



**Western Cape  
Government**

Agriculture



**Annual Performance Plan  
2012 / 2013**

# **Department of Agriculture**

## **Annual Performance Plan**

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**2012-2013**

**Western Cape**

**Date of tabling: 1 March 2012**

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ISBN Number: 978-0-620-52756-9

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# FOREWORD

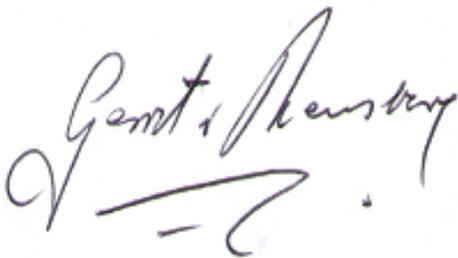
In order for the Western Cape Department of Agriculture to maintain its current high level of service delivery, it is critical to take cognisance of the changed environment within which we operate. It is crucial that we provide support services that can add value to the agricultural sector. A strong strategic focus, together with the ability to recognize new challenges, will be the foundation from where we built the next chapter in our Department's history.

We have been aware of the possible impacts that climate change might hold for us for some time now. But the unpredictable nature and intensity of recent floods; droughts and animal disease outbreaks has highlighted the need for the Department to be able to respond quickly and in a focussed manner to these events, if, and when, they do occur.

In the same manner, the current global economic situation, especially the Euro crisis, would have been impossible to predict only a few months ago. Events, with potentially huge implications for our export orientated agricultural sector, are unfolding almost on a daily bases. Although the outcomes are difficult to predict, we can be sure that we will be operating in this uncertain climate for at least the duration of this strategic plan.

Both the changing climate and the unpredictability of the world economy impacts directly on food production; and food production is the primary business of our clients. This strategic plan is fundamentally focussed on optimizing our ability to serve our clients in order for them to operate in a sustainable manner.

It is with the above in mind that I am excited about the planned changes to the Departments organisational structure to be implemented in the near future. I am confident the very capable management team will ensure our future ability to keep on addressing the needs, and providing value adding support, to the agricultural sector of the Western Cape.



**GERRIT VAN RENSBURG**

**WESTERN CAPE: MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

# OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan:

Was developed by the management of the Department of Agriculture:  
Western Cape under the guidance of Minister HG Van Rensburg

Was prepared in line with the current Strategic Plan of the Department of  
Agriculture: Western Cape

Accurately reflects the performance targets which the Department of  
Agriculture: Western Cape will endeavour to achieve given the resources  
made available in the budget for 2012/13.

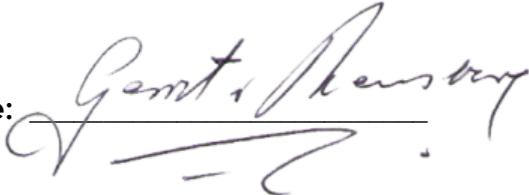
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Chief Financial Officer

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Accounting Officer

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Approved by:  
**HG VAN RENSBURG**  
Executive Authority

Signature: 

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AES</b>	Agricultural Economics Services
<b>Agri BEE</b>	Agricultural Black Economic Empowerment
<b>AgriSETA ETQA</b>	Agricultural Sectoral Training Authority Education Training Quality Assurance
<b>AIMS</b>	Agricultural Information Management System
<b>APP</b>	Annual Performance Plan
<b>ARC</b>	Agricultural Research Council
<b>BFAP</b>	Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy Research
<b>B-BBEE</b>	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
<b>BSE</b>	Bovine Spongiform Encephalosis
<b>CASP</b>	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
<b>CAWC</b>	Conservation Agriculture Western Cape
<b>COE</b>	Compensation of Employees
<b>COMBUD</b>	Computerised Budgets
<b>CRDP</b>	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
<b>CRDS</b>	Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy
<b>CSC</b>	Corporate Service Centre
<b>DAFF</b>	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
<b>DPSA</b>	Department of Public Service and Administration
<b>DRDLR</b>	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
<b>ECSA</b>	Engineering Council of South Africa
<b>EPWP</b>	Extended Public Works Programme
<b>ERP</b>	Extension Revitalisation Programme
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
<b>FET</b>	Further Education and Training
<b>FSD</b>	Farmer Support and Development
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>HAS</b>	Hygiene Assessment System
<b>HCDS</b>	Human Capital Development Strategy
<b>HET</b>	Higher Education and Training
<b>HEQC</b>	Higher Education Quality Committee
<b>HOD</b>	Head of Department
<b>IAMP</b>	Infrastructure Asset Management Plan
<b>ICS</b>	Improvement of Conditions of Service
<b>IFSS-SA</b>	Integrated Food Security Strategy of South Africa
<b>LRAD</b>	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
<b>LTD</b>	Limited
<b>MAFISA</b>	Micro Agricultural Finance Institutions of South Africa
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MEC</b>	Member of the Executive Council
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>MTSF</b>	Medium Term Strategic Framework

<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>NO</b>	National Outcome
<b>NQF</b>	National Qualifications Framework
<b>OSD</b>	Occupational Specific Dispensation
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation
<b>PAHC</b>	Primary Animal Health Care
<b>PDI</b>	Previously Disadvantaged Individual
<b>PFMA</b>	Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999)
<b>PIG</b>	Provincial Infrastructure Grant
<b>PLAS</b>	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
<b>PPPFA</b>	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act 5 of 2000)
<b>PSO</b>	Provincial Strategic Objective
<b>PTY</b>	Propriety
<b>RADP</b>	Recapitalisation and Development Programme
<b>RDC</b>	Rural Development Coordination
<b>RPL</b>	Recognition of Prior Learning
<b>RTDS</b>	Research and Technology Development Services
<b>SACNASP</b>	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
<b>SAET</b>	Structured Agricultural Education and Training
<b>SIMFINI</b>	Financial Recordkeeping programme designed for Agriculture
<b>SPS</b>	Sanitary and Phytosanitary standards
<b>SRM</b>	Sustainable Resource Management
<b>UAMP</b>	User Asset Management Plan
<b>UTA</b>	Unit for Technical Assistance
<b>VS</b>	Veterinary Services
<b>WCARF</b>	Western Cape Agricultural Research Forum
<b>WESGRO</b>	Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency
<b>YPP</b>	Young Professionals Programme

## **PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW**

### **1 Updated situational analysis**

In the Strategic Plan of the Department of Agriculture for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 an overview of the strategic environment within which the Department is providing its services was presented. The Department's Annual Performance Plan for the 2011/12 Financial Year identified a number of changes in this environment with particular emphasis on:

- a) At a national level twelve National Outcomes (NOs) were identified and the achievement of some of these outcomes (particularly those focussing on economic growth, workforce development, Rural Development Coordination, protecting the environment and service delivery) do need particular actions to be taken by the Western Cape Department of Agriculture.
- b) At the same time the Provincial Cabinet accepted twelve Provincial Strategic Objectives (PSOs) and the Provincial Department of Agriculture received the responsibility to coordinate the implementation of PSO11 (Creating opportunities for growth and development in rural areas). The Department is also responsible for key elements in other PSO such as those addressing economic growth and jobs, sustainability, poverty and integrated service delivery.
- c) The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) decided to formalise the nomenclature used to describe the categories of farmers. It is evident that this may have an influence on the way clients are supported and how the Department differentiate reporting going forward.
- d) A series of natural disasters across the globe influenced the availability of food and subsequently the price that consumers pay.
- e) As rural development is a priority at both National and Provincial level a particular programme (the Comprehensive Rural Development Coordination Programme) was launched at national level and fifteen development nodes was identified in the Western Cape Province. The Department of Agriculture received the responsibility to coordinate this programme in the Province and thus establishment a new Programme, namely Rural Development Coordination.
- f) The implementation of land reform migrated from the Land Reform and Agricultural Development Programme (LRAD) to the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS).
- g) International economic realities changed irrevocably which had a serious impact on the Agricultural Sector of the Western Cape Province with its large exposure to the export market.
- h) Although clarity was still lacking on the particulars of it, the provincialisation of the Forestry and Fisheries function (or parts thereof) would have an impact on the activities of the Department.

Without exception these changes will remain valid during the 2012/13 financial year. In the next section an updated situational analysis of these changes will

be provided, new changes will be discussed and the Department's response to these will be presented.

## **1.1 Performance delivery environment**

### ***Response to National Outcomes and Provincial Strategic Objectives***

The Western Cape Department of Agriculture is the custodian of Provincial Strategic Objective 11: Increasing opportunities for growth and development in rural areas, and submitted the Strategic Directive for PSO 11 to the Provincial Cabinet for approval on 2 November 2011. The Strategic Directive makes provision for five Work Groups and particular objectives to be achieved. These are:

- a) **Agricultural Production:** Develop and implement a strategy that will support 10% agricultural growth over the next 10 years.
- b) **Market Access:** Support the Agricultural Sector to at least maintain its export position for the next 5 years by growing its value added from R14.014 billion in 2009.
- c) **Agricultural Research:** Collaborate with farmers and industries to execute research and to develop cutting edge technologies whereby agricultural production can increase by 10% over 10 years.
- d) **Rural Development:** Create an enabling environment for business in rural areas and the development of selected rural nodes to facilitate their socio-economic growth towards a sustainable future.
- e) **Extension Revitalisation:** Ensure that at least 60% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province succeed over the next 5 years.

Interdepartmental work groups have been established for each of the five key policy priorities under PSO11. As the Province is taking huge steps towards greater integrated government and service delivery, other key policy priorities of importance for the development of rural areas will be addressed as part of different PSOs. Specific reference can be made to Human Capital Development (PSO1), Climate Change Mitigation, Water Management and Agricultural Land-Use Management (PSO7) as well as Food Gardens and Farm Worker Development (PSO8).

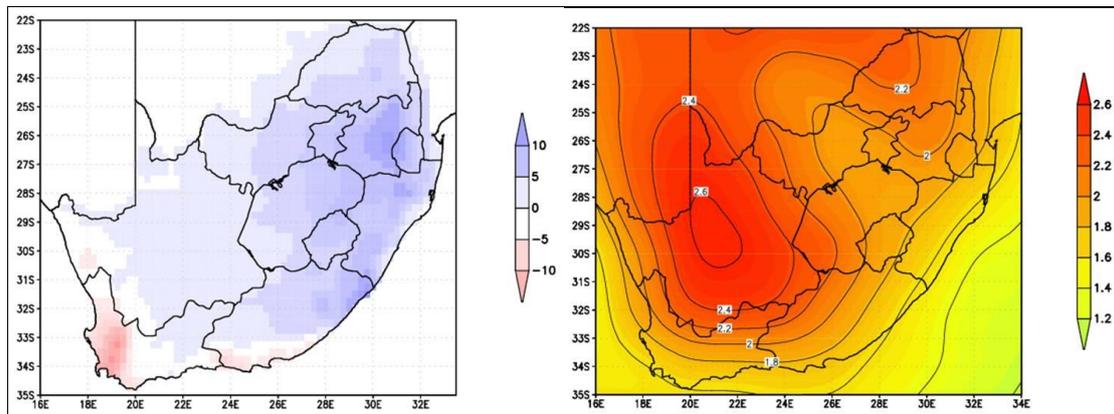
The complexity of supporting both national outcomes and provincial strategic objectives is illustrated by using the example of the sub-programmes: Engineering Services, LandCare and Land Use Management. They are linked to national outcomes (NO7, Output 4: Rural job creation and promoting economic livelihoods, Output 7: Expansion of the Extended Public Works Programme, NO10, Output 1: Enhanced quality and quantity of water resources, Output 3: Sustainable environmental management, Output 4; Protected biodiversity) and provincial strategic objectives (PSO1: Increasing opportunities for growth and jobs, PSO7, PSO8: Social cohesion and reducing poverty and PSO11). The reporting demands have increased.

It is evident that progress towards the achievement of outcomes and objectives cannot be measured without baseline data or regular data updates. For this reason the Programme: Agricultural Economic Services will

continue with its data sourcing activities and maintenance of the existing databases. The data is also a major input to the research and economic analysis conducted at the Department. However, to have all the necessary and desired information is a challenge. As a result, one of the response strategies of the Department is to integrate the existing data from various sources and systems. However, for a proper baseline, a survey of all farmers in the Western Cape is appropriate, especially in the absence of regular and current Agricultural Censuses which is the mandate of Statistics South Africa. It follows that the possibility of legislating a provincial farm register is being investigated.

### **Climate Change**

Despite the fact the phenomenon of Climate Change has increasingly been accepted as a credible threat, its expected manifestation and the exact magnitude of the impact still remains shrouded in mystery. According to the best available scientifically generated information (see Figure 1) the expectation is that the Western Cape Province will receive less rainfall during its rainy season (up to 10 mm per month) and experience higher temperatures (more than 2°C in some places) and that the incidence of natural disasters will increase. The implication is that the Department's response should not only focus on the mitigation of Climate Change, but also prepare strategies for a range of eventualities.



**Figure 1: Mean model projections for rainfall (JJA) and temperature (DJF) anomalies for the period 2046 – 2065.**

Source: Climate Systems Analysis Group, University of Cape Town.

The Department's long term response to Climate Change is not being developed in isolation, but forms part of the PSO7: "Mainstreaming sustainability and optimising resource-use efficiency". This PSO is, in turn, linked to NO10: Protect and enhance our environment assets and natural resources. The Department's research and technology development, as well as sustainable resource management portfolios, will be linked to the following key policy priorities of the PSO7:

- a) Climate change mitigation (to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality management. This includes measures to promote

- energy efficiency, renewable energy production and conservation farming and to reduce the burning of fossil fuels),
- b) Water management (to improve agricultural, industrial, commercial and household water use efficiency, planning and management),
  - c) Agricultural land-use management (to ensure the optimal and integrated management and use of land, including the utilisation of land and natural resources for production purposes, taking into consideration conservation imperatives and preventing the fragmentation of land).
  - d) Conservation Agriculture project together with all programmes of the Department to mitigate risks and the effects of climate change and address the objectives of NO10 and PSO7.

A climate change plan for the agricultural sector will be developed over the next four years. Climate change is calling for out of the box thinking and a new way of executing agricultural research and giving advice to farmers. This plan will include the Conservation Agriculture project that will address many of the risks associated with climate change. Comprehensive and client-focussed research programmes and projects will be executed by the Institutes for Animal and Plant Production, and Resource Utilisation. The challenges of climate change will undoubtedly have a serious impact on the demand for our research and technology development services in order for farmers to adapt to or mitigate the effects of climate change on their farming operations.

As a result the sustainability of our research farms will undoubtedly receive renewed attention, especially with regard to the judicious use of agricultural water, waste management and on-farm renewable energy options. The use of dairy sludge for on-farm energy generation (versus fossil fuel energy generation) at the Elsenburg and Outeniqua research farms will not only be an example of “practise what your preach” in terms of mitigating climate change, but will also serve as demonstration hubs for on-farm energy generation options to our farmers. The biogas plant at Outeniqua research farm has received funding from the Department of Transport and Public Works and will be completed during 2012 at an estimated cost of R5.7 million. The development of plans to construct another plant at the dairy at Elsenburg research farm will commence in 2012/13 for construction in 2013/14.

The service delivery agenda of the Department will include decision making support with relation to the choice of farming activity, the optimal use of natural resources (water and land), the promotion of conservation agricultural practises and the generation of appropriate and sustainable technologies and information. It follows that the Department will launch projects on minimum tillage for soil conservation, crop rotation for higher production, judicious fertiliser use, alternative farming practises and possible new and alternative crops, including research on disease complexes. Other activities will include research on, and promotion of, the optimum use of water resources for aquaculture purposes, as well as game farming as a new and alternative farming option. In addition human and infrastructure capacity will be built to attend to the research needs of the latter two new farming options for the Western Cape. Conservation agriculture will be the departing point of all new interventions, especially with regard to natural resources and plant production. For this

reason the Department was also instrumental in the launching of the Conservation Agriculture Western Cape (CAWC) association to coordinate all efforts (both departmental, farmer and agribusiness) in this regard in the Western Cape.

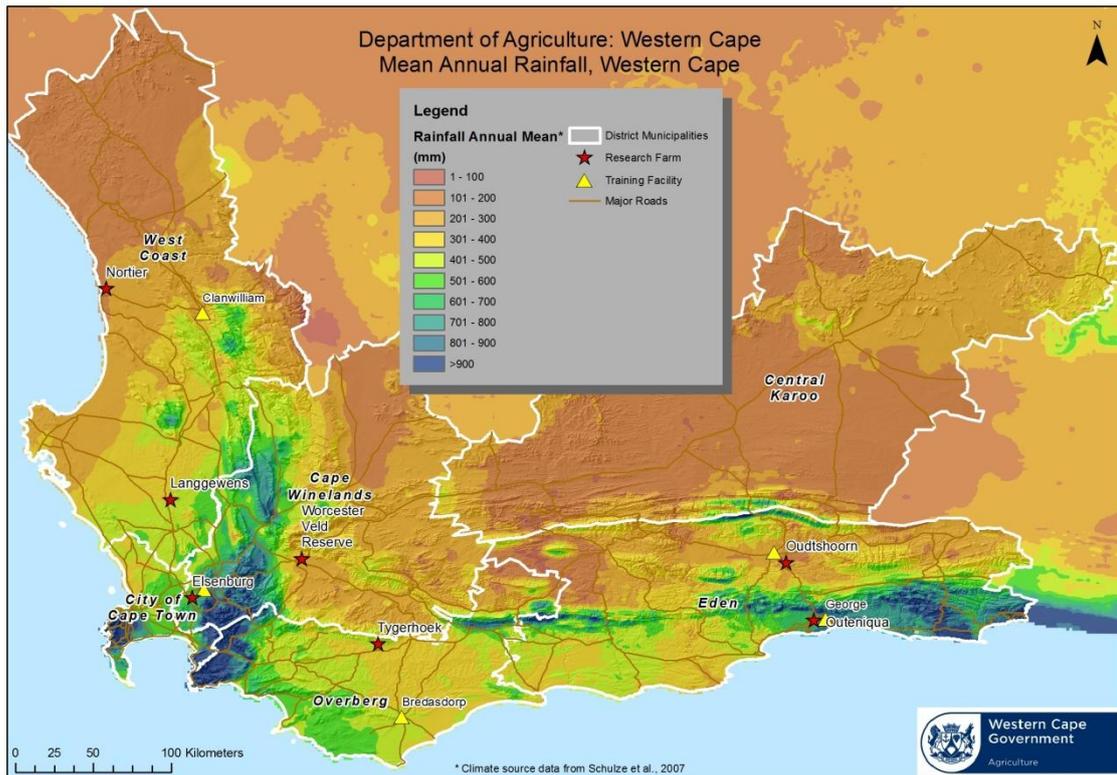
The promotion of water use efficiency by both commercial and smallholder farmers will be done through the continuation of the water wise and biodiversity awareness campaigns and its expansion to other areas within the Province. The real-time web application project, through which current information on actual crop water use and the recommended irrigation for the next week are provided to farmers on a dedicated website, will also continue. It is important to note that, irrespective of Climate Change or not, the enhancement of water use efficiency by farmers is an important strategy. The Western Cape is a water-scarce Province (see Figure 2) and available water resources must be nurtured and used at the highest level of efficiency.

Finally, the curricula of the training programmes at the Programme: Structured Agricultural Education and Training (SAET) will be adapted to prepare the graduates to deal with the effects of climate change and to manage the scarce resources optimally. At the same time, and to contribute towards NO10 and PSO7, the Programme: Agricultural Economic Services will continue its resource economics research with regard to water and renewable energies. Nevertheless, it must be recognised that there is a great need to expand this particular capacity.

As it is expected that the number and severity of disasters will increase as a result of Climate Change, the Department is ready to follow a pro-active strategy during the implementation and management of agricultural disaster aid schemes following natural disasters such as floods, droughts and fires. This response normally involves the provision of technical assistance to land owners during these disasters, the evaluation of the impact of the disaster and the distribution of disaster mitigation aid. An Agricultural Disaster Management Strategy will be designed to incorporate the above matters and will also include risk prevention and reduction measures. One challenge is the lack of proper guidelines, clear processes and a slow response from DAFF.

### ***Response to changes in national programmes***

Due to the current status of land reform in the country the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) has reviewed its land delivery programmes and has since shifted focus from implementation of LRAD to PLAS and the Recapitalisation and Development Programme (RADP). The RADP aims to nationally recapitalise 1 307 farms in distress of which 109 farms in the Western Cape have been identified jointly by this Department and the Provincial office of the DRDLR.

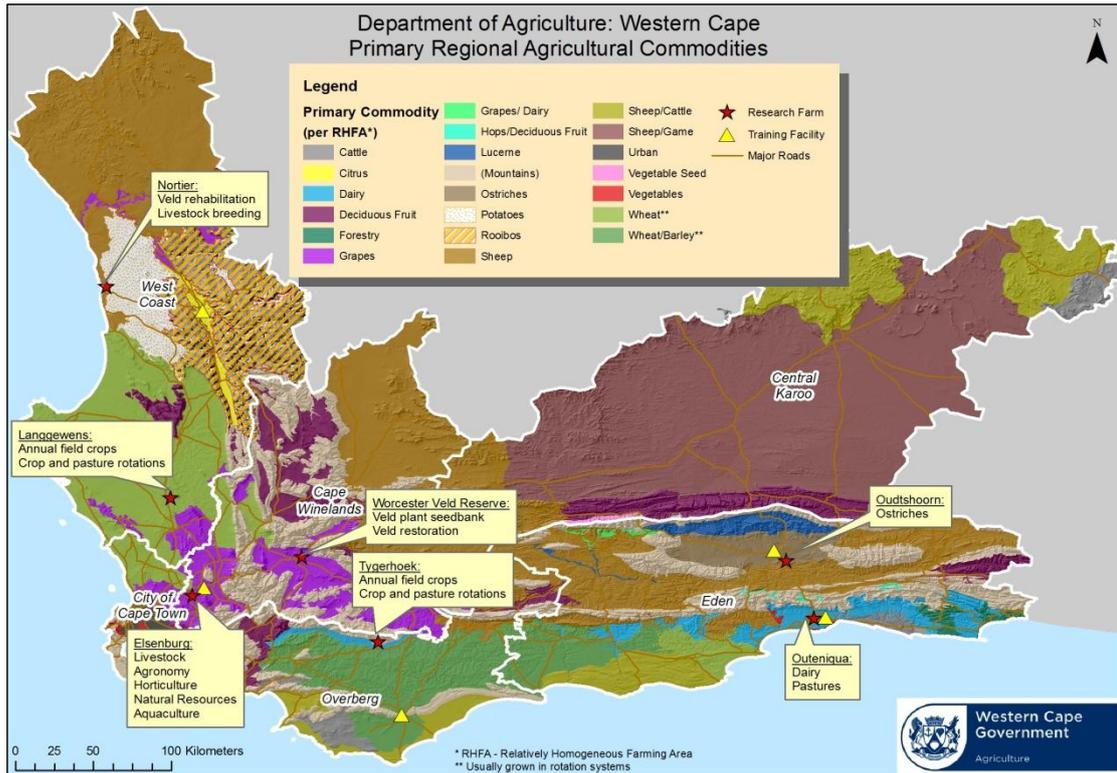


**Figure 2: Mean annual rainfall in the Western Cape Province.**

Source: Western Cape Department of Agriculture.

In order to deliver responsive services to DRDLR and the farmers in the Province the Department has taken a commodity approach to farmer support and development. As certain commodities are dominant in particular areas (see Figure 3), and farms are inevitably situated in one of these commodity dominated areas, this approach allows natural synergies to develop. It follows that the approach is aimed at creating the institutional environment to draw on commodity experts in the sector that will contribute to planning and prioritising of funding for land reform enterprises especially in rural development nodes -thus supporting the achievement of the CASP and *Ilima Letsema* Grant Framework outputs. A Unit for Technical Assistance (UTA) has been established to render specialist services in farm assessment and planning phases towards the implementation of credible business plans that will contribute towards a 10% increase in production over a ten year period. The commodity approach has also created the opportunity to leverage private sector funds to compliment government investment from these commodity formations and therefore incentivises investment in land reform enterprises for growth of the agricultural sector.

The Programme: FSD will be intensifying the process of conducting skills audits for all land reform projects, especially the smallholder farmers in order to realise the intensions of NO7: in particular addressing Output 1 namely: Sustainable agrarian reform and PSO11, especially to increase agricultural production and improve access to markets by land reform farmers.



**Figure 3: Distribution of dominant commodities in the Western Cape and placement of experiment farms.**

Source: Western Cape Department of Agriculture.

It is worth noting that the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has not yet taken a decision on the extent of the provincialisation of the forestry and fisheries functions. It follows that this Department will monitor progress and adapt as necessary when a decision may follow.

### **Addressing the local implications of global food insecurity through research**

Agriculture is one of the most important and one of the largest knowledge based sectors in South Africa, and science and technology with research as key cornerstone is important to underpin agrarian economic growth and to ultimately address food security, job creation and rural development. Agricultural research and technology development is therefore one of the key focus areas of PSO11. This mandate will be executed by the three research institutes (viz. Animal Production, Plant Production and Resource Utilisation) and seven research farms which serve as research hubs in the six districts of the Western Cape. These research farms are strategically situated to address the needs of the commodities dominant in that particular area (see Figure 3). Research projects on plant and animal sciences will focus on increased agricultural production (one of the other focus areas of PSO11) with novel technology development (research on yield-increasing or cost-decreasing technologies) and due to the pressure on farmers in the Western Cape to produce in a profitable way, our research services will be high in demand.

Our research effort will furthermore be refined to include action research, whilst information packaging, technical communication and technology transfer will be high on the agenda. We expect the demand for resource utilisation services (including spatial analysis support and decision-making support tools) to grow beyond our expectations as sustainability and profitability are more than ever before part of the planning process of farming operations. Our information dissemination drive will continue to include the raising of awareness and sharing of technical information on climate change with farmers, farm workers and other agricultural stakeholders.

The Programme: Research and Technology Development Services (RTDS) will also continue with its farming systems research in the search for the most profitable agricultural alternatives for farmers. These include aquaculture, game farming and livestock within the grain production system. Aquaculture is one of the provincial priority sectors, while game farming is becoming an important enterprise in agriculture with little or no information about the industry. It should be kept in mind that the mandate of forestry and fisheries could be transferred to provincial level to be executed and implemented, and this could have a major impact on the research and development portfolio of the Department.

In support of these activities the Programme: Agricultural Economic Services will continue with its research on new farming systems, budgeting, and financial management support with particular emphasis on record keeping. Complementary to this will be the coordination of access to finance with emphasis to Micro Finance Institutions of South Africa (MAFISA). The Programme will continue supporting activities towards the implementation of the Agribee charter under the B-BBEE Act, No. 53 of 2003 as well as facilitating support to aspiring and existing agricultural cooperatives.

Coordination of the agricultural research effort in the Western Cape, with the final aim of optimising research resources (both internal and externally) to address the research agenda for the Western Cape, will be executed by the newly formed Western Cape Agricultural Research Forum (WCARF), functioning as the working group for Research and Technology within PSO11.

### ***The need to work smarter***

It has been indicated elsewhere in this overview that the global financial crisis also leads to less resources being available in South Africa and hence to the Province. As the availability of human capital is also limited, it is important to use new technologies to leverage the reach of the Department's services.

The Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) will become fully functional during the 2012/13 financial. This is a web-based facility which will enable all departmental programmes to input data on specific farming enterprises with a farm register as backdrop to ensure centralised but accessible information to the necessary users. This will also mean that the system will store and provide all information and services delivered by the various departmental programmes pertaining to that particular enterprise – hence a real time full service delivery history will be available. Particular

emphasis can be placed on the support from the Institute for Resource Utilisation, hosting an extensive GIS capacity based on the analysis and mapping of rural datasets such as land use, farm boundaries, crop suitability, etc. This will not only assist in defining the agricultural footprint, but also support the assessment of potential impacts of future climate, economic and natural resource changes. A comprehensive database on land reform farms will contribute to research and strategy development giving the Province the competitive edge in developing the sector. The system will be hosted and maintained by Casidra.

The use of the Smart Pen technology is proving to be a significant tool for data capturing and monitoring of in-field services delivered. The utilisation of this tool will be expanded to other relevant programmes within the Department to improve efficiency and standardise record keeping amongst all extension officials. In line with PSO11, Work Group 5 (Extension Revitalisation), the sub-programme: Extension and Advisory Services will continue with the monthly extension block periods and upgrading of the qualifications of the officials. This will eventually lead to better quality advice to farmers in rural areas and ensure that 60% of land reform projects are successful within the next 5 years. The impact of the extension advice will contribute to NO7 by reducing water demand and increase the sustainability of smallholder enterprises. The increased sustainability of smallholder farmers and access to markets for all farmers will lead to rural job creation and better livelihoods.

In order to further enhance the quality of extension services the sub-programme: Food Security will outsource the delivery of the Suitcase Programme to allow extension officials time to focus mainly of extension and the capacity building of beneficiaries. The sub- programme: Food Security will continue championing the Interdepartmental Task Team on Food Security to strengthen coordination with other departments charged with a similar mandate. In addition, partnerships will be sought with civil society structures to strengthen communities (and beneficiaries) involved in community projects.

### ***Responding to changes in the international sphere***

Adverse conditions (including droughts in Russia, floods in Australia, tsunamis in Japan and crop failures in the United States) lead to the Agricultural Commodity Price Index of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations reaching historically high levels during 2011. To this can be added the economic crisis in the developed world (particularly Greece, Italy, Spain and Ireland), and the fact that the credit rating of the United States Government was downgraded for the first time in the lifespan of most people alive today.

Those industries in the Western Cape Agricultural Sector producing primarily for the domestic market benefitted from the relatively high commodity prices during 2011. Furthermore, despite the fact that the 2011 rain season was below average with subsequent pressure developing on water levels in the Province's dams, the precipitation was spaced at optimal intervals with the result that rain fed agriculture achieved normal yields. The combined effect of

high commodity prices and acceptable yields led to a good financial year for farmers with a primarily domestic market exposure.

Over the past ten year period agricultural exports from the Western Cape has increased almost fourfold. As Europe still remains the most prominent market for Western Cape Agricultural exports, the economic realities in the developed world had severe impacts on farmers in industries focussing on the export market. This includes industries such as Wine, Deciduous Fruit, Table Grapes, Ostrich, Citrus and even Rooibos with an export exposure of more than 50%. For instance, in the Wine Industry export volume declined for the third consecutive year during 2011. Although the development of new markets is one of the strategies to be followed by these industries, it must be recognised that farmers across the globe are faced by the same realities and are attempting to break into developing markets such as India and China. The result is that competition in these markets is becoming severe and it follows that increased emphasis should be placed on South Africa's natural hinterland, the rest of Africa.

It is a given fact that, for various reasons, Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures are increasingly becoming important and barriers to trade. The re-emergence of trade sensitive animal diseases has negatively impacted on exports with various importing countries placing trade restrictions on locally produced products of animal origin. At the same time the importing countries are constantly changing rules and regulations regarding the importation of animal products into their own countries. The emerging and the re-emerging Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) are constantly posing new threats and new challenges in global trade of animals and animal products. One consequence of the stricter SPS measures at international level is that the quality and standard of products on the domestic market are also improving.

The above challenges require the Department to re-adapt its service delivery framework in order to employ diverse food and animal disease risk assessments and mitigation strategies. In order to respond optimally to these challenges, the Programme: Veterinary Services ensures continuous applied training of personnel in the cutting-edge scientific developments in global food safety risks, and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS). The Programme strategically embrace SPS trade intelligence and continues to adapt to the national and international challenges and changes in the trade requirements, and continuously employs risk-based decision making methods in order to support the industry, and to ensure continued and sustained exports of animal products in the Western Cape Province.

The Programme: Agricultural Economics Services (AES) aims to give the necessary attention to the Market Access Programme. Through the Market Access Programme the Department will assist farmers to overcome some of these barriers in collaboration with other industry role players. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged that to achieve this is a process which cannot happen overnight. It follows that interventions needs to be programmatic and will require appropriate levels of resources. It should also be noted that the sector role-players, including farmers active in a global, market, need an understanding of the economic dynamics of international trade. Macro and

resource economics has to focus on developing a strategic understanding of the macro-economic environment and relate this to microeconomic decisions required by farmers.

### ***Human capital development***

Although agriculture has potential for significant numbers in employment, its potential fundamental role of stimulating economic development of the country, especially in the rural agricultural areas will only realise if the rural people are equipped with the necessary and required knowledge and skills base.

The purpose of the Programme: SAET is to facilitate and provide structured agricultural education and training in line with the Agricultural Education and Training Strategy to all participants in the agricultural sector in order to establish a knowledgeable, prosperous and competitive sector. The Programme: SAET further continues to contribute to the implementation of the Human Capital Development Strategy (HCDS) by offering accredited training programmes and modules on FET- and HET-levels.

One of the key priorities of the Department, namely Human Capital Development is largely anchored within Programme 7 (SAET) and in the other external development programmes of the Department which are specifically focussed on the identified scarce and critical skills occupations, plays an important role in the transformation of the agricultural sector through skills development.

Fourteen (14) new bursaries were awarded for the 2011 academic year and 33 existing bursaries were continued. The bursaries paid from own funds amounted to nearly R1.5 million. A further 47 bursaries were sourced from external donors and amounted to close to another R1.5 million. Agreements were reached with various funders to sponsor these students. Some of our previous students' bursaries were taken over by external funders.

Through the external development programmes assistance and mentorship were provided to six (6) students on the Young Professional Programme, 25 bursaries holders in the scarce and critical skills, and 24 interns obtained workplace experience.

The sub-programme: HET had to develop new training programmes that are aligned to the Higher Education Qualification Framework. This was ratified by the College Council and sent to the Higher Education Quality Committee (HEQC) for approval. Our re-accreditation is being reviewed by the former. The site visit was scheduled for 19-20 March 2012.

In the 2011/12 financial year emphasis was placed on the development of the infrastructure and training facilities in the sub-programme HE. This was evident in the renewal and updating of the vegetable sections, especially the hydroponic tunnels and the latest equipment for students to be exposed to. Similarly the wine cellar was upgraded to more than R7 million and the wine laboratory is being fitted with new equipment. All the chemical stores are

being upgraded and this should be completed early in the next financial year. Theft remains the major concern at the facilities.

Although the Programme: SAET primarily function as an educational institution, community development and outreach form a core part of its function whereby teaching, research, extension and development are interconnected. Partnerships with relevant role-players and stakeholders necessitated a re-visit of plans, programmes and strategies to foster widespread prosperity in rural areas within the context of the available resource allocation, existing decentralised facilities and a holistic training approach to rural development in order to meet stated objectives.

Applicants for the learnership programmes were selected based on criteria as indicated in the prospectus. Furthermore, in order to improve the quality of applicants, an internal focus on applications with a senior certificate and related agricultural subjects, were given preference, but not exclusively. With reference to the emphasis on numeracy and literacy, the academic requirements for admission to NQF level 1 and 4 learnerships, included a 40% pass rate for a basic numeracy and literacy test.

Further strengthening of partnerships with education and training institutions, i.e. FET Colleges across the Province, will contribute significantly to institutional capacity building in a number of functional areas, given the changing context of the education and training mandate with specific reference to FET Colleges as public training institutes.

### ***Implementing the Rural Development initiative***

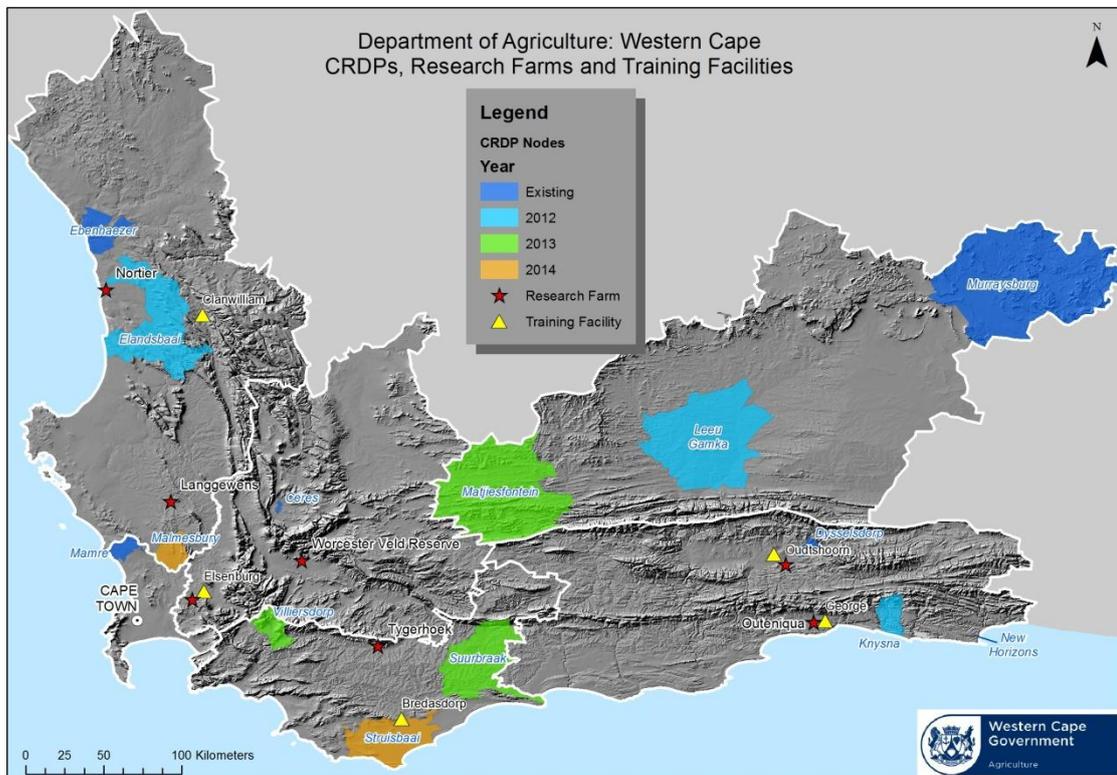
The Programme: Rural Development Coordination (RDC) has as its main purpose to create an environment in rural areas that will attract investment and will lead to the socio-economic development of people living in rural areas. The Western Cape Province is taking huge steps towards greater integrated government and service delivery through this programme. The Rural Development Coordination Programme is well positioned to achieve its strategic objectives and creating a better future for rural communities and farm workers.

This Programme is one of the main contributors to achieving National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities with food security for all and Provincial strategic objective<sup>11</sup>: Increasing opportunities for growth and development in rural areas. The programme has been structured into two sub-programmes namely Development Planning and Farm Worker Development. The Development Planning sub-programme has been aligned with the National Comprehensive Rural Development Coordination programme while the Farm Worker Development sub-programme focus on the development of the soft skills of farm workers.

The Development Planning sub-programme has made great progress in the past year and currently has 6 active rural development nodes in the Province with 9 more nodes that will be implemented by 2014 (see Figure 4). Community organisational structures as well as interdepartmental steering committees

have been established for each of the rural development nodes. This has led to a better understanding and relationship between government departments and rural communities with government funded projects now being implemented in partnership with these communities. The socio-economic environment in these rural nodes remains difficult with high levels of unemployment, political instability and social problems the main obstacles to overcome. Well-structured government and community platforms where joint planning and continuous dialogue can take place are paving the way stability in these areas and for creating an environment that will attract the much needed investment to stimulate the economy in rural areas.

Dysselsdorp, the pilot rural node in the Province, especially has made great progress with various infrastructure and social upliftment projects that has been completed successfully providing temporary jobs for 335 people. The formation of 49 cooperatives has also started a process where 260 entrepreneurs will be guided and supported to start a business that can provide for their families.



**Figure 4: Distribution of existing and proposed rural development nodes in the Western Cape Province.**

Source: Western Cape Department of Agriculture.

The Western Cape has approximately 189 000 farm workers and is home to almost 24% of the farm workers in the country. This is an indication that farming in the Province is relatively more labour intensive than is the case in the rest of the country. Geographically the Western Cape Province farm activities are very large and diverse and therefore it is important to uplift and assist our farm workers on all levels. The Western Cape Department of Agriculture still remains the only government department in the country that has a dedicated farm worker development programme.

In general farm workers are isolated from the main stream social interaction and do not have regular access to life skills training. Furthermore, in most cases they lack the awareness of the dangers of substance abuse and the effects it may have on the breakdown of the social fabric in their communities. It is therefore essential to build self-respect amongst farm workers as they contribute towards the success of the sector.

The annual Farm Worker of the Year Competition will again be presented in partnership with sponsors. Contestants from fourteen regions within the Western Cape will participated during the 2012/13 competition. The provincial winner will be announced at a gala function at the end of October 2012. Negotiations with all the relevant stakeholders will be taken further in view of expanding the competition to a national level.

The development of a database for farm workers in the Western Cape that was started during 2011/12 financial year will also continue through the 2012/13 financial year. The sub-programme does this project in partnership with the Department of Social Development. This project will be finalised over the next two years. The aim of this project is to address the needs of the farm workers effectively. It is important to have reliable information and to know what the real needs of the clients are.

The next section will focus on the changes in the immediate organisational environment to address the changes mentioned in the previous Section.

## **1.2 Organisational environment**

### ***Macro Structure of the Department***

The new organisational structure post Modernisation for the Department has been investigated by the Chief Directorate: Organisational Development of the Department of the Premier and certain changes were recommended. These changes were subsequently approved by the Steercom consisting out of the Director General, Head of Treasury, Superintendent General of the Corporate Services Centre as well as other officials. The proposed macro structure was subsequently submitted to DPSA and approved with the consequence that only financial constraints are currently preventing the implementation of the new structure. As it is expected that a phased approach will be the best way to implement the new structure, it is calculated that the cost implication will amount to R43 million in the first year.

Some of the main reasons for this new structure include:

- a) The span of control of the Head of Department is currently 1:12. In accordance with DPSA guidelines a span of control of between 1:6 and 1:7 is appropriate for the HOD of this Department.
- b) To provide for the position of Chief Director: Rural Development Coordination.

- c) To make provision for particular functions such as strategic planning, support to PSOs, intergovernmental relations, public participation and outcome evaluation.

It is clear that the implementation of the new Macro Structure will put the Department in a better position to address the various issues described above.

### ***Implementation of the Occupational Specific Dispensation (OSD)***

The introduction of the Occupational Specific Dispensation (OSD) evokes an ambivalent response since it positively addresses some of the most critical scarce skills occupations i.e. engineers, engineering technicians, scientists, but simultaneously excludes occupational categories requiring the very same skills and qualifications when employed outside the prescribed scope of DPSA e.g. scientists employed as lecturers are excluded from the OSD. The appointment of engineering technicians not registered with the Engineering Council of SA (ECSA) are problematic as only experience gained after ECSA registration are taken into account, resulting that only entry level salaries can be offered to technicians with many years of experience, since it never was required from them to be registered with ECSA.

The selective implementation the OSD framework and the collapsing of certain salary levels will definitely have a negative impact on attracting extension staff with the right skills and experience. It is therefore also important to appoint the current officials on the Extension Revitalisation Programme (ERP) as permanent to the establishment as not doing so may result in the Programme: FSD losing highly qualified staff to other programmes or provinces.

The OSD for researchers, engineers, engineering technicians and artisans was implemented in 2010/11 and with the second phase implemented 2011/12, focussing on the vocational experience of said groups. The implementation of this phase will once again put additional pressure on the budget of the Programme: SRM and RTDS but some relief was offered through a budgetary adjustment to these Programmes' equitable share.

The third phase of the OSD for researchers, technicians and artisans will be completed in 2011/2012 as well. However, the assessment of vocational experience as part of this phase remains a challenge as experience is only calculated after SACNASP registration. Several of our senior staff members therefore will not be acknowledged due to their experience prior to the forming of SACNASP. Furthermore, registration with SACNASP as a prerequisite for appointment as researcher or technician, is posing a severe challenge, as most candidates are not registered or do not have the necessary subjects during their first year of study to allow them to qualify for registration. After several engagements, SACNASP has introduced a new category, Certificated Natural Scientist Level B, during November 2011 which will undoubtedly assist specific students and prospective employees to register if they do not have the correct number of natural science subjects in the first year of study. The challenge of getting registered applicants to apply for our posts remains as this was never a prerequisite in the past.

However, the fact that OSDs were not developed for some fields are creating serious problems, especially for agricultural economics and training which are already experiencing significant levels of staff turnover. This problem was exacerbated by Resolution 3 of 2009 that affected salary levels of some of the positions.

### **Capacity constraints**

The loss of scarce skills and lack of succession plans for key engineers and engineering technicians (many a few years away from retiring) will hamper the performance of the Programme: SRM and RTDS in the next few years and all avenues will be investigated to alleviate this challenge. This includes human capacity building (internship, bursaries programmes and pre-YPP and YPP programmes), as well as succession planning with career pathing for current employees. Currently 10 candidate engineering technicians are appointed on contract basis to assist them to obtain the required experience to register with the ECSA. This is a requirement for permanent appointment. The impact on retaining and attracting engineers through the OSD framework still need to be assessed.

The recent increase in natural disaster experienced in the Province lead to the establishment of an Agricultural Disaster Management Unit within the Department. During discussions on transversal indicators it was agreed that the occurrence of natural disasters nationwide necessitate the establishment of a sub-programme: Disaster Risk Management. Once approved, a follow-up work study needs to be conducted for the implementation of the sub-programme, which will have to consist of a multi-disciplinary team.

The increase in applications to be evaluated for the sub-division and/or rezoning of agricultural land requires that the existing resources allocated for the task should be increased as a matter of urgency. This has led to the opening of the sub-programme 2.3: Land Use Management within SRM during 2010/11. More than nine hundred and eighty applications were dealt with in the previous year, and an increased number of applications are expected in 2012/13. It follows that the sub-programme needs to be strengthened very urgently to deal with the increased number of applications as well as Environmental Impact Assessments that need to be evaluated.

The revitalisation of extension services will remain a priority and further attention will be given to qualification upgrading and improvement of the technical production and natural resource use knowledge of staff. This will be done in collaboration with experts from other Programmes and the commodity organisations.

The cost of the research effort and the maintenance of research infrastructure, seven research farms and eleven research herds and flocks are high. The additional funding secured for 2012/13 and years beyond, however, will not be sufficient as the backlog in terms of equipment to be replaced and critical posts to be filled will exceed the allocated budget.

The fact that the Programme: Agricultural Economics Services is centralised put heavy demands on staff and other resources. However, decentralisation will require changes in the existing structure and probably require additional resources. The Programme: AES is constrained by the number of funded positions on the establishment.

To ensure the rendering of appropriate and relevant agricultural services and problem-focussed information dissemination, the Department has to respond to a number of matters of importance i.e. the impact of climate change, the carbon footprint of the agricultural sector, carbon mileage as the latest non-tariff barrier to export, the food versus biofuel debate, the water quality and quantity for the sector, bio-security concerns, the need for alternative and renewable energy sources, recycling of on-farm waste, the growing importance of disaster mitigation and management and the increase in occurrence of animal diseases linked to climate change. These challenges necessitate a fit for purpose and well-skilled departmental workforce. Furthermore, internal challenges such as the additional Human Resource Management responsibility on Programmes due to the CSC and participation in various work groups of PSOs will put additional pressure on core staff of the Department.

In terms of HCDS, the external development programmes continue to be managed by the Department. Given the reduction in budget, the intakes into these programmes had to be reduced accordingly. Participation in the PSO1: Creating opportunities for growth and jobs, specifically focussing on skills development transversally, could hold beneficial opportunities for the Department.

### **New service demands**

The decision to review certain legislations by DAFF may have significant impact for the Programme: Veterinary Services. Key Acts identified include: Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947), Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000), Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act (Act 19 of 1982).

The gradual phasing-in of the new legislative requirements of the Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000) and regulations published thereunder requires a comprehensive reshaping of the Programme: VS. Intensive discussions and consultations during the preliminary round of the second phase of modernisation revealed significant gaps in the ability of the Programme to adequately execute its mandate in phasing in the new regulations of the Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000) and the facilitation of exports. A detailed science-based work study for the Export Control and Veterinary Public Health sub-programmes has been initiated in order to re-adapt to the new service delivery framework.

The new structure of the DAFF has brought new challenges with regard to alignment while at the same time resulted into new areas that necessitate attention. For example an Agro-processing directorate has been established under the Economic Development, Trade & Marketing branch and it is

expected of some of the activities and indicators of sub-programme 6.1., Agribusiness Support and Development, to align with this. This together with NOs and PSOs necessitate a new way of doing business and hence a re-look into existing structures also at line function level.

The changing landscape for further and higher education i.e. the move and drive to bring FET into the HET fold will influence the roll out of training programmes and the imminent move towards an emphasis on vocational agricultural training encompassing both FET and HET bands will influence the composition and roll-out of agricultural training programmes. Furthermore, the Green Paper on the future of Agricultural Training Institutes will have a profound impact on them and their operating mandates.

Emphasis being place on quality assurance necessitated the need to establish internal curriculum and subject advisory committees, chaired by Higher Education and Training, with representatives from Further Education and Training and external stakeholders.

The accreditation process has placed increased administrative requirements on the Programme: SAET and hence the filling of all the administrative posts had to be completed. The student system and student data management has been taken care of by lecturing staff and this had to be corrected because this put the mark allocation at risk and could be open to irregular activities. As a result a contract position was filled for an official that is not involved in teaching to manage the student system to mitigate this risk. A need has been identified to place such a post on the establishment.

Although the other Programmes in the Department have assisted in terms of lecturing and moderation of examinations on tertiary education level, this assistance was inadequate to facilitate all the modules. Use had to be made of consultant lecturers to facilitate certain modules especially in pomology and agricultural management. Funding has been set aside for the financial year to fill another lecturer posts.

As mentioned earlier, the Department will respond to the potential provincialisation of the forestry and fisheries function if and when that eventuality occurs. Nevertheless, the macro structure of the Department has been developed in such a way that these functions can be appropriately absorbed.

### ***Provincial initiatives***

The changes brought about by the introduction of the Corporate Service Centre of the Department of the Premier have indeed been challenging especially with regards to the execution of human resources administrative processes. As can be expected with the implementation of any such major change, problems are being encountered e.g. the completion of the entire recruitment process. The result is that the Department will have to align its processes, strategies and interventions in collaboration with all stakeholders, both internally and externally, to maximise delivery outputs, within the context of constraints and allocated resources.

## ***New structural developments***

The microstructure of the Programme: RTDS has been finalised as part of the redesign of the organisational structure of the Department and will be implemented once approval has been granted. Although funding of the new structure will remain a challenge, several key positions of strategic importance have been included in the staff establishment for 2012/13.

In an attempt to improve service delivery and in meeting the technical and information demands of our clients, a seamless and streamlined working environment between researchers, extension officers and lecturers should be forged. Researchers have been integrated in the commodity approach of the Department and will support the extension effort to all farmers. Furthermore, specialist and senior researchers of the Programme will act as guest lecturers and assist with practical sessions for students at Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute, whilst students and lectures from the aforementioned will partake in more information days and other technology transfer events of the Programme: RTDS in future.

The newly established College Council had a very successful strategic planning session in May 2011. Flowing from this, a new vision, mission and strategic objectives for the Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute were formulated and accepted by Council. The outcome of this working session provided the input for a training planning session by the Programme: SAET in July 2011.

As Rural Development is strategically so important in the National and Provincial context a programme driving Rural Development Coordination has been established at the Western Cape Department of Agriculture. Programme 8: RDC began functioning at the beginning of February 2010 after the appointment of a Chief Director: Rural Development Coordination. The key policy priority of the Programme is to create an enabling environment that will facilitate private sector investment and socio-economic development in rural areas. The Programme: RDC is structured into two sub-programmes namely Development Planning and Farm Worker Development. The sub-programme: Farm Worker Development moved from the Programme: FSD as it is seen as a more natural fit.

The sub-programme: Development Planning will be fulfilling mainly a coordinating function by bringing cohesion between the implementation plans of different departments and also removing blockages between the different spheres of government in delivering services in rural areas. There will also be a strong emphasis on bringing structure to communities by institutionalising community organisations to improve community participation in decisions and implementation of Government funded projects. The Programme will be actively involved with the following national outcomes and provincial strategic objectives for 2011/12:

- Rural development in its broadest context (NO7 and PSO11)
- Address poverty alleviation (NOs 4 and 7, and PSO8)
- Skills development in the 15 Rural wards (NO5)

- Economic growth and development (PSO1), and
- Economic growth and development in rural areas (PSO11).

The Farm Worker Development sub-programme is focused on facilitating development of soft skills for farm workers.

## **2 Revisions to legislative and other mandates**

The management of state housing has for many years been managed by the Department. Although the legislation in this regard remains unchanged it has been confirmed that legally the management of all state accommodation, including signing of contractual agreements with occupants, are not within the mandate of this Department, but in fact that of the Department of Transport and Public Works. Arrangements will be made to handover this responsibility.

OSDs have been introduced and the next phase of recognition for previous experience will be implemented with further cost implications.

Emphasis for service delivery in terms of land reform has shifted from implementation of the LRAD to PLAS and the RADP. It has become glaringly clear that comprehensive planning, integrated and multidisciplinary support is required in facilitating land reform.

This change will result in increased acquisition of land by the state for leasehold purposes and recapitalisation of distressed farms will require seamless support services. Various challenges around lease agreement management, capital and biological asset ownership and management etc. will need to be addressed in the development of clear implementation guidelines for the PLAS Programme. On-going engagement between this Department and DRDLR is imperative in view of the implementation of the Recapitalisation and Development Programme.

The CASP framework has been revised to fund a project more holistically as a business enterprise. This will better support smallholder and commercial farmers to bring their farms into improved production and better their turnover. The *Ilima/Letsema* conditional grant also assists farmers to increase their production and food security status.

DAFF's adoption of the Brazilian model namely the Zero Hunger Programme will strengthen agriculture's role within food security, particularly in relation to Pillar One of the Integrated Food Security Strategy of South Africa. The programme is expected to facilitate access to government markets by the subsistence farmers and thus ensure sustainability of the projects.

The decision to review certain legislations by DAFF may have significant impact for the Programme: VS. Key Acts identified include: Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947), Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000), Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act (Act 19 of 1982).

The gradual phasing-in of the new legislative requirements of the Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000) and regulations published thereunder requires a comprehensive reshaping of the Programme: VS. Intensive discussions and consultations during the preliminary round of the second phase of modernisation revealed significant gaps in the ability of the Programme to adequately execute its mandate in phasing in the new regulations of the Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000) and the facilitation of exports. A detailed science-based work study for the Export Control and Veterinary Public Health sub-programmes has been initiated in-order to re-adapt the sub-programmes to the new service delivery frame-work.

The Programme: SAET derives its mandate from various national, provincial and departmental directives and legislative frameworks, which are linked to the national outcomes and provincial strategic objectives as well as other policy mandates and applicable strategies, as outlined in the Departmental Strategic Plan of 2010/11 – 2014/15.

Central to the three-pronged Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is job creation and capacity building initiatives, where rural communities are trained in technical skills, combining them with indigenous knowledge to mitigate community vulnerability to especially climate change, soil erosion, adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, and hunger and food insecurity. This will undoubtedly impact on the service delivery capacity and operational mandate of the Programme: SAET and necessitates the re-alignment of the training programmes towards rural wealth creation and building capacity which will promote sustainable agricultural enterprises.

The Norms and Standards for Agricultural Training Institutes have been ratified in May 2011 and have implications for all the Agricultural Training Institutes. It is expected that the Green Paper on Agricultural Training Institutes will be released in the 2011/12 financial year for inputs.

The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Codes of Good Practice (BBBEE) came into effect in February 2011. To make this work, government will have to take ownership of this Act with regard to implementation taking into consideration the slow rate of land reform. The PPPFA regulations have been amendment. These amendments align preferential points with BBBEE and strengthen local procurement provisions through designation of sectors. The amendments also enable pro-active promotion of local procurement in non-designated sectors.

Similarly a number of inputs are required for policies that will affect SAET namely, The Green Paper for Post-Secondary School Education, National Education Evaluation Development Unit Bill, National Qualifications Framework Act (67/2008), General and Further Education and Training Quality Assurance Act 58/2001, Higher Education Act 101 of 1997 and Skills Development Act of 1998 and the Proposed Qualifications Sub-Framework for General and Further Education, Higher Education and Trades and Occupations.

### 3 Overview of 2012/13 budget and MTEF estimates

#### 3.1 Expenditure estimates

**Table 1 Western Cape: Department of Agriculture**

Programme	Audited outcomes			Adjusted appropriation 2011/12	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
R thousand							
1. Administration	62 114	68 157	69 407	74 964	83 451	86 118	89 513
2. Sustainable Resource Management	48 971	129 554	86 528	36 520	49 939	46 815	45 327
3. Farmer Support and Development	108 712	128 642	155 337	184 985	209 849	227 547	237 184
4. Veterinary Services	36 951	43 272	44 707	69 620	50 491	53 414	56 725
5. Research and Technology Development Services	58 267	70 599	73 390	78 417	88 472	94 592	103 230
6. Agricultural Economics Services	8 634	11 549	11 861	12 448	15 035	15 714	16 383
7. Structured Agricultural Education and Training	32 050	38 344	42 255	46 943	46 251	48 184	50 289
8. Rural Development Coordination	0	0	0	13 295	16 304	16 937	17 619
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>355 699</b>	<b>490 117</b>	<b>483 485</b>	<b>517 192</b>	<b>559 792</b>	<b>589 321</b>	<b>616 270</b>
<b>Direct charges against the National Revenue Fund</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>355 699</b>	<b>490 117</b>	<b>483 485</b>	<b>517 192</b>	<b>559 792</b>	<b>589 321</b>	<b>616 270</b>
Change to 2011-12 budget estimate					8.2%	14.0%	19.2%

#### Economic classification

	251 758	290 483	314 196	353 561	405 521	424 089	445 526
<b>Current payments</b>							
Compensation of employees	155 243	180 397	208 017	229 632	261 294	276 968	292 175
Goods and services	96 466	109 956	106 142	123 924	144 470	147 121	153 351
of which:							
Audit cost: External	2 607	2 730	3 373	3 000	3 600	3 631	3 681
Communication	4 728	5 751	5 674	7 525	6 301	8 026	8 447
Computer services	5 321	7 103	3 617	5 466	4 136	3 267	3 375
Consultants, contractors and special services	6 011	8 360	7 740	10 357	16 843	16 368	16 964
Inventory	21 417	26 028	20 920	24 235	38 278	39 181	40 123
Leases cost	1 548	1 495	7 660	3 112	2 091	2 720	2 918
Travel and subsistence	23 460	22 468	21 131	27 891	27 111	27 427	29 344
Property Payments	9 634	11 229	17 342	16 780	18 096	19 089	20 169
Agency and support/outsourced services	4 362	5 534	3 142	4 730	4 885	5 153	5 597
Other	17 378	19 258	15 543	20 828	23 129	22 259	22 733
Interest and rent on land	49	140	37	5	0	0	0
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>93 507</b>	<b>185 781</b>	<b>161 487</b>	<b>154 280</b>	<b>148 024</b>	<b>159 576</b>	<b>165 056</b>
Provinces and municipalities	53	64	58	128	35	42	50
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 480	5 942	2 176	400	400	430	450
Universities and technikons	71	71	525	752	500	515	528
Public corporations and private enterprises	59 013	150 234	144 419	129 004	141 222	152 749	158 339
Non-profit institutions	6 168	6 195	6 116	2 280	2 024	1 778	1 642
Households	26 722	23 275	8 193	21 716	3 843	4 062	4 047
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>10 174</b>	<b>13 688</b>	<b>7 557</b>	<b>9 273</b>	<b>6 004</b>	<b>5 656</b>	<b>5 688</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	415	0	75	468	310	0	20
Machinery and equipment	9 716	12 783	7 035	8 227	5 164	5 156	5 145
Biological Assets	0	0	0	480	444	470	490

Software and other intangible assets	43	891	447	98	86	30	33
Land and subsoil assets	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
of which: Capitalised compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	260	155	245	78	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>355 699</b>	<b>490 117</b>	<b>483 485</b>	<b>517 192</b>	<b>559 792</b>	<b>589 321</b>	<b>616 270</b>

### 3.2 Relating expenditure trends to strategic goals

Over the period 2008/09 to 2011/12 the Department's budget showed an average annual increase of 13.7 % which in itself looks very healthy. However, on closer analysis it becomes apparent that only certain areas showed exceptional growth while others barely increased by  $\pm 10\%$  of GDP.

Over the period in question the Department's equitable share increased from R260.686 million to R343.664 million (10.6% per year) of which R24.772 million was "exchanged" for the PIG-funding which went to Vote 10, while conditional grants (CASP in particular and *Ilima/Letsema* introduced in 2009/10) increased at a far more rapid rate from R46.512 million to R133.812 million or an average annual increase of 62.6%. A welcome R10.368 million policy option for research improved this growth figure.

Furthermore the growth in the figures of the Department are further warped by regular payments for disasters which amounted to R215.099 million from 2006/07 to 2010/11 for three droughts, two floods and one for hail damage. This specifically is the reason why the annual figures of Programme 2: SRM does not show any logical trend since all disaster funds are disbursed through this Programme.

For the past three financial years the higher than expected and only partially funded increases in ICS and implementation of OSDs had severe negative effect on operational spending which is part of the service delivery barometer.

The R30 million budgetary cut this Department took in 2010/11 is causing severe strain on spending in all areas due to uncontrolled cost drivers without any expansion of the establishment.

One of the strategic goals of the Department is to ensure that at least 60% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province are successful over the next five years. Of this time frame a three-year period remains. Quality agricultural support services is critical for the success of land reform and therefore the development and transfer of appropriate technology and financial support to land reform beneficiaries by extension officials is key in this regard. The financial support of projects with the CASP will contribute to the outcomes of Work Group 1 (increased agricultural production), Work Group 2 (market access for all farmers), Work Group 4 (Rural development) and Work Group 5 (revitalisation of extension) of PSO11.

The Department has also through the commodity approach committed to the disbursement of funds and farmer support services to ensure that key commodities

are supported to achieve the Department's Strategic Goal 3: Increased production also aligned to the NO7 referring to food security for all. Through on-going engagement with commodity formations the agricultural production work group aims to access public sector funds by leveraging funding from commodity formations to compliment government investment in land reform enterprises.

In line with NO7 and PSO11 the sub-programme: Food Security will target identified rural nodes in the delivery of projects to contribute to rural job creation and promotion of economic livelihoods. These will be delivered in close collaboration with the DRDLR and local authorities to ensure integration of the initiatives into the IDPs.

The challenge and strategic goal "optimise the sustainable utilisation of our natural resources through conservation methodologies to increase agricultural production" links PSO7 and PSO11. Natural resource management takes place within the framework of scarcity of water, land re-directed for other developments, land for conservation and other environmental demands. Although the possible impacts of Climate Change on our Province is still much debated and whether the series of disasters currently being experienced are the first phase of Climate Change in practice. Other maintains that it can be traced back to quite natural recurring phenomena. However, it is considered to be one of the biggest challenges facing communities locally and internationally. Its influence on the Province's natural resources, namely land, water, air, soil as well as biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services will have a major impact on vulnerable economic sectors, such as agriculture (sustainability and competitiveness), and communities (especially the poor communities) within the Province.

The 2011 baseline as produced by the Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy Research (BFAP) highlighted significant volatility in agricultural commodity markets as the balance between supply and demand tightened. At the same time markets were also significantly influenced by a wide range of exogenous forces. The sharp rise and renewed volatility in agricultural commodity prices since August 2010 was sparked by a chain of adverse weather conditions in key producing areas worldwide. This is also assumed to the usage of agricultural products for non-food use e.g. energy. Apart from weather, stronger linkages between agricultural commodities and energy markets through inputs such as fuel and fertiliser, and through the demand for feedstock in the biofuels industry, has increased the transmission of volatility in energy markets to agricultural markets. This implies that world economic growth and volatility not only drives agricultural markets through food demand, but also through energy demand. As a result, a gradual decline in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates is projected by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) Agricultural Outlook 2011-2020. The projections are for all major economies beyond 2013 and therefore South Africa is not an exception to this as slower economic growth of the major global players will affect its economic growth negatively. This could also be linked to the second phase of financial crises that these countries are facing. The results of this are

also observed in the decline of exports for some industries including wine and this emphasise a need for market diversification which is often an exercise that need to be accompanied by serious investments in marketing. The strategic goal 'support the Provincial Agricultural Sector to at least maintain its export position for the next 5 years by growing its value added from R14.014 billion in 2009' must receive serious attention and the need for dedicated capacity to explore the alternatives for the agricultural sector cannot be more emphasised.

The Programme: RTDS will furthermore be involved in PSO1 (Increasing opportunities for growth and jobs) and PSO11 (Increasing opportunities for growth and development in rural areas). One of the key policy priorities of PSO11 is research and technology, with the ultimate aim of developing cutting edge technologies whereby agricultural production can increase by 10% over 10 years. Coordination of the agricultural research effort in the Western Cape, with the final aim of optimising research resources (both internal and externally) to address the research agenda for the Western Cape, will be executed by the newly formed Western Cape Agricultural Research Forum (WCARF), functioning as the working group for Research and Technology within PSO11.

The Department emphasised its commitment to the strategic goal of Rural Development Coordination by establishing Programme 8: RDC at the beginning of the 2011/12 financial year. The Programme has been positioned to provide a platform that will the integrate functioning of the internal programmes of the Department of Agriculture and also to strengthen working relationships and coordination in rural areas with other provincial government departments, national and local authorities in selected rural nodes. Greater integrated governance across departments is essential to realise the strategic goal of rural development to improve the socio economic conditions of farm workers and rural communities in the Western Cape. The sub-programmes Development Planning and Farm worker development will provide the vehicles to implement this integrated approach.

## PART B: PROGRAMME AND SUB-PROGRAMME PLANS

Programme	Sub-programme
<b>1. Administration</b>	1.1. Office of the MEC 1.2. Senior Management 1.3. Corporate Services 1.4. Financial Management 1.5. Communication Services
<b>2. Sustainable Resource Management</b>	2.1. Engineering Services 2.2. Land Care 2.3. Land Use Management 2.4. Disaster Risk Management
<b>3. Farmer Support and Development</b>	3.1. Farmer-settlement and Development 3.2. Extension and Advisory Services 3.3. Food Security 3.4. Casidra (Pty) Ltd
<b>4. Veterinary Services</b>	4.1. Animal Health 4.2. Export Control 4.3. Veterinary Public Health 4.4. Veterinary Laboratory Services
<b>5. Research and Technology Development Services</b>	5.1. Research 5.2. Technology Transfer Services 5.3. Infrastructure Support Services
<b>6. Agricultural Economic Services</b>	6.1. Agri-Business Support and Development 6.2. Macroeconomics Support
<b>7. Structured Agricultural Education and Training</b>	7.1. Higher Education and Training 7.2. Further Education and Training (FET)
<b>8. Rural Development Coordination</b>	8.1. Development Planning 8.2. Farm Worker Development

**Note:** Sub-programme 8.2: Farm Worker Development is additional to the National Treasury standardised budget and programme structure.

The sub-programmes: Social Facilitation, Monitoring and Reporting as prescribed by National Treasury, are not utilised by the Department.

### 4 Programme 1 – Administration

The provision of strategic and relevant support services to the respective line functions (programmes) of the Department which include the following:

- Leadership and strategic direction pertaining to all relevant policies, prescripts and national and provincial frameworks
- Provision of an effective and efficient administrative support, financial support and sound corporate governance
- A comprehensive communication services, and
- Building and transforming the respective programmes in the Department and agricultural sector to give impetus to our vision.

The provision of leadership and services are rendered within the context of national and provincial Human Resource and Financial directives, the Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture, which has three broad principles (Equitable access and participation (People), Sustainable resource management (Planet) and Global competitiveness and profitability (Profit)), the 12 national outcomes and the provincial strategic plan which has 11

strategic objectives, and which gives impetus to the open society opportunity framework.

Improving the image of Agriculture in the Western Cape is becoming more and more important in order to change negative perceptions to positive ones, particularly to those who can make meaningful contributions, but are reluctant to do so due to being ill-informed about sector and in essence the priorities and strategic objectives of the Department. Internally, the aim of communication is to create an informed and unified personnel body that understands the various policies, vision and mission and their role in it.

#### 4.1 Reconciling performance targets with the Budget and MTEF

*Expenditure estimates*

**Table 2: Programme 1: Administration**

Sub-programme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R thousand							
Office of the MEC <sup>1</sup>	5 221	5 894	5 530	6 251	6 656	6 987	7 309
Senior Management	5 137	5 959	27 485	5 285	6 205	6 465	6 720
Corporate Services	28 295	31 676	7 951	29 913	34 393	35 254	36 458
Financial Management	17 535	18 263	24 572	28 422	30 441	31 556	33 072
Communication Services	5 926	6 365	3 869	5 093	5 756	5 856	5 954
<b>Total</b>	<b>62 114</b>	<b>68 157</b>	<b>69 407</b>	<b>74 964</b>	<b>83 451</b>	<b>86 118</b>	<b>89 513</b>
Change to 2007 budget estimate	23.6%	35.6%	38.1%	44.2%	49.2%	50.87%	52.8%

<sup>1</sup> Payable as from 1 April 2011. Remuneration: R1 566 089

#### Economic classification

	58 182	62 950	66 529	72 523	80 769	83 242	87 320
<b>Current payments</b>							
Compensation of employees	28 914	34 191	34 657	35 440	41 584	44 078	46 479
Goods and services	29 262	28 682	31 868	37 083	39 185	39 164	40 841
of which:							
Audit Cost: External	2 607	2 730	3 373	3 000	3 600	3 631	3 681
Communication	1 233	1 717	1 816	3 022	1 810	1 944	1 961
Computer services	2 061	883	1 328	3 087	1 965	2 072	2 176
Consultants, contractors and special services	2 713	2 877	2 147	2 266	3 254	2 469	2 374
Inventory	2 144	2 003	1 413	1 944	2 807	3 049	3 201
Leases	389	504	1 583	511	559	596	626
Travel and subsistence	4 113	3 140	3 021	4 291	5 379	4 372	4 740
Property Payments	8 769	9 488	14 143	14 703	16 262	17 156	18 013
Other	3 923	5 263	3 044	4 259	3 549	3 875	4 070
Interest and rent on land	6	77	4	0	0	0	0
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>1 646</b>	<b>3 603</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>1 244</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 392</b>	<b>1 327</b>
Provinces and municipalities	6	10	1	86	0	0	0
Departmental agencies and accounts	218	1 000	1	0	0	0	0
Universities and technikons	0	0	125	0	0	0	0
Public corporations and private enterprises	2	48	140	62	30	40	0
Non-profit institutions	0	136	137	77	0	0	0
Households	1 420	2 409	766	1 019	1 243	1 352	1 327
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>1 592</b>	<b>1 667</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>1 409</b>	<b>1 484</b>	<b>866</b>
Building and fixed structures	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment	2 182	1 414	1 626	1 195	1 397	1 470	851
Software and other intangible assets	43	178	35	0	12	14	15
of which: Capitalised compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	61	12	67	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62 114</b>	<b>68 157</b>	<b>69 407</b>	<b>74 964</b>	<b>83 451</b>	<b>86 118</b>	<b>89 513</b>

## 4.2 Performance and expenditure trends

The big drivers in the more than average increase in the expenditure of Administration is due to the shift of the maintenance function from sub-programme 5.3 (Infrastructure support services) to Corporate services (sub-programme 1.3). This amounted to R2.175 million in 2012/13 going forward.

Excessive fuel increases also left its mark on travel and subsistence expenditure. The significant increases include Compensation of Employees (15.5% year on year from 2011/12 to 2012/13) due to the transfer of the maintenance personnel.

Rural Development Coordination has been established as a Programme and the funding thereof were moved from the sub-programme: Senior Management (1.2) to sub-programme 8.1.

In an attempt to simplify the transfer of people and funds to the Shared Services component 2010/11 the budgets for non-human resources and non-communication were moved to either Senior Management or Structured Agricultural Training from the sub-programmes: Corporate Services and Communication. These entail Human Capital Development Funds, initially earmarked for Structured Agricultural Training (R2.811 million), Young Professionals Programme, unique to Agriculture (R643 000), Occupational Health and Safety (R500 000), Auxiliary and Support Services for cleaning, cafeteria, security and municipal services (R14.304 million), "Radio Sonder Grense" agricultural slot (R559 000) and reprographic and reception Services (R790 000).

The above was also the reason for the uncharacteristic growth in the sub-programme: Senior Management from R6.813 million to R25.504 million or (274.3%). This has been reversed in 2011/12.

## 5 Programme 2 – Sustainable Resource Management

The purpose of this Programme is to provide sustainable resource management solutions and methodologies through the provision of agricultural engineering and LandCare services, pro-active communication, facilitation and implementation of projects as well as technology transfer to our clients and partners. The Programme is also responsible for the implementation and management of disaster aid schemes and to provide comments on applications for sub-division and/or rezoning of agricultural land.

The Programme's purpose links directly to the NO10: Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced and PSO7: Mainstreaming sustainability and optimising resource-use efficiency as well as supporting PSO11.

The purpose of the four sub-programmes is as follows:

- Engineering Services: Provide engineering support (planning, development, monitoring and evaluation) with regards to irrigation technology, on-farm mechanisation, value adding, farm structures, resource conservation management, operation and maintenance of farm equipment, machinery, tools and implements solutions
- LandCare: Create awareness and execute projects to promote the sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources
- Land Use Management: Provide comments on applications for subdivision and /or rezoning of agricultural land (Act 43 of 1983 and Act 70 of 1970) in view of the need to prevent the fragmentation of agricultural land and to protect valuable agricultural land and natural resources for productive purposes (agriculture and ultimately food security), taking into account conservation imperatives.
- Disaster Risk Management: Provide technical and financial support services to clients with regards to the mitigation and management of agricultural disaster risks.

### 5.1 Strategic objective annual targets for 2012/13

The strategic objectives of the Programme: SRM links to all the strategic goals of the Department and are:

- Engineering Services: Provide engineering services to support and increase agricultural production and optimise sustainable natural resource use
- LandCare: Promote the sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources
- Land Use Management: Promote the implementation of sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources through regulated land use
- Disaster Risk Management: Provide support services to clients with regards to agricultural disaster risk management.

### 5.2 Sub-programme 2.1: Engineering Services

Strategic objective	Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1 Provide engineering services to support and increase agricultural production and optimise sustainable natural resource use		756	461	515	515	515	515

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
1.1	Number of agricultural engineering advisory reports prepared		227	130	170	170	170	170
1.2	Number of designs with specifications for agricultural engineering solutions provided		117	93	93	93	93	93
1.3	Number of final certificates issued for infrastructure constructed		112	55	52	52	52	52
1.4	Number of clients provided with engineering advice during official visits		300	183	200	200	200	200

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
1.1	<u>Water and irrigation</u>							
	Number of support initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)	143	60	89	80	80	80	80
	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to other stakeholders	105	65	61	75	75	75	75

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
	Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training	144	70	132	90	90	90	90
1.2	<u>Mechanisation planning and conservation agriculture</u>							
	Number of support initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)	1	12	5	5	5	5	5
	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to other stakeholders and demonstration blocks established to promote conservation agriculture	110	45	239	60	60	60	60
	Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training	14	40	24	30	30	30	30
1.3	<u>On-farm value adding</u>							
	Number of support actions (investigation reports, designs &	1	6	2	4	4	4	4

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)							
Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to other stakeholders	8	10	4	8	8	8	8
Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training	80	30	10	30	30	30	30
<b>1.4</b> <u>Farm structures and animal handling facilities</u>							
Number of support initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)	27	30	31	25	25	25	25
Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs, completion certificates) rendered to other stakeholders	22	25	29	30	30	30	30
Number of clients provided with ad hoc	53	35	29	40	40	40	40

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
engineering advice or training							
<b>1.5</b> <u>River erosion protection</u>							
Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs, completion certificates) for riverbank erosion protection structures	43	20	35	30	30	30	30
Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training	9	8	28	8	8	8	8

#### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>1.1</b>	Engineering investigations and advisory reports prepared.	Quarterly	170	40	45	45	40
<b>1.2</b>	Engineering designs with specifications compiled.	Quarterly	93	25	25	23	20
<b>1.3</b>	Final certificates issued for engineering construction.	Quarterly	52	10	15	15	12
<b>1.4</b>	Clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice during official engagements.	Quarterly	200	50	50	50	50

#### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>1.1</b>	<u>Water and irrigation</u>						
	Number of support initiatives	Quarterly	80	20	20	20	20

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
	(investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)	Quarterly	75	20	20	20	15
	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to other stake-holders	Quarterly	90	20	25	25	20
	Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training	Quarterly	90	20	25	25	20
<b>1.2</b>	<u>Mechanisation planning and conservation agriculture</u>	Quarterly	5	1	2	1	1
	Number of support initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)	Quarterly	60	15	15	15	15
	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to other stake-holders and demonstration blocks established to promote conservation agriculture	Quarterly	30	7	8	8	7
<b>1.3</b>	<u>On-farm value adding</u>	Quarterly	4	1	2	1	0
	Number of support actions	Quarterly	4	1	2	1	0

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
	(investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)	Quarterly	8	2	2	2	2
	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to other stake-holders	Quarterly	30	5	10	10	5
	Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training	Quarterly	30	5	10	10	5
<b>1.4</b>	<u>Farm structures and animal handling facilities</u>	Quarterly	25	6	7	6	6
	Number of support initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)	Quarterly	30	7	7	9	7
	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs, completion certificates) rendered to other stake-holders	Quarterly	40	10	10	10	10
<b>1.5</b>	<u>River erosion protection</u>	Quarterly	30	7	7	9	7
	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs, completion certificates) for riverbank erosion protection	Quarterly	30	7	7	9	7

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
	structures	Quarterly	8	2	2	2	2
	Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training						

### 5.3 Sub-programme 2.2: Land Care

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Promote the sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources	878	742	566	566	566	566	566

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of awareness campaigns conducted on LandCare	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
1.2	Number of capacity building exercises conducted within approved Land Care projects				6	6	6	6
1.3	Number of farm land hectares improved through conservation measures				1 200	1 000	1 000	1 000
1.4	Number of beneficiaries adopting practicing sustainable production technologies and practices				0	0	0	0
1.5	Number of green jobs				100	100	100	100

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
created through LandCare							

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1 Number of Area wide planning	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1.2 Number of protection works	148	168	29	150	150	150	150
1.3 Number of drainage works	61	124	36	50	50	50	50
1.4 Number of veld utilisation works	282	108	515	100	100	100	100
1.5 Number of EPWP person days	28 404	32 445	27 504	25 000	40 000	25 000	25 000
1.6 Number of youth attending Junior LandCare initiatives	11 527	9 558	11 230	8 000	8 000	8 000	8 000
1.7 Number of farm plans updated for sustainable farming purposes	370	326	581	250	250	250	250

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1 Number of awareness campaigns conducted on LandCare	Quarterly	6	1	2	2	1
1.2 Number of capacity building exercises conducted within approved Land Care projects	Quarterly	6	1	2	2	1
1.3 Number of farm land hectares improved through	Quarterly	1 200	200	400	400	200

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
	conservation measures						
1.4	Number of beneficiaries adopting practicing sustainable production technologies and practices	Quarterly	0	0	0	0	0
1.5	Number of green jobs created through LandCare	Quarterly	100	25	25	25	25

#### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of Area wide planning	Annual	10				10
1.2	Number of protection works	Annual	150				150
1.3	Number of drainage works	Annual	50				50
1.4	Number of veld utilisation works	Annual	100				100
1.5	Number of EPWP person days	Quarterly	25 000	4 000	7 000	9 000	5 000
1.6	Number of youth attending Junior LandCare initiatives	Annual	8 000				8 000
1.7	Number of farm plans updated for sustainable farming purposes	Annual	250				250

#### 5.4 Sub-programme 2.3: Land Use Management

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Promote the implementation of sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources through regulated land use	1050	908	984	900	900	900	900

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/ Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
1.1	Number of recommendations made on subdivision/rezoning change of agricultural land use	1 050	908	984	900	900	900	900

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets				
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
1.1	Number of recommendations made	Quarterly	900	220	230	230	220

### 5.5 Sub-programme 2.4: Disaster Risk Management

Strategic objective	Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Provide support services to clients with regards to agricultural disaster risk management				20	20	20

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of early warning advisory reports issued				20	20	20
1.2	Number of disaster relief schemes managed				3	3	3

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets				
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
1.1	Number of early warning advisory reports issued	Quarterly	20	4	6	6	4
1.2	Number of disaster relief schemes managed	Annual	3				3

## 5.6 Reconciling performance targets with the Budget and MTEF

### Expenditure estimates

**Table 3: Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management**

Sub-programme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R thousand							
Engineering Services	10 406	11 590	12 215	13 155	14 934	14 045	13 598
LandCare	38 565	117 964	74 294	22 365	32 368	30 430	29 463
Land Use Management	0	0	19	1 000	1 273	936	906
Disaster Risk Management	0	0	0	0	1 364	1 404	1 360
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 971</b>	<b>129 554</b>	<b>86 528</b>	<b>36 520</b>	<b>49 939</b>	<b>46 815</b>	<b>45 327</b>
Change to 2007 budget estimate	(29.3%)	87.1%	25.0%	(47.3%)	(27.8%)	(32.4%)	(34.5%)

### Economic classification

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>24 426</b>	<b>28 126</b>	<b>30 541</b>	<b>34 613</b>	<b>48 294</b>	<b>45 512</b>	<b>44 146</b>
Compensation of employees	13 719	14 508	17 374	19 837	22 133	23 461	24 752
Goods and services	10 703	13 615	13 164	14 776	26 161	22 051	19 394
of which:							
Communication	302	376	425	425	528	557	585
Computer services	283	118	110	423	342	361	379
Consultants, contractors and special services	1 778	1 872	1 831	2 370	5 973	5 803	5 687
Inventory	942	1 481	2 202	726	4 685	3 382	598
Leases	150	170	514	85	54	57	60
Travel and subsistence	2 538	2 654	2 563	3 386	3 925	3 651	3 980
Agency & Support/ Outsourced Services	136	549	42	55	35	37	39
Operating expenditure	2 954	4 405	2 828	3 279	6 657	4 023	3 900
Other	1 620	1 987	2 649	4 027	3 962	4 180	4 166
Interest and rent on land	4	3	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>23 629</b>	<b>99 236</b>	<b>55 000</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>761</b>
Provinces and municipalities	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Departmental agencies and accounts	0	264	480	0	0	0	0
Public corporations and private enterprises	151	82 757	51 680	22	27	11	11
Non-profit institutions	500	320	0	0	0	0	0
Households	22 977	15 894	2 839	1 000	750	750	750
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>420</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	60	0	0	0	20
Machinery and equipment	894	1 930	660	845	808	542	400
Software and other intangible assets	0	259	258	40	60	0	0
of which: Capitalised compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	22	2		0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 971</b>	<b>129 553</b>	<b>86 528</b>	<b>36 520</b>	<b>49 939</b>	<b>46 815</b>	<b>45 327</b>

## 5.6 Performance and expenditure trends

The growth in the figures of the Department, and in particular this Programme, are warped by regular payments for disasters which amounted to R215.099 million from 2007/08 to 2010/11 for three droughts, two floods and one for hail damage. This specifically is the reason why the annual figures of Programme 2: SRM does not show any logical trend since all disaster funds are disbursed through this Programme.

Furthermore this Programme is the one most affected by the problem of scarce skills and only four professional engineers are currently in employment.

## 6 Programme 3 – Farmer Support and Development

The purpose of the programme is to:

Provide support to farmers through agricultural development programmes.

In its endeavour to implement the above the Programme's aims to:

- Ensure a sustainable support mechanism for new and established farmers, including land reform beneficiaries.
- Measure the impact of interventions as delivered by the Programme.
- Leverage investment from the private sector and commodity groupings.
- Ensure quality extension and advice services to farmers.
- Facilitate access to affordable and diverse food through the delivery of agricultural projects at communal and household level.

### 6.1 Strategic objective annual targets for 2012/13

The strategic objectives of the sub-programmes are as follows:

- **Farmer Settlement and Development:**  
Facilitate, coordinate and provide support to smallholder and commercial farmers through sustainable agricultural development within agrarian reform initiatives.
- **Extension and Advisory Services:**  
Provide extension and advisory services to farmers.
- **Food Security:**  
To support, advise and coordinate the implementation of the Integrated Food Security Strategy of South Africa (IFSS-SA).
- **Casidra (Pty) Ltd:**  
Support the Department with project implementation and state farm management.

### 6.2 Sub-programme 3.1: Farmer Settlement and Development

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	To facilitate, coordinate and provide support to smallholder and commercial farmers through sustainable development within				72	158	95	105

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	agrarian reform initiatives							

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of farm assessments completed					72	136	150
1.2	Number of farm plans completed					86	95	105
1.3	Number of smallholder farmers supported					60	67	74

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of commercial farmers supported					26	29	32
1.2	Number of land reform farm monitoring reports compiled					4	4	4

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of farm assessments completed	Quarterly	72	16	20	16	20
1.2	Number of farm plans completed	Quarterly	86	20	25	22	19
1.3	Number of smallholder farmers supported	Quarterly	60	11	17	17	15

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of commercial farmers supported	Quarterly	26	6	7	7	6
1.2	Number of land	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
reform monitoring reports compiled						

### 6.3 Sub-programme 3.2: Extension and Advisory Services

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	To provide extension and advisory services to farmers					3 600	3 600	3 000

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of agricultural demonstrations facilitated					66	72	72
1.2	Number of farmers' days held					33	36	36
1.3	Number of commodity groups supported					10	10	10

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of projects supported through mentorship					31	33	33
1.2	Number of farm visits to small holder farmers to provide advice and contribute to successful land reform					1 200	1 200	1 200
1.3	Number of agricultural businesses skills audited					66	73	73
1.4	Number of farmers supported with advice					3 600	3 600	3 600

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of agricultural demonstrations facilitated	Quarterly	66	16	21	15	14
1.2	Number of farmers' days held	Quarterly	33	5	12	12	4
1.3	Number of commodity groups supported	Annual	10				10

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of projects supported through mentorship	Quarterly	31	6	8	10	7
1.2	Number of farm visits to small holder farmers to provide advice and contribute to successful land reform	Quarterly	1 200	309	350	293	248
1.3	Number of agricultural businesses skills audited	Quarterly	66	10	22	19	15
1.4	Number of farmers supported with advice	Quarterly	3 600	788	1 252	843	717

### 6.4 Sub-programme 3.3: Food Security

Strategic objective	Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1 To support, advise and coordinate the implementation of the Integrated Food Security Strategy of South Africa (IFSS-SA)					922	1 106	1 327

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of verified food insecure households supported				864	1 036	1 243
1.2	Number of food security status reports compiled				4	4	4

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of community food security projects supported				58	70	84
1.2	Number of participants in community food security projects				580	700	840
1.3	Number of school food gardens supported				12	14	17
1.4	Number of *participants in school food gardens				120	140	17
1.5	Number of food security awareness campaigns held				1	1	1

\*Participant refers to: Adults working directly in the gardens/projects.

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets				
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
1.1	Number of food insecure households supported	Annual	864	134	349	292	89
1.2	Number of food security status reports compiled	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of community food security projects supported	Quarterly	58	5	29	20	4
1.2	Number of participants in community food security projects	Quarterly	580	50	290	200	40
1.3	Number of school food gardens supported	Quarterly	12	3	5	4	0
1.4	Number of *participants in school food gardens	Quarterly	120	30	50	40	0
1.5	Number of food security awareness campaigns held	Annual	1			1	

\*Participant refers to: Adults working directly in the gardens/projects.

### 6.5 Sub-programme 3.4: Casidra (Pty) Ltd

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	To support the Department with project implementation and state farm management					40	47	50

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of agricultural projects facilitated					37	60	60
1.2	The day-to-day management of provincial state farms with a view towards breaking even					3	2	2

## Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of agricultural projects facilitated	Quarterly	37	6	9	10	12
1.2	The day-to-day management of provincial state farms with a view towards breaking even	Annual	3				3

## 6.6 Reconciling performance targets with the Budget and MTEF

### Expenditure estimates

**Table 4: Programme 3: Farmer Support and Development**

Sub-programme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R thousand							
Farmer Settlement and Development	36 429	33 371	95 897	130 858	140 568	150 712	155 943
Extension and Advisory Services	27 422	45 048	29 574	31 764	38 033	42 799	45 263
Food Security	28 817	32 244	10 025	11 594	13 308	15 768	16 676
Casidra (Pty) Ltd	5 700	5 700	8 377	10 774	17 940	18 268	19 302
Farm Worker Development	10 344	12 280	11 464	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>108 712</b>	<b>128 643</b>	<b>155 337</b>	<b>184 985</b>	<b>209 849</b>	<b>227 547</b>	<b>237 184</b>
Change to 2007 budget estimate	24.1%	46.8%	77.3%	111.1%	126.0%	136.7%	142.5%

### Economic classification

	41 290	51 096	54 311	54 030	67 320	73 409	77 356
<b>Current payments</b>							
Compensation of employees	26 428	33 239	39 361	37 527	44 354	48 421	52 052
Goods and services	14 847	17 819	14 934	16 500	22 966	26 395	27 757
of which:							
Communication	1 499	1 873	1 744	2 293	2 297	3 768	3 956
Computer services	1 865	4 863	69	1 319	1 163	162	170
Consultants, contractors and special services	164	285	691	227	797	794	838
Inventory	1 271	872	647	1 118	7 166	8 029	8 462
Leases	190	215	2 087	1 287	673	1 214	1 275
Travel and subsistence	6 383	6 609	6 186	5 733	5 816	6 396	6 716
Assets < R5 000	888	900	293	211	1 114	1 180	1 244
Other	2 587	2 164	3 217	4 312	3 940	4 852	5 096
Interest and rent on land	15	38	16	3	0	0	0
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>64 968</b>	<b>75 632</b>	<b>99 826</b>	<b>129 326</b>	<b>141 555</b>	<b>153 108</b>	<b>158 748</b>
Provinces and municipalities	7	9	8	5	0	0	0
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 262	2 740	1 122	0	400	430	450
Public corporations and private enterprises	57 790	67 213	92 340	128 499	141 155	152 678	158 298
Non-profit institutions	5 298	5 640	5 800	590	0	0	0
Households	611	30	556	232	0	0	0
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>2 426</b>	<b>1 878</b>	<b>1 163</b>	<b>1 620</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 080</b>
Machinery and equipment	2 426	1 465	1 052	1 610	530	560	590
Software and other intangible assets	0	399	111	10	0	0	0
Transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biological assets	0	0	0	0	444	470	490
Land and subsoil assets	0	14	0	0	0	0	0

of which: Capitalised compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	28	37	37	9	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>108 712</b>	<b>128 643</b>	<b>155 337</b>	<b>184 985</b>	<b>209 849</b>	<b>227 547</b>	<b>237 184</b>

## 6.7 Performance and expenditure trends

This Programme has been growing the fastest of all, because the support of all farmers, especially PDI land beneficiaries, is done through and coordinated from this Programme.

This Programme has grown in budget from R108.712 million to R186.457 million or 23.8% per annum from 2008/09 to 2011/12 and is expected to increase even faster going forward. However, the national conditional grants of CASP and *Ilima/Letsema* amounted to 330.551 million over the period 2008/09 to 2011/12. This amounts to an annual increase of 67.5% from R43.084 (2008/09) million to R130.346 (2011/12) million.

If the above amounts are taken out of the total budget, it is noted that the programme's equitable share has decreased from R65.628 million (2008/09) to R56.111 million or 9.1% per annum. The reason for the decrease is the movement of R12.008 million to Rural Development Coordination of Farm Worker Development. However, this is still a problem (annual growth of 1.3%) to manage the rapidly increasing conditional grant with which still no permanent appointments can be funded.

This Programme's budget is currently under pressure with regards to equitable share allocation.

## 7 Programme 4 – Veterinary Services

The objectives of the Programme is to ensure healthy animals, healthy food of animal origin and healthy consumers in the Western Cape, the Programme promote international trade by facilitating exports of animals and animal products, and ensures the safety of meat and meat products through the implementation of the Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000), the Animal Diseases Act (Act 35 of 1984) and other relevant legislations. Support is also given to ensure improved primary production for resettled smallholder farmers.

### 7.1 Strategic objective annual targets for 2012/13

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Animal Health is to prevent and control animal diseases.

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Export Control is to provide sanitary and phytosanitary control measures including risk assessments, and export certification in order to promote and facilitate the exportation of products of animal origin.

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Veterinary Public Health is to ensure the safety of meat and meat products through the implementation of the Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000), the Animal Diseases Act (Act 35 of 1984) and other relevant legislation.

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Veterinary Laboratory Services is to render efficient and appropriate veterinary diagnostic service.

## 7.2 Sub-programme 4.1: Animal Health

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Prevent and control animal diseases	-	63 449	46 000	40 000	80 000	70 000	60 000

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/ Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of vaccinations against controlled animal diseases:							
	Anthrax	-	5 520	5 000	5 500	6 000	6 000	6 000
	Rabies	42 133	66 352	40 000	35 000	40 000	42 000	44 000
	Brucellosis	-	215	1 000	750	800	850	900
	Newcastle	-	33 125	5 000	4 000	6 000	8 000	10 000
1.2	Number of primary animal health care (PAHC) interactions held	-	3 070	1 800	2 000	2 250	2 500	2 750
1.3	Number of official veterinary movement documents issued	-	6 274	9 500	9 500	11 000	12 000	12 000
1.4	Number of animals surveyed for diseases:							
	Skin tuberculin							

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/ Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
test	-	77 194	35 000	70 000	35 000	70 000	35 000
Bovine Brucellosis	-	94 728	40 000	20 000	20 000	40 000	20 000
<b>1.5</b> Number of animal inspection for regulatory purposes	-	63 449	46 000	40 000	80 000	70 000	60 000

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>1.1</b> Number of sheep treated for sheep scab	-	164 317	20 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
<b>1.2</b> Number of cattle dipped for external parasite control	-	1 372	2 000	2 200	2 500	3 000	4 000

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>1.1</b> Number of vaccinations against controlled animal diseases:	Quarterly					
Anthrax		6 000	2 000	1 000	2 000	1 000
Rabies		40 000	5 000	10 000	15 000	10 000
Brucellosis		800	150	250	250	150
Newcastle		6 000	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500
<b>1.2</b> Number of primary animal health care (PAHC) interactions held	Quarterly	2 250	500	700	600	450
<b>1.3</b> Number of official veterinary movement documents issued	Quarterly	11 000	2 000	4 000	3 000	2 000
<b>1.4</b> Number of animals surveyed for diseases:	Quarterly					

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
	Skin tuberculin test		35 000	9 500	8 000	9 500	8 000
	Bovine Brucellosis		20 000	6 000	4 000	6 000	4 000
1.5	Number of animal inspection for regulatory purposes	Quarterly	80 000	25 000	15 000	25 000	15 000

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of sheep treated for sheep scab	Quarterly	10 000	1 000	4 000	4 000	1 000
1.2	Number of cattle dipped for external parasite control	Quarterly	2 500	1 000	250	250	1 000

### 7.3 Sub-programme 4.2: Export Control

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Provide sanitary and phytosanitary control measures including risk assessment and health certification of products of animal origin.	180	4 637	684	684	684	684	684

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of veterinary export certificates issued	180	3 456	200	200	200	200	200
1.2	Number of export establishments registered	-	117	117	117	117	117	117
1.3	Number of samples collected for residue monitoring at export	-	1 181	484	484	484	484	484

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
facilities.							

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1 Perform Annual Food Safety and Export Certification Audits at Export Establishments for the recommendation of registration renewal	20	27	46	46	46	46	46
1.2 Perform Quarterly Food safety Audits at EU Approved Export Plants to ensure continuous monitoring and compliance with importing Country requirements and International Standards	100%	-	16	16	16	16	16
1.3 Create and maintain database for Export Statistics for Products of all Products of Animal origin Exported on Official Export Paper	Maintain	1	1	1	1	1	1
1.4 Evaluation and auditing of new applications for export recommendations where applicable	100%	4	4	4	4	4	4

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of veterinary export certificates issued	Quarterly	200	50	50	50	50
1.2	Number of export establishments registered	Annually	117	117	117	117	117
1.3	Number of samples collected for residue monitoring at export facilities.	Quarterly	484	169	168	75	72

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Perform Annual Food Safety and Export Certification Audits at Export Establishments for the recommendation of registration renewal	Quarterly	46	12	12	11	11
1.2	Perform Quarterly Food safety Audits at EU Approved Export Plants to ensure continuous monitoring and compliance with importing Country requirements and International Standards	Quarterly	16	4	4	4	4
1.3	Create and maintain database for Export Statistics for Products of all Products of Animal origin Exported on Official Export Paper	Annual	1	1	1	1	1
1.4	Evaluation and auditing of new applications for export recommendations where applicable	Annual	4	1	1	1	1

#### 7.4 Sub-programme 4.3: Veterinary Public Health

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Ensure the safety of meat products through the implementation of the Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000), the Animal Disease Act (Act 35 of 1984) and other relevant legislation	370	82	75	79	75	75	75

#### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of abattoirs registered	-	-	-	-	75	75	75
1.2	Number of abattoir inspections conducted	-	-	-	-	300	300	300
1.3	Number of facilities processing animal products and by-products inspected	-	-	-	-	48	48	48

#### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of abattoir plans approved	13	6	5	5	5	5	5
1.2	Number of public awareness sessions held	3	5	3	3	16	16	16
1.3	Number of illegal slaughtering investigations held	-	-	12	12	12	12	12
1.4	Number of samples collected for National Bacteriologic	-	-	120	120	120	120	120

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
al Monitoring programme							
1.5 Export Consignments monitored	-	-	-	-	520	520	520
1.6 BSE samples collected	-	651	100	736	736	736	736
1.7 Number of samples collected for National Residue Monitoring programme	-	-	1500	750	240	240	240

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of abattoirs registered	Yearly	75	75	0	0	0
1.2	Number of abattoir inspections conducted	Quarterly	300	75	75	75	75
1.3	Number of facilities processing animal products and by-products inspected	Quarterly	48	12	12	12	12

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of abattoir plans approved	Quarterly	5	1	2	1	1
1.2	Number of public awareness sessions held	Quarterly	16	4	4	4	4
1.3	Number of illegal slaughtering investigations held	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3
1.4	Number of samples collected for National Bacteriological Monitoring programme	Quarterly	120	30	30	30	30
1.5	Export Consignments monitored	Quarterly	520	130	130	130	130
1.6	BSE samples collected	Quarterly	736	184	184	184	184

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets				
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
1.7	Number of samples collected for National Residue Monitoring programme	Quarterly	240	60	60	60	60

#### 7.5 Sub-programme 4.4: Veterinary Laboratory Services

Strategic objective	Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
1.1	Render an efficient and appropriate veterinary diagnostic service	-	-	Number of specimen tested	100 000	120 000	120 000	120 000

#### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of specimens tested	-	-	-	6000	6000	6000
1.2	Number of tests performed	-	191 904	150 000	150 000	145 000	145 000
1.3	Number of control audit reports	-	-	-	20	20	20

#### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Total number of Controlled/Notifiable Disease samples tested	-	141 021	72 000	100 000	120 000	120 000
1.2	Total number of Veterinary Public Health samples tested	-	-	-	-	2 500	2 500
1.3	Number of samples tested for emerging	-	-	-	-	800	1000

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
farmers							

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1 Number of submissions	Quarterly	6 000	1 500	1 200	1 800	1 500
1.2 Number of tests performed	Quarterly	145 000	40 000	30 000	35 000	40 000
1.3 Number of quality documents	Quarterly	20	10	5	3	2

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1 Number of Controlled / Notifiable Disease samples	Quarterly	120 000	40 000	20 000	30 000	30 000
1.2 Number of Veterinary Public Health samples	Quarterly	2 500	700	700	600	500
1.3 Number of samples tested for emerging farmers	Quarterly	800	200	200	200	200

## 7.6 Reconciling performance targets with the Budget and MTEF

### Expenditure estimates

**Table 5: Programme 4: Veterinary Services**

Sub-programme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
R thousand							
Animal Health	20 165	23 354	25 321	46 595	28 139	29 912	31 766
Export Control	2 781	3 136	3 596	5 582	5 127	5 876	6 240
Veterinary Public Health	3 409	3 549	4 262	4 778	4 862	4 807	5 105
Veterinary Laboratory Services	10 596	13 233	11 528	12 665	12 363	12 819	13 614
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 951</b>	<b>43 272</b>	<b>44 707</b>	<b>69 620</b>	<b>50 491</b>	<b>53 414</b>	<b>56 725</b>
Change to 2007 budget estimate	20.2%	40.7%	45.4%	126.3%	63.3%	73.4%	84.8%

### Economic classification

Current payments	35 109	40 175	43 408	51 680	50 396	53 312	56 572
Compensation of employees	25 980	28 788	33 516	39 255	42 850	45 421	47 919
Goods and services	9 119	11 380	9 888	12 424	7 546	7 891	8 653
of which:							
Communication	610	692	705	744	391	413	434
Computer services	113	115	71	43	7	7	7
Consultants, contractors and special services	49	266	291	387	145	153	161
Inventory	3 152	4 341	2 959	3 608	2 764	2 846	2 905
Agency and Support Services	62	348	149	204	1 128	1 190	1 350
Leases	122	123	787	307	118	124	130
Travel and subsistence	3 359	3 373	3 648	5 345	2 155	2 274	2 488
Assets < R5 000	413	637	259	242	83	88	92
Other	1 239	1 478	1 019	1 544	755	796	1 086

Interest and rent on land	10	7	4	1	0	0	0
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>17 450</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Provinces and municipalities	0	1	1	4	2	2	3
Departmental agencies and accounts	0	578	560	0	0	0	0
Public corporations and private enterprises	7	7	45	0	0	0	0
Households	23	427	128	17 446	0	0	0
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>1 803</b>	<b>2 077</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150</b>
Machinery and equipment	1 803	2 031	522	468	93	100	150
Software and other intangible assets	0	46	0	0	0	0	0
of which: Capitalised compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	9	7	43	22	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 951</b>	<b>43 272</b>	<b>44 707</b>	<b>69 620</b>	<b>50 491</b>	<b>53 414</b>	<b>56 725</b>

## 7.7 Performance and expenditure trends

During the preceding few years, funds allocated to the sub-programme: Animal Health were adequate for normal operational purposes. During animal disease emergencies, however, the allocated budget generally falls far short of the requirements. In such cases expenditure is claimed back from DAFF as disease control in these instances are in the national interest.

Community service for new Veterinary Science graduates is envisaged and implementation thereof is at an advanced stage. Departmental facilities will either have to be upgraded or created to comply with statutory requirements for the delivery of veterinary clinical services. In addition, substantial funds will be required for additional personnel costs and operational costs, especially the procurement of surgical equipment, instruments and drugs.

This Programme also represents very scarce skills, but is in a better state compared with sister Provinces with the filling of posts.

The Programme's budget increased from R36.951 million (2008/09) to R47.995 million (2011/12) or 10.0% annually.

A once-off increase in the funding in 2011/12 of R17.078 million for the culling of ostriches due to the outbreak of *Avian Influenza* distorts the trend for this Programme.

However, the increases in the CoE of expensive personnel (highest departmental ratio of CoE compared to total budget), internationally set prices on capital items and medicinal inventory has left the Department with no option other than to apply for a cost pressure policy option.

## 8 Programme 5 – Research and Technology Development Services

The purpose of the Programme is to render expert and needs based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development objectives.

The purpose of the three sub-programmes are as follows:

Research: Conduct, facilitate and co-ordinate research and to participate in multi-disciplinary development projects.

Technology transfer services: Disseminate information on research and technology developed, to clients.

Infrastructure support services: Provide and maintain infrastructure facilities for the line function to perform their research and other functions, i.e. research farms.

### 8.1 Strategic objective annual targets for 2012/13

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Research and its three research institutes, viz. Institutes for Animal Production, Plant Production and Resource Utilisation is to execute research and to develop new cutting-edge technologies whereby the increase in agricultural production, and sustainability and competitiveness of our farmers, will be ensured.

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Information Services is to serve as the conduit for converting the research rand into an information rand. Information on new and adapted technology is packaged in the form of user-friendly, client-focussed and problem-solving information packages for dissemination to our internal clients (extension officers and lecturers) and our external stakeholders (the ARC and its research institutes, tertiary institutions, industry and commodity organisations, agri-businesses, technical experts and consultants, interdepartmental networks and working groups, farmers (all categories) and the public. Furthermore, technology transfer events and walk-and-talks are organised on a regular basis in all our districts to convey the research message to said stakeholders.

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Infrastructure Support Services is to render on-farm infrastructure and research support to our own research efforts, as well as to external research partners such as the institutes of the ARC.

### 8.2 Sub-programme 5.1: Research

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Conduct agricultural research and technology development	194	181	88	77	78	78	80

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of research projects implemente							

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
d which address specific production constraints: (1) New projects (2) Implemented projects (3) Completed projects	7	6	7	3	3	3	5
	187	175	81	74	75	75	75
	7	8	28	5	5	5	5
1.2 Number of scientific papers published: (1) Scientific (2) Semi-scientific	49	30	39	30	30	30	30
	97	86	20	20	20	20	20
1.3 Number of presentations made at scientific events	79	57	55	25	35	35	35

#### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1 Number of research committee meetings to evaluate projects	6	3	3	4	4	4	4
1.2 Number of meetings with industry organisations to establish research needs	12	22	47	8	24	24	24
1.3 Number of climate change projects executed	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
1.4 Number of new aquaculture projects	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
1.5 Consolidate research and development projects	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
1.6 Compile a climate change	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
plan for agriculture							
1.7 Number of WCARF meetings to coordinate research	0	0	0	3	2	2	2

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1 Projects implemented: (1)New (2)Implemented (3)Completed	Quarterly	3 75 5	1 75 1	1 75 1	1 75 2	75 5 1
1.2 Scientific papers published (1) Scientific (2) Semi-scientific	Quarterly	30 20	5 5	10 5	10 5	5 5
1.3 Presentations at scientific events	Quarterly	35	10	10	10	5

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1 Research committee meetings	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
1.2 Industry meetings	Quarterly	24	6	6	6	6
1.3 Climate change projects	Annual	5				5
1.4 New aquaculture projects	Annual	1				1
1.5 Consolidate research and development projects	Annual	1				1
1.6 Compile climate change plan	Annual	1				1
1.7 Number of WCARF meetings	Quarterly	2	1		1	

### 8.3 Sub-programme 5.2: Technology Transfer Services

Strategic objective	Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1 Provide scientific and technical information	210	273	434	138	257	257	257

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1 Number of presentations made at technology transfer events	125	153	206	60	120	120	120
1.2 Number of demonstration trials conducted	1	6	2	1	0	0	0
1.3 Number of articles in popular media: (1) Articles (2) Radio broadcasts	0 0	0 0	90 38	30 15	50 20	50 20	50 20
1.4 Number of information packs developed	15	27	15	5	5	5	5

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1 Number of technology transfer events conducted	15	13	11	5	5	5	5
1.2 Number of agricultural conditions reports designed and disseminated	12	13	23	12	15	15	15
1.3 Number of climate reports distributed	40	58	46	8	40	40	40
1.4 Number of school days for learners to experience agriculture and research	2	3	3	2	2	2	2

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1 Presentations at events	Quarterly	120	30	30	30	30
1.2 Demonstrations trials conducted	Quarterly	0	0	0	0	0
1.3 Articles in popular media: (1) Articles published	Quarterly	50	10	15	15	10

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
	(2) Broadcasts		20	5	5	5	5
1.4	Information packs developed	Quarterly	5	1	2	1	1

#### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Technology transfer events conducted	Quarterly	5	1	2	1	1
1.2	Agricultural conditions reports	Quarterly	15	3	5	5	2
1.3	Climate reports	Quarterly	40	10	10	10	10
1.4	School days	Annual	2				2

#### 8.4 Sub-programme 5.3: Infrastructure Support Services

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Provide on-farm infrastructure support	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

#### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of research infrastructure provided	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1.2	Number of research infrastructure maintained	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

#### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of technical working committee meetings on research farms	26	23	14	14	14	14	14

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Infrastructure provided	Annually	7				7
1.2	Infrastructure maintained	Annually	7				7

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Technical working committee meetings	Quarterly	14		7		7

## 8.5 Reconciling performance targets with the Budget and MTEF

### Expenditure estimates

**Table 6: Programme 5: Research and Technology Development Services**

Sub-programme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation 2011/12	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
R thousand							
Research	33 455	40 133	45 222	47 040	56 611	60 539	66 067
Technology Transfer Services	1 682	1 395	0	367	626	946	1 032
Infrastructure Support Services	23 130	29 071	28 168	31 010	31 235	33 107	36 131
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 267</b>	<b>70 599</b>	<b>73 390</b>	<b>78 417</b>	<b>88 472</b>	<b>94 592</b>	<b>103 230</b>
Change to 2007 budget estimate	9.1%	32.2%	37.4%	46.8%	65.9%	77.9%	94.6%

### Economic classification

	55 934	65 788	71 915	76 098	86 796	92 517	100 502
<b>Current payments</b>							
Compensation of employees	38 064	42 714	52 392	56 081	62 393	66 137	69 775
Goods and services	17 862	23 066	19 517	20 016	24 403	26 380	30 727
of which:							
Communication	602	652	573	400	400	422	543
Computer services	250	44	181	64	255	269	282
Consultants, contractors and special services	103	2 614	2 144	2 530	2 244	2 569	3 098
Inventory	9 215	13 012	9 551	11 237	16 300	17 081	19 675
Leases	147	137	1 549	92	171	180	250
Travel and subsistence	4 181	3 675	3 065	3 588	3 565	4 321	5 037
Assets < R5 000	220	579	373	135	22	23	24
Other	3 144	2 345	2 081	1 970	1 446	1 435	1 818
Interest and rent on land	8	8	6	1	0	0	0
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>
Provinces and municipalities	38	43	45	33	33	40	47
Departmental Agencies and accounts	0	0	8	250	0	0	0
Public corporations and private enterprises	302	8	0	0	0	0	0
Universities and Technikons	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Non-profit institutions	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Households	177	0	34	0	0	0	0
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>1 689</b>	<b>4 469</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>1 956</b>	<b>1 643</b>	<b>2 035</b>	<b>2 681</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	142	0	9	0	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment	1 547	4 459	1 295	1 945	1 643	2 035	2 681
Software and other intangible assets	0	10	43	11	0	0	0
of which: Capitalised compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	127	39	41	17	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 267</b>	<b>70 599</b>	<b>73 390</b>	<b>78 714</b>	<b>88 472</b>	<b>94 592</b>	<b>103 230</b>

## 8.6 Performance and expenditure trends

A policy option for cost pressure was granted in 2011/12 for 2012/13 which is the total reason for the higher than average budget increase and has made it possible that this Programme can make vital and necessary appointments.

## 9 Programme 6 – Agricultural Economics Services

The purpose of the Programme: Agricultural Economics Services is to provide timely and relevant agricultural economic services to the sector in support of sustainable agricultural and agri-business development to increase economic growth. The Department's clients expect of this Programme to provide advice and support ranging from farm level to sector level based on sound scientific principles and research.

The Programme executes its mandate over two sub-programmes in terms of the budget structure. These include Agribusiness Support and Development and Macroeconomics Support. There has been no change in the budget structure. However, there has been a slight change on the names of the two sub-programmes as reflected above.

### 9.1 Strategic objective annual targets for 2012/13

The strategic objective of sub-programme: Agri-Business Support and Development is to provide Agri-Business support through entrepreneurial development, marketing services, value adding, production and resource economics.

The strategic objective of sub-programme: Macroeconomics Support is to provide macroeconomic and statistical information on the performance of the agricultural sector in order to inform planning and decision making.

### 9.2 Sub-programme 6.1: Agri-Business Support and Development

Strategic objective	Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1 Provide agricultural stakeholders with agricultural economic advice			688	135	400	450	500

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
1.1	Number of Agri-Businesses supported with agricultural economic services towards accessing markets	44	35	49	35	35	35	35
1.2	Number of clients supported with agricultural economic advice	8	6	639	100	365	415	465
1.3	Number of agricultural economic studies conducted	10	9	74	10	10	12	12

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
1.1	Number of marketing information outputs disseminated	31	16	17	15	15	15	15
1.2	Value of committed investment		R150 million	R100 million	R56 million	R50 million	R50 million	R50 million
1.3	Number of budgets developed	2	16	31	30	30	30	35
1.4	Number of budgets updated	332	1	12	10	10	10	20
1.5	Number of existing agricultural cooperatives supported					10	10	10
1.6	Number of agricultural cooperatives developed					10	10	10

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.7	Number of stakeholders engaged with on agricultural economic activities				10	10	10

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets				
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
1.1	Number of Agri-Businesses supported with agricultural economic services towards accessing markets	Quarterly	35	5	10	10	10
1.2	Number of clients supported with agricultural economic advice	Quarterly	365	90	135	50	90
1.3	Number of agricultural economic studies conducted	Quarterly	10	1	3	3	3

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets				
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
1.1	Number of marketing information outputs disseminated	Quarterly	15	4	5	3	3
1.2	Value of committed investment	Annually					R50 million
1.3	Number of budgets developed	Quarterly	30	5	10	5	10
1.4	Number of budgets updated	Annual	10				10
1.5	Number of existing agricultural cooperatives supported	Quarterly	10	3	3	2	2
1.6	Number of agricultural cooperatives developed	Annually	10				10
1.7	Number of stakeholders	Quarterly	10	3	3	2	2

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
engaged on agricultural economic activities						

### 9.3 Sub-programme 6.2: Macro Economics Support

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Provide information to support sound decision-making			178	150	158	158	58

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of macroeconomic information requests responded to	224	130	147	140	140	140	140
1.2	Number of macroeconomic reports developed	23	24	24	10	18	18	18

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of surveys conducted					1	1	1
1.2	Number of databases populated					29	29	29
1.3	Number of information dissemination activities conducted					11	15	15

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of macroeconomic information requests responded to	140	35	35	35	35
1.2	Number of	18	4	6	3	5

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
macroeconomic reports developed						

#### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1 Number of surveys conducted	Annual	1	-	-	-	1
1.2 Number of databases populated	Quarterly	29	29	29	29	29
1.3 Number of information dissemination activities conducted	Quarterly	11	2	6	1	2

#### 9.4 Reconciling performance targets with the Budget and MTEF

##### Expenditure estimates

**Table 7: Programme 6: Agricultural Economics Services**

Sub-programme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation 2011/12	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
R thousand							
Agri-business Support and Development	6 126	8 214	9 249	9 138	9 960	10 371	10 813
Macroeconomics Support	2 508	3 335	2 612	3 310	5 075	5 343	5 570
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 634</b>	<b>11 549</b>	<b>11 861</b>	<b>12 448</b>	<b>15 035</b>	<b>15 714</b>	<b>16 554</b>
Change to 2007 budget estimate	24.0%	65.8%	70.3%	78.7%	95.1%	99.4%	104.7%

##### Economic classification

	8 060	9 537	11 038	11 676	14 621	15 291	15 950
<b>Current payments</b>							
Compensation of employees	4 899	6 262	6 985	8 068	9 252	9 807	10 346
Goods and services	3 159	3 272	4 052	3 608	5 369	5 484	5 604
of which:							
Communication	108	105	111	80	98	103	108
Computer services	643	1 047	1 818	390	360	329	291
Consultants, contractors and special services	11	11	14	189	2 842	2 868	3 011
Inventory	83	117	128	281	326	346	364
Leases	17	32	142	246	31	33	35
Travel and subsistence	805	823	664	1 135	1 068	1 127	1 183
Other	1 492	1 134	1 175	1 287	644	678	612
Interest and rent on land	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	0	1 360	3	0	0	0	0
Universities and technikons	71	71	400	452	250	250	250
Public corporations and private enterprises	302	200	240	147	0	0	0
Non-profit institutions	0	100	40	0	0	0	0
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>183</b>
Machinery and equipment	201	278	139	147	164	173	183
Software and other intangible assets	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
of which: Capitalised compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	0	3	1	8	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 634</b>	<b>11 549</b>	<b>11 861</b>	<b>12 448</b>	<b>15 035</b>	<b>15 714</b>	<b>16 554</b>

## 9.5 Performance and expenditure trends

The activities performed under sub-programme 6.1 are carried throughout the Province and are therefore placing pressure on expenditure related to subsistence and transport. In order to deliver on the strategic goal of supporting new entrepreneurs, various financial planning tools are used. The development and use of software packages in this regard, notably Combud and Simfini, has led to an increase in development and licence fees over the past three years.

Standardised programmes are however crucial for quality assurance and the capturing of financial data for research and advice. In order to track progress on strategic goals for the Department it is necessary to measure certain indicators over time. To this end various databases have been developed and these are maintained to allow for comparison of future information to a baseline in order to track progress.

Bearing the above in mind the increase between 2008/09 and 2011/12 is R4.814 million (18.6% per annum). However, if it is taken into account that the 2011/12 amount includes R2.0 million for an agri-investment unit at Wesgro the increase is a 10.9% per annum. Given that 62.9% of this budget is compensation of employees (CoE), it can be understood that any increase in CoE above the prescribed budgeted increase is rather detrimental.

## 10 Programme 7 – Structured Agricultural Education and Training

The purpose of the Programme: Structured Agricultural Education and Training (SAET) is to facilitate and provide structured agricultural education and training in line with the Agricultural Education and Training Strategy to all participants in the agricultural sector in order to establish a knowledgeable, prosperous and competitive sector.

The fundamental role of agriculture to stimulate economic development of the country, especially in the rural agricultural areas and will only be realised if the rural people are equipped with the necessary and required knowledge and skills.

Against this backdrop, the Programme: SAET has crucial role to play in ensuring a skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path and vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security for all.

### 10.1 Strategic objective annual targets for 2012/13

The Programme executes its mandate over two sub-programmes in terms of the financial structure. These sub-programmes include Higher Education and Education and Further Education and Training.

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Higher Education and Training is to provide accredited higher education and training from NQF levels 5 and above to anybody who desires to study in agriculture and related fields. This sub-programme provides formal education on post grade 12 levels (NQF level 5-7) to anybody who qualifies and has the desire to obtain formal education.

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Further Education and Training is to provide formal and non-formal training on NQF levels 1 to 4 through FET structured education and training programmes to all interested agricultural role players. The sub-programme offers skills-based short courses and Learnership training, ranging from two (2) days to ten (10) days for skills courses and a maximum of twelve (12) months for learnerships on its main campus at Elsenburg and at the decentralised training centres at George, Oudtshoorn, Clanwilliam and Bredasdorp.

### 10.2 Sub-programme 7.1: Higher Education and Training

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	To provide accredited higher education and training from NQF levels 5 and above to anybody who desires to study in agriculture and related fields.	427	414	420	420	350	350	350

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of students registering into accredited Higher Education and Training (HET) qualifications	427	414	420	400	350	350	350
1.2	Number of students completing accredited Higher Education and Training (HET)	138	117	115	70	70	70	70

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
qualifications							

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1 Number of accredited short courses offered	0	7	6	6	7	7	7
1.2 Number of students completing accredited short courses	0	179	123	90	120	120	120
1.3 Number of bursaries awarded	112	98	30	50	10 new 30 existing	10 new 30 existing	10 new 30 existing
1.4 Implementation of student equity targets	0	0	63	100	100	100	100

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1 Number of students registering into accredited Higher Education and Training (HET) qualifications.	Annual	350				350
1.2 Number of students completing accredited Higher Education and Training (HET) qualifications	Annual	70				70

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1 Number of accredited short courses offered	Quarterly	7	2	2	2	1
1.2 Number of students completing accredited short courses	Biannual	120		60		60
1.3 Number of bursaries	Annual	10 new 30 existing	10 new 30	-	-	-

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
	awarded			existing			
1.4	Implementation of student equity targets	Annual	100	100	-	-	-

### 10.3 Sub-programme 7.2: Further Education and Training

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	To provide formal and non-formal training on NQF levels 1-4 through FET structured education and training programmes to all interested agricultural role players	2 000	2 542	1 694	1 400	1 600	1 800	1 900

### Transversal performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of learners completing accredited skills programmes	99	112	82	50	50	55	60
1.2	Number of learners completing accredited short courses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	Number of learners completing non-accredited short courses	2 000	2 542	1 694	1 400	1 600	1 800	1 900

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
1.1	Number of learners enrolled in learnership	108	144	105	80	80	90	100
1.2	Articulation / RPL of FET learners to HET	8	12	7	8	8	10	12
1.3	Number of formal skills programmes offered	44	44	4	4	4	4	4

### Transversal quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets				
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
1.1	Number of learners completing accredited skills programmes	Annually	50				50
1.2	Number of learners completing accredited short courses		0	0	0	0	0
1.3	Number of learners completing non-accredited short courses	Quarterly	1600	350	450	450	350

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets				
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
1.1	Number of learners enrolled in learnerships	Annual	80				80
1.2	Articulation / RPL of FET learners to HET	Annual	8				8
1.3	Number of formal skills programmes offered	Annual	4				4

## 10.4 Reconciling performance targets with the Budget and MTEF

*Expenditure estimates*

**Table 8: Programme 7: Structured Agricultural Education and Training**

Sub-programme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation 2011/12	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
R thousand							
Higher Education and Training	14 628	17 720	19 064	20 501	32 468	33 622	35 051
Further Education and Training	6 722	9 015	10 749	11 056	13 783	14 562	15 238

Quality Assurance	13	0	0	57	0	0	0
Training Administration and Support	10 687	11 609	12 442	15 329	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 050</b>	<b>38 344</b>	<b>42 255</b>	<b>46 943</b>	<b>46 251</b>	<b>48 184</b>	<b>50 289</b>
Change to 2007 budget estimate	17.2%	40.2%	54.5%	71.6%	69.9%	77.4%	85.7%

#### Economic classification

<b>Current payments</b>	<b>28 757</b>	<b>32 821</b>	<b>36 454</b>	<b>41 840</b>	<b>43 244</b>	<b>45 616</b>	<b>47 687</b>
Compensation of employees	17 239	20 695	23 732	25 759	29 469	31 236	32 953
Goods and services	11 514	12 122	12 719	16 081	13 775	14 380	14 734
of which:							
Communication	374	336	300	423	609	642	674
Computer services	106	33	40	125	44	46	48
Consultants, contractors and special services	156	435	622	610	508	619	591
Inventory	4 611	4 429	4 020	5 201	4 083	4 325	4 540
Leases	531	313	998	554	455	484	508
Property Payments	270	652	1 746	628	660	696	731
Travel and subsistence	2 081	2 195	1 984	3 209	3 483	3 463	3 277
Agency and Support	1 733	2 231	1 709	3 390	2 167	2 286	2 400
Other	1 652	1 494	1 300	1 941	1 766	1 819	1 965
Interest and rent on land	4	4	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>2 344</b>	<b>4 263</b>	<b>4 013</b>	<b>2 335</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>2 345</b>	<b>2 368</b>
Provinces and municipalities	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Departmental agencies and accounts	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Universities and technikons	0	0	0	250	250	265	278
Non-profit institutions	276	0	139	153	170	180	190
Households	2 067	4 262	3 870	1 932	1 800	1 900	1 900
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1 205</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>2 748</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>234</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	273	0	0	461	310	0	0
Machinery and equipment	663	1 205	1 741	1 802	477	223	234
Biological Assets	0	0	0	480	0	0	0
Software and other intangible assets	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
of which: Capitalised compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	13	55	47	20	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 050</b>	<b>38 344</b>	<b>42 255</b>	<b>46 943</b>	<b>46 251</b>	<b>48 184</b>	<b>50 289</b>

## 10.7 Performance and expenditure trends

The expenditure of this Programme has increased with R16.184 million (16.83% per annum) from 2008/09 to 2011/12. However, this amount includes a once-off R3.6 million from CASP in 2011/12 which is the reason for the decline in the budget going forward to 2012/13. Without the once-off contribution the annual growth would have been 13.1%

It has been decided to cease the sub-programmes 7.3 and 7.4 as they are not acknowledged by DAFF or NT. The budgets thereof were added to sub-programme 7.1 which is the sole reason for its above normal increase from 2012/13 forward.

## 11 Programme 8 – Rural Development Coordination

The purpose of the Programme is coordinate the comprehensive rural development programme in the Province and facilitate the development of farm workers

The Programme: Rural Development Coordination focuses on coordinating the implementation of the rural development nodes in the Province and the facilitation of service

- All provincial departments and local government authorities delivering services in a coordinated and cohesive way in the selected rural nodes through the establishment of interdepartmental steering committees per rural node.
- Institutionalisation of community organisational structures in selected rural nodes to empower communities in terms of the identification and implementation of new community projects
- Establishment of economic, social development and infrastructure projects to facilitate economic growth in the selected rural nodes
- Skills training for unemployed people in selected rural nodes
- Sustainable employment created for unemployed people in the selected rural nodes
- Improvement in food security through interventions at household level in the selected rural nodes.
- Enhance the image and the socio-economic conditions of farm workers by providing them with life skills to improve their quality of life.

The Programme is structured into two sub-programmes:

- Development Planning
- Farm Worker Development

**Note:** Sub-programme 8.2: Farm Worker Development is additional to the National Treasury standardised budget and programme structure. The sub-programmes: Social Facilitation, Monitoring and Reporting as prescribed by National Treasury, are not utilised by the Department.

### 11.1 Strategic objective annual targets for 2012/13

The strategic objectives of the sub-programmes are as follows:

Sub-programme: Development Planning

- Successfully facilitate the implementation of the National Comprehensive Rural Development Coordination Programme in selected rural nodes in the Western Cape

Sub-programme: Farm worker Development

- Enhance the image and the socio-economic conditions of farm workers by providing them with life skills to improve their quality of life.

## 11.2 Sub-programme 8.1: Development Planning

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Implement the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in selected nodes				6	4	3	2

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Activate Rural nodes				6	4	3	2
1.2	Activate Node specific Interdepartmental Steering committees				6	4	3	2
1.3	Activate Council of Stakeholders of Rural node				6	4	3	2
1.4	CRDP rural node implementation plans completed				6	4	3	2
1.5	CRDP rural nodes - 3 year phased process implementation completed						1	5
1.6	Employment created (jobs) in rural nodes				455	500	600	700
1.7	People trained in rural nodes				1 044	1 000	1 000	1 400
1.8	Coordinate the implementation of rural development coordinating meetings for the Province				4	4	4	4

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Active CRDP nodes	Quarterly	4	2	2		
1.2	Active nodal Interdepartmental Steering committees	Quarterly		2	2		

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.3	Active nodal Council of stakeholders	Bi-annual		2	2		
1.4	CRDP nodal implementation plans completed	Bi-annual				4	
1.5	CRDP nodes - 3 year phased implementation process completed	Annual					
1.6	Employment created (jobs)	Quarterly	500	100	100	150	150
1.7	People trained in 15 rural nodes	Quarterly	1 000	200	200	300	300
1.8	Provincial coordination meetings	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1

### 11.3 Sub-programme 8.2: Farm Worker Development

Strategic objective		Audited/Actual performance			Estimated performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Facilitate the development of farm workers				2 800	2 400	2 530	2 750

### Provincial performance indicators and annual targets for 2012/13

Programme performance indicator		Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance 2011/12	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1.1	Number of farm workers referred for training				2 000	1,800	2 000	2 200
1.2	District Forums: Farm worker development meetings coordinated				12	12	12	12
1.3	Number of farm workers assisted through the referral system				800	200	230	250
1.4	Number of regional and provincial farm worker competitions hosted				13	14	15	15
1.5	Number of farm worker development				10	8	12	15

Programme performance indicator	Audited/Actual performance			Audited/Actual performance	Medium-term targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
t projects assisted							
1.6 Number of substance abuse awareness and prevention campaigns					6	6	6
1.7 Active district farm worker database				2	2	2	1

### Provincial quarterly targets for 2012/13

Performance indicator		Reporting period	Annual target 2012/13	Quarterly targets			
				1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
1.1	Number of farm workers trained in skills in cooperation with NGOs and Programme: SAT	Quarterly	1 800	50	800	900	50
1.2	District Forums: Farm worker development meetings coordinated	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3
1.3	Number of farm workers assisted through the referral system	Quarterly	200	50	50	50	50
1.4	Number of regional and provincial farm worker competitions hosted	Annually	14	3	4	7	0
1.5	Number of farm worker development projects assisted	Quarterly	8	1	3	3	1
1.6	Number of substance abuse awareness and prevention campaigns	Quarterly	6	0	2	3	1
1.7	Active district farm worker database	Quarterly	2	0	0	1	1

## 11.4 Reconciling performance targets with the Budget and MTEF

Expenditure estimates

**Table 9: Programme 8: Rural Development Coordination**

Sub-programme	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
R thousand							
Development Planning				2 499	4 097	4 290	4 430
Farm Worker Development				10 796	12 207	12 647	13 189
<b>Total</b>				<b>13 295</b>	<b>16 304</b>	<b>16 937</b>	<b>17 619</b>
Change to 2011 budget estimate				0.0%	3.7%	8.0%	12.6%

### Economic classification

<b>Current payments</b>		<b>11 101</b>	<b>14 324</b>	<b>15 190</b>	<b>15 993</b>
Compensation of employees		7 665	9 259	9 814	10 352
Goods and services		3 436	5 065	5 376	5 641
of which:					
Communication		138	168	177	186
Computer services		15	0	21	22
Consultants, contractors and special services		856	1 080	1 139	1 196
Inventory		120	117	123	129
Agency and support services		8	750	791	816
Travel and subsistence		1 204	1 720	1 823	1 923
Leases		30	30	32	34
Operating expenditure		356	415	439	463
Venues and facilities		130	530	560	590
Other		579	255	274	282
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>		<b>1 958</b>	<b>1 914</b>	<b>1 678</b>	<b>1 552</b>
Public corporations and private enterprises		274	10	20	30
Departmental agencies		150	0	0	0
Non-profit institutions		1 447	1 854	1 598	1 452
Households		87	50	60	70
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>		<b>236</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>74</b>
Machinery and equipment		222	52	53	56
Software and other intangible assets		14	14	16	18
of which: Capitalised compensation		0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>13 295</b>	<b>16 304</b>	<b>16 937</b>	<b>17 619</b>

## 11.5 Performance and expenditure trends

This programme has been established for 2011/12 and a business case will be submitted to help the Department in reaching the goals of PSO11.

## PART C: LINKS TO OTHER PLANS

### 12 Links to the long-term infrastructure and other capital plans

The Department's need in terms of infrastructure is taken up in the Immovable Asset Management Plan (IAMP) as submitted to the Department of Transport and Public Works. A copy is available on request at the Department.

There are four long-term infrastructure plans which will be included in more detail in the Immovable Asset Management Plan (IAMP):

1. A complete Campus Plan of the current Higher and Tertiary Education institutions at Elsenburg.
2. Planning and construction of a complete research facility away from the main office block at Elsenburg.
3. A complete redesign of the main building once current research facilities relocate to new building (see 2).

### 13 Conditional grants

<b>Name of grant</b>	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
<b>Purpose</b>	To expand the provision of agricultural support services, and promote and facilitate agricultural development by targeting subsistence, small holder and commercial farmers.
<b>Performance indicator</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure provided, i.e. fences, boreholes, dairy parlours, packing sheds, etc.</li> <li>• Training of farmers in need thereof</li> <li>• Provision of visible, fit for purpose extension</li> </ul>
<b>Continuation</b>	To be continued for the duration of the period it will take to settle previously disadvantaged farmers until the national target of 30% black farmers on previously white owned land has been reached – at least to 2014/15.
<b>Motivation</b>	PDI empowerment to change the face of agriculture

<b>Name of grant</b>	<i>Ilima/Letsema</i>
<b>Purpose</b>	To assist vulnerable South African farming communities to achieve an increase in agricultural production
<b>Performance indicator</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased hectares planted</li> <li>• Increased yield per unit within agricultural development corridors</li> <li>• Increase of entrepreneurs supported</li> <li>• Number of newly established infrastructure</li> <li>• Increased hectares rehabilitated.</li> </ul>
<b>Continuation</b>	To be continued for the duration of the period it will take to settle previously disadvantaged farmers until the national target of 30% black farmers on previously white owned land has been reached – at least to 2014/15.
<b>Motivation</b>	PDI empowerment to change the face of agriculture

<b>Name of</b>	LandCare
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<b>grant</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enhance a sustainable conservation of natural resources through a community-based, participatory approach</li> <li>• To create job opportunities through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)</li> <li>• To improve food security within the previously disadvantaged communities</li> </ul>
<b>Performance indicator</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Junior Care management implemented</li> <li>• Veld Care management implemented</li> <li>• Water Care management implemented</li> <li>• Soil Care management implemented</li> </ul>
<b>Continuation</b>	To be continued until at least 2014/15.
<b>Motivation</b>	To optimise productivity and sustainable use of natural resources.

## 14 Public entities

<b>Name of public entity</b>	<b>Mandate</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Current annual budget (R'000)</b>	<b>Date of next evaluation</b>
Casidra (Pty) Ltd	Agricultural and economic development within a rural and land reform context	Implementation of infrastructure projects for emerging farmers	101 640	Projects at least quarterly evaluated. Institution annually evaluated by its Board.

## 15 Public-private partnerships

This Department has not entered into any public-private partnerships.

## Annexure A

### Vision

A united, responsive and prosperous agricultural sector in balance with nature

### Mission

Unlocking the full potential of agriculture to enhance the economic, ecological and social wealth of all the people of the Western Cape through:

- Encouraging sound stakeholder engagements
- Promoting the production of affordable, nutritious, safe and accessible food, fibre and agricultural products
- Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources
- Executing cutting edge and relevant research and technology development
- Developing, retaining and attracting skills and human capital
- Providing a competent and professional extension support service
- Enhancing market access for the entire agricultural sector
- Contributing towards alleviation of poverty and hunger
- Ensuring transparent and effective governance

### Values

- Honesty
- Accountability
- Service excellence
- Good governance
- Commitment

### Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals

<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	Support the Provincial Agricultural Sector to at least maintain its export position for the next 5 years by growing its value added from R14.014 billion in 2009.
<b>Goal statement</b>	The contribution agriculture makes to the economy of the Province is reliant on the ability of the sector to export and earn foreign income. Based on the realisation of income, jobs get created or maintained. It is therefore important for the Department to ensure that the sector is supported to maintain at least the same level of performance. The implication is that specific actions and services to the farmers of the Province need to be provided. Below are some of the key services that must be delivered: Through ensuring the application of Animal Disease Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984) and Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act 40 of 2000), the Department will ensure healthy animals, healthy food of animal origin and

	<p>healthy consumers and through implementation of Zoo-Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards and export certification, the facilitation of export of animals and animal products will be ensured. Without any of these measures no export of products of animal origin can take place.</p> <p>Render a comprehensive research and technology development service in animal and plant production as well as resource utilisation. This service reflects the needs of farmers and addresses the impact of climate change on the agricultural sector in the Province.</p> <p>Develop quantitative and qualitative agricultural economic benchmarks at micro and macro level which can be used to provide financial advice to all role-players. Informed decisions ensure that farming remains a profitable business which, in turn is paramount in achieving this strategic goal.</p> <p>Improve and revitalised extension services by using the latest technology and strengthening links and partnerships with commodity organisations.</p> <p>Facilitate access to a comprehensive set of databases, models and relevant statistics.</p> <p>Attract direct investment in the Agricultural Sector of the Province and support export initiatives by both commercial and emerging farmers.</p> <p>Ensuring structured agricultural education and training to all participants in the agricultural sector in order to establish a knowledgeable and competitive sector and to implement the Human Capital Development Strategy.</p>
<b>Justification</b>	<p>The impact of this export role of the Agricultural Sector was recently research by the Department of Agriculture. It was found that if only a five per cent growth in exports of certain selected agricultural products is simulated, the output of the Western Cape economy increased by R432 million. This amount represents three times the value of the initial assumed increase in exports of R136 million, indicating the great extent of the linkages in the Western Cape economy. Furthermore, and in line with the employment creation goal of the both the provincial and national governments, it was found that 22 951 employment years could be created within the economy of which only 9 505 are in the agricultural sector and the balance (13 446) in the non-agricultural sector. As important as the growth and employment effects is the redistribution effects of such a simulated increase in agricultural exports. It was found that the spendable household incomes of the total rural population would increase by 0.83 per cent and that of the urban population by 0.24 per cent. More significantly, there appears to be a very significant redistribution of wealth from white and Asian rural households (whose household income increased by 0.43%) to coloured and black rural households (1.54% increase in household income). It is evident that the opposite is also true. A decline in agricultural exports would have the inverse impact. For this reason it is important to maintain the Province's Agricultural Export status through the interventions mentioned above.</p>
<b>Links</b>	<p>Provincial strategic objectives: Creation of opportunities for businesses and citizens to grow the economy and employment (PSO 1) and Creating opportunities for growth and development in rural areas (PSO 11).</p> <p>National outcomes: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth; vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities</p>

	<p>contributing towards food security for all and an efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network.</p> <p>Acceleration of growth and broadening economic participation in the agricultural sector which the strategic goal seeks to achieve is based on the priorities of various policies including ASGISA and BBBEE (Act No. 53 of 2003).</p> <p>The Competitiveness Goal of both the Strategic Plan for the South African Agricultural Sector as well as the Agricultural and Agribusiness Strategy for the Western Cape Province.</p>
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<b>Strategic Goal 2</b>	Ensure that at least 60% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province are successful over the next 5 years.
<b>Goal statement</b>	<p>Without a successful land reform intervention in South Africa the social, political and economic sustainability of our country will be under severe threat. The successful models of those ones tested and tried over the last 15 years must now be implemented to ensure the establishment of successful small holder and black commercial farmers. The Department must therefore respond by rendering:</p> <p>A full service of technical, economic and scientific information dissemination to farmers and agricultural stakeholders.</p> <p>Support to farmers through different agricultural development programmes, quality aftercare services (which include extension and advice, training) and using the various tools including financial record keeping systems, typical farm models, enterprise budgets, etc. to enhance the agricultural business development of land reform beneficiaries and projects.</p> <p>New and commercial farmers must actively contribute to the agricultural economy by strengthening food security, the value of both agricultural production as well as agricultural exports and they should benefit from and contributing to rural development initiatives. It follows that this goal is closely linked to Strategic Goal 1 and these two goals should in no way be considered to be at cross purposes: Agriculture remains a business.</p> <p>It is important to ensure economic participation of the emerging and commercial sectors at all levels of the value chain. This is achieved through integration of emerging farmers into the mainstream agriculture, identifying market and business opportunities, ensuring access to market information and facilitating contractual agreements with various markets. Also, ensuring effective governance and institutional strengthening of existing businesses while facilitating the establishment of new ones through provision of support on development of agricultural cooperatives is also one of the focus areas to achieve this goal. The latter is mainly to encourage collective bargaining and for increased volumes for successful uptake of market opportunities.</p>
<b>Justification</b>	<p>It is a fact that the Agricultural Sector is responsible for food security of South Africans (and in particular in the Province) and this must be achieved within the constraint of finite resources such as land and water. Other constraints on new farmers include: difficulties in accessing markets, access to land, the acquisition of skills and managerial expertise, access to appropriate technology, the poor quality of the business infrastructure in poverty stricken areas, and in some cases the quality of our extension services. These challenges can only be overcome through effective support services with specific reference to the development of appropriate technology,</p>

	the transfer of such technology (formal and informal training as well as extension) as well regulatory and financial support.
<b>Links</b>	<p>Agricultural support services cannot be delivered in isolation and without partners hence, the linkages to internal departmental programmes, other provincial and national departments, stakeholder groups and commodity bodies. The purpose is to create an environment, including the availability of capital and the presence of a plethora of quality supply firms and services that encourages new farmers and minimises the costs associated with getting from idea to product as well as a culture that appreciates entrepreneurial risk taking, forgives failure, and celebrates success.</p> <p>Provincial strategic objectives: Creation of opportunities for businesses and citizens to grow the economy (PSO 1) and employment and Creating opportunities for growth and development in rural areas (PSO 11).</p> <p>National outcomes: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth and vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all.</p> <p>The Strategic Plan for the South African Agricultural Sector as well as the Agricultural and Agribusiness Strategy of the Western Cape Province place specific emphasis on successful land reform as an imperative.</p>

<b>Strategic Goal 3</b>	Support the sector (farmers and industries) to increase agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by at least 10% over the next 10 years.
<b>Goal statement</b>	<p>Without the production of food there can be no food security at either macro or household level. As the global and national populations are both still in a growth phase and questions can be raised on the global availability of food, special emphasis must be placed on the production of sufficient food. Furthermore, it must be kept in mind that the price movement from export to import parity have a price implication of up to 50%. It is clearly that this will have a negative impact on the affordability of food at household level and subsequently the achievement of the MDG goals. The food crisis in 2007 and 2008 highlighted the vulnerability of the country as well as households. The challenge is to ensure that land reform beneficiaries contribute towards this strategic goal so that the land redistribution not only addresses redress but also agricultural production.</p> <p>Population growth combined with the concomitant reduction in the available water as well as the expected change in the world's climate, the need to be innovative and creative in food production becomes imperative. Research and development form the basic foundation towards realising food production, but also employment opportunities for lower skilled persons.</p>
<b>Justification</b>	<p>The agricultural sector of the Western Cape is one of the drivers of the economy, especially in the rural areas of the Province. Increased production (and therefore lower production cost of food) of the agricultural sector of a developing nation may lead to the ready availability of food and foreign exchange earnings. This will not only lead to a better nurtured (and thus a more productive) rural population, but also the resulting higher levels of rural income will lead to both public and private capital formation and will result in the development of a rural market for the industrial sector. The expansion of the industrial sector will lead to new job opportunities for which the agricultural sector is supposed to release labour. Due</p>

	to the unique income elasticity of demand in developing countries, this in turn will again lead to increased demand for agricultural products, and therefore the start of a new cycle or, in other words, an upwards spiral of economic growth. It is therefore clear that production increases in the agricultural sector can play an important catalytic role.
<b>Links</b>	<p>Provincial strategic objectives: Creation of opportunities for businesses and citizens to grow the economy (PSO 1) and employment and Creating opportunities for growth and development in rural areas (PSO 11).</p> <p>National outcomes: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth and vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all.</p> <p>The Strategic Plan for the South African Agricultural Sector as well as the Agricultural and Agribusiness Strategy of the Western Cape Province implicitly address the need of an increase in food production.</p>

<b>Strategic Goal 4</b>	Optimise the sustainable utilisation of our natural resources through conservation methodologies to increase agricultural production.
<b>Goal statement</b>	<p>Agriculture (and ultimately food security) is dependent on the utilisation of the three major natural phenomena (land, water and climate). If any of these three phenomena are threatened, the negative impact reverberates throughout the Province causing food insecurity, in-migration to towns, unemployment and reduced foreign earnings. The effect of climate change on agriculture in the Western Cape will be one of the major determinants of the sustainability of this sector and the competitiveness of its farmers. The service delivery agenda of the Department will include decision making support with relation to the choice of farming activity, the optimal use of natural resources (water and land), the promotion of conservation agricultural practises and the generation of appropriate and sustainable technologies and information in this regard.</p> <p>The Province has experienced a drastic increase in natural disasters during the past three years and the indications are that this trend will continue as the impacts of climate change take effect. Apart from being involved with post disaster mitigation and recovery, it is also necessary to have a pro-active approach towards natural disasters.</p>
<b>Justification</b>	<p>Sustainable utilisation development of our scarce natural resources is required to ensure competitiveness of the sector and the optimisation of the natural resource base, which is finite.</p> <p>Sustainable resource management is the core for a productive agricultural sector, which can ensure food security for the Province.</p>
<b>Links</b>	<p>Provincial strategic objective: Mainstreaming Sustainability and Optimising Resource-use Efficiency (PSO 7)</p> <p>National outcome: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources</p> <p>LandCare South Africa is guided by international conventions to which the South African Government is party and signatory. These include the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR), the Convention to Combat Desertification, and the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Links with international programmes such as NEPAD (forum of the African LandCare Network), Man and the Biosphere, World Convention to Combat Desertification and</p>

	<p>Biodiversity Protection are relevant.</p> <p>The mandate is provided through the Sub-Division of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970), the Land Use Planning Ordinance (Ordinance 15 of 1985) and the National Environment Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).</p>
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<b>Strategic Goal 5</b>	Increase agricultural economic opportunities in selected rural areas based on socio-economic needs over a 10 year period.
<b>Goal statement</b>	<p>The Government of the Western Cape envisions a Province where, in the rural areas:</p> <p>Poverty and food shortages will be halved in selected areas by 2015;</p> <p>Women, children, the aged and people with disabilities are empowered and come into their own;</p> <p>Rural areas are developed sustainably;</p> <p>Unemployment can be systematically addressed;</p> <p>Environmental stability is assured; and</p> <p>HIV/Aids infection and TB levels have been reduced considerably.</p> <p>It is evident that the vision for rural areas cannot be achieved at once, but that a systematic approach needs to be followed. For this reason two pilot areas will be selected and the economic potential, human needs and agricultural capacity will be used as filters to determine the appropriate areas.</p>
<b>Justification</b>	<p>It is true that, of the 5.29 million people of the Western Cape Province, approximately 3.62 million (68%) lives in the City of Cape Town. Nevertheless, the corollary of this argument is that roughly 1.67 million (32%) of the Province's people live outside the City. For this reason rural development is an extremely important objective of the Provincial Cabinet for the next 5 years. According to Joseph Stiglitz, well-known development economist and winner of the Nobel Prize, development is not about helping a few people to get rich, but it is about transforming societies, improving the lives of the poor, enabling everyone to have a chance at success and access to health care and education. It follows that rural development can never be mono-dimensional, but that it must be multi-dimensional (broad based, human centred, economic focussed). This, in turn, implies that rural development can never be the sole domain of a single organ of state (or even a specific sphere of government), but that it must be a truly intergovernmental effort.</p>
<b>Links</b>	<p>Provincial strategic objectives: Creation of opportunities for businesses and citizens to grow the economy (PSO 1) and employment and Creating opportunities for growth and development in rural areas (PSO 11).</p> <p>National outcome: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth; vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all and an efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network.</p>