

Vote 30

Land Affairs

	2004/05 To be appropriated	2005/06	2006/07
MTEF allocations	R1 788 152 000	R2 179 530 000	R2 598 289 000
Statutory amounts	-	-	-
Responsible Minister	Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs		
Administering Department	Department of Land Affairs		
Accounting Officer	Director-General of the Department of Land Affairs		

Aim

The aim of the Department of Land Affairs is to provide an equitable and sustainable land dispensation that promotes social and economic development.

Programme purpose and measurable objectives

Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: Provide strategic and logistical support in the form of executive and corporate services.

Programme 2: Surveys and Mapping

Purpose: Provide national mapping, aerial photography and other imagery and national control survey systems in support of national infrastructure and sustainable development. Provide technical services to reach land reform targets.

Measurable objective: Enhance planning and monitoring of land reform, national infrastructure and sustainable development by providing up-to-date and accessible maps and other geo-spatial information, imagery and an integrated spatial reference framework.

Programme 3: Cadastral Surveys

Purpose: Provide cadastral survey control and information services.

Measurable objective: Develop and maintain a high quality cadastral survey system in order to support and facilitate land reform and other land developments.

Programme 4: Restitution

Purpose: 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: Resolve restitution claims within the target period through negotiated settlements that restore land rights or award alternative forms of compensation to claimants.

Programme 5: Land Reform

Purpose: Take responsibility for the provision of sustainable land redistribution programmes, tenure security for all occupiers of land in South Africa, public land information, and the management of state land.

Measurable objective: Ensure that sustainable benefits of economic growth accrue to previously disadvantaged communities, groups and individuals through the provision of land rights to achieve increased income levels, productive land use and well-planned human settlements.

Programme 6: Spatial Planning and Information

Purpose: Provide for land use management systems, spatial plans and spatial information.

Measurable objective: Enhance and maintain the National Spatial Information Framework in order to determine what agricultural land is available for redistribution, and implement environmental guidelines in order to enhance the sustainability of land reform and restitution projects.

Programme 7: Auxiliary and Associated Services

Purpose: Augment the Registration of Deeds Trading Account, acquire vehicles for departmental use and departmental capital works, and provide for a contribution to the Public Sector Education and Training Authority (PSeta).

Strategic overview and key policy developments: 2000/01 – 2006/07

Section 25 of the Constitution established the constitutional framework and mandate for the Department of Land Affairs and the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. The White Paper on South African Land Policy was adopted in 1997 to establish the broad policy framework for the work of the department and the commission on the issues of land reform, including restitution and tenure security. The department's key focus is to provide access to land and extend land rights, with particular emphasis on the previously disadvantaged communities, within a well-planned environment. Current activities are largely informed by the presidential directive issued in 2002 that the restitution process should be finalised within three years, and the ministerial directive issued in 2000 stipulating that 30 per cent of agricultural land should be redistributed by 2015.

Land reform

Addressing the problems created by the apartheid era land policies involves significant challenges, which, if not addressed, may render government's land policy unworkable. An example is some landowners currently invoking the provision within the Constitution to protect their existing property rights and thus delaying the land reform process. In order to counteract this the department has amended the Restitution of Land Rights Act to give the Minister more effective expropriation powers in the public interest, since land reform is constitutionally described as a matter of public interest. Once the amendments have been signed into law, the Minister will be able to expropriate farming land without a court order or an agreement with the farmer. This power will be exercised only as a last resort, if negotiations have failed. However, the landowner will be compensated for the land in all cases.

The implementation of a sustainable land reform programme requires an integrated approach. This requires close collaboration with other national government departments, other spheres of government and organs of civil society. The challenge arises with the need for integrating and aligning budgeting and planning processes of various government departments in all spheres. The department is busy conceptualising a national collaborative strategy for implementing land reform,

placing particular emphasis on pooling resources and the role of key players such as local government.

Redistribution: Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development

After the successful launch in 2001 of the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development subprogramme (LRAD), which falls under the *Land Reform* programme, substantial delivery has been achieved. The targets set for the 2002/03 financial year were in fact exceeded.

A review of the LRAD programme was concluded in 2003 to identify bottlenecks, speed up delivery and improve the development impact. Problem areas identified relate to the disjuncture between trying to integrate delivery while simultaneously decentralising the approval processes, and the functioning of the land market (particularly with respect to land being sold predominantly in large plots, which subsequently require subdivision due to the large number of beneficiaries in most cases). To address these issues, the now mandatory district screening committees will initially screen, plan, appraise and support land reform projects in the district. They may in future also be responsible for approving the business plans accompanying the applications for the grant. In order to align the land market with the department's land reform strategy, the rate of subdivisions will need to be increased. Clear guidelines on how this needs to be done will be put in place.

A major obstacle to the potentially positive impact of land reform on economic development and the quality of life of beneficiaries is the currently inadequate level of agricultural support given to beneficiaries before and after land has been transferred. Although the LRAD policy makes provision for this, effective budgeting and planning is still a challenge for the regional land affairs offices and provincial departments of agriculture. As a response to this, the national department of Agriculture, in collaboration with the provincial departments of agriculture and the department of Land Affairs, is developing the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP), first presented in November 2003. The department will remain involved in post-settlement support through monitoring projects and conducting impact assessment studies that may be necessary for policy and systems reviews.

Tenure reform

In 2001, the department embarked on a process of consolidating the Labour Tenants Act (3 of 1996) and the Extension of Security of Tenure Act (62 of 1997) to create a more comprehensive approach for dealing with labour tenants and farm dwellers. A draft of the consolidated Bill has been submitted to the Minister and is expected to be gazetted towards the end of 2004. The consolidated legislation will alter the existing situation by making it impossible to evict any farm occupier. It will also enable the current farm occupiers and their successors to have lifelong usufruct land tenure rights.

The Communal Land Rights Bill, gazetted in August 2002, will provide for legal security of tenure by transferring communal land to communities. The Bill will also address the unsystematic land administration in communal areas, created by apartheid, which has resulted in more overcrowding, land degradation and escalating poverty in these areas. After consultations and public hearings, the Bill was tabled in Parliament at the end of 2003 and is likely to be promulgated in early 2004.

Regulations, systems and procedures necessary for implementing the Acts will be drafted once the Bills have been promulgated. Implementation is due to be phased in until 2007, allowing for training and communication on the legislation's content and setting up the land administration boards necessary for supporting the land administration committees.

Restitution

The department's land restitution activities are effected through the Commission on Land Rights. Section 42D of the Restitution of Land Rights Act gives the Minister powers to settle claims administratively, without having to go through the judicial process. The Standard Settlement Offer (SSO) policy adopted by the commission for claims involving financial compensation allows for economies of scale to be maximised through dealing with individual claims in batches. This has resulted in a significant increase in the number of claims settled, with the cumulative total currently at 42 556, which is 53,4 per cent of all claims lodged. In 2002, the commission began to set output targets in line with the presidential directive to complete the process of land restitution within three years (2002 to 2005). However, as the MTEF allocation is until 2006/07 some funds will be committed up to December 2005, but the actual cash outflow will take place beyond this period. A number of residual claims will remain unsettled after December 2005, such as those relating to untraceable claimants, highly disputed claims and claims in court.

In line with its integrated development approach to restitution, the commission has identified suitable strategic partners. This has led to the development of projects in key economic sectors such as agriculture, tourism, housing and forestry, aimed at improving rural livelihoods and guaranteeing their long-term sustainability.

Settling rural claims still poses a challenge due to complexities around protracted negotiations with landowners who may not be willing to sell at current market prices. Problems are experienced around unregistered unsurveyed land rights, incomplete property descriptions and community or family disputes. Nevertheless, the commission is maintaining its focus on the accelerated settlement of all claims. To this end, it is currently increasing its personnel in strategic areas with the total staff complement expected to grow from 392 to 490. Provision has also been made for outsourcing some processes and activities in an attempt to increase the pace of delivery.

Spatial planning and information

The primary focus of this programme is to restructure the settlement patterns in the country with a view to enhancing equity and efficiency in terms of land ownership and settlement patterns. Disjointed and segregated settlement patterns mean that many people have to travel large distances between their homes and work or school. In turn, government is obliged to spend significantly on subsidising services such as transport, health and education to these dislocated settlements. Appropriate policies and legislative and technical guidelines are being implemented to address this. These include the White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, the Planning Profession Act (36 of 2002), the Land Use Management Bill and the Spatial Data Infrastructure Bill.

In accordance with the Constitution, many of the functions performed within the programme, such as the archiving of historical maps, surveys for land redistribution and the supply of spatial information, will be decentralised to the provinces over the MTEF period.

An electronic cadastral system, which is being developed, will make it possible for most of the present manual functions to be automated, from the lodgement of a survey document in the Surveyor-General's Office, through the conveyancing function leading to the registration in the deeds offices. This will speed up processes and make the registration system more effective and efficient.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.1: Land Affairs

Programme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited Preliminary outcome						
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
1 Administration	127 174	112 293	126 699	178 049	178 049	187 439	198 102	209 800
2 Surveys and Mapping	42 805	47 637	56 324	58 067	58 067	72 786	77 251	81 935
3 Cadastral Surveys	64 529	68 842	72 507	79 601	79 601	82 558	87 468	92 732
4 Restitution	265 138	290 981	394 265	839 054	839 054	933 225	1 156 823	1 370 307
5 Land Reform	252 600	443 535	415 983	465 373	465 373	473 760	619 369	800 568
6 Spatial Planning and Information	12 336	6 036	6 881	18 051	18 051	19 262	20 248	21 462
7 Auxiliary and Associated Services	5 492	6 832	4 537	16 802	16 802	19 122	20 269	21 485
Total	770 074	976 156	1 077 196	1 654 997	1 654 997	1 788 152	2 179 530	2 598 289
Change to 2003 Budget Estimate				15 887	15 887	(20)	199 915	

Economic classification

	362 482	393 061	420 183	605 737	605 737	670 126	704 414	746 925
Current payments								
Compensation of employees	193 149	220 900	248 625	325 262	325 262	374 030	395 996	419 084
Goods and services	168 426	172 065	170 958	280 475	280 475	296 096	308 418	327 841
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	907	96	600	–	–	–	–	–
Unauthorised expenditure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies to:	369 675	559 105	624 937	1 013 851	1 013 851	1 086 327	1 441 046	1 815 500
Provinces and municipalities	6 855	662	733	962	962	862	910	956
Departmental agencies and accounts	607	745	282	850	850	2 200	2 332	2 472
Universities and technikons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign governments & international organisations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations & private enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	362 213	557 698	623 922	1 012 039	1 012 039	1 083 265	1 437 804	1 812 072
Payments for capital assets	37 917	23 990	32 076	35 409	35 409	31 699	34 070	35 864
Buildings and other fixed structures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	37 917	23 990	32 076	35 409	35 409	31 699	34 070	35 864
Cultivated assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land and subsoil assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	770 074	976 156	1 077 196	1 654 997	1 654 997	1 788 152	2 179 530	2 598 289

Expenditure trends

Total expenditure increased rapidly between 2000/01 and 2003/04, rising from R770,1 million to R1,7 billion, an annual average increase of 29,0 per cent. This trend is set to continue over the MTEF period, with total expenditure rising from R1,8 billion in 2004/05 to R2,6 billion in 2006/07, representing an annual average increase of 16,2 per cent over the three years.

The majority of these increases have been directed at the *Restitution* programme, with expenditure increasing from R265,1 million in 2000/01 to an expected R1,4 billion in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 31,5 per cent. These increases will go to accelerating the pace of restitution to meet the target of finalising the process by December 2005. The *Land Reform* programme has also seen significant growth, and is expected to receive a further boost of R145,6 million in 2005/06

and R181,2 million in 2006/07 to assist with meeting the target of redistributing 30 per cent of agricultural land by 2015. Over the past three years the department has managed to reduce underspending from 17 per cent in 2000/01 to 1 per cent in 2002/03. 75,2 per cent of expenditure in 2002/03 is attributable to the *Restitution* and *Land Reform* programmes.

Compensation of employees is anticipated to rise from R193,1 million in 2000/01 to R419,1 million in 2006/07, representing an annual average increase of 13,8 per cent. This increase is attributable to the growth in staff appointments and annual salary adjustments. However, the ratio of compensation of employees to the total budget has actually decreased from 25,1 per cent in 2000/01 to an expected 16,1 per cent in 2006/07, due to an offsetting of growth in capital expenditure.

Expenditure on goods and services is expected to rise from R168,4 million in 2000/01 to an anticipated R327,8 million in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 11,7 per cent. These increases are mainly attributable to the accelerated delivery in both the *Restitution* and *Land Reform* programmes.

Departmental receipts

A significant portion of receipts comes from the sale of maps and from survey examination fees. Receipts dropped from R50,1 million in 2001/02 to R 31,3 million in 2002/03 due to loans to municipalities to promote industrial development being written off in 2001/02. However, receipts are expected to gradually rise from the anticipated R24,2 million in 2003/04 to R32,2 million in 2006/07 due to the systems being set up for the collection of lease rentals on land. Some of the lease rentals were previously collected by other state agencies in terms of ministerial powers of attorney.

Table 30.2: Departmental receipts

	Revenue outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term revenue estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04			
Tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales of goods and services produced by department (excl capital assets)	17 525	20 554	19 519	16 738	18 411	20 252	22 278
Sales of scrap, waste, arms and other used current goods (excl capital assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	7 237	21 519	3 090	6 240	6 864	7 550	8 305
Sales of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	7 125	8 041	8 721	1 238	1 362	1 498	1 648
Total departmental receipts	31 887	50 114	31 330	24 216	26 637	29 300	32 231

Programme 1: Administration

The *Administration* programme is responsible for the overall management of the department. It covers policy formulation by the Minister and strategic leadership by the Director-General. Other functions include a policy unit, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, business information management, office support services, human capital management and development, organisational development, organisational transformation, legal services, communication, and decentralised support services through the department's shared service centres.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.3: Administration

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	outcome 2002/03	2003/04			
Minister ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management	10 836	7 774	9 140	18 418	19 477	19 852	21 035
Corporate Services	116 338	104 519	117 559	159 631	167 962	178 250	188 765
Total	127 174	112 293	126 699	178 049	187 439	198 102	209 800
Change to 2003 Budget Estimate				13 290	16 012	16 096	

¹ Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs. Salary provided on the Agriculture Vote.

Economic classification

Current payments	101 601	97 247	111 612	160 032	171 147	180 620	191 316
Compensation of employees	41 525	43 968	50 007	72 028	82 394	86 518	91 402
Goods and services	59 169	53 183	61 005	88 004	88 753	94 102	99 914
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	907	96	600	-	-	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	126	133	151	225	225	238	250
Provinces and municipalities	126	133	151	225	225	238	250
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments & international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations & private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	25 447	14 913	14 936	17 792	16 067	17 244	18 234
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	25 447	14 913	14 936	17 792	16 067	17 244	18 234
Cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which: Capitalised compensation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	127 174	112 293	126 699	178 049	187 439	198 102	209 800

Details of transfer payments and subsidies:

Provinces and municipalities							
Municipalities							
Current	126	133	151	225	225	238	250
Regional Services Council levies	126	133	151	225	225	238	250
Total	126	133	151	225	225	238	250

Expenditure trends

Total expenditure on *Administration* is expected to rise steadily, increasing from R127,2 million in 2000/01 to R178,0 million in 2003/04, and then to R209,8 million in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 8,7 per cent over the seven-year period. The main cost-drivers are the compensation of employees and expenditure on goods and services. The restructuring of support services by creating four shared service centres and establishing the policy unit in the Director-General's office has also contributed to the increase in personnel costs. A further impact on personnel costs

has been the transfer of 45 posts from across the department to this programme. The increased allocation has also gone towards consultants and special services, mainly in support of projects such as HIV and Aids awareness, employee assistance programmes, disability and gender mainstreaming and other capacity-building programmes within the department.

Programme 2: Surveys and Mapping

Through its single subprogramme of the same name, the programme maintains an integrated national control survey system, a national mapping programme, a national photography and remotely sensed imagery programme, and associated geo-spatial products in support of orderly and sustainable land reform and development. Key functions are:

- conducting, controlling and promoting geodetic, topographical and other relevant survey operations and providing geospatial information services
- preparing and preserving records of maps and other cartographic representations, geodetic and topographical surveys, aerial photography or other remotely sensed imagery.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.4: Surveys and Mapping

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04			
Surveys and Mapping	42 805	47 637	56 324	58 067	72 786	77 251	81 935
Total	42 805	47 637	56 324	58 067	72 786	77 251	81 935
Change to 2003 Budget Estimate				(13 511)	(3 823)	(4 010)	

Economic classification

	38 662	44 598	48 554	55 155	68 213	72 376	76 768
Current payments							
Compensation of employees	26 018	27 248	29 727	30 759	33 000	34 980	37 079
Goods and services	12 644	17 350	18 827	24 396	35 213	37 396	39 689
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	62	65	71	66	73	77	81
Provinces and municipalities	62	65	71	66	73	77	81
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments & international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations & private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	4 081	2 974	7 699	2 846	4 500	4 798	5 086
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	4 081	2 974	7 699	2 846	4 500	4 798	5 086
Cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which: Capitalised compensation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	42 805	47 637	56 324	58 067	72 786	77 251	81 935

R thousand	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome				
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Details of transfer payments and subsidies:							
Provinces and municipalities							
Municipalities							
Current	62	65	71	66	73	77	81
Regional Services Council levies	62	65	71	66	73	77	81
Total	62	65	71	66	73	77	81

Expenditure trends

Total expenditure on this programme is increasing steadily, and is expected to rise from R42,8 million in 2000/01 to R81,9 million in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 11,4 per cent. Total expenditure in this programme over the medium term is adjusted year on year, mainly for inflation. Significant increases in allocations to goods and services are reflected in the amounts of R12,6 million in 2000/01 and the expected R39,7 million in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 21,0 per cent. The growth in expenditure in recent years for the acquisition of aerial photography and updating geo-spatial information has levelled off. During 2003/04 the personnel component of the programme was restructured in accordance with the department's decentralisation processes and reprioritising to support land reform. Expenditure trends on compensation of employees sees an annual average increase of 6,4 per cent between 2003/04 and 2006/07 to support wage increases and the filling of vacant posts.

Service delivery objectives and indicators

Recent outputs

One of the key achievements of this programme has been the establishment of the integrated National Control Survey System, which will facilitate the advance towards a uniform geodetic network for the continent. This played a leading role in the African Reference Framework project aimed at harmonising and linking spatial reference systems across Africa, in support of NEPAD. The National Control Survey System has been available to clients 95 per cent of the time.

In an effort to improve service delivery, a significant increase in production targets of the national mapping programme has been achieved. The target to reduce the response time for supplying maps within three days is also being achieved. The production target of 1 142 maps was exceeded by 22 maps during 2002/03. It is further envisaged that the target of 1 142 maps for the year 2003/04 will be significantly exceeded (an actual output of 1 600 maps is projected). Another important achievement in the year 2002/03 was the completion of the conversion of all Swaziland maps to digital format. The maintenance and continuous updating of the digital topographic information system is a key activity of this programme. To ensure that digital topographic information is available to clients, the target for 2002/03 was to update the database with 115 map areas in compliance with quality standards. Only 113 map sheets met the quality standards. The maps which did not fully meet the standards were rectified, and the target was fully met by the end of April 2003.

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 (1,2 million km²). In 2002/03 it was not possible to meet the set target of 229 000km² due to unfavourable weather conditions. However, the target was met by the end of the first quarter of the year 2003/04.

The improvement of access to spatial information is a high priority for this programme as it strives to put people first. The envisaged target of 16 MapAware workshops was exceeded, as 21 workshops were conducted. More outlets were established closer to people in districts and metropolitan areas, and the targets set for the financial year were met.

Medium-term output targets

Surveys and Mapping

Measurable objective: Enhance planning and monitoring of land reform, national infrastructure and sustainable development by providing up-to-date and accessible maps and other geo-spatial information, imagery, and an integrated spatial reference framework.

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target
Surveys and Mapping	Integrated spatial reference framework	Availability of reference points	95% ongoing
		Network accuracies comply with approved standards	100% by March 2005
	Aerial photography/satellite imagery covering the whole country (1,2 million km ²)	Periodic repeat coverage informed by user needs prioritised within development nodes	600 000km ² for 2004/05
		Imagery accepted as per specifications and standards	100% ongoing
	Maps and other geo-spatial information	Number of up-to-date maps/ortho-images produced/revised that meets user needs, prioritised within development nodes	1 500 by March 2005
		Compliance with approved standards and specifications	100% ongoing
	Improved access to geo-spatial information (in all 54 districts and metropolitan areas in South Africa)	Number of additional districts or metropolitan areas with outlet	10 by March 2005
		Turnaround times in compliance with service delivery improvement plan	100% compliance with service standards
		Adherence to Batho Pele principles	100%

Programme 3: Cadastral Surveys

Through its single subprogramme of the same name, the *Cadastral Surveys* programme aims to ensure that accurate cadastral surveys are carried out, and to provide cadastral information services in support of land delivery and orderly development. Functions include: examining and approving all surveys for the registration of land and real rights; maintaining records; compiling, maintaining and revising maps of property boundaries; and providing cadastral advisory and spatial information services to other government institutions.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.5: Cadastral Surveys

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04			
Cadastral Surveys	64 529	68 842	72 507	79 601	82 558	87 468	92 732
Total	64 529	68 842	72 507	79 601	82 558	87 468	92 732
Change to 2003 Budget Estimate				(1 938)	(2 153)	(2 289)	

	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04			
Economic classification							
Current payments	60 846	64 072	67 497	74 147	76 396	80 901	85 773
Compensation of employees	47 000	51 765	54 552	57 588	62 115	65 538	68 817
Goods and services	13 846	12 307	12 945	16 559	14 281	15 363	16 956
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unauthorised expenditure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies to:	132	147	154	164	172	181	190
Provinces and municipalities	132	147	154	164	172	181	190
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Universities and technikons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign governments & international organisations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations & private enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments for capital assets	3 551	4 623	4 856	5 290	5 990	6 386	6 769
Buildings and other fixed structures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	3 551	4 623	4 856	5 290	5 990	6 386	6 769
Cultivated assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land and subsoil assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Of which: Capitalised compensation</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	64 529	68 842	72 507	79 601	82 558	87 468	92 732
Details of transfer payments and subsidies:							
Provinces and municipalities							
Municipalities							
Current	132	147	154	164	172	181	190
Regional Services Council levies	132	147	154	164	172	181	190
Total	132	147	154	164	172	181	190

Expenditure trends

The allocation to the programme has increased steadily, with total expenditure rising from R64,5 million in 2000/01 to an expected R92,7 million in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 6,2 per cent. The increases in expenditure have been spread across the current payments, although the majority of expenditure is allocated to compensation of employees, reflecting the labour-intensive nature of the work. Expenditure on compensation of employees shows an annual average increase of 6,6 per cent over the seven years to reach R68,8 million in 2006/07, accounting for 74,2 per cent of the total allocation. Expenditure on goods and services is anticipated to increase by an annual average of 3,4 per cent, rising from R13,8 million in 2000/01 to R17,0 million in 2006/07.

Service delivery objectives and indicators

Recent outputs

The key achievement in this programme has been the maintenance of the 15-day turnaround time for cadastral surveys, while still ensuring quality. *Cadastral Surveys* also maintained its support to the *Land Reform* and *Restitution* programmes. All requests for cadastral data were dispatched within two working days. Cadastral records were archived and maintained, by recording all changes accurately and within five working days.

Eighty per cent of the Permissions to Occupy (PTOs) – letters issued by the department to land beneficiaries indicating that they are now free to occupy the identified plot of land – have been evaluated for spatial capturing. This evaluation exercise will be completed early in 2004, after which the capturing of the PTOs into the cadastral spatial database will begin.

Three projects in support of NEPAD were initiated: a support visit to Rwanda to assist with the surveying and registering of properties to returning refugees, assistance with sectional titles in Botswana, and cadastral support to Namibia.

Medium-term output targets

Cadastral Surveys

Measurable objective: Develop and maintain a high quality cadastral survey system in order to support and facilitate land reform and other land developments.

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target
Cadastral Surveys	A secure system of cadastral surveys and efficient information system	Turnaround time (days)	15 days ongoing
		Percentage of survey documents ready for registration	100% ongoing
	Cadastral spatial information	Accuracy of data	90% by March 2005
		Completeness of data	100% by March 2005

Programme 4: Restitution

The *Restitution* programme aims to restore land and provide suitable compensation to victims of forced removals. The programme comprises of three subprogrammes:

- National Office provides administrative and professional support to the Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights and is also responsible for developing and co-ordinating restitution policy and oversight of court cases.
- Regional Offices are responsible for negotiating restitution agreements and providing administrative support to regional land claims commissioners.
- Restitution Grants distributes grants used to restore land and provides for alternative land to victims of forced removals. It is also responsible for paying compensation and providing alternative forms of relief; settlement planning and facilitation; and making contributions towards the development and management of land by beneficiaries, including incidental costs.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.6: Restitution

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04			
National Office	13 501	17 322	12 120	15 790	15 011	16 683	17 683
Regional Offices	46 047	57 151	69 083	121 438	142 978	146 110	154 952
Restitution Grants	205 590	216 508	313 062	701 826	775 236	994 030	1 197 672
Total	265 138	290 981	394 265	839 054	933 225	1 156 823	1 370 307
Change to 2003 Budget Estimate				(15 860)	(6 572)	93 791	

Economic classification

Current payments	58 718	73 521	79 523	132 102	156 218	160 726	170 651
Compensation of employees	16 527	38 003	48 960	65 954	81 182	86 460	91 905
Goods and services	42 191	35 518	30 563	66 148	75 036	74 266	78 746
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unauthorised expenditure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies to:	205 689	216 644	313 226	702 041	775 412	994 216	1 197 867
Provinces and municipalities	99	136	164	215	176	186	195
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Universities and technikons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign governments & international organisations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations & private enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	205 590	216 508	313 062	701 826	775 236	994 030	1 197 672
Payments for capital assets	731	816	1 516	4 911	1 595	1 881	1 789
Buildings and other fixed structures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	731	816	1 516	4 911	1 595	1 881	1 789
Cultivated assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land and subsoil assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Of which: Capitalised compensation</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	265 138	290 981	394 265	839 054	933 225	1 156 823	1 370 307

Details of transfer payments and subsidies:

Provinces and municipalities							
Municipalities							
Current	99	136	164	215	176	186	195
Regional Services Council levies	99	136	164	215	176	186	195
Households (Other transfers to households)							
Capital	205 590	216 508	313 062	701 826	775 236	994 030	1 197 672
Restitution grants	205 590	216 508	313 062	701 826	775 236	994 030	1 197 672
Total	205 689	216 644	313 226	702 041	775 412	994 216	1 197 867

Expenditure trends

The programme has seen very rapid increases in expenditure, with an increase from R265,1 million in 2000/01 to an expected R1,4 billion in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 31,5 per cent over the seven-year period. The programme consists mainly of transfers to

households to settle restitution claims, and these are expected to constitute 87,4 per cent of total expenditure in 2006/07, up from 79,4 per cent in 2002/03.

The Restitution Grant subprogramme has seen the largest increase in expenditure, rising from R205,6 million in 2000/01 to an expected R1,2 billion in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 34,1 per cent. The allocation to the Regional Offices subprogramme has also seen rapid increases, from R46,0 million in 2000/01 to R155,0 million in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 22,4 per cent. Expenditure on compensation of employees has risen significantly, from R16,5 million in 2000/01 to an expected R91,9 million in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 33,1 per cent.

Service delivery objectives and indicators

Recent outputs

The total number of claims settled for the 2002/03 period was 6 609, against a targeted amount of 15 157, amounting to 43,6 per cent of the targeted amount. This was due to more effort being diverted to the settlement of rural claims, which are generally more complex in nature. (It takes on average approximately two years to process a rural claim, as they usually involve large communities with many beneficiaries as well as vast tracts of land.) It is the intention of the commission to reduce the turnaround time substantially to at most 12 months.

To date the Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights has managed to validate a substantial amount of lodged claims. It will soon embark on a claimant verification exercise where all remaining eligible beneficiaries will be brought into the restitution pool in time before the finalisation of the programme in 2005.

Thus far, 105 422 households and 579 248 beneficiaries have benefited from the programme, and 810 292ha of land have been handed over, resulting in a total award cost of R2,8 billion.

In the current financial year, 9 331 claims have been settled to date, benefiting 25 690 households and 115 805 beneficiaries, while awarding 276 591ha of land at a total award cost of R852,0 million.

Medium-term output targets

Restitution

Measurable objective: Resolve restitution claims within the target period through negotiated settlements that restore land rights or award alternative forms of compensation to claimants			
Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target
Regional Offices	Claims gazetted	All valid claims gazetted	18 977 by March 2005
	Claims verified	All valid claims verified and prioritised to the level of readiness for negotiation	27 111 by March 2005
	Urban claims settled	Number of urban claims settled	13 908 by March 2005
	Rural claims settled	Number of rural claims settled	5 069 by March 2005
		Number of hectares allotted	433 875 by March 2005
	Number of households benefited	204 922 by March 2005	
National Office	Co-ordinate sustainable projects linked to settled claims	Number of post settlement plans developed	121 additional plans by March 2005

Programme 5: Land Reform

The programme aims to develop, implement, co-ordinate, facilitate and manage land reform programmes and projects. It consists of five subprogrammes:

- National Office provides management and administrative support to provincial offices for implementing land reform programmes and projects, and is also responsible for developing and co-ordinating policy and strategies for implementation.
- Provincial Offices provides management and administrative support for the implementation of land reform programmes and the administration of state land in each province.
- Land Reform Grants makes grants available for project and programme planning, land acquisition and settlement, in addition to contributing to programmes such as land for settlement, the urban renewal programme, and the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP).
- KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board makes grants available for the administration of Ingonyama Trust land.
- The Khula Land Reform Credit Facility (KLRCF) is part of Khula Enterprises and was established as a revolving credit loan facility by the department for the purpose of financing land acquisition and/or equity in commercial farming ventures. Khula Enterprise Finance Limited was contracted to administer the funds on behalf of the department.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.7: Land Reform

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04			
National Office	24 210	30 783	29 544	37 900	48 465	55 483	58 997
Provincial Offices	71 161	70 910	75 060	115 382	115 272	117 996	124 929
Land Reform Grants	156 623	281 190	310 860	310 211	308 028	443 773	614 399
KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board	606	652	519	1 879	1 994	2 116	2 242
Khula Land Reform Credit Facility	–	60 000	–	1	1	1	1
Total	252 600	443 535	415 983	465 373	473 760	619 369	800 568
Change to 2003 Budget Estimate				34 921	(3 568)	96 237	

Economic classification

	94 739	101 383	103 612	152 156	163 787	173 536	183 988
Current payments							
Compensation of employees	57 649	55 909	60 415	90 194	100 821	107 294	113 763
Goods and services	37 090	45 474	43 197	61 962	62 966	66 242	70 225
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unauthorised expenditure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies to:	157 404	341 727	311 320	311 323	309 119	444 928	615 621
Provinces and municipalities	175	169	178	261	190	200	210
Departmental agencies and accounts	606	368	282	849	900	954	1 011
Universities and technikons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign governments & international organisations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations & private enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	156 623	341 190	310 860	310 213	308 029	443 774	614 400

	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited 2000/01	Audited 2001/02	Preliminary outcome 2002/03		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand							
Payments for capital assets	457	425	1 051	1 894	854	905	959
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	457	425	1 051	1 894	854	905	959
Cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which: Capitalised compensation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	252 600	443 535	415 983	465 373	473 760	619 369	800 568

Details of transfer payments and subsidies:

Provinces and municipalities							
Municipalities							
Current	175	169	178	261	190	200	210
Regional Services Council levies	175	169	178	261	190	200	210
Departmental agencies and accounts (Entities)							
Current	606	368	282	849	900	954	1 011
KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board	606	368	282	849	900	954	1 011
Households (Other transfers to households)							
Capital	156 623	341 190	310 860	310 213	308 029	443 774	614 400
Land Reform Grant	156 623	281 190	310 860	310 212	308 028	443 773	614 399
Khula Land Reform Credit Facility	-	60 000	-	1	1	1	1
Total	157 404	341 727	311 320	311 323	309 119	444 928	615 621

Expenditure trends

Expenditure on this programme has seen significant increases, rising from R252,6 million in 2000/01 to an expected R800,6 million in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 21,2 per cent. The majority of expenditure goes to the Land Reform Grants subprogramme, particularly to the LRAD scheme. Expenditure on this subprogramme is expected to increase from R156,6 million in 2000/01 to R614,4 million in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 25,6 per cent. The Provincial Offices subprogramme also sees significant increases, with expenditure rising from R71,2 million in 2000/01 to R124,9 million in 2006/07.

Compensation of employees has risen from R57,6 million in 2000/01 to an expected R113,8 million in the 2006/07 financial year, an annual average increase of 12,0 per cent. This is attributable to the filling of additional posts to fast-track the district level delivery plan and other critical vacant posts.

Expenditure on consultants and special services will also increase in the 2004/05 financial year due to the finalisation of some 10 000 claims under the Labour Tenants Act.

Service delivery objectives and indicators**Recent outputs**

The department managed to exceed all targets set in the 2002 ENE. Instead of spending just R10,0 million on the LRAD programme through the Land Bank as was envisaged, the total

contract amount of R60,0 million, transferred to the bank via the Khula Land Reform Credit Facility, was spent by March 2003. A further R69,0 million was paid to the Land Bank through the Land Reform Grants subprogramme for additional projects that the bank committed funds to, bringing the total to R129,0 million. The target of delivering 14,7 per cent of all registered projects was significantly exceeded, as in practice 73,0 per cent of projects were delivered. In relation to targets for land reform grants, the department managed to exceed the target of distributing 193 295ha, by delivering an additional 52 189ha through the LRAD programme. The target was exceeded by 27,0 per cent.

The department is on track to reach the targets set for 2003/04. By December 2003 the programme had managed to transfer 210 out of the 277 farms that were targeted to be transferred under the LRAD scheme by 2004, achieving 75,8 per cent of the targeted amount. Of the 361 LRAD projects targeted for approval by 2004, the department had managed to approve 234, or 64,8 per cent of the applications by the end of December 2003. The department managed to distribute 56,2 per cent of the total target of 132 873ha by the end of December 2003. The target for the Khula Land Reform Credit Facility to disburse 80,0 per cent of funds by March 2004 is likely to be met as 63,8 per cent of the funds have already been disbursed (R12,7 million of the R20,0 million).

Medium-term output targets

Land Reform

Measurable objective: Ensure that sustainable benefits of economic growth accrue to previously disadvantaged communities, groups and individuals through the provision of land rights to achieve increased income levels, productive land use and well-planned human settlements.

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target
Land Reform Grants	Implement LRAD; resolve the Extension of Security of Tenure Act and Labour Tenant Act claims; provide land for settlement of households in conjunction with Department of Housing; ensure commonages through provision of land to municipalities; and contribute to the wider government Urban Renewal programme (URP) and Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programmes (ISRDP)	Number of hectares transferred for LRAD	120 128 hectares by March 2005
		Number of hectares transferred as land for settlement of households	5 904 hectares by March 2005
		Number of hectares transferred for commonages	28 692 hectares by March 2005
		Number of hectares transferred for URP and ISRDP	1 677 hectares by March 2005
		Number of hectares transferred under Extension of Security of Tenure Act and Labour Tenant Act	82 609 hectares by end March 2005
KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board	Transfer of land belonging to the former KwaZulu homeland government	Number of hectares transferred to marginalised groups	16 789 hectares by 2004
Khula Land Reform Credit Facility	Loans to beneficiaries of land reform	Percentage of allocated loans disbursed per year	90% by end of each financial year

Programme 6: Spatial Planning and Information

The central mandate of this programme is to create better land use systems through effective and efficient spatial planning, land use management and use of spatial information, in support of orderly development and land reform in South Africa. It is organised into two subprogrammes:

- Management and Support Services co-ordinates overarching projects of national strategic significance and provides management and administrative support to all units of the programme.
- Spatial Planning and Information creates land use systems supported by effective spatial planning and information.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.8: Spatial Planning and Information

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04			
Management and Support Services	–	508	1 014	4 082	2 070	2 149	2 277
National Spatial Information Framework	3 471	3 050	2 860	6 150	–	–	–
Land Development	2 611	2 478	3 007	7 819	–	–	–
Land Development Objectives	6 254	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spatial Planning and Information	–	–	–	–	17 192	18 099	19 185
Total	12 336	6 036	6 881	18 051	19 262	20 248	21 462
Change to 2003 Budget Estimate				210	84	90	

Economic classification

	6 042	5 961	6 640	17 344	19 143	20 120	21 326
Current payments							
Compensation of employees	4 430	4 007	4 964	8 739	14 518	15 206	16 118
Goods and services	1 612	1 954	1 676	8 605	4 625	4 914	5 208
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unauthorised expenditure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies to:	6 261	12	15	31	26	28	30
Provinces and municipalities	6 261	12	15	31	26	28	30
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Universities and technikons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign governments & international organisations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations & private enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments for capital assets	33	63	226	676	93	100	106
Buildings and other fixed structures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	33	63	226	676	93	100	106
Cultivated assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land and subsoil assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Of which: Capitalised compensation</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	12 336	6 036	6 881	18 051	19 262	20 248	21 462

Details of transfer payments and subsidies:

Provinces and municipalities							
Municipalities							
Current	7	12	15	31	26	28	30
Regional Services Council levies	7	12	15	31	26	28	30
Capital	6 254	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land Development Objectives	6 254	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	6 261	12	15	31	26	28	30

Expenditure trends

Expenditure on the programme has seen significant fluctuations, falling from R12,3 million in 2000/01 to R6,9 million in 2002/03, and then a sharp increase of R11,2 million to R18,1 million in 2003/04. It is expected that expenditure will rise to R21,5 million in the year 2006/07. These

movements have been driven by two main factors: the curtailment of the land development objective programme in 2000/01 and the increasing expenditure on the National Spatial Information Framework. However, compensation of employees has seen strong growth, rising from R4,4 million in 2000/01 to an expected R16,1 million in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 24,0 per cent.

Service delivery objectives and indicators

Recent outputs

A significant recent output is the promulgation of the Planning Profession Act. Until recently, only 3 per cent of registered town and regional planners in the country were black. This Act provides the vehicle for the transformation of this profession to ensure greater representivity and higher professional and ethical standards.

Another development is that the Spatial Data Infrastructure Bill has been adopted by both houses of Parliament and should be signed into law shortly. This will ensure greater access to spatial information to inform policy decisions and thereby promote effective development and governance through the creation of better land use systems and effective spatial planning.

The policy and guidelines for the integration of environmental planning into land reform and land development were completed and approved by the Minister. The sudden withdrawal of project funding by the new Danish government (R30,0 million) brought a halt to the implementation plans of the project. Every effort has been made to mobilise resources, and as a result of this a new agreement was signed in September 2003 between the Danish government and the department. The project will be implemented in the 2004/05 financial year.

Although the technical groundwork for improved spatial planning and land use management has been done, delays in passing the Land Use Management Bill have slowed down the process. This has also negatively impacted on the ability to implement the vacant land analysis with municipal integrated development plans. The metadata catalogue nodes (public and private institutions) capturing and publishing spatial data have increased in line with the projected target of 14 nodes.

Medium-term output targets

Spatial Planning and Information

Measurable objective: Enhance and maintain the National Spatial Information Framework in order to determine what agricultural land is available for redistribution, and implement environmental guidelines in order to enhance the sustainability of land reform and restitution projects.			
Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target
Management and Support Services	Mapping of restitution and redistribution projects and integration into Integrated Development Plans (IDP's)	Complete exercise in KwaZulu-Natal	April 2004
		Begin similar exercises in Mpumalanga, Limpopo and the Eastern Cape	May 2004
	Establish record of national settlement development trends in South Africa	Full report made available to the Minister	October 2004
	Decentralisation of technical services to provinces	Officials placed in 3 more provinces	May 2004
Spatial Planning and Information	Implementation of sections 3 and 24 of the Planning Profession Act	Establishment of South African Council for Planners and the Appeals Board	May 2004
	Implementation of section 5 of the Spatial Data Infrastructure Bill	Establishment of the Committee for spatial information	May 2004

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target
	Draft guidelines for the formulation of Spatial Development Frameworks	Draft Guidelines available for stakeholder consultation	September 2004
	Finalise drafting of Land Use Management Bill	Full draft submitted to Minister for presentation to Cabinet	September 2004
	Implement environmental guidelines for land reform	Implement policy and guidelines in KwaZulu-Natal to resolve land claims	March 2005
		Full implementation in all provinces	June 2005

Programme 7: Auxiliary and Associated Services

The programme provides auxiliary services and services associated with the department's aims. The subprogrammes are:

- Government Motor Transport, which is responsible for purchasing vehicles for departmental use.
- The Registration of Deeds Trading Account, which provides for growth of trading capital and procurement of capital equipment for the Deeds Registration chief directorate.
- The Sector Education and Training Authority, which provides for a contribution to the Public Sector Education and Training Authority (PSeta).
- Capital Works which provides for capital work projects undertaken by the Department of Public Works.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.9: Auxiliary and Associated Services

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04			
Government Motor Transport	3 617	176	1 792	2 000	2 600	2 756	2 921
Registration of Deeds Trading Account	1	–	–	1	1	1	1
Sector Education and Training Authority	–	377	–	–	1 299	1 377	1 460
Capital Works	1 874	6 279	2 745	14 801	15 222	16 135	17 103
Total	5 492	6 832	4 537	16 802	19 122	20 269	21 485
Change to 2003 Budget Estimate				(1 225)	–	–	

Economic classification

	1 874	6 279	2 745	14 801	15 222	16 135	17 103
Current payments							
Compensation of employees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Goods and services	1 874	6 279	2 745	14 801	15 222	16 135	17 103
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unauthorised expenditure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

R thousand	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03				
			outcome	2003/04			
Transfers and subsidies to:	1	377	-	1	1 300	1 378	1 461
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	377	-	1	1 300	1 378	1 461
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments & international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations & private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	3 617	176	1 792	2 000	2 600	2 756	2 921
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	3 617	176	1 792	2 000	2 600	2 756	2 921
Cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which: Capitalised compensation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5 492	6 832	4 537	16 802	19 122	20 269	21 485

Details of transfer payments and subsidies:

Departmental agencies and accounts (Entities)							
Current	1	377	-	1	1 300	1 378	1 461
Public Sector Education and Training Authority	-	377	-	-	1 299	1 377	1 460
Registration of Deeds Trading Account	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total	1	377	-	1	1 300	1 378	1 461

Expenditure trends

Expenditure on this programme has been uneven in the past due to its composition, fluctuating between R5,5 million in 2000/01, R4,5 million in 2002/03 and R16,8 million in 2003/04. It is, however, projected to increase consistently over the MTEF period, rising to R21,5 million in 2006/07. This represents an annual average increase of 25,5 per cent over the seven-year period.

The main cost-driver is the Capital Works subprogramme, with expenditure on this increasing from R1,9 million in 2000/01 to R6,3 million in 2001/02, with a subsequent decrease to R2,7 million in 2002/03. However, expenditure is set to increase consistently over the current MTEF period, rising from R14,8 million in 2003/04 to R17,1 million in 2006/07, an annual average increase of 2,4 per cent. The increase in 2003/04 is due to projects for renovating and upgrading buildings.

Trading accounts**Registration of Deeds Trading Account**

The core activities of the Deeds Registration chief directorate include: registering deeds and other documents and performing the duties as specified in section 3 of the Deeds Registries Act (47 of 1937), such as preserving records; furnishing information; and maintaining a public register of land and an efficient system of registration calculated to afford security of title to land and rights in

land. The main projects to be pursued during the 2004/05 financial year are the continued decentralisation of deeds registry services by opening a deeds registry in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga, and the scanning of all deeds registry archives over the next three years, for which a tender has been issued.

In the first two quarters of the current financial year, a total of 638 200 deeds and documents were registered in the nine deeds registries, generating an income of approximately R113,0 million for the Registration of Deeds Trading Account. It is anticipated that well in excess of 1 million transactions will be registered by the end of March 2004, representing a projected total income of R261,0 million for the financial year. Not included in this figure is a projected R2,0 million which will be generated from the sale of registration information during the same period.

Table 30.10: Summary of revenue and expenses for the Registration of Deeds Trading Account

R Thousand	Outcome			Estimated outcome	Medium-term estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03				
Revenue							
Tax revenue					-	-	-
Non-tax revenue	197 240	217 086	258 763	261 020	359 153	353 208	315 684
Sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers received							
Total revenue	197 240	217 086	258 763	261 020	359 153	353 208	315 684
Expenses							
Current expenses	135 339	173 002	165 085	191 042	359 154	353 209	315 685
<i>Compensation of employees</i>	102 878	117 058	123 306	132 762	174 874	194 252	204 033
<i>Goods and services</i>	32 461	55 944	41 779	58 280	184 280	158 957	111 652
<i>Transfer payments and subsidies</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other expenditure</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Transfer payments</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fixed assets</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Land and subsoil assets</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	135 339	173 002	165 085	191 042	359 154	353 209	315 685
Surplus / (Deficit)	61 901	44 084	93 678	69 978	(1)	(1)	(1)

Data provided by the Registrar of Deeds

Public entities reporting to the Minister

KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board

The KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Board came into operation on 2 October 1998 and its main objective is to administer Ingonyama Trust land, which covers some 3 million hectares in the former KwaZulu Authority territory. The board derives income mainly from permissions to occupy, leases and royalties, and in turn redistributes this to the various beneficiary communities normally in the form of funding for community projects. A total income of R12,3 million is budgeted for the year 2004/05 and R11,1 million will be redistributed to the communities. The trust receives an allocation from the department to cover the operating expenses of the secretariat, an expected R2,0 million in 2004/05.

The following programmes, funded by the board, will be implemented during 2004/05:

- Transfer KwaZulu-Natal townships to local authorities, establishing township registers and upgrading tenure rights. R0,1 million is expected to be spent on this programme in 2004/05.
- Extend security of tenure on trust land and provide income through rent to communities living on trust land, which although demand-driven is expected to be R8,2 million in 2004/05.
- Finalise the registration of all vested assets in the name of the trust by appointing conveyancers to consolidate and register titles in respect of each traditional authority Area at a projected cost of R0,1 million in 2004/05. The trust currently holds 1 478 titles.
- Transfer land used for state purposes to relevant government departments and municipalities. The administration costs have been budgeted for at R0,1 million in 2004/05, with all additional transfer costs being borne by the relevant departments and municipalities.

Bala Farms

Bala Farms (Pty) Ltd is a state-owned company created in 1988 by the former Bophuthatswana administration to buy and administer farms outside the homeland territory. The company is currently under instruction from the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs to dispose of all remaining properties in its possession to historically disadvantaged persons, in line with the department's land reform policy, on or before 31 March 2004. Subsequently, the company is expected to submit a proposal on a potential future role as an aide to the department, or it will be deregistered. The prices of the properties have been determined and the prospective beneficiaries have been identified. In the interim, while the sales are finalised, the company's main activity is to manage the available land prior to disposal. Projected expenditure is therefore limited to the administrative costs associated with disposing of the remaining properties, accounting and audit fees and the cost of having the company deregistered. These are expected to be the same as for the year 2003. The department does not provide any financial assistance to the company, which generates its own revenue.

Inala Farms

Inala Farms is a property owning company in which the department owns 75 per cent of the shares with the remaining 25 per cent being held by the De Wet Family Trust. The company owns three farms Lomati, Ooshang and Doornkraal in Mpumalanga, which are leased to Inala Farming Company (Pty) Ltd, a farming business jointly owned by the De Wet Family Trust (56 per cent) and the Inala Employees Trust (44 per cent). Inala Farms receives nominal rent on the farms, and has no expenses other than auditing costs.

The purpose of the company is to facilitate land ownership by the Inala Employees Trust. Inala Farming has a 10-year lease, currently in its sixth year, with an option to purchase the farms and/or the company for the original purchase price of the farms.

Both companies are currently experiencing financial difficulties. The farms are mortgaged to the Land Bank, and repayments by Inala Farms are currently in arrears. Negotiations are being held with the Director-General of Land Affairs about how to resolve the matter.

Annexure

Vote 30: Land Affairs

Table 30.11: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per programme

Table 30.12: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per economic classification

Table 30.13: Summary of personnel numbers and compensation of employees

Table 30.14: Summary of expenditure on training

Table 30.15: Summary of information and communications technology expenditure

Table 30.16: Summary of conditional grants to local government

Table 30.17: Summary of official development assistance expenditure

Table 30.18: Summary of expenditure on infrastructure

Table 30.11: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per programme

	Expenditure outcome				Main appropriation	Additional appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome						2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04							
1 Administration	127 174	112 293	126 699	13 290	164 759	178 049	178 049	178 049	187 439	198 102	209 800
2 Surveys and Mapping	42 805	47 637	56 324	(13 511)	71 578	58 067	58 067	58 067	72 786	77 251	81 935
3 Cadastral Surveys	64 529	68 842	72 507	(1 938)	81 539	79 601	79 601	79 601	82 558	87 468	92 732
4 Restitution	265 138	290 981	394 265	(15 860)	854 914	839 054	839 054	839 054	933 225	1 156 823	1 370 307
5 Land Reform	252 600	443 535	415 983	34 921	430 452	465 373	465 373	465 373	473 760	619 369	800 568
6 Spatial Planning and Information	12 336	6 036	6 881	210	17 841	18 051	18 051	18 051	19 262	20 248	21 462
7 Auxiliary and Associated Services	5 492	6 832	4 537	(1 225)	18 027	16 802	16 802	16 802	19 122	20 269	21 485
Total	770 074	976 156	1 077 196	15 887	1 639 110	1 654 997	1 654 997	1 654 997	1 788 152	2 179 530	2 598 289
Change to 2003 Budget Estimate						15 887	15 887	15 887	(20)	199 915	

Table 30.12: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per economic classification

	Expenditure outcome				Medium-term expenditure estimate					
	Audited		Preliminary outcome	Main appropriation	Additional appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate			
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03					2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand					2003/04					
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	193 149	220 900	248 625	317 155	8 107	325 262	325 262	374 030	395 996	419 084
- Salaries and wages	166 175	193 054	216 169	276 749	8 107	284 856	284 856	319 240	338 429	358 260
- Social contributions	26 974	27 846	32 456	40 406	-	40 406	40 406	54 790	57 567	60 824
Goods and services	168 426	172 065	170 958	316 338	(35 863)	280 475	280 475	296 096	308 418	327 841
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	907	96	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current payments	362 482	393 061	420 183	633 493	(27 756)	605 737	605 737	670 126	704 414	746 925
Transfers and subsidies to:										
Provinces and municipalities	6 855	662	733	962	-	962	962	862	910	956
- Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Municipalities	6 855	662	733	962	-	962	962	862	910	956
- Municipalities	6 855	662	733	962	-	962	962	862	910	956
- Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	607	745	282	2 075	(1 225)	850	850	2 200	2 332	2 472
- Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	607	745	282	2 075	(1 225)	850	850	2 200	2 332	2 472

Table 30.12: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per economic classification (continued)

	Expenditure outcome				Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate			
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome	Adjusted appropriation		Revised estimate	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03						
R thousand									
Universities and technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Foreign governments & international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Households	362 213	557 698	623 922	972 710	1 012 039	1 083 265	1 437 804	1 812 072	
- Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Other transfers to households	362 213	557 698	623 922	972 710	1 012 039	1 083 265	1 437 804	1 812 072	
Total transfers and subsidies	369 675	559 105	624 937	975 747	1 013 851	1 086 327	1 441 046	1 815 500	
Payments on capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinery and equipment	37 917	23 990	32 076	29 870	35 409	31 699	34 070	35 864	
- Transport equipment	3 617	176	1 792	2 000	2 000	2 600	2 756	2 921	
- Other machinery and equipment	34 300	23 814	30 284	27 870	33 409	29 099	31 314	32 943	

Table 30.12: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per economic classification (continued)

R thousand	Expenditure outcome				Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited		Preliminary outcome	Adjusted appropriation		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03					
Cultivated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which: Capitalised compensation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total payments on capital assets	37 917	23 990	32 076	29 870	35 409	34 070	35 864	
Total	770 074	976 156	1 077 196	1 639 110	1 654 997	2 179 530	2 598 289	

Table 30.13: Summary of personnel numbers and compensation of employees¹

Personnel numbers	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
1 Administration	445	450	466	656	712
2 Surveys and Mapping	344	338	340	310	254
3 Cadastral Surveys	520	520	520	501	510
4 Restitution	146	331	350	371	371
5 Land Reform	481	512	512	583	583
6 Spatial Planning and Information	35	42	50	96	96
7 Auxiliary and Associated Services	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 971	2 193	2 238	2 517	2 526
Total compensation of employees (R thousand)	193 149	220 900	248 625	325 262	374 030
Unit cost (R thousand)	98.0	100.7	111.1	129.2	148.1

¹ Full-time equivalent

Table 30.14: Summary of expenditure on training

	Expenditure outcome						Medium-term expenditure estimate	
	Audited		Preliminary outcome		Adjusted appropriation			
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	
R thousand	3 627	3 612	4 725	5 878	6 181	6 492	6 574	
1 Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 Surveys and Mapping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 Cadastral Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 Restitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 Land Reform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6 Spatial Planning and Information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 Auxiliary and Associated Services	-	1 106	1 117	1 225	1 299	1 377	1 460	
Total	3 627	4 718	5 842	7 103	7 480	7 869	8 034	

Table 30.15: Summary of information and communications technology expenditure

	Expenditure outcome				Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited		Preliminary outcome		Adjusted appropriation		
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	-	45 303	33 532	40 314	39 022	41 707	44 210
1 Administration	-	19 209	14 331	13 953	14 525	14 610	15 487
Technology	-	26 094	19 201	26 361	24 497	27 097	28 723
IT services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	45 303	33 532	40 314	39 022	41 707	44 210

Table 30.16: Summary of conditional grants to local government (municipalities)¹

	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
6 Spatial Planning and Information							
Land Development Objectives							
Land Development Objectives	6 254	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6 254	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Detail provided in the Division of Revenue Act, 2004.

Table 30.17: Summary of official development assistance expenditure

Donor	Programme / project name	Cash or Kind	Expenditure outcome				Medium-term expenditure estimate		
			2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
R thousand									
Danish Government	Land reform pilot programme		605	-	5 874	-	-	-	-
	Integration of environmental planning into the land reform project		-	-	-	4 200	-	-	-
European Union	Land reform pilot programme		9 498	24 887	9 374	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Government	Land reform pilot programme and sectoral budget programmes		-	13 458	3 328	870	-	-	-
United Kingdom – DFID	Land reform pilot programme		11 124	7 562	1 105	-	16 000	10 000	-
	Support to Department of Land Affairs		-	-	-	-	22 609	-	-
	Communal land rights bill consultation process		-	-	-	1 400	-	-	-
Belgium	Restitution validation programme		-	-	-	14 000	-	-	-
USAID	National land tenure conference		-	1 250	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss	Finalisation of the communal land rights bill		-	-	-	-	-	1 250	-
Total			21 227	47 157	19 681	20 470	39 859	10 000	-

Table 30.18: Summary of expenditure on infrastructure

R thousand	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation 2003/04	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Long-term planning		
	Audited		Preliminary outcome		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03							
Projects										
Infrastructure programmes or large infrastructure projects	–	2 076	15 910	10 486	13 540	16 135	17 103	18 129	19 216	20 177
Small project groups	1 874	1 204	821	4 315	1 682	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure transfers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1 874	3 280	16 731	14 801	15 222	16 135	17 103	18 129	19 216	20 177