1,213,487.00	Transferred
Eve's Farming	539.0000	2	R 4,721,642.00	Transferred
Male Kuhlu	173.6000	5	R 2,530,021.00	Transferred
Vlakplaats 340h	340.0000	0	R 1,665,767.00	Transferred
Sethuloa	23.4494	10	R 4,026,423.00	Transferred

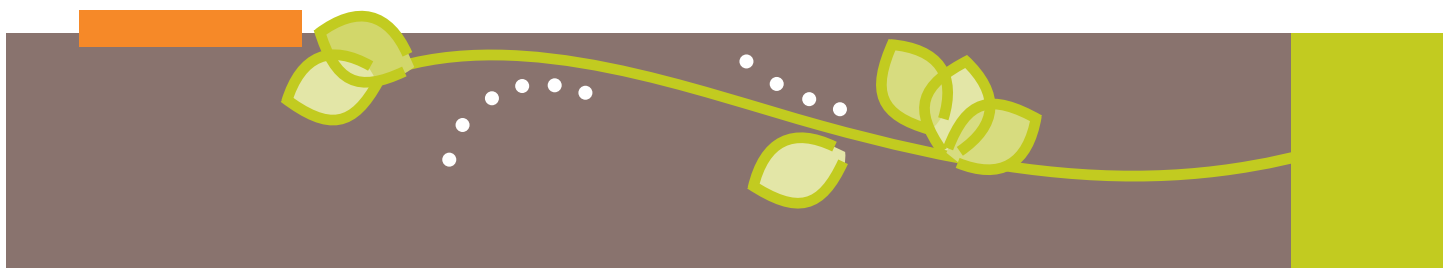


weltevreden pluimvee - gauteng





nemasetoni farm - gauteng



Gauteng Provincial Land Reform Office (continued)

Project Name	Hectares	Beneficiaries	Purchase Price	Project Status
Nkwe Maimela	288.0000	5	R 2,519,866.00	Transferred
Adalbri	458.1100	2	R 4,031,841.00	Transferred
Tshwane Settlement	52.7000	0	R 2,710,000.00	Transferred
Munene Trading cc	2.0000	3	R 25,000.00	Transferred
		263. 0000	R 90,971,120.00	

Total Number of Projects	48
Total Hectares transferred	10533.3761
Total beneficiaries	263
Total women	68
Total youth	27
Number of LRAD projects	10
Number of PLAS projects	33
Number of ESTA projects	2
Number of Commonages	1
Number of Settlement Projects	2



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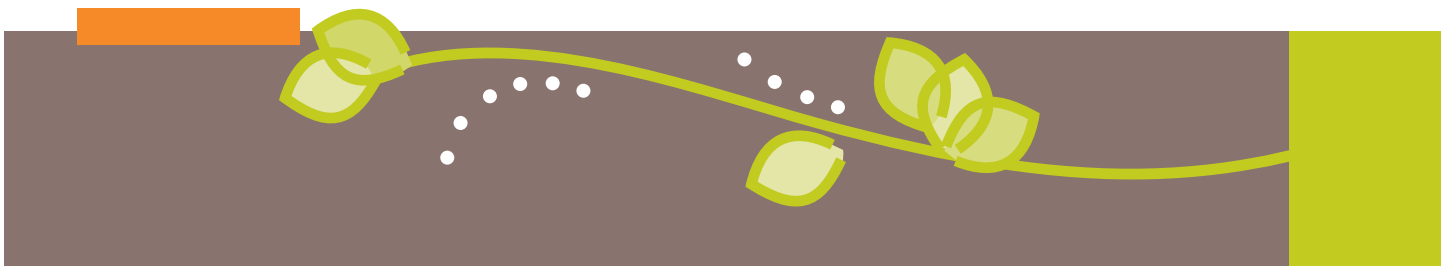


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highflats - kwazulu-natal



KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Land Reform Office - project implementation
1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007

Project Name	Status of the Project	Hectorage	Land Price	Number of Households
Border farm	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	494.8445	R 742,266.75	41
Cardwell	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	3.2300	R 39,600.00	6
Lusthof	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	17.3801	R 12,166.00	1
Moodraai	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	593.3228	R 2,412,500.00	135
Dundee Cluster	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	816.5651	R 1,890,000.00	100
Colenso Cluster / Emandleni	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	399.5003	R400 000.00	50
Allandale	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	627.4697	R 750,000.00	27
Mooifontein	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	606.0576	R 382,000.00	26
Langkloof	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	327.5871	R 153,000.00	39
Paddafontein	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	599.4482	R 2,810,000.00	37
Ontevrede	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	730.5500	R 2,474,000.00	137
Goudrif	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	950.6126	R 693,000.00	58
Witpoort	Transferred (Labour Tenant)	1270.6910	R 635,000.00	51
De Jagersdrift Cluster	Transferred (Labour Tenants)	53.5552	R 53,000.00	9
Elandslaagte	Transferred (Labour Tenants)	734.5000	R 849,999.00	43
				760
Buffalo River	Transferred (LRAD)	234.1284	R 71,409.10	2
Metzelfontein	Transferred (LRAD)	299.9635	R 394,850.00	55
Welkom	Transferred (LRAD)	510.5788	R 966,000.00	45
Furrowvale	Transferred (LRAD)	150.9168	R 310,499.00	4
Maveshe Valley	Transferred (LRAD)	129.3000	R 671,030.00	10
Kwamaphumzana	Transferred (LRAD)	187.3879	R 619,490.00	7
Eholo / South Hills	Transferred (LRAD)	194.7197	R 38,943.94	14
Nkhoesa & Sokana	Transferred (LRAD)	630.3796	R 680,000.00	10
Mpoto Farmers Co-op	Transferred (LRAD)	671.5925	R 671,592.00	31
Mdladla Farming cc	Transferred (LRAD)	299.1112	R 299,111.00	8
Valsch River (TFSL Farming cc)	Transferred (LRAD)	122.0000	R 1,100,000.00	3
Virginia	Transferred (LRAD)	353.2478	R 1 500 000.00	5
Frosterly / Sibiya	Transferred (LRAD)	39.1000	R 126,984.00	2
Warcommon	Transferred (LRAD)	11.8263	R 4 500 000.00	2
Mbona Farm	Transferred (LRAD)	21.3704	R 240,000.00	14
Nogwajanemvelo	Transferred (LRAD)	1357.2727	R 3,504,000.00	31
Wagenbeetjiesdraai	Transferred (LRAD)	141.9542	R 709,976.00	8

highflats - kwazulu-natal

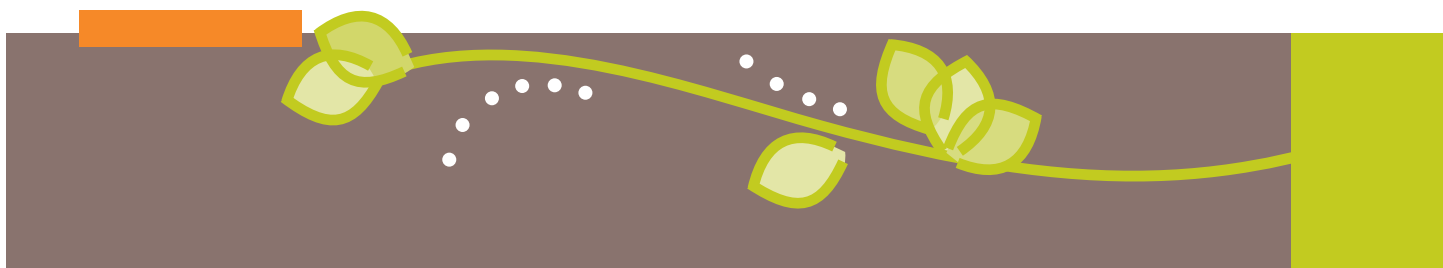


KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Land Reform Office (continued)

Project Name	Status of the Project	Hectorage	Land Price	Number of Households
Goudina	Transferred (LRAD)	861.0940	R 1,360,000.00	84
Vaalkrantz	Transferred (LRAD)	2403.4510	R 3,156,595.00	140
Magalela	Transferred (LRAD)	136.6670	R 749,207.00	10
Mevamhlophe	Transferred (LRAD)	34.2223	R340 000.00	40
Lekha Investments	Transferred (LRAD)	168.1099	R 532,268.00	6
Woodford	Transferred (LRAD)	548.7498	R 1,750,000.00	89
Frisgewaagd / Voorspoed	Transferred (LRAD)	167.6822	R 187,500.00	42
Boshhoek Farm	Transferred (LRAD)	294.0000	R 1,560,000.00	96
Wonderboom / Paradise	Transferred (LRAD)	559.7697	R 920,000.00	49
				807
Mananathi / Siyavuna	Transferred (Settlement)	3.9765	R 160,000.00	11
Inyoni Farm	Transferred (Settlement)	256.6733	R 7,125,000.00	N/A
				11.00
Bloemendal	Transferred (ESTA)	114.3600	R 259,847.00	43
Bona Esperanza	Transferred (ESTA)	98.6996	R 79,000.00	22
				65
Harmony / Nkwalini	Transferred (PLAS)	352.5563	R 12,540,000.00	N/A
Harrison Farm	Transferred (PLAS)	591.0313	R 2,601,300.00	N/A
Senekal Project	Transferred (PLAS)	352.2708	R10 500 000	N/A
Waterfall	Transferred (PLAS)	1514.0602	R 8,355,630.00	N/A
Dundee Cluster	Transferred (PLAS)	1984.1986	R 12,540,000.00	N/A
Bester Cluster 2	Transferred (PLAS)	1312.0000	R 7,050,900.00	N/A
Reserve Farm	Transferred (PLAS)	189.3931	R 850,000.00	N/A
Tedford / Nkwalini	Transferred (PLAS)	198.7588	R 4,689,732.00	N/A
Dubazane Family Trust	Transferred (PLAS)	1600.5986	R 4,788,000.00	N/A
The Gorge	Transferred (Stateland)	485.9671		N/A
TOTAL		27808.4541		



mabete citrus - limpopo



mabete citrus - limpopo



Limpopo Provincial Land Reform Office - project implementation
 1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007

Project Name	Status of the Project	Hectorage	Land Price	Households
Duroc Project	LRAD	42	330,000	1
Makwala Farming	LRAD	36	810,000	10
Mantella Trading 415 CC	LRAD	171	550,000	4
Kharishume Poultry	LRAD	6	45,000	3
Sonah Poultry	LRAD	12	136,000	2
Sebjane Makwala	LRAD	255	2,100,000	21
Mabete Citrus (Equity)	LRAD	1285	6, 702, 000	132
Lehumo Tshemong	LRAD	172	425,000	10
Dabchick Worker's Trust	LRAD	864	Donation	6
Maja Ku Hava	LRAD	21	600, 000	10
Solester Project	LRAD	22	880000	10
MK Kutumela (SL)	LRAD	1028	365,000	1
Momantja(SL)	LRAD	855	170,000	10
Lema o mphela Project	LRAD	569	1,060,000	100
Are Tsogeng (PLAS)	PLAS	71	1,100,000	0
Mopani 1(PLAS)	PLAS	165	2,150,000	0
TOTAL	16	5574	10,121,000	320

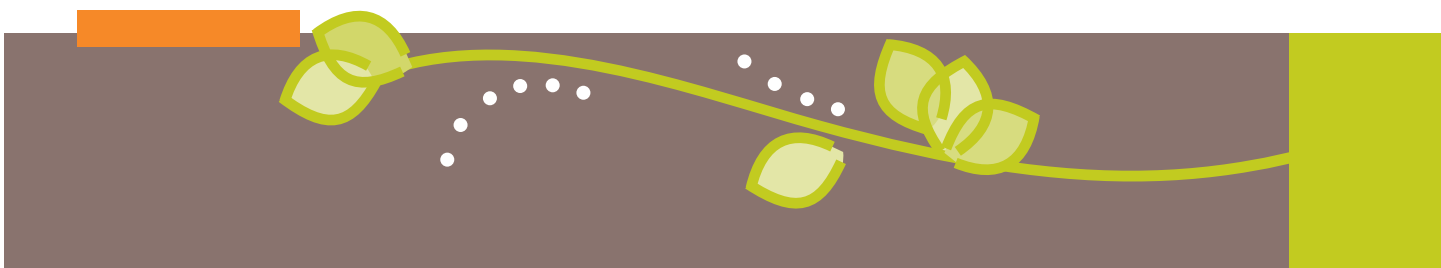
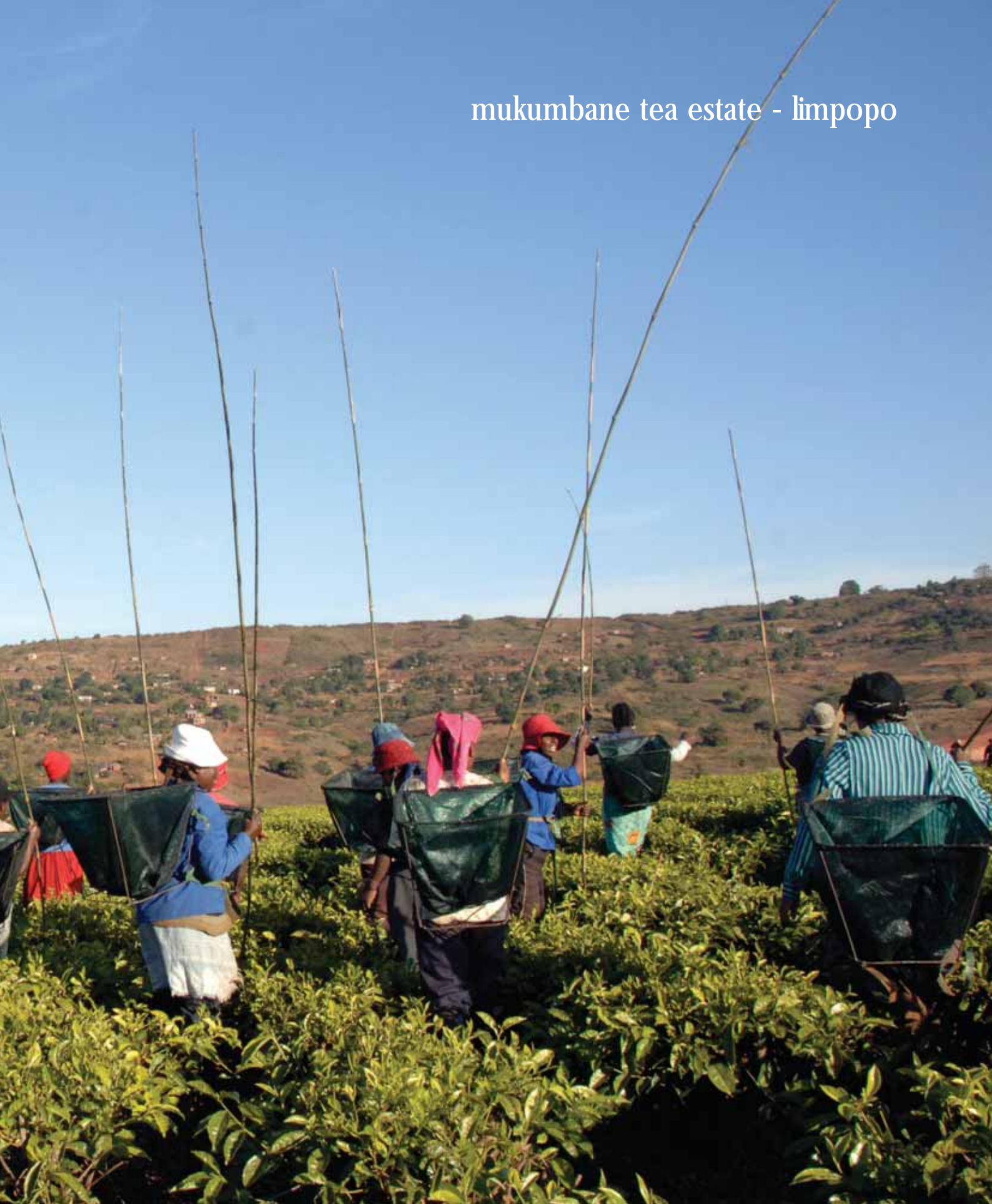


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mukumbane tea estate - limpopo





thembuhlelo trust co-operative
- mpumalanga



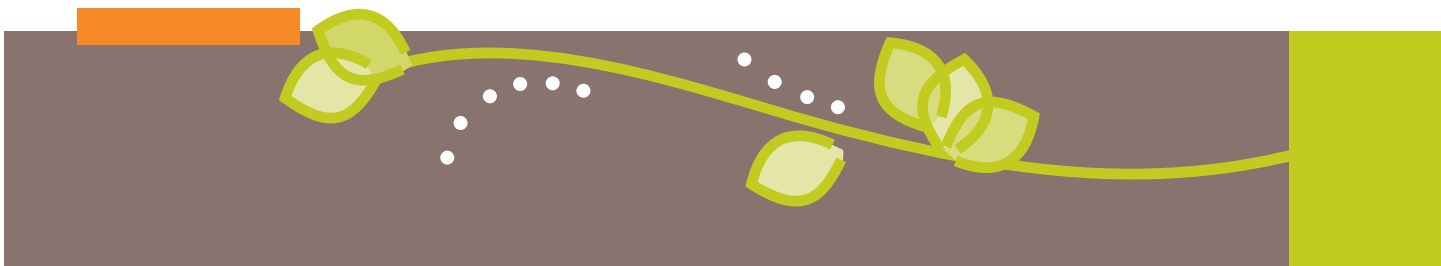
Mpumalanga Provincial Land Reform Office - project implementation
1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007

Name of Project	Land Price	Hectorage	Number of Households	Status of Project
Itereleng	R 170,000.00	9.6271	33	LRAD
Lafata	R 340,000.00	119.9145	47	LRAD
Esperado Fontana	R 2,750,000.00	72.3166	0	PLAS
Mathenkosi/Sihlangene	R 95,000.00	8.5732	10	LRAD
Ipopeng	R 2,100,000.00	557.1169	87	LRAD
Piet Sehlako	R 150,000.00	25.0335	10	LRAD
Maganagoboshoa	R 400,000.00	236.569	50	LRAD
Albert Luthuli	R 6,500,000.00	3108.084	0	LRAD
DR Moroka	R 2,430,000.00	795.8655	0	LRAD
Vryheid	R 825,000.00	563.3496	67	LRAD
Durr2	R 4,348,212.00	1672.3893	0	PLAS
Malinga	R 610,000.00	258.5858	10	LRAD
Lebone	R 600,000.00	99.6939	35	LRAD
Makwane nakaboleng	R 893,000.00	219.2732	47	LRAD
Vukani Mndeni	R 950,000.00	436.6814	56	LRAD
Mandulo	R 450,000.00	453.4937	32	LRAD
Direhoek	R 892,677.60	371.9490	0	PLAS
Pixley Ka Seme	R 3,400,000.00	1855.1508	0	LRAD
Delmas	R 7,000,000.00	1902-01-30	0	LRAD
Rietvlei	R 8,930,910.76	2337.3758	0	PLAS
Black Ginger	R 2,000,000.00	26.1357	90	LRAD
Boschoek	R 8,650,000.00	2138.6896	0	PLAS
Simangwe Poultry/ Ubuhle bomusa	R 140,000.00	8.4636	7	LRAD
Ngobeni	R 45,000.00	15.594	5	LRAD
Pondo	R 250,000.00	58.8464	5	LRAD
Mohlala Family	R 250,000.00	125.1096	4	LRAD
Dixie/Phakamani	R 2,300,000.00	263.3076	137	LRAD
Sizanani Farmers	R 300,000.00	16.9272	26	LRAD
Siyafuya/Sthembile	R 400,000.00	638.2092		LRAD
Malelane Tomatoe	R 2,092,726.30	34.6424	64	LRAD
Welgemeend	R 1,379,887.50	221.1666	0	PLAS
Bakenkop	R 459,000.00	349.8204	41	LRAD
Mahamba	R 1,174,000.00	342.6128	0	PLAS
Mahlangu Mtsweni	R 166,000.00	197.589	8	LRAD
Siyalinga	R 250,000.00	139.6486	16	LRAD
Vilakazi & Nkabinde	R 550,000.00	513.9152	25	LRAD
Zamani/Groenkraalfontein	R 250,000.00	82.1602	17	LRAD
Makhumane	R 648,000.00	204.1126	200	LRAD
Shoba	R 180,000.00	167.4458	6	LRAD
Grasdal	R 6,400,000.00	1313.223	0	PLAS
Brakspruit	R 2,370,294.66	701.601	0	PLAS
Bajali	R 60,000.00	215.8461	10	LRAD
Spioenkop	R 1,184,000.00	562.8143	61	LRAD



thembuhlelo trust co-operative - mpumalanga





Mpumalanga Provincial Land Reform Office (continued)

Name of Project	Land Price	Hectorage	Number of Households	Status of Project
Rainbow Nation	R 108,000.00	20.3918	15	LRAD
Goedehoop	R 700,000.00	171.3064	0	PLAS
Thembuhlelo	R 2,273,000.00	249.3704	65	LRAD
Uitval	R 9,000,000.00	462.6777	0	PLAS
Bossie Alleen	R 750,000.00	214.1844	0	PLAS



land affairs

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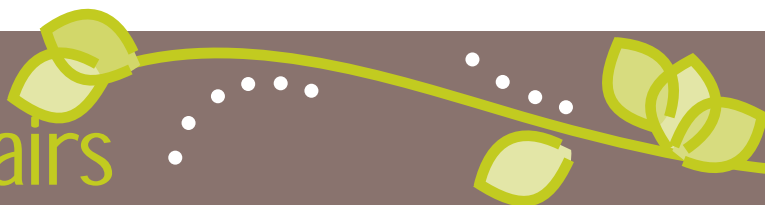
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kanon eiland - northern cape



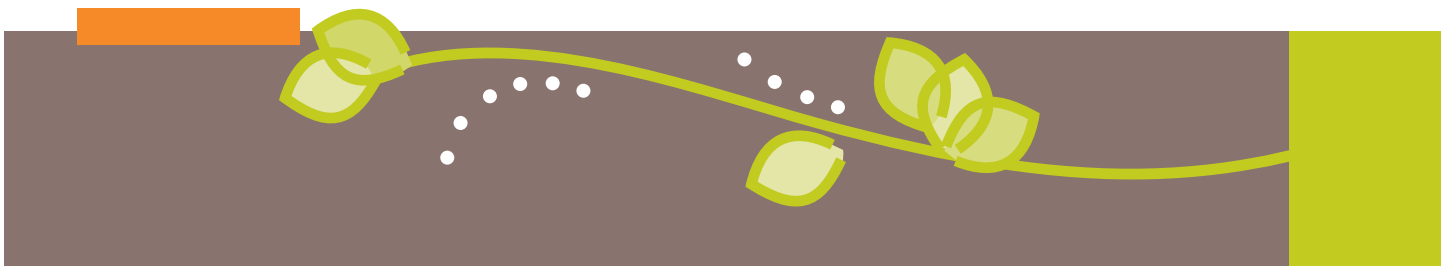
Northern Cape Provincial Land Reform Office - project implementation

1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007

Community/Project	Project Type	Beneficiaries	Hectares	Status of Project
Khulumani	LRAD	6	42,2014	Transferred
KleinGeluk Boerdery	LRAD	6	4,3766	Transferred
Lekkerbly Boerdery	LRAD	6	4,4959	Transferred
Grootriet/ Links	LRAD	2	1 733,7223	Transferred
Springfield	PLAS	1	957,3715	App & Transferred
Blaauwskop	Settlement	50 HH	50,0002	App & Transferred
Jan Kempdorp Livestock Farmers	PLAS	5	541,8672	App & Transferred
Tswelopele Family Trust	LRAD	3	1,2299	App & Transferred
Rooival Feniks	LRAD	13	7,0270	App & Transferred
Siyancuma Women's Project	LRAD	100	5 506,4114	App & Transferred
Komnader Boerdery	FSES	95	631,9900	App & Transferred
Poffadder Commonage	COM	20	5 775,9337	App & Transferred
Kakamas Commonage	COM	13	2 940,4310	App & Transferred
Campbell Emerging Farmers	COM	17	2 903,4909	App & Transferred
Fetogang Farmers	LRAD	6	1 605,7526	App & Transferred
Koopman Boerdery	LRAD	6	1 616,3516	App & Transferred
Maasdorp Boerdery	LRAD	5	4 997,3190	App & Transferred
Loeriesfontein Commonage	COM	30	11 819,0179	App & Transferred
Kakamas Commonage 2	COM	13	1 723,1116	App & Transferred
Nombies	PLAS	5	4 045,4344	App & Transferred
Long Island Trading CC	LRAD	3	7 333,8125	App & Transferred
Hartswater/ Sakhile	PLAS	Ba-Mothibi Community	62,6759	App & Transferred
Langdon Commonage	COM	29	2 002,7502	App & Transferred
Kareeberg Commonage 2	COM	20	10 568,0401	App & Transferred
Grobbershoop Commonage	COM	12	4 761,3360	App & Transferred
Grootwitpan	PLAS	10	4 301,8328	App & Transferred
Kanoneiland PLAS	PLAS	28	49,8518	App & Transferred
DeWittsville PLAS	PLAS	10	2 495,3906	App & Transferred
Karos Settlement	PLAS	8	32,2523	App & Transferred
Total - Transferred projects		522	78 515,4783	-
Realeboga Boerdery	State Land	5	18,3966	Approved
Pienaar Boerdery	LRAD	5	10,2220	Approved
Siphila Ngokuzenzela	LRAD	10	1 271,9641	Approved
Frans Kotze	LRAD	1	102,5042	Approved
Swartkop Settlement	COM/ Settlement	50	2 119,9103	Approved
Sakhile Informal Settlement	Settlement	750 HH	110,2553	Approved
Ububele Emerging Pig Farmers	LRAD	10	10,8598	Approved
Total - Approved only projects		831	3 644,1123	
TOTAL		1 353	82 159,5906	

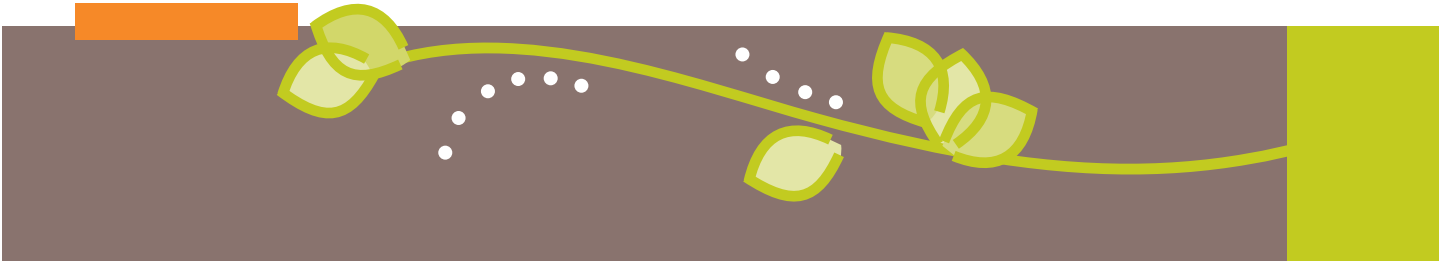


kanon eiland - northern cape





karos - northern cape





mogakabe-matlosana - north west



North West Provincial Land Reform Office - project implementation
1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007

Project Name	Status of the Project	Hectorage	Land Price	Number of Households
Moatswi Trust	Post transfer	931.5457	R 1,900,000.00	2
Bamboo Rock1242	Post transfer	338.1698	R 690,000.00	1
Molamu and Sons	Post transfer	235.0952	R 750,000.00	1
Bamboo Rock1275 CC	Post transfer	359.3048	R 1,520,000.00	1
Bakwena Batlankwaneng cc	Post transfer	642.1899	R 2,400,000.00	1
Thusano Trust	Disbursement of balance of grant	5.6659	R 150,000.00	1
La Rey Stryd PLAS	Beneficiaries have to be appointed		R 4,800,000.00	0



land affairs

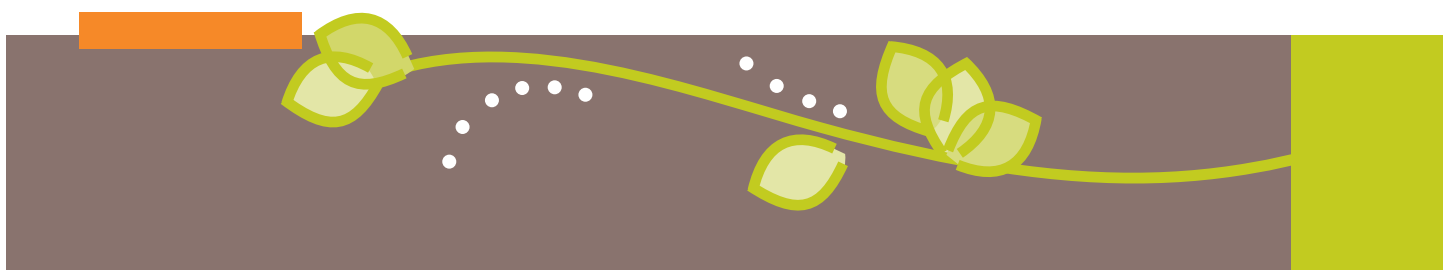
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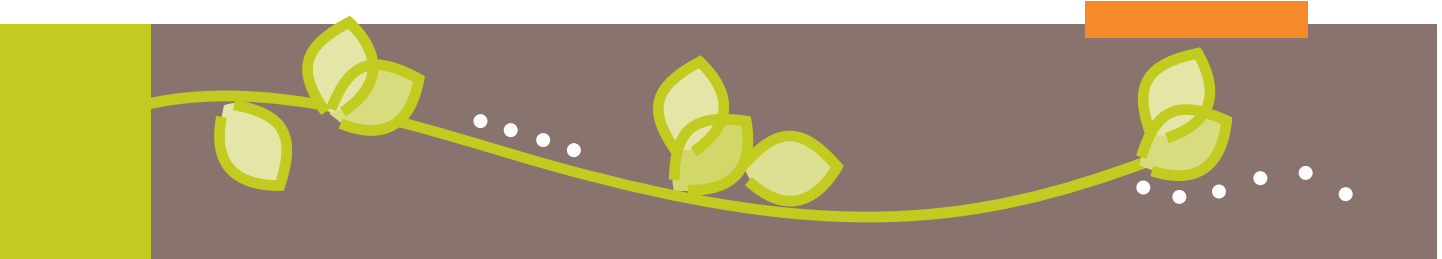


mvala - north west





rennies farm - western cape



Western Cape Provincial Land Reform Office - project implementation

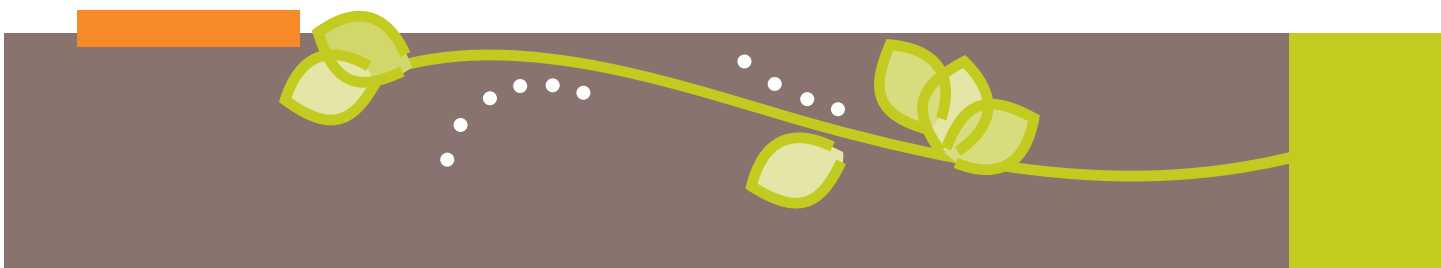
1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007

Project Name	Hectorage	Land Price	Households	Beneficiaries
Alfalfa Boerdery Trust	127.6052	992,212	15	
Andre Thops Boerdery	42.0000	400,000	1	
Aurora Lanbou Project	1,173.7620	4,310,000	17	
Beaufort West Pig Farmers (PLAS)	701.3300	360,216	19	
Berg-en-dal Rooibos	1,195.3631	8,000,000	40	
Blue Mountain Berries Workers Trust	96.0000	620,000		
De Hoop	67.1849	3,601,800		213
Die Eiland	83.0000	1,600,000		24
Dwarstrek Joint Venture	42.8265	385,000	31	
Eikevlei Community Trust	195.1400	9,500,000		294
Forest Hall (PLAS)	86.0074	5,638,793		19
Haaswerf Plaaswerkers	82.6402	2,000,000	48	
Hexrivier Citrus Trust	176.0000	4,134,253	80	
Hex Valley Small Farmers	1.7136	30,000	3	
JBF Fruits	10.0000	40,000		26
Klein Eikeboom	123.0915	1,471,112		22
Koopmanskloof	41.8384	2,500,000		68
Ladismith Klein Boere Vereeniging	64.0000	100,000	7	
Laingsburg (PLAS)	101.4168	685,000		
Lushof Workers Trust	214.5788	3,120,000		65
Maans Group 1 Trust	924.5121	689,215	10	
Maans Group 2 Trust	1,892.4147	1,410,785	16	
Mankapan Boerdery	1,652.7327	200,000	1	
Moravia	81.2221	8436 233.57	107	
Mountain to Ocean Forestry (MTO)	118,499.6464	10,540,164		654
Murraysburg (PLAS)	3,519.0000	2,600,000		
Nieuveld Farmworkers Trust	1,119.7180	616,000	12	
Olienhoutsloof Phase 2 (PLAS)	13.6717; 277.7599; 39.9934	6,170,000		
Rennie Farm Workers Trust	74.8849	13,542,514		281
Riebeeck Valley Wine Partners	81.6837	3,951,804		151
Romans Flora (PLAS)	42.2642	1,150,000		7
Suiderland	182.0000	1,200,000	21	
Swartrivier Plaaswerkers Trust	170.9000	8,562,376		72
Unlimited Olive People Trust	281.2000	2 015 423.90		49
West Coast Pioneer Farming	1,728.6468	5,900,000	18	

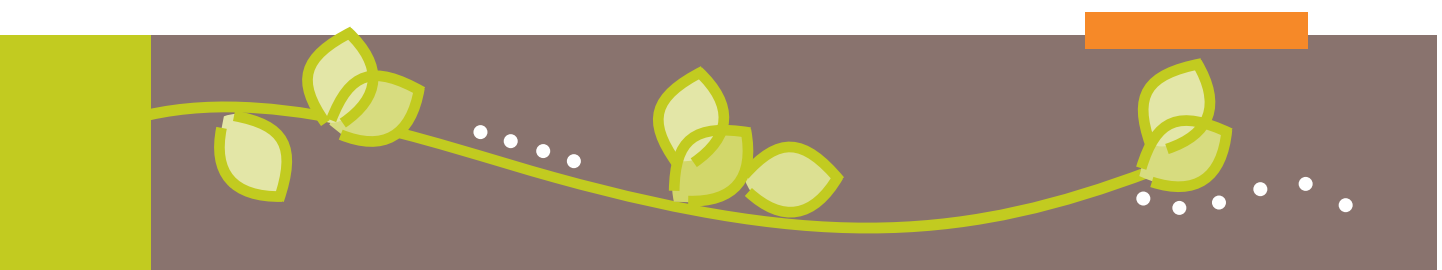




swart rivier - western cape



swart rivier - western cape





programme 6: spatial planning & information



Purpose

To provide National Land Use Management, Spatial Planning and Special Information Systems.

Measurable objectives

To provide legislative, institutional and technical skills support to regulate and guide settlement development, land use management and spatial information management within the public and private sector.

Outputs & service delivery trends

The programme's intended impact is more spatially equitable and efficient settlement patterns and quicker and transparent land use application processing. It is sub-divided into two sub-programmes, with one established for management and support services, whilst the other encompasses all areas of land development. This includes the establishment, implementation and monitoring of spatial, environmental and land use planning and management systems for the country, as well as co-ordinating and supporting a national system for the management and exchange of spatially related information with strategic and operational perspectives.

The South African Council for Planners (SACPLAN) was assisted to complete its audit on registered planners, whilst areas of registration, accreditation, and curriculum development for the profession are still being finalised. Although the environmental guidelines are being implemented in all provinces, it was decided to review those chapters that the land reform implementers deemed too technical and difficult to understand and implement. A service provider has thus been appointed to assist in the review.

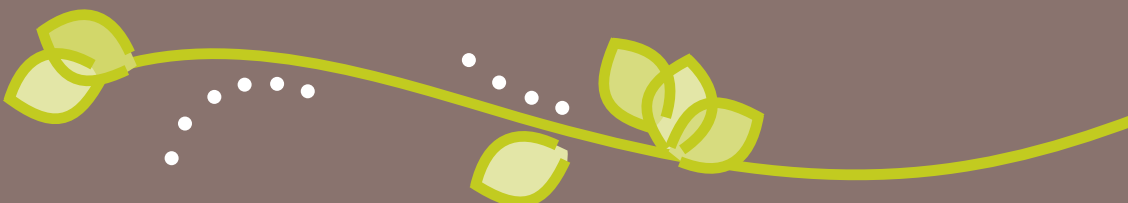
The Chief Directorate is also mandated with hosting or coordinating international conferences that are identified and assist in sharing spatially related information. A Map Africa Conference was held on the 20th–22nd November 2006 in Gauteng.

Measurable objectives, outputs, indicators & targets

The following information reflects Spatial Planning and Information (Programme 6) performance against targets in the 2006/7 financial year:

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines		
			Target	Actual	
Provision of efficient land use and land administration services.	Interventions formulated to halt undesirable post-1994 settlement growth patterns and land use trends.	Framework developed to reverse Apartheid settlement patterns; create greater savings; reduce poverty and improve household quality of life.	February 2007.	Final report on current status of settlement patterns available and interventions project to commence soon.	
	Suitable and most functionally located land for development identified.	Provincial-scale suitability maps of land use created for all provinces by March 2009.	Four provinces	Land suitability maps completed for all provinces.	
	Statutory bodies created and supported to regulate planning land use and spatial information and to ensure equitable, efficient and sustainable human settlements.		The Spatial Data Infrastructure Act (SDIA) implemented and the National Committee for Spatial Information (CSI) established to regulate spatial information and to ensure equitable, efficient and sustainable development.	CSI established and supported.	Applications for nomination of CSI members received and recommendations to be forwarded to the Minister.
			Effective development tribunals and South African Council for Planners (SACPLAN) established to regulate planning, land use and to ensure equitable, efficient and sustainable development.	November 2006.	National workshop held for all tribunal members and report available. Drafting of new regulations for professional registration of planners still being finalised.
			Accreditation of the University of Venda (UniVen)	November 2006.	Accreditation process awaiting approval by the Department of Education after recommendation by SACPLAN
			Geographic Information System (GIS) training for teachers across the country to enhance national skills and therefore growth and empowerment.	Support curriculum development in schools.	GIS training done for the Eastern Cape and Gauteng.
			An evaluation framework for Spatial Development Frameworks (in terms of the requirements of the DFA).	Draft evaluation framework and guidelines developed to ensure equitable, efficient and sustainable human settlements.	August 2006.

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of efficient land use and land administration services.	Planning services and spatial information provided to Nodal Areas and MPCCs.	All Nodal Areas and MPCCs provided with planning services and spatial information to improve service delivery and ensure compassionate government to people by March 2009.	Four provinces	More visits to other MPCCs in Eastern Cape, Limpopo and KZN and spatial information provided
	Biodiversity data provided and analysed in support of land reform to determine most suitable land.	Provincial-scale maps created for all provinces to ensure higher productivity and sustainability of land; reduce poverty and enhance food security by March 2009.	Four provinces.	Baseline Data for Area Base Planning process collected at national level from all relevant stakeholders and distributed to all PLROs nationally.
	Integration of land reform and restitution projects as well as State land data into IDPs via mapping and analysis.	Provincial-scale maps created for all provinces to ensure higher productivity and sustainability of land use and proactive land release leading to sustainable development by 2009.	Four provinces	Maps available and are continuously updated for finalised projects in Limpopo, KZN, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape.
	Spatial data and analysis for the Agricultural Development corridors created.	National and provincial maps as well as recommendations produced to support equitable economic growth by 2009.	Four provinces	
	Environmental guidelines implemented in land reform projects to ensure sustainability.	Percentage of projects that implement the environmental assessment tool by March 2010.	30%	Guidelines implemented in the nine provinces but certain chapters of the guidelines to be evaluated by appointed service provider.



programme 7:
deeds registration
(auxilliary services)

Purpose

To provide efficient land use and land administration services.

Measurable objective

To provide a high quality deeds registration system whereby secure titles are registered and speedy and accurate information is provided.

Service delivery objectives & indicators

The Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration plays a major role in supporting the Department's land reform initiatives and is inextricably linked to the South African economy. When there is a problem in the deeds registration environment, which results in backlogs, the economy is adversely affected.

Land registration information supplied from the Deeds Registration System database plays a vital role during the preliminary investigative stages of any land delivery initiative. The final step in the process, the registration of the relevant title deeds, is handled by the Department's nine deeds registries.

The nine deeds registries are located in Pretoria, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, King William's Town, Vryburg and Umtata. These offices register deeds and documents relating to real rights in more than seven million registered land parcels consisting of township erven, farms, agricultural holdings, sectional title units and sectional title exclusive use areas.

Core functions

The core functions of the Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration, and the nine Deeds Registries falling under the supervision of the Chief Registrar of Deeds, are as follows: -

- To register real rights in land;
- To maintain a public land register;
- To provide registration information; and
- To maintain an archive of registration records.

The details regarding the above functions are as follows:

Registration of land & real rights in land

The Deeds Registries Act and the Sectional Titles Act require that deeds and documents be prepared and lodged in a deeds registry by a conveyancer or Notary Public. These deeds and documents are subjected to three levels of examination by legally qualified personnel who scrutinise the contents to ensure that it is accurate and compliant with common law, case law and statutory law. In addition,

examiners ensure that appropriate effect is given to Orders of Court, caveats and interdicts recorded in the deeds registry, where applicable.

Security of title is not guaranteed by law in South Africa. Instead, the system of examination described above, together with the checks and balances which form an integral part of the registration system, provide the holder of a title deed registered in a South African deeds registry with an indisputable right which is recognised and respected by the Courts, financial institutions and the public at large.

During the past financial year, the deeds registries experienced a 11% increase in the volume of transactions registered, an increase that posed a serious capacity challenges to our targeted turn-around time from lodgement to when deeds are made available for registration.

Maintenance of the public register

Data capturers in the Deeds Registries update and maintain the Deeds Registration System (DRS) database on a daily basis. This database is mainframe-based and hosted by the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) in Centurion. The mainstay of the Chief Directorate's electronic systems is the DRS software.

Other computer-related systems, which are related to or associated with the deeds registries' registers, include the Document Tracking System (DOTS), the Document Copy System (DCS) and the Deeds Registration Trading Account's AccPac financial accounting system. Maintenance and development of the above systems are carried out by contractors sourced through SITA.

Provision of registration information

- Section 7 of the Deeds Registries Act obliges a Registrar of Deeds to permit any person, upon payment of the prescribed fees, to inspect the public registers in a deeds registry, and to make copies of records of such a registry.
- The deeds registries' electronic information system, DeedsWeb, provides electronic access to registration information from anywhere in the world via the Internet. The demand for registration information continues to increase. During the 2006/07 financial year, a total of 14 731 765 electronic information requests were processed by the information systems of the Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration. This amounts to a 9, 6 % increase in requests over the previous 2005/06 financial year.
- The Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration's Document Copy System (DCS) that enables remotely located DeedsWeb users to obtain copies of microfilmed deeds and documents has been upgraded.
- The DCS is in the process of being re-engineered to make all deeds digitised as part of the scanning project available to DeedsWeb users and walk-in clients at the deeds registries. This will greatly improve information service delivery at the deeds registries by automating current manual processes.

Preservation of registered records for archival purposes

The deeds registries at Pretoria, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein and King William's Town use

Table 1: Total number of registered land parcels on the Deeds Registration System database

Deeds Registry	Township erven	Sectional title units	Agricultural holdings	Farms	Total
Pretoria	1 961 912	232 299	46 884	208 261	2 449 356
Cape Town	1 707 126	182 448	0	138 462	2 028 036
Johannesburg	960 271	128 030	0	0	1 088 301
Pietermaritzburg	901 019	140 284	0	92 013	1 133 316
Bloemfontein	516 523	25 506	7 003	60 094	609 126
Kimberley	84 066	713	869	5 088	90 736
King William's Town	177 210	6 298	0	11 645	195 153
Vryburg	78 369	206	4 097	10 544	93 216
Umtata #	65 185	22	0	982	66 189
As at 31st March 2007	6 451 681	715 806	58 853	527 089	7 753 429
As at 31st March 2006	6 297 904	667 201	59 125	522 936	7 547 166

Database not complete – still under construction

Table 2: DeedsWeb information searches

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2005/ 2006	1 028 266	233 713	1 251 536	1 211 274	1 317 098	1 107 007	1 144 683	1 087 464	692 774	1 019 719	111 959	1 235 302
2006/ 2007	970 109	1 253 803	1 226 662	1 243 647	1 148 587	1 241 274	1 362 273	1 354 740	826 742	1 246 789	1 363 420	1 493 719

Table 3: Document Copy System requests

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2005/2006	16 586	15 694	8 900	17 574	19 593	16 713	18 901	19 337	11 590	16 543	15 506	22 209
2006/ 2007	17 151	18 384	18 063	21 702	21 376	20 409	21 202	22 455	11 368	13 809	19 895	19 310

microfilm as archive medium. These registries perform processing functions and quality assurance checks in-house. Three copies are produced of each film, two silver master copies and one diazo copy for general use and viewing by the public. One silver master copy is stored on-site in the deeds registry and the other off-site for disaster recovery purposes. The strong rooms where these master copies are stored comply with SABS specifications and are subject to annual inspections by the SABS. Deeds registries submit samples of their processed films to the SABS on a weekly basis for testing and quality control purposes.

Recent outputs

As a result of the favourable economic climate in the country and the subsequent lively property market, the deeds registries have been experiencing an increase in their workload.

The Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration, which includes the nine deeds registries, is a self-funding component by virtue of the Category 1 Deeds Registration Trading Account. Sound financial management of this account, coupled with a significant rise in property values and an 11% increase in transaction volumes, enabled the Deeds Registration Trading Account to generate a substantial net surplus of R119.5 million for the 2006/2007 financial year without having to increase fee tariffs for that period. The gross revenue for the Trading Account was R428 million and interest received amounted to R11.8 million. The expenditure for the year under review was R320.6 million. This shows that the Trading Account is performing well over expectations taking into account that it has a nominal allocation of R1000 in the departmental Budget Vote.

It is important to emphasise that all the transfers that have been registered in the deeds registration environment had an overall impact of R347 583 977 418, 27 on the economy. Mortgage bonds had an impact of R2 579 003 825 980, 54 during the 2006 calendar year.

In order to take deeds registry services to the people, the Department aims to establish a deeds registry in every province. The Registrar of Deeds, Nelspruit, was appointed on 1 December 2005 and he has almost completed all arrangements for the establishment of a deeds registry in Mpumalanga. Accommodation has been secured and is almost ready for occupation. Key personnel have been recruited and registration processes will take place during the 2007/2008 financial year.

The e-Cadastre, which forms part of the Department's Master Information Systems Plan, is a system proposed for the electronic submission and processing of diagrams in the offices of the Surveyors-General, and deeds and documents in the deeds registries. By eliminating paper traffic between the legal fraternity, the deeds registries and offices of the Surveyors-General, the system will reduce survey approval and deeds registration turn-around times and also enable easier access to

survey and registration services from remote areas. Consequently, the e-Cadastre will benefit previously disadvantaged sectors of the community living in rural areas, informal settlements or low-cost housing schemes.

The implementation of the e-Cadastre is dependent on the completion of the Scanning Solution. However, development of the e-Cadastre can proceed independently. This parallel process will make it possible to implement the e-Cadastre within a short period after the finalisation of the Scanning Solution. In this regard, a service provider has been appointed in terms of the Minister's Gijima Project to analyse the deeds registration environment and to make recommendations as to how it can be improved so as to reduce turnaround times and remove backlogs that have been hampering service delivery. One of the focus areas is the Production Incentive Bonus Schemes, which is a monster that has mutated over the years. These schemes were introduced as incentives to staff to perform at a level higher than normal in order to deal with huge lodgements.

The service provider was appointed during the last quarter of the financial year and has as yet to provide an Implementation Plan in terms of the deliverables.

The Scanning Solution is being addressed in phases, the first of which is a project for the replacement of microfilm cameras by digital scanners in order to digitally capture images as part of the day-to-day archiving process. This initiative has already been rolled out to the Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg deeds registries. Thereafter, a further project for the so-called "back-scanning" and digitisation of historic paper and microfilm archives will be embarked upon.

The Scanning Solution offers further benefits, which include:

- A means of establishing additional deeds registries;
- Disaster recovery for existing paper archives;
- Support for the proposed e-Cadastre (a system for the electronic submission and processing of deeds and diagrams); and
- Full automation for the manual processes which currently form part of the Document Copy System (DCS) of the deeds registries.

The functioning of the Department's DeedsWeb Internet-based registration information system is continuously being upgraded and expanded to meet the needs of the deeds registries' information clients.

The Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration continues to assist the Department of Housing (DOH) with the identification of fraudulent or irregular housing subsidy applications. By comparing the names and ID numbers of subsidy applicants with the Deeds Registration System database records, DOH is able to establish whether applicants already own immovable property to ensure that subsidies are granted only to first-time home owners.

Furthermore, in partnership with the DOH, the Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration has come up with draft

legislation to create the office of an Ombudsman within the sectional titles industry in order to deal with consumer issues. This legislation will be piloted in Parliament by the DOH.

Trading entities: Deeds Registration Trading Account

The main purpose of the Category 1 Deeds Registration Trading Account is to finance the operating costs of the Chief Directorate: Deeds Registration and its nine deeds registries.

The Trading Account's main source of revenue is fees charged for the registration of deeds and the sale of registration information. The tariffs for these fees are contained in the Schedule of Fees of Office prescribed by regulation 84 of the Deeds Registries Act, 47 of 1937. Shortfalls in the Trading Account, if any, are appropriated from the budget of the Department under Programme 7. Surpluses, on the other hand, are surrendered to the National Revenue Fund. No augmentation was required during the 2006/2007 financial year.

With the consent of National Treasury, surpluses on the Trading Account will be retained and applied to projects such as the Scanning Solution and the e-Cadastre, both of which are aimed at decentralisation and improvement of the deeds registries' services.



Measurable objectives, outputs, indicators & targets

The information below reflects the programme information of Programme 7 (Deeds Registration) regarding its performance to its targets:

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Provision of efficient land administration services.	Secure and registered title deeds provided to all land owners to ensure participation in the economy by all, including those who could not do so previously.	High quality title deeds registered that cannot be challenged in courts of law due to error. Each title to be registered in not more than six days after lodgement.	Registration in not more than six days after lodgement.	Target not achieved Registration in not more than 6 days after lodgement in KWT, BFN, UMT, KBY and VBG Deeds Registries. In the remaining offices, because of the large volumes involved, this target was not achieved.
	Accelerated and secure registered title deeds provided to land reform and housing beneficiaries.	RDP housing developments, township upgrading to freehold ownership, restitution and tenure reform transactions registered in no more than five days after lodgement over a period of five years.	In not more than 5 days after lodgement	In not more than 5 days after lodgement
	A transformed cadastre that is user-friendly, provides for the introduction of e-Cadastre, is in line with the Constitution, provides for the registration of new order land rights and supports the Government's policy aims and objectives.	Simpler, more accessible, affordable land registration services and recognition of tenure rights previously denied by March 2009.	Roll-out of camera replacement in Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg Deeds Registries	Target achieved.
			RFP for database cleanup	Target not met.
	Operational deeds registry established in other provinces by March 2008 to bring services closer to the people and ensure access to the first economy by those previously unable to do so.	Operational provincial deeds registry established in new provinces.	Procurement of accommodation and recruitment and selection of key personnel	Target met for Mpumalanga
	Deeds registration areas of jurisdiction well aligned with provincial boundaries, resulting in equitable access by people throughout the country.	Operational deeds registry in respect of jurisdictional alignment attained with three provinces by March 2011: Northwest by March 2009; Eastern Cape by March 2010 and Northern Cape by March 2011.	Approval by Minister of jurisdiction for Mpumalanga	Target met

Strategic objectives	Output	Performance indicators	Actual performance against target Quantity/ Quality/ Timelines	
			Target	Actual
Participate in agrarian land reform related activities and programmes aimed at consolidation of the African Agenda.	Constructively contribute to the establishment of a land registration system within the SADC and other African countries through experience sharing.	Training guidelines and programme provided to Rwanda for establishment of land registration system.	Training of Rwandese	Programme for training in place but Rwandese have not yet responded to invitation
		Three SADC countries provided with training over a period of five years.	Training for Namibia, Botswana and Lesotho	Target not met.
		One African country per annum assisted to develop a Land Registration System in accordance with NEPAD principles.	One African country	Target not met.
		Responded to a number of invitations to participate in relevant international forums, structures and projects, resulting in enhanced land registration processes within the DLA and by other countries (three per annum)	Response to invitations	Target not met. No invitations received
	Efficient financial administration.	Compliance with PFMA – unqualified audit reports	100% compliant	Target met however a qualified report was raised with regard to non-compliance with International Accounting Standard 16, which deals with the useful lives and residual values of assets. There was no theft, fraud or financial mismanagement.
	Effective performance Management	% Improved performance	10%	Target met
	Transformed CD	Implementation of EE policy, Project Tsoseletso	100%	Target met
Improved service delivery	Updated annual Service Delivery Improvement plan	Plan in place	Target met	
Gender, disability and HIV/Aids awareness	% Compliance with policies and practices	100%	Target met	
Effective communication plan	% Informed staff and stakeholders	100%	Target met	



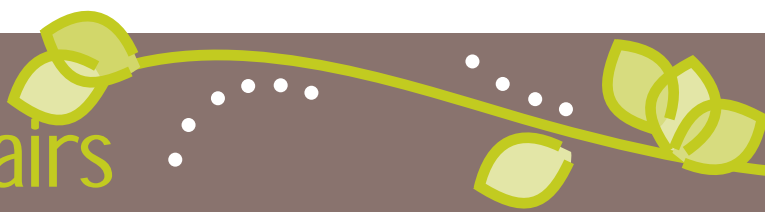
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report of the
audit committee





land affairs







report of the audit committee for the year ended 31 march 2007



R Report of the Audit Committee of the Department of Land Affairs (“DLA”) in terms of Sections 76(4)(d) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act (“PFMA”) and Treasury Regulation 3.1.10

1. Membership and attendance

The present Audit Committee (“the Committee”) was constituted in terms of Section 38 of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.2, and consists of three external members. The Committee, which consists of the members listed hereunder, met five times during the financial year under review.

Name of member	Number of meetings attended
Ms R. Van Wyk (Chairperson)	5
Ms D. Ndaba	5
Mr G. Witthöft	4

2. Audit Committee responsibility

The Committee has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as contained in its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged its responsibilities as contained therein.

3. The effectiveness of internal control

The Committee noted with concern that the report of the Auditor-General lists a number of weaknesses in internal control, and moreover, that some of these issues have been repeated from previous year(s). Although management has made progress in addressing process and control weaknesses, and its efforts are ongoing, certain issues continue to remain unresolved. Management has acknowledged that these issues need to be addressed as a matter of priority, and has given assurance to the Committee that it will continue to introduce measures to correct these issues. The Committee will ensure that progress in addressing the deficiencies and weaknesses in internal control is monitored.

4. The Internal Audit function

The system of controls is designed to provide cost effective assurance that assets are safeguarded and that liabilities and working capital are efficiently managed. In line with the PFMA requirements, Internal Audit provides the Committee and management with assurance that the internal controls are appropriate and effective. This is achieved by means of the risk

- management process, comprehensive internal audits, as well as the identification of corrective actions and suggested enhancements to the controls and processes.

- Internal Audit has made some progress with audits conducted in terms of its three-year rolling plan, as well as with the forensic and special investigations that were performed additionally.

- The Risk and Compliance Component facilitated the Departmental Annual Risk Assessment and the compilation of the strategic, operational and process risk registers.

- Capacity building is still posing a challenge and both the Internal Audit Function and the Risk and Compliance Function is experiencing difficulty in attracting appropriately skilled and qualified candidates. To this end, co-sourcing has been used as an interim measure. The process of reviewing the appropriateness of the structures and remuneration levels and packages has been finalised and is in the process of approval. This is expected to be approved during the ensuing year.

5. Evaluation of annual financial statements & report of the Auditor General

The Committee has

- Reviewed and discussed the audited annual financial statements to be included in the annual report, with the Auditor-General and with management.
- Reviewed the Auditor-General's management letter and management's response thereto.
- Reviewed and discussed the report and audit opinion of the Auditor-General with the Auditor-General and management.

The report of the Auditor-General contains a qualified opinion together with an emphasis of matter paragraph. Management's response to the various matters raised by the Auditor-General is indicative of its commitment to ensuring that the matters are addressed effectively and in a timely manner.

The Audit Committee concurs with the Auditor-General's opinion on the financial statements.



Rene van Wyk
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
of the Department of Land Affairs

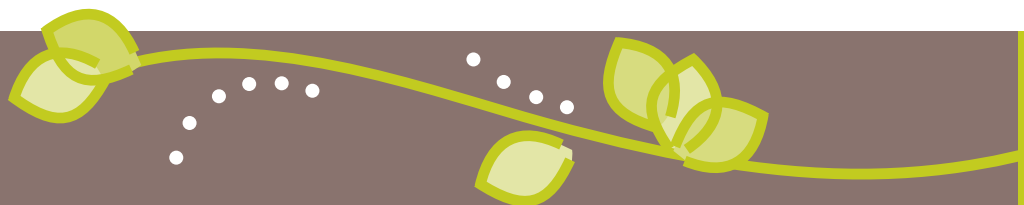


land affairs

Department:
Land Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



annual report
1 april 2006 - 31 march 2007





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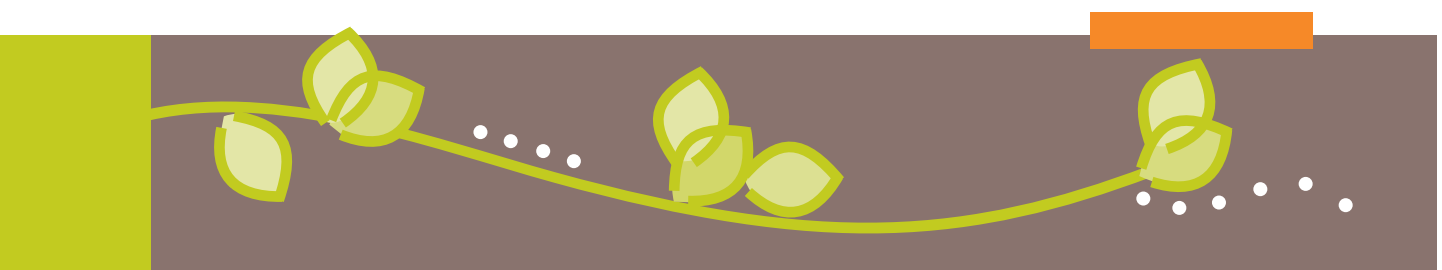
annual
financial
statements





land affairs







report of the accounting officer



R

Report of the Accounting Officer for the year ended 31 March 2007 to the Executive Authority and Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

1. General review of the state of financial affairs

1.1 Important policy decisions & strategic issues facing the Department

Implementation of the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy

In order to address the unacceptable slow pace of land delivery as well as promote integrated development through a supply-led approach, the Department has adopted the Pro-active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) during the year under review whereby prime agricultural land is acquired pro-actively based on the lands needs expressed in the Provincial Growth and Developmental Strategies (PGDS's), the Integrated Developmental Plans (IDP's) as well as the needs of qualifying beneficiaries.

This strategy will not only provide the much needed impetus to redistribute 30% (approximately 24 million hectares) of white owned prime agricultural land to the historically disadvantaged citizens of the country, but will also make a contribution towards the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA), particularly through the redistribution of land in the nodal areas and economic corridors.

It is also focused on the preparation of the land (farms) - making them farmable - and systematically in a structured manner facilitate the selection of beneficiaries.

To respond to the governance challenges presented by this strategy as well as deal with some of the pre- and post settlement challenges that have been plaguing the Department for a while, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) will be established in the 2006/07. The SPV will serve as a "one stop shop" which will acquire, hold and release land to beneficiaries as well as ensure that planning and development issues are addressed through co-operation with the relevant stakeholders including organised agricultural fora and the private sector.

Post settlement support

During the year under review the Department with the assistance of the Belgium Government conducted a study on the best model for post settlement support for land

reform beneficiaries. The outcomes of the study are currently being used as a basis of engagements with the relevant stakeholders.

Implementation of the Communal Land Rights Act, 2004

As previously indicated in my 2005/06 report, the Communal Land Rights Act of 2004 could not be implemented due to the court order lodged on 6 April 2006. The continuing dispute has had a negative impact on the valued contribution that this Act would make in accelerating land reform in the rural areas. Nevertheless, there is a concerted effort from the Department to resolve this matter.

Revised structures and delegations for Restitution

The Department has reviewed the Commission of Land Rights' organisation structure and delegations in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act of 1994 to fast track the finalization of the outstanding restitution claims as well as deal with some of the challenges around capacity constraints. This review resulted in additional posts being created and delegations being cascaded from the Minister and the Accounting Officer to the Chief Land Claims Commissioner and the Regional Land Claims Commissioners for swift decision making and settlement of restitution claims. The project cycle has also been shortened to fast track the processing of remaining claims. Furthermore, Quality Assurors were appointed in each regional office to provide financial and risk management support to the Commissioners.

Land reform policy reviews

One of the key recommendations of the 2005 Land Summit was the regulation of ownership of land by foreigners. As indicated in my 2005/06 report, a panel of relevant experts was set up to investigate, research and produce a report for consideration by the Minister and other stakeholders. The report has now been finalised and will be submitted to the Minister for her consideration and tabling to Cabinet.

The other key recommendation of the 2005 Land Summit was the review of the willing seller-willing buyer principle. The review has been finalized and internal consultations were held in the fourth quarter of the year under review. External consultations are scheduled to take place in the first quarter of the 2007/08 financial year.

The Department has also initiated research work on the imposition of a land tax to discourage hoarding of land.

1.2 Other strategic issues

Inter-governmental co-operation

The successful implementation of PLAS and the establishment of the SPV are dependent on an integrated and seamless land and agrarian reform system. To this end, the Department and the Department of Agriculture have initiated a project to align planning, budgeting and business processes.

It is intention of the two Departments to cascade the process to other relevant stakeholders in other spheres of Government in due course.

Significant events that have taken place during the year under review

Appointment of a new Minister

Ms Lulu Xingwana was appointed the new Minister for the Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs in June 2006.

In order to bring about some urgency in the delivery of land to beneficiaries, the Minister launched a campaign called Gijima (meaning "run" in IsiZulu) in November 2006, whereby targets were revised for accelerated land delivery. Progress on these targets is monitored through periodical meetings of the Ministerial Lekgotla chaired by the Minister.

The Department together with the Department of Agriculture have jointly facilitated the launching and establishment of provincial and national structures of Women in Agriculture and Rural Development (WARD). These structures are aimed at providing organized fora for women to participate in land reform programmes.

Significant projects undertaken / completed during the year

Business Process Re-engineering

As previous disclosed in my 2005/06 report I am pleased to report that the Department has successfully completed the re-engineering project which sought to align the business processes and the organizational structure of the Department with the Departmental strategic imperatives for accelerated land reform.

Processes are underway to present the proposed organizational structures to the Minister and the Minister for Public Service and Administration for consideration and approval.

Reform of the South African Cadastral system

A project has been initiated to overhaul the antiquated cadastral system into a modern and efficient system. This project was necessitated by the inability of the present registration infrastructure and resources to accommodate the astronomical increase in property volumes associated with the boom in the property market and the anticipated 20 million land parcels that will result from land reform initiatives.

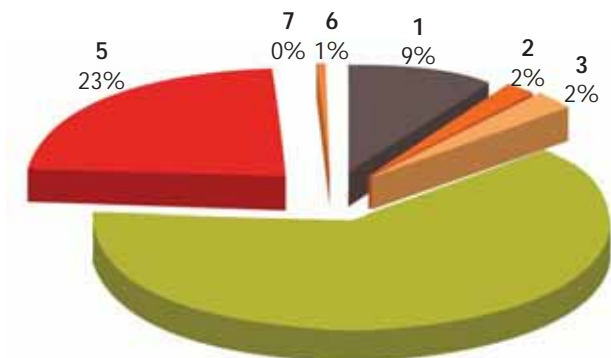
This project was initiated in the fourth quarter of the year under review by the Deeds Registration Sub-programme. The results of the initial study are expected to be released in the 2007/08 financial year.

1.3 Budget allocation for the 2006/07 financial year

The initial departmental appropriation of R4,85 billion was reduced by R1,12 billion to R3,73 during the adjustment of estimate of national expenditure process. This reduction was necessitated by the protracted processes of settling some of the restitution claims, particularly the rural claims as well as the timing difference between the settling of claims and the implementation of development initiatives. To this end, the restitution budget was reduced by R1,12 billion from the original allocation R3,36 billion resulting in a new adjusted budget of R2,24 billion.

For the year under review the Department did not request any roll over of funds due to the significant increase in the annual budget allocation however, virements from other programmes of the Department were made to augment the unforeseen shortfalls.

Adjusted appropriation per programme



- 1 - Administration
- 2 - Surveys & Mapping
- 3 - Cadastral Surveys
- 4 - Restitution
- 5 - Land Reform
- 6 - Spatial Planning & Information
- 7 - Auxilliary & Associated Services

1.4 Financial performance

The Department has achieved a record spending of 99.88% (2005/06: 73.08%) against the adjusted appropriation of R3,73 billion for the year under review.

The following table indicates a synopsis of the overall Departmental performance:

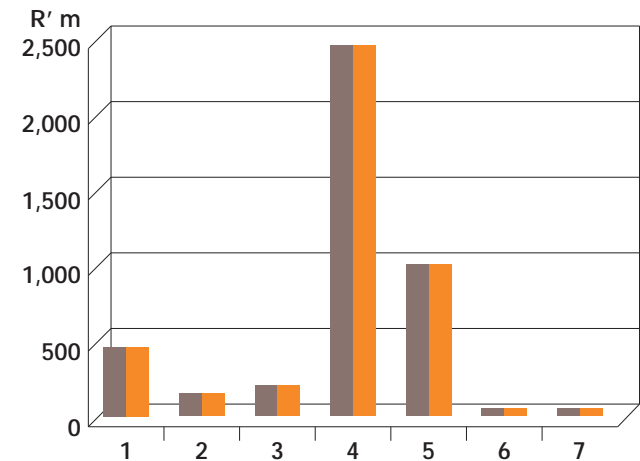
	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
Budget allocation	3,73 billion	3,90 billion
Actual Expenditure	3,72 billion	2,85 billion
Spending as a percentage	99,88%	73,08%
Unspent funds	4,65 million	1,05 billion
Unspent funds as a percentage	0,12%	26,92%

In real terms spending for the year amounted to R3,72 billion (2005/06: R2,85 billion) exceeding previous years performance by 32%. This impressive performance is a result of the new strategy adopted by the land reform programme to acquire land pro-actively and the revised delegations for the approval of settlement of restitution claims.

Spending per programme

The Restitution and the Land Reform Programmes received allocations of R2,24 million (2005/6: R2,70 million) and R907 million (2005/06: R705 million) respectively representing 85% of the Departmental adjusted appropriation. Interventions put in place during the year yielded positive results as both programmes managed to spend 100% of their allocated budgets for capital transfers to household.

Budget vs spending for 2006/07



- 1 - Administration
- 2 - Surveys & Mapping
- 3 - Cadastral Surveys
- 4 - Restitution
- 5 - Land Reform
- 6 - Spatial Planning & Information
- 7 - Auxilliary & Associated Services

Other programmes also contributed positively to the reported overall performance of 99,88%, resulting with an acceptable under spending of R4 million (2005/06: R1,05billion).

2. Services rendered by the Department

2.1 Service Delivery Commitment Charter & mandate

In line with its Service Delivery Commitment Charter and mandate, the Department provides the following services:

- Provision of access to land.
- Provision of rights in land.
- Settlement of land claims.
- Provision of settlement support.
- Production and supply of maps.
- Maintenance of the national control survey network.
- Registration of deeds.
- Supply of deed registration information.
- Provision of spatial planning services.
- Support for land use management.
- Provision of spatial information services.
- Approval of diagrams, general plans and sectional plans for registration in a deeds registry.

2.2 Tariff policy

Tariffs for deeds registration, sale of maps and related services are reviewed annually with the aim of recovering supplier costs.

2.3 Free services

The Department provides Map Trix Kits, Map Work Teaching Aids, and Map Packs to the Department of Education for disadvantaged schools that teach Geography.

2.4 Inventories

Eight more stores were opened during the year bringing the total number of stores to 13. The consumable inventories on hand at the 13 stores comprise mainly of stationery and printing materials. The total value of the balance as at 31 March 2007 was R3,18 million (2005/06: R2,16 million).

The other main inventory is maps produced by the Surveys and Mapping Programme and sold to the public and other state departments. The total value of the balance of maps on hand as at the 31 March 2007 was R6,13 million (2005/06: R4,16 million).

3. Capacity constraints

The Department has not escaped the challenges that the country is facing with regard to limited pool of skills, resulting in a high mobility and therefore high turnover of staff.

To this end a multifaceted strategy is currently being reviewed focussing on attracting candidates, importing skills, awarding bursaries, internships, staff retention and streamlining the recruitment process.

To address the current staff exodus particularly in the Restitution branch the Department has reviewed the retention strategies which encompass the conversion of contract posts to permanent as well as the reviewing of current remuneration of officials and commissioners.

A robust internship programme has been adopted whereby interns will be appointed in permanent posts. Customised training and development programme will be developed to ensure that the department produce the critical mass of skills required, as this is not readily available in the labour market.

4. Utilisation of donor funds

For the year under review the Department did not receive any donor funding. The unspent funds of R459 000 brought forward from the 2005/06 financial year was paid back during the year under review to the Danish Embassy.

The balance of R9 million from the Belgium Government reported in the 2005/06 financial year funded the study on best models for post settlement support as indicated under paragraph 1.1 above.

5. Trading entities & public entities

5.1 Trading entities - Registration of Deeds Trading Account

The Deeds Trading Account is accounted for by the Department as a sub-programme under Programme 7: Auxiliary and associated services.

The main purpose of the Deeds Trading Account is to finance the operating costs of the various Deeds Registries responsible for the registration of conventional bonds, sectional titles and leaseholds.

The main source of funding is fees charged on the registration of deeds and on the sale of deeds information. Shortfalls in the Account, if any, are appropriated from the budget of the Department under Programme 7. Surpluses of the Trading Account are surrendered to the National Revenue Fund.

Total un-audited revenue generated for the year under review is R428, 36 million (2005/06: R385.10 million), representing a year-on-year increase of 9, 90%. A net surplus of R119, 5 million (2005/06: R156, 73 million) is anticipated after taking into account expenditure amounting to R320.69 million (2005/06 R243, 84 million). The increase in expenditure is mainly attributable to staff costs and reclassification of leases.

5.2 Public entities

Inala Farms

Inala Farms (Pty) Ltd, (Propco) is a property company founded by the Department to provide financial assistance in the form of a loan to certain land reform beneficiaries. To this end, the Department acquired land measuring 1 483 ha in extent for R16.11 million on behalf of the beneficiaries with the view that the latter would buy the property once the operations company is self sustaining.

The operations of this project were conducted through Inala Farming Company (Pty) Ltd (Opco). The workers, who are beneficiaries, formed a trust and acquired 25% of the shares in Opco financed through land acquisition grants.

The acquired land was held in Propco, with the Department being the sole shareholder. However, the Department's shareholding was subsequently reduced to 75% when the former Managing Director exercised his share option of acquiring 25% shareholding.

Due to operational and management challenges, the Opco company has been liquidated and the Opco was put under creditors voluntary liquidation. The first meeting of the creditors to prove their claims took place during the year, unfortunately the Land Bank's claim as the main creditor was rejected by the Master of the High Court (Pretoria). The Land Bank has laid the complaint with the High Court for the matter to be reviewed.

Operations are continuing satisfactorily with the beneficiaries still on the farm. Pending the outcome of the Land Bank claim, the Department is proposing to make an offer to the liquidators to buy back the farm and structure it suitably for effective use and management by the land reform beneficiaries and other farm workers.

Ingonyama Trust Board

The Ingonyama Trust Board was established in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Act of 1994, as amended. The primary objective of the Trust is to manage the administration of approximately 2.7 million hectares spread throughout KwaZulu-Natal. The core business of the Trust is to manage the land for the "material benefit and social well being of the individual

members of the tribes". The Trust is also responsible for transferring all land reserved for state domestic purposes to the relevant spheres of Government.

The board meets every six weeks to formulate policy issues and approve land rights for new development.

The Annual Report of the Trust for the 2005/06 financial year was submitted to the Minister for presentation to the Cabinet as required by the Public Finance Management Act

A disclaimer audit opinion was issued in respect of 2005/06 audit. The auditors found that there was no asset register for properties registered in the name of the Ingonyama Trust Board, and that the completeness of income could not be verified due to limited information provided. The Board has noted the challenges faced by the auditors in verifying some of the areas as information provided by the Registrar of Deeds have fundamental errors. To this end the board intends to continue to interact with both the Registrar of Deeds and the Surveyor General to ensure that accurate extents of areas are recorded.

During the year under review an amount of R 2,24 million was transferred by the Department as a grant in aid to the Board for the management of the Trust. The full amount was spent during the year.

6. Organisations to whom transfer payments have been made

During the year under review the Department transferred R8 million (2005/06: R8 million) to the Gauteng Department of Housing for the Alexandra Urban Renewal project. This transfer was made in accordance with the Division of Revenue Act.

Other transfers made are in the form of advances to municipalities who are appointed as implementing agents by the Department. This co-operative arrangement serves to facilitate the implementation of land reform and restitution projects through the conclusion of agency agreements. Funds advanced are only recognized as expenditure by the Department once the benefit has accrued to the relevant beneficiaries.

The Ithala Bank, in KwaZulu-Natal has been appointed as an agent to facilitate project development and payment processing of certain restitution claims.

7. Public private partnerships (PPP)

7.1 Office accommodation

Significant progress has been made with regard to the registered PPP for office accommodation for office located in Pretoria. A suitable site has already been identified and approved. The Department of Public Works is in the process of acquiring the site for the Department.

In line with the approved PPP framework a feasibility study was conducted, the outcome of which will be presented to the National Treasury in 2007/08 for consideration and approval. The procurement process will be initiated in the ensuing year.

7.2 Digitisation of the Deeds Registration System

The PPP registered for digitisation of the Deeds Registration System has been deregistered and the project now forms part of the Reform of the Cadastral System reported on under paragraph 1.1 above. Meanwhile a sub project was initiated to scan all deeds in the Pretoria Office and significant has been made in this regard.

8. Corporate governance arrangements

8.1 Risk management

Risk management forms an integral part of the total management process of the Department. During the year under review the Department undertook a robust and integrated approach of aligning risk assessments with the strategic plan and operational plans of each component.

An electronic risk management system called the BARN OWL was also procured for the data management, monitoring and continuous review of the risk register. Custodians were identified and trained to ensure that components update the system regularly. The overall custodianship of the system lies with the risk management component.

The code of conduct for supply chain management was published extensively in the Department. All supply chain practitioners will be subjected to security clearance in the next financial year.

Apart from the security clearance for senior managers, as part of improved risk and security measures, the Department has already initiated the process of subjecting other key junior officials of the Department to security clearance. The Security Management will be capacitate to facilitate some of the security clearance work

The recruitment process has also been intensified with regard to the competency assessment of candidates particularly at Senior Management level aimed at reducing the risk of incorrect placements.

8.2 Effectiveness of the internal audit function & the audit committee

The internal audit function and the audit committee were functional throughout the year. The Department followed a risk-based audit approach in accordance with the three year strategic rolling plan. The plan was adopted by the audit committee during the first quarter of the financial year.

The Department co-sourced the internal audit function with an external audit firm in order to provide the critical capacity needed by the Department.

8.3 Policy around conflict of interest

Managers are requested annually to disclose their financial interests. The Bid Committee members are also requested to

- declare any financial interest in all meetings when adjudicating tenders.

- The ongoing verification of bidders with the Companies Intellectual Properties Registration Office (CIPRO) database is also another intervention put in place to check any conflict of interest before awarding bids.

8.4 Safety, health & environment issues

- The occupational health and safety representatives were appointed during the year under review and training of the appointed representative is still in progress.

A full scale security analysis was conducted during the year. The report indicated a number of weaknesses such as poor access controls and lack of Close Circuit Videos (CCV). There is currently work in progress to address the identified weaknesses.

The Department has also successfully implemented the fumigation plan throughout the year.

9. Discontinued activities/ activities to be discontinued

The Department did not have any discontinued activities during the year under review

10. New/proposed activities

Special Purpose Vehicle

As I have already indicated under paragraph 1.1 above, the Department is planning to establish a special purpose vehicle to fast track land and agrarian reform. The conceptual framework was completed and engagements with all role players are currently underway.

11. Asset management

Significant strides have been taken in ensuring that the Department produces a complete and accurate register. During the year under review a major exercise of cleaning up the initial take on of assets was undertaken. Comprehensive asset verification was conducted twice during the year. This concerted effort assisted the Department in identifying a significant number of items that were incorrectly classified as assets.

Although the Department has complied with the minimum requirements as stipulated in the Asset Management Reform guidelines of producing theoretical registers and bar-coding of the assets, the opening balance remains a challenge due to the incorrectly classified assets that are still reflected in the asset register. The Department is however, in the process of correcting the opening balances.

12. Events after the reporting date

12.1 Recognition of assets bought for prospective land reform beneficiaries

After year end closure the Department discovered a number of discrepancies and accounting challenges regarding the disclosure of land acquired through PLAS, particularly with regard to the immovable and movable assets on the acquired farms.

Although the Department is presently is grappling with the accounting and governance challenges of this strategy, the need to ensure sustainable land and agrarian reform depends on provision of the necessary implements to beneficiaries to make farms farmable.

12.2 Debtors system for leased land

During the year under review a process of acquiring a comprehensive system for managing leased land was initiated. The service provider was only appointed in April 2007. This system is intended to provide the Department with an effective management of lease contract and revenue collection. Significant progress has been done with regard to the configuration of the system. According to the project plan the system will be live and accessible in the first quarter of the new financial year.

12.3 Restitution Richtersveld claim

The Department has over the years, been engaged in trying to resolve a Richtersveld Community claim in terms of the Restitution Act. This is a claim to the Richtersveld community situated in the North West corner of the Northern Cape. The community is claiming the return of 85 000ha taken from them in 1926.

This claim involves land and properties now registered under the name Alexkor Limited, a state owned diamond mining company.

According to the constitutional court ruling on this matter the community is entitled in terms of S 2 (1) of Restitution Land Rights Act 22 of 1994 to restitution of the right to ownership of the subject land (including its minerals and precious stones) and to the exclusive beneficial use and occupation thereof.

To this end, the obligations to the state of R303 million have been raised as commitments in the annual financial statement. Since Alexor in a state owned enterprise, discussion between the Department of Public Enterprises, National Treasury and ourselves are in a progress regarding the honouring of the court ruling.

13. Performance information

The Department has been improving the reporting on its organisational performance at various levels: On one level Risk and Compliance Directorate have developed standardised systems and procedures for components to report on operational plans (these linked to strategic plans) on quarterly basis at Quarterly Review and Assessment Meetings (QRAM).

The Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate on the other hand, has been more closely aligned and its capacity increased to capacitate it to monitor (as well as report on) both the organisational performance as well as validate effectively, source of information.

Operational and Financial performance is also monitored through various structures in the Department, the Strategic Committee (STRATCOM) which meets weekly to discuss strategic issues including operational and financial performance.

Performance agreements and work plans are actively monitored by the Human Resource section. Assessments are also conducted quarterly for junior staff and annually for senior managers.

14. SCOPA resolutions

There are no SCOPA resolutions in respect of the Vote and the Registration of Deeds Trading Account. Resolutions in respect of Public Entities that the Department is overseeing are reflected in their respective reports.

15. Other

15.1 Mpumalanga Deeds Office

In the spirit of bringing services closer the people, the Minister gazetted the establishment of a new Deeds Registration Office in Mpumalanga during the year under review. The setting up and capacitating of the office was done during the year. The official opening is planned to take place in the new financial year. Turnaround times will improve as all deeds registration for Mpumalanga and other services will no longer be processed in Pretoria.

15.2 Unclaimed restitution claims

The balance of unclaimed restitution settlement awards is standing at R74,76 million (2005/06:R67.82 million). Although strategies ranging from communication campaigns to tracing of beneficiaries are being implemented to resolve this challenge, these have not yielded the desired results.

15.3 Leased land revenue management

The Department received a qualification on the management of revenue receivable from leased land in the 2005/06 financial statement. To this end, the Department undertook a vigorous, phased approach of addressing the qualification, which started with phase one being the focus on leased land management by the Department.

It was decided that the second phase would put focus on revenue receivable from land leased through the Power of Attorney by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Significant progress on the first phase which covered the collection and collating of lease contracts has been made. However, the computation of revenue receivable was only finalized after close of the financial year.

An interim electronic database has also been developed by the Directorate: Public Land Systems and Support. This database will enable the Department to provide reports for audit purposes whilst the mega system is still under development.

15.4 Computer Information Systems (CIS) control environment

Significant improvement has been made with regard to the weaknesses identified in the computer environment systems of the Deeds Trading account and the Department. The LandBase Oracle database is subjected to well documented backup procedures which ensures regular daily and weekly backups. Off-site tape storage is being implemented. A Disaster Recovery (DR) Plan for all Department's applications is currently being developed with the aim of conducting a DR test by the last quarter of the 2007/08 financial year.

The Land Registration System is hosted at SITA and is subject to SITA's DR policies, procedures and standards.

Weaknesses around physical access controls and segregation of duties were also addressed during the year under review.

Approval

The Annual Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 69 have been approved by the Accounting Officer.



Glen S Thomas
Accounting Officer
Date:



report of the
auditor-general

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Report of the Auditor-General to Parliament on the financial statements and performance information of the Department of Land Affairs Vote 29 for the year ended 31 March 2007.

Report on the financial statements

Introduction

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Land Affairs which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2007, appropriation statement, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 145 to 182.

Responsibility of the accounting officer for the financial statements

The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting determined by the National Treasury, as set out in accounting policy note 1.1 to the financial statements and in the manner required by the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) (PFMA). This responsibility includes:

- designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Responsibility of the Auditor-General

As required by section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1966, read with section 4 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No 25 of 2004), my responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing and General Notice 646 and 647 of 2007, issued in Government Gazette No. 29919 of 25 May 2007. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluation of the policies used:

- appropriateness of accounting policies used;
- reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management; and
- overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Basis of accounting

The Department's policy is to prepare financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting determined by the National Treasury, as set out in accounting policy note 1.1 to the financial statements.

Basis for qualified opinion

Asset management

The audit identified the following material deficiencies, amongst others, in the Department's asset management environment mainly due to the lack of proper control systems for asset management:

- During the audit a sample of 102 assets amounting to R4,7 million on the asset register was selected for physical verification. The sample selection was made from a discrepancy report prepared by the Department. A total of 69 of these, amounting to R3.9 million, could not be located for physical verification (68% of the sample selected). This was as a result of the assets register not being regularly updated with disposals and lost assets. Assets disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements could therefore be overstated by a material amount; and
- The asset register did not comply with the minimum requirements of the Asset Management Guideline issued by National Treasury. Assets appearing on the asset register of R33,8 million had neither an order number nor an invoice number recorded as a reference. Most of these relate to assets included in the asset register during 2002/03 financial year. We could therefore not verify whether these assets were correctly valued.

Rental revenue receivable - land lease

As previously reported in paragraph 4.1.3 of the audit report on the financial statements for the 2003/04 financial year and paragraph 4.2.1 of the audit report for the 2004/05 financial year, the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs signed General Power of Attorney documents during April 2000 in favour of the Agriculture Members of the Executive Councils (MECs) and Deputy Directors-General of all the Provincial

Departments of Agriculture delegating the management of certain areas of state land in the provinces. The following weaknesses reported during the 2005/06 audit report, which are mainly due to lack of approved policies, procedures and systems relating to rental collection were again noted:

- A lack of up to date information on all land available for leasing and disposal;
- Although the Memorandum of Agreement between the Department and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture stipulates that all monies collected in terms of Power of Attorney are to be transferred to the Department of Land Affairs, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture have not transferred any of these funds to the Department. The Department does not have approved and documented policies and procedures to deal with such collections;
- Provincial Departments of Agriculture have not submitted the six monthly reports that would indicate the lease revenue receivable for disclosure in the Annual Financial Statements. The department does not have approved and documented policies and procedures to deal with rental receivable through Provincial Departments of Agriculture;
- The Department does not perform reconciliation of revenue due to it in terms of Power of Attorney and as a result there was a lack of accurate and complete information.

Due to the above weaknesses over the management of lease revenue, rental income has been understated by an unknown amount.

Qualified opinion

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for qualified opinion paragraphs, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Land Affairs as at 31 March 2007. It also reflects its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting determined by the National Treasury, as set out in accounting policy note 1.1 to the financial statements and in the manner required by the PFMA.

Emphasis of matters

I draw attention to the following matters:

In terms of accounting policy 3.2, only assets with a cost in excess of R5 000 are classified as capital assets. The following assets with a cost less than R5 000 each have not been capitalised, which is in line with the said accounting policy:

- computer equipment (9,987 items with a value of R5,9 million);
- furniture and office equipment (42,325 items with a value of R31,1 million);
- other machinery and equipment (69 items with a value of R19,592); and
- computer software (6 items with a value of R11,716)

Basis of accounting

The Department is the major custodian of state land and collects revenue on certain tracts of land which it leases to the general public. The department in note 29 to the financial statements states that "the actual value of state land cannot be

- determined for inclusion in the disclosure note. The department has initiated a project of land audit and vesting of all state land.
- This exercise, which is planned for completion in 2007/08, will enable the department to compile a comprehensive land asset register, as well as to determine the recognition amounts for reporting." National Treasury granted approval that for the 2006/07 and 2007/08 financial years only assets identified by the Department need to be disclosed and that R1 values may be used for individual properties.

Other matters

I draw attention to the following matters that are ancillary to my responsibilities in the audit of the financial statements:

Non-compliance with applicable legislation

- **Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulations**

Section 38(1) of the PFMA requires the accounting officer, on discovery of any unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure, to immediately report the particulars to the relevant treasury. Where irregular expenditure relating to procurement is discovered the relevant tender board should be informed as well. The department has not yet reported irregular expenditure incurred during the 2002/3, 2003/4, 2004/5 and 2005/6 financial years to the National Treasury as is required by the PFMA. The Department has put a process in place to deal with this irregular expenditure.

Matters of governance

A review of the internal audit plan against the status of internal audit reports issued revealed that the consortium, to whom the internal audit plan has been outsourced, did not deliver the projects according to agreed timelines. Of the 94 planned audits per the annual internal audit plan, no audit report was at final stage and 69% were still in draft stage as at 8 June 2007.

Material corrections made to the financial statements submitted for audit

The financial statements, approved by the accounting officer as submitted for audit on 31 May 2007, have been significantly revised in respect of the following misstatements identified during the audit:

- Contingent liabilities as per note 20 were increased by R107.4 million from R89.6 million to R197 million;
- Commitments as per note 21 were increased by R2.5 billion from R2.2 billion to R4.7 billion. R2.2 billion was as a result of a clerical error whilst the remaining R303.3 million was as a result of commitments due to events that occurred after the balance sheet date not being disclosed. The accounting officers' report also had to be amended to effect such corrections;
- Operating leases as per note 24.1 were increased by R82 million from R0.6 million to R82.6 million;
- Receivables for departmental revenue as per note 25 were increased by R3.2 million from R6.3 million to R9.5 million.

Provision for doubtful debts as per note 28 were also increased by R7.5 million from R20.3 million to R27.8 million;

- Irregular expenditure as per note 26 was increased by R2.2 million from R31.9 million to R34.1 million; and
- Fixed assets as per note 29 was decreased by R16.5 million from R507 million to R490.5 million.

Value for money matters

- **Human resource management**

The Department did not have an approved Human Resource plan as required by the Public Service Regulations – Part III, B.2(a) and (c) to enable it to define the posts necessary to perform the relevant functions, based on the strategic plan of the department. Despite efforts by the Department to address the vacancy rate, the rate as at 31 March 2007 was 26.24% compared to 26.30% as at 31 March 2006.

Internal control

- **Control activities – Asset management**

The audit identified the following material deficiencies, amongst others, in the Department's asset management environment mainly due to the lack of implementation of policies and procedures:

- Movement of assets without being properly authorised as required by the asset management policy; and
- The asset register not being adequately updated throughout the year.

This resulted in the Department having to put in a considerable effort to correct and update the asset register after year end and even after the submission of the financial statements with regard to assets and the asset register.

- **Control activities - Rental Revenue Receivable - Land lease**

The audit identified the following material deficiencies, amongst others, with the Department's rental collection mainly due to the lack of proper controls, systems and processes to deal with collection of rental debt:

- Monthly statements not being submitted to lease debtors;
- Debtors amounting to R4,8 million (50% of total lease debtors) not paying the department during their entire lease terms;
- Lease records not being properly maintained. In a number of instances lease records could not be made available for audit to enable verification of the validity, completeness and accuracy of lease incomes;
- New lease agreements were not concluded on expiry of existing lease agreements. Furthermore, delays in the renewal of lease contracts ranging from 6 months to 72 months, were identified without any reasons provided in the contract files.

Delay in finalisation of audit

Due to the national sector strike action during June 2007 the finalisation of the audit for the 2006/07 financial year was delayed until 31 August 2007.

Other reporting responsibilities

Reporting on performance information

I have audited the performance information as set out on pages 25 to 119.

Responsibility of the accounting officer

The accounting officer has additional responsibilities as required by section 40(3)(a) of the PFMA to ensure that the annual report and audited financial statements may fairly represent the performance against predetermined objectives of the Department.

Responsibility of the Auditor-General

I conducted my engagement in accordance with section 13 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No 25 of 2004) read with General Notice of 2007, issued in Government Gazette No 29919 of 18 May 2007

In terms of the foregoing my engagement included performing procedures of an audit nature to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the performance information and related systems, processes and procedures. The procedures selected depend on the author's judgment.

I believe that the evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate. To provide a basis for the audit findings reported below.

Audit findings

Lack of reporting on all pre-determined objectives in the annual report

We draw attention to the fact that the Department of Land Affairs did not initially report on all the pre-determined objectives and outputs as required by section 40(3)(a)/55(2)(a) of the PFMA on 15 June 2007. However, subsequent corrections were made to performance information to record all the pre-determined objectives and outputs.

Appreciation

The assistance rendered by the staff of the Department of Land Affairs during the audit is sincerely appreciated.


S Cele

S Cele for Auditor-General
Pretoria
31 August 2007





statement of accounting policies & related matters



The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. However, where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the Financial Statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act, Act 2 of 2006.

1. Presentation of the financial statements

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, except where stated otherwise. The modified cash basis constitutes the cash basis of accounting supplemented with additional disclosure items. Under the cash basis of accounting, transactions and other events are recognised when cash is received or paid.

1.2 Presentation currency

All amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the Department.

1.3 Rounding

Unless otherwise stated all financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

1.4 Comparative figures

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

1.5 Comparative figures - appropriation statement

A comparison between actual amounts and final appropriation per major classification of expenditure is included in the appropriation statement.

2. Revenue

2.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated and adjusted appropriated funds are recognised in the financial records on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments to the appropriated funds made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the financial records on the date the adjustments become effective.

Total appropriated funds are presented in the statement of financial performance.

Unexpended appropriated funds are surrendered to the National Revenue Fund, unless approval has been given by the National Treasury to rollover the funds to the subsequent financial year. These approved rollover funds form part of retained funds in the annual financial statements. Amounts owing to the National Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the statement of financial position.

2.2 Departmental revenue

All departmental revenue is paid into the National Revenue Fund when received, unless otherwise stated. Amounts owing to the National Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the statement of financial position. Amounts receivable at the reporting date are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements.

2.2.1 Tax revenue

Tax revenue consists of all compulsory unrequited amounts collected by the department in accordance with laws and or regulations (excluding fines, penalties & forfeits).

Tax receipts are recognised in the statement of financial performance when received.

2.2.2 Sales of goods & services other than capital assets

The proceeds received from the sale of goods and/or the provision of services is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.3 Fines, penalties & forfeits

Fines, penalties & forfeits are compulsory unrequited amounts which were imposed by a court or quasi-judicial body and collected by the Department. Revenue arising from fines, penalties and forfeits is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.4 Interest, dividends & rent on land

Interest, dividends and rent on land are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.5 Sale of capital assets

The proceeds received on sale of capital assets are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.2.6 Financial transactions in assets & liabilities

Repayments of loans and advances previously extended to employees and public corporations for policy purposes are recognised as revenue in the statement of financial performance on receipt of the funds.

Cheques issued in previous accounting periods that expire before being banked, are recognised as revenue in the statement of financial performance when the cheque becomes stale. When the cheque is reissued, the payment is made from revenue.

Forex gains are recognised on payment of funds.

2.2.7 Gifts, donations & sponsorships (transfers received)

All cash gifts, donations and sponsorships are paid into the National Revenue Fund and recorded as revenue in the statement of financial performance when received. Amounts receivable at the reporting date are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.

All in-kind gifts, donations and sponsorships are disclosed at fair value in the annexures to the financial statements.

2.3 Local & foreign aid assistance

Local and foreign aid assistance is recognised as revenue when notification of the assistance is received from the National Treasury or when the department directly receives the cash from the donor(s).

All in-kind local and foreign aid assistance is disclosed at fair value in the annexures to the annual financial statements.

The cash payments made during the year relating to local and foreign aid assistance projects are recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance. The value of the assistance expended prior to the receipt of the funds is recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

Inappropriately expensed amounts using local and foreign aid assistance and any unutilised amounts are recognised as payables in the statement of financial position.

3. Expenditure

3.1 Compensation of employees

Salaries and wages comprise payments to employees. Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). Capitalised compensation forms part of the expenditure for capital assets in the statement of financial performance.

- All other payments are classified as current expense.
- Social contributions include the employer's contribution to social insurance schemes paid on behalf of the employee. Social contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the payment is effected on the system.

3.1.1 Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits comprise leave entitlements (including capped leave), thirteenth cheques and performance bonuses. The cost of short-term employee benefits is expensed as salaries and wages in the statement of financial performance when the payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

Short-term employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements. These amounts are not recognised in the statement of financial performance.

3.1.2 Long-term employee benefits

3.1.2.1 Termination benefits

Termination benefits such as severance packages are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance as a transfer (to households) when the payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

3.1.2.2 Post employment retirement benefits

The department provides retirement benefits (pension benefits) for certain of its employees through a defined benefit plan for government employees. These benefits are funded by both employer and employee contributions. Employer contributions to the fund are expensed when the payment to the fund is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). No provision is made for retirement benefits in the financial statements of the Department. Any potential liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements of the National Revenue Fund and not in the financial statements of the employer department.

The Department provides medical benefits for certain of its employees. Employer contributions to the medical funds are expensed when the payment to the fund is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

3.2 Goods & services

Payments made for goods and/or services are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). The expense is classified as capital if the goods and services have been used for a capital project or if an asset of R5000 or more is purchased. All assets costing less than R5000 will also be reflected under goods and services.

3.3 Interest & rent on land

Interest and rental payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). This item excludes rental for the use of buildings or other fixed structures.

3.4 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities

Debts are written off when identified as irrecoverable. Debts written-off are limited to the amount of savings and/or under spending of appropriated funds. The write-off occurs at year-end or when funds are available. No provision is made for irrecoverable amounts but amounts are disclosed as a disclosure note.

Forex losses are recognised on payment of funds.

All other losses are recognised when authorisation has been granted for the recognition thereof.

3.5 Unauthorised expenditure

When discovered unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either approved by the relevant authority, recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the statement of financial performance.

Unauthorised expenditure approved with funding is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the unauthorised expenditure is approved and the related funds are received. Where the amount is approved without funding it is recognised as expenditure, subject to availability of savings, in the statement of financial performance on the date of approval.

3.6 Fruitless & wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the statement of financial performance.

3.7 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance. If the expenditure is not condoned by the relevant authority, it is disclosed in the Annual Financial Statement until it is recovered or written off as irrecoverable.

3.8 Transfers & subsidies

Transfers and subsidies are recognised as an expense when the payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

3.9 Expenditure for capital assets

Payments made for capital assets are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

4. Assets

4.1 Cash & cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

4.2 Prepayments & advances

Amounts prepaid or advanced are recognised in the statement of financial position when the payments are made.

4.3 Receivables

Receivables included in the statement of financial position arise from cash payments made that are recoverable from another party.

Revenue receivable not yet collected is included in the disclosure notes. Amounts that are potentially irrecoverable are included in the disclosure notes.

4.4 Investments

Capitalised investments are shown at cost in the statement of financial position. Any cash flows, such as dividends received or proceeds from the sale of the investment, are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

Investments are tested for an impairment loss whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the investment may be impaired. Any impairment loss is included in the disclosure notes.

4.5 Loans

Loans are recognised in the statement of financial position at the nominal amount when cash is paid to the beneficiary. Loan balances are reduced when cash repayments are received from the beneficiary.

4.6 Inventory

Inventories purchased during the financial year are disclosed at cost in the notes.

4.7 Capital assets

A capital asset is recorded on receipt of the item at cost. Cost of an asset is defined as the total cost of acquisition. Where the cost cannot be determined accurately, the capital asset may be stated at fair value. Where fair value cannot be determined, the capital asset is included in the asset register at R1.

Projects (of construction/development) running over more than one financial year relating to assets, are only capitalised as assets on completion of the project and at the total cost incurred over the duration of the project.

Disclosure Notes 28 and 29 reflect the total movement in the asset register for the current financial year.

5. Liabilities

5.1 Payables

Recognised payables mainly comprise amounts owing to other governmental entities. These payables are recognised at historical cost in the statement of financial position.

5.2 Lease commitments

Lease commitments represent amounts owing from the reporting date to the end of the lease contract. These commitments are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability or as expenditure in the statement of financial performance but are included in the disclosure notes.

Operating and finance lease commitments are expensed when the payments are made. Assets acquired in terms of finance lease agreements are disclosed in the annexures and disclosure notes to the financial statements.

5.3 Accruals

Accruals represent goods/services that have been received, but where no invoice has been received from the supplier at the reporting date, or where an invoice has been received but final authorisation for payment has not been effected on the system.

Accruals are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability or as expenditure in the statement of financial performance, but are included in the disclosure notes.

5.4 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is:

- a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the department; or
- a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are included in the disclosure notes.

5.5 Commitments

Commitments represent goods/services that have been approved and/or contracted, but where no delivery has taken place at the reporting date.

Commitments are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability or as expenditure in the statement of financial performance, but are included in the disclosure notes.

6. Net assets

6.1 Capitalisation reserve

The capitalisation reserve comprises financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period but which are

- recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are transferred to the National Revenue Fund on disposal, repayment or recovery of such amounts.

6.2 Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year.

7. Related party transactions

Related parties are departments that control or significantly influence entities in making financial and operating decisions. Specific information with regard to related party transactions is included in the disclosure notes.

8. Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department.

Compensation paid to key management personnel including their family members where relevant, is included in the disclosure notes.

9. Public private partnerships

A public private partnership (PPP) is a commercial transaction between the department and a private party in terms of which the private party:

- performs an institutional function on behalf of the department/institution; and/or
- acquires the use of state property for its own commercial purposes; and
- assumes substantial financial, technical and operational risks in connection with the performance of the institutional function and/or use of state property; and
- receives a benefit for performing the institutional function or from utilising the state property, either by way of:
 - consideration to be paid by the Department which derives from a Revenue Fund;
 - charges fees to be collected by the private party from users or customers of a service provided to them; or
 - a combination of such consideration and such charges or fees.

A description of the PPP arrangement, the contract fees and current and capital expenditure relating to the PPP arrangement is included in the disclosure notes.

vote 29

appropriation statement

for the year ended 31 march 2007

Appropriation per programme									
	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000
1. Administration									
Current payment	328,208	(20,602)	-	307,606	305,536	2,070	99.3%	241,218	209,575
Transfers and subsidies	3,983	111	-	4,094	4,050	44	98.9%	719	649
Payment for capital assets	36,596	(8,912)	-	27,684	26,738	946	96.6%	46,318	28,570
2. Surveys and Mapping									
Current payment	72,576	(8,217)	-	64,359	63,804	555	99.1%	66,843	58,939
Transfers and subsidies	2,079	388	-	2,467	2,445	22	99.1%	2,837	2,793
Payment for capital assets	4,500	1,529	-	6,029	5,663	366	93.9%	14,821	11,404
3. Cadastral Services									
Current payment	87,035	(2,280)	-	84,755	84,754	1	100.0%	78,764	75,563
Transfers and subsidies	67	86	-	153	129	24	84.3%	256	229
Payment for capital assets	5,181	194	-	5,375	5,314	61	98.9%	5,523	1,879
4. Restitution									
Current payment	232,669	(21,445)	-	211,224	211,224	-	100.0%	227,400	203,516
Transfers and subsidies	2,013,074	78,683	833	2,091,757	2,092,615	(25)	100.0%	2,472,380	1,582,645
Payment for capital assets	1,389	33,072	167	34,628	34,527	101	99.7%	5,898	3,220
5. Land Reform									
Current payment	235,674	(59,932)	-	175,742	175,626	116	99.9%	180,407	147,377
Transfers and subsidies	550,706	155	(183,958)	366,903	366,089	814	99.8%	516,357	493,208
Payment for capital assets	120,909	6,577	183,958	311,444	312,356	(912)	100.3%	7,935	4,279
6. Spatial Planning & Information									
Current payment	20,440	(1,294)	-	19,146	18,852	294	98.5%	16,481	15,604
Transfers and subsidies	1,074	10	(1,000)	84	55	29	65.5%	1,040	39
Payment for capital assets	1,072	1,187	-	2,259	2,121	138	93.9%	1,701	1,360
7. Auxiliary & Associated Services									
Current payment	8,129	574	-	8,703	8,703	-	100.0%	8,461	6,032
Transfers and subsidies	2	-	-	2	-	2	0.0%	2	-
Payment for capital assets	4,833	116	-	4,949	4,949	-	100.0%	1,756	-
Subtotal	3,730,196	-	-	3,730,196	3,725,551	4,645	99.9%	3,897,117	2,846,881
Statutory Appropriation									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,730,196	-	-	3,730,196	3,725,551	4,645	99.9%	3,897,117	2,846,881
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add: Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved with funding									
Departmental receipts				158,836				237,434	
Local and foreign aid assistance received				(459)				5,288	
Actual amounts per Statements of Financial Performance (Total revenue)				3,888,573				4,175,839	
Add: Local and foreign aid assistance									1,342
Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved									
Prior year fruitless and wasteful expenditure authorised									
Actual amounts per Statements of Financial Performance (Total expenditure)					3,725,551				2,848,223

vote 29

appropriation statement

for the year ended 31 march 2007

Economic classification	Appropriation per Economic classification								
	2006/07						2005/06		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	460,136	(53,228)	-	406,908	406,123	785	99.8%	391,687	361,005
Goods and services	524,595	(61,579)	-	463,016	460,765	2,251	99.5%	423,415	351,129
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	1,611	-	1,611	1,611	-	100.0%	4,472	4,472
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	8,485	(17)	-	8,468	8,281	187	97.8%	9,210	9,068
Departmental agencies and accounts	2,244	-	-	2,244	2,230	14	99.4%	1,779	1,777
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	2,019	(2,019)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	40	3	-	43	42	1	97.7%	46	10
Non-profit institutions	1,000	-	(1,000)	2,455,538	-	-	0.0%	1,000	-
Households	2,557,197	81,466	(183,125)	-	2,454,831	707	100.0%	2,981,556	2,068,708
Payments for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	75	(75)	-	49,828	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	52,123	(2,295)	-	-	48,699	1,129	97.7%	63,739	32,633
Biological or cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	5,282	(719)	-	337,977	3,227	1,336	70.7%	20,213	18,079
Land and subsoil assets	117,000	36,852	184,125	3,730,196	339,742	(1,765)	100.5%	-	-
Total	3,730,196	-	-	-	3,725,551	4,645	99.9%	3,897,117	2,846,881

vote 29

appropriation statement - detail per programme

for the year ended 31 march 2007

programme 1: administration

	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000
1.1 Minister									
Current payment	3,655	1,119	-	4,774	4,767	7	99.9%	3,217	2,116
Transfers and subsidies	42	3	-	45	45	-	100.0%	44	5
Payment for capital assets	229	21	-	250	250	-	100.0%	217	47
1.2 Management									
Current payment	70,183	(14,759)	-	55,424	53,921	1,503	97.3%	58,200	38,655
Transfers and subsidies	17	-	-	17	12	5	70.6%	143	135
Payment for capital assets	1,161	1,194	-	2,355	2,008	347	85.3%	904	378
1.3 Corporate Services									
Current payment	221,142	(6,962)	-	214,180	213,832	348	99.8%	179,801	168,804
Transfers and subsidies	3,924	108	-	4,032	3,994	38	99.1%	532	509
Payment for capital assets	35,206	(10,127)	-	25,079	24,480	599	97.6%	45,197	28,145
1.4 Property Management									
Current payment	33,228	-	-	33,228	33,016	212	99.4%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	368,787	(29,403)	-	339,384	336,325	3,059	99.1%	288,255	238,794

Economic classification	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	102,549	(1,101)	-	101,448	101,379	69	99.9%	85,764	79,895
Goods and services	225,659	(21,112)	-	204,547	202,546	2,001	99.0%	150,982	125,208
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	1,611	-	1,611	1,611	-	100.0%	4,472	4,472
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	103	2	-	105	65	40	61.9%	268	233
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	39	3	-	42	42	-	100.0%	45	10
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	3,841	106	-	3,947	3,944	3	99.9%	406	406
Payments for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	33,061	(7,167)	-	25,894	25,894	-	100.0%	33,543	17,169
Biological or cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	3,535	(1,745)	-	1,790	844	946	47.2%	12,775	11,401
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	368,787	(29,403)	-	339,384	336,325	3,059	99.1%	288,255	238,794

programme 2: surveys & mapping

	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
2.1 Surveys and Mapping									
Current payment	72,576	(8,217)	-	64,359	63,804	555	99.1%	66,843	58,939
Transfers and subsidies	2,079	388	-	2,467	2,445	22	99.1%	2,837	2,793
Payment for capital assets	4,500	1,529	-	6,029	5,663	366	93.9%	14,821	11,404
Total	79,155	(6,300)	-	72,855	71,912	943	98.7%	84,501	73,136

Economic classification	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	35,347	(2,242)	-	33,105	32,574	531	98.4%	32,258	30,020
Goods and services	37,229	(5,975)	-	31,254	31,230	24	99.9%	34,585	28,919
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	40	(3)	-	37	20	17	54.1%	83	74
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	2,019	(2,019)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	20	2,410	-	2,430	2,425	5	99.8%	2,754	2,719
Payments for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	3,882	984	-	4,866	4,712	154	96.8%	8,915	5,533
Biological or cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	618	545	-	1,163	951	212	81.8%	5,906	5,871
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	79,155	(6,300)	-	72,855	71,912	943	98.7%	84,501	73,136



programme 3: cadastral surveys

	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
3.1 Cadastral Surveys									
Current payment	87,035	(2,280)	-	84,755	84,754	1	100.0%	78,764	75,563
Transfers and subsidies	67	86	-	153	129	24	84.3%	256	229
Payment for capital assets	5,181	194	-	5,375	5,314	61	98.9%	5,523	1,879
Total	92,283	(2,000)	-	90,283	90,197	86	99.9%	84,543	77,671

Economic classification	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	72,133	(4,595)	-	67,538	67,538	-	100.0%	64,605	62,599
Goods and services	14,902	2,315	-	17,217	17,216	1	100.0%	14,159	12,964
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	67	1	-	68	44	24	64.7%	198	175
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	85	-	85	85	-	100.0%	58	54
Payments for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	75	(75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	4,232	1,082	-	5,314	5,314	-	100.0%	5,443	1,879
Biological or cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	874	(813)	-	61	-	61	-	80	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	92,283	(2,000)	-	90,283	90,197	86	99.9%	84,543	77,671

programme 4: restitution

	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
4.1 National Office									
Current payment	18,627	(60)	-	18,567	18,566	1	100.0%	23,009	22,615
Transfers and subsidies	21	(15)	-	6	5	1	83.3%	61	21
Payment for capital assets	337	(82)	-	255	254	1	99.6%	1,260	367
4.2 Regional Office									
Current payment	214,042	(21,385)	-	192,657	192,658	(1)	100.0%	204,391	180,901
Transfers and subsidies	106	(11)	-	95	95	-	100.0%	321	290
Payment for capital assets	1,052	33,154	167	34,373	34,273	100	99.7%	4,638	2,853
4.3 Restitution Grants									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	2,012,947	78,709	833	2,092,489	2,092,515	(26)	100.0%	2,471,998	1,582,334
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,247,132	90,310	1,000	2,337,442	2,338,442	76	100.0%	2,705,678	1,789,381

	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	100,779	(3,395)	-	97,384	97,384	-	100.0%	100,552	94,593
Goods and services	131,890	(18,050)	-	113,840	113,840	-	100.0%	126,848	108,923
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	127	(52)	-	75	75	-	100.0%	382	311
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	2,012,947	78,735	833	2,092,515	2,092,540	(25)	100.0%	2,471,998	1,582,334
Payments for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1,389	1,861	-	3,250	3,250	1	100.0%	5,898	3,220
Biological or cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	31,211	167	31,378	31,378	100	99.7%	-	-
Total	2,247,132	90,310	1,000	2,338,442	2,338,366	76	100.0%	2,705,678	1,789,381

programme 5: land reform

	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
5.1 National Office									
Current payment	70,830	(24,648)	-	46,182	46,181	1	100.0%	49,068	37,277
Transfers and subsidies	22	(3)	-	19	12	7	63.2%	51	49
Payment for capital assets	1,264	112	-	1,376	1,045	331	75.9%	2,905	1,955
5.2 Provincial Office									
Current payment	139,075	(10,077)	-	128,998	128,943	55	100.0%	120,191	109,420
Transfers and subsidies	84	158	-	242	189	53	78.1%	220	220
Payment for capital assets	119,645	6,465	183,958	310,068	311,311	(1,243)	100.4%	4,862	2,294
5.3 Land Reform Grants									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	548,357	-	(183,958)	364,399	363,658	741	99.8%	514,306	491,162
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.4 KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	17
Transfers and subsidies	2,242	-	-	2,242	2,230	12	99.5%	1,779	1,777
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	30
5.5 The Land Reform Empowerment Facility									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.6 Communal Land Rights Programme									
Current payment	25,769	(25,207)	-	562	502	60	89.3%	11,081	663
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	907,289	(53,200)	-	854,089	854,071	18	100.0%	704,699	644,864

Economic classification	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	137,191	(40,917)	-	96,274	96,273	1	100.0%	97,840	83,784
Goods and services	98,483	(19,015)	-	79,468	79,353	115	99.9%	82,567	63,593
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	8,102	25	-	8,127	8,069	58	99.3%	8,248	8,245
Departmental agencies and accounts	2,242	-	-	2,242	2,230	12	99.5%	1,777	1,777
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	540,361	130	(183,958)	356,533	355,790	743	99.8%	506,331	483,186
Payments for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	3,654	936	-	4,590	3,637	953	79.2%	6,926	3,914
Biological or cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	255	-	-	255	255	-	100.0%	1,009	365
Land and subsoil assets	117,000	5,641	183,958	306,599	308,464	(1,865)	100.6%	-	-
Total	907,289	(53,200)	-	854,089	854,071	18	100.0%	704,699	644,864

programme 6: spatial planning & information

	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
6.1 Management and Support Services									
Current payment	8,487	(808)	-	7,679	7,736	(57)	100.7%	6,099	6,099
Transfers and subsidies	2	10	-	12	3	9	25.0%	9	9
Payment for capital assets	900	1,223	-	2,123	1,999	124	94.2%	958	922
6.2 Spatial Planning and Information									
Current payment	11,953	(486)	-	11,467	11,116	351	96.9%	10,382	9,505
Transfers and subsidies	72	-	-	72	52	20	72.2%	31	30
Payment for capital assets	172	(36)	-	136	122	14	89.7%	743	438
6.3 South African Council for Planners									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1,000	-	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22,586	(97)	(1,000)	21,489	21,028	461	97.9%	19,222	17,003

Economic classification	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	12,137	(978)	-	11,159	10,975	184	98.4%	10,668	10,114
Goods and services	8,303	(316)	-	7,987	7,877	110	98.6%	5,813	5,490
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	10	10	-	20	8	12	40.0%	31	30
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	1,000	-	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Households	64	-	-	64	47	17	73.4%	9	9
Payments for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1,072	(107)	-	965	944	21	97.8%	1,258	918
Biological or cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	1,294	-	1,294	1,177	117	91.0%	443	442
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22,586	(97)	-	21,489	21,028	461	97.9%	19,222	17,003

programme 7: auxilliary & associated services

	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
7.1 Government Motor Transport									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	4,833	116	-	4,949	4,949	-	100.0%	1,756	-
7.2 Registration of Deeds Trading Account									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.3 Sector Education and Training Authority									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4 Capital Works									
Current payment	8,129	574	-	8,703	8,703	-	100.0%	8,461	6,032
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,964	690	-	13,654	13,652	2	100.0%	10,219	6,032

Economic classification	2006/07							2005/06	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	8,129	574	-	8,703	8,703	-	100.0%	8,461	6,032
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	4,833	116	-	4,949	4,949	-	100.0%	1,756	-
Biological or cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,964	690	-	13,654	13,652	2	100.0%	10,219	6,032

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notes to the appropriation statement for the year ended 31 march 2007

1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 7 (Transfers and subsidies) and Annexure 1 (A-F) to the Annual Financial Statements.

2. Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual Appropriation) to the Annual Financial Statements.

3. Detail on financial transactions in assets and liabilities

Detail of these transactions per programme can be viewed in note 6 (Financial transactions in assets and liabilities) to the Annual Financial Statements.

4. Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):

4.1 Per Programme	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
Administration	339,384	336,324	3,060	0.9%
Survey and Mapping	72,855	71,912	943	1.3%
Cadastral Surveys	90,283	90,197	86	0.1%
Restitution	2,337,442	2,338,365	(923)	-
Land Reform	845,089	854,073	16	-
Spatial Planning and Information	22,489	21,028	1,461	6.5%
Auxiliary and associated services	13,654	13,652	2	-

Under spending of 1,461 million under Spatial Planning and Information is as a result of the delays in the finalization of the policy for the South African Planners Council.

Per Economic classification	2006/07	2005/06
	% Spending	% Spending
Current payment:		
Compensation of employees	99.8%	92.2%
Goods and services	99.5%	82.9%
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	100.0%	100.0%
Transfers and subsidies:		
Provinces and municipalities	98.2%	98.5%
Departmental agencies and accounts	99.4%	99.9%
Public corporations and private enterprises	95.3%	21.7%
Households	93.0%	69.3%
Payments for capital assets:		
Machinery and equipment	97.7%	51.2%
Software and other intangible assets	70.7%	89.4%
Land and subsoil assets	220.8%	-

vote 29

statement of financial performance for the year ended 31 march 2007

	Note	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1.	3,730,196	3,897,117
Departmental revenue	2.	158,836	273,434
Local and foreign aid assistance	3.	(459)	5,288
TOTAL REVENUE		3,888,573	4,175,839
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4.	406,123	361,005
Goods and services	5.	460,765	351,129
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	6.	1,611	4,472
Local and foreign aid assistance	3.	-	1,342
Total current expenditure		868,499	717,948
Transfers and subsidies	7.	2,465,384	2,079,563
Expenditure for capital assets			
Machinery and equipment	8.	48,699	32,633
Software and other intangible assets	8.	3,227	18,079
Land and subsoil assets	8.	339,742	-
Total expenditure for capital assets		391,668	50,712
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		3,725,551	2,848,223
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		163,022	1,327,616
Add back fruitless and wasteful expenditure	9.	-	473
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		163,022	1,328,089
Reconciliation of Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted Funds to be surrendered to revenue fund	15.	4,645	1,050,709
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the revenue fund	16.	158,836	273,434
Local and foreign aid assistance	3.	(459)	3,946
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		163,022	1,328,089

vote 29

statement of financial position for the year ended 31 march 2007

	Note	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		83,004	521,199
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	9.	473	473
Cash and cash equivalents	10.	63,235	499,531
Prepayments and advances	11.	3,507	3,358
Receivables	12.	15,789	17,837
Non-current assets		16,112	16,112
Investments	13.	16,112	16,112
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>99,116</u>	<u>537,311</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		81,740	520,005
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	15.	4,645	450,709
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	16.	2,227	845
Payables	17.	74,868	67,992
Local and foreign aid assistance unutilised	3.	-	459
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>81,740</u>	<u>520,005</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>17,376</u>	<u>17,306</u>
Represented by:			
Capitalisation reserve		16,112	16,112
Recoverable revenue		1,264	1,194
TOTAL		<u>17,376</u>	<u>17,306</u>

vote 29

statement of changes in net assets for the year ended 31 march 2007

	Note	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
Capitalisation Reserves			
Opening balance		16,112	26,367
Transfers:			-
Other movements		-	(10,255)
Closing balance		<u>16,112</u>	<u>16,112</u>
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		1,194	1,460
Transfers		70	(266)
Debts written off	6	(1,611)	(4,472)
Debts revised	12.3	1,484	3,703
Debts recovered (included in departmental revenue)		(1,361)	(955)
Debts raised		1,558	1,458
Closing balance		<u>1,264</u>	<u>1,194</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>17,376</u></u>	<u><u>17,306</u></u>

vote 29

cash flow statement for the year ended 31 march 2007

	Note	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		3,764,110	3,339,418
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	3,730,196	3,297,117
Departmental revenue received		34,373	37,013
Local and foreign aid assistance received		(459)	5,288
Net decrease in working capital		8,775	27,490
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(608,163)	(315,595)
Current payments		(868,499)	(717,931)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(2,465,384)	(2,079,563)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	18.	<u>(169,161)</u>	<u>253,819</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets		(391,668)	(50,712)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.3.	1,124	1,974
Decrease in loans		-	10,255
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(390,544)</u>	<u>(38,483)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Distribution/dividend received		123,339	234,447
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		70	(10,521)
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>123,409</u>	<u>223,926</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(436,296)	439,262
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		499,531	60,269
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	19.	<u><u>63,235</u></u>	<u><u>499,531</u></u>

vote 29

notes to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 march 2007

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act for National Departments (Voted Funds)

	Final Approp- riation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/ not received	Appro- priation received 2005/06
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	339,384	339,384	-	288,255
Surveys and Mapping	72,855	72,855	-	84,501
Cadastral Surveys	90,283	90,283	-	84,543
Restitution	2,337,442	2,337,442	-	2,705,678
Land Reform	854,089	854,089	-	704,699
Spatial Planning and Information	22,489	22,489	-	19,222
Auxiliary and Associated Services	13,654	13,654	-	10,219
Total	3,730,196	3,730,196	-	3,897,117

2. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to Revenue Fund

	Note	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	23,362	21,006
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.2	131,755	237,689
Sales of capital assets	2.3	1,124	1,974
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	2.4	2,595	12,765
Total		158,836	273,434

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

Sales of goods and services produced by the department	23,343	20,997
Sales by market establishment	-	-
Administrative fees	18,759	17,697
Other sales	4,584	3,300
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods	19	9
Total	23,362	21,006

2.2 Interest, dividends and rent on land and buildings

Interest	4,857	1,728
Dividends	123,339	234,447
Rent on land and buildings	3,559	1,514
Total	131,755	237,689

Dividends consist of an amount R123,339 million in respect of the Deeds trading Account's surplus for the 2005/06 financial year

2.3 Sale of capital assets

Land and subsoil assets	1,124	1,974
Total	1,124	1,974

2.4 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities

Nature of recovery

Receivables	416	515
Stale cheques written back	(7)	-
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue	2,186	12,250
Total	2,595	12,765

	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
3. Local and foreign aid assistance		
3.1 Assistance received in cash from RDP		
Local		
Opening Balance	459	(3,487)
Revenue	(459)	5,288
Expenditure	-	1,342
Current	-	1,342
Closing Balance	-	459
Total assistance		
Opening Balance	459	(3,487)
Revenue	(459)	5,288
Expenditure	-	1,342
Current	-	1,342
Closing Balance	-	459
Analysis of balance		
Local and foreign aid unutilised	-	459
Closing balance	-	459
4. Compensation of employees		
4.1 Salaries and wages		
Basic salary	279,463	253,298
Performance award	2,154	4,234
Service Based	793	794
Compensative/circumstantial	9,850	6,990
Periodic payments	2,248	5
Other non-pensionable allowances	57,973	54,094
Total	352,481	319,415
4.2 Social contributions		
4.2.1 Employer contributions		
Pension	38,706	27,894
Medical	14,866	13,627
Bargaining council	70	68
Insurance	-	1
Total	53,642	41,590
Total compensation of employees	406,123	361,005
Average number of employees	2,553	2,461



	Note	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
5 Goods and services			
Advertising		17,700	13,417
Attendance fees (including registration fees)		904	1,501
Bank charges and card fees		2,332	3,203
Bursaries (employees)		2,415	2,330
Communication		30,639	26,889
Computer services		55,376	20,264
Consultants, contractors and special services		98,388	96,014
Courier and delivery services		1,293	962
Tracing agents & debt collections		8	4
Drivers licences and permits		38	43
Entertainment		3,319	2,811
External audit fees	5.1	4,321	3,256
Equipment less than R5 000		7,776	5,621
Helicopter services		-	46
Honoraria (Voluntary workers)		6	6
Inventory	5.2	13,360	11,687
Land reform/restitution		9,275	3,670
Legal fees		12,300	13,253
Maintenance, repair and running costs		15,364	15,596
Medical Services		1,900	4,922
Operating leases		34,974	6,894
Personnel agency fees		19,402	15,974
Photographic services		18	97
Plant flowers and other decorations		99	66
Printing and publications		2,641	2,614
Professional bodies and membership fees		48	17
Resettlement costs		1,294	1,300
Subscriptions		592	339
System access fees		303	362
Owned leasehold property expenditure		14,349	6,436
Translations and transcriptions		264	261
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		731	2,036
Travel and subsistence	5.3	84,804	68,633
Venues and facilities		15,766	12,394
Protective, special clothing & uniforms		442	203
Training & staff development		8,321	8,008
Witness and related fees		3	-
Total		460,765	351,129
5.1 External audit fees			
Regulatory audits		4,321	3,156
Other audits		-	100
Total		4,321	3,256
5.2 Inventory			
Domestic consumables		533	461
Agricultural		452	9
Learning and teaching support material		161	166
Food and Food supplies		419	299
Fuel, oil and gas		27	-
Other consumables		116	29
Parts and other maintenance material		231	240
Sport and recreation		19	4
Stationery and printing		11,400	10,457
Restoration and fittings		-	18
Road construction and supplies		1	-
Medical supplies		1	4
Total		13,360	11,687

	Note	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
5.3 Travel and subsistence			
Local		84,509	68,150
Foreign		295	483
Total		84,804	68,633
6 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities			
Other material losses written off	6.1	1,406	4,234
Debts written off	6.2	205	238
Total		1,611	4,472
6.1 Other material losses			
Nature of losses			
Disallowance		-	1,077
Other Material		1,406	3,157
Total		1,406	4,234
6.2 Debts written off			
Nature of debts written off			
Transfer to debts written off			
State Guarantee		15	54
Tax Debt		-	3
Study Debt		1	54
Supplier Debt		164	7
Salary Debt		15	86
Losses and Damages		6	9
Other		4	25
Total		205	238
6.3 Irrecoverable amounts written off			
Receivables written off			
Debt Account		205	238
Other			
No show and damaged vehicles		1,406	4,234
Total		1,611	4,472
7 Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities	Annex 1A& B	8,281	9,068
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex 1C	2,230	1,777
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annex 1D	42	10
Households	Annex 1F	2,454,831	2,068,708
Total		2,465,384	2,079,563
8 Expenditure for capital assets			
Machinery and equipment	29(a)	48,699	32,633
Land and subsoil assets	29(b)	339,742	-
Software and other intangible assets	30	3,227	18,079
Total		391,668	50,712
9 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
9.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
		473	17
Opening balance		-	473
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – current year		-	473
Capital		-	(17)
Amounts condoned		-	(17)
Current expenditure		473	473
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting condonement			

				2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000	
10 Cash and cash equivalents						
Consolidated Paymaster General Account				59,372	490,136	
Cash receipts				3,782	9,305	
Disbursements				-	18	
Cash on hand				81	72	
Total				63,235	499,531	
11 Prepayments and advances						
Staff advances				5	-	
Travel and subsistence				335	105	
Advances paid to other entities				3,167	3,253	
Total				3,507	3,358	
12 Receivables						
	Note	Less than one year R'000	One to three years R'000	Older than three years R'000	Total R'000	Total R'000
Staff debtors	12.1	372	29	195	596	441
Other debtors	12.2	12,918	985	988	14,891	14,070
Intergovernmental receivables	Annex 3	302	-	-	302	3,326
Total		13,592	1,014	1,183	15,789	17,837
12.1 Staff Debtors						
Salary Debt					-	115
Bursary Debt					288	84
Subsidised Motor Scheme					186	125
Medical Debt					4	20
Telephone Debt					25	21
Cell Phone Debt					19	37
Unauthorised					-	8
30% Overpayment					-	7
GG Accident					63	-
Other Debt					11	24
Total					596	441
12.2 Other Debtors						
Disallowance: Damaged GG-vehicles					2,419	2,477
Disallowance: Miscellaneous					10,248	9,059
SG Debtors					363	389
Supplier Debt					38	215
Ex-staff Salary Debt					-	427
Ex-staff Bursary Debt					313	386
Ex-staff State Guarantees - Housing Debt					81	109
Ex-staff Telephone Debt					21	2
Ex-staff Tax Debt					7	31
Ex-staff Subsidised Motor Vehicle Debt					8	10
Ex-staff Criminal Debt					-	7
Ex-staff Cell Phone Debt					44	40
Ex-employees					4	11
Garnish Overpayment					-	1
Salaries Overpayment					525	-
L&D Crim					22	-
Other Debtors					52	-
Disallowance dishonoured cheque					1	-
Clearing Accounts					461	906
Disallowance Account: CA					231	-
Sal Tax Debt: CA					52	-
Total					14,890	14,070

Disallowance: Miscellaneous includes an amount of R8,17 million judgement costs in respect of the Richtersveld community claim, which is recoverable from the Department of Public Enterprises and Alexkor.

	Note	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
12.3 Debts revised			
Change in Net Assets Recoverable Revenue		1,484	3,703
Total		<u>1,484</u>	<u>3,703</u>
13 Investments			
Non-Current			
Shares and other equity			
Inala Farms (Pty) Ltd	Annex 2A	16,112	16,112
Total		<u>16,112</u>	<u>16,112</u>
Total non-current		<u>16,112</u>	<u>16,112</u>
Analysis of non current investments			
Opening balance		16,112	-
Additions in cash		-	16,112
Closing balance		<u>16,112</u>	<u>16,112</u>
Inala Farms (Pty) Ltd is a property company founded by the Department to provide financial assistance in the form of a loan to certain land reform beneficiaries. To this end the Department acquired land measuring 1,483 ha in extent of R16,11 million on behalf of the beneficiaries with the view that the latter would buy the property once the operations company is self-sustaining.			
14 Loans			
Public corporations		-	-
Foreign governments		-	-
Private enterprises		-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Analysis of Balance			
Opening balance		-	10,255
New Issues		-	-
Repayments of capital		-	(8,200)
Write-offs		-	(2,055)
Closing balance		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
15 Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		450,709	40,983
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		4,645	1,050,709
Voted funds not requested/not received	15.1	-	(600,000)
Paid during the year		(450,709)	(40,983)
Closing balance		<u>4,645</u>	<u>450,709</u>
15.1 Voted funds not requested/not received			
Funds not to be requested		-	(600,000)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(600,000)</u>
16 Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		845	2,023
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		158,836	273,434
Paid during the year		(157,454)	(274,612)
Closing balance		<u>2,227</u>	<u>845</u>

			2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
17 Payables – current				
Description	Notes	30 Days R'000	30+ Days R'000	Total R'000
Clearing accounts	17.1	-	74,786	74,786
Other payables	17.2	-	82	82
Total		-	74,868	74,868

17.1 Clearing accounts

Description			
Restitution awards not claimed			74,786
Income Tax			-
Total			74,786

The balance of unclaimed restitution settlement awards amounts to R74,79 million (2005/06: R67,82 million). Although strategies ranging from communication campaigns to tracing of beneficiaries are being implemented to resolve this challenge, these have not yet yielded the desired results. The Department is now engaging the National Treasury to explore the possibility of setting up a trust, as these funds can not be surrendered because they are rights based awards.

17.2 Other payables

Description		2	2
Sal: Pension Fund: CL		-	7
Sal: Housing: CL		80	-
Sal: Income Tax: CL		82	9
Total			9

18 Net cash flow available from operating activities

Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance	163,022	1,328,089
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current	(332,184)	(1,074,270)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances	2,048	(9,069)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(149)	1,417
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current	-	(456)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	6,876	35,142
Proceeds from sale of investments	(1,124)	(1,974)
Proceeds on sale of other financial assets	391,668	50,712
Expenditure on capital assets	(608,163)	(315,595)
Surrenders to Revenue Fund	-	(600,000)
Voted funds not requested/not received	(123,339)	(234,447)
Other non-cash items	(169,161)	253,819
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		

19 Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

Consolidated Paymaster General account	59,372	490,136
Cash receipts	3,782	9,305
Disbursements	-	18
Cash on hand	81	72
Total	63,235	499,531

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disclosure notes to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 march 2007

These amounts are not recognised in the Annual Financial Statements and are disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the Annual Financial Statements.

	Notes	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
20 Contingent liabilities			
Liable to	Nature		
Motor vehicle guarantees	Employees	Annex 3A 266	658
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	Annex 3A 2,547	3,037
Claims against the department		Annex 3B 194,156	63,472
Total		<u>196,969</u>	<u>67,167</u>
21 Commitments			
Current expenditure			
Approved and contracted		55,781	1,929
Approved but not yet contracted		11,603	-
		<u>67,384</u>	<u>1,929</u>
Non-current expenditure			
Approved and contracted		505	584
Approved but not yet contracted		4,696,298	1,980,201
		<u>4,696,803</u>	<u>1,980,785</u>
Total Commitments		<u>4,764,187</u>	<u>1,982,714</u>

The capital commitment includes an amount of R4, 39 billion for restitution projects approved by the Minister, but not yet transferred to beneficiaries.

	30 Days R'000	30+ Days R'000	Total R'000	Total R'000
22 Accruals				
By economic classification				
Compensation of employees	23	-	23	-
Goods and services	3,129	1,319	4,448	2,484
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	120
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	182
Land and subsoil assets	568	-	568	38
Total	<u>3,720</u>	<u>1,319</u>	<u>5,039</u>	<u>2,824</u>
Listed by programme level				
Administration			2,102	1,091
Surveys and Mapping			1	152
Cadastral Services			362	30
Restitution			1,613	766
Land Reform			857	785
Spatial Planning & Information			104	-
Total			<u>5,039</u>	<u>2,824</u>
23 Employee benefits				
Leave entitlement			10,700	8,452
Thirteenth cheque			12,056	10,095
Performance awards			5,287	5,415
Capped leave commitments			21,504	21,894
Total			<u>49,547</u>	<u>45,856</u>

		2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
24 Lease Commitments			
24.1 Operating leases			
	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment
	R'000	R'000	R'000
			Total
			R'000
2006/2007			
Not later than 1 year		27,364	27,364
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		54,729	54,729
Total present value of lease liabilities		82,093	82,093
Analysis			
Condoned		-	-
Total		-	-
2005/2006			
Not later than 1 year		-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		-	-
Total present value of lease liabilities		-	-
Analysis			
Condoned		-	-
Not condoned		-	-
Total		-	-
24.2 Finance leases			
2006/2007			
Not later than 1 year		2,538	2,538
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		1,533	1,533
Total present value of lease liabilities		4,071	4,071
Analysis			
Condoned		4,071	4,071
Total		4,071	4,071
2005/2006			
Not later than 1 year		122	122
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		6,836	6,836
Total present value of lease liabilities		6,958	6,958
Analysis			
Condoned		5,138	5,138
Not condoned		1,820	1,820
Total		6,958	6,958

	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
25 Receivables for departmental revenue		
Tax revenue	-	-
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	9,460	-
Sales of capital assets	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	-
Transfers received	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	9,460	-

Rent on land comprises of state land lease revenue receivable as at the end of the financial year. Previously, this revenue could not be determined due to limited information and lack of a credible data base.

26 Irregular expenditure

26.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Opening balance	31,851	27,222
Add: Irregular expenditure – current year	2,252	4,629
Less: Amounts condoned	-	-
Current expenditure	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-
Expenditure for capital assets	-	-
Less: Not condoned	-	-
Current expenditure	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-
Expenditure for capital assets	-	-
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonement	34,103	31,851

Analysis of awaiting condonement per classification

Current expenditure	27,851	27,851
Transfers and subsidies	4,000	4,000
Expenditure for capital assets	2,252	-
	34,103	31,851

Analysis of awaiting condonement per age classification

Current year	2,252	4,629
Prior years	31,851	27,222
Total	34,103	31,851

The finance lease rentals which were reported as irregular in the previous year were condoned by National Treasury through practise note 5 of 2006/7. The amount of R5,14 million has been re-classified under the disclosure note 24.1 on Finance leases.

27 Key management personnel

	No. of Individuals		
Officials			
Level 15 to 16	7	4,099	3,185
Total		4,099	3,185

	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
28 Provisions		
Potential irrecoverable debts		
Other debtors	506	472
Irrecoverable lease revenue	7,494	-
Total	<u>8,000</u>	<u>472</u>
Provisions		
Impairment of investments	16,112	16,112
Advances to municipalities	3,160	-
GG-vehicle accidents	505	-
	<u>19,777</u>	<u>16,112</u>
Total	<u>27,777</u>	<u>16,584</u>

The investment of R16, 11 million is in respect of Inala (Pty) Ltd. The recoverability of the investment of R16, 11 million is highly doubtful, as the Department is now in the process of resuscitating the business following a liquidation process. The Department is currently exploring options and seeking legal advice on how this investment could be settled with the beneficiaries without causing the latter any further impoverishment.

An amount of R7, 494 million included as irrecoverable revenue relates to arrears from calculated on lease rentals which have not been paid to the Department. Although measure and systems are now being put in place to facilitate timeous and complete collection of revenue, inherent protracted negotiations for new contracts and prescribed debts could pose collection challenges.

29(a) Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN TANGIBLE OPERATING CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2007

	Opening balance	C urrent year adjust- ments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	Cost R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000
BUILDING AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	124,747	(16,515)	48,699	6,151	150,780
Transport assets	4,464	-	5,178	-	9,642
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	96,206	(6,336)	35,871	3,712	122,029
Furniture and office equipment	24,035	(10,137)	4,376	26	18,248
Other machinery and equipment	42	(42)	3,274	2,413	861
LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-
CULTIVATED AND BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	124,747	(16,515)	48,699	6,151	150,780

As reported in the previous financial year, the Department undertook a comprehensive exercise of identifying non-capital assets that were incorrectly reported as capital assets during the initial take-on of assets in the financial years 2002/03 to 2004/05. An amount of R16 million has been reflected to adjust the opening balances.

The actual value of state land could not be determined for inclusion in the disclosure note. The Department has initiated a project of land audit and vesting of all state land. This exercise will enable the Department to compile a comprehensive land assets register, as well as to determine the recognition amounts for reporting

29(a) Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS FOR THE BENEFICIARIES PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

	Opening balance	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	Cost R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000
BUILDING AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	14,161	-	14,161
Transport assets	-	-	2,774	-	2,774
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and office equipment	-	-	23	-	23
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	11,364	-	11,364
LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS	-	-	322,518	-	322,518
Land	-	-	322,518	-	322,518
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-
CULTIVATED AND BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	3,063	-	3,063
Cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	3,063	-	3,063
TOTAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	-	-	339,742	-	339,742

As reported in the Accounting Officer's report the above mentioned assets were acquired for beneficiaries in terms of the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS). These assets are not included in the Departmental asset register as they are not intended for Departmental use, however, there is a manual register kept for control and management purposes.

29.1 ADDITIONS TO TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2007

	Cash	Non-cash	(Capital Work in Progress current costs)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	Cost R'000	Fair Value R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000
BUILDING AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	48,699	-	-	-	48,699
Transport assets	5,178	-	-	-	5,178
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	35,871	-	-	-	35,871
Furniture and office equipment	4,376	-	-	-	4,376
Other machinery and equipment	3,274	-	-	-	3,274
LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS	339,742	-	-	-	339,742
Land	339,742	-	-	-	339,742
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-
CULTIVATED AND BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	388,441	-	-	-	399,441



29.2 DISPOSALS OF TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

	Sold (Cash)	Non-cash	Total	Cash Received
	Cost R'000	Fair Value R'000	Cost R'000	Actual R'000
BUILDING AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-
Dwellings	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	-	6,151	6,151	-
Transport assets	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	3,712	3,712	-
Furniture and office equipment	-	26	26	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	2,413	2,413	-
LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS	-	-	-	1,124
Land	-	-	-	1,124
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	-	-	-	-
CULTIVATED AND BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Cultivated assets	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	6,151	6,151	1,124

29.3 MOVEMENT IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

	Opening balance R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
BUILDING AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-
Dwellings	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	93,804	32,633	1,690	124,747
Transport assets	4,464	-	-	4,464
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	72,267	25,596	1,657	92,206
Furniture and office equipment	17,031	7,037	33	24,035
Other machinery and equipment	42	-	-	42
LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	-	-	-	-
CULTIVATED AND BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Cultivated assets	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	93,903	32,633	1,690	124,747

30 Intangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

	Opening balance	C urrent year adjust- ments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	Cost R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000
CAPITALISED DEVELOPMENT COSTS	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	36,086	-	3,227	-	39,313
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER INTANGIBLES	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSET	36,086	-	3,227	-	39,313

30.1 ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

	Cash	Non-Cash	(Develop- ment work in progress - current costs)	Received current year, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	Cost R'000	Fair Value R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000	Cost R'000
CAPITALISED DEVELOPMENT COSTS	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	3,227	-	-	-	3,227
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER INTANGIBLES	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSET	3,227	-	-	-	3,227



30.2 MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

	Opening balance Cost R'000	Additions Cost R'000	Disposals Cost R'000	Closing balance Cost R'000
CAPITALISED DEVELOPMENT COSTS	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	18,007	18,079	-	36,086
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-
OTHER INTANGIBLES	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSET	18,007	18,079	-	36,086

vote 29

annexures to the annual financial statements

for the year ended 31 march 2007

annexure 1a

statement of conditional grants paid to provinces

Name of province/grant	Grant allocation				Transfer			Spent		2005/06
	Division of Revenue Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available fund Transferred	Amount received by department	Amount spent by department	% of available funds spent by department	Division of Revenue Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Gauteng Dept of Housing	8,000			8,000	8,000	100%	-	-		8,000
	8,000			8,000	8,000		-	-		8,000

The transfer is for the Alexandra housing project. The Department has to date not received a confirmation in writing regarding the amount spent and is still awaiting confirmation from the Gauteng Department of Housing.

annexure 1b

statement of conditional grants paid to municipalities

Name of municipality	Grant allocation				Transfer			Spent		2005/06
	Division of Revenue Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available fund Transferred	Amount received by municipality	Amount spent by municipality	% of available funds spent by municipality	Division of Revenue Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Regional Service Council Levies	-	-	-	-	271		-	-		1,066
Municipal Rates and Taxes	-	-	-	-	9		-	-		-
Levies Vehicle Licences	-	-	-	-	1		-	-		2
	-	-	-	-	281		-	-		1,068

The RSC-levies are not paid through the Division of Revenue Act. This template was used for disclosure purposes only.

annexure 1c
statement of transfers to departmental agencies & accounts

Department/ Agency/ Account	Transfer allocation				Transfer		2005/06
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Ingonyama Trust Board	2,242	-	-	2,242	2,230	99.5%	1,777
Deeds Trading Account	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Khula Land Reform Credit Facility	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	<u>2,243</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,243</u>	<u>2,230</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,777</u>

A disclaimer audit opinion was issued in respect of 2005/06 audit. The auditors found that there was no asset register for properties registered in the name of the Ingonyama Trust Board, and that the completeness of income could not be verified due to limited information provided. The Board is however, attending to these matters.

During the year under review an amount of R 2,24 million was transferred to the Board for the management of the Trust. The full amount was spent during the year.

annexure 1d
statement of transfers/subsidies to public corporations & private enterprises

Name of public corporation/private enterprise	Transfer allocation				Expenditure				2005/06
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Capital	Current	Total Available
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Private Enterprises									
Transfers									
- Glenrand MIB Smythe Insurance Brokers CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
- Claim from Agriculture	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	10
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	10
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	10

annexure 1d
statement of transfers/subsidies to non-profit institutions

	Transfer allocation				Expenditure		2005/06
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Foreign government/International organisation							
Transfers							
South African Council for Planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000

Operational framework for the newly established South African Council for Planners is not yet in place.

annexure 1f
statement of transfers to households

	Transfer allocation				Expenditure		2005/06
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Households							
Transfers							
- Restitution Grants (Beneficiaries)	2,012,947	-	78,709	2,091,656	2,092,515	100.0%	1,582,334
- Land Reform Grants (Beneficiaries)	540,357	-	-	540,357	355,659	65.8%	483,163
Social Benefits Bursaries (Non Employees)	130	-	286	416	415	99.8%	373
- Households	3,799	-	2,555	6,354	6,242	98.2%	2,838
Total	2,557,233	-	81,550	2,638,783	2,454,831		2,068,708

annexure 2a
statement of investments in & amounts owing by/to entities as at 31 march 2007

Name of Public Entity	Nature of business	Cost of investment R'000		Net Asset value of Investment R'000		Amounts owing to Entities R'000		Amounts owing by Entities R'000	
		2006/07	2005/06	2006/07	2005/06	2006/07	2005/06	2006/07	2005/06
Controlled entities									
Bala Farma (Pty)	Managing administration of farm outside previous Bophuthatswana territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inala Farms (Pty) Ltd	Land Reform Project	16,112	16,112	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		16,112	16,112	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlled entities									
Associates		_____							
Subtotal		_____							
Joint Ventures		_____							
Subtotal		_____							
Other non controlled entities		_____							
Subtotal		_____							
Total		16,112	16,112	-	-	-	-	-	-

annexure 3a
statement of financial guarantees issued as at 31 march 2007 - local

Guarantor institution	Guarantee in respect of	Original guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2006	Guarantees draw downs during the year	Guarantees repayments/ cancelled/ reduced/ released during the year	Currency revaluations	Closing balance 31 March 2007	Guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2007	Realised losses not recoverable
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
STANNIC	Motor vehicles	1,039	658	-	392	-	266	-	-
		1,039	658	-	392	-	266	-	-
ABSA	Housing	-	950	46	435	-	561	-	-
ALLIED	Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOE (Ltd)	Housing	-	34	-	-	-	34	-	-
Company Unique	Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Rand Bank	Housing	-	446	-	71	-	394	-	-
First Rand Bank FNBS	Housing	-	77	-	31	-	46	-	-
Hlano	Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ithala(STD)	Housing	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	Housing	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	-
Nedbank	Housing	-	612	-	180	-	432	-	-
Nedbank Inc BOE	Housing	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	-
Old Mutual	Housing	-	79	-	-	-	18	-	-
Old Mutual Div									
Nedbank	Housing	-	176	-	61	-	126	-	-
Peoples Bank Ltd FBC	Housing	-	75	16	66	-	60	-	-
Peoples Bank Ltd NBS	Housing	-	133	-	15	-	133	-	-
Standard Bank	Housing	-	750	53	132	-	671	-	-
Free State Dev. Corporation	Housing	-	41	-	-	-	41	-	-
		-	3,449	115	1,017	-	2,547	-	-
	Other								
	Total	1,039	4,107	115	1,409	-	2,813	-	-

annexure 3b
statement of contingent liabilities as at 31 march 2007

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 01/04/2006 R'000	Liabilities incurred during the year R'000	Liabilities reduced during the year R'000	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder) R'000	Closing Balance 31/03/2007 R'000
Claims against the department					
Mulaudzi & Associates					
– Arbitration matter	94	-	-	-	94
Mulaudzi & Associates					
– Arbitration matter	44	-	-	-	44
Mulaudzi & Associates					
– Arbitration matter	876	-	-	-	876
Evelyn Valley Fire claim	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Kubusie Fire claim	8,000	-	1,114	-	6,886
CJ Rance Fire claim	50,000	-	33,217	-	16,783
Kievitskroon	577	-	-	-	577
Richtersveld	-	164,896	-	-	164,896
Total	63,591	164,896	34,331	-	194,156

annexure 4
inter-government receivables

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2007	31/03/2006	31/03/2007	31/03/2006	31/03/2007	31/03/2006
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department						
Deeds Registration	-	39	-	3,114	-	3,153
Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	2	-	2
Health	36	-	4	21	40	21
Justice	-	-	25	-	25	0
SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication	1	-	-	-	1	-
Mineral and Energy	-	-	8	8	8	8
DPSA	-	-	57	-	57	-
Provincial PWD	2	-	-	13	2	13
FS Province	-	-	-	-	-	-
LP Province	-	-	48	1	48	1
MP Province	-	-	29	-	29	-
EC Province	-	-	-	14	-	14
KZN Province	-	-	-	15	-	15
NW Province	-	-	1	-	1	-
Social Development	-	-	7	2	7	2
Welfare	-	-	-	4	-	4
Gauteng Local Government	-	-	23	44	23	44
Enviromental & Tourism	-	-	-	7	-	7
Agriculture	-	-	6	2	6	2
Road & Transport	-	-	-	9	-	9
The Presidency	-	-	-	2	-	2
Education	-	-	-	20	-	20
Statistics SA	-	-	-	9	-	9
Public Works	-	-	55	-	55	-
	39	39	263	3,287	302	3,326
Other Government Entities						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	39	39	263	3,287	302	3,326

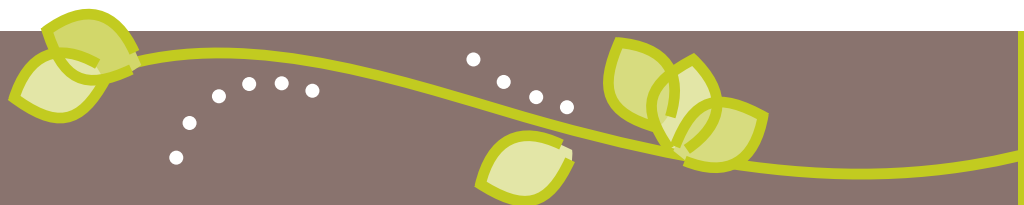


land affairs

Department:
Land Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



annual report
1 april 2006 - 31 march 2007







report of the auditor-general on the registration of deeds trading account



Report of the Auditor-General to Parliament on the financial statements and performance information of the Deeds Registration Trading Account for the year ended 31 March 2007

Report on the financial statements

Introduction

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Deeds Registration Trading Account which comprise the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 187 to 200.

Responsibility of the accounting officer for the financial statements

The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with South African Statements of Generally accepted Accounting Practice, and in the manner required by the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA). This responsibility includes:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- Select and applying appropriate accounting policies
- Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Responsibility of the Auditor-General

As required by section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 read with section 4 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No.25 of 2004), my responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with the international Standards on Auditing and General Notice 646 of 2007, issued in Government Gazette No. 29919 of 25 May 2007. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

- An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the:

- Appropriateness of accounting policies used
- Reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management
- Overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Basis of accounting

The Trading entity's policy is to prepare financial statements on the South African Statements of Generally accepted Accounting Practice, as set out in accounting policy note 1 to the financial statements.

Opinion

In my opinion the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Deeds Registration Trading Account as at 31 March 2007 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended, in accordance with South Africa Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and in the manner required by the PFMA.

Other matters

I draw attention to the following matters that are ancillary to my responsibilities in the audit of the financial statements:

Internal control

Control activities - Debtors collection

The audit identified the following material deficiencies amongst others with the Department's debtors collection mainly due control activities which are in place but not being strictly applied,

- Debtors amounting to R6.5 million (15% of total debtors) were outstanding for more than 60 days as at year end.
- Debtors amounting to R5.4 million (13% of total debtors) were outstanding for more than 120 days as at year end.

Although the entity indicated an impairment of receivables of R4.3 million as per note 4 to the annual financial statements, these debts could be potentially irrecoverable.

Control activities - Controls over assets

The entity does not employ adequate physical control to secure and safeguard assets. As a result, assets with a net book value amounting to R1.01 million were reported as stolen from the Johannesburg and Bloemfontein Deeds offices. R0.76 million was reported as stolen after the year-end.

Information systems & communications

A follow-up information systems audit of the general controls was completed in June 2007. The most significant weaknesses identified were the following:

- A draft Information Technology (IT) security policy had not been updated and approved. No formal, comprehensively documented, approved and tested disaster recovery plan and user account management procedures had been established.
- Adequate physical access and environmental controls had not been implemented at the server room.
- There were no documented and approved backup procedures for the Accpac environment and backups were not stored off-site. The backups were furthermore not periodically tested to verify their restorability.
- Formally documented and approved program change control procedures were not available. Furthermore, the change control board was not always involved in prioritizing and approval of program change requests and program changes were in some instances migrated to production before user acceptance testing had been performed. Programmers also had access to the test and production environments.
- Various logical security parameter settings were still found to be inadequate.
- Formal service level agreements had not yet been established in respect of services rendered.

Delay in finalization of audit

Due to the national public sector strike action during June 2007 the finalisation for the audit 2006/07 financial year was delayed until 31 August 2007.

Other reporting responsibilities

Reporting on performance information

The audit findings for the Deeds Registration Trading Account are reported with those of the Department of Land Affairs.

Appreciation

The assistance rendered by the staff of the Deeds Registration Trading Account during the audit is sincerely appreciated.

S Cele

S Cele for Auditor General
Pretoria
31 August 2007



vote 29

balance sheet

for the year ended 31 march 2007 - deeds registration trading account

	Notes	2006/7 R'000	2005/6 R'000
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	81,949	74,450
Current Assets			
Inventories	3	1,139	1,013
Trade and other receivables	4	72,499	62,807
Cash and cash equivalents	5	94,079	133,212
		167,717	197,032
Total Assets		249,666	271,482
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		32,970	32,970
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	6	376	-
Provisions	7	16,342	15,786
		16,718	15,786
Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	6	193	62
Trade and other payables	9	13,826	34,691
Provisions	7	8,491	6,380
Amount payable to National Revenue Fund	8	177,468	181,593
		199,978	222,726
Total Liabilities		216,696	238,512
Total Equity and Liabilities		249,666	271,482

vote 29

income statement

for the year ended 31 march 2007 - deeds registration trading account

	Notes	2006/7 R'000	2005/6 R'000
Revenue		424,285	380,916
Other income		(623)	304
Operating expenses		(319,150)	(242,316)
Operating profit	10	104,512	138,904
Investment revenue	11	16,584	19,547
Finance costs	13	(1,882)	(1,628)
Profit for the period		119,214	156,823



vote 29

statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 march 2007 - deeds registration trading account

	Accumulated surplus R'000	Total equity R'000
Opening balance as previously reported	32,970	32,970
Adjustments		
Prior period adjustments	918	918
Balance at 01 April 2005 as restated	33,888	33,888
Changes in equity		
Profit for the year	156,823	156,823
Amount to be transferred to National Revenue Fund	(157,741)	(157,741)
Total changes	(918)	(918)
Balance at 01 April 2006	32,970	32,970
Changes in equity		
Profit for the year	119,214	119,214
Amount to be transferred to National Revenue Fund	(119,214)	(119,214)
Total changes	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2007	32,970	32,970

vote 29

cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 march 2007 - deeds registration trading account

	Notes	2006/7 R'000	2005/6 R'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	15	95,786	178,492
Interest income		16,584	19,547
Finance costs		(1,844)	(1,589)
Net cash from operating activities		110,526	196,450
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(26,789)	(42,547)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance lease payments		469	(372)
Amount repaid to National Revenue Fund	16	(123,339)	(234,597)
Net cash from financing activities		(122,870)	(234,969)
Total cash movement for the period		(39,133)	(81,066)
Cash at the beginning of the period		133,212	214,278
Total cash at end of the period	5	94,079	133,212

vote 29

accounting policies

for the year ended 31 march 2007 - deeds registration trading account

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the measurement of certain financial instruments at fair value, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period, except where otherwise indicated as a change in accounting policy.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the trading account; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Item	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5 - 6 years
Photographic equipment	6 years
Library	6 years

The residual value and the useful life of each asset are reviewed at the end of each financial period.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

1.2 Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The entity classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the entity's balance sheet when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

1.3 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Finance leases – lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the balance sheet at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the

present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the prime interest rate.

The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This liability is not discounted.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

1.4 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the entity.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The entity assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the entity also:

- tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.
- tests goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Payments made to the state plan retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as defined contribution plans where the entity's obligation under the schemes is equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.



1.7 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the entity has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
 - the business or part of a business concerned;
 - the principal locations affected;
 - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;
 - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
 - when the plan will be implemented; and
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 17.

1.8 Revenue

Revenue consists of fees charged for property registration and for provision of registration data to customers in accordance with the tariffs provided for in the Schedule of Fees prescribed by Regulation 84 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act 47 of 1937), and approved by the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs.

Revenue is recognised on registration of properties as well as on provision of data that has been requested.

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method.

vote 29

notes to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 march 2007 - deeds registration trading account

	2007			2006		
	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	19,235	(7,847)	11,388	15,608	(6,535)	9,073
Office equipment	1,470	(928)	542	815	(769)	46
IT equipment	59,606	(33,461)	26,145	56,046	(27,364)	28,682
Leasehold improvements	60,634	(17,995)	42,639	45,099	(9,348)	35,751
Photographic equipment	5,988	(4,753)	1,235	6,015	(5,117)	898
Library	-	-	-	662	(662)	-
Total	146,933	(64,984)	81,949	124,245	(49,795)	74,450

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2007

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	9,073	3,776	(14)	(1,447)	11,388
Office equipment	46	654	-	(158)	542
IT equipment	28,682	6,229	(269)	(8,497)	26,145
Leasehold improvements	35,751	15,535	-	(8,647)	42,639
Photographic equipment	898	595	(4)	(254)	1,235
	74,450	26,789	(287)	(19,003)	81,949

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2006

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Restated depreciation for prior years	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	5,286	3,375	(3)	1,614	(1,199)	9,073
Office equipment	317	-	-	-	(271)	46
IT equipment	6,038	26,338	-	-	(3,694)	28,682
Leasehold improvements	31,646	12,130	-	-	(8,025)	35,751
Photographic equipment	364	704	-	-	(170)	898
	43,651	42,547	(3)	1,614	(13,359)	74,450

The Department of Public Works provides accommodation for all the Deeds Registries at no charge. The category leasehold improvements represent cost incurred by the Deeds Registration Trading Account to improve the buildings that are owned by the Department of Public Works. The improvements are amortised over the estimated useful life of the improvements. The category office equipment represents finance lease assets.

3. Inventories

Consumable material on hand	1,139	1,013
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4. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	77,108	64,946
Prepayments	118	12
Provision for doubtful debts	(4,360)	(4,195)
Interest receivable	536	861
Unallocated cash	(1,400)	(1,175)
Other receivables	497	2,358
	72,499	62,807

Unallocated cash represent unidentified money deposited at banks but not yet allocated to trade receivables at the end of the financial year.

2006/07
R'000

2005/06
R'000

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	14	8
Bank balances	86,196	126,727
Paymaster - General Account	7,869	6,477
	94,079	133,212

Cash and deposits are held with a registered banking institution which is subject to insignificant credit risk.

6. Finance lease obligation

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	249	63
- in second to fifth year inclusive	412	-

	661	63
less: future finance charges	(92)	(1)

Present value of minimum lease payments	569	62
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Present value of minimum lease payments due

- within one year	193	62
- in second to fifth year inclusive	376	-

	569	62
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Non-current liabilities	376	-
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Current liabilities	193	62
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	569	62
--	------------	-----------

It is the entity's policy to lease certain equipment under finance leases with a maximum period of 3 years.

7. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2007

	Opening Balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Total
Leave pay provision	18,265	2,587	(161)	20,691
Bonus provision	3,901	7,489	(7,248)	4,142
	22,166	10,076	(7,409)	24,833

Reconciliation of provisions - 2006

	Opening Balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Total
Leave pay provision	16,298	2,488	(521)	18,265
Bonus provision	3,859	42	-	3,901
	20,157	2,530	(521)	22,166

Non-current liabilities			16,342	15,786
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Current liabilities			8,491	6,380
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			24,833	22,166
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8. Amount payable to National Revenue Fund

The amount payable to National Revenue Fund represents surplus for the period and prior year adjustments, but not yet paid over to National Revenue Fund.

	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
9. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	10,881	30,522
Sundry accruals	688	3,691
Deposits received	176	170
Other payables	2,081	308
	13,826	34,691
10. Operating profit		
Operating profit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Operating lease charges		
Equipment		
• Contractual amounts	8,876	740
Lease rentals on operating lease - Storage and Parking		
• Contractual amounts	476	-
	9,352	740
Profit (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(287)	(3)
Impairment on trade and other receivables	165	(157)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	19,003	13,360
Employee costs	207,370	154,049
11. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Bank	11,164	14,182
Interest charged on trade and other receivables	5,418	5,364
Other interest	2	1
	16,584	19,547
12. Fair value adjustments		
Trade receivables	(808)	(704)
Trade payables	68	187
	(740)	(517)
13. Finance costs		
Trade and other payables	1,844	1,589
Finance leases	38	39
	1,882	1,628
14. Auditors' remuneration		
Fees	2,376	3,317
15. Cash generated from operations		
Profit before taxation	119,214	156,823
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	19,003	13,360
Loss on sale of assets	287	3
Interest received	(16,584)	(19,547)
Finance costs	1,882	1,628
Impairment loss (reversal)	165	(157)
Movements in provisions	2,667	2,009
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(126)	(219)
Trade and other receivables	(9,857)	(1,054)
Trade and other payables	(20,865)	25,646
	95,786	178,492

	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
16. Amount repaid to National Revenue Fund		
Balance at beginning of the period	(181,593)	(258,449)
Amount payable to National Revenue Fund	(119,214)	(157,741)
Balance at end of the period	177,468	181,593
	(123,339)	(234,597)

17. Contingencies

The entity has offered termination benefits to some of its employees to encourage early retirement. The entity has finalized and agreed, with the employees, the terms and conditions of the plan. Management are uncertain about the number of employees who will be granted approval.

The Department of Land Affairs provides housing guarantees to financial institutions, in the likely event of employees being unable to honour their commitments to these institutions for the purchase of housing.

18. Related parties

Relationships

National Departments	Department of Agriculture Department of Education Department of Health Department of Housing Department of Justice and Constitutional Development Department of Land Affairs Department of Minerals and Energy Department of Provincial and Local Government Department of Public Works Department of Trade and Industry Department of Transport Department of Water Affairs and Forestry National Intelligence Agency South African Police Services South African Revenue Services South African Secret Service Statistics South Africa
Major National Public Entities	Eskom Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa Telkom SA Limited Transnet Limited
Other National Public Entities	Special Investigating Unit State Information Technology Agency

Related party balances

Amount included in Trade Receivables regarding related parties

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	29	26
Department of Land Affairs	-	61
Department of Housing	246	349
Department of Public Works	39	-
Department of Transport	2	-
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	91	-
Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa	121	132
National Intelligence Agency	1	-
Transnet Limited	1	-

Amounts included in Trade Payables regarding related parties

Department of Agriculture	5	-
Department of Land Affairs	58	51
Department of Minerals and Energy	2	-
South African Police Services	23	-
State Information Technology Agency	-	8,448
Special Investigating Unit	1	-

	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
18. Related parties (continued)		
Related party transactions		
Rendering of services to related parties		
Department of Agriculture	32	843
Department of Education	10	-
Department of Health	1	-
Department of Housing	751	843
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	225	-
Department of Land Affairs	784	480
Department of Minerals and Energy	2	-
Department of Provincial and Local Government	2	-
Department of Public Works	569	-
Department of Transport	7	-
Department of Water Affairs and Energy	283	-
South African Police Services	8	-
South African Revenue Services	2	-
Eskom	15	-
Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa	603	558
Transnet Limited	13	-
Purchases of goods from related parties		
Department of Transport	-	351
Telkom SA Limited	-	1,978
State Information Technology Agency	-	26,799
SA Bureau of Standards	-	252

19. Prior period errors

The requirements of IAS 16 (AC123) Property, Plant and Equipment, to annually review the useful lives of property, plant and equipment were not applied in prior years. The useful lives of property, plant and equipment have subsequently been reviewed and in the current financial year the depreciation method for furniture and fittings was changed from 6 years to 10 years in order to reflect the correct pattern of use.

Some leases were treated incorrectly as operating leases instead of finance leases.

Trade receivables and trade payables were previously recognised at cost and not at fair value. Adjustments were made to recognise these financial assets and liabilities at fair value and the imputed interest in revenue and relevant expenses were recognised.

The figures for the 2006 financial year have been restated and the correction of the errors resulted in adjustments as follows:

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment	2,080
Trade receivables	(704)
Trade payables	187
Opening retained earnings	(918)
Finance lease obligation	(62)

Income statement

Depreciation expense	(149)
Finance charges	1,627
Revenue	4,191
Interest received	(4,862)
Travel expense	(86)
IT expense	(1,447)
Printing and stationery	(1)
Operating lease expense	(373)
Fair value adjustment	517

20. Risk management

Liquidity risk

The entity's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The entity manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and monitored. Shortfalls are augmented by the Department of Land Affairs.

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade debtors. The entity only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. Credit guarantee insurance is purchased when deemed appropriate.

21. Post balance sheet events

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date.

22. Government assistance

Administrative assistance

Deeds Registration Trading Account falls under the administration of the Department of Land Affairs. The executive staff of the Department spend some of their time on the affairs of the Deeds Registration Trading Account. There is no cost charged by the Department of Land Affairs in this regard and cannot be quantified.

Other government assistance

In addition to the administrative assistance the Deeds Registration Trading Account also receives the following assistance from government:

The Department of Public Works provides accommodation for some of the Deeds offices.

The Department of Land Affairs provides the internal audit function, information technology and staff training.

23. Irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Wasteful and fruitless expenditure	26	78
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These amounts resulted from thefts and accidents with hired vehicles. The legal processes are ongoing to recover these funds and as at year end, the outcome is not predictable. The Deeds Registration Trading Account has put processes and procedures in place to guard against such expenditures.

vote 29

detailed income statement

for the year ended 31 march 2007 - deeds registration trading account

	Notes	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
Revenue			
Registration of deeds and sale of information		424,285	380,916
Cost of sales		-	-
Other income			
Fair value adjustments		(740)	(517)
Other income		117	821
Interest received	11	16,584	19,547
		15,961	19,851
Expenses (Refer to page 18)		(319,150)	(242,316)
Operating profit	10	121,096	158,451
Finance costs	13	(1,882)	(1,628)
Profit for the period		119,214	156,823
Operating expenses			
Advertising		(411)	(260)
Auditors remuneration	14	(2,376)	(3,317)
Bad debts		(11)	(74)
Bank charges		(100)	(155)
Cleaning		(1,819)	(1,594)
Consumables		(939)	(387)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(19,168)	(13,203)
Employee costs		(207,370)	(154,049)
Entertainment		(367)	(228)
IT expenses		(36,487)	(33,016)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(9,352)	(740)
Legal expenses		(4,499)	(266)
Levies		207	(1,131)
Loss on disposal of assets		(287)	(3)
Other consulting and professional fees		(7,787)	(12,582)
Other expenses		(222)	(494)
Postage		(42)	(7)
Printing and stationery		(8,631)	(4,464)
Repairs and maintenance		(9,324)	(6,791)
Security		(2,148)	(901)
Staff welfare		(183)	(418)
Subscriptions		(18)	-
Telephone and fax		(2,335)	(2,283)
Training		(87)	(514)
Transport and freight		(3,087)	(3,095)
Travel - local		(2,281)	(2,266)
Wasteful and fruitless expenditure		(26)	(78)
		(319,150)	(242,316)

vote 29

detailed income statement

for the year ended 31 march 2007 - deeds registration trading account

	Notes	2006/07 R'000	2005/06 R'000
Revenue			
Registration of deeds and sale of information		424,285	380,916
Cost of sales		-	-
Other income			
Fair value adjustments		(740)	(517)
Other income		117	821
Interest received	11	16,584	19,547
		15,961	19,851
Expenses (Refer to page 18)		(319,150)	(242,316)
Operating profit	10	121,096	158,451
Finance costs	13	(1,882)	(1,628)
Profit for the period		119,214	156,823
Operating expenses			
Advertising		(411)	(260)
Auditors remuneration	14	(2,376)	(3,317)
Bad debts		(11)	(74)
Bank charges		(100)	(155)
Cleaning		(1,819)	(1,594)
Consumables		(939)	(387)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(19,168)	(13,203)
Employee costs		(207,370)	(154,049)
Entertainment		(367)	(228)
IT expenses		(36,487)	(33,016)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(9,352)	(740)
Legal expenses		(4,499)	(266)
Levies		207	(1,131)
Loss on disposal of assets		(287)	(3)
Other consulting and professional fees		(7,787)	(12,582)
Other expenses		(222)	(494)
Postage		(42)	(7)
Printing and stationery		(8,631)	(4,464)
Repairs and maintenance		(9,324)	(6,791)
Security		(2,148)	(901)
Staff welfare		(183)	(418)
Subscriptions		(18)	-
Telephone and fax		(2,335)	(2,283)
Training		(87)	(514)
Transport and freight		(3,087)	(3,095)
Travel - local		(2,281)	(2,266)
Wasteful and fruitless expenditure		(26)	(78)
		(319,150)	(242,316)

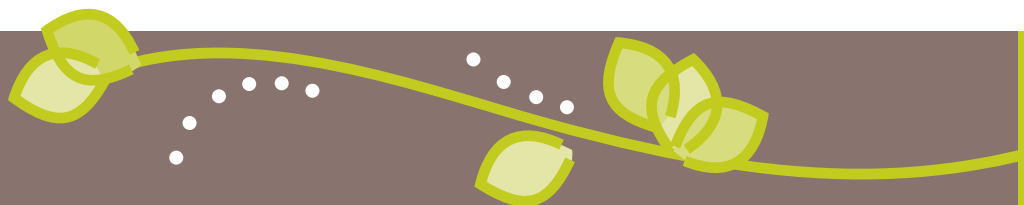


land affairs

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Land Affairs
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1. Service Delivery

The Department is in the business of land and tenure reform, restitution of land rights, deeds registration, cadastral surveys, surveys & mapping and spatial planning & informations

Table 1.1 - Main service provided and standards

Main Service	Actual Customers	Potential Customers	Standard of Service	Actual Achievement against Standards
1. Provide grants to facilitate access to land	Land and tenure insecure individuals and communities Persons/ communities disposed of land rights Persons/ communities disposed of land rights All spheres of government Users of spatial information Users of deeds registries (land owners)	Land and tenure insecure individuals and communities Persons/communities disposed of land rights Aspirant/emerging black farmers All spheres of government Users of spatial information Users of deeds registries (land owners)	Monthly, Quarterly Midyear review & annual report dissemination of information on land reform products to potential beneficiaries and implementers.	Achieved
			Land transferred within 6 to 10 months from date of application	Achieved. 258,890 hectares transferred and 9406 beneficiaries
			Monthly forum meetings with stakeholders	Achieved 12 MANCo & Stakeholders in each PLROs
2. Provide tenure security for people working and living in commercial farms and communal areas	Land and tenure insecure individuals and communities Persons/communities disposed of land rights Aspirant/emerging black farmers All spheres of government Users of spatial information Users of deeds registries (land owners)	Land and tenure insecure individuals and communities Persons/communities disposed of land rights Aspirant/emerging black farmers All spheres of government Users of spatial information Users of deeds registries (land owners)	Negotiated settlement. Rights confirmed within 6 to 10 months	Achieved 589 settlements
			Court settlement: between 18 months to 24 months	Achieved
			Conversion to ownership completed within 12-36 months. Rights of first time land owners will be protected over a period of 10 years	492 ha of land transferred for housing purposes
3. Settlement of land restitution claims	Restitution claimants	Land owners Development Agent	All outstanding claims will be settled by March 2008 Land price will be negotiated within 6 months After 6 months of negotiations, land will be expropriated Monthly forum meetings with stakeholders and planned quarterly communication utilizing the media	2772 claims settled
4. Provision of settlement support to restitution claimants	Restitution claimants	Development Agent	Settlement plans developed before and after signing	The standard maintained
5. Produce and supply maps (topographic, ortho-photos and aeronautic charts) aerial photographs and digital topographic information	DLA, public sector, aeronautical industry, private sector, individual clients	NGO's, community leaders, educators	Maps and charts dispatched within one day of receipt of payment for product	135423 maps and prints supplied
			Aerial photographs and related products dispatched within 7 days of receipt of payment	15588 Aerial photographs supplied
			Digital information dispatched within 5 days of receipt of payment	Achieved. 7840386 digital spatial data supplied

Main Service	Actual Customers	Potential Customers	Standard of Service	Actual Achievement against Standards
6. Maintaining the National Control Survey Network (trigonometric station and town survey marks)	Survey industry	Anyone requiring accurate positioning in relation to the national reference framework	Position and height of stations supplied within one day Data dispatched within 1 day after retrieval by TrigNet control centre	Standard of service maintained
7. Registration of deeds	Land owner and potential land owners and holders of real rights in land Conveyancers/Notaries Municipalities Government Departments Financial Institutions	Landless and tenure insecure individuals and communities	A Deed will be registered within 10 working days of lodgment Uniform compliance with law, practice and procedures	Achieved. 574 220 deeds were registered
8. Supply of deeds registration information	Land owners	Landless and tenure insecure individuals and communities	Registration information provided within 48 hours of receipt of request Registration information provided 3 days for copies sent through correspondence	Achieved
9. Examining and approve cadastral documents	Professional land surveyors, Sectional Title Practitioners, land owners and developers	Professional land surveyors, Sectional Title Practitioners, land owners and developers	Approval within 15 working days	Achieved
10. Supply cadastral-related information	Professional land surveyors, Sectional Title Practitioners, Conveyancers, Other government departments, Provincial Departments, Local Authorities, Organs of State, General Public	Professional land surveyors, Sectional Title Practitioners, Conveyancers, Other government departments, Provincial Departments, Local Authorities, Organs of State, General Public	Clients at public counters are assisted within 15 minutes of arrival. All requests/orders received by fax, post and e-mail are attended to within 2 days	99% of clients were attended to within the promised time period. All requests/orders were attended to within the promised time period
11. Render land reform support services	Provincial Land Reform Offices (PLRO's) Land Claim Comissioners (LCC's) Public Land Support Services (PLSS)	Provincial Land Reform Offices (PLRO's) Land Claim Comissioners (LCC's) Public Land Support Services (PLSS)	All requests from clients received immediate attention and are given top priority	Achieved
12. Co-ordinate the development and maintenance of Cadastral Information System (CIS)	All Surveyor-General offices	All Surveyor-General offices	Services are delivered in accordance with each project plan	All projects completed in accordance with each project plan
13. Provide cadastral-related training services	Professional land surveyors-in-training (PLST's) and Interns	Professional land surveyors-in-training (PLST's) and Interns	PLST's received in-house training in technical and professional divisions over a period of 30 working days. Interns are trained over a 12 month period	The standard is maintained
14. Render a cadastral-related advisory service.	Professional Land Surveyors, Conveyancers, Developers, General Public	Professional Land Surveyors, Conveyancers, Developers, General Public	Personal requests are responded to and dealt with in less than 15 minutes. Written requests for advice that required investigation and research, are dealt with within 5 working days.	99% of all requests were dealt with within the set time frame

Main Service	Actual Customers	Potential Customers	Standard of Service	Actual Achievement against Standards
15. Equip staff, through training and development, with the necessary skills and competencies	DLA staff	DLA staff	All employees will receive Departmental Training Programme by December of each year	Achieved 6259 staff trained on various courses
16. Developing and maintaining corporate information systems	DLA staff	DLA staff	Management information strategy aligned to departmental strategic objectives annually	Not achieved
17. Render Management Advisory Services	DLA staff	DLA staff	Compilation and submission of establishment investigations within 45 days	Partially achieved
18. Recruit, select and appoint staff	Job applicants	Job applicants	Recruitment done within 43 days	Partially achieved due to competing demands and large number of vacancies
19. Provide communication service that supports DLA core objectives	DLA staff and Land Reform Beneficiaries	DLA staff and Land Reform Beneficiaries	Consult customers and provide draft proposals within 10 days of brief	The standard is maintained
20. Coordinate corporate / transformation projects	DLA staff	DLA staff	Organise meetings, determine project plans, provide secretariat support, follow up on issues and report progress at monthly project meetings	The standard is maintained
21. Manage legislative programme and assist in formulating, drafting and editing legislation	ALL DLA Directorates	ALL DLA Directorates	Draft programme for following year submitted to Minister for approval by 30 November of each year	Maintained
22. Provide spatial information services	National and Provincial Government Department Local government Authorities, GIS Community, Spatial information, users and productions	NGO's and civil society at large	Implementation of Spatial Data infrastructure Act (SDIA)	Appointment of CSI members underway with the call for nominations advertised, applications received, recommendations finalised and to be submitted to the Minister

Table 1.2 - Consultation arrangements with Customers

Type of Arrangement	Actual Customer	Potential Customer	Actual Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meetings Workshops/focus group discussions suggestion boxes survey questionnaire user need surveys public hearings marketing strategies open days at schools public service week campaigns correspondence media tours clients desk Exhibitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> restitution claimants landless and tenure insecure individuals and communities persons or communities dispossessed of land rights aspirant / emerging black farmers all spheres of government users of spatial information users of deeds registries (land owner) department internally media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land owners other government departments municipalities and district councils NGO's media attorneys public donors 	The consultation arrangements were implemented as indicated

Table 1.3 - Service Delivery Access Strategy

Access Strategy	Actual Achievements
Decentralise services to all provinces	One SG office being established in Limpopo
Department's website	Information about services and products of the Department is available on the website
Pamphlets	Information pamphlets are being distributed to clients on a daily basis
Use of multipurpose Community Centre (MPCCs)	Visits to MPCCs undertaken to establish a better way of distributing DLA product and service information

Table 1.4 - Service Information Tool

Types of Information Tool	Actual Achievements
Departmental website	Information about services and products of the Department is available on the website including access to: Land reform information Restitution information Land registration information (Deeds registration) Maps Aerial Photographs Geodetic and Digital Products Charts Digital Topographical Information Digital Maps Digital Elevation Models Digital Orthophoto Images Geodetic Products Co-ordinates and/or heights and/or trigonometrical stations and bench marks Publications Annual Reports for both the Department and the Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights are posted annually Press releases Speeches Announcements General information such as: Maps to offices Organisational structure Land Summit (special dedicated website) Parliamentary Questions Training opportunities DLA Glossary Feedback page
Annual reports	Report is published annually
Exhibitions	Exhibitions are utilized to showcase the Department's services and product Promotional material is distributed during the national exhibitions
Celebrations	Restitutions settlement celebrations held to market and profile the success of restitution programme
Stakeholder liaison	Radio, TV and printed media used to disseminate information on land reform services and products

Table 1.5 - Complaint Mechanism

Complaints Mechanism	Actual Achievements
Community or claimants forums, Land Tribunals Suggestion boxes Websites Helpdesk (telephonic/email) Personally, or in writing People visiting municipalities Ministerial enquiries Provincial imbizos	All complaints resolved as a matter of priority

2. Expenditure

The following tables summarise the final audited expenditure by programme (Table 2.1) and by salary bands (Table 2.2). In particular, it provides an indication of the amount spent on personnel costs in terms of each of the programmes or salary bands within the Department.

Table 2.1 - Personnel Costs by Programme

Programme	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Professional & Special Services (R'000)	Personnel Cost % of Total Expenditure	Average Personnel Cost per Employee (R'000)
Administration	155,197	101,379	7,216	46,602	65.32	195
Surveys & Mapping	47,629	32,574	141	14,914	68.39	148
Cadastral Surveys	69,752	67,538	445	1,769	96.83	162
Restitution	116,119	97,384	517	18,218	83.87	160
Land Reform	119,727	96,273	312	23,142	80.41	179
Spatial Planning	12,072	10,975	7	1,090	90.91	392
Deeds Registration	301,913	207,371	87,342	7,200	68.69	231
Total	822,409	613,494	95,980	112,935	74.60	190

Table 2.2 - Personnel Costs by Salary Bands

Salary Band	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Percentage of Total Personnel Cost	Average Personnel Cost per Employee (R)
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	17,659	2.88	74
Skilled (3 - 5)	69,463	11.32	94
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	243,733	39.73	173
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	236,485	38.55	308
SMS (Level 13-16)	46,154	7.52	624
Total	613,494	100.00	190

Table 2.3 - Salaries, Overtime, Housing Allowance and Medical Assistance by Programme

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Housing Allowance		Medical Assistance	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Administration	61,899.00	10.09	1,939.00	0.32	1,149.00	0.19	4,088.00	0.67
Surveys & Mapping	24,039.00	3.92	8.00	0.00	456.00	0.07	1,536.00	0.25
Cadastral Surveys	45,879.00	7.48	4,450.00	0.73	864.00	0.14	3,244.00	0.53
Restitution	70,271.00	11.45	427.00	0.07	342.00	0.06	1,760.00	0.29
Land Reform	69,802.00	11.38	-	-	796.00	0.13	3,915.00	0.64
Spatial Planning	7,573.00	1.23	-	-	116.00	0.02	322.00	0.05
Deeds Registration	91,879.00	14.98	1,166.00	0.19	1,969.00	0.32	6,801.00	1.11
Total	371,342.00	60.53	7,990.00	1.30	5,692.00	0.93	21,666.00	3.53

Table 2.4 - Salaries, Overtime, Housing Allowance and Medical Assistance by Salary Band

Salary Band	Salaries		Overtime		Housing Allowance		Medical Assistance	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	9,574.00	2.58	371.00	4.64	379.00	6.66	1,030.00	4.75
Skilled (3 - 5)	41,546.00	11.19	1,576.00	19.72	935.00	16.43	3,589.00	16.57
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	148,900.00	40.10	3,931.00	49.20	2,525.00	44.36	9,549.00	44.07
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	145,310.00	39.13	2,112.00	26.43	1,622.00	28.50	6,387.00	29.48
SMS (Level 13-16)	26,012.00	7.00	-	-	231.00	4.06	1,111.00	5.13
Total	371,342.00	60.53	7,990.00	1.30	5,692.00	0.93	21,666.00	3.53

3. Employment and Vacancies

The following tables summarise the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment. The vacancy rate reflects the percentage of posts that are not filled.

Table 3.1 - Employment and Vacancies by Programme

Programme	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Additional filled posts
Administration	761	519	31.80	2
Surveys and Mapping	265	220	16.98	-
Cadastral Surveys	551	417	24.31	-
Restitution	816	607	25.61	232
Land Reform	731	538	26.40	6
Spatial Planning	88	28	68.18	-
Deeds Registration	1,235	899	27.20	-
Total	4,447	3,228	27.41	240

Table 3.2 - Employment and Vacancies by Salary Band

Salary Band	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Additional filled posts
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	344	240	30.23	2
Skilled (3 - 5)	1,009	739	26.76	48
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	1,886	1,408	25.34	143
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	1,111	767	30.96	45
SMS (Level 13-16)	97	74	23.71	2
Total	4,447	3,228	27.41	240

Table 3.3 - Employment and Vacancies by Critical Occupation

Critical Occupations	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Additional filled posts
Architects, Town & Regional Planner	45	12	73.33	-
Cartographic, Surveying	336	263	21.73	-
Cartographic & Surveyors	220	164	25.45	-
Community Develop Workers	854	607	28.92	162
General Legal Administration	481	347	27.86	6
Legal Related	86	58	32.56	-
Social Sciences	116	79	31.90	1
Other	2,309	1,698	26.46	71
Total	4,447	3,228	27.41	240

4. Job Evaluation

Within the framework, executing authorities may evaluate or re-evaluate any job in his/her component within the Department, in terms of the Regulations all vacancies on salary levels 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled.

Table 4.1 - Job Evaluation

Salary Band	Number of Posts	Number of Jobs Evaluated	% of Posts evaluated by Salary Band	Posts Upgraded		Posts Downgraded	
				Number	%	Number	%
Lower skilled (Levels 1 - 2)	344	13	3.78	5	38.46	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3 - 5)	1,009	40	3.96	23	57.50	-	-
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	1,886	60	3.18	15	25.00	2	3.33
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	1,111	43	3.87	12	27.91	4	9.30
SMS (Band A)	63	3	4.76	-	-	-	-
SMS (Band B)	29	8	27.59	7	87.50	-	-
SMS (Band C)	4	1	25.00	1	100.00	-	-
SMS (Band D)	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,447	168	3.78	63	37.50	6	3.57

Table 4.2 - Profile of Employees whose salary positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded

Beneficiaries	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Female	13	-	1	3	17
Male	34	-	-	-	34
Total	47	-	1	3	51
Employees with a disability					1

Table 4.3 - Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by Job Evaluation

Occupation	Job Evaluation Level	Remuneration Level	Reason for Deviation	Number of Employees
Female	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Employees with a disability				-

Table 4.4 - Profile of Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by Job Evaluation

Beneficiaries	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Employees with a disability					-

5. Employment Changes

Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the Department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band (Table 5.1) and by critical occupations (Table 5.2). Table 5.3 identifies the major reasons why staff left the Department.

Table 5.1 - Annual Turnover rates by Salary Band

Salary Band	Number of Employees on 1 April 2006	Appointments and Transfers into the Department	Terminations and Transfers out of the Department	Turnover Rate
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	239	31	30	12.55
Skilled (3 - 5)	725	163	149	20.55
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	1,410	181	183	12.98
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	722	76	31	4.29
SMS (Level 13-16)	78	3	7	8.97
Total	3,174	454	400	12.60

Table 5.2 - Annual Turnover rates by Critical Occupation

Critical Occupation	Number of Employees on 1 April 2006	Appointments and Transfers into the Department	Terminations and Transfers out of the Department	Turnover Rate
Architects, Town & Regional Planner	12	2	2	16.67
Cartographic, Surveying	255	30	22	8.63
Cartographic & Surveyors	176	12	24	13.64
Community Develop Workers	579	102	74	12.78
General Legal Administration	346	7	6	1.73
Legal Related	59	1	2	3.39
Social Sciences	87	4	12	13.79
Other	1,660	296	258	15.54
Total	3,174	454	400	12.60

Table 5.3 - Reasons why staff are leaving the Department

Termination Type	Number	Percentage of Total Resignations
Death	13	3.25
Resignation	201	50.25
Expiry of Contract & reappointed again	135	33.75
Dismissal - misconduct	2	0.50
Dismissal - inefficiency	1	0.25
Discharged due to ill-health	4	1.00
Retirement	9	2.25
Transfer to other Departments	35	8.75
Total	400	-
Total number of employees who left as a % of the total employment		12.60

Table 5.4 - Promotions by Critical Occupation

Critical Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2006	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees	Progressions to another notch within salary level	Notch progressions as % of employee
Architects, Town & Regional Planner	12	2	16.67	6	50.00
Cartographic, Surveying	255	37	14.51	175	68.63
Cartographic & Surveyors	176	23	13.07	113	64.20
Community Develop Workers	579	136	23.49	349	60.28
General Legal Administration	346	4	1.16	14	4.05
Legal Related	59	3	5.08	6	10.17
Social Sciences	87	9	10.34	59	67.82
Other	1,660	182	10.96	1,427	85.96
Total	3,174	396	12.48	2,149	67.71

Table 5.5 - Promotions by Salary Band

Salary Band	Employees as at 1 April 2006	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees	Progressions to another notch within salary level	Notch progressions as % of employee
Lower skilled (Levels 1 - 2)	239	1	0.42	187	78.24
Skilled (Levels 3 - 5)	725	42	5.79	495	68.28
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	1,410	196	13.90	951	67.45
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	722	149	20.64	513	71.05
SMS (Level 13 - 16)	78	8	10.26	3	3.85
Total	3,174	396	12.48	2,149	67.71

6. Employment Equity

The tables in this section are based on the formats prescribed by the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998.

Table 6.1 - Total number of employees in each of the following categories (SASCO)

Occupational Categories	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	27	2	2	31	18	49
Professionals	631	89	25	745	201	946
Clerks	222	44	7	273	19	292
Service Workers	13	4	-	17	6	23
Craft and related trades workers	10	3	1	14	9	23
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2	-	-	2	-	2
Labourers and related workers	103	16	-	119	6	125
Total	1,008	158	35	1,201	259	1,460
Employees with a disability	7	2	-	9	17	26

Occupational Categories	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	15	4	1	20	5	25
Professionals	522	83	39	644	308	952
Clerks	420	90	19	529	169	698
Service Workers	5	2	-	7	1	8
Craft and related trades workers	-	1	-	1	3	4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labourers and related workers	66	15	-	81	-	81
Total	1,028	195	59	1,282	486	1,768
Employees with a disability	4	-	-	4	10	14

Table 6.2 - Total number of employees in each of the following occupational bands

Occupational Bands	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	3	1	-	4	-	4
Senior Management	24	2	3	29	16	45
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	276	31	13	320	120	440
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	377	59	13	449	104	553
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	215	49	5	269	13	282
Unskilled and defined decision making	113	16	1	130	6	136
Total	1,008	158	35	1,201	259	1,460
Employees with a disability	7	2	-	9	17	26

Occupational Bands	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	2	-	-	2	-	2
Senior Management	13	4	1	18	5	23
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	195	20	16	231	96	327
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	417	73	30	520	335	855
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	320	76	12	408	49	457
Unskilled and defined decision making	81	22	-	103	1	104
Total	1,028	195	59	1,282	486	1,768
Employees with a disability	4	-	-	4	10	14

Table 6.3 - Recruitment

Occupational Bands	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	2	1	-	3	-	3
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	21	8	4	33	3	36
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	69	7	7	83	8	91
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	44	13	6	63	3	66
Unskilled and defined decision making	16	-	1	17	3	20
Total	152	29	18	199	17	216
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	1	1

Occupational Bands	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	24	7	5	36	4	40
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	76	6	3	85	5	90
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	79	9	2	90	7	97
Unskilled and defined decision making	7	1	1	9	2	11
Total	186	23	11	220	18	238
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.4 - Promotions

Occupational Bands	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	2	-	-	2	-	2
Senior Management	3	-	-	3	2	5
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	222	20	10	252	101	353
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	350	54	10	414	73	487
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	166	39	3	208	10	218
Unskilled and defined decision making	76	14	1	91	6	97
Total	819	127	24	970	192	1,162
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Bands	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	4	1	-	5	-	5
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	136	15	11	162	85	247
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	353	58	28	439	271	710
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	258	50	10	318	36	354
Unskilled and defined decision making	58	8	-	66	1	67
Total	809	132	49	990	393	1,383
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.5 - Terminations

Occupational Bands	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	1	1	-	2	2	4
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	11	2	1	14	3	17
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	63	7	2	72	28	100
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	35	8	3	46	18	64
Unskilled and defined decision making	9	1	1	11	3	14
Total	119	19	7	145	54	199
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Bands	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Top Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management	3	-	-	3	-	3
Professionally qualified and exp specialists	10	2	1	13	1	14
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers	59	9	4	72	11	83
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	46	8	3	57	28	85
Unskilled and defined decision making	5	6	2	13	3	16
Total	123	25	10	158	43	201
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.6 - Disciplinary Action

Occupational Bands	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Correctional Counseling	1	-	-	1	-	1
Verbal Warning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written Warning	20	-	-	20	-	20
Serious Written Warning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Written Warning	6	3	-	9	-	9
Suspended without pay	-	1	-	1	-	1
Fine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demotion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissal	1	-	-	1	1	2
Not guilty	-	-	-	-	-	-
Case withdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28	4	-	32	1	33
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Bands	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Correctional Counseling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verbal Warning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written Warning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serious Written Warning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Written Warning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspended without pay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demotion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not guilty	-	-	-	-	-	-
Case withdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.7 - Skills Development (%)

Occupational Categories	Male					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	227	82	38	347	62	409
Professionals	551	130	46	727	106	833
Technicians & associate professionals	77	31	7	115	37	152
Clerks	282	242	56	580	103	683
Service Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trades workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	17	21	15	53	23	76
Labourers and related workers	346	133	49	528	206	734
Total	1,500	639	211	2,350	537	2,887
Employees with a disability	7	2	-	9	17	26

Occupational Categories	Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Black	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	127	67	41	235	35	207
Professionals	498	198	30	726	161	887
Technicians & associate professionals	60	22	8	90	2	92
Clerks	180	210	60	450	52	502
Service Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trades workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10	10	7	27	7	34
Labourers and related workers	957	171	75	1,203	147	1,350
Total	1,832	678	221	2,731	404	3,135
Employees with a disability	4	-	-	4	10	14

7. Performance Rewards

To encourage good performance, the Department has granted the following performance rewards during the year under review. The information is presented in terms of race, gender and disability (Table 6.1), salary bands (Table 6.2) and critical occupations (Table 6.3).

Table 7.1 - Performance Rewards by race, gender and disability

Race, Gender and Disability	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% of Total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee
African Male	102	1,001	10.19	392	3.843
African Female	114	1,024	11.13	410	3.596
Coloured Male	28	156	17.95	111	3.964
Coloured Female	35	195	17.95	128	3.657
Indian Male	9	35	25.71	47	5.222
Indian Female	11	59	18.64	72	6.545
Total Blacks, Male	139	1,192	11.66	550	3.957
Total Blacks, Female	160	1,278	12.52	611	3.819
White Male	64	242	26.45	701	10.953
White Female	125	476	26.26	671	5.368
Employees with disabilities	5	40	12.50	14	2.800
Total	493	3,228	15.27	2,547	5.166

Table 7.2 - Performance Rewards by Salary Band below SMS

Salary Bands	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		
	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees	% of Total within Salary Band	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee	Total cost as % of total personnel expenditure
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	20	240	8.33	45	2.250	0.25
Skilled (3 - 5)	94	739	12.72	252	2.681	0.36
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	256	1,408	18.18	1,141	4.457	0.47
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	121	767	15.78	1,067	8.818	0.45
Total	491	3,154	15.57	2,505	5.102	0.44

Table 7.3 - Performance Rewards by Critical Occupations

Critical Occupations	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% of Total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee
Architects, Town & regional Planners	1	12	8.33	32	32.000
Cartographic, Surveying	103	263	39.16	520	5.049
Cartographic and Surveyors	78	164	47.56	817	10.474
Community Develop Workers	75	607	12.36	237	3.160
General Legal Administration	3	347	0.86	12	4.000
Legal Related	5	58	8.62	32	6.400
Social Sciences	12	79	15.19	99	8.250
Other	216	1,698	12.72	798	3.694
Total	493	3,228	15.27	2,547	5.166

Table 7.4 - Performance Rewards by Salary Band for SMS

Salary Bands	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		
	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees	% of Total within Salary Band	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee	Total cost as % of total personnel expenditure
Band A	2	38	5.26	42	21.000	18.00
Band B	-	31	-	-	-	-
Band C	-	4	-	-	-	-
Band D	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	2	74	2.70	42	21.000	18.00

8. Foreign Workers

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the Department in terms of salary bands and by major occupation. The tables also summarise changes in the total number of foreign workers in each salary band and by each major occupation.

Table 8.1 - Foreign Workers by Salary Band

Salary Band	01 April 2006		31 March 2007		Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled (3 - 5)	-	-	1	16.67	(1)	-100.00
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	1	14.29	1	16.67	-	-
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	4	57.14	2	33.33	2	100.00
SMS	2	28.57	2	33.33	-	-
Total	7	100.00	6	100.00	1	16.67

Table 8.2 - Foreign Workers by Major Occupation

Major Occupation	01 April 2006		31 March 2007		Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Cartographic, Surveying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cartographic and Surveyors	1	14.29	-	-	1	-100.00
Community Develop Workers	1	14.29	-	-	1	-100.00
Social Sciences	1	14.29	-	-	1	-100.00
Other	4	57.14	6	100.00	(2)	-33.33
Total	7	100.00	6	100.00	1	16.67

9. Leave utilisation for the period 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2006

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the Department. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave (Table 9.1) and incapacity leave (Table 9.2). In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

Table 9.1 - Sick Leave, 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2006

Salary Band	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Sick Leave	% of Total Employees using Sick Leave	Average Days Per Employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	1,201	71.05	179	74.58	7	185
Skilled (3 - 5)	4,281	71.20	574	77.67	7	846
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	8,010	69.25	1,081	76.78	7	2,919
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	3,220	74.05	499	65.06	6	2,286
SMS	185	75.20	44	59.46	4	332
Total	16,897	71.15	2,377	73.64	7	6,568

Table 9.2 - Incapacity Leave, 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2006

Salary Band	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Sick Leave	% of Total Employees using Sick Leave	Average Days Per Employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	203	100.00	14	5.83	15	32
Skilled (3 - 5)	319	99.20	32	4.33	10	120
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	1,024	99.90	62	4.40	17	388
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	531	100.00	24	3.13	22	431
SMS	7	100.00	1	1.35	7	7
Total	2,084	64.56	133	4.12	16	978

Table 9.3 - Annual Leave, 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2006

Salary Band	Total Days	Average Days Per Employee	Total number of Employees per Salary Band
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	4,703	20	240
Skilled (3 - 5)	13,340	18	739
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	26,242	19	1,408
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	17,199	22	767
SMS	1,508	20	74
Total	62,992	20	3,228

Table 9.4 - Capped Leave, 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2006

Salary Band	Total Days	Average Days Per Employee	Total number of Employees per Salary Band
Lower skilled (1 - 2)	110	7.33	15
Skilled (3 - 5)	176	5.18	34
Highly skilled production (6 - 8)	665	6.05	110
Highly skilled supervision (9 - 12)	317	6.47	49
SMS	24	4.80	5
Total	1,292	6.07	213

Table 9.5 - Leave Payouts

Reason	Total Amount	Number of Employees	Average payment per Employee
Leave payout for 2006/2007 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	94	11	8.545
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2006/2006	581	118	4.924
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2006/2006	336	108	3.111
Total	1,011	237	4.266

10. HIV/AIDS and Health Promotion Programmes

Table 10.1 - Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
None	None

Table 10.2 - Details of Health Promotion and HIV/Aids Programmes

Question	Yes	No	Detail, if yes
1. Have the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		Mr A van Staden Director: HRM.
2. Do the Department have a dedicated unit or have you designated specific staff members to promote the health and well being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	X		Employee Wellness Subdirector: Deputy Director, 2 Assistant Directors and 1 Admin Officer.
3. Have the Department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? Is so, indicate the key elements/services of this Programme.	X		Employees Wellness Program: Policy have been developed Psychosocial Services , Health Interventions: Life Skills (HIV/AIDS, Training, Stress management), and Financial management) Flu vaccine and monitoring and evaluation.
4. Have the Department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	X		9 Provincial HIV/AIDS Committees have been established and are fully functional.
5. Have the Department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your Department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	X		Performance management, Labour Relations, Leave Policy , Recruitment & Selection , Basic conditions of Service, HIV/AIDS & Employee Wellness Policies.
6. Have the Department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discriminations? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	X		HIV/AIDS is being implemented, and HIV training conducted to staff and managers. Application of reasonable accommodation allowing access to Psychosocial and medical Services.
7. Do the Department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counseling and Testing? If so, list the results that have been achieved.	X		This is in the process of being rolled out in all 9 Provinces.
8. Have the Department developed measures/ indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? Is so, list these measures/indicators.	X		Monthly Statistical reports, Quarterly Reports. Client feedback surveys. Road shows give employees an opportunity to give feedback on interventions.

11. Labour Relations

Table 11.1 - Collective Agreements

Subject Matter	Date
None	
Total collective agreements	0

Table 11.2 - Misconduct and Disciplinary Hearings finalised

Outcomes of Disciplinary Hearings	Number	% of Total
Correctional Counseling	1	3.03
Verbal Warning	-	-
Written Warning	20	60.61
Final Written Warning	9	27.27
Suspended without pay	1	3.03
Fine	-	-
Demotion	-	-
Dismissal	2	6.06
Not guilty	-	-
Case withdrawn	-	-
Total	33	100.00

Table 11.3 - Types of misconduct addressed at Disciplinary Hearings

Type of misconduct	Number	% of Total
Abuse of state vehicle	12	36.36
Assault/Foul Language	-	-
Theft/Fraud	15	45.45
Abuse of internet	3	9.09
Unauthorised absenteeism/Late coming	2	6.06
Drunk on Duty	1	3.03
Unauthorised remunerative work outside Public Service	-	-
Failure to adhere to Travel Policy	-	-
Total	33	100.00

Table 11.4 - Grievances lodged

Grievances	Number	% of Total
Number of grievances resolved	8	40.00
Number of grievances not resolved	12	60.00
Total number of grievances lodged	20	100.00

Table 11.5 - Disputes lodged with Councils

Disputes	Number	% of Total
Number of disputes upheld	-	-
Number of disputes dismissed	3	100.00
Total number of disputes lodged	3	100.00

Table 11.6 - Strike Actions

Strike Actions	Total
Total number of person working days lost	-
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	-
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay	-

Table 11.7 - Precautionary Suspensions

Precautionary Suspensions	Total
Number of people suspended	4
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	2
Average number of days suspended	311
Cost (R'000)	552

12. Skills Development

Table 12.1 - Training Needs Identified

Occupational Categories	Gender	Number of Employees 01 April 2006	Training needs identified at start of Reporting Period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & short courses	Other forms of Training	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	Female	26	-	270	-	270
	Male	46	-	409	-	409
Professionals	Female	565	-	887	-	887
	Male	846	-	833	-	833
Technicians & associate Professionals	Female	285	-	92	-	92
	Male	177	-	152	-	152
Clerks	Female	686	-	502	-	502
	Male	246	-	683	-	683
Service & Sales Workers	Female	8	-	-	-	-
	Male	23	-	-	-	-
Craft & related trades workers	Female	4	-	-	-	-
	Male	23	-	-	-	-
Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Female	-	-	34	-	34
	Male	2	-	76	-	76
Elementary occupations	Female	111	-	1,350	-	1,350
	Male	126	-	734	-	734
Sub Total	Female	1,685	-	3,135	-	3,135
	Male	1,489	-	2,887	-	2,887
Total		3,174	-	6,022	-	6,022

Table 12.2 - Training Provided

Occupational Categories	Gender	Number of Employees 01 April 2006	Training provided within Reporting Period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & short courses	Other forms of Training	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	Female	26	-	270	-	270
	Male	46	-	409	-	409
Professionals	Female	565	-	887	-	887
	Male	846	-	833	-	833
Technicians & associate Professionals	Female	285	-	92	-	92
	Male	177	-	152	-	152
Clerks	Female	686	-	502	-	502
	Male	246	-	683	-	683
Service & Sales Workers	Female	8	-	-	-	-
	Male	23	-	-	-	-
Craft & related trades workers	Female	4	-	-	-	-
	Male	23	-	-	-	-
Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Female	-	-	34	-	34
	Male	2	-	76	-	76
Elementary occupations	Female	111	-	1,350	-	1,350
	Male	126	-	734	-	734
Sub Total	Female	1,685	-	3,135	-	3,135
	Male	1,489	-	2,887	-	2,887
Total		3,174	-	6,022	-	6,022

13. Injury on Duty

Table 13.1 - Injury on Duty

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of Total
Required basic medical attention only	5	100.00
Temporary Total Disablement	-	-
Permanent Disablement	-	-
Total	5	100.00

14. Utilisation of consultants

Table 14.1 - Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: work days	Contract value in rand (R'000)
Appointment of HRSC to assist with project on HIV/ Aids based on land reform livelihood project	1		100,000
Valuation: Belmont and others	1		162,100
Valuation for the Mashoboto	1		162,100
Valuation: Botchfontein 15 JT	1		99,940
Valuation: Buffelsvlei	1		48,290
Valuation: Ngodwane	1		58,732
Valuation: Richmond 549 JT	1		38,304
Valuation: Stykop	1		97,000
Valuation: Doornkloof 23 IT	1		80,798
Valuation: Buffelspruit 34 IT	1		57,670
Valuation: Cyferfontein	1		100,801
Valuation: Makgoba	1		138,667
Valuation: Steenkoolspruit	1		80,697
Valuation: Geluk	1		41,040
Valuation: Vhembe district	1		81,074
Legal entity: Ikageng project	1		32,000
Valuation: Bantoane Ba Mathebo	1		45,750
Valuation: rural property PTN of farm Kniknyspoort 425 Ja & Scietfontein	1		34,770
Legal entity for Seabi community	1		35,682
Valuation: Molefele community	1		151,128
Valuation: Vlaklaagte community	1		99,916
Valuation for Sangozwi	1		99,682
Valuation of Grootwater	1		30,381
Valuation farm Mahlangulu in Enkangala district	1		42,380
Valuation: Olifantspoortjiiie 319	1		68,100
Valuation: Normandie 178 HT	1		44,996
Legal entity: Badfontein community	1		75,253
Valuation of settlement of Gumbi community claim (phase two) in the Ngotshe district KZN	1		37,392
Valuation of farm Mynsrust 191 ks part 2	1		50,000
Legal entity for Kruger National Park	1		74,654
Valuation of United family	1		44,926
Valuation of Blaaubank	1		64,083
Valuation Of Fraaiuitzicht	1		54,150
Valuation of Dwarsriver	1		42,737
Appointment of service provider for 22 agricultural rural development projects in Limpopo	1		584,175
Legal entity & land rights: Baroka Nkwane	1		148,388
Legal entity: Baku kutswe Ba Makofme	1		192,090
Legal entity: Batlokwa ba Mogodumo	1		119,027
Legal entity: Magashoa Manamane	1		119,529
Legal entity: Matlalal Dichoeung community	1		194,850

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: work days	Contract value in rand (R'000)
Legal entity: Selala community land claims	1		198,976
Legal entity: Driekop community	1		170,500
Legal entity: Ba photo Ba Tau community	1		196,821
Legal entity: Tswako Le Kentle	1		136,481
Legal entity: Roka Selepe	1		88,200
Legal entity & land inquiry Mampa community	1		185,850
Valuation farm George Welling 795 LR	1		51,969
Legal entity Masongani community	1		91,000
Valuation farm Makahane-Maritens	1		53,235
Legal entity for the Roka Lebea tribe land claim	1		168,940
Valuation for Levubu	1		77,520
Valuation of Rooiwater farm	1		45,731
Valuation for Witfontein, Randolphi & Zwartklip farms	1		130,074
Valuation for Sussenvale Gruispan farm	1		49,590
Valuation for Ramavhoya Thikhudo community	1		155,126
Valuation for Serakalala community	1		38,025
Valuation for Risenga community land claim	1		98,750
Valuation of Mongwe family land claim	1		46,475
Valuation of farm Koppieskraal Heidelberg 157 IR	1		44,800
Legal entity for occupier of plot Z Dewilmar	1		47,685
Project for J.P. Labuschagne DLA 37/ 02c (2004/ 2005)	1		200,367
Valuation farm Gruispan	1		49,590
Appointment of a service provider to form a body shop for outsourcing of the DLA: internal audit ad hoc audits and investigations (06)	5	90	1,080,378
Appointment of a service provider to outsource the 2006/7 annual internal audit plan (07)	1	403	16,431,818
Appointment of consultants: Mr S.Maseko; Mr P. Rutch and Mr T. Pretorius as land reform/ legal experts (10)	3	90	1,886,192
Appointment of SAB.T as a single source selection to do spatial investment into land claim projects (14)	1	528	434,094
Appointment of a service provider to provide ICT support services to the DLA (15)	1	528	27,273,700
Appointment of a senior information systems security officer at the DLA (17)	1	528	1,400,000
Appointment of a specialist in organisation analysis, design and implementation at the DLA (18)	1	85	2,307,360
Appointment for the formulation of municipal spatial development frameworks (22)	1	85	462,849
Appointment for the review of an environmental decision support tool (35)	1	120	264,531
Appointment of a service provider to develop an electronic claim validation and monitoring system for the DLA (43)	1	665	4,313,304
Appointment of Dr Kwandiwe Kondlo as a policy development specialist for the Chief Directorate (64)	1	264	558,306
Appointment of a project manager to develop communication strategies for each of the core objectives of the Department (67)	1	264	471,960
Appointment of a service provider to reform of the South African cadastral system (68)	1	465	3,996,272
Appointment of a service provider to develop an implementation manual on upgrading of land tenure rights (81)	1	120	249,108

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: work days	Contract value in rand (R'000)
Investigation into continuation of verification exercise of greater Blyde community: Mpumalanga (82)	1	633	855,529
Appointment of Ms M. Ndokweni for policy and legislation development for the Chief Directorate (89)	1	264	558,306
Research on foreign companies owning land in SA.(99)(83 cancelled)	1	107	734,000
Appointment of a service provider to consolidate all data relating to leased property (107)	1	1,056	2,583,605
Appointment of four individual consultants for policy portal and expert database development (124)	1	1,584	763,626
Appointment of Mr D. Solomon as a technical assistant to the policy and legislation development unit in the development of land tax policy (133)	1	1,848	251,940
Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total Work Days	Total contract value in rand
83	89	9,991	73,035,833

Table 14.2 - Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriate funds (HDIs)

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Valuation of the Mashoboto	0%	0%	
Legal entity for Kruger National Park	0%	0%	
Valuation Vhembe district	0%	0%	
Legal entity for Seabi community	100%	100%	
Valuation of Richmount and My Own	0%	0%	
Valuation of Cyferfontein	0%	0%	
Appointment of a project manager for Majosi restitution housing project - under greater Giyani municipality	100%	100%	
Valuation of Buffelspruit 34 IT	10%	10%	
Valuation of Steenkoolspruit 302 IR	0%	0%	
Valuation of Geluk 232 JT	50%	50%	
Valuation of Makgoba land claim	0%	0%	
Appointment of a service provider to assist in developing a departmental disability strategy and facilitate the consultation process with the disability sector	50%	50%	
Verification and legal entity for Letsoalo community	100%	100%	
Valuation of various properties In Lydenburg	50%	50%	
Valuation of Shelembe community district	0%	0%	
Valuation: Bantoane Ba Mathebe	50%	50%	
Valuation of Freedom 211 JQ	0%	0%	
Legal entity for Ikageng community project	0%	0%	
Valuation of rural properties of Madibeng district	25%	25%	
Valuation of Hartebeespoort B410 Phase 3	100%	100%	
Valuation of Mahlugulu In the Ekangala district	50%	50%	
Valuation of Songoswi and Muhovha communities	0%	0%	
Valuation of Grootwater	0%	0%	
Valuation of Moletele In Moruleng Municipity	0%	0%	

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Valuation of Nomandi 178 HT	0%	0%	
Valuation of Olifantspoortjie 39 KT	100%	100%	
Valuation for the Bantoane Ba Vlaklaagte community	0%	0%	
Valuation for the settlement of Cumbi community	0%	0%	
Legal entity and land rights inquiry: Maila Mapitsane community	100%	100%	
Valuation of Dwars River 372KT	50%	50%	
Valuation of Fraaiuitzicht 302 Lydenburg	0%	0%	
Valuation of Blaauwbank 168	50%	50%	
Valuation for United family	100%	100%	
Valuation for farm Mynstrust Maloka community	0%	0%	
Valuation for Makgoba community	27%	27%	
Valuation of Mooifontein community, Ehlanzeni district	0%	0%	
Valuation for Mampuru and Mahlengulu communities	0%	0%	
Claimant verification and legal entity for Mdluli community	100%	100%	
Legal entity and land inquiry: Driekop community	100%	100%	
Legal entity and land enquiry: Batlokwa Ba Mogodumo	100%	100%	
Legal entity and land inquiry: Magashoa Manamane	100%	100%	
Legal entity and land inquiry: Baphoto	100%	100%	
Legal entity and land inquiry: Roka Selepe	0%	0%	
Legal entity and land inquiry: Selala	0%	0%	
Verification, legal entity and land enquiry: Mampa community	100%	100%	
Verification, legal entity and land enquiry: Mpaketsane community land claim	100%	100%	
Valuation of Levubu farm	0%	0%	
Appointment of service provider to conduct valuation for Kibi community of land claim	0%	0%	
Appointment of service provider to conduct market valuation for Ramavhoya - Tshikhodo community	0%	0%	
Verification, legal entity and land rights inquiry for Binatlou Ba Maesela	100%	100%	
Valuation of Makahame Marithenga land claim	0%	0%	
Verification, legal entity and land rights research	0%	0%	
Appointment of service provider to determine costs for development of a clinic and community office for Siyandlani community	100%	100%	
Legal entity: Verification Masangani community	0%	0%	
Legal entity and land inquiry: Maesela Manotwane	0%	0%	
Legal entity and land inquiry: Bahlakwane Ba Maphopha	100%	100%	
Legal entity and land inquiry: Baroka ba Nkwane	100%	100%	
Appointment of service provider to do legal service Dewilmar	0%	0%	
Valuation of the farm Koppieskraal 157 IR in Heidelberg district	0%	0%	
Legal entity and verification for Maetjene community In Mopani district	100%	100%	
Valuation of Rasenga community land claim	0%	0%	
Valuation for Sussenvale	0%	0%	
Valuation of the farm Rooiwater for Bakgoya Ba Moake land claim	100%	100%	
Valuation of Gruispan farm and Sussenvale farm for the Mawela family	0%	0%	
Barolong Ba-Ga Phoi valuation	25%	25%	

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
k7/3/6/3(06)2006/7 Appointment of a service provider to form a body shop for outsourcing of the DLA: internal audit ad hoc audits and investigations (06)	80%	100%	60
k7/3/6/3(07)2006/7 Appointment of a service provider to outsource the 2006/7 annual internal audit plan (07)	28%	28%	14
k7/3/6/3(10)2006/7 Appointment of consultants: Mr S. Maseko; Mr P. Rutch and Mr T. Pretorius as land reform/ legal experts (10)	100%		
k7/3/6/3(14)2006/7 Appointment of SAB.T as a single source selection to do spacial investment into land claim projects (14)	51%		
k7/3/6/3(15)2006/7 Appointment of a service provider to provide ICT support services to DLA (15)	36%	100%	
k7/3/6/3(17)2006/7 Appointment of a senior information systems security officer at the DLA (17)	33%	51%	0
k7/3/6/3(18)2006/7 Appointment of a specialist in organisation analysis, design and implementation at DL (18)	36%	36%	0
k7/3/6/3(22)2006/7 Appointment for the formulation of municipal spatial development frameworks (22)	33%	33%	3
k7/3/6/3(35)2006/7 Appointment for the review of an environmental decision support tool (35)	100%	100%	9
k7/3/6/3(43)2006/7 Appointment of a service provider to develop an electronic claim validation and monitoring system for the DLA (43)	100%	100%	4
k7/3/6/3(64)2006/7 Appointment of Dr Kwandiwe Kondlo as a policy development specialist for the Chief Directorate (64)	100%	100%	1
k7/3/6/3(67)2006/7 Appointment of a project manager to develop communication strategies for each of the core objectives of the Department (67)	50%	50%	1
k7/3/6/3(68)2006/7 Appointment of a service provider to reform the South African cadastral system (68)	65%	65%	2
k7/3/6/3(81)2006/7 Appointment of a service provider to develop an implementation manual on upgrading of land tenure rights (81)	100%	100%	1
k7/3/6/3(82)2006/7 Investigation into continuation of verification exercise of greater Blyde community: Mpumalanga (82)	100%	100%	2
k7/3/6/3(89)2006/7 Appointment of Ms M Ndokweni for policy and legislation development of the Chief Directorate (89)	100%	100%	1
k7/3/6/3(99)2006/7 Research on foreign companies owning land in SA (99)(83 cancelled)	100%	100%	1
k7/3/6/3(107)2006/7 Appointment of a service provider to consolidate all data relating to leased property (107)	100%	100%	1
k7/3/6/3(124)2006/7 Appointment of four individual consultants for policy portal and expert database development (124)	100%	100%	4
k7/3/6/3(133)2006/7 Appointment of Mr D.Solomon as a technical assistant to the policy and legislation development unit in the development of land tax policy (133)	100%	100%	1



7

translations
of part 2





land affairs








translations of part two:

afrikaans



In die lig van die aanbevelings en besluite wat tydens die Grondberaad van Julie 2005 geneem is, en die algemene openbare protes oor die stadige pas van grondhervorming, moes die Departement 'n ander benadering volg wat betref sy doelwitstelling vir grondlewering.

Hoewel die Departement in die 2005/2006 finansiële jaar sy grondleweringsdoelwitte met 34% oorskry het, was dit duidelik dat die Departement steeds 'n ernstige uitdaging die hoof moes bied as hy sy doelwit wou bereik om 30% van die kommersiële landbougrond in blanke besit teen 2014 te herverdeel. In 'n poging om hierdie uitdaging die hoof te bied, het die Departement besluit om sy doelwit tot 3,1 miljoen hektaar grond te verhoog, waarvan 2,5 miljoen deur die grondherverdelingsprogram gelewer moes word, en die res deur die grondrestitusieprogram. Soos vermeld in die vorige jaarverslag, het die Departement die Proaktiewe Grondverkrygingstrategie (PGVS) ontplooi, en 'n raamwerk vir die implementering daarvan is in die Vrystaat geloods met die oog daarop om dit in die 2006/2007 finansiële jaar dwarsdeur die land te herhaal. In die finansiële verslagjaar is die PGVS inderdaad in al die provinsies geïmplementeer.

Hoewel die Departement nie sy jaarlikse herverdelingdoelwit bereik het nie, was die werklike lewering 258 890 hektaar grond aan 9 405 begunstigdes. Dit beteken dat die vorige jaar se doelwit van 152 445 hektaar met ongeveer 70% oorskry is – danksy die PGVS. Hierdie betekenisvolle toename in grondlewering word weerspieël in die beduidende toename in begrotingsbesteding in die verslagjaar: vergeleke met die 73,08% van die vorige finansiële jaar, het die Departement 99,88% in die 2006/2007 finansiële jaar bestee.

Hierdie syfers getuig ook van die proaktiewe stelsels wat die Hoofdirektoraat: Finansiële Bestuur ontplooi het om dwarsdeur die Departement voldoening aan maatreëls in die verslagtydperk te verseker. Hierdie maatreëls was, onder andere, doeltreffende vroeëwaarskuwingstelsels, om senior bestuurslede gereeld op die hoogte te bring van bestedingstendense, en die proaktiewe identifisering en mobilisering van addisionele finansiering. Daarbenewens is 'n driejaarbegroting proaktief en suksesvol op die finansiële stelsel (BAS) gelaai en gebalanseer, teenoor die konvensionele laai van een jaar. Dit was veral hierdie inisiatief wat die Departement in staat gestel het om verpligtinge akkuraat vas te lê volgens die geprojekteerde bestedingsperiodes.

In die afgelope finansiële jaar het die Departement aggressiewe maatreëls geïmplementeer om 'n ernstige uitdaging die hoof te bied wat vir jare, indien nie dekades nie, gedreig het: huurgrondinkomstebestuur. 'n Gedetailleerde, meerfasige plan is ontwikkel om die bestuur van Staatsgrondverhuring te verbeter.

Die Kommissie het in die verslagjaar 2 772 eise afgehandel teenoor sy doelwit van 3 243. Feitlik alle ander doelwitte vir dienste, soos uiteengesit in die strategiese plan vir die verslagjaar, is egter bereik. Dit sluit in Staatsgrond wat vir restitusedoeleindes afgestaan is, en ondersteuningsprosesse by die skikking van grondeise waarvan die ontwikkelingsaspek gefasiliteer is om volhoubare ontwikkeling te verseker op opgeëiste / alternatiewe grond wat aan restitutie-aanspraakmakers terugbesorg is.

Die Departement het steeds nasionale kartering, lugfotografie en ander beelde, geïntegreerde ruimteverwysingsraamwerke en ander geo-ruimte-inligting verskaf ter

- ondersteuning van die nasionale infrastruktuur en volhoubare ontwikkeling, maar ook van grondhervorming en ander openbare dienste.

- Die belang van nasionale lugfotografie en 'n beeldargief vir ontwikkeling kan nie oorbeklemtoon word nie. Dit is hoekom die Departement hierdie aspek as een van sy belangrikste dienste beskou. In 2006/07 is lugfotografie vir 'n oppervlakte van 191 502 km² verkry teenoor die doelwit van 190 000 km²; die doelwit is dus met 1 502 km² oorskry.

- Die volgehoue ekonomiese groei wat Suid-Afrika sedert die aanbreek van die demokratiese staat ondervind, is baie opmerklik in die eiendomsmark. Hoë aktiwiteit in die mark lei ook tot hoë aktiwiteit in kadaster-opnames. Ondanks 'n tekort aan vaardighede en die uitdagings wat dit meebring, het die Departement se kadaster-opnamekantore daarin geslaag om die omkeertyd tot 20 werksdae te beperk – 'n wêreldklasprestasie, aangesien die internasionale norm ongeveer twee maande is.

- Na verwagting sal die rol en dienste van Ruimtebeplanning en -inligting duideliker as voorheen word wanneer (LUMB) in die volgende finansiële jaar deur die Kabinet goedgekeur word. Een van die doelstellings van hierdie wetsontwerp is om bestaande wette en stelsels wat ondoeltreffend is, te rasionaliseer, en om rigtinggewende beginsels vir gelykheid en doeltreffendheid te verskaf met die oog daarop om koördinasie, toewysing van hulpbronne, implementering en monitering te verbeter.

- As gevolg van die gunstige ekonomiese klimaat in die land en die gevolglik lewendige eiendomsmark, was daar 'n toename in die registrasie van aktes. Een van die opwindende projekte wat die aktekantoor in die verslagjaar begin implementeer het, is die e-Cadastre, wat deel vorm van die Departement se Meesterinligtingstelselsplan. Dit is 'n stelsel wat voorgestel is vir die elektroniese indiening en prosessering van diagramme in die Landmeters-Generaal se kantoor, en aktes en dokumente in die akteregistrasiekantoor. Deur papierwerk tussen die regslui, die akteregistrasiekantoor en die Landmeters-generaal se kantoor uit te skakel, sal die stelsel die omkeertyd van opnamegoedkeuring en akteregistrasie verminder, en toegang tot opname- en registrasiedienste vanaf afgeleë gebiede vergemaklik.

- 'n Nuwe organisatoriese struktuur en 'n omvattende Bestuursplan en Strategie vir Menslike Hulpbronne is as deel van Projek Tsoseletso ontplooi in reaksie op die 2005 Grondberaad, waar daar in werklikheid begin is om die vermoë van die Staat te bevraagteken om grondhervorming doeltreffend te implementeer. Die sleuteldeelwit van die MH-plan is om die Departementele strategiese doelwitte te help bereik deur te verseker dat die Departement altyd die regte getal werknemers met die vereiste bekwaamhede het.

- Ter ondersteuning van ons kontekstuele doelstellings, het die Departement 'n internskapprogram geïmplementeer as bydrae tot die verligting van werkloosheid, en om 'n toekomstige arbeidsbron vir die Departement en die land te skep. Altesame 218 inwonende geneeshere is in ons provinsiale, distriks- en nasionale kantore aangestel. Meer as 100 van hulle is binne en buite die Regering in diens geneem.

- Die Departement het sy verbintenis tot die nasionale program om tot die ontwikkeling van die vasteland by te dra, verder verskerp. In hierdie verband het die Departement verdere steun verskaf aan NEPAD-projekte soos Mapping Africa for Africa, AFREF-projekte, AfriCover, die SAOG en Rwanda. Suid-Afrika het in hierdie finansiële jaar lidmaatskap van die

Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) (Streeksentrum vir die Kartering van Hulpbronne vir Ontwikkeling) verkry.

Strategiese Oorsig en Sleutelbeleidsontwikkelings

Belangrike vooruitgang is in die 2006/07 finansiële jaar gemaak (moontlik meer as in enige vorige jaar) om die Regering se strategiese beleidsopdragte uit te voer.

Kragtens die wysigings wat teen 31 Maart 2009 aan die Witskrif vir Landbou aangebring sal wees, soos aanbeveel deur die Grondberaad, is 'n mylpaaldokument, Sleutelbeleidsgebiede in die Witskrif wat bevestig of gewysig moet word, saamgestel. Die belangrikheid van hierdie dokument is dat dit duidelik die terrein uitstippel wat deur die beleidswysigingsproses gedek moet word. Daarby is twee belangrike elemente van die Witskrif, naamlik die gewillige-koper-gewillige-verkoper-beginsel en die een wat betrekking het op die benutting van grond vir grondhervormingsdoeleindes, nagegaan en belanghebbendes daarvoor geraadpleeg.

Net so belangrik was die werk aan die hervorming van beleid, wetgewing en regulering. Daar moet onthou word dat die hoofdoel van hierdie hervormings is om te verseker dat (soos wat so duidelik in die Grondberaad bespreek is en waarop uiteindelik ooreengekom is) die staat in die grondmark kan ingryp sodat grondhervorming wel kan plaasvind.


Ons bedoeling was om te verseker dat ons teen 31 Maart 2007 'n beleid oor Buitelandse Eienaarskap van Grond sou hê. Op 6 Maart het die Paneel van Deskundiges wat deur die Minister aangestel is om hierdie saak te ondersoek, hulle aanbevelings aan die Minister voorgelê. Teen 31 Maart was 'n duidelike verslag met spesifieke aanbevelings beskikbaar, en die volgende stap sal wees om dit aan die Kabinet voor te lê.

Teen die einde van die finansiële jaar was twee verslae (met duidelike en spesifieke aanbevelings) reeds saamgestel, 'n belangrike sprong in die ontwikkeling van twee sleutelbeleide, die een oor grondbelasting en die ander oor grondplafonne.

Wat betref beleidshervorming waarby mense op gemeenskaps- en staatsgrond baat sal vind, is konsepregulasies oor Gemeenskapsgrondregte saamgestel wat as basis sal dien vir beraadslagingsdoelstellings en -prosesse.

Ten einde mense wat op kommersiële plase bly te beskerm en te behoort, is 'n raamwerk saamgestel (sedert Oktober 2006 al gereed) wat die bestuur van afsettings skei van vraagstukke oor besitregsekerheid vir plaasbewoners. Een van die belangrike kenmerke van hierdie raamwerk is die hefboomwerking en maksimalisering van bestaande herverdelingsmaatreëls, om voorsiening te maak vir besitregsekerheid (vir persone wat op kommersiële plase bly).

Die betrokkenheid van asook beraadslaging en vennootskap met belanghebbendes – veral organe van die burgerlike gemeenskap – is baie belangrik. Dit is om hierdie rede dat die Departement die doelwit gestel het om, teen 31 Maart 2007, 'n raamwerk saam te stel wat spesifiek gaan oor vennootskap met die burgerlike gemeenskap, as erkenning dat die Regering nie op sy eie 'n kragtige grondhervormingsprogram doeltreffend kan implementeer nie. Die implementering van die Beraad se aanbevelings is dus verder gevoer deur 'n Nasionale Reëlinskomitee wat saamgestel is deur die Regering, georganiseerde arbeid, georganiseerde landbou en NROs in die grond- en landbousektor.



translations of part two:

isindebele



Umkhanyo wemphakamiso kunye neenqunto ezathathwako embuthwaneni womhlango wezenarha owabanjwa ngo Julayi 2005 kunye neenghonyayo zomphakathi mayelana nehlelo elikhamba kabuthaka lokutjhogululwa kokwabiwa kwehlabathi, umNyango ukatelekile kobana ufumane indlela ehlukile yokusebenza emayelana nokubeka isikhathi sokwabiwa kwehlabathi.

Nanyana kunjalo, onyakeni weemali ka 2005/2006 umNyango wedule isibalo esimediweko sokunikela ngenarha ngamaphesente ali-34%, bekubonakala kobana umNyango useseselele yokufeza isibalo esibekiweko sokwabelana ngenarha yokulima emaphesente ama-30 yenarha esetjenziswa makhulu ngo 2014. Umzamo wokubonelela leselele, umNyango uqunte ukwandisa isibalo sawo nge 3.1 zeengidi zamahekthara begodu 2.5 yeengidi zamahekthara zizakunikelwa ngokusebenzisa ihlelo lokwabelana ngenarha, enye inarha eselelo izakwabiwa ngokusebenzisa ihlelo lokubuyiselwa kwenarha ebanikazini bayo njengobana kwavezwa embikweni womnyaka ogadungileko, UmNyango uze naMano wokuThenga iNarha -Pro-active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) kunye nehlelo elisisekelo ukusebenza kwalo kwalingwa eFreyistata ngomnqopho wokulenza lisebenze ngokufanako kizo zoke iindawo enarheni ngonyaka weemali ka 2006/2007. Ekubuyekazweni konyaka weemali, (PLAS) ihlelo lokuthengwa kwenarha ngurhulumente selenziwe kizo zoke iimfunda.

Nanyana umNyango ungakafinyeleli esibalweni esimediweko sonyaka sokwabelana ngenarha, inarha esele inikelwe abanikazi imahlekthara azi- 228 890. Lokhu kutjho bonyana isibalo ebeseimediweko sonyaka ogadungileko samahekthara ayi-152 445 wenarha sikhuphuke nge 70%- sithokaza i-PLAS. Ukuqakatheka kokwandiswa kokunikela ngenarha kubonisa ukuzimelela okwandileko ekusetjenzisweni kwesikhwama seemali onyakeni obuyekazwako: kuqathaniswa ne 73,08% eyasetjenziswako onyakeni ogadungileko, umNyango usebenzise 99, 88% onyakeni weemali ka 2006/2007

Leziimbalo ziveza ubufakazi bokusebenza kweKoro eKulu: yokuLawulwa kweeMali mayelana nokuveza isiqiniseko sokobana umNyango ukhambisana nokubuyekazwa okuhleliweko. Lamagadango afaka hlangana iindlela zokuyelelisa kusesenesikhathi, ukwaziswa ngasikhathi soke kweemphathiswa eziphezulu mayelana nokusetjenziswa kwemali kunye namahlelo asetjenziswako kunye nokukhuthaza ukusekelwa godu ngeemali. Nasingezela, isikhwama seemali seminyaka emithathu sifakiwe salingwa ekusetjenzisweni kweemali (BAS) njengobana kungavunyelwana nesikhwama seemali esijwayelekileko sonyaka owodwa. Ukuthonywa kwaleli hlelo kukhgonakalise kobana umNyango utjheje ukuzibophela kwawo ngefanelo ngokukhambisana nesikhathi sokusetjenziswa kwemali kühle.

Onyakeni ogadungileko weemali kubonakale umnyango uza nehlelo lamagadango wokukatelela nabazakuqalana neselele ebudisi kangaka ebekusetjenzwa ngayo iminyaka eminenge egadungileko, ingafikelela etjhumini leminyaka: kulawulwa kwentela yenarha eqatjhwe ngurhulumente. Ihlelo elinabileko elingeendlela ezinengi elenziwe kobana lithuthukise ukulawulwa kwenarha eqatjhwe ngurhulumente.



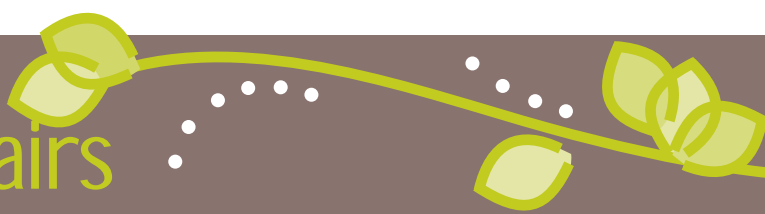
uNqongqotjhe mayelana neemphakamiso zabo. Nge 31 Matjhi umbiko ozwakalako oneemphakamiso ezithile besele ukhona, ukhambisana negadango elilandelako lokukuwethula kuKhabinethe.

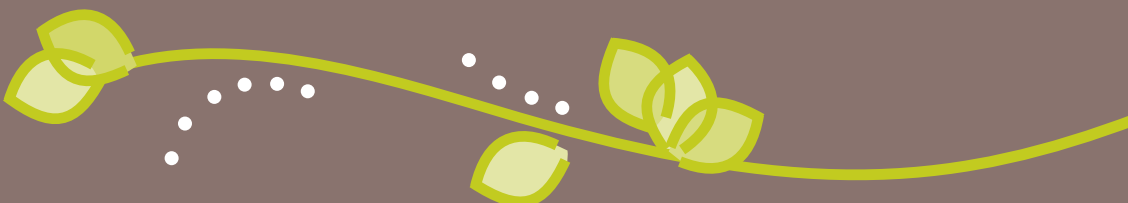
Ekupheleni konyaka weemali, imibiko emibili (eneemphakamiso ezizwakalako nezithile) ibunjiwe njengehlelo leragelo phambili mayelana nokuthuthukiswa kwemigomo emibili: Munye kube mgomo wentela yehlabathi wesibili bukhulu besimedo sokunikelwa ihlabathi.

Mayelana nokutjhugululwa kwemigomo ezakuzuzisa abantu abahlanganyele inarha kunye nenarha karhulumende, umtamo womthetho –lawulo wamaLungelo weNarha yeHlanganyela uthuthukisiwe kobana ufake hlangana ihlelo lokuthintana kunye nekambiso.

Ukuvikela nokuzuzisa kwabantu abahlala emaplasini alinywako, Isisekelo siveziwe (besithome ukusebenza ukusukela ngo Oktoba 2006), kuhlukaniswe ilawulo lokuqothwa neleendaba zokuvikela kwabahlali bemaplasini. Okhanye okuhlathululwa sisekelwesi kubeka ezingeni kunye nokukhulisa amagadango wokwabelana kobana kuvikelwe abahlali bemaplasini (abantu abahlala emaplasini)

Ukuzibandakanya, ukubonisana nokusebenzisana neenhlango ezibandakanyileko- khulukhulu iinhlango zomphakathi- ziqakatheke kwamambala. Kungakho umNyango uqale khulukhulu isisekelo nge 31 Matjhi 2007, Isisekelo khulukhulu esimayelana nokusebenzisana nomphakathi kube sivumelwano sokobana urhulumende ngokuzithandela kwakhe uzakukhona ukwenza ihlelo lokutjhugululwa kwezenarha lisebenze ngefanelo. Iimphakamiso zoMbuthano wezeNarha nazizakusebenza kumele zithuthukiswe liKomidi eliTjhayelako leNarha Mazombe elifaka hlangana uRhulumende, abasebenzi, zokulima kunye neenhlango ekungasizo zoMbuso (NGO's) emikhakheni yezehlabathi kunye nokulima.





translations of part two:

isixhosa

Phakathi kokukhanya kwamacebo kunye nezisombululo zeNtlanganiso yoMhlaba eyayibanjwe ngoJulayi 2005 kunye nesimbonono soluntu jikelele kwinyathelo elicothayo lohlaziyo lomhlaba, iSebe liye lanyanzeleka ukwamkela indlela eyahlukileyo ekubekeni iithageti zalo zohambiso lomhlaba.

Nangona ngonyaka weemali ka- 2005/2006 iSebe liye lenza ngaphezulu kwethageti yalo yolwabiwo lomhlaba nge- 34%, kuye kwacaca ukuba iSebe lisajongene nomcelimngeni onobunzima ekuphumeleleni ithageti yolwabiwo kwakhona elinganiselwa kwi 30% yemihlaba yoshishino ngezolimo esaphethwe nokulawulwa ngabamhlophe ngo 2014. Kwinzame zokusombulula lomcelimngeni, iSebe liye lagqiba ngokunyusa ithageti yalo ukuya kuma kwihektare- 3,1 million zomhlaba kunye nezi- 2,5 million ezizawuhanjiswa ngehlelo lolwabiwo kwakhona lomhlaba futhi ezinye eziseleyo ngehlelo lembuyekezo yomhlaba. Njengokuba kuchaziwe kwingxelo egqithileyo yokuphela konyaka, iSebe liye lenza “iPro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS)” kunye nobume bokusebenza benzaliseko yalo obuye balungiselelwa eFreyi-Stata ngenjongo yokuyifanekisa elizweni ngobubanzi phakathi konyaka weemali ka- 2006/2007. Konyaka weemali ophantsi kokuhlolwa, i-“PLAS” iye yazalisekiswa phakathi kwamaphondo onke.

Ekubeni iSebe lingakaphumeleli ithageti yalo yokwabiwa kwakhona ngonyaka, elona lwabiwo lililo libe zihektare ezi- 258 890 zomhlaba kwabo bafumene uncedo aba- 9 405. Lento ichaza ukuba ithageti yonyaka ophelileyo yehektare zomhlaba ezinga- 152 445 iye yagqithwa nge- 70% - masibulele kwi-“PLAS”. Okukonyuka kubalulekileyo kolwabiwo lomhlaba kuvezwe phakathi kokunyuka okukhulu kwinkcitho yengqiqo-mali phakathi konyaka ongaphantsi kokuhlolwa: xa kuthelekiswa kwi- 73, 08% echithwe enyakeni ophelileyo weemali, iSebe lichithe 99, 88% enyakeni weemali ka 2006/2007.

Lamanani akwathwala ubungqina kwiindlela ezisebenza ngothelwano ukuba uBongameli obuyiNtloko: Ulwawulo Lemali liye laphuhla ukuqinisekisa ukuthobela kwesebe-kabanzi phakathi kwexesha elimisiweyo elingaphantsi kokuhlolwa. Lemilinganiselo iquke ukwaziswa kwangoko kweendlela ezimisiweyo ezisebenzayo, ukuhlaziywa njengesiqhelo kolawulo oluphezulu malunga nentsingiselo yenkcitho kunye nokuzazisa okusebenzayo kunye nokuhlanganisa kokongeza inkxaso-mali. Ukongeza, ingqiqo-mali yeminyaka emithathu sele ingenisiwe emsebenzini ngempumelelo yaphinda yalungelelaniswa ngokomncono phakathi koluhlu lweemali (iBAS) njengokuba kuphikisana nokungeniswa okuqhelekileyo konyaka omnye. Elinyathelo lokuqala likhethekileyo lenze ukuba iSebe likwazi ukubamba izibophelelo ngokucosekileyo njengokuba bekuyilwe amaxesha amisiweyo enkcitho.

Suyaka oohelileyo weemali ubone iSebe lizalisekisa ngokuhlasela imilinganiselo yokujongana nemicelimgeni emikhulu ibisoloko inyuka eminyakeni emininzi, xa ingaqithanga kwelishumi: ulawulo lengeniso yomhlaba oqeshisiweyo. Uyilo oluchaza kabanzi, olunamacandelo-amaninzi sele lenziwe ukuphucula ulwawulo lezivumelano zokuqeshisa ngomhlaba kaRhulumente.

Ikomishoni sele yenze izigqibo ngezicelo ezi- 2 772 ngokuchasene neethageti zayo ezi- 3 243 kulonyaka ungaphantsi kokuhlolwa. Nokuba, ngembonakalo ezinye zeethageti zemiphumela eveliswe phakathi koyilo lecebo layo lonyaka ongaphantsi kokuhlolwa sele zifikelelwe. Oku kuquke umhlaba kaRhulumente okhutshelwe injongo zembuyekezo kunye nenkxaso yeendlela zokuhlala kwizicelo zemihlaba kunye necandelo lophuhliso elilawulwayo ukuqinisekisa uphuhliso oluzinzileyo kwizicelo / ngokuchaseneyo nomhlaba wezolimo obuyiselwe ngokwembuyekezo yabo bafake izicelo.

iSebe liye laqhubeka ngokubonelela ngemaphu yesizwe, ngeefoto ezisemoyeni neminye imifanekiso, ukudibanisa ngokwesithuba nokukhangela ubume kunye nolunye ulwazi ngokwesithuba-sendalo ekuxhaseni amaziko akhoyo esizwe kunye nophuhliso oluzinzileyo kodwa, futhi nokuxhasa uhlaziyo lomhlaba kunye nezinye iinkonzo zoluntu.

Ukubaluleka kwefoto yesizwe esemoyeni kunye nemifanekiso elondolozwayo yophuhliso akukwazi ukugxininiswa ngaphezu koku. Yiyo lonto iSebe lithatha elicandelo njengelona elinomphumela obalulekileyo. Ngo-2006/07, ifoto yasemoyeni equka 191 502 km² iye yafunyanwa ngokuchasene nethageti ye- 190 000 km², ingaphezulu kwethageti nge- 1 502 km².

Ukukhula okuzinzileyo kwezooqoqosho okuthe uMzantsi Afrika wazivela kona ukususela ekuqaleni kwedemokrasi kubonakala kakuhle kwiimarike zepropati. Umsebenzi ophezulu kwimarike uguqukela ekusebenzeni okuphezulu nangaphakathi kovavanyo - "icadastral". Ngaphandle kokunqaba kwezakhono kunye nemicelimgeni ejikeleze oku, iiofisi zovavanyo "necadastral" zeSebe zikwazile ukufinyeza umlinganiselo wexesha elibekelwe umsebenzi ukuba libe ziintsuku zomsebenzi ezi- 20 – umsebenzi wodidi lehlabathi, njengokuba ixesha eliqhelekileyo lamazwe lizinyanga ezimbini.

Indima kunye neenkonzo zoYilo lesithuba kunye noLwazi ilindelekile ukuba icaciswe kakhulu kunakuqala xeshikweni (iLUMB) izawugqithiswa sisiGqeba sombuso kunyaka weemali olandelayo. Phakathi kwezinye iinjongo, loMthetho oYilwayo uzimisele ukuqjqa imithetho esele ikhona kunye neendlela izengena mandla okusebenza nokubonelela ngemigaqo ebonisa indlela ukuze kulinganwe kunye nentsebenzo ukuze kwandiswe ukulungelelanisa, isibophelelo kwizinto ezisetyenziswayo, ukuzalisekiswa nokongamela.

Ngenxa yokuba ntle kwesimo sezooqoqosho esithandekayo esizweni kunye nokulandela kwemarike eziphilileyo zepropati, iiregista zeencwadi zesigqibo ziye zajongana nokwanda komsebenzi. Enye yeprojekthi ezivuselelela iofisi yomgcini weencwadi zesigqibo iye yaqalisa ukuzalisekisa kulonyaka ungaphantsi kokuhlolwa okuthiwa yi- "e-Cadastre", nto leyo yenza inxalenye ye- "Department's Master Information Systems Plan". Esi sisixhobo esindululelwe ukufaka izicelo ngokusebenzisa oomatshini kunye nokuhambisa ngomngcelele imifanekiso kwiiofisi zika- "Surveyors-General", kunye nomgcini weencwadi zesigqibo kunye namaxwebhu akwiregista yomgcini weencwadi zesigqibo. Ngokushenxisa uthutho lwamaphepha phakathi komanyano lomthetho, indawo ekugcinwa kuyo iiregista zeencwadi zesigqibo kunye neeofisi zika- "Surveyors-General", esisixhobo sizawunciphisa ukuqinisekiswa kovavanyo kunye nokufezekiswa kwamaxesha abekiweyo okubhaliswa kweencwadi zesigqibo nokunceda ngokufikeleleka okulula kuvavanyo neenkonzo zobhaliso ezindaweni ezikude.

Isakhiwo esitsha sombutho kunye ne- "Human Resource Management Plan and Strategy" esibanzi siye senziwa njengexalenye ye- "Tsoseletso Project" ukuphendula iNtlanganiso yoMhlaba ka 2005 eyaqala ngokubuzisa isakhono sikaRhulumente sokuzalisekisa ngamandla uhlaziyo lomhlaba. Injongo ephambili yoyilo leHR kukuxhasa impumelelo yeenjongo zecebo lesebe ngokuqinisekisa ukuba iSebe lihlala linenani elichanekileyo labasebenzi kunye nobuchule obufunekayo.

Ukuxhasa iinjongo zethu malunga neendawo ekubhalwe kuzo, iSebe lifake ngokusesikweni uhlelo lwabafundi abasaqalayo ukusebenza njengegalelo lalo ngokujonene nokuphelisa intswelangaqoqosho nokudala ichibi lemisebenzi yengomso leSebe nesizwe. Ngokupheleleyo abasebenzi abasaqalayo abatsha aba- 218 sele befakiwe kwiiofisi zethu zephondo, zesithili kunye nezisizwe. Kwaba, abangaphezulu kwe- 100 bafumene imisebenzi ngaphakathi nangaphandle kukaRhulumente..

iSebe liqhubekile ukwenza nzulu isibophelelo salo kwizinto ezifuna ukwenziwa phakathi kwesizwe ngokuba negalelo ngokujolise kuphuhliso lelizwekazi. Kulombandela, iSebe liye laqhubeka ngokubonelela ngenkxaso kwiprojekthi zophuhliso zeNEPAD njenge- "Mapping Africa for Africa", iprojekthi ze- "AFREF", "iAfriCover", "iSADC" kunye neRwanda. uMzantsi Afrika uzifumanele ubulungu be- "Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)" kulonyaka weemali..

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Inkcazelo yenza eliveleleyo Lomphamba kunye Nenkqubela yeNkqubo ePhambili

Ukuqhubela phambili kwenkqubo yomphamba kwenziwe phakathi konyaka weemali ka- 2006/7 (kwaye kungenzeka ukuba kungaphezulu kweminye iminyaka ephelileyo) ukungenisa inkqubo kaRhulumente enyanzelekileyo.

Malunga nezilungiso zePhepha leNgxelo likaRhulumente kwiNkqubo yeMihlaba ngomhla wa- 31 Matshi 2009, njengokuba kunconywa yiNtlanganiso yoMhlaba, ixhwebhu elingumlimandela Indawo eziphambili zeNkqubo kwiPhepha leNgxelo likaRhulumente elifuna ukuqinisekiswa okanye sele lilungisiwe, sele lenziwe. Ukubaluleka kwelixwebhu kukuba licacisa ngokungafihlisi ukulungiswa kwenkqubo yomhlaba emelwe ukungeniswa. Ngaphezu koko, izinto ezimbini ezibalulekileyo ezifunekayo zePhepha leNgxelo likaRhulumente, ngumgaqo wokuthengisa womthengi-ofunayo nomnye oqulethe ukusebenziselana kwenjongo yohlaziyo lomhlaba ngomhlaba, iphindwe yahlolwa kwaye nabanini-mhlaba baye baxelelwa.

Enokubaluleka okulinganayo ibe ngumsebenzi okwiinkqubo, ulawulo lohlaziyo nemithetho ephambili. Kumele kwazeke nasengqondweni ukuba injongo engundoqo nebaluleke kwaphela koluhlaziyo kukuqinisekisa ukuba urhulumente, (njengokuba kuxoxisenwe ngokucacileyo kwagqityelwa ngesivumelano kwiNtlanganiso yeMihlaba) ungenelela kwimarike zomhlaba ukuze uhlaziyo lomhlaba lithabathe indawo ngokwenene.

Injongo yethu yayi kukuqinisekisa ukuba ngomhla wa- 31 Matshi 2007, sizawuba nenkqubo yobuMni boMhlaba yaNgaphandle. Ngomhla we- 6 Matshi Uluhlu leNgcali,

- elalimiselwe nguMphathiswa ukuphanda lombu, lavelisa ingxelo yalo phambi koMphathiswa malunga nezincomo zabo. Ngomhla wa- 31 Matshi ingxelo ecacileyo nezincomo ezikhethekileyo besele zikhona, apho inyathelo lesibini ibi kuyovelisa ingxelo yabo kwiSigqeba soMbuso.


- Ekupheleni konyaka weemali, iingxelo ezimbini (ezinezincomo ezicacileyo nezikhethekileyo) ziye zenziwa ngokukhawuleza okukhulu ngokujongene nenkqubela yeenkqubo ezimbini eziphambili: enye ibe yinkqubo yerhafu yomhlaba enye yayinkqubo yomngangatho ophezulu womhlaba.

- Malunga neenkqubo zohlaziyo zokunceda abantu abahlala kumhlaba womzi nomhlaba karhulumente, imibhalo yemithetho yaMalungelo oMhlaba woMzi iye yaveliswa ukumisa iziseko zenjongo zonxibelelwano kunye nemingcelele.

Ukukhusela nokunceda abantu abahlala kwifama zorhwebo, kuveliswe ubume bokusebenza (futhi sele busendaweni ukususela ngoOkthobha 2006), buhlukanisa ulawulo lokukhutshwa endaweni yokuhlala kwimiba yokhuseleko yengqesho kubahlali basezifama. Enye into eyintloko yobubume bokusebenza kukonyusa amandla ngesixhathiso nokupheleliswa kwemilinganiselo efumanekayo yolwabiwo nokubonelela ngokhuseleko lengqesho (ebantwini abahlala kwifama zorhwebo).

Ukuthatha inxhaxheba, ukusebenzisana nothelelwano nabanini mihlaba – ngokukhethekileyo izitho zabahlali – zibaluleke kakhulu. Kungenxa yesisizathu iSebe lijongene ngokukhethekileyo, ngomhla 3 Matshi 2007, ubume bokusebenza obujongene ngqo nothelelwano nabahlali njengesivumelano ukuba uRhulumente ngokwakhe akazukwazi ukuzalisekisa ngamandla uhlelo olomeleleyo lohlaziyo lomhlaba. Inzalisekiso yezincomo zeNtlanganiso yoMhlaba ziye zathathelwa phambili ngokusebenzisa iKomiti yoLawulo yeSizwe emiselwe nguRhulumente, umsebenzi ohleliweyo, ezolimo ezihleliweyo kunye neNGOs ezisemhlabeni nakwicandelo lezolimo nemfuyo.





translations of part two:

isizulu



Ngesizathu sezincomo kanye nezinqumo ezathathwa engqungqutheleni okuthiwa yiLand Summit eyayibanjwe ngoJulayi 2005 kanye nesikhalo somphakathi wonkana sokuthi uhlelo lokubuyiselwa kwemihlaba luhamba ngesivini esincane, uMnyango kufuneke ukuba uthathe indlela ehlukile yokuzibekela imigomo yokubuyiselwa kwemihlaba.

Yize ngonyaka wezimali ka-2005/2006 uMnyango weqa umgomo wawo wokubuyisela umhlaba ngamaphesenti angu 34, kwacaca nokho ukuthi uMnyango usabhekene nenselele enkulu yokuphumelela ukuba wabe ingxenye engu-30% womhlaba wamapulazi abelungu ngo-2014. Ukuzama ukubhekana nalenselele, uMnyango usunqume ukwenyusa inani lomhlaba laya kuma-hectare angu-3,1 wezigidi kanti ingxenye yalawo ma-hectare angu- 2.5 wezigidi wona ayokwabiwa kabusha ngaphansi kohlelo lokwabiwa kwemihlaba, bese kuthi ingxenye esalayo yona ingene ngaphansi kohlelo lokubuyiselwa kwemihlaba kubanikazi bayo. Njengoba kwakushiwo embikweni wonyaka odlule, uMnyango ususungule uhlelo okuthiwa yi- Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) kanti uhlaka lokuqala ukulusebenzisa seluke lwahlolwa eFree State kanti inhloso ukuthi lusatshalaliswe ezweni lonke kulonyaka wezimali ka2006/ 2007. Kulonyaka wezimali obuyekwayo, uhlelo lwe- PLAS seliqalile impela ukusebenza kuzo zonke izifundazwe.

Ngenkathi uMnyango ungakaphumeleli ukufinyelela emgomweni wawo wokwaba umhlaba, inani lomhlaba osuwabiwe ungama-hectare angu-258 890 kanti ngabantu abangu- 9 405 abahlomulile. Lokhu kusho ukuthi umgomo owawubekiwe ngonyaka odlule wokwaba ama-hectare angu 152 445 omhlaba wedlulwe ngamaphesenti angu – 70 – ngenxa yohlelo lwe-PLAS oluncomekayo. Lokwenyuka okubabazekayo ekwabiweni komhlaba kufakazelwa nawukwenyuka okukhulu kokusetshenziswa kwezimali zebhaji yalonyaka ophezulu obuyekwayo; uma kuqhathaniswa nemali engamaphesenti angu- 73,08 owawusetshenziswe ngonyaka odlule wezimali, uMnyango usebenzise 99,88% kulonyaka wezimali ophezulu ka2006/2007.

Lezi zinombolo zifakazela ubunyoninco bezindlela ezibhekela izinto zisekude ezisungulwe ngumkhakha wezezimali okuthiwa yiChief Directorate: Financial Management ukuze kuqinisekiswa ukuthi uMnyango wonke usebenza ngokwezibopho nemibandela elawula izimali kulesikhathi esibuyekwayo. Lezi zindlela zibandakanya izinhlelo ezisheshe zisho uma kukhona okushaya amanzi, futhi ezihlale zazisa abaphathi abasemazingeni aphezulu ukuthi izimali zisetshenziswa ngandlela zini kanye nokubona kusekude ukuthi yiziphi izimali ezingasetshenziswa kanye nokuthola ezinye zokunezelela. Phezu kwalokho, ibhaji yeminyaka emithathu seyihlelwe isikhathi esizayo ngempumelelo futhi iyahambisana nohlelo lwezimali olwaziwa nge – balanced on the financial system (BAS) kanti alufani nohlelo lwakudala olwejwayelekile lokwaba izimali njalo ngonyaka nonyaka. Lelicebo ngokwalo nje selwenze uMnyango wakwazi ukubona ukusebenza kwezimali ngandlela engenaphutha kuhambisane nendlela esibekiwe yokusebenzisa izimali ngalezo zikhathi.

Unyaka owedlule wezimali ubone uMnyango uqala usebenzisa izindlela ezinqala zokulungisa inselele enkulu ebilokhu ifufusa iminyaka eminingi, uma kungewona amashumi eminyaka: udaba lokuphathwa kwezimali zomhlaba oqashiswa nguHulumeni. Isu elinemininingwane yonke selisunguliwe kanti futhi lizoba nezigatshana ezingana ukuze kuthuthukiswe ukuphathwa kwezinhlelo zokuqashiswa komhlaba kaHulumeni.

NeKhomishani seyixazulule izicelo ezingu- 2772 kanti yayizibekela umgomo wokuthi izoxazulula izicelo ezingu – 3 243 kulonyaka ophezulu. Yize kunjalo, cisho yonke eminye imigomo yokwakuzokwenziwa ngokohlelo lwalonyaka ophezulu kwenziwe konke. Lokhu kubandakanya umhlaba kaHulumeni osubekelwe ukuba ubuyiselwe kulabo ababephucwe owabo kanye nalowo ozosebenza ukuxhasa izinhlelo zalabo abafake izicelo zomhlaba kanti futhi kuzoba nokubhekela ukuthi kuentuthuko esimeme ezindaweni ezitholakale ngokufakwa kwezicelo ezingama – claim noma ezinye ezifanele ukulinywa ezizobuyiselwa kwabafaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa imihlaba yabo.

UMnyango usalokhu uqhubekile nokunikezela ngosizo lwamabalazwe ezwe lonke, nezithombe ezishaywa usemoyeni ngebhanoyi kanye neminye imifanekiso, kanye nezinhlaka eziyinhlanganisela ezichaza isimo sezindawo kanye nolunye ulwazi olumayelana nesimo sezwe oluxhasa ingqala-sizinda yezwe kanye nentuthuko esimeme kodwa futhi nexhasa izinguquko ezithinta ezemihlaba kanye neminye imisebenzi yomphakathi esingethwe nguHulumeni.

Izithombe zezwe ezithathwa ngamabhanoyi kanye nomtapo wemifanekiso zibaluleke kabi kwezentuthuko kanti lokho kungeke kwagcizelelwe ngokweqile. Yingakho nje loMnyango uthatha lendima njengenye yezinye ebaluleke kakhulu ezintweni ozenzayo. Ngo – 2006/ 2007, izithombe ezithathwa ngamabhanoyi ezinga – hectare angu – 191 502 km², sezethathiwe kanti umgomo kwakuwukuthi kuzokwenziwa ezingu – 190 000 km², okusho ukuthi lowomgomo weqiwa ngesibalo esingu – 1502 km².

Izwe lakithi laseNingizimu Afrika selibe nokukhula komnotho okusimeme yilokhu kwangena uHulumeni wentando yeningi kanti lokhu kubonakala ngokusobala embonini yezezindlu. Ukuthengwa okukhulu kwezindlu kusho umsebenzi omkhulu engosini yokudabula umhlaba nokubhalisa abanikazi bezindlu. Yize kunokwentuleka kwamakhono kanye nezinye izinselele mayelana nalokhu, amahovisi okudabula imihlaba nokubhalisa abanikazi mihlaba aloMnyango akwazile ukushintsha isikhathi sokubhalisa saba yizinsuku zokusebenza ezingu – 20 – lokhu kungukusebenza okusezingeni lomhlaba, njengoba okwejwayelekile emhlabeni jikelele kuyisikhathi sezinyanga ezimbili.

Iqhaza kanye nomsebenzi lengosi okuthiwa yi-Spatial Planning and Information ibhekeke ukuba libe ngelibalulekile kakhulu kunakuqala lapho uhlelo lwe – (LUMB) luyogunyazwa yiKhebhinethi ngonyaka ozayo wezimali. Ezinye zezinjongo zaloluhlelo, lomthetho-sivivinyo uqonde ukuhlunga imithetho kanye nezinhlaka engenamsebenzi kanye nokunikezela ngemigomo ehlahla indlela yokulingana kanye nokusebenza ukuze kwenyuswe izinga lokusebenzisana, ukusetshenziswa kwezinto ezikhona, ukuziqalisa zisebenze kanye nokuzibheka ukuthi zihamba kahle.

Ngenxa yesimo esihle sezomnotho ezweni kanye nokusimama kwemboni yezezindlu, amahovisi okubhalisa amatayitela aseziqhale nawo esebhekene nomsebenzi

owandayo. Omunye wemikhankaso onesasasa oqalwe yihovisi amatayitela kulonyaka ophezulu yilowo okuthiwa yi – e-Cadastre, okuwuhlelo oluyingxenye lwalolo olwaziwa nge – Master Information Systems Plan nalo okungolwawo loMnyango. Loluhlelo lwakhelwe ukuba kuthunyelwe ngosizo lwe- Internet kanye namakhompuyutha imifanekiso bese iyahlaziywa kumahovisi abaDabuli-jikelele, kanye namatayitela neminye imiqulu emahovisi okubhalisa amatayitela. Ngokususa indathane yamaphepha afika ngeposi evela kubameli, nasemahovisi okubhalisa amatayitela kanye nawabaDabuli-jikelele, loluhlelo luzokwehlisa isikhathi sokwamukelwa kokudatshulwa kwendawo kanye nesokubhaliswa kwetayitela bese futhi senze kubelula ukufinyelela osizweni lwezokudatshulwa kwezindawo kanye nokubhalisa kulabo abasezindaweni ezikude.

Uhloka olusha lokusebenza kanye nesu eliphelele lwezabasebenzi okuthiwa yiHuman Resource Management Plan and Strategy selusunguliwe njengengxenye ye – Project Tsoseletso esuselwa kwi – 2005 Land Summit okuyiyona eyaqala ukubuzisa ukuthi uHulumeni angakwazi nje ngempela ukuqhuba izinhlelo zezinguquko kwezomhlaba. Inhlalo-ngqangi yaloluhlelo lwezabasebenzi (HR Plan) ukuxhasa uMnyango ukuba uphumelele enhlosweni yawo ebalulekile yokuqinisekisa ukuthi uMnyango uhlezi njalo unenani elifanele labasebenzi abanamakhono adingekayo.

Ukuxhasa izinhloso zesimo esikuso, uMnyango sewuqalise uhlelo lokuqasha abafundi abasavela ezikoleni njengegalelo lawo lokunciphisa ukungaqashwa kwabantu kanye nokulolonga isizinda sabasebenzi bangomuso abazogashwa yiLoMnyango noma ngabanye abakulelizwe. Sebebonke bangu – 218 abangene kuloluhlelo abasemahovisi aloMnyango ezifundazwe, nawezifunda kanye nawazwelonke. Kulaba, abangaphezu kwekhulu (100) bathola umsebenzi kuHulumeni abanye baqashwa yizinkampani ezizimele.

UMnyango uqhubekile nokuzibophezela emikhankasweni yesizwe yokulekelela waphonsa itshe esivivaneni ekuthuthukisweni kwezwekazi lase- Africa. Kulokhu, uMnyango usalokhu uqhubekile nokuxhasa imikhankaso yentuthuko engaphansi kwe – NEPAD efana no- Mapping Africa for Africa, AFREP, AfriCover, neyeSADC neyaseRwanda. INingizimu Africa ithole igunya lokuba yilunga lenhlangano eyaziwa ngokuthi yi – Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) kulonyaka ophezulu.

Ukubukisisa izinto kanye nokusungulwa kwemigomo ebalulekile

Kukhona inqubekela-phambili eyenziwe kulonyaka wezimali ka2006/2007 mayelana nemigomo ebalulekile (kanti eqinisweni inkulu uma kuqhathaniswa neminyaka edlule) ukuze kuqhutshwe imigomo kaHulumeni okumele isebenze.

Ngokokuchitshiyelwa komqulu owaziwa nge – White Paper on Land Policy ngomhlaka 31 Mashi 2009, njengoba kwakunconywe yiLand Summit, umqulu oyisikhonkwane owaziwa ngokuthi yiKey Policy Areas in the White Paper that need to be affirmed or amended (okusho imigomo edinga ukwemukelwa noma ukuchitshiyelwa), sewuphothuliwe. Ukubaluleka kwalomqulu ukuthi ucacisa ngokusobala ukuthi yimiphi imigudu ezolandelwa nxa kuchitshiyelwa imigomo. Phezu kwalokho, izingxenye ezimbili zomqulu okuthiwa yiWhite Paper, uhlelo lomthengisi-mhlaba ozithengisela engaphoqiwe



kanye nomthengi ongaphoqiwe (willing buyer willing seller) kanye nalowo omayelana nokuxhashazwa komhlaba mayelana nezinguquko zawo, sekubuyekeziwe kanti nabo bonke abathintekayo sekuxhunywene nabo.

Okunye okubalulekile ngendlela efanayo ngumsebenzi osuwenziwe mayelana nemigomo, izinguquko ezithinta imithetho kanye nezindlela okulawulwa ngazo. Kumele kukhunjulwe ukuthi inhloso-nqangi yalezinguquko ukuqinisekisa ukuthi uHulumeni uyangenelela ekuthengisweni komhlaba ukuze izinguquko kwezomhlaba noma ikanjani zenzeke (njengoba kwaphikiswana ngakho kabanzi kwaze kwagcina kuvunyelwene ngakho engqungqutheleni yeLand Summit).

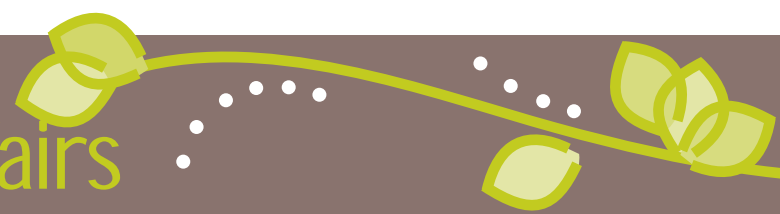
Inhloso yethu kwakuwukuqinisekisa ukuthi ngenkathi kushaya umhlaka 31 Mashi 2007, siyobe sesinomgomo olawula ukuthengwa komhlaba ngabantu abayizifiki (Policy on Foreign Ownership of Land). Mhlaka 6 Mashi isigungu sochwepheshe (Panel of Experts), esaqokwa nguNgqongqoshe ukuba sihlale loludaba, sethula umbiko waso kuNgqongqoshe mayelana nezincwadi zaso. Kwathi kushaya u – 31 Mashi umbiko ocacile othwele zonke izincwadi wawusiqediwe, sekusele isigaba esilandelayo sokuba uyothulwa kwiKhebhini.

Ekupheleni kwalonyaka wezimali, imibiko emibili (eyobe inezincwadi ezicacile neziqondile) iyobe seyiphothuliwe okuyobe kusibeka endaweni ekahle yokuphuthula imigomo emibili ebalulekile: owokuqala kungophathelene nentela yomhlaba bese omunye kube ngolawula ukuthi umuntu angaba nomhlaba ongakanani.

Mayelana nezinguquko zemigomo ezizokwenza ukuthi abantu abahlala ezindaweni zamakhosi kanye nezikaHulumeni, kunemithetho engakaphasi ephathelene namalungelo alabo abahlala ezindaweni zamakhosi (Communal Land Rights) esiphothuliwe esiyoba uhlaka okodingidwa phezu kwalo loludaba.

Ukuvikela nokuhlomulisa labo abahlala emapulazini, uhlaka oluhlukanisa ukuxoshwa kwabantu emapulazini kanye nezindaba ezithinta ukuhlala kwabo emapulazini njengezisebenzi seluphuthuliwe (kanti eqinisweni kade lwabakhona kusukela ngo - October 2006). Olunye lwezimpawu ezibalulekile zaloluhlaka ukwandisa nokwenyusa izindlela ezikhona njengamanje zokwaba umhlaba kulabo abasebenzela ukuhlala emapulazini (ikakhulukazi kulabo Bantu abahlala emapulazini).

Ukusebenzisana, nokuxhumana kanye nokubambisana nozakwethu kulomshikashika – ikakhulukazi izingxenyane zomphakathi – kubalulekile kakhulu. Yingakho nje uMnyango wanquma ukuthi akuthi kushaya umhlaka 31 Mashi 2007 kube sekuhlaka oluqondene ngqo nokubambisana nomphakathi njengobufakazi bokuthi uHulumeni angeke eyedwa akwazi ukuqhuba uhlelo olunzulu lokuletha izinguquko kwezemihlaba. Sekuqaliwe ukusetshenziswa kwezincwadi ezaphakanyiswa yi –Land Summit kanti lokhu kuqhutshwa yisigungu esibizwa nge – National Steering Committee esakhiwe ngamalunga avela kuHulumeni, izinyunyana zabasebenzi, izinhlangano zabalimi kanye nezinhlangano ezizimele emkhakheni wezomhlaba nowezokulima.





translations of part two:

sepedi

Go ya ka hlagišo leseding ya dikgothaletšo le diphetho tša Land Summit (Kopano ya Tša Naga) yeo e bego e swerwe ka Julae 2005 le sello ka kakaretšo sa phatlalatša mabapi le go nanya ga diphetogo mererong ya tša lefase, Lefapha le tšere tsela e fapanego ya go beya dipihlelelo go neelana ka naga.

Le ge selemong sa 2005/2006 sa tša tšhelete Lefapha le fetišitše phihlelo ya lona ya go neelana ka 34%, go be go bonagala gore lefapha le lebane le memo e kgolo go fihla go phihlelelo ya go abaganya gape 30% ya naga ya kgwebo ya temo ya ba bašweu ka 2014. Go leka go lokiša memo ye, Lefapha le phethile go oketša phihlelo ya lona go 3,1 ya dimilione tša dihekthare ya naga yeo 2,5 ya dimilione tša yona di tlogo go neelanwa ka lenaneo la kabaganyo gape gomme bontšhi bya naga e nngwe ka lenaneo la pušetšo ya naga. Byale ka ge go ngwadilwe go pegelo e fetilego ya ngwaga, Lefapha le tšweleditše Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) le popego-theo gore e tsenywe tšhomišong e tsentšwe gore e šomišwe Freistata ka monagano wa go e bušetša nageng ka moka ka ngwaga wa tšhelete wa 2006/2007. Go ngwaga wa tšhelete o re lego go wona, PLAS ka makgonthe e dirišitšwe go diporofinsi kamoka.

Le ge Lefapha le sa hlwe le fihlela phihlelo ya go abaganya gape ga ngwaga, neelano ka makgonthe e bile dihekthare tše 528890 tša naga go 9405 ba tlogo go ehwetsa. Go go bolela gore phihlelo ya ngwaga o fetilego ya dihekthara tše 152445 tša naga e tšetšwe ka 70%, ditebogo go PLAS. Koketšo ye e hlalosegago ya neelano ya naga e bonagala go kgolo e bonalago ya tšhomišo ya tekanyo ya tšhelete go ngwaga o re lego go wona: ge o beakanywa le 73,08% go ngwaga wo fetilego wa tšhelete, Lefapha le šomišitše 99,88 % go ngwaga wa tšhelete wa 2006/2007.

Dipalopalo tše di hlatsa mekgwa e etellago pele yeo Chief Directorate (Molaodi o Mogolo): Finacial Management (Thsepedišo ya Tša Tšhelete) e tšweditšego pele go kgonthišiša go obamela molao, lefapheng ka bophara nakong yeo e lebelletšwego. Ditsela tše di akareditše mekgwa ya kgalemo ya pele ga nako, go tsebiša kgafetšakgafetša ga basepediši ba bagolo mabapi le tsela tša go šomiša tšhelete le tsela e lego pele ya go ya go šupa le kgoboketšo ya thekgo ya tšhelete. Godimo ga moo, tekatekano ya mengwaga e meraro e tlatšitšwe pele ga nako le ka katlego gomme e lekantšhitšwe go mekgwa wa tšhelete (BAS) go fapana le go tlatšwa ga ngwaga ka mekgwa wa tlwaelo. Se se thomilwego botsebotse se kgonthišitše Lefapha go swara maineelo gabotse go ya ka dinako tša go šomiša tšhelete.

Ngwaga wa pele wa tšhelete o bone Lefapha le tsenya tirišong ditsela tše matla go lokiša mathata a magolo ao a tšweletšego go ya go mengwaga, ge ese masome a mengwaga: tšhepedišo ya puno ya naga e hirišitšwego. Lenaneo la tsenyo la mekgwa e mentšhi, le tšweletšego, le tšweleditšwe go kaonafatša tšhepedišo ya dikhirišo tša naga ya Mmušo.

Khomišhini e fedišitše melato ya ditsheko tša naga e 2772 go dipihlelo tše 3243 tše beilwego ngwageng oo go bolelwago ka wona byale. Le ge go le byalo, ka ponagalo dipihlelo tše dingwe tša dihlagišo tše bonalago go lenaneo le le lego tshepedišong go ngwaga

woo go boletlwago ka wona di fihleletšwe. Tše di akaretša naga ya Mmušo e lokolotšwego ka mabaka a pušetšo le ditsela tša go thekga phethišo ya ditsheko tša naga le tšweletšo pele le tšentshwego go kgonthiša tšwelopele e tlogo go dula e le gona go naga e sekwago / naga ya temo e nngwe e bušeditšwe go baseki ba pušetšo.

Lefapha le tšwetse pele go fana ka mmapa wa bosetšhaba, diswantšho tša lefaufang le diswantšho tše ding, dipoptheo tša sebaka tše kopanego le tsebišo tše dingwe tša sebaka-popo go thekga kago ya motheo wa bosetšhaba le tšwelopele e tla dulago e le gona le ge gape e thekga diphetogo tša naga le ditirelo tše ding tša phatlalatša.

Bohlokwa ba tša diswantšho lefaufang tša bosetšhaba le bobolokelo ba seswantšho go tšwetšwa pele di ka se gatellwe go fetiša. Ke lona lebaka gore Lefapha le tšea nhla ye byalo ka enngwe ya ditšwetšwa tše bohlokwa. Ka 2006/2007 botšediswantšho ba lefaufang bo tšea go dikilomithara skwere tše 191502 (191502 km²) di ile tša humanega makgahlano le diphlihlelo tša dikilomethara skwere tše 190 000 (190 000km²) e fitiša phihlelo ka dikilomethara skwere tše 1502 (1502 km²)

Kgolo e swaretšego ya ekonomi ya Afrika Borwa e bonwe go tloga ge go fihla Mmušo wa demokrasi e lemogwa kudu go mmaraka wa tša matlo. Go ba le ditiragalo go lego godimo mmarakeng go fetogela gape go ditiragalo magareng ga tekolo ya puku ya ngwadišo ya dinaga. Le ge go na le hlokagalo ya bokgoni le mathata ao a dikaneditšego tše, diofosi tša Lefapha tša tekolo ya puku ya ngwadišo ya dinaga di kgonne go thibela nako ya phetogo go matsiša a 20 a mošomo- tiro ya boemo ba lefase, byale ka ge tšela ya lefase e le kgaufsi kgwedi tše pedi.

Mošomo le ditirelo tša Spatial Planning and Information (Lenaneo la Sebaka la Tsebišo) e emetšwe go boletwa kudu go feta pele ge (LUMB) e tla fetišwa ke Kabinete go ngwaga wa tšelete o latelago. Gare ga tše swanetšego go hwetšwa, Bill (Molao Kakanyo) wo o tla dirwa gore go be le bohlafe melaong e lego gona le mekgwa e sa šomego le go fana ka ditsela tše laelago go be le tekano le tšhomo ya bokgoni gore gotišwe tšhomišo, boineelo ba ditlabakelo, tšentsho tšhomišo le hlokomelo. Ka baka la boemo bo bobotse ba ekonomi mo nageng le mmarakeng o latelago o phelago, boboloki ba mangwalo a tša matlo bo lemogile go oketšega go boima ba mošomo. E nngwe ya mediro e thabišago e thomilwego ke ofisi ya mangwalo a tša matlo ke e-Cadastre, yeo e dirago karolo ya Department's Master Information, Systems Plan (Lenaneo la Lefapha la Mekgwa ya Tsebiso ya o Mogolo). Wo ke mekgwa o hlagišitšwego wa neelano ka eleketerone le tšhepedišo ya mengwalwa ya diswantšho diofising tša bo Surveyors- General (Balekodi – Kakaretšo), le mangwalo a tša ngwadišo ya matlo le dipampiri go dipolokelo tša mangwalo a tša matlo. Ka go fokotša tšhepedišo ya dipampiri magareng ga mekgatlo ya tša melao, dipolokelo tša mangwalo, a tša matlo le diofisi tša bo Surveyors General (Balekodi Kakaretšo), tšela e tla fokotša kamogelo ya tekolo le dinako tša diphetogo tša ngwadišo ya mangwalo a tša matlo gomme e tuše go hwetšwa ga bonolo go lekola le ditirelo tša ngwadišo go tšwa go dikarolo tše lego kantele.

Moago o moswa wa mekgatlo le Human Resources Management Plan and Strategy (Lenaneo la tša Tšhepedišo ya Ditlabakelo tša Batho le Tšela ya go Dira) di tšweletšwe byalo ka karolo ya Project Tsoeletšo go arabela 2005 Land Summit (Kopanokgolo ya tša Naga ya 2005) yeo bonnete e thomilego go botšiša bokgoni ba Mmušo go tšenyana tšhomišong

phetogo ya naga ka matla se e lego senotlolo se tlogo hwetšwa sa lenaneo la HR ke go thekga phihlelo ya tše tlogo hwetšwa tše beekanywego tša Lefapha ka go tliša gore Lefapha ka nako tšohle le na le bontšhi byo lekanego bya bašomi ba nago le bokgoni ba go šoma bo swanelegilego.

Go thekga diphihlelo tše boletlwago, Lefapha le tšentshe tšhomišong lenaneo la ka gare la go ruta byalo ka seo le neelanego ka sona go fokotšeng go se šome le go aga sediba moo go hwetšwago bašomi go direlwa Lefapha le naga. Kamoka baithuti ba 218 ba ka gare ba setse ba beilwe go diofisi tša profinsi, distriki le naga kamoka. Goba, ba fetago 100 ba hweditše mešomo ka gare le kantele go Mmušo.

Lefapha le tšwetse pele go iša fase go ineela go lenaneo la bosetšhaba go tšenyana letsogo go tšwetšeng pele ga kontinente. Go se, Lefapha le tšwetse pele lefana ka thekgo go mešomo ya tšwelopele go NEPAD, byalo ka Mapping Africa for Africa, ditirelo tša AFREF, AfriCover, SADC le Rwanda. Africa Borwa e hweditše boloko ba Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) go ngwaga wo wa tšelete.

Pono ya go Beekanya le Molao wa Senotlelo wa Ditšwetšopele

Dikgatelopele tša senotlelo tša molao di dirilwe go ngwaga wa 2007 (gomme go ka diragala go fetiša go mongwaga o fetilego le ga e ka ba ofe).

Go ya ka ditokišo go White Paper (Pampiri e Tshweu) go Land Policy (Molao wa Naga) wa 31 march 2009 byalo ka ge o kgothaleditšwe ke Land Summit (Kopanokgolo ya Naga) pampiri ya tiragalo Key Policy areas in the White Paper that need to be affirmed or amended (Dikarolo tša Senotlelo tša Molao go Pampiri e Tshweu tše swanetšego go tlišwa goba go lokišwa), e tšweditšwe pele. Bohlokwa ba pampiri ke gore e hlagiša ka ponagalo tšela ya go fetola ya molao e swanetše go akaretšwa. Godimo ga moo ditšo tše pedi tša White Paper (Pampiri e Tshweu) tšela ya go šoma ya moreki yo a dumelago le morekiši yo a dumelago le enngwe e malebana le go somiša ka tšela e mpe naga go mabaka a tšhepedišo ya phetolo ya naga, di lekotšwe gomme batšeakarolo go boledišanwe le bona.

Se bohlokwa le sona e bile ge re lebelela mošomo wa melao, diphetogo tša tiramolao le taolo. go swanetše go lemogwe gore se tla go hwetšwa se segolo le sa motheo go diphetogo tše ke go kgonthiša gore mmušo, (byalo ka ge go phigišanwe gomme pheletšong gwa dumellanwa go Land Summit (Kopanokgolo ya tša Naga) o tšenella go mmaraka wa naga gore phetogo ya tša naga e diragale.

Seo re se lebilego ke go tliša go ka 31 March 2007, re tla ba le molao go Foreign Ownership of Land (Go ba le Naga ke ba Tšwagokantele). Ka 6 March Panel of Experts (Lekgotla la Ditsebi) le kgethilwe ke Tona go nyakišiša taba ye, ba dirile hlagišo go Tona mabapi le dikgothatšo. Ka 31 March pegelo e kwalago a na le dikgothatšo tše lebanego e bile gona, le kgato e latelago e le go hlagiša ga yona go Kabinete.

Mafelong a ngwaga wa tšelete, pegelo tše pedi (ka dikgothatšo tše kwalago tša maleba) di tšweditšwe byalo ka kgatelo pele go ya go tšwetšopele ya melao ya senotlelo e mebedi: enngwe e bile molao go lekgetho go naga gomme enngwe ya ba molao go bogodimo go naga.

Mabapi le diphetogo tša molao go hwetšwa batho ba phelago go naga ya setšhaba le naga ya mmušo melao ya nakwana mabapi le Communal Land Rights (Ditokelo tša Naga ya tša

- Setšhaba) di tšweleditšwe go aga motheo wa mekgwa ya dipoledišano le ditsela.
- Go sireletša le go hula batho ba phelago go dipolase tša kgwebo, popo-theo e tšweleditšwe, (gomme e bile gona go tloga ka October 2006), e fapanyago basepediši ba go ntšhiwa nageng ga batho go ditaba tša polokego ya nako ya go dula ya badudi ba dipolasa. Enngwe ya mabaka a hlagellago a popo-theo ye ke go lekanya le go godiša ditsela tša go arola-gape go fana ka polokelo ya go dula (go batho ba dulago go dipolasa tša kgwebo)
- Go tsenella, poledišano le tšhomišanommogo le ba amegago-kudu dikarolo tša setšhaba di bohlokwa kudu. Ke ka lebaka le ge Lefapha le kgetha go fihlelela, ka 31 March 2007, popo-theo e kgethago go amana le tšhomišanommogo le setšhaba byalo ka go amogela gore Mmušo ka bo wona o kase diriše lenaneo le matla la phetogo ya naga. Go tsenwya tirišong ga dikgothatšo tša Land Summit (Kopanokgolo ya tša Naga) ka tsela yeo di išitšwe pele ka National Steering Committee (Komiti e Šomago ya Bosetšhaba) e agwago ke Mmušo, tša bašomi ba kopanego , tša balemi ba kopanego le NGO (Mekgatlo e Ikemetšego) nageng le go karolo ya tša naga





translations of
part two:

sesotho

Ho latela ditshisisnyo le diqeto tse nkilweng Sebokeng sa Mobu se neng se tshwerwe ka Phupu 2005, ekasitana le tletlebo ya setjhaba ka kakaretso mabapi le monyebe oo ho nehelanwang ka mobu ka ona, Lefapha le nkile mehato e meng e fapaneng mabapi le ho beha dinako tseo kabo ya mobu e lokelang ho fihlelwa kateng.

Leha selemong sa ditjhelete sa 2005/2006 Lefapha le tlotse palo eo le neng le iphetse yona ya nehelano ya mobu ka 34%, ho ne ho hlakile hore Lefapha le sa tobane le phephetso e matla mabapi le ho fihlela palo e behilweng hore 30% ya mobu o matsohong a bahwebi ba dipolasi ba makgowa o be o abilwe selemong sa 2014. Tekong ya ho phethahatsa phephetso ena, Lefapha le nkile qeto hore le eketse palo ya mobu o lokelang ho fetiswa ho ya ho dihektara tse dimilione tse 3.1, mme dimilione tse 2.5 tsa ona di fetiswe ho latela lenaneo le bitswang kabo ya mobu mme palo e setseng e fetiswe ho latela lenaneo la ho kgutlisetsa mobu ho beng ba ona. Jwalekaha ho hlahositswe tlalehong ya selemo e fetileng, Lefapha le ile la Kenya tshebetsong se bitswang Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) e leng (Leano le nkwang bakeng sa Kabo ya mobu) mme moralo wa ho kenngwa tshebetsong ha lona o ile wa qalwa Freisetata ka sepheo sa hore selemong sa ditjhelete sa 2006/2007 le atolosetswe naheng ka bophara. Selemong sena se lekolwang sa ditjhelete, PLAS e kentswe tshebetsong diprofenseng kaofela.

Leha Lefapha le sa fihlela palo ya lona e neng e behilwe bakeng sa kabo ya mobu, mobu o abilweng ke dihektara tse 258 890 mme o abetse batho ba 9 405. Sena se hlalosa hore palo e neng e behilwe ya selemo se kapele ya dihektara tsa mobu tse 152 445 e fetilwe ka dipersente tse 70%, ka lebaka la PLAS. Palo e eketsehileng ya mobu o abilweng e bonahala keketsehong ya tshebetsong ya ditekanyetso selemong sena se lekolwang sa ditjhelete, papisong le 73,8% e sebedisitsweng selemong sekapele ho seo sa ditjhelete, selemong sa ditjhelete sa 2006/2007 Lefapha le sebedisitse dipersente tse 99,88 tsa ditekanyetso.

Dipalopalo tsena di supa mekgwa e ntlafetseng e kentsweng tshebetsong ke Molaodi e Moholo: wa Tsamaiso ya Ditjhelete bakeng sa ho netefatsa hore Lefapha le phethahatsa ditshwanelo tsa lona nakong ena ya ditjhelete e lekolwang. Mehato ena e kenyeletsa mekgwa ya tlhokomediso nako esale teng, tekolo yakamehla ya botsamaisi bo boholo mabapi le mekgwa ya tshebetsong ya ditjhelete le ho hlwaya eksitana le ho fumana ditjhelete tsa tlatsetso. Ho feta mona, ditekanyetso tsa dilemo tse tharo di se di lekantswe ebile di kentswe mokgweng wa tsamaiso ya ditjhelete o bitswang BAS, ho ena le mokgwa wa pele moo ho neng ho lekannngwa feela ditekanyetso tsa selemo se le seng. Mohato ona o entse hore Lefapha le kgonne ho lekanya maikemisetso hantle ho latela dinako tse behilweng bakeng sa tshebetsong ya ditjhelete.

Selemo se fetileng sa ditjhelete Lefapha le kentswe tshebetsong mehato e matla bakeng sa ho tobana le diphephetso tse kgolo tse neng di bonahala ka dilemo lemo tsamaisong ya mobu



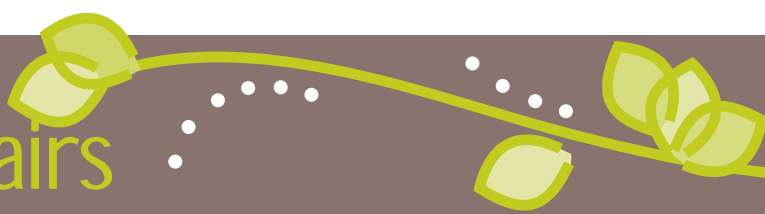
matsatsi a 31 tlaho e hlakileneng e nang le ditshisinyo e ne e se e le teng, mme mohato o neng o setse ke ho tekwa kapele Kabinete.

Ho ya mafelo a selemo sa ditjhelete, ditlaho tse pdi (tse nang le ditshisinyo tse hlakileng) di ne di se di hlophilwe jwaleka mohato o moholo bakeng sa ntshetsopele ya maano a mabedi a bohlokwa, le leng e leng leano la lekgetho la mobu mme le leng e le leano la moo ho lokelang ho emiswa teng ka mobu.

Mabapi le phetolo ya leano bakeng sa ho una batho ba dulang mobung ya setjhaba le mobung wa mmuso, ho ile ha ralwa melawana e laolang Ditokelo tsa Mobu wa setjhaba sepheo e le motheo bakeng sa metjha le dipuisano.

Bakeng sa ho sireletsa le ho tswela molemo batho ba dulang dipolasing tsa kgwebo, ho entswe moralo (mme esale o le teng ho tloha Mphalane 2006), moo ho arolwang tsamaiso ya batho ba tloswang dipolasing ka sheshe ho tshisreletso ya bodulo ho batho ba dulang dipolasing. E nngwe ya dintlha tse kgolo ya leano lena ke ho nehelana ka matla a eketsehileng ho mehato e teng ya kabo ya mobu bakeng sa ho netefatsa polokeho ya bodulo (ho batho ba dulang dipolasing tsa kgwebo)

Kameho, puisano le katamelano le ba amehang, haholo mekgatlo ya setjhaba – ke sa bohlokwa. Ke lona lebaka le entseng hore Lefapha le iphetse ha Hlakubele e hlola matsatsi a 31, ka 2007 , moralo o bontshang katamelano le mekgatlo ya setjhaba e le kananelo ya mmuso hore ka bo ona oe ke ke wa kgona ho Kenya tshebetsong lenaneo le utlwahalang la kabo ya mobu. Ho kenngwa tshebetsong ha Ditshisinyo tsa Seboka sa Mobu ho nketswe pele ka Komiti ya Taolo ya Naha e thehilweng ka Mmuso, mekgatlo ya basebetsi, mekgatlo ya temo le mekgatlo eo e seng ya mmuso (NGOs) kahara naha le makaleng a temo.





translations of part two:

setswana



Go ya ka ditshisinyo le ditshwetso ya Samiti ya tsa Mafatshe e e neng e tshwerwe ka Phukwi 2005 le ngongorego ya setshaba ka kakaretso ka ga tlhabololo e e bonya ya lefatshe, Lefapha le ne la tshwanela ke go tsaya kemo e e farologaneng ya go fitlhelela maikaelelo a lone a tiragatso mo go tsa mafatshe.

Le fa ka ngwaga wa ditšhelete wa 2005/2006 Lefapha le fetile phitlhelelo ya lone la go diragatsa mo go tsa mafatshe ka 34%, go ne go totobetse gore Lefapha le ne le lebane le kgwetlho e kgolo mo go fitheleleng go abaseša ga 30% ya lefatshe la kgwebo ya temo la basweu ka 2014. Ka maiteko a go lebane le kgwetlho e, Lefapha le sweditse go oketsa phitlhelelo ya lone go diheketara di le 3,1 milione ya lefatshe, eo 2,5 milione ya yone e tlleng go dirwa ka lenane la kaboseša mme e nngwe ka lenane la pusetso ya lefatshe. Jaaka go kailwe mo pegelong ya ngwaga e e fetileng, Lefapha le dirile (Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) Leano go simolola go nna le lefatshe, mme go ne ga dirwa tekopatlisiso ya go tsenya tirisong ga letlhomoso kwa Free State ka maitlomo a go e dira gape go ralala naga mo ngwageng wa ditšhelete wa 2006/2007. Mo ngwageng wa ditšhelete o o lebilweng, PLAS e tota e diragaditswe mo diporofenseng tsotlhe.

Le fa Lefapha le ise le fithelele phitlhelelo la yone ya ngwaga ya kaboseša, go diragatsa go nnile teng ka go neelana ka diheketara di le 258 890 tsa lefatshe go batsholaditshiamelo ba le 9 405. Se se kaya gore phitlhelelo ya diheketara di le 152 445 tsa lefatshe di fetilwe ka bokaneka 70% - ditebogo go PLAS. Koketsego e kgolo e mo go diragatseng tsa mafatshe e tlhagelela mo koketsegong e kgolo ya tiriso ya bajete ya ngwaga o o lebilweng, fa go bapisiwa le 73, 08% e e dirisitsweng mo ngwageng o o fetileng wa ditšhelete, Lefapha le dirisitse 99, 88% mo ngwageng wa ditšhelete wa 2006/2007.

Dipalo tse ke bopaki ba dithulaganyo tsa go itshimololela tseo Bokaedi Bogolo: Taolo ya Ditšhelete (Chief Directorate: Financial Management), bo di dirileng go netefatsa gore lefapha ka kakaretso le diragatsa sentle mo pakeng e e lebilweng. Dikgato tse di tsenyeleditse mekgwa e e tshwanetseng ya dithulaganyo tsa tsiboso ya ka bonako, go baakanya ka metlha bolaodibogolo mabapi le mekgwa ya go dirisa ditšhelete le tlhagiso ya tshimololo le go batla matlotlo a mangwe. Mo godimo ga moo, bajete ya dingwaga tse tharo e setse e batlilwe e bile e tsentswe le go lekalekwangwa mo thulaganyong ya tsa ditšhelete (BAS), go na le go dirisa o o tlwaelegileng wa go tsenya ka ngwaga o le mongwe. Tlhagiso e e kgontshitse Lefapha go tshola botlamo ka nepagalo go ya ka dipaka tse di totlhweng tsa go dirisa matlole.


Mo ngwageng o o fetileng wa ditšhelete Lefapha le ne la diragatsa dikgato tse di maatla go lebane le kgwetlho e kgolo e e ntseng e le teng dingwaga tse dintsi, fa e se dingwagangwaga: taolo ya lotseno lwa lefatshe le le hirisitsweng. Leano le le tletseng, la dikgatodintsi le ne la dirwa go tlhabolola bolaodi ba lefatshe la Puso le le hirisitsweng.

Khomišene e rarabolotse ditopotuelo di le 2 772 go na diphitlhelelo tse di neng di lebilwe di le 3 243 mo ngwageng o o lebilweng. Le fa go le jalo, diphitlhelelo tse dingwe tsotlhe tsa

- Go sireletsa le go tswela mosola batho ba ba nnang mo dipolaseng tsa kgwebo, go dirilwe letlhomeso (mme le ntse le le teng fa e sale ka Diphilane 2006), go kgaoganya bolaodi jwa go ntshiwa mo lefelong le dintlha tsa tshireletsego ya lefatshe ya banni ba dipolasa. Tlhagiso e nngwe e e bothokwa ya letlhomeso ke go tsholetsa le go godisa dikgato tse di leng teng tsa kaboseša go neelana ka tshireletso ya lefatshe (mo bathong ba ba nnang mo dipolaseng tsa kgwebo).

Go tsaya karolo, go ikgolaganya le go dira dikamano le beng – segolobogolo ditheo tsa setšhaba – go bothokwa thata. Ke ka lebaka leo Lefapha le totileng, ka la 31 Mopitlwe 2007, letlhomeso le le amanang le tirisano le setšhaba ka kakaretso e le go dumalana le gore Puso e le nosi e ka se kgone go diragatsa ka bottlalo lenane la tihabololo ya lefatshe. Go tsenya tirisong ga dikatlenegiso tsa Samiti ya tsa Mafatshe go diragaditswe go ya ka Komiti e e Kaelang ya Bosetšhaba e le ka fa tlase ga Puso, badiri ba ba rulagantsweng, temothuo e e rulagantsweng le mekgatlho e e seng ya puso mo lephateng la tsa mafatshe le le tse di amanang le lefatshe.





translations of part two:

siswati

Nngenca yetiphakamiso kanye netisombululo teMhlangano loMkhulu weteMhlaba (Land Summit) loWabanjwa ngJulayi 2005 kanye nekukhala kwesive jikelele ngekunonyoba kwetingucuko tetemhlaba, Litiko lemukele indlela leyehlukene ekubeni nemathagethi ayo ekuphakalweni kwemhlaba.

Nanobe ngemnyaka wetetimali wanga-2005/2006 Litiko lendlule ithagethi yalo yekuphakelwa kwemhlaba nga-34%, kube sobala kwekutsi Litiko lisabukene nencabhayi lematima yekufola ithagethi yekwabela kabusha 30% umhlaba wetekulima wetekuhweba losetandleni tebanfu labamhlophe nga-2014. Emtameni wekubukana nalencabhayi, Litiko lincume kwengeta ithagethi yalo kumahektha latigidzi letingu-3,1 (3,1 million) emhlaba bese kutsi tigidzi letingu-2,5 (2,5million) tentiwe ngekusebentisa luhlelo lwekuphakelwa kabusha kwemhlaba bese kutsi wonkhe losele kusetjentiswe luhlelo lwekubuyiselwa kwemhlaba. Njengobe kuphawuliwe kumbiko wemnyaka wangaphambilini, Litiko litfutukise Lisu le-Pro-Active Land Acquisition (PLAS) kantsi luhlaka lwekuphuyeleliswa kwalelisu lulingwe eFuleyistata ngembono wekulifanansa kulo lonkhe lelive ngemnyaka wetetimali wanga-2006/2007. Kumnyaka wetetimali lobuyeketwako, iPLAS isetjentisiwe kuto tonkhe letifundza.

Nanobe Litiko lingakaphumeleli kuthagethi yalo yekwabela kabusha yemnyaka, kuphakelwa ngco kwemahektha langu-258 890 emhlaba kubazuzi langu-9 405. Loku kusho kutsi ithagethi yemnyaka lophelile yemahektha langu-152 445 emhlaba andlulwe nga-70% - sibonga i-PLAS. Lokukhula lokukhulu ekuphakalweni kwemhlaba kubonakalisiwe ekukhuleni lokukhulu kunchitfomali yebhajethi kumnyaka lobuyeketwako: kulinganiswa na-73, 08% locitfwe ngemnyaka wetetimali londlulile, Litiko licitse 99, 88% ngemnyaka wetetimali wanga-2006/2007.

Letibalo tiphindze tifakazele letinhlelo letentiwe ngaphambilini letitfutukiswe Lumphiko Lolukhulu: Lekuphatfwa Kwetetimali kucinisekisa kutfobela lokwenabile kwelitiko esikhatsini lesibuketwako. Letindlela tifake ekhatsi tinhlelo tekwecwayisa masinyane, kwatisa ngaso sonkhe sikhatsi kwebaphatsi labakhulu macondzana nemikhuba yekusebentisa imali kanye nekufola ngaphambilini nekuhlanganiswa kwetimali letengetiwe. Ngetulu kwaloko, ibhajethi yemnyaka lemitsafu beyibekwe ngaphambili ifakwe ngemphumelelo futsi yalinganiswa eluhlelweni lwetetimali (Iwe-BAS) kunaleli lelisiko lwekufakwa kwemnyaka munye. Lomklamo ngeliciniso wente kwekutsi Litiko lifake tibopho ngendlela lekahle ngekucondzana netikhatsi tekusebentisa imali letibukiwe.

Lomnyaka wetetimali londlulile ubone Litiko lisebentisa tindlela letinemandla kubukana nalencabhayi lenkhulu lebeyibila iminyaka leminyenti; uma kungesiyo iminyakalishumi: kuphatfwa kwemalingena yemhlaba locashisiwe. Luhlelo loluhlukanisiwe, lwetigaba letinyenti lutfutukisiwe kute kwentiwe ncono kuphatfwa kwekucashiswa kwemhlaba weMbuso.

Ikhomishini icedze ticelo letingu-2 772 kunaleti tethagethi yato letingu-3 243 emnyakeni lobuyeketwako. Nanobe kunjalo, kutfolakale kwekutsi onkhe lamathagethi lamanye emikhicito lakhonjiswe eluhlelweni lelisu layo lwemnyaka lobuyeketwako afinyelelwe. Loku

- kufaka ekhatsi umhlaba weMbuso lokhishelwe tinjongo
- tekubuyiselwa kwemhlaba kanye netinchubo tekwesekela
- sivumelwano seticelo temhlaba nekutfufukiswa kweluhlangotsi
- lelihlelenjiselwe kucinisekiswa kwentfufuko lesimeme kumhlaba
- wetekulima loceliwe / lomunye lobuyiselwe kubamangali
- bekuyselwa umhlaba.

- Litiko lichubekile ngeniketa ngelibalave lavelonkhe, sitfombe sasemoyeni kanye naletinye titfombe, luhlakamsebenti lwerefurensi yemkhatsi lehlanganisiwe kanye nalomunye umningwane wemkhatsi wenzawo ekwesekeleni kwesakhiwancane savelonkhe kanye nentfufuko lesimeme kodvwa nasekwesekeleni kwetinguko kutemhlaba kanye naletinye tinsita temphakatsi.

- Kubaluleka kwesitfombe sasemoyeni savelonkhe nekulindvolotwa kwemifanekiso entfufukeni angeke kugcizelelwe kakhulu. Kungako Litiko litsatsa loluhlangotsi njengalolunye lwemikhicito alo lobaluleke kakhulu. Nga-2006/07, lesitfombe sasemoyeni lesitsatsa 191 502 km² sitfoliwe sandlula ithagethi ya-190 000 km², kundlula ithagethi nga-1 502km².

Kukhula kwemnotfo losimeme lokube khona eNingizimu Afrika kusukela kwaba khona umbuso wentsandvo yelinyenti kubonakala kahle emakethe yetemhlaba. Kuba matasatasa emakethe kusho umsebenti losetulu ngekhati kwekuklaywa kwelinani lendzawo nako. Ngaphandle kwekuswelakala kwemakhono kanye netincabhayi letikhona kulomsebenti, emahhovisi ekuklaya emanani emhlaba eLitiko akhonile kwehlisa lesikhatsi sekusebenta kuye etinsukwini tekusebenta letingu-20 – umsebenti loseizingeni lemhlaba, njengobe ngemsetfo wemhlaba wonkhe ungentiwa ngetinyanga letimbili.

Umsebenti kanye netinsita tekuhlela iNdzawo neMningwane kulindzeleke kwekutsi kuvakaliswe kundlula kucala ngalesikhatsi (i-LUMB) iphaiswa yiKhabhinethi kumnyaka wetetimali lolandzelako. Kuletinye tetinjongo, uMtsetfosivivinyo uhlosiswe kuvakalisa imitsetfo kanye netinhlelo letikhona letingasebenti kahle nekuniketa imigomo lecondzasako yekulingana kanye nekusebenta kahle kute kungetwe kuhlolenjiswa, kubophelelwa kwemitfombolusito, kuphunyelelisa kanye nekucaphela.

Ngenca yesimo setemnotfo lomuhle eveni kanye nemakethe yemhlaba lephitsitelako, lihhovisi lekubhaliswa kwematayitela kuhlangebetane nekukhula lokukhulu emsebentini walo. Lomunye wemiklamo lejabulisako lihhovisi lematayitela leliale kuwuphumelelisa kumnyaka lobuyeketwako ngulona we-e-Cadastre (Kuklaya nge-elektroniki), lowenta incenye yeLuhlelo Lwetingulo teMningwane Loluhlelo lweLitiko. Loluhlelo loluphakanyisiwe lwekwetfula ngekwe-elektroniki kanye nekweniwa kwedvwebo ehhovisi leMklayi-Jikelele, kanye nematayitela nemiculu ehhovisini lekubhaliswa kwematayitela. Ngekucedza ludvwendvwe lwemaphapha phakatsi kwemkhakha wetemtsetfo, ehhovisini lekubhaliswa kwematayitela kanye nemahhovisi eBaklayi-Jikelele, loluhlelo lutawunciphisa kwemukelwa kweluklayo kanye netikhatsi letitsatfwako ekubhalisweni kwematayitela futsi kusite kufinyeleleka malula ekuklayeni kanye nasetinsitweni tekubhalisa etindzaweni letikudze.

Sakhekho senhlangano lesisha kanye neLuhlelo neLisu lekuPhatfwa kweMtfombolusito weLuntfu loluphelele ludvvetjiwe njengencenye yeMklamo we-Tsoseletso ekuphendvuleni i-2005 Land Summit leyacala kubuta likhono

leMbuso lekusebentisa ngemphumelelo tingucuko kutemhlaba. Injongo lebaluleke kakhulu yeluhlelo lwe-HR kutsi kwesekelwe impumelelo yetinjongo telisu telitiko ngekucinisekisa kwekutsi Litiko lihla linemningwane lolicinisa welinani lebasebenti labanemakhono ladzingekile.

Ekwesekeleni tinjongo tangekhatsi, Litiko licala luhlelo lwe-enternship njengeligalelo lalo ekunciphiseni kungabi nemsebenti kanye nekwakhala lichibi lebasebenti besikhatsi lesitako beLitiko naseveni. Bantfu labatsetfwe sebakonkhe bangu-218 labasemahhovisi etfu etifundzi, etigodzi newavelonkhe. Kulaba, labangetulu kwa-100 batfole umsebenti ngekhati nangephandle kwaHulumende.

Litiko lichubekile ngekucinisa sibopho salo eluhlwini lwavelonkhe lwekufaka sandla ngasekutfufukisweni kwelivekati. Ngaloku, Litiko lichubekile ngekuniketa lusito kumiklamo yentfufuko ye-NEPAD njenge-Mapping Africa for Africa, imiklamo ye-AFREF, i-AfriCover, i-SADC ne-Rwanda. INingizimu Afrika itfole bulunga beSikhungo seSigodzi seMitfombolusito yeKwenta Bomabalave bekuNtfufuko (RCMRD) kulomnyaka wetetimali.

Umboncanti Wemacebo Netintfufuko teNchubomgomo Letisemcoka

Tinchubekela phambili tENCHUBOMGOMO letihleleke letisemcoka tentiwe ngemnyaka wetetimali wa-2007 (futsi kundlula nobe nguwuphi umnyaka londlulile) tichubekile ngetibopho tENCHUBOMGOMO yahlumende.

Ngekulandzela tingucuko te-White Paper kuNchubomgomo yeMhlaba ngamhlaka 31 Mashi 2009, njengobe kuphakanyisiwe ku-Land Summit, umculo wesikhonkwane Key Policy areas in the White Paper that need to be affirmed or amended, udvvetjiwe. Kubaluleka kwalomculo kutsi uchaza kahle inchubo yetingucuko tesimo selive letidzinga kwekutsi tibukwe. Lokunye futsi, tintfo letimbili letibalulekile te-White Paper, umgomo wemtsengi lofunako-umtsengisi lofunako kanye nalona lomacondzana nekusetjentiswa kwemhlaba ngetinhloso tetingucuko kutemhlaba, ubuyeketiwe futsi kwaboniswa nababambimsuka.

Lokubalulekile futsi kube ngulomsebenti wetinchubomgomo, buso bemtsetfo newekulawula. Kumele kukhunjulwe kwekutsi injongo lenkhulu nalesisekelo yaletingucuko kutsi kucinisekise kwekutsi umbuso, (njengobe kuphikiswane ngayo kahle futsi kwavunyelwana ngayo ku-Land Summit) uyangenela kumakethe yemhlaba kute kutsi tingucuko kutemhlaba tetenteke.

Inhloso yetfu bekucinisekisa kwekutsi uma kufika mhlaka 31 Mashi 2007, sitawube sinenchubomgomo yeBuniyo Bangaphandle beMhlaba. Ngamhlaka 6 Mashi Licembu Letingcweti, lakhetfwa yiNdvuna kutsi liphenye ngalenzaba, lenta setfulo kuNdvuna macondzana netiphakamiso tabo. Ngamhlaka 31 Mashi umbiko losobala lonetiphakamiso letikhetsekile besewukhona, sinyatselo lesilandzelako bekukwetsi wetfulwe kuKhabhinethi.

Ngasekupheleni kwemnyaka wetetimali, imibiko lemibili (lenetiphakamiso letisobala naletikhetsekile) ibhaliwe njengesinyatselo lesikhulu ngasekutfufukisweni kwetinchubomgomo letisemcoka letimbili; yinye yibe yinchubomgomo yentsela yemhlaba futsi lenye inchubomgomo yentsela lesetulu yemhlaba.

Macondzana netingucuko kutinchubomgomo letitawuzuzisa bantfu labahlala kumhlaba wekuhlala nasemhlabeni wembuso,

imitsetfosimiso lenekuguculwa kumaLungelo eMhlaba wekuHlala yabhalwa kute kuhlanganiswe sisekelo setinjongo netinchubo tekubonisana.

Kuvikela futsi nekuzuzisa bantfu labahlala kumapulazi etekuhweba, kwabhalwa luhlakamsebenti (futsi locale kusebenta nga-Okthoba 2006), lolwehlukana kuphatfwa kwekucoshwa kwebantfu etindzaweni kutindzaba tekuba nekucinisekiseka kutemhlaba kubahlali basepulazini. Yinye yetintfo letikhulu taleloluhlakamsebenti nguloku-leveraging and maximisation kwetindlela tekwabela kabusha letikhona kute kuniketwe kucinisekiseka kutemhlaba (kwebantfu labahlala emapulazini).

Kubandzakanywa, nekubonisana kanye nekubambisana nebabambimsuka – ikakhulukati imitimba yesive – kubaluleke kakhulu. Kungalesizatfu kutsi Litiko lithagethe ngco, ngamhlaka 31 Mashi 2007, luhlakamsebenti lolucondzene ngco nekubambisana nesive njengekubonga kwekutsi Hulumende ngekwakhe angeke akhone kuphumelelisa luhlelo lwetingucuko kutemhlaba lolugijimako. Kuphonyelelisa kwetiphakamiso te-Land Summit sekuyiswe phambili ngeliKomiti lekuCondzisa laVelonkhe lehlanganiswe nguHulumende, tinyonyana temisebenti letihlelekile, tekulima letihlelekile kanye nema-NGOs kumkhakha wemhlaba netekulima.





translations of part two:

tshivenda



Nga murahu ha themendelo na thasululo dza Samithi ya zwa Mavu ya Fulwana 2005 na tshililo tsha vhatu nga ha uri mushumo wa u dzudzanyulula mavu u khou ongolowa, Muhasho wo ?o fanela u tevhedza n?ila ntswa yo fhambanaho na ye ya vha i tshi khou shumiswa kha u vhekanya ndavhelelo dzawo dza nyisedzo ya mavu.

Naho hu uri kha ?waha wa muvhalelano wa 2005/2006 Muhasho wo pfukisa ndavhelelo dzawo nga 34%, zwo vha zwi khagala uri Muhasho u tshe wo livhana na khaedu khulwane kha u swikelela ndavhelelo dzawo dza u kovhekanya nga huswa 30% ya mavu ane a vha a vhatshena a vhubindudzi ha zwa vhumili nga 2014. Kha ndingedzo dza u tandulula heyi khaedu, Muhasho wo humbula u engedza ndavhelelo yawo ya vha Mi?ioni dza 3,1 million hune hekithara dza mi?ioni dza 2,5 dza tshi khou kovhekanywa nga u n?ila ya u kovhekanya nga huswa ha mavu ngeno i?we i tshi ?o kovhekanywa nga mbekanyamushumo ya u vhuayedzwa mavu kha vha?e vha. Sa zwo bulwaho kha muvhigo wa ?waha nga ?waha wo fhiraho, Muhasho wo bveledza Pro-Active Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) na mutheo wa u i tevhedza wo no ?i thoma u shumiswa Fureisi?a? hu na muhumbulo wa u u shumisa u mona na shango ?o?he nga ?waha wa muvhalelano wa 2006/2007. Kha ?waha wa muvhalelano une wa khou sedzeluswa, ho wanala uri PLAS yo no ?i shumiswa kha mavun?u o?he.

Naho Muhasho u saathu u swikelela ndavhelelo dzawo dza ?waha dza u kovhekanywa mavu nga huswa, nyisedzo yo no itwaho ndi hekithara dza 258 890 dza mavu kha vhawana mbuelo vha 9 405. Hezwi zwi amba uri ndavhelelo ya ?waha wo fhiraho ya hekithara dza 152 445 dza mavu yo pfukiwa nga 70%, zwo itwa uri zwi konadzee nga PLAS. Heyi nyengedzo khulwane ya nyisedzo ya mavu i sumbedzwa nyengedzo ya tshinyalelo dza mugaganyagwama wa ?waha une wa khou sedzuluswa: hu tshi vhambedzwa na 73, 08% yo shumiswaho kha ?waha wa muvhalelano wo fhiraho, Muhasho wo shumisa 99, 88% kha ?waha wa muvhalelano wa 2006/2007.

Hedzi mbalo dzi dovha dza vha vhu?anzi ha mishumo ine Vhulangi Vhuhulwane: Ndangulo ya zwa Gwama ha bveledza u itela uri mihasho nga u angaredza i kone u dzi tevhedza kha ?waha uno. Haya maga a katela dzisisi?eme dza khaidzo dzine dza shuma, u ?ivhadza vhalanguli vhahulwane nga ha mashumisele a masheleni na u sumba hune ha shuma na u ?o?ana na ma?we masheleni a u ?adzisa. U ?adzisa afho, mugaganyagwama wa mi?waha miraru wo vhekanywa na u linganywa kha sisi?eme ya zwa masheleni (BAS) ha litshiwa u dzheniswa wa ?waha muthihi. Hovhu vhurangeli ho ita uri Muhasho u kone u dzhenisa nga vhuronwane u ya nga zwifhinga zwa u shumisa masheleni zwo dzudzanywaho.

?waha wa muvhalelano wo fhiraho Muhasho wo vha u tshi khou shumisa maga a kon?aho u tandulula khaedu khulwane ye ya vha hone mi?waha minzhi, arali hu si mi?waha ?ana; vhalanguli ha mavu o hadzimisiwaho. Pulane ya ndima-nnzhi yo dodombedzwaho yo bveledzwa uri i khwinise vhalanguli ha khadzimo ya mavu ya Muvhuso.

Khomishini yo tshimbidza ya fhedza mbilo dza 2 772 kha ndavhelelo yayo ya 3 243 kha ?waha uno. Hone ha, ndavhelelo dzo?he dza mvelelo dzine dza sumbedzwa kha Pulane ya

kushumele ya ?waha uno dzo swikelelwa. Hezwi zwi katela na mavu a muvhuso o vhothololwaho uri a kovhekanywe nga huswa na maitete o dzudzanywaho a u tikedza mbilo dza mavu kha mveledziso dzo vhekanywaho u itela mveledziso i bvelaho phan?a kha mavu o vhlwaho/ ma?we a zwa vhumili o vhuishwaho uri a kovhekanywe nga huswa kha vhatu vhane vha khou a vhlala. I

Muhasho wo bvela phan?a na u ?etshedza mimepe ya lushaka na zwinepe zwa nga muyani na zwi?we zwifanyiso zwo ?anganyiswaho zwa mitheo na ma?we mafungo a zwikhala u thusa kha tshomedzo dza lushaka na mveledziso i bvelaho phan?a fhedzi na u tikedza u dzudzanyululwa ha mavu na dzi?we tshumelo dza tshitsavha.

Ndeme ya zwinepe zwa nga muyani zwa lushaka na zwi?we zwifanyiso zwo vhetshelwaho mveledziso a si ine ya vhuva ya timatimisa. Ndi ngazwo Muhasho u tshi dzhia hetshi tshite?wa sa tshone tsha ndemesa. Kha zwinepe zwa nga muyani zwa 2006/07, ho fodiwa 191 502 km² u fhirisa 190 000 km² ye ya vha yo lavhelelwa, ha pfukiwa ndavhelelo yayo nga 1 502 km².

Nyaluwo ya lkonomi i bvelaho phan?a ye Afrika Tshipembe ?a vha ?i tshi khou livhana nayo u bva tshe demokirasi ya thoma i khou kona u vhonala i khagala kha maraga wa ndaka. Mushumo muhulwane kha maraga u vha mushumo muhulwane na kha saveyi ya cadastral. Naho hu na u ?ahelwa nga vhuksila na khaedu dzi re hone, ofisi dza saveyi ya cadastral dza Muhasho dzo kona u fhungudza tshifhinga tsha u shuma tsha vha ma?uvha a 20 a mushumo – vhuksila ha n?hesa , sa zwo vhwawo sa maimo a ?ifhasi ndi mi?wedzi mivhili.

Mushumo na tshumelo dza Mafungo na Vhupulani ha Tshikhala zwi lavhelelwa u engedzea u fhira kale musi (LUMB) i tshi phasiswa nga Khabinethe kha ?waha wa muvhalelano u ?aho. Kha ndivho dzo vhwawo, hoyu Mulayotibe wo itelwa u pika nga khumbulo milayo i re hone na sisi?eme dzi sa shumi na u ea ndayo dza ndivhanele dza u lingana na vhuksila uri hu kone u ?u?uwedza tshumisano, u shumiswa ha zwiko, tshumiso na u lavhelesa.

Nga mulandu wa tshiimo tshavhu?i tsha ikonomi kha shango ?ashu na maraga wa ndaka une wa khou tshimbila zwavhu?i, redzhisi?ara ya dzideeds i khou ?iwana yo engedzelwa mushumo. I?we ya thandela khulwane dze ofisi ya dzideeds ya dzi thoma kha uno ?waha ndi e-Cadastre, ine ya vha tshipi?a tsha Pulane Khulwane ya Mafungo ya Muhasho (Department's Master Information Systems Plan). Heyi sisi?eme yo tendela u rumelwa na u shumiswa ha dzi zwifanyiso lwa i?eki?hironiki kha ofisi dza Usaveyi-Dzhenera?a na dzideeds na ma?walo kha vharidzhisi?ari vha dzideeds. Nga u fhelisa u tshimbidzwa ha mabambiri a tshi ya kha vhoramilayo, vharidzhisi?ari vha dzideeds, na ofisi ya Musaveyi-Dzhenera?a, sisi?eme i ?o fhungudza zwifhinga zwa u saveya na u redzhisi?ara dzideeds na u ita uri zwi konadzee u saveya na u redzhisi?ara tshumelo kha vhupe vhu si ha dzi?oroboni.

Ho bveledzwa mbumbo ntswa ya matshimbidzele na Pulane na Tshi?irathedzhi tsho fhelelaha tsha Vhulanguli ha Tshumelo ya Vhashumi (Human Resource (HR)) sa tshipi?a tsha Thandela Tsoseletso zwi tshi tevhelela Vhumi ya Mavu ya 2005 ye ya thoma u vhudzisa nga ha samithi ha Muvhuso kha sia ?a u dzudzanyululwa ha mavu. Ndivho khulwane ya Pulane ya HR ndi u tikedza u bvelela ha ndivho dzine muhasho wa vha nadzo nga u vhoona uri Muhasho u dzula u na tshivhalo tsha vhuksila tsha vhatoliwa vha re na vhuksila vhu ?o?eaho.

Kha u tikedza ndivho dzashu, Muhasho wo thoma mbekanyamushumo ya u Gudisa mishumo sa zwone zwine ya tama u shela ngazwo mulenzhe kha u fhungudza vhusayamushumo na u bveledza tshigwada tsha vhashumi vha matshelo u tshi itela Muhasho na shango. Ho tholiwa Vhashumi-vhagudi vha 218 kha ofisi dzashu dza vun?u, tshi?iriki na ya lushaka. Kha havha, vha 100 vho wana mishumo kha nn?a na ngomu muvhasoni.

Muhasho wo bvela phan?a na u khwa?hisedza vhu?iimiseli hawo kha adzhenda ya lushaka ya u shela mulenzhe kha mveledziso ya dzhangho. Zwenezwo, Muhasho wo bvela phan?a nga u tikedza mveledziso ya thandela dza NEPAD dzi fanaho na Mapping Africa for Africa, thandela dza AFREF, AfriCover, SADC na Rwanda. Afrika Tshipembe ?o wana vhura?o ha Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) kha hoyu ?waha wa muvhalelano.

Mahumbulwa a Tshi?irathedzhi na Mveledziso dza Ndeme dza Mbekanyamaitete

Mveledziso khulwane dza mbekanyamaitete dzo itwa nga ?waha wa muvhalelano wa 2007 (u fhirisa zwa mi?waha yo fhiraho) u bveledza phan?a ndeme dza muvhuso.

U ya nga khwiniso dzo itwaho kha Muvhigo wa Muvhuso (White Paper) une wa amba nga ha Mbekanyamaitete ya zwa Mavu, nga ?a 31st ?hafamuhwe 2009, sa zwo themendelwaho kha Samithi ya Mavu, ?i?walo ?a tshiga tsha mavu ?a Masia a Ndeme a Mbekanyamaitete ane a tea u khwa?hisedzwa na u khwiniswa, ?i tea u bveledzwa. Ndeme ya ?i?walo ndi ya uri ?i bvisela khagala khwiniso dza mbekanyamaitete ya mavu dzine dza tea u itwa. Zwi?we hafu, zwithu zwa ndeme nga ha White Paper, mulayo wa murengi ane a tou funa-murengi ane a tou funa na une wa tshimbilelana na u shumiswa ha mavu kha zwa u dzudzanyululwa mavu, yo sedzuluswa ho kwamiwa vhashelamulenzhe.

Zwi?we zwine zwa fana na zwenezwo ndi mushumo une wa itwa kha dzimbekanyamaitete, milayo na ndangulo. Zwi fanela u dzihelwa nzhele uri ndivho khulwane ya ndeme ya u dzudzanyululwa hohu ndi u vhoona uri muvhuso (sa zwo bulwaho zwi khagala zwa tendelaniwa kha Samithi ya Mavu) u khou dzhenelela kha maraga wa zwa mavu u itela uri hu kone u vha na u dzudzanyululwa ha mavu.

Muhumbulo washu wo vha u wa u ita uri nga hu tshi sala hu tshi swika dzi 31 ?hafamuhwe 2007, ri vhe ri na mbekanyamaitete ya Vhu?e ha Mavu ha Vhavyann?a. Nga ?a 6th ?hafamuhwe Phane?e ya Vha?ivhi Vhomakone, yo tholowaho nga Minis?a uri i ?o?isise nga ha haya mafungo, yo vha kha Minis?a malugana na themendelo dzayo. Nga 31 ?hafamuhwe ho vha ho no ?i vha na muvhigo u pfallaho wa themendelo, ho tou sala fhedzi u vha kha Khabinethe.


Musi ?waha wa muvhalelano u tshi fhela, mivhigo mivhili (i re na themendelo dzi pfallaho) yo vha yo no ?waliwa sa ?iga ?a u sumbedza mveledziso ya mbekanyamaitete mbili dza ndeme: ya u thoma hu ya muthelo wa mavu ngeno i?we i ya silini dza mavu (land ceilings).

Malugana na u dzudzanyululwa ha mbekanyamaitete dza u thusa vhatu vhane vha dzula kha mavu a nnyi na nnyi na mavu a muvhuso, ho bveledzwa na mvetamveto dza ndangulo dza Pfanelo dza Mavu a Nnyi na nnyi musi hu tshi khou fhedziswa ndivho na maitela a vhuksilamani.

- Kha u itela u tsireledza na u vhuyedza vhatu vhane vha dzula kha bulasi dza vhubindudzi, ho bveledzwa mutheo (we vha vha u hone u bva nga Tshimedzi 2006), wa u khethekanya kulangele kwa u pandelwa na maffungo a tsireledzo ya vhudzulo kha vhadzulapo vha dzibulasini. Tshi?we tsha zwithu zwihulwane kha hoyu mutheo ndi maan?a na u engedzwa ha maga a zwino a u kovhekanywa nga huswa u itela tsireledzo ya vhudzulo (kha vhatu vhane vha dzula bulasini dza vhubindudzi).

- U shela mulenzhe, vhukwamani na tshumisano na vhashelamulemzhe – zwihulusa zwipi?a zwa tshitshavha – ndi zwa ndeme. Ndi nazwo Mhasho wo lavhelela uri, nga ?a 31 ?hafamuhwe 2007, hu vhe ho no vha na mutheo une wa tshimbilelana na tshumisano na tshitshavha sa n?ila ya u sumbedza uri Muvhuso u nga si kone tshimbidza mbekanyamushumo yo khwa?haho ya u dzudzanyulula yo mavu u wo?he. U tevhedzwa ha themendelo dza Samithi ya zwa Mavu ho fhiriselwa phan?a nga Komiti ya u Shuma ya Lushaka yo vhumbiwaho nga Muvhuso, vhashumi, vhalimi na dziNGO kha sekithara ya mavu na na vhu?e na mavu.





translations of part two:

xitsonga

Hikokwalaho ka mbhumabumelo na swiboho swa Nhlengeletano ya ta Misava leyi nga va kona hi Mawuwane 2005 na swivilela swa vanhu hi ku angarhela mayelana ni ku koka milenge eka ku hundzuluxiwa ka misava, Ndzawulo yi amukele tindlela to hambana ku tiyisa xikongomelo xa ku nyiketa misava.

Hambileswi eka lembe-ximali 2005/2006 Ndzawulo yi tlurisile xikongomelo xa ku nyiketa misava hi 34%, swi le rivaleni leswaku Ndzawulo yi langutane na ntlhonthlo wa ntikelo ku fikelela xikongomelo xa ku avelana 30% ya misava ya vurimisi bya bindzu leyi nga e mavokweni ya vantlhohe hi 2014. Ku ringeta ku ololoxa ntlhonthlo, Ndzawulo u bohile kungu ra ku engetelela xikongomelo xa wona hi 3,1 timiliyoni wa tihekitara ta misava na 2,5 ya timiliyoni ta kona ti ngata nyiketiwa eka nongonoko wa ku avelana kutani leyi saleke hi nongonoko wa ku tlherisela misava. Tani hi laha swi nga hlamuseriwa eka rhungula ra lembe na lembe ro rhanga, Ndzawulo yi ndlandlamuxile 'Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy' (PLAS) kutani rimba ra maendlelo ri ringetiwiwe a Free State hi mavonele ya ku xivuyetela eka tiko hinkwaru hi lembe-ximali 2006/2007. Eka lembe-ximali ra nkatsakanyo, ha kunene PLAS yi sunguriwile eka swifundza hinkwaswo.

Hambileswi Ndzawulo u nga fikelelangi xikongomelo xa avelano xa lembe na lembe, nyiketo ya kunene yi vile 258 890 wa tihekitara ta misava eka 9 405 wa vavuyeriwa. Leswi swi hlamusela leswaku xikongomelo xa lembe leri hundzeke xa 152 445 wa tihekitara ta misava yi tlurisiwile hi 70% - nkhenso eka PLAS. Ntikelo wa ku andzisa nyiketo wa misava yi vonakala eka andziso wa ku tlula mpimo eka matirhiselo ya nkwama wa lembe ra nkatsakanyo: ringanisisa na 73,08% leyi nga tirhisiswa eka lembe-ximali leri ri hundzeke, Ndzawulo yi tirhisile 99,88% eka lembe-ximali 2006/2007.

Mintsengo leyi i vumbhoni bya tindlela ta maendla-emahlweni leti Hofisinkulu: Mafambiselo ya Timali yi kurile ku tiyisa mpfumelelana wa Ndzawulo hi ku angarhela eka nkarhi wa nkatsakanyo. Mimpimo leyi yi katsa tindlela ta xihatla to pfuneta ku sivala khombo, ntolovelo wa ku hlamusela vafambisi-nkulu hi timhaka le tintswaha leti khumbaka matirhiselo ya mali na mianakanyo ya mavonela-mahlweni na hlengeletela ntsengo wa nkwama. Ehenla ka sweswo, nkwama wa malembe manharhu wu yisiwile emahlweni ni ku rhwexiwa na ku ringanisiwa eka nongonoko wa timali (BAS) hi mavonela ya le mahlweni. Ngopfu-ngopfu nhlavutela lowu wu nyikile Ndzawulo vuswikoti byo koka xiboho xa nkhaqato mayelana na hungu ra nkarhi wa matirhiselo ya mali.

Eka lembe-ximali leri hundzeke ri vonile Ndzawulo yi teka magoza hi mahika ku longoloxa ntlhonthlo wo tika na ku vandzekela hi malembe, loko ku ngari malembe-kume: mafambiselo ya mali ya misava leyi nga hirhiwa. Pulani ya vuxoxoko ni swiyimo-swinyingi, yi ndlandlamuxiwiwe ku antswisa mafambiselo ya misava leyi hirhiswiwaka ya Mfumo.

Xhomixini yi lulamisile minondzo ya 2 772 eka xikongomelo xa yona xa 3 243 eka lembe leri nga ehansi ka nkatsakanyo. Hambileswi ri tano, ku fikeleriwiwe swikongomelo hinkwaswo swa swikumiwa leswi anakanyiweke eka pulani ya maqhingha ya lembe leri nga ehansi ka

- nkatsakanyo. Leswi swi katsa na misava ya Mfumo leyi nga nchunchiwa hi xikongomelo xo tlherisela na ku lulamisa nongonoko wo seketela nondzo wa misava hi tlhelo ra ndlandlamuxo lowu fambisiweke ku tiyisa nhluvuko wa nkarhi wo leha eka minondzo/ kumbe misava ya vurimisi leyi nga tlherisiwela eka valondzi va misava.

- Ndzawulo wu yile emahlweni na ku nyiketa mepe wa tiko, swifaniso swa le mpfukeni na swivumbeko swin'wana, nhlanganiso ya xivandla na pulani ya xiyelaniso na mahungu man'wana ya ntivo-swivandla leyi seketelaka switirhisiwa swa tiko na nhluvuko wa nkarhi wo leha kame swikatsa na ku seketela na ku hundzuluxiwa ka misava na mintirho ya mfumo.

- A swi fanelangi ku tlurisa mpimo wa ntshikelelo eka nkoka wa swifaniso swa le mpfukeni swa tiko na nhlaysikelo ya swivumbeko ku ya ka nhluvuko. Hikokwalaho Ndzawulo yi langutela tlhelo leri ku va rin'wana ra swikumiwa swa nkoka. Hi 2006/2007, swifaniso swa le mpfukeni swo ringana mpfuka wa 191 502 km² swi kumekile hambisa leswi xikongomelo xi nga 190 000 km², ku tlurisiwile xikongomelo hi 1 502 km².

- Ku hlaysikela ka kula ka rifuwo ra Afrika Dzonga lowu nga xiyiwa hi mpfuka xa mfumo wa nchucheko wu vonakala swinene eka maraka wa rifuwo. Nghingiriko wa le henhla eka maraka wu hlamusela nghingiriko wa le henhla endzeni ka mpima-tiko wa mindzilakanyo. Hambisa leswi ku nga na nkayivelo wa vuswikoti na ntihontho mayelana na leswi, tihofisi ta mpimati ko wa mindzilakanyo ta Ndzawulo ti swi kotile ku hunguta nkarhi wa ku hundzuluka ku fikela masiku yo tirha ya 20 - matirhele ya nkoka emisaveni, kasi ntolovelo wa matiko hinkwawo i tin'hweti timbirhi.

- Xiavelo na mintirho ya Mapulanelo ya Vundhawu na Mahungu yi yimeriwile ku vonakala hi matimba ku tlurisa eku sunguleni loko (LUMB) yi nga ta hundzisiwa hi Khabinete eka lembe-ximali leri thandlamaka. Swin'wana swa swikongomelo, swa Nawumbisi i ku ti yimisela ku hlamusela milawu leyi nga kona na tindlela leti nga ha pfuneki na ku nyiketa xikongomelo xa nsinya eka ku ringana na vuswikoti leswaku ku tlakusa ntirhisano, xiboho xa rifuwo-pfuneta, ku teka goza na ku rinzela.

- Hikokwalaho ka mayimo yo tsakisa ya rifuwo etikweni na swi ta endzaku swa maraka wa rifuwo, tihofisi ta matsalwa ya mpfumelelano wa rifuwo ti xiyile ku andzisiwa ka ntirho wa vona. Yin'wana ya mintirho yo tsakisa eka hofisi ya matsalwa ya mpfumelelano wa rifuwo yi sungurile ku tirhisa e-Cadastre ehanis ka lembe ra nkatsakanyo, yi nga yin'wana ya swirho swa 'Master Information Systems Plan (Pulani ya Ndlela ya Vutlhari bya Mahungu) ya Ndzawulo. Leyi i ndlela ya kungela ro rhumela na maendlelo ya swafaniso hi ndlela ya xielekitroniki etihofisini ta Muvalangi-Nkulu. Hi ku hunguta mafambiselo ya mapapila exikarhi ka vukwavo bya nawu, tihofisi ta matsalwa ya mpfumelelano wa rifuwo na tihofisi ta Muvalangi-Nkulu, ndlela leyi yi nga hunguta minkarhi ya mpfumelelo wa vuvalangi na ku tsarisa matsalwa ya mpfumelelano wa rifuwo na ku olovisa mfikelelo wa mintirho ya ku valanga na ku tsarisa ku huma eka tindzhawu ta le handle.

- Xivumbeko xintshwa xa malulamiso na Pulani ya Ndzawulo wa Vufambisi bya Vuthori na Maqhinga xi hlukisiwile yi ri xirho xa Projekte Tsoseletso ku hlamula swivutiso swa Nhlengeletano ya Misava ya 2005 leyi a yi sungula ku vilela hi vutlhari bya Mfumo teka goza leri hetiseke ku hundzuluxa misava. Xikongomelo xikulu xa pulani ya HR i ku seketela nkoto wa swikongomelo swa maqhinga ya Ndzawulo hi ku tiyisisa leswaku

Ndzawulo hi minkarhi hinkwayo yina ntsengo lowu lulameke wa vatirhi va vuswikoti lebyi lavekaka.

Hiku seketela vulongoloxi bya swikongomelo swa hina, Ndzawulo u tirhisile nxaxameto wa muhetisa-tidyondzo yi nga ku hoxa xandla xo pfuneta eku tlakuseni mpfumaleko wa ntirho na ku tumbuluxela Ndzawulo na tiko ntlawa wa vathoriwa eka nkarhi lowu taka. Hi ku hetiseka ku rhumeriwile vahetisa-tidyondzo va 218 eka swifundzankulu swa hina, swifundza na tihofisi ta tiko. Eka leswi, ku tlua 100 va kumile mintirho endzeni ni le ehandle ka Mfomu

Ndzawulo yi yisile emahlweni hi vundzeni bya xiboho xa vona eka nongonoko wa tiko wa ku hoxa xandla ka ku hlukisa tikonkulu. Hi tlhelo leri, Ndzawulo yi yile emahlweni na ku seketela mintirho yaku hlukisa ta NEPAD to fana na 'Mapping Africa for Africa,' mintirho ya AFREF, AfriCover, the SADC na Rwanda. Afrika Dzonga yi fikelerile vuxirho bya 'Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) eka lembe-ximali leri.

Maqhinga ya nkatsakanyo na Nhluvuko wa Mafambiselo ya Nkoka

Hi lembe-ximali (na kumbe ku tlula lembe rin'wana leri hundzeke)ku endliwile maqhinga ya mafambiselo ya nkoka yo ya emahlweni ku yisa emahlweni mafambiselo ya leriso ra Mfumo.

Hi matwananele ya swihundzulo eka Nawumbisi wa Mafambiselo ya ta Misava hi 31 Nyenyankulu 2009, tani hileswi swi nga tiyisa hi Nhlengeletano ya ta Misava, tsalwa ra mfuno-nkarhi Tindzawu ta Mafambiselo ya Nkoka eka Nawumbisi leti lavaka ku tiyisiwa kumbeku hundzuluxiwa, swi hlukisiwile. Ntikelo wa matsalwa lawa hi leswaku ya hlamusela hi ku twala tindzawu na tindlela leti hundzuluxo mafambiselo yi nga ta khombiwa.

Swa ntikelo wa ndzingano i ntirho eka mafambiselo, swa mfumo wa milawu na swinawana swa hundzuluxo. Ku fanele ku lemukiwa leswaku xikulu na swikongomelo swa nkoka eka swihundzuluxo leswi i ku tiyisisa leswaku mfumo, (tani hileswi swi kaneriwile hi ku twala ku fikelela laha ku nga pfumeleriwana eka Nhlengeletano ya ta Misava) wu nghenelela eka maraca wa misava leswaku hundzuluxo ya misava yi kota ku humelela hi kunene.

Xikongomelo xa hina i ku tiyisisa leswaku hi 31 Nyenyankulu 2007, hi tava na mafambiselo ya Vun'wini bya Misava hi Vamatiko Mambe. Hi 6 Nyenyankulu Huvo ya Vativi, leyi yi nga hlawuriwa hi Holobyte ku lavisisa mhaka leyi, yi vulavurisane na Holobyte mayelana na switiyisa swa vona. Hi 31 Nyenyankulu xiviko xo twala hi switiyisa swo kombisisa a yi kumeka, goza rin'wana i ku nyika mbalavulo eka Khabinete.

E makumo ka lembe-ximali, swiviko swimbirhi (swo twala na switiyisa swo kombisisa) a yi hlukisiwile yi ri goza ra nkoka ka ku hlukisa mafambiselo mambirhi ya nkoka: yin'we yi nga mafambiselo eka xibalo xa misava na yin'wana ya mafambiselo ya vuhenhla bya misava.

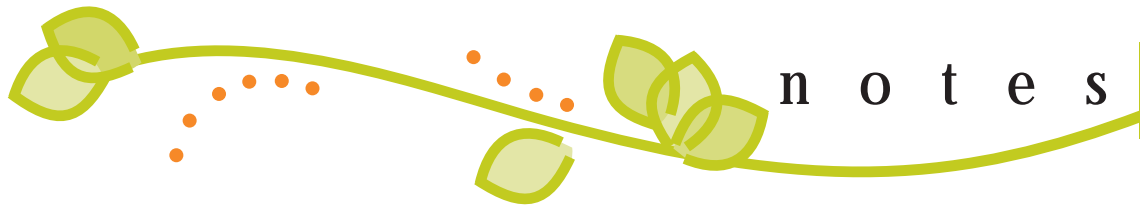
Eka tlhelo ra hundzuluxo ya mafambiselo ku vuyerisa vanhu lava tshamaka eka misava ya mbangu na misava ya mfumo, swinawana swa vurhalanganyu eka Timfanelo ta Misava ya Mbangu swi hlukisiwile ku vumba tshaku ra swikongomelo swa ntsundzuxo na maendlelo.

Ku sirheletela na ku vuyerisa vanhu lav tshamaka eka mapurasi ya bindzu, ku hlukisiwile rimba (leri nga va kona ku sukela Nhlangua 2006), ku hambanyisa mafambiselo ya ku

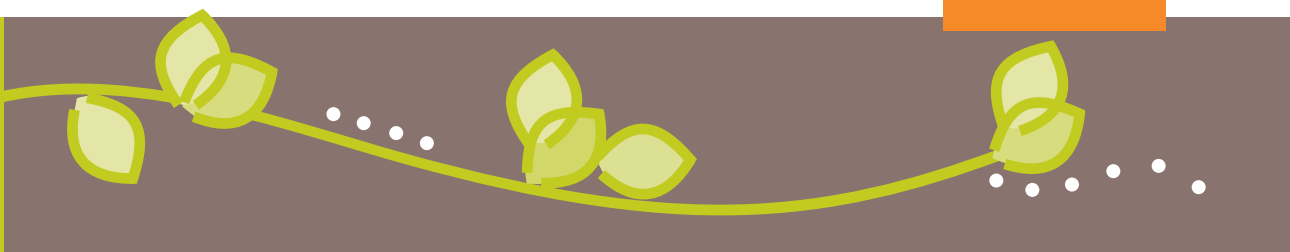
chacha eka timhaka ta xikaya xa nsirheleto wa vatshami va mapurasi. Yin'wana ya swivumbeko swa koka wa rimba leri i vuminilu na vugimisa-nkulu ka swiendlo swa nyiketo leswi nga kona ku kota ku nyiketa nsirheleto (eka vanhu lava tshamaka e mapurasini ya bindzu).

Ku ngenisa, ku vutisana na ku tirhisana na vakhumbeki – ngopfu-ngopfu swirho swa vaaki va ximfumo – swi na ntikelo swinene. Hikokwalaho ka miehleketo leyi Ndzawulo kongomisile hi xiviri, hi 31 Nyenyankulu 2007, rimba leri tsundzuxaka vaaki va ximfumo hi xiviri yi ri mpfumelo ya Mfumo hi woxe wu nge swikoti ku tirhisa hi vu heteleri nongonoko wa hundzuluxo ya misava hi matimba. Ku tirhisa switiyisa swa Nhlangelano ya Misava swi kotekile ku yisiwa emahlweni hi Komiti yo Fambisa ya Tiko leyi nga vumbiwa hi Mfumo, vuthori lebyi lulamisiweke, vurimisi lebyi lulamisiweke na tiNGO eka vandla ra misava na vurimi.



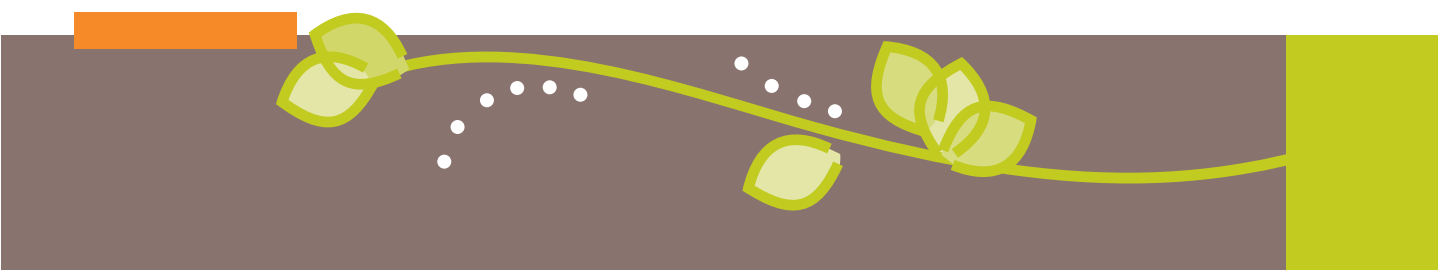


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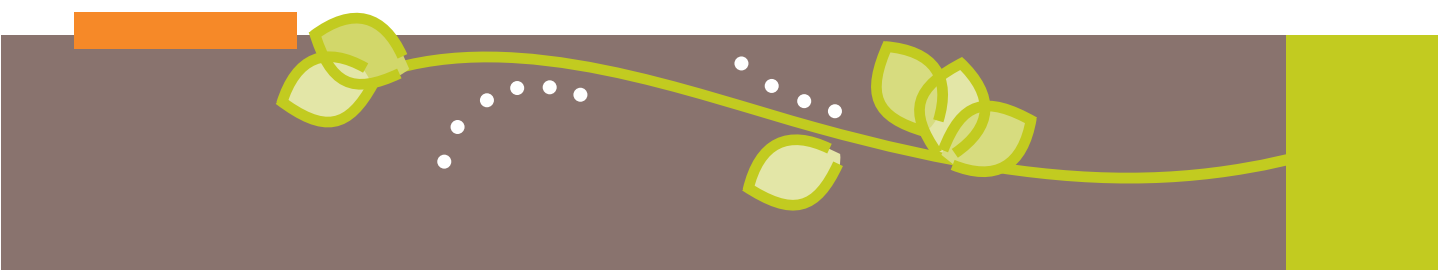


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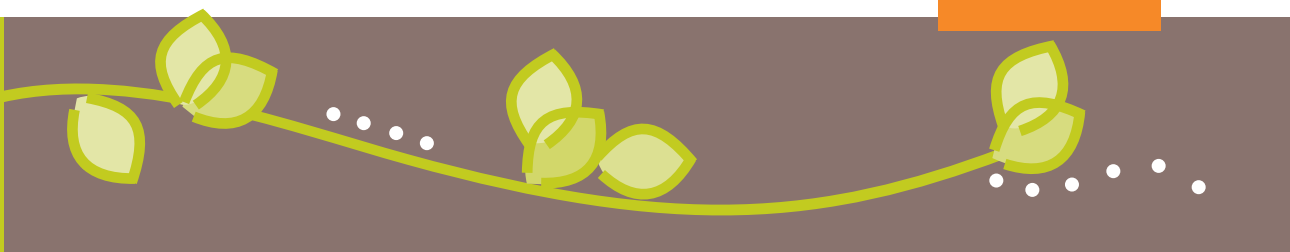


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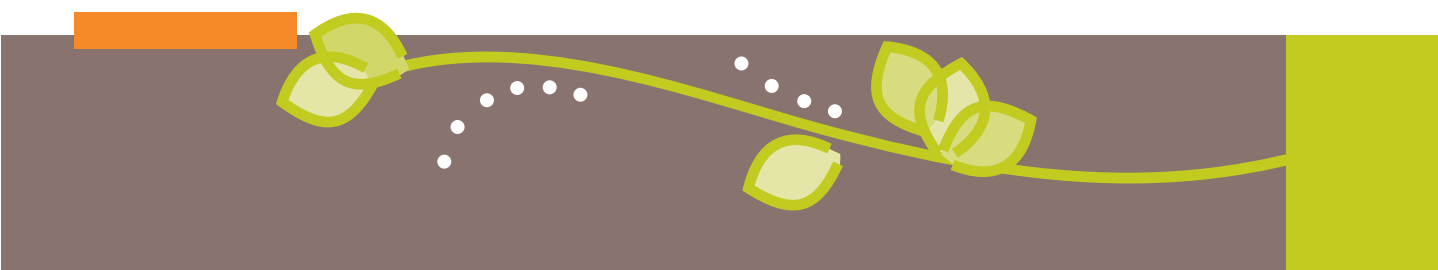


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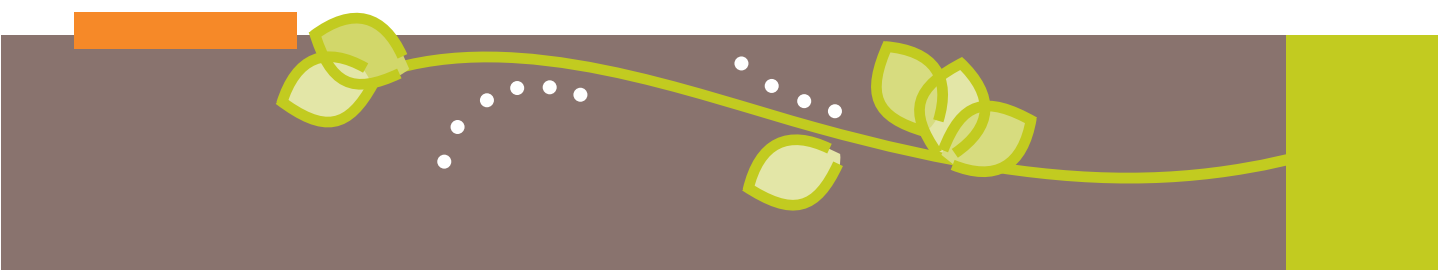
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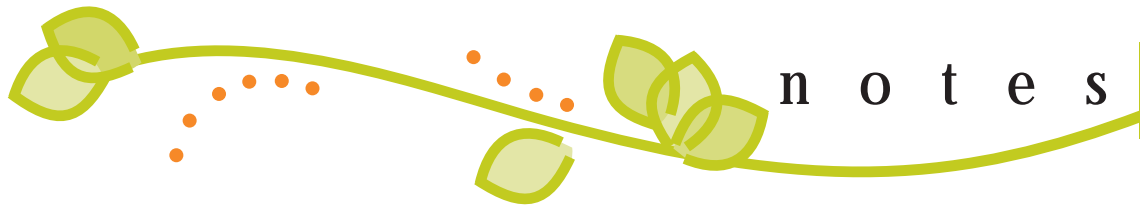






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