



Western Cape
Government

Agriculture

BETTER TOGETHER.



Annual Report 2011/12
Department of Agriculture

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**Western Cape
Government**

Agriculture

BETTER TOGETHER.

Mr HG Van Rensburg

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999.

**Ms JS Isaacs
Accounting Officer**

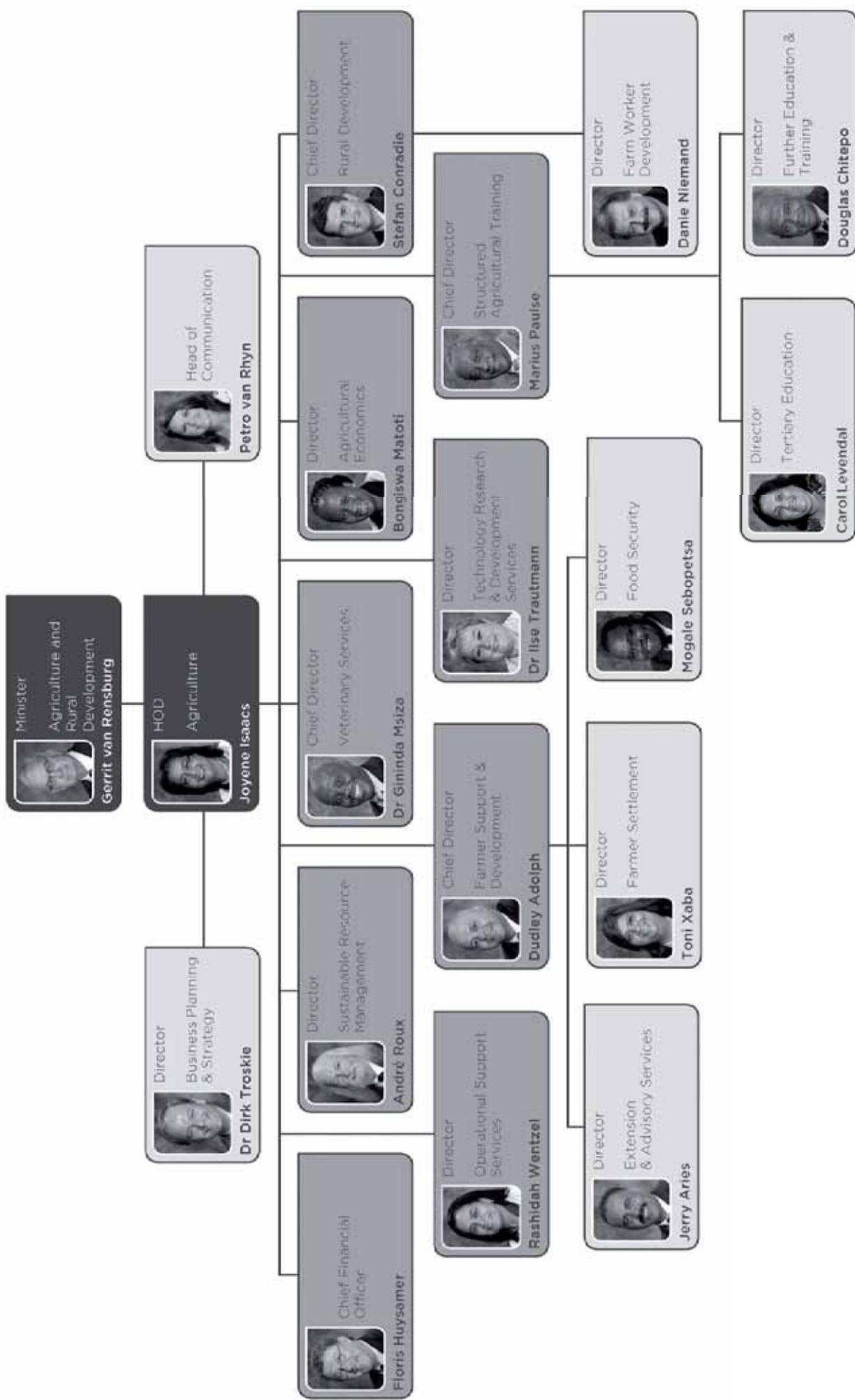
31 August 2012

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Organisational Organogram



GENERAL INFORMATION
for the year ended 31 March 2012

PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Vision

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

1.2 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, and
- Ensuring transparent and effective governance.

1.3 Values

- Caring
- Competence
- Accountability
- Integrity
- Responsiveness

1.4 Organisational Structure

See previous page.

1.5 Legislative Mandate

1.5.1 Overarching Mandate

Adult Basic Education and Training Act (Act 52 of 2000)
Agri-BEE Transformation Charter (Under Act 53 of 2003)
Agricultural Products Standards Act (Act 119 of 1990)
Animal Diseases Act (Act 35 of 1984)
Animal Identification Act (Act 6 of 2002)
Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act 75 of 1997)
Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (Act 53 of 2003)
Codex Alimentarius of the World Health Organisation (International Code of Food Safety)
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983)
Constitution of the Western Cape (Act 1 of 1998)

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Employment of Education and Training Act (Act 76 of 1998)
Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947)
Further Education and Training Act (Act 98 of 1998)
General and Further Education and Training Quality Assurance Act (Act 58 of 2001)
Higher Education Act (Act 101 of 1997)
Integrated Food Security Strategy of South Africa 2002
International Code for Laboratory Diagnostic Procedures for Animal Diseases of the World Organisation for Animal Health
International Sanitary and Phyto Sanitary Code of the World Trade Organisation
Marketing of Agricultural Products Act (Act 47 of 1996)
Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000)
Medicines Control Act (Act 101 of 1965)
National Constitution of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
National Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002)
National Education Policy Act (Act 27 of 1996)
National Environment Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998)
National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970)
South African Qualifications Act (Act 58 of 1995)
Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE – Office International des Epizooties)
Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act (Act 19 of 1982)

1.5.2 Non-entity-specific legislation

Accounting Officer System
Companies Act (Act 71 of 2008)
Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (Act 130 of 1993)
Cooperatives Act (Act 14 of 2005)
Division of Revenue Act (Annually)
Employment Equity Act (Act 55 of 1998)
Extension of Security of Tenure Act (Act 62 of 1997)
Government Employees Pension Law (1996)
Government Immovable Asset Management Act (Act 19 of 2007)
Income Tax Act (1962 – 4th standard)
Labour Relations Act (Act 66 of 1995)
Land Redistribution Policy for Agricultural Development
Land Reform Act (Act 3 of 1997)
Land Use Planning Ordinance (Ordinance 15 of 1985)
Merchandise Marks Act (Act 17 of 1941)
National Archives Act (Act 43 of 1996)
Natural Scientific Professions Act (Act 20 (3) of 2003)
Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993)
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act 5 of 2000)
Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000)
Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (Act 3 of 2000)
Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999 as amended by Act 29 of 1999)
Public Holidays Act (Act 6 of 1994)
Public Service Act (Act 103 of 1994)

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Public Service Commission Act 1997 (Act 46 of 1997)
Skills Development Act (Act 97 of 1998)
Skills Development Levies Act (Act 9 of 1999)
Trade Mark Act (Act 194 of 1993)
Trade Practises Act (Act 76 of 1976)
Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008)
Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997)
Western Cape Appropriation Act (Annually)
Western Cape Direct Charges Act (Act 6 of 2000)
Western Cape Finance Act (Annually)

1.5.3 Legislation tabled in parliament during 2011/12

None was submitted.

1.6 Entities reporting to the Executive Authority

Casidra (Proprietary) Limited

The total shareholding in Casidra (Pty) Ltd is with the Western Cape Government under the oversight of the Western Cape Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Casidra (Pty) Ltd is structured as a private company under the Companies' Act, 1973, (Act 61 of 1973, now Act 71 of 2008) with a unitary Board of Directors. The organisational structure comprises of a General Manager, responsible for operational activities, and a Chief Financial Officer responsible for finance and administration, both reporting directly to the Acting Chief Executive Officer as Chief Executive.

Casidra (Pty) Ltd is a schedule 3D company (Provincial Government Business Enterprise) under the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999). This status has been assessed together with their current structure and financial viability.

The mandate of this institution is to conduct agricultural and economic development within the rural and land reform context, in terms of Resolution 271/2007 as approved by Cabinet.

It is the mission of Casidra (Pty) Ltd to improve the quality of life of particularly the low-income section of the population, mainly in rural areas of the Western Cape through integrated, people-orientated development, thereby aiding the establishment of self-sufficient communities.

In alignment with the policy priorities of the Western Cape Government, their four main objectives are the following:

- Poverty alleviation through economic growth;
- Development of human resources through training and empowerment;
- Financial independence through restructuring, and
- Effective business management.

GENERAL INFORMATION
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1.7 Minister's Statement

"South Africa is faced by a crisis of unemployment, with recent studies showing youth unemployment at 70%. This crisis also affects the Western Cape economy, and more specifically, the Western Cape agricultural sector. We need to find ways in which to stimulate job creation.

The Western Cape Government has adopted the belief that social development is driven by economic growth. Economic growth is also a prerequisite for job creation. As a government we should focus on creating the environment for business to prosper in.

We estimate that an increase of 5% in agricultural exports from the Western Cape will translate in the creation of 23 000 job opportunities. As the Department of Agriculture, we should ask ourselves what is our role in this regard?

During the past year the importance of our animal health services was once again highlighted with the Avian Influenza outbreak in our ostrich industry. We play a critical role in maintaining the regulatory framework for this important export industry, which supports more than 20 000 job opportunities. Our officials also facilitated the fast and accurate payment of R50 million in compensation to ostrich farmers who had to cull birds as a result of the outbreak.

In order for our producers to remain competitive in overseas markets, it is crucial to remain at the cutting edge of technology. We need to produce products the market demands, but we also need to produce it in the most efficient manner possible. Our research and technology development efforts remain a priority in order to support our sector.

Market access has become a buzz word, and recent developments in this regard show us why. South Africa is now included in the BRICS group of nations. Wine exports to Africa and China is full of promise, not only for our established producers, but also for our new farmers. On the domestic front, the introduction of a new international retailer holds lots of potential and possibilities for our producers. We will continue to support our producers in order to link produce with markets; locally as well as internationally.

In 2012 we will host an Agricultural Summit in the Western Cape, where all agricultural role players will be able to provide input in crafting a strategic plan for the future of the agricultural sector in the Western Cape. As a Department, we will facilitate this important event, as it is crucial to have a map for the future.

The future also belongs to our youth. It is our responsibility to ensure that they are equipped with the required skills and knowledge in order to face and solve the challenges awaiting them. We will continue to provide quality agricultural training, and in doing so, play our part in bringing down the disturbingly high youth unemployment rate, through providing the agricultural job market with young people trained and skilled for the job at hand.

As we move into the future, our sector's impact on the environment will become critical. Agriculture accounts for more than 60% of all fresh water usage in South Africa, and the competition for this scarce resource is increasing each year. I am therefore grateful for the work already being done in the areas of renewable energy and resource sustainability.

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It is my opinion that this annual report reflects the hard word work being done by an excellent department, staffed by dedicated and forward thinking officials who treasure a sector fundamental to our very existence."

1.8 Accounting Officer's Overview

The ostrich sector experienced major problems as a result of the impact of Avian Influenza. The outbreak caused a complete standstill of this R1.2 billion a year industry, which employs more than 20 000 people in rural Western Cape. The ostrich industry faced an export ban on ostrich meat due to Avian Influenza since April 2011, with losses amounting to R108 million per month. As forced slaughtering is required by international law on farms testing positive for the virus, more than 40 000 birds were culled in the greater Oudtshoorn area during the period under review. Given the seriousness of the matter, the Minister initiated discussions with the National Minister of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) and DAFF subsequently approved compensation to farmers for culled birds to the amount of more than R50 million.

To streamline the culling process, Cabinet made R17 million available for an interim period to allow the process to continue, and DAFF paid over the monies. A comprehensive recovery plan was implemented to prevent further large scale outbreaks of Avian Influenza amongst ostriches. A three-month disease free period after the last positive farm has been slaughtered out is required to resume exports. Unfortunately further minor outbreaks of Avian Influenza occurred during the period under review with the result that the ban on exports could not be lifted.

The second engagement between the Provincial Cabinet and the Agricultural Sector took place at Worcester on 18 October 2011. This engagement afforded agricultural roleplayers the opportunity to engage the Western Cape Government on specific issues affecting the Agricultural Sector. A number of issues were raised by various organisations and individuals that required further attention. Matters falling outside the mandate of this Department have been referred to the Departments concerned for the necessary follow-up.

The Department facilitated participation of Western Cape agricultural businesses to four promotional activities aimed at opening up new markets internationally. These include the Yantai International Wine Exhibition, Yantai networking event, 1st Tandy Wine Festival in Abuja and Lagos in Nigeria and Fruit Logistica in Germany. These events have already resulted into four companies exporting to these markets during this year. A highlight of the market access programme is a second black fruit exporter from the programme that managed to export to the Far East using the direct channel. The programme resulted into sales of more than R10 million during this year. A study on carbon foot print of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture including its research farms was completed.

The Minister led a delegation to Jinan and Yantai in September 2011. The visit was part of the implementation of the Regional Leaders' Summit declaration adopted at a summit which was held in Cape Town in 2010. The main aim of this visit was to participate in the Yantai International Wine Festival. A total number of 21 South African wine industry companies participated in the wine festival.

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The Department facilitated the 2011 DAFF Female Entrepreneur 2011 Competition in the Province. The provincial winners were escalated to the national level of the competition and a local indigenous plant producer in the Cape Winelands, Ms Jacky Goliath, was named Top Commercial Producer nationally, which is a wonderful achievement.

Human capital development initiatives continued, with some beneficiaries of these programmes now either employed in the Department (6), the private sector (1), or engaged in the further departmental academic development programmes (1). The Premier's Advancement of Youth (Project 1 000) has been introduced in the Department with an additional 42 interns who were 2011 matriculants.

As part of our human capacity development drive, specialist researchers are acting as mentors to many a young student and researcher of the future. The objectives of the MOU with the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (Saasveld campus) was realised with several students completing their studies. Some of the achievements are:

- A plant production intern received the accolade as best animal production student during the graduation ceremony of the University, where she also received her National Diploma in Agricultural Management. She also received the Bonsmara award.
- Another student received the Dux-student award in the degree B.Tech Agricultural Management (cum laude) and as part of the agreement he will spend a year on the Outeniqua research farm, whilst he is studying for his M.Tech degree.
- The dairy specialist scientists and extra ordinary professor mentored a M.Sc. student at the University of Pretoria where she obtained her degree cum laude in December 2009. Her studies were executed at Outeniqua research farm. She was also awarded the Bronze medal of the SA Society for Animal Sciences for her M.Sc. thesis and the impact thereof on the industry.
- A research technician from the ostrich research team obtained her Ph.D. (Agric.) from the University of Stellenbosch (US).
- The specialist scientists served as study leaders for another two Ph.D. and three M.Sc. degrees awarded by the US.
- The specialist scientist (pasture management) was the first recipient of the Top Performer: Scientist 2011 Award at the departmental extension and advisory symposium.
- A technician received the award for the best poster presentation at the 29th Congress of the SA Society for Agricultural Technologists.
- An award for the "Best paper published in the SA Journal of Plant and Soil" went to a specialist scientist (Weed science) and research technician. The research technician was the first author. The award was made at the Combined Crops, Soils and Weeds Congress 2012. At the same congress, this specialist scientist also received the accolade for the best paper delivered at the Weed Science Society.
- The dairy specialist scientist was nominated as member of the Advisory Committee: Research and Development of Milk SA.

The real-time web application, through which irrigators are provided weekly with updated information on the actual water use of their crops and 7 other growth parameters, were extended to cover all fruit crops in the area covered by the satellite image. The Fruitlook project started on 1 October 2011 and will continue until the end of the irrigation season on 30 April 2012.

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Two disaster aid projects were implemented, i.e. the 2008 Floods and 2010 Eden drought project. 2 464 authorisation letters were issued to 1 083 farmers for drought aid in the drought stricken areas of the Central and Klein Karoo. 87 stock watering systems were installed/ existing systems upgraded as part of the drought aid scheme. In total R27 million were paid out for drought assistance since the inception of the scheme, with R24.9 million paid in the 2011/12 financial year. R34.5 million of the 2008 flood relief allocation was used up to end March 2012 for the constructions of river bank protection works to prevent the further erosion of valuable agricultural land. An amount R21.5 million was paid out in this financial year. Both these schemes will continue.

In the quest to ensure sustainable management of natural resources the Department initiated a first step in a massive project to rehabilitate the river systems in the Western Cape, starting with the Berg River. An area of more than 2 km was cleared from up to 100 year old blue gum trees that infested the riparian zone of the river. Together with partners in Working for Water programme another few km was partially cleared to add value to this project and this project is a priority project for several Departments, with the ultimate aim of rehabilitating the river system to a healthy resource that is safe to the health of people to utilise and a well-protected environmental asset.

The Fencing Project is a partnership between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Transport and Public Works with the aim of increasing opportunities for growth and jobs in the rural area of Beaufort West. This project, which encompasses more than 50 farms will protect the farmers' assets from increasing loss by problem animals and allow the farmers to farm sustainably. After a slow start due to the initial training and the procurement process, more than 13 km of fencing was completed and the farmers are very excited with the outcome of the project.

In collaboration with the South African National Biodiversity Institute and Greenchoice WWF-SA, the Programme co-ordinated and co-hosted the South African National Biodiversity Institute's Cape Action for People and the Environment (C.A.P.E.) conference at Elsenburg in June 2011. The theme was 'conservation and agriculture'. This was a very successful engagement enabling dialogue between the public sector, farming community, the environmental activists and conservationists to set the scene for potential collaborative work.

Against the backdrop of land reform since our democracy, an internal preliminary survey was conducted on 202 land reform farms in the Province. The survey has provided valuable insight in order to roll-out a more detailed survey in the 2012/13 financial year with the aim of identifying key focus areas to improve farmer support interventions to land reform farms.

To strengthen the planning of agricultural enterprise projects supported, the Department's Unit for Technical Assistance (UTA) is now fully operational and providing valuable agricultural expertise in the planning and assessment of farms and project requests.

The Departmental Extension- and Advisory Symposium was a successful event in 2011/12 to encourage information sharing and integrated service delivery amongst all extension and advisory officials across all Programmes within the Department. This symposium will be repeated annually.

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Through the commodity approach the Department held a very successful young ewe competition on 26 May 2011 for land reform farmers of at least 15 extensive small stock farms within the Central Karoo. The competition was the result of a very intensive extension programme with stakeholders to improve production, financial viability and conservation of natural resources on the mentioned farms.

Agri Mega Week was a highlight for the Department as this event strives to create a platform where producer, input supplier, service agent and the public, with an interest in agriculture, can participate interactively, do business and learn, especially the smallholder farmers.

Seven (7) extension officials attended a course, between 25 September and 8 October 2012, by the Centre de Formation Professionnelle et de Promotion Agricole (CFPPA) in Beaune (France). The objectives of the training opportunity were to expand and strengthen agriculture through training extension officials in project management and entrepreneurship development.

The Department commemorated the World Food Day on 14 October 2011 in Doringbaai. As part of the celebration the Department supported 48 households with food production packages using the Foodpods concept, allowing household to produce own food using crates. The Programme: Farmer Support and Development (FSD) conducted the World Food Day survey to assess progress made on the projects funded since 2007. The result is that 62% of these gardens are still productive.

The Smart Pen (Digital pen) has improved the business processes and efficiency of the Programme: FSD and was entered into the Centre for Public Service Innovation (CPSI) 2011 Public Sector Innovation Awards where it was awarded the 3rd prize overall in the Innovation Technology section.

Several trade-sensitive animal diseases (see Avian Influenza section) negatively affected export of various animal products as well as placing unprecedented strain on all staff in the Programme: Veterinary Services (VS).

The Department is waiting for the delivery of the ICP machine and robotic nucleic extractor for the PCR machine as DAFF is procuring this equipment for the Province.

It became apparent that red meat abattoirs, especially sheep abattoirs are struggling to maintain effective daily slaughter throughput. This problem could be due to various reasons, e.g. the negative influence of predator animals, stock theft and Rift Valley Fever. However, many complaints were received relating to the negative influence of illegal slaughter on slaughter throughput at registered abattoirs. Academics of leading tertiary institutions estimate that fifty per cent of red meat is being slaughtered illegally with a devastating effect on the throughput of existing abattoirs. Against this background, increased regulatory pressure on existing abattoirs are currently forcing more abattoirs to cease operations, resulting in even less available slaughter facilities and even more illegal slaughtering. This will result in a negative effect on some of our strategic objectives, namely rural development and job creation in rural areas as well as the availability of affordable safe meat.

The mandate of Programme: Technology, Research and Development Services (TRDS) was executed in alignment with Provincial Strategic Objectives (PSO) 7 (Mainstreaming sustainability and optimising resource-use efficiency) and 11 (Increasing opportunities for

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growth and development in rural areas). Comprehensive and client-focussed research programmes and projects were executed by the Institutes for Animal and Plant Production, and Resource Utilisation.

The need to coordinate agricultural research in the Western Cape has culminated into the establishment of the Research and Development Working Group of PSO11. This group will function as the Western Cape Agricultural Research Forum (WCARF), which was launched during 2011/12. Members of the WCARF represent DAFF, our Department, statutory organisations (PPECB), ARC, industry organisations and tertiary institutions. Three meetings of WCARF were held in 2011/12. Good collaboration between the Department and other research institutions in the Western Cape again came to the fore when the new ARC honeybush tea seed orchard was officially opened by Minister van Rensburg. This orchard has been established on the Elsenburg research farm after 1 hectare was made available in support of this industry and its producers.

New and adapted technology generated from cutting-edge research efforts has and will ensure that our producers are sustainable and competitive with limited natural resources (especially water) and the challenges of climate change and will secure the base to increase agricultural production by 10% over the next ten years. As part of PSO7 and our drive towards sustainable climate-smart farming options, the first No-Till Association in the Western Cape was launched under the auspices of the Department's Institute for Plant Production. This successful day was attended by 61 persons and a committee was elected to take the Association (now known as Conservation Agriculture Western Cape - CAWC) forward. This initiative received wide media coverage and farmers will form the core of the committee, with departmental officials in a supporting role. The CAWC published several newsletters and undertook a number of "green tours" to the Swartland and Overberg. These proved to be very popular and emphasised the need to protect on-farm resources and minimise input cost.

In determining the impact of our research efforts on the production levels and sustainability of our farmers, the Department has joined forces with ARC Small Grain Institute and its Impact Assessment Unit at Head Office in Pretoria, to assess the impact of conservation agriculture (CA) practises advocated by the two institutions on the production levels of farmers in the Western Cape. The study has commenced during the latter part of 2011/12 and will investigate how much land is under CA (as compared to conventional systems), what the stages of adoption are, what motivates farmers to adopt to CA, and what the main economic, environmental and other impacts are.

Linking to PSO7 is the climate change portfolio and climatic forecast service where 19 agricultural condition reports and 38 national climate reports and warnings were disseminated by the Institute for Resource Utilisation (Unit: Risk and Potential Management) to relevant role players in the Province. As part of the COP 17 event hosted in Durban, the Department took part in several pre-summit events in Cape Town. Eight climate smart agriculture projects were included in the media booklet for the climate change media training workshop prior to the event. A delegation of the Western Cape (including two officials from Agriculture) took part in several panel discussions at the Climate Smart Cape Town exhibition. Urban agriculture received renewed attention.

Climate smart agriculture and the sensitivity of the environment have also led to an inward focus for the Department with a new "green" approach to the way in which we do our business.

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The newly formed departmental Green Committee is making good inroads in sensitising the staff on our carbon footprint and ways to deliver services in a more sustainable way. The 2wise2waste programme of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEADP) is incorporated into the activities of the Green Committee.

In the drive to demonstrate green and climate-smart solutions (in this case renewable energy options) to the farmers and also to ensure the sustainability of the research farms, a biogas fermenter is being built at Outeniqua research farm, converting cow manure from our dairy to biogas and electricity. It is envisaged that the project (funded by the Department of Transport and Public Works) will be completed towards the middle of 2012/13.

The conversion of the research rand into an information rand remains of utmost importance in a strive to implement our research findings on farm level. For this reason the interaction between researchers, industry organisations and farmers was extremely active during 2011/12, resulting in a more than expected number of engagements with industry to discuss research related issues and focus areas (52 in total compared to the target of 8 set for the year). These meetings also gave researchers the opportunity to disseminate technical information to our clients. Fourteen technology transfer events were organised, whilst 205 presentations at farmers' days, 126 popular papers, and 41 radio talks also exceeded the expected output. In order to take the information to all levels, two pasture courses for beginners (in both languages) and one for agriculturists were presented at Outeniqua research farm and was extremely well received and attended.

The scientific expertise of the Department received international recognition when one of the specialist scientists at the Institute for Plant Production was invited to write a chapter in a book on Rainfed Farming Systems (Hardy MB, Dizba L, Kilian W & Tolmay J 2011. Rainfed Farming Systems in South Africa. In: P Tow et al. (eds), Rainfed Farming Systems, Springer). The chapter makes a significant contribution to the literature on the subject in South Africa and puts us in context with rainfed agriculture in the rest of the world. The book "Rainfed farming systems" provides a comprehensive collection of principles and applications, covering most aspects of a rainfed farming system structure, operation, management and improvement. The book comprises of 50 chapters with a total of 1 281 pages. The book was launched during November at the South Australian Research and Development Institute as part of an AIAST One-Day Forum on 'Producing more food with fewer resources'.

The impact of the research efforts and products thereof was further evident when a producer wrote an accolade in the section 'Letters to the Editor' of the Landbouweekblad (dated 30 September 2011) on the Melkbeeshandleiding which was compiled by one of our dairy specialists and which is becoming a very popular and well-read handbook for dairy farmers in not only the Western Cape, but also South Africa.

In order to avail superior genetic material to our clients and to optimise income from research and its efforts, four Percheron horses were sold on auction and resulted in an income of R60 000. Due to the prevailing Avian Influenza, no ostrich auction was held during 2011/12.

The Programme: Agricultural Economics (AE) produced about 196 reports, varying from scientific, semi-scientific, popular and ad hoc. The Programme: AE reached about 1 273 clients with agricultural economics advice. Among the highlights, is the project in collaboration with Wesgro, the Agribusiness Investment Unit, who facilitated about R82 million worth of investment in a number of projects.

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At an international level, the Micro Combud system which is championed by the Department was shared with Agri-benchmark model developers in Germany to be used as basis for the international horticultural model. This is a result of interest to include some of the Western Cape horticultural products in the model.

Also, two papers titled 'Economic value of alien removal and natural capital restoration on the Agulhas Plain' and 'Impact of increased water user charges and the reallocation of water' were presented at the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economics (EAERE) 2011 Conference in Rome. The latter was also published in the *Agrekon* which is a national journal that is also accessed internationally. In addition, a paper titled 'Have South African smallholder apple producers achieved market access? Case study findings from the Western Cape' was presented at a workshop in Benin. A related article was also presented at the Agricultural Economics Association Conference of South Africa during 2011.

The Programme: Structured Agricultural Training (SAT) continued to offer a wide range of both accredited and non-accredited training programmes up to NQF level 7. Prospective and practicing farmers, agriculturalists, farm-aids and rural communities remain the primary target group for capacity building and training. A strong focus is also placed on empowering women and the rural youth.

A pass rate of 79% for its learnership students was achieved, based on an initial enrolment of 100 learners. Furthermore, re-accreditation and programme approval for agricultural learnership offerings on NQF levels 1 – 4 in various disciplines (i.e. Plant Production, Mixed Farming Systems, Poultry Production and Animal Production) was received by the AgriSETA ETQA and endorsed by SAQAA till December 2014.

With regards to skills development and capacity building interventions, a total of 1 940 agricultural beneficiaries received skills training in a variety of non-formal skills programmes. Beneficiaries of training included farmers, farm-aids and other agricultural groups across the provincial districts, with a special emphasis on Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme/Pro-active Land Acquisition Scheme project beneficiaries and agricultural groupings within the designated agricultural nodal points in line with the Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy (CRDS).

Further notable achievements during the reporting period include the articulation of 12 learners to the tertiary education stream, with 2 learners being accepted for the B.Agric. programme, 1 learner enrolled for Equine studies and 9 learners were accepted for the Higher Certificate.

An external bursary by an investment company, i.e. Novare, was awarded to the best learnership student to pursue his agricultural studies on the Higher Certificate. Departmental bursaries were also awarded to the learners that were articulated from the further education and training stream.

The services of accredited external training service providers were procured to assist with the re-alignment of curriculum, learning frameworks and internal policies review during March 2012. Insofar quality assurance practices were concerned, 2 short course modules were internally self-evaluated and 3 learning programmes were externally submitted for quality assurance and moderation by the AgriSETA ETQA during the reporting period.

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A total of 438 students were registered for the B.Agric.-degree programme, Higher Certificate in Agriculture and Diploma in Agriculture, as well as the Certificate in Horse Mastership and Preliminary Riding Instruction. The latter training programme was also presented to 15 officials of the Metro Police so that they could master police horses, especially for crowd control.

A total of 128 students graduated from the 4 higher education training programmes offered. During this period, students training to become wine-makers won 3 bronze medals at the Young Wine Maker Show. Bursaries to the value of more than R1 million was sourced from various institutions during the financial year.

Implementation of the Western Cape-Burgundy exchange programme continued as planned. A total of 27 participants from the Western Cape Province benefitted from this exchange programme, whilst 8 French students were hosted by the Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute. In addition, the rugby team from the Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute visited the CFPPA for a short tour in Burgundy, France.

The Programme: Rural Development (RD) coordinated the actions and spending of the three spheres of Government in selected rural development nodes. The Programme sought to achieve effective support by National and Provincial government to Local Government Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) in rural wards. The development of a standardised implementation framework document incorporating the actions of all government in each ward brought a holistic and coordinated approach to implementation to maximise the impact of government services in the selected rural wards. This approach has improved service delivery and created a greater understanding of how government operates in rural wards.

The Programme: RD contributed by activating two additional rural development nodes, bringing the total active nodes in the Province to eight (8). The nodes include:

- Oudtshoorn Municipality (Dysselsdorp);
- City of Cape Town (Mamre);
- Matzikama Municipality (Ebenhaeser);
- Witzenberg Municipality (Bella Vista);
- Beaufort West Municipality (Murraysburg);
- Bitou Municipality (New Horizons);
- Theewaterskloof Municipality (Villiersdorp), and
- Mossel Bay Municipality (nine rural communities).

To date 221 projects were listed through the coordinated development approach including contribution from all three spheres of government, with a total of R301.171 million in funding that has been secured as at the end of the financial year. Excluding the newly established Theewaterskloof and Mossel Bay nodes, a total of 416 temporary jobs were created during the financial year, bringing the total since the inception of the rural development implementation plan to 1 301 whilst 798 training opportunities were provided, bringing the total since inception to 1 453.

In terms of farm worker development a total of 1 556 farm workers were trained in skills in cooperation with NGOs and the Programme: SAT, 9 anti-substance abuse projects were supported, 14 regional farm worker competitions and one provincial competition were successfully hosted, 16 district forum meetings were coordinated and 651 farm workers were assisted through the referral system.

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Information on Predetermined Objectives

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PART 2: INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

2.1 Voted Funds

Main Appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Actual Amount Spent R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000
501 718	517 192	514 559	2 633
Responsible Minister	Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development		
Administering Department	Department of Agriculture		
Accounting Officer	Deputy Director-General of Agriculture		

2.2 Aim of the Vote

Governance

Provide and adhere to good corporate governance principles and practices, including diligent financial management, the application of fair human resource management, the promotion of appropriate communication with clients, other Departments, Provinces and African countries, within the context of the Batho Pele principles and Intergovernmental Relationships (IGR) requirements.

Knowledge Development

Develop economically accountable and environmentally sustainable cutting-edge technologies in all spheres of agricultural production, processing and marketing with due consideration of current and future needs of all farmers and consumers nationally and internationally in a changing environment, to enhance competitiveness and to expand agricultural production for increased growth and development as well as promoting agricultural job opportunities.

Knowledge Transfer

Train prospective and current agriculturalists, farmers and farm workers in the agricultural industry and promote career opportunities in agriculture.

Deliver a competitive and appropriate farmer support service (including extension) to a broad spectrum of clients, with emphasis on the emerging farming sector on a geographically determined basis.

Provide agricultural economic information and services for effective decision making in the agricultural and agribusiness sector.

Provide information and services to increase the efficient use of our agricultural water resources especially in view of the possible impact of climate change on our Province.

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Regulatory function

Monitor and minimise animal health risks as well as to ensure food security by means of food safety and to facilitate the export of animals and animal products.

Promote the conservation and sustainable use of the environment, especially agricultural natural resources (land and water) and to prevent the fragmentation and rezoning of agricultural land.

Financial support for agriculture

Manage and facilitate financial support for farmers at all levels of production, including CASP, LandCare, land protection subsidies, MAFISA, bursaries for agricultural training and education as well as disaster relief funds as allocated from time to time.

2.3 Summary of Programmes

Programme		Sub-programme	
1.	Administration	1.1	Office of the MEC
		1.2	Senior Management
		1.3	Corporate Services
		1.4	Financial Management
		1.5	Communication Services
2.	Sustainable Resource Management	2.1	Engineering Services
		2.2	LandCare
		2.3	Land Use Management
3.	Farmer Support and Development	3.1	Farmer Settlement
		3.2	Extension and Advisory Services
		3.3	Food Security
		3.4	Casidra (Pty) Ltd
4.	Veterinary Services	4.1	Animal Health
		4.2	Export Control
		4.3	Veterinary Public Health
		4.4	Veterinary Laboratory Services
5.	Technology Research and Development Services	5.1	Research
		5.2	Information Services
		5.3	Infrastructure Support Services
6.	Agricultural Economics	6.1	Agri-Business Development and Support
		6.2	Macro Economics and Statistics
7.	Structured Agricultural Training	7.1	Tertiary Education
		7.2	Further Education and Training (FET)
		7.3	Quality Assurance
		7.4	Training Administration and Support
8.	Rural Development*	8.1	Rural Nodal Development
		8.2	Farm Worker Development

*This Programme is additional to the gazetted approved structure.

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2.4 Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals

a) **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**

All the Programmes within the Department contribute towards the above mentioned goal. The contributions differ per Programme, in that some Programmes (Sustainable Resource Management (SRM), Rural Development (RD), and Structured Agricultural Training (SAT)) play a supportive role, whilst others (Farmer Support and Development (FSD), Agricultural Economics (AE), Veterinary Services (VS) and Technology, Research and Development Services (TRDS)) have a direct impact on the goal above.

SRM provided appropriate engineering services to our agricultural clients to maintain or increase the export position and at the same time increase the feasibility and sustainability of their farming enterprises. Engineering services were provided to agricultural clients through 409 support initiatives such as investigation reports, designs and completion certificates and 214 clients were provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training.

FSD refined its funding and support request processes and tools through emphasising the importance of market linkages as a key requirement to ultimate sustainability. This has been reinforced through the farm assessment processes facilitated in collaboration with the commodity formations that the Department is working with. These are as follows: Aquaculture, Dairy, Fruit, Grain, Animal Industry (Red Meat, Piggery and Sheep/Wool), Viticulture and Vegetable commodity formations. The commodity partners' involvement and available market expertise in such farm assessment and request approval processes lent itself to promoting integration of new smallholder and commercial farmers into the mainstream of produce markets and value chains.

The extension services rendered by the Department and the expertise shared by commodity mentors also contribute to farms' market readiness. The establishment of 20.3 hectares of table grape vineyards, 42.4 hectares wine grape vineyards and 93.3 hectares of fruit orchards, 1 703.9 hectares of grain and 151.2 hectares vegetable production were supported as a result of these collaborations.

The outbreak of African Horse Sickness in the Surveillance Zone resulted in the cessation of the export of horses. Similarly an outbreak of Avian Influenza in ostriches resulted in an export ban of ostrich meat to the European Union for the entire financial year. Both these outbreaks have been brought under control so that reinstatement of export could proceed in the near future depending on the import countries.

Research on market access issues is key to the successes of the smallholder and commercial farmers. Market access not only includes focus areas like accessing new or previously inaccessible markets, but also focuses on the specifications and compliance of products to successfully enter these markets. Market access for all farmers is one of the key priorities to achieve objectives as set out in Provincial Strategic Objective (PSO) 11.

In this regard the Department has played a leading role in contributing to the setting of standards and providing support in this regard to our industries. TRDS contributed to the industry standards for the wool and small stock industry in the past, whilst we have also

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supported the ostrich industry by compiling an industry standards manual which will assist producers to comply with the EU standards and has lately assisted with biosecurity measures as a prerequisite for entering the EU market.

A platform to work together within the sector has been created through the Market Access Work Group, which was established during the 2011/12 financial year. A focus area to achieve market access is market development with a strong focus on new and sustainable markets at national and international levels. As Africa is another potential market for exports, six (6) Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) brands were supported to showcase their wines in two major cities in Nigeria: Lagos and Abuja.

Various approaches were also used to open up market opportunities and include the diplomatic relations with the Shandong Province of China. As a result, a multi-stakeholder approach led to the participation of 23 wine companies in the Yantai International Wine Festival which was followed by a networking event. It has been noted over the years that only after subsequent interventions that these activities result into positive results, however, this already resulted into four export deals for the South African wine companies.

Five black commercial farmers were assisted to take part in the fruit value chain international exposure and to attend the world's fresh produce event in Germany, Fruit Logistica. The aim of the programme is to assist smallholder and commercial farmers in accessing markets by enhancing productive capacities and enhancing compliance with technical requirements and promoting certification. The project also generate supply chain and market knowledge and streamline similar efforts of local and international players to facilitate successful integration of emerging farmers in domestic, regional or international supply chains. It is worth noting that the return on investment through these kinds of interventions resulted into a second black exporter to export approximately 7 000 cartons of table grapes to the Far East through the direct channel.

Locally, the programme has led to access to formal markets which also include major retail outlets and is of importance for the sustainability of the supported businesses on the programme. About 58 agribusinesses have been supported to access markets. The interventions from the programme has resulted in more than R10 million worth value of sales. It is noted that there is a great will from the private sector to procure from black smallholder and commercial farmers. As a result, about 22 buyers have committed to procure from these farmers.

About 61 market information reports have been produced and disseminated to farmers and agri-businesses. Efforts were made to organise black smallholder and commercial farmers into cooperatives where the model is deemed suitable.

b) Ensure that at least 60% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province are successful over the next 5 years

All the Programmes within the Department contribute towards the above mentioned goal. The contributions differ per Programme, in that some Programmes (Sustainable Resource Management (SRM), Rural Development (RD), Veterinary Services (VS), Technology, Research and Development Services (TRDS) and Structured Agricultural Training (SAT)) play a supportive role, whilst others (Farmer Support and Development (FSD) and Agricultural Economics (AE)) have a direct impact on the goal above.

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SRM provided appropriate engineering services to 86 land reform beneficiaries to increase the feasibility and sustainability of their farming enterprises. This was done through 130 support initiatives such as investigation reports, designs and completion certificates.

FSD facilitated 105 farm assessments, contributed to the development of 80 land use plans, 128 farm requests for support were approved of which 81 were smallholder farms and 471 monitoring reports were completed on land reform farms.

In addition, FSD completed an internal preliminary survey on 202 land reform farms focusing on various elements that would deem land reform farms successful which include factors such as: access to markets, compliance to labour legislation, SARS compliance, reinvestment of earnings, enterprise management aligned to business plans, etc. This survey indicated that 74% of the farms have access to secured markets, 78% practice good financial management and recordkeeping, 76% implement their business plans, 50% SARS compliance and 38% of farms were labour law compliant. Issues that will be focused on in the new financial year are to get projects SARS and labour law compliant. The intention is to use the findings of this internal preliminary survey as a guide to conduct a more in-depth study on land reform farms in the Province in 2012/13 in order to determine key areas to focus land reform support programmes on.

The Department's Unit for Technical Assistance (UTA) is fully operational and offered comprehensive enterprise planning and farm assessment services. In addition the extension and advisory services rendered by the Department and the expertise shared by commodity mentors also contribute to increased production towards the ultimate sustainability of the land reform farms and enterprises. Key clients include land and agrarian reform beneficiaries, organised agriculture, commodity formations, subsistence and smallholder farmers.

The utilisation of the Smart Pen technology has enabled in-field data capturing in terms of these services rendered and feeds into a project database. FSD delivered 83 demonstrations, 29 farmer's days and supported 3 352 farmers with advice.

Veterinary assistance and advice were rendered to numerous animal production projects by officials. Clinical services by private veterinarians to these projects are being facilitated through Casidra (Pty) Ltd. Orders have been issued for four (4) events by Casidra.

The success of land reform projects is based on a plethora of factors. One of the key success factors is the fine balance between available resources and choice of farming operation. In this regard the research effort assisted in identifying resource limitations (for example soil quality) and providing spatial analysis support to the extension officers and farmers, to name but a few. Furthermore, the sustainability of land reform projects is also based on production technologies, and in this regard the research efforts focussed on yield-increasing or cost-decreasing climate-smart technologies in plant and animal production.

A Black Farmer database is a database of the Department as this is a category that is not captured through official statistics from Statistics South Africa. The information on this database has proven to be useful for managerial decision-making. Approximately R3.8 million loans from the Micro Finance institutions of South Africa (MAFISA) were approved for black smallholder and commercial farmers in the Western Cape. These farmers were assisted with economic information to support the application process and are monitored on a regular basis to eliminate the repayment irregularities.

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The other activities of AE that are directed towards ensuring successful land reform include the financial record keeping support with the plans to expand this to the entire Province during the 2012/13 financial year. A total of about 43 economic studies (impact assessments, viability studies, business plans, feasibility studies and investment programmes developed or evaluated) were produced. These were mainly for land reform and agrarian beneficiaries.

Another programme that is targeted towards land reform beneficiaries is the Market Access Programme. Through various interventions of the programme an amount of more than R12 million worth of funds was accessed by the beneficiaries. The programme indeed proved to be complementary to other activities of the Department targeted towards ensuring successful land reform.

Complimentary to the Market Access Programme is research collaboration with the Wageningen University in the Netherlands and the University of Fort Hare. The programme is aimed at improving quality in agri-food chains. The current research focuses on innovations in structure, coordination and support services in the South African deciduous fruit supply chain to improve market access for land and agrarian reform smallholder farmers and commercial entrepreneurs.

SAT and specifically sub-programme: Further Education and Training (FET) in collaboration with FSD presented a variety of skills programmes to beneficiaries of Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)/Pro-active Land Acquisition Scheme (PLAS). A total number of 1 940 beneficiaries received training, the majority being either farmers or farm-aids within the subsistence and/or smallholder farmer groups.

c) Support the sector (farmers and industries) to increase agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by at least 10% over the next 10 years

All the Programmes within the Department contribute towards the above mentioned goal. The contributions differ per Programme, in that some Programmes (Sustainable Resource Management (SRM), Rural Development (RD), Veterinary Services (VS), and Structured Agricultural Training (SAT)) play a supportive role, whilst others (Farmer Support and Development (FSD), Technology, Research and Development Services (TRDS) and Agricultural Economics (AE)) have a direct impact on the goal above.

SRM provided 162 irrigation farmers with relevant information to assist them to optimally utilise the natural resources available to them to increase production whilst using the same water allocation. Farmers were furthermore assisted with 141 mechanisation plans and conservation farming, 4 on-farm value adding, 87 farm structures and animal handling and 45 river bank erosion protection initiatives.

FSD dedicated a great deal of its time to strengthening the commodity approach to farmer support services in the Province. This has entailed streamlining institutional arrangements to constitute several commodity structures in the Aquaculture, Dairy, Fruit, Grain, Animal Production (Red Meat, Piggery, Sheep/ Wool), Viticulture and Vegetables industries with which the Department can collaborate on assessment, prioritisation, implementation, support and evaluation of farming enterprises. This approach has been adopted to improve planning, economic sustainability of government supported farms and long term integration in the sector. For the year 2011/12, the establishment of 20.3 hectares of table grape vineyards, 42.4

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hectares wine grape vineyards and 93.3 hectares of fruit orchards, grain 1 703.9 hectares and vegetable production 151.2 hectares were supported as a result of these collaborations.

To support the commodity approach, quarterly engagements were hosted by the Department with the various commodity formations and the same stakeholders also participated in PSO11, Workgroups 1 (Increased production) and 5 (Extension revitalisation) which simultaneously contribute to achieving Output 1 of National Outcome (NO) 7. As part of this commodity approach, commodity mentors offered specialist support in addition to the extension and advisory support services of the Department. This was strengthened with the use of the smart pen as a key tool to bring site visits on farms to effect.

Training and development of our farmers is an integral part of our services and a concerted effort was made to improve the quality of skills audits conducted in order to identify key training needs. This will enable FSD to respond to the critical training needs through its training offerings and 1 400 beneficiaries benefited from this.

The commodity approach not only contributed to a huge improvement in the planning of projects, but has also resulted in mentorship support rendered to farmers, which is critical for 'graduation' of smallholder farmers into commercial farmers. It started bearing fruits in the sense that approved projects got assigned mentors immediately after approval to ensure capacity building. Thirty eight (38) mentors were appointed during this financial year to strengthen production. This is also positive in that it affords smallholder farmers an opportunity to benefit from the existing networks within commodity groups. This approach helped to address issues relating to the quality of produce and hence serves to open doors for market opportunities. Furthermore demonstrations (83), farmer's days (29) and advice given to farmers contributed to the increase in production.

Primary animal health care services were provided to smallholder livestock farmers. These included testing for and vaccination against a range of economically important animal diseases. Just over five thousand farmers (5 045) and owners of companion animals have been provided with PAHC services and 95 880 animals have been attended to through inspection or vaccination.

Comprehensive and client-focussed research programmes and projects were executed by the Institutes for Animal and Plant Production, and Resource Utilisation. In order for agricultural producers (commercial and small holder) to increase their production, two critical factors are to be reckoned with: lower input technology (lower input cost) and higher output (production) technology, whilst staying abreast with the challenges of climate change. The role of research and development in this regard is of critical importance.

New and adapted technology generated from cutting-edge research efforts has and will ensure that our producers are sustainable and competitive with limited natural resources (especially water) and the changing environment and will secure the base to increase agricultural production by 10% over the next ten years. Climate-smart agriculture will furthermore be of utmost importance in all agricultural operations. 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 are important to under-pin agrarian economic growth and to ultimately address food security and rural development. Animal research is undertaken on the breeding, feeding and management of large stock (dairy),

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small stock (sheep) and ostriches, whilst crop research include grain, oil seed and protein rich crops, vegetable and alternative crops and pasture crops.

Through collaboration with Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP), research was conducted based on economic modelling, specifically medium term projections of price and production volumes for different agricultural industries and farm level models for strategic decision making. The basket of industries that were included in the industry projections expanded over the past few years as new industry models were developed, while maintaining existing industry models. These included table grapes, apples, pears, wine, winter grains, dairy, meat and potatoes. A baseline document was launched in the Western Cape for the second time.

Included in the BFAP tools, is agri-benchmark that generates sustainable, comparable, quantified information about farming systems in particular comparisons of typical farms (production systems, production costs, competitiveness, future development). The tool follows a similar methodology that is used in the Micro Combud system which is hosted and maintained by the Department. As a result, Micro Combud was shared with model developers in Germany in June 2011 to use as basis for the international horticultural model.

The Micro Combud programme has evolved over the years as technology changes and a web based system was rolled out during the 2011 year. As a result, 35 new enterprise budgets were developed and 14 existing ones updated.

The research conducted under the sub-programme: Macro-economics Support resulted in about 43 reports. The databases (34) that are maintained by AE are key in supporting analysis done by the Programme and various institutions. As a result, about 174 information requests were responded to during this year.

SAT partnered with various stakeholders in promoting and supporting skills development and capacity building in agriculture. Skills-based training was provided to 1 940 farmers and farm-aids, whilst 438 students enrolled for fulltime study in higher education training programmes. A total of 128 students graduated from these programmes. Graduates will enter the sector primarily as farmers, farm managers, assistant farm managers, supervisors, agriculturalists and agricultural advisors.

d) Optimise the sustainable utilisation of our natural resources through conservation methodologies to increase agricultural production

All the Programmes within the Department contribute towards the above mentioned goal. The contributions differ per Programme, in that some Programmes (Farmer Support and Development (FSD), Rural Development (RD), Agricultural Economics (AE), Veterinary Services (VS), and Structured Agricultural Training (SAT)) play a supportive role, whilst others (Sustainable Resource Management (SRM), Technology, Research and Development Services (TRDS) have a direct impact on the goal above.

SRM provided relevant information to 162 irrigators to assist them to increase their water use efficiency to produce more crops with less water and provided relevant information to dry land grain and rooibos tea farmers through 141 initiatives to change from conventional farming to conservation farming practices to increase soil fertility and retain moisture in the

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soil. Seven (7) awareness campaigns on LandCare and 6 capacity building exercises were conducted. 2 110 ha of farm land were improved through conservation measures and 314 farm plans were updated for sustainable farming purposes.

The Department's Unit for Technical Assistance is fully operational and offers a full suite of planning and assessment services that include environmental and natural resource assessment and planning expertise. The aim is to ensure that the assessment and planning of agricultural enterprises adequately addresses these elements towards environmental and financial sustainability.

The sub-programme: Food Security's suitcase programme was strengthened through the "Foodpods" concept. This method of farming allows households to produce food using crates and thus conserves water.

Extension and technology transfer assisted in empowering livestock owners of the carrying capacity of different grazing fields, thus resulting in efficient utilisation of sensitive pastures.

The challenges of climate change have already impacted on the Western Cape, believed to be the Province which will be affected most by this phenomenon. For this reason TRDS have experienced a high demand for our research and technology development services to assist farmers in sustaining their production against a set of climate challenges (for example the water crisis in the Southern Cape and resulting impact on pasture and fodder availability). TRDS increased the focus on climate change related research disciplines, including minimum or no tillage for soil conservation, crop rotation for higher production, judicious fertiliser use, alternative farming practises and possible new and alternative crops for the Western Cape.

Two papers were presented at the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economics (EAERE) 2011 Conference in Rome. The aim was to allow peer review to value add and to quality assure the research conducted. Information dissemination activities took place which included radio talks on biogas and farm-scale carbon footprints, and an article 'water and agriculture: critical interface for rural development'. Further information dissemination activities included a guest lecture at postgraduate Environmental Economics class at Stellenbosch University, four lectures to students at Elsenburg College and a policy paper: 'Tips on Livelihoods from Natural Capital in the Agulhas Plain' that was co-authored.

A comprehensive carbon footprint study of the Department of Agriculture was completed. A Ph.D. study on the management of livestock predation in the Knersvlakte has been registered and a proposal completed and presented to the University of Cape Town's Environmental Policy Research Unit.

The promotion of sustainable farming practices forms a central theme in the teaching of students on both FET and HET levels. The sub-programme: Tertiary Education (TE) provided training to each student from first to third year on sustainable resource management. The Diploma assignment on natural resource management consists of 40% toward the final mark. Modules on sustainable farming practices, as well organic farming and natural resource management also formed part of the learning framework for learnership programmes.

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e) Increase agricultural economic opportunities in selected rural areas based on socio-economic needs over a 10 year period

All the Programmes within the Department contribute towards the above mentioned goal. The contributions differ per Programme, in that some Programmes (Farmer Support and Development (FSD) and Rural Development (RD)) play a supportive role, whilst others (Sustainable Resource Management (SRM), Technology, Research and Development Services (TRDS), Agricultural Economics (AE), Veterinary Services (VS), and Structured Agricultural Training (SAT)) have a direct impact on the goal above.

The Department commemorated the World Food Day on 14 October 2011 in Doringbaai. As part of the celebration the Department supported 48 households with food production packages using the "Foodpods" concept, allowing household to produce their own food using crates. In addition, qualifying households were also supported with indigenous fowls to enhance access to animal protein. A total of 51 community projects were delivered across the Province benefiting a total of 1 091 beneficiaries. These projects were delivered in partnership with members of the Provincial Task Team for Food Security and Municipalities.

The sub-programme: Food Security, conducted a World Food Day survey to assess progress made on the projects funded since 2007. The survey found that out of the 240 households supported, as part of the World Food Day commemorations, 149 households (62%) are still productive. This is quite positive given the complex nature of food insecurity in communities.

Efforts to control outbreak of Avian Influenza in the Eden district will ensure that the ostrich industry recovers and prospers in the long run and that the negative financial effect on the district municipality will abate somewhat.

The establishment of new agricultural enterprises in rural areas will be supported by the research and development portfolio of the Department. This will include the supplying decision-making tools (i.e. risk and potential assessments) and the judicious use of natural resources to optimise agricultural production with limited input.

AE played an active role in the Rural Development Steering Committee meetings. The Agribusiness Investment Unit made a considerable contribution to achieve the above objective as the Unit has committed R82 million worth of investment in a number of projects in the rural areas.

Since employment is key in the agricultural sector, especially in rural areas, various analysis on employment trends and patterns were conducted. These include a report on "spectral analysis application to agricultural employment". Spectral analysis is a useful tool to extract and quantify long term and short term cycles in time series data.

The databases under AE are of importance to monitor the socio-economic trends in the rural areas. AE played a role in revealing the importance of the agri-tourism and game farming as potential diversification activities to improve farm incomes using data from existing databases.

SAT is actively involved with skills development in the rural nodes of the Province, especially within the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) nodes. A total of 71 beneficiaries of the Dysseldorp CRDP were trained on various courses. A total of 32 members

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of the Council of Stakeholders received training and there is still 3 courses scheduled to take place at a later stage.

The Murraysburg CRDP was activated and training for the Council of Stakeholders will be delivered in 2012.

RD contributed by activating two additional rural development nodes, bringing the total active nodes in the Province to eight (8). The nodes include:

- Oudtshoorn Municipality (Dysselsdorp);
- City of Cape Town (Mamre);
- Matzikama Municipality (Ebenhaeser);
- Witzenberg Municipality (Bella Vista);
- Beaufort West Municipality (Murraysburg);
- Bitou Municipality (New Horizons);
- Theewaterskloof Municipality (Villiersdorp), and
- Mossel Bay Municipality (nine rural communities).

To date 221 projects were listed through the coordinated development approach including contribution from all three spheres of government, with a total of R301.171 million in funding that was secured at the end of the financial year. Excluding the newly established Theewaterskloof and Mossel Bay nodes, a total of 416 temporary jobs were created, bringing the total since the inception of the rural development implementation plan to 1 301 whilst 798 training opportunities were provided, bringing the total since inception to 1 453.

In terms of farm worker development a total of 1 666 farm workers were trained in skills in cooperation with NGOs and SAT, 9 anti-substance abuse projects were supported, 14 regional farm worker competitions and one provincial competition were successfully hosted, 16 district forum meetings were coordinated and 651 farm workers were assisted through the referral system.

2.5 Overview of the service delivery environment for 2011/12

Main Service	Relevant Information
Provide an engineering support service to enhance environmentally and economic sustainable farming practices such as conservation agriculture, to prevent pollution through agricultural activities and to increase water use efficiency of all irrigation farmers.	409 support initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) were rendered to our clients of whom 160 were for CASP/Land and Agrarian Reform Programme (LARP) beneficiaries. 214 clients were provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training to increase their production of which 162 were provided information and training to increase their water use efficiency.
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.	7 awareness campaigns on LandCare and 6 capacity building exercise were conducted. 2 110 ha of farm land were improved through conservation measures and 314 farm plans were updated for sustainable farming purposes.

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Main Service	Relevant Information
Manage the verification, survey, planning, design and implementation of disaster relief to farmers and provide the required technical support during the rehabilitation phase.	<p>During the year, two disaster aid projects were continued, i.e. the 2008 Floods and 2010 Eden drought project.</p> <p>About 2 464 authorisation letters were issued to 1 083 farmers for drought aid in the drought stricken areas of the Central and Klein Karoo. 87 stock watering systems were installed/existing systems upgraded as part of the drought aid scheme. In total R27 million were paid out for drought assistance since the inception of the scheme, with R24.9 million paid in the 2011/12 financial year.</p> <p>R34.5 million of the 2008 flood relief allocation was used up to end March 2012 for the construction of river bank protection works to prevent the further erosion of valuable agricultural land. An amount of R21.5 million was paid out in this financial year. Both these schemes will continue in the 2012/13 financial year.</p>
Provide a support service to enhance the sustainable utilisation of natural agricultural resources to conserve the environment within the context of the Climate Change phenomenon.	<p>The real-time web application, through which irrigators are provided weekly with updated information on the actual water use of their crops and 7 other growth parameters, were extended to cover all fruit crops in the area covered by the satellite image. The Fruitlook project started on 1 October 2011 and will continue until the end of the irrigation season on 30 April 2012.</p> <p>Support were provided to dry land grain and rooibos tea farmers through 141 initiatives to change from conventional farming to conservation farming practices to increase soil fertility and retain moisture in the soil.</p>
Prevent the fragmentation of agricultural land by providing comments according to the applicable legislation to the relevant authority as to the recommended land use.	932 applications for sub-dividing and/or rezoning of agricultural land were evaluated and comments provided to the relevant authorities.
Promote food security and sustainable agricultural enterprises for optimal agricultural production by supporting land reform initiatives and projects (Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)/Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD)) and the Extension Revitalisation programme.	<p>FSD facilitated 105 farm assessments which fed into various funding approval structures and benefitted mostly land reform beneficiaries. In addition to this, FSD made inputs on 80 land use plans and 128 requests for assistance were approved, of which 81 were smallholder farmers. Furthermore, 471 monitoring reports were completed on land reform farms.</p> <p>The following commodities have been supported during this year with CASP and Ilima\Letsema Grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture, • Dairy, • Fruit, • Grain, • Animal Industry (Red Meat, Piggery, Sheep/Wool), • Viticulture, and • Vegetable commodity formations. <p>For CASP 49 projects were supported and benefited 1 691 people. Through the Ilima\Letsema programme a total of 839 projects were funded which includes household food security projects and it benefitted 2 858 people.</p> <p>During this financial year, the following production areas has been established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20.3 ha of table grape vineyard • 42.4 ha wine grape vineyards • 93.3 ha of fruit orchards, • 1 703.9 ha grain • 151.2 ha vegetable production <p>Through the Extension Revitalisation Programme (ERP) 10 Agricultural Community Workers studied of which six (6) are studying part time and four (4) study full time. Twelve (12) agricultural advisors completed their 4 year and higher degrees by the end of March 2012.</p>

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Main Service	Relevant Information
Prevent and control animal diseases, facilitate the exports of animals and animal products, render veterinary diagnostic services and ensure the safety of meat and meat products through the implementation of amongst others the Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000), the Animal Diseases Act (Act 35 of 1984) and other relevant legislation	<p>The outbreak of Avian Influenza in ostriches was brought under control by the test and slaughter of in excess of 45 000 ostriches.</p> <p>The outbreak of African Horse Sickness in Mamre was controlled by the imposition of strict movement control and vaccination of all susceptible animals in and around the outbreak.</p> <p>The outbreak of Rift Valley Fever was controlled through extension services provided to livestock by veterinary officials. Officials vaccinated more than 8 500 animals for the disease belonging to smallholder livestock farmers.</p> <p>433 Regular abattoir visits to slaughter facilities have been conducted to ensure safe meat to the consumer by monitoring and auditing hygienic principles and procedures at abattoirs.</p> <p>When DAFF withdrew from their export certification function, VS filled the gap and maintained the export function, despite severe capacity constraints.</p>
Provide cutting-edge technology to commercial and smallholder farmers and other stakeholders through a client-focused and problem-driven research and technology development portfolio executed by the Institutes for Animal Production, Plant Production and Resource Utilisation	The service delivery agenda included the execution of problem-solving and industry-focussed research projects which had been consulted with the respective industries at various forums and contact sessions. Twenty eight new projects were approved, 72 existing projects were executed and 15 projects were completed.
Disseminate and communicate appropriate new and adapted technology and scientific information in the form of user-friendly information packages, scientific and popular publications, target-group focused information days and exhibitions, on-farm "walk and talks" and radio talks	Information emanating from research was disseminated to our clients in a comprehensive technology transfer portfolio, which ranged from one-on-one sessions, walk and talks, radio talks (41), presentations (205), technology transfer events conducted (14), to the very scientific forms of technology transfer, including papers and posters at conferences (90), semi-scientific (15) and scientific papers (28).
Provide research and infrastructure support services to the three research institutes, other departmental programmes and other external research institutions from seven research farms	Seven research farms were maintained and strategically upgraded to support the research efforts of the three research institutes, other research partners (ARC for example) and industry collaborators.
Provide a full range of agricultural economic services through sector and farm level research, model and database development and maintenance, monitoring of trends and the provision of advice and training in the fields of marketing and agri-business, macro, micro, production and resource economics	<p>The activities conducted under AE resulted in various reports (196) varying from scientific, semi-scientific, popular and ad hoc reports being produced.</p> <p>The services of sub-programme: Agribusiness Support and Development reached about 1 273 clients. These include access to financial support facilitation, market information dissemination, support for Agri-BEE, cooperatives and financial record keeping. The web based Micro Combud Programme was rolled out and 49 budgets (35 new and 14 existing) were developed. It resulted into 43 economic studies being produced. To be able to increase exports and integrate black smallholder and commercial farmers into agri-value chains about 58 agribusinesses have been supported to access markets and four (4) international promotional events supported to open up new markets in Africa and China. To complement these activities 61 market information reports were produced. In as far as investment facilitation is concerned, the Agribusiness Investment Unit committed investment worth R82 million in various projects during this year.</p> <p>The sub-programme: Macro-economics Support maintained and updated databases and associated software. As a result, 34 databases were maintained. This enabled about 174 information requests to be responded to during this year. The research conducted under the sub-programme includes, but not limited to, multi sector and sector analyses, poverty, income, inequality and unemployment analyses and also resource economics with particular emphasis to renewable energies, water economics, and biodiversity and conservation economics. It resulted into 43 reports being produced. Industry projections and scenarios under the BFAP collaboration were presented through the baseline launch that was held in Somerset West in August 2011.</p>

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Main Service	Relevant Information
<p>Provide formal and non-formal agricultural training to develop a skilled and capable workforce to increase opportunities for economic growth for sustainable development to practising and prospective producers (subsistence-, smallholder, and commercial farmers) and advisors, technicians and farm workers by offering accredited training programmes on Higher Education (HET; NQF 5-7) and Further Education and Training (FET; NQF 1-4) levels</p>	<p>Tertiary Education offered 4 formal training programmes namely, B.Agric; Diploma and Higher Certificate in Agriculture as well as the Certificate in Horse Mastership and Preliminary Riding Instruction to 454 students. Of these, 16 discontinued their studies for various reasons. Seven (7) accredited and 5 non accredited short courses were offered to 167 participants - 128 students graduated from these programmes.</p> <p>Bursaries were offered to 14 new students and 33 existing students who achieved academically.</p> <p>A total of 1 940 agricultural beneficiaries were trained in short skills courses, of which a large portion were representing the CASP/LRAD/PLAS agricultural groups, inclusive of farmers (commercial, subsistence and smallholder farmers), farm-aids and beneficiaries of rural and peri-urban agricultural communities.</p> <p>A total initial registration of 100 learners on various learnership programmes on NQF levels 1- 4 were recorded at the beginning of the academic year. A pass rate of 79% was achieved and competency certificates were issued by AgriSETA. The reason for the positive deviation can be directly attributed to the demand received for learnership enrolments from each FET decentralised centre.</p> <p>With regards to marketing and career awareness initiatives, the sub-programme: FET attended various agricultural career expos, exhibitions and Community Outreach Programmes, as well as 4 school visits within the respective regions.</p> <p>Twelve (12) learners were successfully articulated to the Higher Education stream, with 2 learners admitted to the B.Agric programme, 1 learner to the Equine Studies programme and 9 learners accepted to the Higher Certificate programme.</p> <p>In terms of quality assurance, the sub-programme: FET internally assessed 2 short skills programmes, as well as submitted 3 learnership programmes for external assessment and moderation by the AgriSETA quality assurance body in order for the required competency certificates to be issued to the successful learners at the end of the learnership programmes.</p> <p>Significant infrastructure investments, i.e. general maintenance and repairs were undertaken.</p>

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Main Service	Relevant Information
<p>Promote sustainable agricultural development in historically disadvantaged communities with the emphasis on all categories of farmers, youth, women, unemployed rural and peri-urban agricultural communities and farm workers</p>	<p>FSD delivered 83 demonstrations, 29 farmer's days and supported 3 352 farmers with advice, of which 1 522 were smallholders, to build the capacity of all categories of farmers.</p> <p>In addition 810 households were reached through the suitcase programme and 51 communal gardens were established. FSD introduced a "Foodpod" concept to support the suitcase programme. The "Foodpod" allows households to produce their own food using crates and without relying on municipal water. Forty eight (48) households benefitted from the "Foodpod" concept at the World Food Day 2011.</p> <p>A total of 71 beneficiaries of the Dysseisdorp CRDP have been trained on various courses. A total of 32 members of the Council of Stakeholders received training and there is still 3 courses scheduled for later.</p> <p>RD contributed by activating two additional rural development nodes, bringing the total active nodes in the Province to eight (8).</p> <p>To date 221 projects were listed through the coordinated development approach including contribution from all three spheres of government, with a total of R301.171 million.</p> <p>A total of 416 temporary jobs were created during the financial year, and 798 training opportunities were provided.</p> <p>More than 2 000 farm workers were developed and assisted using various interventions in partnerships.</p>
<p>Review, promote and implement the Human Capital Development Strategy for the agricultural sector in the Western Cape in an effort to attract more individuals to the agricultural sector as part of the broader transformation of the agricultural sector and to facilitate improved synergy and co-operation between training service providers and industry bodies</p>	<p>Economic development in the rural agricultural areas will only realise if the rural people are equipped with the required and necessary knowledge and skills base.</p> <p>The Human Capital Development Strategy (HCDS) of the Department is specifically focussed on the identified scarce and critical skills occupations and plays an important role in the transformation of the agricultural sector through skills development.</p> <p>The Department continued to facilitate skills development and to implement its comprehensive HCDS which, amongst others, comprised the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of at least 4 000 farm workers through the farm worker development programme, • Training of new and up-skilling of 46 existing Extension Officers, • Provision of tertiary education programmes to 454 post-matric students and skills training to 1 940 farmers and farm-aids and 100 FET learnership students, • Placement of 24 interns to gain practical experience in the working environment, • Bursaries to 25 external bursary holders to study in fields with scarce and critical skills shortages, • Supporting 6 young people to obtain post graduate qualifications through the Young Professionals Programme (YPP), • Support to 10 candidate engineering technicians to gain practical training and/or experience, • Support to 2 young people to participate in the Agrifutura project with the University of Stellenbosch, • Marketing agriculture as a potential career to more than 4 000 learners at schools, and • Implementing the LandCare programme to sensitise young people to care for our natural resources, targeting learners at schools throughout the Province.

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Main Service	Relevant Information
Facilitate improved synergy and co-operation between training service providers and industry bodies through, inter alia, the Provincial Agriculture Education and Training (PAET) Forum	The rollout of the HCDS and the subsequent establishment of the provincial Agricultural Education and Training (PAET) Forum created a very useful platform for extensive stakeholder buy-in and participation to foster synergy, involvement and cooperation in human capital development in the sector. Two meetings were held, with extensive discussions on agriculture as a potential career for the youth, marketing of agriculture and promoting a positive image to the youth and training of teachers in agriculture. A very successful youth open day, with all stakeholders and participants of the PAET-forum involved, was held in May 2011 at the Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute.
Foster strong linkages and sustainable training partnerships with local, national and international training institutions and tertiary institutions to promote and support skills development in the agricultural sector	<p>The Western Cape and Burgundy cooperation programme continued in 2011/12. The programme celebrated its 10th year of existence in the Western Cape with a gala function at the Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute. A book with a collection of portraits of participants in this programme excelling after receiving this training was launched. The cooperation agreement was formally extended for another 5 years.</p> <p>Within the framework, 8 learners were trained in viticulture and oenology, 7 learners in barrel management and maintenance, and 4 learners in cheese-making. In addition, 8 agricultural extension officials from the Department were trained in project management and small farm production in Burgundy, France.</p> <p>In addition, the rugby team from the Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute visited the CFPPA for a short tour in Burgundy, France. In exchange, 8 French students were hosted by the Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute.</p>

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND CORRECTIVE STEPS TAKEN

FSD conducted 105 farm assessments which fed into various funding approval structures, including the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's (DRDLR) Provincial Grants Committee (PGC), now called the Provincial Land Acquisition Control Committee (PLACC). The PGC, with the DRDLR's Executive Manager as Chairperson and approval signatory, was the provincial decision making structure on land acquisitions for the purposes of land reform. The PLACC is envisaged as a more technical committee which recommends land acquisitions to the National Land Acquisition Control Committee (NLACC). This implies that decisions on land acquisitions for the purpose of land reform in the Province will be made at national level. The roles and responsibilities attached to the various stakeholders at PLACC level is therefore of critical importance in terms of inputs at the recommendation phase of such acquisitions, because ultimately the Department will be mandated to support land reform farms purchased in the Province.

The expanded mandate and organisational changes within DRDLR and the release of the Green Paper on Land Reform has not revealed sufficient clarity on the collaborative structures and implementation of the land reform programmes required in the Province. The support role that this Department plays to the DRDLR must still be clarified.

Some of the problems encountered by the sub-programme: Extension and Advisory Services is the non-attendance of training courses by beneficiaries while they have indicated that they desperately need the training. The result was fruitless and wasteful expenditure due to non-attendance. Shorter periods for training courses as well as training after hours or over weekends are some of the measures that we are putting in place to overcome the non-attendance by beneficiaries.

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Further, there is a lack of experienced extension officers and the high turnover rate of extension officers influence the advice given to farmers. FSD will introduce the study group approach, institutionalisation of extension officer collaboration with industry experts and establish an internal expert support team to assist and guide extension officers.

The macro structure approval, followed by the finalisation of the micro structure, has been a focus towards the end of the financial year. Currently a number of officials are employed on contract due to the availability of funds via the Extension Revitalisation Programme (ERP). Being a conditional grant the permanency of these appointments is not secured and it is therefore envisaged that efforts should be explored with Provincial and National Treasury and Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) to secure this funding in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) as Equitable Share.

The target for rehabilitation of projects was not met due to eminent conflicts amongst beneficiaries within the previously funded projects. The re-planning of these projects proved to be complex owing to quibbling between members on issues of leadership. The Department always relied on civil society structures (and will continue to do so) to facilitate a solution before funding is released to projects.

The high demand for technical information to produce more sustainably with lower input and in a resource sensitive way, resulted in increased output pressure on our research team from especially the popular press. Coordinated technology transfer efforts, in collaboration with our research partners, proved invaluable in this regard.

Limited capacity within AE due to difficulties to retain and recruit suitable qualified candidates had an impact on service delivery. AE has also limited funded positions, but experienced demand in services especially under production economics, marketing and agribusiness. The situation was made worse by the lengthy recruitment process that was experienced during this reporting year as the period between advertisement and assumption of duty almost took twelve months. However, regardless of these challenges the gaps were closed as relations were established with various institutions to collaborate on projects.

The lack of willingness to cooperate with one another (smallholder and commercial farmers) was observed to be a threat to the sustainability of the Market Access Programme, but through networking platforms and capacity building initiatives there is already an indication of collective initiatives taken by these groups of farmers.

During this reporting year, an international non-governmental organisation, Human Rights Watch produced a negative report on the state of farm workers in the Western Cape. This had (and might still) severe implications for market access especially in overseas markets. The major industries like fruit and wine engaged on ethical trade initiatives with the latter having its integrated seal to be launched towards the end of 2012. These initiatives are supported under the Market Access Work Group of PSO11. Even though an updated AgriBEE scorecard was released for comments, lack of binding legislation undermined the efforts made by the Department to promote AgriBEE.

The main challenge that RD encountered was the fact that it is very dependent on other government departments for delivering services and making funding available at the required time frames. RD had a very small budget which was mainly used to perform catalyst

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actions to maximise the impact and link the actions of the various departments. The size of the budget is definitely limiting the speed of progress in terms of the phased approach used for implementation in rural wards.

RD mainly coordinated the actions and spending of the three spheres of Government in selected rural development nodes. RD sought to achieve effective support by National and Provincial government to Local Government Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) in rural wards. The development of a standardised implementation framework document incorporating the actions of all government in each ward brought a holistic and coordinated approach to implementation to maximise the impact of government services in the selected rural wards. This approach has improved service delivery and created a greater understanding of how government operates in rural wards.

RD was actively involved with the following National Outcomes and Provincial Strategic Objectives during the 2011/12 financial year: Rural development in its broadest context (National Outcome 7 and PSO11); Address poverty alleviation (National Outcome 4 and 7, and PSO9); Skills development in the 12 rural nodes (National Outcome 5); Economic growth and development (PSO1) and Economic growth and development in rural areas (PSO11).

The Work Group: Rural Development established under PSO11 finalised the Terms of Reference and met once every quarter. The Work Group was used as a platform to report on progress in the active rural development nodes and to enhance coordination and communication between spheres of government and provincial departments at a senior management level.

Two interdepartmental Steering Committees were established during the 2011/12 financial year resulting in all eight of the active rural nodes now having this structure in place. These committees focus on the implementation of agreed projects in a coordinated manner in the selected rural development nodes.

In view of having the community organisational structures institutionalised into a Community Council of Stakeholders representing all stakeholder groups in the community, the Programme established five such councils during the financial year. All nodes, apart from the newly established Theewaterskloof and Mossel Bay now have this structure in place.

The Programme: RD was also provided inputs towards the development of strategic plans for the Work Groups within PSO6 and 8.

For the sub-programme: Farm Worker Development to appropriately address the needs of farm workers it is imperative to have reliable client information. Hence, the sub-programme initiated the creation of a database of farm workers in the Province within the Overberg District Municipality. This project was initially started in partnership with the Department of Social Development who unfortunately withdrew at the end of November 2011. The Department, however, decided to continue with the survey and subsequently the sub-programme appointed a private organisation during February 2012 to pursue the completion of the survey in the Overberg region. This resulted in a delay in the completion of the survey.

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The last virements after the Adjustments Estimate of 2011/12 were for the following reasons:

1. Programme 2: Overspending of R44 000 on goods and services.
2. Programme 3: Overspending of R5.03 million due to faster than expected progress on certain projects.
3. Programme 8: Overspending of R720 000 due to faster than expected progress on certain nodal projects.

The above were made good by savings on Programme 1 (R2.141 million), Programme 4 (R222 000), Programme 5 (R801 000), Programme 6 (R573 000) and Programme 7 (R2.057 million).

The Department unsuccessfully applied for R364 000 to roll-over in 2010/11. This amount was added to the Department's 2012/13 budget.

The global financial crises in the main traditional markets placed emphasis on the identification, development and optimisation of new markets. This demanded a lot of interventions to assist industries to diversify into new markets and hence AE engaged in a number of market development initiatives in new international markets. This has also resulted into demand for market intelligence in these markets. The current financial state of farmers with declining net farm incomes indicated increased attention to be given to planning tools to assist in decision making and for benchmarking.

The Smart Pen continued to be a valuable tool to ensure real time project information data capturing and accessibility to support management decision making. Orientation of extension officers to utilise the hardware in the field was the primary focus during 2011/12, however, the quality and completeness of the information uploaded is earmarked as an area of focus and improvement for the next financial year.

The Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) is in final stages of its development at Casidra, as a great deal of work has gone into its configuration. This tool will enable contributors across the Department's Programmes to populate a farm or project centred database offering report retrieval and project management functions. Finalisation of the data-fields was a key focus. Despite the progress and noteworthy advantages of the electronic system, connectivity challenges are on-going due to wide-spread office locations and wireless network maintenance. The situation is however being addressed.

The need to coordinate agricultural research in the Western Cape culminated into the establishment of the Research and Development Working Group of PSO11. This group will function as the Western Cape Agricultural Research Forum (WCARF). Members of the WCARF represent DAFF, the Department, statutory organisations (PPECB), ARC, industry organisations and tertiary institutions. Three meetings of WCARF were held in 2011/12.

2.6 Overview of the organisational environment for 2011/12

The departmental macro structure was approved and the Department is in the process of matching and placing. The approval of the structure will change the reporting lines of all the Programmes and this will be implemented depending on funding. Several Programmes highlighted the specific changes the departmental macro structure will bring about:

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- FSD's reporting line will change and this should favourably influence collaboration with key programmes which operate at the coalface of service delivery.
- In FSD a number of officials are employed on contract due to the availability of funds via the Extension Revitalisation Programme (ERP). Being a conditional grant the permanency of these appointments is not secured and it is therefore envisaged that efforts should be explored with Provincial and National Treasury and the National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) to secure this funding in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) as Equitable Share.
- TRDS's new microstructure was finalised and the most critical new posts will be funded from 1 April 2012. Matching and placing against the new microstructure was also finalised.

There were no cases of system failures.

No major cases of corruption were discovered or attended to.

It has become clear through the restructuring process that the contract ERP appointments, in addition to the permanent appointments, are necessary to conduct the required work of FSD. The revised structure also makes provision for senior technical specialists within FSD. This will enable focussed efforts to improve extension through mentorship and structured coaching of less experienced officials.

The appointment of additional training advisors resulted in improved readiness to respond to clients with respect to farmer training. Having the necessary skilled officials to conduct skills audits on farms provides a firm indication of the training and development needs of our farmers to inform the training courses that should be offered to them.

VS is severely compromised by the lack of sufficient numbers of animal health technicians and state veterinarians. As a result of personnel moving to other sectors during this financial year, VS encountered a significant loss in terms of experienced staff and a more comprehensive programme for the retaining of staff is being explored.

Despite the implementation of the Occupational Specific Dispensation (OSD) for engineers and engineering technicians, new appointments could not be made in SRM due to the lack of suitable candidates that applied for the advertised posts. The internship programme that has been implemented to attract more people of the designated groups to agriculture and thereby improve our equity status and service delivery to clients due to the lack of scarce skills in the targeted groups of engineers and engineering technicians, resulted in the contract appointment in SRM of ten candidate engineering technicians and two interns. The full complement of ten candidate engineering technicians have been placed in the districts on their way to be able to work independently. One unfortunately passed away and another resigned at the end of March 2012. The successful recruitment of experienced graduate and professional engineers stays a continuous challenge.

The vacancy rate of TRDS remained low during 2011/12. However, severe challenges with filling of critical posts have continued from 2010/11 as the Corporate Services Centre (CSC) could not deliver on timelines and processes. This seriously hampered service delivery and resulted in staff members exceeding the overtime limit of 30% and extension of contract posts till the permanent posts were filled. Furthermore, the change in responsible staff members and management structures at the CSC also resulted in service delivery breakdown at many

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occasions. During the latter part of 2011/12, the challenges encountered with filling of critical posts in the Institutes and some farms were addressed and excellent progress were made with the finalisation of appointments in several positions.

Against the background of these challenges, the vacant post of Deputy Director:Infrastructure Support Services was only filled on 1 April 2012 after the process took several months to complete. It should be noted that the appointee, the former Chief Farm Manager at Langgewens Research Farm, is a disabled, wheel-chair bound person and the first disabled person on this level in the Programme.

The filling of vacancies with the prerequisite of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) registration for researchers and technicians entering the public sector, resulted in the minimum or no candidates qualifying for appointment. After several engagements with SACNASP, a new category (Certificated Natural Scientist level B) for technicians who do not have the necessary scientific academic background, was approved and will alleviate the challenge with immediate effect. However, it should be kept in mind that applicants applying for positions in the public sector will still have to register for this category prior to application for public sector posts.

It is an on-going struggle to get suitable candidates for some of the critical positions in AE. This is a general concern with regard to the career path for the profession within the public sector as it was not included in the OSD framework. This situation was made worse by Resolution 3 of 2009 that resulted into some levels being downgraded. Even though AE managed to recruit three new incumbents towards the end of the financial year, the same number of staff resigned.

Some of the activities within AE are solely dependent on the internet and the major problems experienced during this reporting year affected the morale of some staff even though this was a general problem for all. One of the economists that is responsible for market access linkages resigned and this left a major gap as this is linked to the Market Access Programme, although collaboration with Casidra and other institutions resulted in some stability. AE also lost one of the officials who were championing the development of cooperatives.

SAT remains challenged to recruit and retain well-skilled staff, especially in the areas of scarce and critical skills. High emphasis was placed on professional and personal development of current staff members.

The majority of students are housed in on-campus hostels. In general, students are satisfied with the conditions and management of accommodation facilities. A growing need for additional facilities (i.e. cafeteria, and for study and relaxation purposes) is experienced as the number of students living on-campus increased. These needs will be factored into the medium and long term development planning of the campus. A major upgrading of the wine cellar is in its final stages of completion. Various other infrastructure upgrading projects are currently progressing well.

The vacant post of the lecturer: viticulture was filled on contract. The faculty manager position of extension was filled and the interviews for the pomology foreman and lecturer were concluded. During the period under review, 2 FET-lecturers and the Learnership Coordinator resigned.

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Vacant funded positions were advertised and it is envisaged that all vacant positions will be filled during the first quarter of 2012/13. It must be noted that the filling of the lecturer post: agricultural engineering remained unfilled due to the specialised nature of the key performance areas and the unsuitability of candidates that have applied. Alternative methods of recruitment, especially for this position, will need to be explored.

Lecturers attended different seminars and conferences in their areas of expertise and the remainder of the lecturing staff were sent for assessor training. Similarly, 3 lecturers are now studying towards a master's degree in education, whilst one lecturer obtained her doctorate.

The sub-programme: FET conducted a workshop on the revision of internal operational policy frameworks, as well as the alignment of learnership curricula. Both these workshops were conducted successfully and FET is in process of standardising the training material and streamlining the policies.

RD appointed two regional rural development coordinators who assumed duty during the fourth quarter of the 2011/12 financial year. They will focus on the implementation of actions and projects identified in the implementation framework document of each rural node and the facilitation of the relationship between the community structures and government departments.

As from 1 April 2011 the sub-programme: Farm Worker Development (previously located within FSD) moved to Programme 8: RD. Integration went smoothly as great synergy exists between the main focus areas of rural development and farm worker development.

2.7 Key policy developments and legislative changes

In the last quarter, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) confirmed that the PGC is being replaced by the PLACC. The PGC, with the DRDLR's Executive Manager as chairperson and approval signatory, was the provincial decision making structure on land acquisitions for the purposes of land reform. The PLACC is envisaged as a more technical committee which recommends land acquisitions to the NLACC. This implies that decisions on land acquisitions for the purpose of land reform in the Province will be made at national level.

FSD attended the National Assessment Panel (NAP) meeting in Cape Town on the 7th and 8th of June 2011 where a review was done on the CASP's performance for 2010/11. Also, on the 21st of June 2011 the Programme attended a national workshop on the new reporting format for conditional grants. This entailed the importance of the inclusion of the Province's contribution to the National Outcomes.

Liaison on various issues (e.g. household food security and commonage land) with Municipalities were held and inputs into the development of IDPs were made on various occasions.

DAFF adopted a Brazilian model, namely, the Zero Hunger Programme to enhance access to government markets by smallholder farmers. This will require more coordination between Departments to ensure that farmers gain access to this market.

The new requirements for ostrich farm registrations and -auditing currently implemented, will exponentially increase the workload of animal health officials. The current personnel establishment is not adequate to meet this demand.

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A final decision regarding the research mandate of the Department in relation to the fisheries mandate of DAFF has not been concluded. This decision could have a major impact on our future capacity and the subsequent expansion of our aquaculture programme, with accompanying budget pressures.

DRDLR hosted a number of workshops on its various programmes across the country. However, there was no clear way forward on the status of equity schemes which is perceived to be of importance in achieving AgriBEE.

The seventh version of the South African organic policy was consulted with various provinces and it is hoped that this will have a positive impact in the organic industry, which could have been in a more advance stage, if progress on legislation was made. South Africa is far behind some African countries that started the organic movement later.

The green paper on Land Reform was released for comments during this financial year. This draft legislation will impact on land reform and agricultural transformation.

A game farm policy meeting under the leadership of the Department took place and the needs of wildlife producers was determined as well as the expertise available in the Department.

The gazetting of the AgriBEE codes was a long-awaited action by the agricultural sector as some farmers and industry were using the generic scorecard to measure their performance which was difficult as agriculture is a unique sector. Prior to the AgriBEE sector codes, a new Preferential Procurement Policy Framework was also published and it was thought to favour Small Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMMEs). However, the challenge is to ensure alignment of other influential policies.

The national growth path placed major emphasis on agro-processing and a unit was established at DAFF. The concomitant capacity at the Department is not in place, making engagements and responses challenging.

On the trade negotiation front, Geographical Indications (GIs) might play a key role in negotiations with EU. As a result, South Africa might have to evaluate its stance on GIs. A list from the EU was submitted and South Africa is expected to establish its own list.

A set of national norms and standards and a financing model for Agricultural Training Institutions had been formally accepted by ITCAFF. This has implications for the governance model of the Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute, staffing and qualifications of the staff. An academic plan has been drafted to ensure that all staff obtains the necessary agriculture and education qualifications.

The Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute has to work towards becoming a centre of excellence in agriculture education and training and that has implications for the facilities. A substantial amount of work on infrastructure was done in this regard.

The Higher Education Quality Assurance Committee did a site visit in March 2012 to assess the quality of training provided at the Institution. The result is still awaited.

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The accreditation of learnership programme offerings (NQF level 1-4) for the period ending 2013/14 had been concluded by the ETQA of AgriSETA.

The offering of accredited skills based short courses and learnerships will be affected by the restructuring of the Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs), especially with regards to future funding of these programmes. Furthermore, the Higher Education and Training Act (as amended), which now has the mandate over both FET and HET, will have a direct impact on amongst others, how the educational streams need to operate, its accreditation and programme approval status.

The establishment of the Rural Development Work Group under PSO 11 has created a platform for improved coordination and communication at senior management level. The formation of the Interdepartmental Steering Committees at a rural development node level has increased coordination at an implementation level and maximised the impact of government services.

As from 1 April 2011 the sub-programme: Farm Worker Development (previously located within FSD) moved to RD.

One of the outcomes of the National Farm Worker Summit was to establish a Farm Worker Development Unit or Programme at a national level and within all nine provinces. The Department is still the only Department in the country with a dedicated sub-programme for farm workers.

2.8 Departmental revenue

As can be seen below this Department does not collect any form of tax revenue. With the exception of the revenue received for Tertiary Education from paying students, all other revenue is incidental or spin-offs from either research or training. The one exception is an amount of R17.078 million which was received from DAFF to defray the cost of the culling of ostriches during the outbreak of Avian Influenza in the Oudtshoorn district. The Province also appropriated the same amount during the Adjustment Estimate process against which the expenditure was paired off. The amount was received as revenue and paid into the Provincial Revenue Fund at financial year end. The Department does have an implemented revenue policy.

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Departmental Revenue	Actual 2008/09 R'000	Actual 2009/10 R'000	Actual 2010/11 R'000	Target 2011/12 R'000	Actual 2011/12 R'000	% deviation from target
Tax Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Tax Revenue	26 830	24 111	26 615	25 010	49 837	99
Sales of goods and services, interest, dividends, rent on land and transfers received	26 830	24 111	26 615	25 010	49 837	99
Sales of capital assets	333	12	63	20	0	(100)
Machinery and Equipment	333	12	63	20	0	(100)
Financial transactions (Recovery of loans and advances)	119	132	706	0	(161)	(100)
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS	27 282	24 255	27 384	25 030	49 676	98

2.9 Departmental expenditure

After having spent 99.5% of budget, having effected virements to the amount of R5.794 million (1.12%), the Department is satisfied that spending was in line with planning and therefore service delivery was performed as planned.

Programmes	Voted for 2011/12 R'000	Roll-overs and Adjustments R'000	Virements R'000	Total voted R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000
Administration	72 593	2 371	(2 141)	72 823	70 190	2 633
Sustainable Resource Management	39 520	(3 000)	44	36 564	36 564	0
Farmer Support and Development	186 457	(1 472)	5 030	190 015	190 015	0
Veterinary Services	47 995	21 625	(222)	69 398	69 398	0
Technology Research and Development Services	77 641	776	(801)	77 616	77 616	0
Agricultural Economics	13 448	(1 000)	(573)	11 875	11 875	0
Structured Agricultural Training	48 234	(1 291)	(2 057)	44 886	44 886	0
Rural Development	15 830	(2 535)	720	14 015	14 015	0
Total	501 718	15 474	0	517 192	514 559	2 633

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2.10 Transfer Payments

Name Of Institution/ Beneficiaries	Purpose	Amount Transferred R'000	Estimated Expenditure R'000
Casidra (Pty) Ltd	To execute the functions and duties as contained in the Shareholders Compact for 2011/12 fin year	13 145	13 145
Casidra (Pty) Ltd	Additional funding to execute the functions and duties as contained in the Shareholders Compact for 2011/12 financial year	1 591	1 591
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Agri Mega Expos	Funding of three Agricultural Expos	1 259	1 259
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Rural Development	Implementing rural development projects - 1st tranche	2 700	2 700
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Rural Development	Implementing rural development projects - 2nd tranche	1 500	1 500
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Rural Development	Implementing rural development projects - 3rd tranche	300	16
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Vegetable Industry	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape - 1st tranche	6 480	6 480
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Vegetable Industry	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape - 2nd tranche	4 860	0
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Vegetable Industry	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape - 3rd tranche	4 860	0
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Vegetable Industry	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape - 4th tranche	2 139	0
Agri Mega Group: Animal (Sheep & Wool)	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape Government - 1st tranche	3 240	3 240
Agri Mega Group: Animal (Sheep & Wool)	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape Government - 2nd tranche	1 215	0
Agri Mega Group: Grain industry	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape - 1st tranche	5 355	5 355
Agri Mega Group: Grain industry	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape Government - 2nd tranche	1 575	0
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Beef, Ostrich, Piggery, Poultry and Aquaculture	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape - 1st tranche	7 830	1 688
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Beef, Ostrich, Piggery, Poultry and Aquaculture	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape - 2nd tranche	2 318	0
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Beef, Ostrich, Piggery, Poultry and Aquaculture	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape - 3rd tranche	2 520	0
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Beef, Ostrich, Piggery, Poultry and Aquaculture	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape - 4th tranche	2 300	0
Agri Mega Group: Dairy Commodity	Establishing new commercial farmers in the dairy fraternity in South Africa and especially the Western Cape - 1st tranche	6 156	6 156
Agri Mega Group: Dairy Commodity	Establishing new commercial farmers in the dairy fraternity in South Africa and especially the Western Cape - 2nd tranche	5 130	3 600
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Viticulture - Wine grape industry	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape	1 845	823
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Household Food Production Programme	To enhance household food security of the vulnerable in the Western Cape (Communal and Household Projects) - 1st tranche	5 588	4 281
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Household Food Production Programme	To enhance household food security of the vulnerable in the Western Cape (Communal and Household Projects) - 2nd tranche	3 700	0

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Name Of Institution/ Beneficiaries	Purpose	Amount Transferred R'000	Estimated Expenditure R'000
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Viticulture - Table Grape industry	Establishing a collaborative relationship between the industry and the Western Cape	4 954	2 828
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: AgriReap: Koup	Implementation of Jacolise Botes Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for Farm Workers within the KOUP - District Farmers Association (AgriReap: Koup)	100	7
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Rural Development Projects	To compile an implementation strategy for a business centre and related economic activities	165	165
Pearl Community Development Project	The upliftment and development of farming communities – 1st tranche	70	26
Pearl Community Development Project	Upliftment and development of farming communities – 2nd tranche	70	0
Kaap die Goeie Hoop Landbougenootskap (H/A AGRI-EXPO)	Training of cheese makers as part of the Western Cape - Burgundy agreement	146	146
Arbeidsbedienings Trust	To support the spiritual life of rural communities in Eden district – 1st tranche	97	97
Arbeidsbedienings Trust	Support the spiritual life of rural communities in Eden district – 2nd tranche	97	97
Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust	Establishing fruit orchards for the Fruit Industry and other new farmers – 1st tranche	3 000	3 000
Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust	Establishing fruit orchards for the Fruit Industry and other new farmers – 2nd tranche	3 338	3 338
Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust	Establishing fruit orchards for the Fruit Industry and other new farmers – 3rd tranche	5 185	5 185
Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust	Establishing fruit orchards for the Fruit Industry and other new farmers – 4th tranche	2 926	0
Stellenbosch AIDS Action (@Heart)	A HIV/Aids wellness advocacy program addressing social and health challenges on farms – 1st tranche	81	81
Stellenbosch AIDS Action (@Heart)	A HIV/Aids wellness advocacy program addressing social and health challenges on farms – 2nd tranche	81	53
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Training	Implementing of training projects - 1st tranche	2 000	1 446
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Training	Implementing of training project – 2nd tranche	490	0
Casidra (Pty) Ltd	Agreed between CASIDRA (PTY) LTD and DoA for the operational management of the Councils of Stakeholders	1 000	2
Colours Academy	Implementing the sustainable livelihood programme - 1st tranche	100	100
Colours Academy	Implementing the sustainable livelihood programme – 2nd tranche	100	10
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Van Rensburg Family Trust	Implementation of the Van Rensburg Family Trust project (to establish a business venture for pollination of orchards and honey production)	435	239
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Mankapan Farming Enterprise	Funding for drilling of three extra boreholes to expand the farming without having water limitations	45	12
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Wine Grape Industry	Establishment and revitalisation of hectares to support the wine production	6 700	0
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Market Access Project	Provide continued support on existing 2011/12 projects to facilitate domestic and international market – 1st tranche	1 700	628
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Market Access Project	Provide continued support on existing 2011/12 projects to facilitate domestic and international market – 2nd tranche	500	0
Anna Foundation	Assisting disadvantaged schools and communities	200	6

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Name Of Institution/ Beneficiaries	Purpose	Amount Transferred R'000	Estimated Expenditure R'000
University of Stellenbosch	Funding the Agrifutura Project to give strategic information and insights to agricultural decision makers in the Public-, Private and Non-Governmental Organisations	100	100
Goedgedacht Trust (2011/2012)	Assist them with the LOOP Comic Book Project (to address problems facing farm workers and their children through the Path out of Poverty Programme)	250	250
African Farmers Association of South Africa (AFASA)	Creating a sustainable united body of African farmers with capacity to influence policies through lobbying and advocacy in favour of African farmers	250	250
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Animal Health (2011/2012)	Assist and provide smallholder livestock farmers with sufficient support to ensure improved primary production and animal health care to a level of entry and participation in the commercial markets	1 000	0
Klein Karoo Agri Business Centre	Job creation project for unemployed residents and a substance abuse program for rural communities	250	23
University of Pretoria through its Bureau of Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP)	Funding capacity building and dissemination of research results during 2011/12	300	262
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Technical Assistance Unit	Co-ordination of the Departmental and external commodity expert inputs on agricultural business plans for improving the sustainability of farming enterprises through effective planning and assessment	3 500	0
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Ebenhaeser Irrigation Plots Project	Constructing a high-pressure internal distribution and allocation irrigation system that will assist farmers to raise their production to a commercial level	7 020	0
Cape of Good Hope Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)	To ensure healthy animals, healthy food of animal origin and healthy consumers in the Western Cape	500	0
Agri Mega Group	To assist with the funding of the Bien Donne Agri Cape Week 19-21 April and Agri Mega Week 13-15 Sept 2012	2 932	2 932
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: A&BP Honey Business Project	To purchase 250 beehives, 1.3 Hyundai Truck and two pairs of protective clothing	374	0
Casidra (Pty) Ltd: Bittersoet Honey Business Project	To purchase 400 beehives, 1.3 Hyundai Truck and two pairs of protective clothing	502	0
Households	Payment for culling of ostriches	15 114	15 114
Households	Personnel bursaries and leave	3 329	3 329
Municipalities	Vehicle licences	53	53
Government Motor Transport	Expansion of fleet	992	992

Casidra (Pty) Ltd is the main implementing agent of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) and Ilima\Letsema grants for projects regarding the following commodities: Vegetables, Beef, Poultry, Ostrich, Piggery, Aquaculture, Viticulture and all other commodities not implemented by the Agri Mega Group and Hortgro (Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust). The Agri Mega Group is responsible for implementing projects for Sheep and Wool, Dairy and Grain industries. Hortgro takes responsibility for implementing projects within horticulture – deciduous fruit being the major commodity here. The requested narrative for the rest of the institutions being transferred to, are mentioned under purpose.

All the transfers are done in terms of Memoranda of Agreement, except for the amount of R13.145 million (amount at the top of the table), which was done in terms of the Shareholder's

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Compact with Casidra (Pty) Ltd. Later in the year this was augmented by R1.591 million (second from the top).

All transfers that are linked to memoranda of agreement also have reporting prescripts, including spending, for the scrutiny of the Department. In the case of Casidra (Pty) Ltd a monthly financial reporting is done. In the case of Casidra, the Agri Mega Group and Hortgro a quarterly narrative report is also submitted, including spending progress. In all other cases the memorandum of agreement will stipulate reporting within practical parameters of that specific project.

In all cases where full spending did not take place it is expected to be fully spent before 31 March 2013.

2.11 Public Entities

Compliance with section 38(1)(j) of the PFMA enforces confirmation of transparent financial systems and other legal obligations and are part of the conditions of each memorandum of agreement entered into.

Casidra contributed significantly towards the strategic objectives of the Department during the 2011/12 financial year which includes ensuring that smallholder farmers are successful and that land reform projects are sustainable.

Casidra was responsible for R81.374 million of grant funding and implemented 35 agricultural enterprises and programmes and also managed 3 provincial government farms on behalf of the Department.

As a result of the commodity approach followed by the Department, the need for technical assistance for the compilation and evaluation as well as technical inputs to business plans increased and the new Unit for Technical Assistance, that was initiated in 2010, assisted the applicants with outsourced expertise.

2.12 Conditional Grants and earmarked funds

Conditional Grant	Total Allocation R'000	Total transfers R'000
Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme	82 346	59 842
Ilima\Letsema	48 000	48 000
LandCare	3 466	0
TOTAL	133 812	107 842

All objectives were met with the CASP, Ilima\Letsema and LandCare grants.

SRM received a LandCare grant of R3.466 million for the implementation of projects aimed at restoring sustainability to land and water management in both rural and urban areas. It encompasses Integrated Sustainable Natural Resource Management where the primary causes of natural resource decline are recognised and addressed.

The full LandCare grant of R3.466 million was spent on 30 approved projects.

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Programme 3 received in total R126.746 million for conditional grants. The spending can be broken down as follows per grant:

1. Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme:
 - Implement infrastructure projects amounting to R58.551 million; and
 - Extension Revitalisation Programme funding amounting to R20.195 million.
2. Ilima\Letsema:
 - Implementing Ilima/Letsema projects amounting to R48 million.

As reflected above the available grants were spent completely and were in fact supplemented by additional equitable share funding. The Department utilised three implementing agents, with Casidra still being the main implementing agent receiving R69.431 million who also acts as the secretariat for the Animal Industry, Vegetable Industry and Food Security Projects. They are also responsible for the implementation of some strategic projects on behalf of the Department. Hortgro received R14.449 million for the Fruit commodity and Agri Mega received R22.671 million representing the Dairy, Grain and Sheep & Wool Industries. The programme complied with DoRA by utilising its full allocated budget for its intended purpose, working within the boundaries of the Act and also within the frameworks of CASP and Ilima\Letsema. Eight commodity groups in the Western Cape were supported in this way to establish new farmers within their ranks.

SAT received an amount of R3.6 million CASP funding to initiate the implementation of the nationally accepted set of Norms and Standards for Agricultural Training Institutes.

The full amount of R3.6 million was spent on the 5 pillars (infrastructure development, learning programmes and quality assurance, training of staff, strengthening governance and curricula review and provision of ICT.)

The total amount of R133.812 million for all three grants were received in four quarterly tranches as published.

All the above grants were deposited into the accredited bank account of the Provincial Treasury.

CASP, Ilima\Letsema and LandCare quarterly reports were submitted on time as required by the Division of Revenue Act (DoRA).

2.13 Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

2.13.1 Capital Investment

Completed building projects will be reported on by the Department of Transport and Public Works (Vote 10) as the budget and all processes lies with them.

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2.13.2 Asset Management

The Department is per prescript using LOGIS as an asset register. This system meets the minimum conditions of asset record keeping and is a constraint as an asset management tool, especially where the asset register is sizeable as in the case of this Department where line items in excess of 34 000 are kept. It cannot provide for all the needs of changing biological assets.

A monthly reconciliation between LOGIS and BAS ensures an updated asset register.

The third Infrastructure Asset Management Plan (IAMP) in terms of GIAMA was completed and will form the basis for the accommodation, maintenance and capital needs of the Department for the next five years. Of major concern is the deterioration of the infrastructure, sewerage and water resources at the Head Office of the Department at Elsenburg.

The laboratories and other research buildings are inadequate for the research work needed and considerable upgrading has to be done to meet the standards for the Health and Safety Act and other ISO standards. A plan to totally redesign the Department's out-dated research infrastructure facilities is underway and taken up in the IAMP.

Similarly, the Department is in need of a Campus Plan for its College infrastructure and facilities. This has also been taken up in the IAMP.

Water supply problems continued during the reporting year at the Head Office and has emphasised the urgent need for an Elsenburg resources master plan. This plan is part of the IAMP.

The condition of moveable assets varies from very good to poor. Firstly, there are vehicles (sedans and one-tonners) that are mostly in good maintained condition, but the buses and bigger trucks are already beyond the normal replacement date. However, this situation improved with one bus being replaced in this year. The tractors and other implements on the research farms are improved as compared to previous years with a couple of new replacements. The normal lifespan of the tractors is 8 years. We are still exceeding this, but have improved on the previous year's average. The condition of expensive high technology equipment like seed planters, combine harvesters and crop spraying equipment varies from average to poor with some irreparable and replacement is not affordable. Also, there was some welcome improvement with the acquisition of two second hand combine harvesters in good condition.

With regards to computer equipment the Department tries to maintain a life cycle of no more than four years and is successful thus far. Other infrastructure (cabling and servers) is in reasonable condition.

The telephone system is at the end of its technological and economical lifespan and should be replaced or upgraded and expanded soonest as maintenance is skyrocketing and replacement of instruments that are irreparable is restricted or unavailable. Computerised communication (VOIP) is still being tested and has been implemented at 3 outside offices to try and find an affordable solution.

No major capital projects were undertaken this year.

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Tender procedures are in compliance with the prescripts of the PFMA, PPPFA, NTR's, PTI's and AO system.

There are no plans to close down or down grade any current facilities.

2.13.3 Maintenance

At present the Department does not keep to its own maintenance schedule in terms of immovable assets and infrastructure and is solely reliant on the provincial Department of Transport and Public Works for its maintenance needs, since it is centralised with them in the Province.

An ever growing list of maintenance needs exceed R13.679 million and an amount of approximately R11.335 million was spent by the above Department on their budget.

2.14 Programme performance

Programme 2: SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Purpose:

The purpose of this Programme is to provide sustainable resource management solutions and methodologies through the provision of agricultural engineering and LandCare services, proactive 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.

The Programme's purpose links directly to the NO 10: Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced and PSO7: Mainstreaming sustainability and optimising resource-use efficiency.

Strategic objectives:

1. Provide stakeholders with engineering services to support and increase the agricultural production of farmers whilst at the same time optimise the sustainable use of our natural agricultural resources.
2. Promote and support the conservation of natural agricultural resources to mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure the conservation and protection of the natural resources in the Province.
3. Provide comments on subdivision and rezoning of agricultural land applications to prevent the fragmentation of agricultural land and to ensure proper land use practices.

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Sub-Programme 2.1: Engineering Services

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 2.1: ENGINEERING SERVICES					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
1.1	Engineering investigations and advisory reports prepared.	247	170	226	33
1.2	Engineering designs with specifications compiled.	115	93	91	(2)
1.3	Final certificates issued for engineering construction.	133	52	92	77
1.4	Clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice during official engagements.	221	200	214	7
Western Cape specific indicators:					
Water and Irrigation					
1.5	Number of support initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)	89	80	61	(24)
1.6	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to other stakeholders	61	75	66	(12)
1.7	Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training	132	90	162	80
Mechanisation Planning and Conservation Agriculture					
1.8	Number of support initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)	5	5	32	540
1.9	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to other stake-holders and demonstration blocks established to promote conservation agriculture	239	60	109	82
1.10	Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training	24	30	13	(57)
On-farm Value Adding					
1.11	Number of support actions (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)	2	4	1	(75)
1.12	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to other stake-holders	4	8	3	(63)
1.13	Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training	10	30	3	(90)

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Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
Farm Structures and Animal Handling Facilities					
1.14	Number of support initiatives (investigation reports, designs & completion certificates) rendered to Programme: FSD (CASP/LARP)	31	25	36	44
1.15	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs, completion certificates) rendered to other stake-holders	29	30	51	70
1.16	Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training	29	40	24	(40)
River Erosion Protection					
1.17	Number of initiatives (investigation reports, designs, completion certificates) for riverbank erosion protection structures	35	30	45	50
1.18	Number of clients provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training	28	8	14	75

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
1.1 and 1.3	The increases are attributed to own initiatives undertaken and an increase of requests and enquiries from clients, relating to water and irrigation, and river erosion protection.
1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.14, 1.15, 1.17 and 1.18	The increases under Water and Irrigation, Mechanisation and Conservation Agriculture, Farm structures and Animal Housing, and River Erosion Protection works are attributed to an increase of requests and enquiries received from clients.
1.5	The decrease of outputs under On-Farm Value Adding and these indicators are attributed to the lower number of requests and enquiries received from clients.
1.11, 1.12, 1.13 and 1.16	The majority of services provided are in reaction to requests from our clients and are demand driven, often based on the prevailing economic situation. SRM has no control over these demands.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

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.

Appropriate engineering services were provided to agricultural clients through 127 support initiatives such as investigation reports, designs and completion certificates. 162 clients were provided with ad hoc engineering advice or training to increase or maintain their water use efficiency to enable them to increase the export position and at the same time increase the feasibility and sustainability of their farming enterprises.

Ensure that at least 60% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province are successful over the next 5 years.

Appropriate engineering services were provided to 86 land reform beneficiaries through 130 support initiatives to increase the feasibility and sustainability of their farming enterprises.

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Support the sector (farmers and industries) to increase agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by at least 10% over the next 10 years.

Irrigation farmers were provided with relevant information to assist them to optimally utilise the natural resources available to them through the Fruitlook project and other initiatives such as training and capacity building to increase production whilst using the same water allocation. Farmers were furthermore assisted with 141 mechanisation planning and conservation farming, 4 on-farm value adding, 87 farm structures and animal handling and 45 river bank erosion protection initiatives.

Optimise the sustainable utilisation of our natural resources through conservation methodologies to increase agricultural production.

Relevant information was provided to 162 irrigators to assist them to increase their water use efficiency to produce more crops with less water and to dry land grain and rooibos tea farmers through 141 initiatives to change from conventional farming to conservation farming practices to increase soil fertility and retain moisture in the soil.

Sub-programme 2.2: LandCare

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 2.2: LANDCARE					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
2.1	Number of awareness campaigns conducted on LandCare	10	6	7	17
2.2	Number of capacity building exercises on LandCare	6	6	6	0
2.3	Number of farm land hectares improved through conservation measures	1 167	1 200	2 110	76
2.4	Number of beneficiaries adopting sustainable production technologies and practices	1 870	0	0	0
Western Cape specific indicators:					
2.5	Number of farm plans updated for sustainable farming purposes	581	250	314	26
2.6	Number of Area wide planning	10	10	10	0
2.7	Number of protection works	29	150	43	(71)
2.8	Number of drainage works	36	50	30	(40)
2.9	Number of veld utilisation works	515	100	236	136
2.10	Number of EPWP person days	27 504	25 000	25 040	0
2.11	Number of youth attending Junior LandCare initiatives	11 230	3 000	6 338	111

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Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
2.1	Awareness campaigns conducted was one (1) more than planned due to inclusion of Conservation farming as a part of the awareness campaigns.
2.3	The availability of flood disaster aid enable the clearing of a much larger area from alien vegetation that was planned for. Trees that have fallen in the Berg River during the flood were removed to prevent damages to infrastructure and farming land.
2.5	The verification of flood damages due to the 2011 floods provided the opportunity to update more farm plans than planned for.
2.7 and 2.8	The repairs of damages to our river banks after the 2008 floods received a higher priority and less time could be spent on these works.
2.9	Drought disaster aid funds were utilised to provide watering schemes for domestic and stock water in addition to the planned projects for the year.
2.11	This number also include more than 3 200 youth that attended puppet shows during which the principles of LandCare was conveyed to them, in addition to the older youth that attended the LandCare camps.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Optimise the sustainable utilisation of our natural resources through conservation methodologies to increase agricultural production.

Relevant information was provided to farmers through 7 awareness and 6 capacity building initiatives, the updating of 314 farm plans, 10 area wide planning, 43 protection and 30 drainage works and 236 veld utilisation projects to optimise the sustainable utilisation of our natural resources.

Sub-programme 2.3: Land Use management

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 2.3: LAND USE MANAGEMENT					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
3.1	Number of hectares planned for sustainable farming purposes	0	1 200	2110	76
3.2	Number of recommendations made on subdivision/ rezoning/ change of agricultural land use	984	800	932	17

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
3.1	The availability of flood disaster aid enabled the clearing of a much larger area from alien vegetation that was planned for. Trees that have fallen in the Berg River during the flood were removed to prevent damages to infrastructure and farming land.
3.2	Services required are demand driven and although it was expected to be lower than the previous year due to the economic downturn, the demand actually remained close to the 2010/11 number.

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Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Optimise the sustainable utilisation of our natural resources through conservation methodologies to increase agricultural production.

We contributed towards preventing the fragmentation and loss of agricultural land through the evaluation of and commenting to the relevant authorities on 932 applications for subdividing and/or rezoning of agricultural land.

Programme 3: FARMER SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT

Purpose:

- To ensure a sustainable support mechanism for new and established farmers (including land reform beneficiaries and farm workers);
- To measure the impact of interventions as delivered by the Programme;
- To leverage investment from the private sector and commodity groupings;
- To ensure quality and standards of service and advise to farmers;
- To ensure we assist municipalities and other government departments with the implementation of food gardens for communities and households, and
- To support the Department with project implementation and state farm management Casidra (Pty) Ltd.

Strategic objectives:

- Support sustainable land and agrarian reform projects through the provision of planning and settlement support services;
- Support farmers to increase production for markets, and
- Facilitate access to affordable and diverse food.

Sub-Programme 3.1: Farmer Settlement

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 3.1: FARMER SETTLEMENT					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
1.1	Number of reports on farm assessments facilitated	62	103	105	2
1.2	Number of land use plans facilitated	38	72	80	11
1.3	Number of applications approved	8	72	128	78
1.4	Number of project performance reports compiled	156	288	471	64
Western Cape specific indicators:					
1.5	Number of small holder farms supported to contribute to successful land reform	0	50	81	62

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Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
1.3	The commodity approach was further strengthened this year as Commodity Project Allocation Committees were timeously constituted and operational from early 2011 to accommodate the influx of requests from farmers. FSD's efforts to improve the quality of information which accompanies farm requests also facilitated faster evaluation and approval.
1.4	FSD conducted a preliminary survey on land reform farms in the Province this year which brought emphasis to monitoring progress on such farms. This has resulted in a steady influx of performance reports beyond what was expected.
1.5	The commodity approach was further strengthened this year as Commodity Project Allocation Committees were timeously constituted and operational from early 2011 to accommodate the influx of requests from farmers. FSD's efforts to improve the quality of information which accompanies farm requests also facilitated faster evaluation and approval. Commodity Project Allocation Committees have been sufficiently orientated on the alignment between the allocation of funds and Output 4 of National Outcome 7.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Ensure that at least 60% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province are successful over the next 5 years.

FSD facilitated 105 farm assessments which also feed into the farm assessment and acquisition driven by DRDLR. Technical agricultural input was made on 80 land use plans to ensure comprehensive planning towards sustainability of the agricultural enterprises. 128 farm requests for support/ funding were approved of which 81 were small holder farms and 471 monitoring reports were completed on land reform farms.

Sub-Programme 3.2: Extension and Advisory Services

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 3.2: EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICES					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
2.1	Number of agricultural demonstrations facilitated	65	60	83	28
2.2	Number of farmers' days held	27	30	29	(3)
2.3	Number of functional commodity groups supported	7	7	7	0
2.4	Number of accredited training courses co-ordinated	1	6	1	(83)
2.5	Number of farmers who attended accredited training courses	15	36	5	(86)
2.6	Number of non-accredited training courses co-ordinated	98	60	95	58
2.7	Number of farmers who attended non- accredited training courses	1 904	900	1400	56
2.8	Number of farmers supported with advice	1 192	4 200	3 352	(20)

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Sub-programme 3.2: EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICES					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
Western Cape specific indicators:					
2.9	Number of projects supported through mentorship	11	28	38	36
2.10	Number of small holder farmers supported with advice to contribute to successful land reform	0	2 940	1 522	(48)
2.11	Number of skills audits conducted on projects	102	60	54	(10)

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
2.1	The response by farmers to relevant demonstrations and farmer's days has been very good due to the farmers' need for more practical and time efficient skills development interventions. This has resulted in the high demand and delivery of demonstrations. Demonstrations are hosted at a local level in the communities therefore the high demand for it.
2.4 and 2.5	Due to the range of requirements for accredited training and the low education level of our clients there is a very low demand for accredited training courses. The demand for practical skill development training has necessitated using training providers that often offer non-accredited, but relevant training. Farmers have been very receptive to this and it has resulted in better attendance.
2.6 and 2.7	The decision to do skills audits with approval of projects and rolling out of training plans afterwards resulted in an over performance as far as non-accredited training is concern. Farmers have been more receptive to this kind of training and this has resulted in better course attendance.
2.8	Due to a number of information sessions facilitated with extension officials regarding accurate reporting and the introduction of the Smart Pen technology, FSD has experienced improved reporting and record keeping on advisory services delivered from the second quarter. However, due to technical problems with the Smart Pen in the first quarter and unplanned vacancies through the year it was not possible to reach the farm visit target. Nevertheless, a lot of farmers were advice either through cell phone technology, information days or office visits. The second part of the 3rd quarter was the period in which quite a substantial number of extension staff was writing examinations and therefore less time was allocated to site visits.
2.9	The appointment of mentors was made compulsory for all approved projects through the commodity approach. Projects that were approved in the previous financial year were also revisited and mentors were appointed resulted in the over performance.
2.10	This target of small holder farmers was difficult to determine the need and number of farmers within this category in the Province for the first year. This actual target of 1522 small holder farmers supported is a very good baseline indicator to work from in the new financial year.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Ensure that at least 60% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province are successful over the next 5 years.

3 352 farmers were advised during farm site visits by extension officials to ensure the 60% success rate. Furthermore, Extension & Advisory sub-programme delivered 83 demonstrations and 29 farmer's days.

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Support the sector (farmers and industries) to increase agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by least 10% over the next 10 years.

The key focus of the commodity structures worked towards the increasing of production and access to markets. The aim is to support in the graduation of smallholder farmers to commercial status, which in turn aligns to Outcome 1 of National Outcome 7.

The commodity approach contributed to an improvement in the planning of projects, which in turn resulted in mentorship rendered to farmers after the project approval process. Thirty eight (38) mentors were appointed during this financial year to strengthen production increase.

Sub-Programme 3.3: Food Security

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 3.3: FOOD SECURITY					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
3.1	Number of newly verified food insecure households	618	720	748	6
3.2	Number of food security interventions implemented	2	1	1	0
3.3	Number of food insecure households benefiting from the interventions	784	720	810	13
3.4	Number of food security status reports compiled	4	4	4	0
3.5	Number of security awareness campaigns held	3	1	1	0
Western Cape specific indicators:					
3.6	Number of community food security projects supported	45	48	51	6
3.7	Number of participants in community food security projects	364	480	1091	127
3.8	Number of projects rehabilitated	21	48	23	(52)
3.9	Number of Food Security Projects monitored and evaluated	123	370	364	(2)

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
3.7	This is mainly due to the nature of projects supported, with community members wanting to work together and unwilling to reduce group sizes.
3.8	Planning of previously funded projects takes more time and is worsened by conflicts that exist. Thus, much time was devoted to facilitating groups before funding was released hence the target was not met.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Optimise the sustainable utilisation of our natural resources through conservation methodologies to increase agricultural production.

The sub-programme: Food Security's suitcase programme was strengthened through the

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“Foodpods” concept. This method of farming allows households to produce food using crates and thus conserves water.

Increase agricultural economic opportunities in selected rural areas based on socio-economic needs over a 10 year period.

As a contribution to the realisation of the Millennium Development Goal 1, National Outcome 7 and PSO8, the Department commemorated the World Food Day on 14 October 2011 in Doringbaai. As part of the celebration the Department supported 48 households with food production packages using the “Foodpods” concept, allowing household to produce their own food using crates. In addition, qualifying households were also supported with indigenous fowls to enhance access to animal protein. In addition, a total of 51 community projects were delivered across the province benefiting a total of 1091 beneficiaries. These projects were delivered in partnership with members of the Provincial Task Team for Food Security and local municipalities.

The sub-programme: Food Security, conducted the World Food Day survey to assess progress made on the projects funded since 2007. The survey found that out of the 240 households supported, as part of the World Food Day commemorations, 149 households (62%) is still productive. This is quite positive given the complex nature of food insecurity in communities.

Sub-Programme 3.4: Casidra (Pty) Ltd

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 3.4: CASIDRA (PTY) LTD					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
Western Cape specific indicators:					
4.1	Number of agricultural projects facilitated	55	36	35	(3)
4.2	The day-to-day management of provincial state farms with a view towards breaking even	3	3	3	0
4.3	Maintenance of a single reporting system	0	1	1	0

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

None

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Ensure that at least 60% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province are successful over the next 5 years.

35 projects approved at the Departmental Project Allocation Committee (DPAC) are land reform projects, hence contributing to the success of at least 60% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province.

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Collaborate with farmers and industries to support the sector to increase agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by at least 10% over the next 10 years.

Casidra collaborated with farmers and industries: (fruit, beef, dairy, wool, grain, viticulture: wine & table grape, vegetable, aquaculture and piggery) to increase agricultural production by delivering on infrastructure on 35 projects approved in these industries.

Protect, enhance and promote the use of our natural resources in a sustainable manner (within the constraints of climate change) to ensure food security.

Water harvesting as well as erosion prevention infrastructure were implemented on several projects in areas where water is scarce. This will contribute to the protection, enhancement as well as the promotion of our natural resources in a sustainable manner and to ensure food security.

Increase agricultural economic opportunities in selected rural areas based on socio-economic needs over a 10 year period.

Infrastructure was delivered on various community, school, church and household projects (648), which will contribute to the socio-economic development of these communities, especially in two rural nodes.

PROGRAMME 4: VETERINARY SERVICES

Purpose:

The purpose of the Programme is to ensure healthy animals, healthy food of animal origin and healthy consumers in the Western Cape. The Programme promotes 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 small holder farmers.

The Department's clients expect of this Programme to deliver high quality veterinary services by preventing and controlling animal diseases, provision promoting hygiene management practices to abattoirs and facilitate international market access for products of animal origin through export control and certification. The Programme executes its mandate from the four sub-programmes i.e. Animal Health, Export Control, Veterinary Public Health and Laboratory Services.

Although not reflected at all in the Performance Indicators (Transversal or Provincial) of the sub-programme: Animal Health, the main imperative is the application of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984). This regulatory function has been assigned to the provinces by DAFF. Effective animal disease control is of national importance, for socio-economic (e.g. food safety and security and rural upliftment) as well as public health reasons (many serious animal diseases can spill over from animals to humans e.g. rabies, anthrax and Avian Influenza).

Strategic objectives:

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

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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 services in support of the three strategic objectives above.

Sub-Programme 4.1: Animal Health

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 4.1: ANIMAL HEALTH					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
1.1	Number of animals vaccinated against Anthrax	4 153	5 500	5 047	(8)
1.2	Number of animals vaccinated against Rabies	86 544	35 000	64 966	86
1.3	Number of cattle vaccinated against Brucellosis	1 584	750	1 268	69
1.4	Number of poultry vaccinated against Newcastle disease	7 269	4 000	1 911	(52)
1.5	Number of primary animal health care (PAHC) sessions held	4 628	2 000	5 045	152
1.6	Number of animals attended to during PAHC sessions	77 214	11 000	95 880	772
1.7	Number of animal movement permits issued	6 252	9 500	12 514	32
1.8	Number of animal health information days held	45	60	25	(58)
1.9	Number of animals tested with skin TB	66 243	70 000	46 111	(34)
1.10	Number of CA samples collected	0	0	0	0
1.11	Number of animals inspected	932 114	700 000	1 561 943	123
1.12	Number of samples taken for disease surveillance	57 632	40 000	160 117	300
Western Cape specific indicators:					
1.13	Number of sheep treated for Sheep Scab	63 013	10 000	179 964	1 700
1.14	Number of cattle dipped for external parasites control	610	2 200	762	(65)
1.15	Number of samples collected for bovine brucellosis testing	84 835	20 000	58 861	194

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
1.1 – 1.9 and 1.11 - 1.15	All Animal Health indicators have been affected by the sudden Avian Influenza (AI) outbreak which took place in Oudtshoorn.

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Contribution to Departmental outcomes

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.

Through treating and collecting samples [1. 9, 1.10, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14 and 1.15] the Programme contributed towards maintenance of export position.

Collaborate with farmers and industries to support the sector to increase agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by at least 10% over the next 10 years.

By vaccinating animals against anthrax, brucellosis, rabies and Newcastle diseases [1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4] the programme contributed towards increasing agricultural production.

Ensure that at least 60% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province are successful over the next 5 years.

Primary animal health care sessions and animal inspections [1.5, 1.6 and 1.8] contributed towards ensuring 60% successful agricultural land reform projects.

Sub-Programme 4.2: Export Control

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 4.2: EXPORT CONTROL					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
2.1	Number of veterinary export certificates issued	1 154	200	228	14
2.2	Number of export establishments registered	92	117	113	(3)
2.3	Number of samples collected for residue monitoring at export facilities.	300	484	119	(75)
Western Cape specific indicators:					
2.4	Perform Annual Food Safety and Export Certification Audits at Export Establishments for the recommendation of registration renewal	61	46	70	52
2.5	Perform Quarterly Food safety Audits at EU Approved Export Plants to ensure continuous monitoring and compliance with importing Country requirements and International Standards	14	16	9	(44)
2.6	Create and maintain database for Export Statistics for all Products of Animal origin Exported on Official Export Paper	1	1	1	0
2.7	Evaluation and auditing of new applications for export recommendations where applicable	12	4	20	400

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Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
2.3	Outbreak of Foot- and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Northern KZN and Avian Influenza in the Western Cape has resulted in withdrawal of exports of untreated animal products from susceptible species.
2.4	Renewal audits were conducted in order to avoid expiry of the export certificates in order to support the continued economic and trade activities of our stakeholders.
2.5	Quarterly audits were conducted as personnel were diverted to respond to the above indicator 2.4.
2.7	This service is offered based on direct demand from the clients.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

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.

Issuing certificates, auditing establishments and evaluating establishments [2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.7] contributed towards maintaining the Province's export position for especially livestock and meat products.

Sub-Programme 4.3: Veterinary Public Health

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 4.3: VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
3.1	Number of abattoirs inspected	76	70	216	209
3.2	Number of animal by-product facilities inspected	8	9	7	(22)
3.3	Number of public awareness campaigns sessions held	8	3	9	200
3.4	Number of illegal slaughtering investigations held	23	12	48	300
3.5	Number of contact sessions held	163	50	192	284
Western Cape specific indicators:					
3.6	Regular abattoir visits for monitoring and audits	295	300	386	29
3.7	Number of abattoir plans approved	8	5	8	60
3.8	HAS evaluation performed	61	75	57	(24)
3.9	Number of samples collected for National Bacteriological Monitoring programme	0	120	0	(100)
3.10	Auditing of abattoirs for hides & skins export	26	30	23	(23)
3.11	Auditing of intermediate stores for hides & skins export	7	9	6	(33)
3.12	Certify export Applications	162	100	694	594
3.13	BSE sample collection	612	736	564	(23)
3.14	Number of samples collected for National Residue Monitoring programme	119	750	242	(68)
3.15	Number of pamphlets distributed	3 666	1 000	3 642	264
3.16	Number of posters distributed and maintained	67	100	25	(75)

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Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
3.1	This is a demand driven indicator. Effective follow-up on non-conformances at abattoirs will create more visits.
3.2	This is a demand driven indicator.
3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.7	This is a demand driven indicator.
3.6	Effective follow-up on non-conformances at abattoirs lead to more visits.
3.8	Officials experience significant pressure due to increased export functions to maintain target of HAS audits.
3.9 and 3.14	Output correct based on lower number grid received from DAFF.
3.10 and 3.11	Hides and skins registrations of abattoirs expire throughout the year, must be done accordingly.
3.12	This massive additional workload resulted from cessation of this service by DAFF officials.
3.13	Sampling dictated by the amount of cattle older than 30 months, slaughtered at abattoirs within reach of an official, on a Tuesday.
3.15	Officials have been involved in more workshops during this financial year and more pamphlets have been distributed than anticipated targets.
3.16	Not all awareness functions lead to increased poster distribution.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

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.

A contribution towards maintaining our export position through certification, inspecting abattoirs and by-products establishments [3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.12 and 3.13] was made by the Programme.

Collaborate with farmers and industries to support the sector to increase agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by at least 10% over the next 10 years.

The Programme: VS contributes by increasing agricultural production through certification, inspecting abattoirs and by-products establishments [3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.12 and 3.13].

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Sub-Programme 4.4: Veterinary Laboratory Services

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 4.4: VETERINARY LABORATORY SERVICES					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
4.1	Number of food safety specimens tested	3 117	2 700	4 470	66
4.2	Number of abattoir hygiene monitoring specimens tested	299	300	152	(49)
4.3	Number of specimens tested for Controlled/ Notifiable diseases	121 109	100 000	109 856	10
4.4	Number of internal laboratory audit reports	20	10	25	150
4.5	Number of external quality control reports	52	30	88	193
4.6	Number of specimens tested for Non-controlled/Non notifiable diseases	29 468	14 000	30 168	115
4.7	Number of epidemiological studies conducted	0	0	0	0
4.8	Number of necropsy specimens processed	889	800	1 363	70
4.9	Total number of tests performed	171 568	150 000	177 954	19
Western Cape specific indicators:					
4.10	Number of diagnostic tests performed	0	150 000	177 954	19
4.11	% of the method and equipment SOPs completed	0	98	95	(3)
4.12	Internal audits of tests carried out	0	10	25	150
4.13	Inter-laboratory test batches	0	30	88	193
4.14	Samples of imported products and from export abattoirs	3 069	1 000	4 431	343
4.15	Microbiology samples to monitor local market abattoirs	3 208	1 500	4 522	201

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
4.1, 4.2, 4.3,4.6, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 4.14 and 4.15	The Laboratory is mostly dependent on outside sources and clients for samples over which the laboratory has no control of. More or less samples were received than projected.
4.4	The original internal audit schedule of the laboratory, which was used to set the annual and quarterly targets, was reviewed after the figure was submitted and the new schedule allows for more internal audits to cover the scope of DAFF approval.
4.5 and 4.13	Since the targets were communicated, a decision was made by most Veterinary Laboratories that a minimum of inter laboratory comparison will be done per Controlled Disease test per year and this has increased the number of reports that will be produced during the report year. The Food Safety section has also since been DAFF approved and is also contributing towards this indicator which led to reports produced.
4.11	This is not a cumulative figure. The target should be indicated as 95%.
4.12	The original internal audit schedule of the laboratory which was used to set the annual and quarterly targets was reviewed after the figures were submitted and the new schedule allows for more audits to cover the scope of DAFF approval.

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Contribution to Departmental outcomes

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.

Maintaining our export position through collecting specimens for notifiable / non-notifiable diseases [4.4 and 4.6], conducting epidemiological studies and performing tests [4.7 and 4.9].

Collaborate with farmers and industries to support the sector to increase agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by at least 10% over the next 10 years.

Maintaining increasing agricultural production through collecting specimens for notifiable / non-notifiable diseases [4.4 and 4.6], conducting epidemiological studies and performing tests [4.7 and 4.9].

Programme 5: TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Purpose:

The purpose of the Programme is to do research, develop and adapt appropriate agricultural cutting-edge technologies for farmers and other users of natural agricultural resources, to develop and communicate technical support programmes for farmers and to increase existing and create new opportunities for development of farmers and communities.

Strategic objectives:

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.

Research services are delivered in a decentralised manner from our seven research farms in six districts. The stakeholders of this sub-programme include other research institutions (both national and international), the ARC and its research institutes, tertiary institutions, industry and commodity organisations (including their research committees), agri-businesses, extension officers, lecturers, technical experts external to the department, technical consultants, interdepartmental networks and working groups, farmers (all categories) and the public.

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.

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The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Infrastructure Support Services is to render farm and research support to our own research efforts, as well as to external research partners such as the institutes of the ARC. This sub-programme is furthermore responsible for the on-farm infrastructure and maintenance needs of the other programmes of the Department. The stakeholders of the sub-programme include the three research institutes, other departmental programmes, external research organisations (ARC and its institutes), tertiary institutions, industry organisations and agri-businesses.

Sub-Programme 5.1: Research

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 5.1: RESEARCH					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
1.1	Number of research project plans approved which address specific commodity's production constraints	7	3	28	833
1.2	Number of research projects implemented which address specific commodity's production constraints	81	74	72	(3)
1.3	Number of research projects completed which address specific commodity's production constraints	28	5	15	200
1.4	Number of technologies developed	4	1	4	300
1.5	Number of demonstration trials conducted	2	2	2	0
1.6	Number of scientific/semi-scientific papers published	39 scientific 20 semi-scientific 55 conference papers	30 scientific 20 semi-scientific 25 conference papers	28 15 90	(7) (25) 260
Western Cape specific indicators:					
1.7	Number of research committee meetings to evaluate projects	3	4	5	25
1.8	Number of meetings with industry organisations to establish research needs	47	8	52	550
1.9	Number of climate change projects executed	6	5	5	0
1.10	Number of new aquaculture research projects	0	2	1	(50)
1.11	Consolidate research and development projects	1	1	1	0
1.12	Compile climate change plan for agriculture	0	1	0	(100)
1.13	Number of PARF meetings to coordinate research	0	3	3	0
1.14	Compile strategic research document highlighting collaborative research opportunities in Western Cape	0	1	0	(100)

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012**

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
1.1, 1.3 and 1.7	Although human and financial capacity were limited, the new projects approved were mostly student projects which are executed for the Department as part of study leadership. For this reason, an additional committee meeting was held to accommodate the large number of new projects to be discussed and approved. As part of the consolidation of projects and realignment to industry needs, the target for completed projects was exceeded. This also resulted in human and financial resources being released to start new projects (see above).
1.4	Technologies are released only when they have been tested at farmer and operational level and cannot be planned per quarter or annum.
1.6	Although there was underperformance in the number of semi-scientific publications, the output on the number of conference papers delivered was extremely high due to capacity being used for the latter and attendance of conferences (national and international). These conferences were announced after the initial target setting.
1.8	Meetings with industry organisations were attended upon invitation and it is not always easy to predict the number correctly in advance. Only some industries have pre-set dates and scheduling of their research priority meetings, whilst the other industries met on needs arising. Furthermore, the Departments' increasing role as a research group to be reckoned with resulted in more intense involvement in more industry meetings and workshops than before.
1.10	Only one aquaculture researcher is currently in the employ and due to the lack of senior supervision and a study leader, only one new project was approved.
1.12	The main reasons for not delivering on the climate change plan for agriculture was: a) capacity and budget constraints to secure a service provider to compile the plan, b) a focussed effort between the Department, its programmes and its stakeholders is necessary to determine the framework for this plan (in this regard the work groups of PSO11, which has come into effect during the latter part of 2011/12, should play a major role) and c) the recent realignment of PSO7 and its work groups could have a specific impact on the plan for agriculture. It should be noted that this plan has been indicated as a strategic outcome in the departmental strategic plan and should be completed within the next 3 years.
1.14	This document was planned as an outcome of the WCARF. Although the input of the members was requested during the latter part of 2011, slow responses and the fact that some members have not responded as yet, has necessitated the extension of the deadline and this document will only be completed in 2012/13.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

The Sub-programme Research executed its mandate in alignment with the National Agricultural Research and Development Strategy (2008), National Outcomes, PSOs and departmental strategic goals.

The success of the agricultural sector in the Western Cape is vested in a combination of critical success factors which were also identified as the key strategic objectives of the Department. The most important of these are a sustainable export position, an increase in agricultural production and the optimisation and judicious utilisation of our natural resources. Agricultural research and development is key to these success factors.

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.

A thriving export sector is only sustainable if primary production is supported by sound technology development and world standard agricultural practises. The research portfolio of the Department was aligned with the needs of both commercial and smallholder farmers. The sharp increase in the engagement and collaboration with industry organisations was a clear indication of the need for cutting-edge technology development, especially low-input high-output and climate-smart technologies.

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012**

Support the sector (farmers and industries) to increase agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by at least 10% over the next 10 years.

The research portfolio (with 72 research projects in animal production, plant production and resource utilisation) and its technology transfer agenda have supported the sustainability of our sector. Furthermore, our analytical and diagnostic services as well as our technical advice contributed to more informed decision-making in terms of the choice of farming operation and on-farm resource utilisation.

Optimise the sustainable utilisation of our natural resources through conservation methodologies to increase agricultural production.

The drive towards climate-smart agriculture has led to technology development in, for example, conservation agriculture and the judicious use of fertiliser. Furthermore, the expertise in crop rotation in the Swartland and Southern Cape has ensured solutions to sustainable and increased crop production.

Sub-Programme 5.2: Information Services

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 5.2: INFORMATION SERVICES					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
2.1	Number of information packs developed	15	5	17	240
2.2	Number of technology transfer events conducted	11	3	14	367
2.3	Number of presentations made at technology transfer events	206	60	205	242
2.4	Number of popular papers published	90	30	126	320
Western Cape specific indicators:					
2.5	Number of website information documents upgraded	8	8	3	(63)
2.6	Number of agricultural condition reports designed and disseminated	23	12	19	58
2.7	Number of climate reports distributed	46	8	38	375
2.8	Number of scientific radio talks	38	15	41	173
2.9	Number of school days for learners to experience agriculture and research	3	2	3	50

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012**

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.8	The high number of information packs was mainly due to the newsletters of the new Conservation Agriculture Western Cape (CAWC) Association. Furthermore, the three pasture courses (due to demand from beginner and commercial farmers) resulted in three more information packs which were compiled for attendees. The leading role that the Department is playing in public sector research, combined with the expertise, resulted in several invitations to present lectures at farmers' days and write popular publications on topical issues. It should be noted that most of the presentations given were also written in popular format to be published in the event booklet which served as information packs to the attendees. Radio talks were presented as the need arose for in-time and real-time information. Furthermore, radio talks were linked to events and the high number of technology transfer events presented increased the output in this regard.
2.5	Website documents are uploaded as they become available and cannot be accurately planned.
2.6 and 2.7	Climate and agricultural condition reports were disseminated as they became available and were a direct outcome of the prevailing climatic conditions and documents received from DAFF for distribution.
2.9	Two school days were planned, but logistical reasons necessitated three days to run the planned programme in a coordinated way and to accommodate all the invited schools.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Support the sector (farmers and industries) to increase agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by at least 10% over the next 10 years; and Optimise the sustainable utilisation of our natural resources through conservation methodologies to increase agricultural production.

The technology transfer and information dissemination agenda was driven by the research portfolio in the disciplines of animal production, plant production and resource utilisation. Information and knowledge management is the driver for sustainable production. The technical information services portfolio exceeded on most of its targets and is a clear indication of the drive from researchers to "push" information to our clients beyond the farm gate. On the other hand, the "pull" of information from the clients kept the focus on production challenges, emphasising that the competitive edge is vested in novel agricultural technology development and the implementation of results on farm level.

Sub-Programme 5.3: Infrastructure Support Services

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 5.3: INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT SERVICES					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
3.1	Number of research infrastructure provided	7	7	7	0
3.2	Number of research infrastructure maintained	7	7	7	0
Western Cape specific indicators:					
3.3	Number of technical working committee meetings on research farms	14	14	15	7

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012**

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

None

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

In order to ensure the outputs and outcomes of the research portfolio, a well-maintained research environment in the form of seven research farms was of critical importance. The sub-programme indirectly contributed to the departmental strategic objectives and also supported the research efforts of various ARC institutes and other industry role players.

Programme 6: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Purpose:

The purpose of this Programme is to provide timely and relevant agricultural economic support to internal and external clients in order to ensure sustainable agricultural and rural development.

Strategic objectives:

To enhance competitiveness of the agricultural sector through provision of agribusiness support including entrepreneurial development, marketing services, value adding, production economics and resource economics.

To promote effective decision making in the agriculture and agribusiness sector through provision of macro-economic and statistical information on the performance of the agricultural sector.

Sub-Programme 6.1: Agri-business Development and Support

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 6.1: AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
1.1	Number of Agri-Businesses supported to access markets	49	35	58	66
1.2	Number of clients supported with agricultural economic advice	639	100	1 273	1 173
1.3	Number of new enterprise budgets developed	31	30	35	17
1.4	Number of enterprise budgets updated	12	10	14	40
1.5	Number of agricultural economic studies conducted	74	10	43	330
Western Cape specific indicators:					
1.6	Number of marketing information outputs disseminated	17	15	61	307
1.7	Value of investment of committed projects	0	R50 million	R82 million	64

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012**

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
1.1	Overachievement is a result of the market access interventions during the year. This is return on investments on the past years interventions. This is also a result of some market development events that were facilitated by AE, which were never envisaged to attract a large number of agribusinesses.
1.2	Overachievement is a result of various market reports produced and disseminated, the workshops that were held and the farm visits made for advisory purposes.
1.3	Overachievement was due to concerted effort placed on enterprise budget as a result of enquiries received. Also, one of the officials had to pay attention to the requests and therefore spent less time on Micro Combud development as there was a dedicated resource to the programme development.
1.4	The updates of budgets were also demand driven and therefore based on enquiries received for certain budgets.
1.5	The studies conducted are also demand driven and have been fuelled by a number of activities and mainly MAFISA applications and market access. This is also a result of requests from other Programmes as a result of resignations.
1.6	Overachievement is due to dedicated resources on market information outputs and the new packaging of information for various target groups. In addition, the component operated in full capacity for the year which is not a usual situation within AE.
1.7	Overachievement was the result of the targeted approach and continuous support to projects and proper selection of projects for the investment pipeline.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

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.

58 Agri-Businesses supported to access markets.
61 marketing information outputs disseminated.

Ensure that at least 60% of all agricultural land reform projects in the Province are successful over the next 5 years.

58 Agri-Businesses supported to access markets.
43 agricultural economic studies conducted.
1 273 clients were supported with agricultural economic advice.

Support the sector (farmers and industries) to increase agricultural production (primary provincial commodities) by at least 10% over the next 10 years.

35 new enterprise budgets developed.
14 enterprise budgets updated.
1 273 clients were supported with agricultural economic advice.
43 reports developed.

INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

Sub-Programme 6.2: Macro Economics and Statistics

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 6.2: MACRO ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
2.1	Number of information requests responded to	147	140	174	24
2.2	Number of reports developed	24	10	43	330
Western Cape specific indicators:					
2.3	Number of surveys conducted	0	1	0	(100)
2.4	Number of databases populated	0	29	34	17

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
2.1	Information requests are demand-driven and cannot be influenced by the Department.
2.2	Over-achievement on reports developed was due to a number of dissemination activities engaged with during this year and the additional capacity received within the sub-programme.
2.3	Under-achievement on surveys conducted was beyond the control of AE as this is a collaboration project and the capacity that was to be used to update this survey was prioritised for other pressing activities.
2.4	Over-achievement in databases populated was due to additional capacity within the component.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Optimise the sustainable utilisation of our natural resources through conservation methodologies to increase agricultural production.

43 reports developed.

Increase agricultural economic opportunities in selected rural areas based on socio-economic needs over a 10 year period.

43 reports developed.

34 databases populated.

Programme 7: STRUCTURED AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

Purpose:

The purpose of the Programme: Structured Agricultural Training is to facilitate and provide education and training in line with the Agricultural Education and Training Strategy (AET) to all participants in the agricultural sector in the Western Cape in order to establish a knowledgeable, prosperous and competitive sector and to implement the Human Capital Development Strategy of the Department for the sector in the Province.

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012**

Strategic objective:

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Tertiary Education is to provide formal education on post grade 12 levels (NQF level 5 to 7) to anybody who qualifies and has the desire to obtain formal education. The sub-programme offers the following full qualifications at the main campus of the Cape Institute for Agricultural Training: Elsenburg (CIAT): Higher Certificate in Agriculture, Diploma in Agriculture and B.Agric.-degree, as well as a Certificate for Instructors in Horse-riding.

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Further Education and Training is to provide non-formal and formal training within the provisos of NQF levels 1 to 4 and in the form of short skills courses and Learnerships to anybody who desires to participate, with special emphasis on youth, all farming groups, i.e. smallholder, subsistence and commercial farmers and farm aids. The sub-programme offers skills-based short courses and Learnership training (12 months) on the main campus at Elsenburg and at the decentralised training centres at George, Oudtshoorn, Clanwilliam and Bredasdorp.

The strategic objective of the sub-programme: Quality Assurance is to ensure that all training is accredited and fulfil the prescribed and required quality assurance and academic standards. Strategic partners in this field will be the Council on Higher Education, Amalusi, AgriSETA ETQA and the University of Stellenbosch.

Sub-Programme 7.1: Tertiary Education

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 7.1: TERTIARY EDUCATION					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
1.1	Number of accredited short courses offered	6	6	7	17
1.2	Number of students completing accredited short courses	123	90	167	86
1.3	Number of students registered into a Higher Education and Training (HET) programme	420	400	454	14
1.4	Number of students completing Higher Education and Training (HET) programmes	115	70	128	83
Western Cape specific indicators:					
1.5	Number of bursaries awarded	30	10 new, 40 existing	14 33	40 (18)
1.6	Implementation of student equity targets	63	100	150	50
1.7	Number of non-accredited short courses offered	0	5	5	0

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012**

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
1.1	Requests for short courses are received during the year and results in unplanned activities.
1.2	Requests are increasing for certain courses and more will be offered.
1.4	More students in the final year than is the norm and hence the number of students that passed are higher.
1.5	Fewer existing students who qualified for the continuation of the bursaries and the available bursaries were then allocated to new students.
1.6	More students in the final year than is the norm and hence the number of students that passed are higher.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Increase agricultural economic opportunities in selected rural areas based on socio-economic needs over a 10 year period.

Economic development in the rural agricultural areas will only realise if the rural people are equipped with the required and necessary knowledge and skills base.

The sub-programme: TE offered 4 formal training programmes namely, B.Agric; Diploma and Higher Certificate in Agriculture as well as the Certificate in Horse Mastership and Preliminary Riding Instruction to 454 students. Of these, 16 discontinued their studies for various reasons. Seven (7) accredited and 5 non-accredited short courses were offered to 167 participants. A total of 128 students graduated from these programmes. Graduates will enter the sector primarily as farmers, farm managers, assistant farm managers, supervisors, agriculturalists and agricultural advisors.

Sub-Programme 7.2: Further Education and Training

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 7.2: FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
National transversal indicators:					
2.1	Number of formal skills programmes offered	6	4	6	50
2.2	Number of non-formal skills programmes offered	35	35	164	368
2.3	Number of Farm-aids attending non-accredited training	355	1 050	1 174	11
2.4	Number of farmers attending non-accredited training	1 339	350	766	118
2.5	Number of farmers completing accredited training	0	0	0	0
2.6	Number of Farm-aids attending accredited training	0	0	0	0
2.7	Number of agricultural trainees attending agricultural training	0	0	0	0
Western Cape specific indicators:					
2.8	Number of learners enrolled in Learnerships	105	80	100	25
2.9	Number of learners successfully completed FET Learnerships	88	50	79	58
2.10	Articulation / RPL of FET learners to HET	7	8	12	50

Note: Skills programmes are linked to specific practical outcomes and can either be non-formal training programmes and, or a learnership training programme, which is accredited and registered on NQF levels 1 – 4 and linked to specific unit standards.

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012**

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
2.1	The increase in formal skills programmes can be attributed to the increase demand for learnership training programmes during the reporting period. A total of 6 formal skills programmes were offered.
2.2	The increase in non-formal skills programmes is largely due to the increase of beneficiaries of CASP and/or agricultural groups linked to rural development initiatives and food security projects. It must also be noted that the non-formal skills programmes are repetitive skills programmes and therefore presented within a revolving training cycle per annum.
2.3, 2.4	The variances can be linked to the increased number of agricultural beneficiaries linked to approved agricultural projects, primarily funded by CASP and other agricultural groups linked to rural- and peri-urban agricultural communities as part of the CRDS. The dual role of the beneficiary type, i.e. farmer and farm-aid, also contributes to an increase training output.
2.8	High demand and interest for learnership training received during this reporting period; 100 learners were accepted to enrol on various learnership types on NQF levels 1-4 across the provincial districts with 6 different learnership types offered.
2.9	High intake of learnership students resulted in a higher output of graduates - of the 100 registered students, 79 students successfully completed the learnership programme.
2.10	An increase in the graduate output resulted in a greater pool of learners that could qualify for articulation to the tertiary stream.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Increase agricultural economic opportunities in selected rural areas based on socio-economic needs over a 10 year period.

The sub-programme: FET contributed significantly to the sustainability and/or success of land reform projects, through specific training interventions for CASP/PLAS project beneficiaries, as well as beneficiaries of rural development initiatives. The majority of training beneficiaries during this reporting period are from land reform beneficiaries linked to FSD funded projects, mainly farmers and farm-aids of subsistence and smallholder farmer groupings.

In support of economic opportunities within rural- and peri-urban agricultural nodal zones, specific training interventions had been done for Council of Stakeholder members within regions, i.e. the Dysselsdorp area served as a pilot project and a total of 71 beneficiaries of the Dysselsdorp CRDP had received training in various skills programmes. A core set of core training modules will be rolled out to the other rural nodal points. The Murraysburg CRDP initiative is on its way and training for the Council of Stakeholder members are planned for 2012.

Access to learnership training, especially for the rural youth and other interested agricultural role-players provided a platform for economic opportunities through potential employment within the agricultural sector and/or local economic sector as a result of the newly acquired skills.

INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

Sub-Programme 7.3: Quality Assurance

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 7.3: QUALITY ASSURANCE					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
Western Cape specific indicators:					
3.1	Number of training programmes evaluated (e.g. Learnership & HET programmes)	1	2	5	150
3.2	Number of short courses evaluated (HET & FET)	2	2	4	100
3.3	Number of subjects evaluated (HET)	2	1	1	0

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
3.1, 3.2	The positive deviation is linked to the increased number of learnership types that were offered during the reporting period, which resulted in an increase number of POEs (portfolio of evidence) which were submitted to the AgriSETA ETQA for external evaluation and assessment. Therefore a greater number of modules could be assessed either internally and or externally.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Increase agricultural economic opportunities in selected rural areas based on socio-economic needs over a 10 year period.

Training programmes and modules are regularly evaluated to ensure that the best quality and standard of training are provided to clients and that paying clients receive value for their money.

Programme 8: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Purpose:

The purpose of the Programme is to create vibrant, sustainable rural communities and to facilitate the implementation of the national Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) in the Western Cape Province.

Central to the purpose of the Programme are several tenets that must be adhered to:

- Improve the standard of living of people in rural areas;
- Facilitate and improve the level of coordination between all provincial departments and local government authorities;
- Holistically address the socio economic needs of rural communities;
- Leverage and encourage investment from the private sector in rural areas to stimulate economic growth;
- Measure the impact of interventions as delivered by the Programme, and
- Create employment in rural areas through various interventions.

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012**

Strategic objective:

The strategic objectives of the Programme: Rural Development are:

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

Sub-Programme 8.1: Rural Nodal Development

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 8.1: RURAL NODAL DEVELOPMENT					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
Western Cape specific indicators:					
1.1	Active Rural nodes	0	3	2	(33)
1.2	Active Node specific Interdepartmental Steering committees	0	3	2	(33)
1.3	Active Council of Stakeholders	0	3	5	67
1.4	CRDP nodal implementation plans completed	0	3	2	(33)
1.5	CRDP nodes - 3 year phased implementation completed	0	0	0	0
1.6	Employment created (jobs) in 12 nodes	0	300	416	39
1.7	People trained in 12 rural nodes	0	600	798	33
1.8	Coordinate the implementation of rural development coordinating meetings for the Province	0	4	4	0

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
1.1, 1.2 and 1.4	Challenges were experienced in setting up meetings with the council of the municipality within one rural node.
1.6 and 1.7	More projects were implemented through the interdepartmental cooperation than were anticipated, hence leading to a higher number in the training provided and jobs created.

INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Increase agricultural economic opportunities in selected rural areas based on socio-economic needs over a 10 year period.

RD contributed by activating two additional rural development nodes, bringing the total active nodes in the Province to eight (8). The nodes are:

- Oudtshoorn Municipality (Dysselsdorp);
- City of Cape Town (Mamre);
- Matzikama Municipality (Ebenhaeser);
- Witzenberg Municipality (Bella Vista);
- Beaufort West Municipality (Murraysburg);
- Bitou Municipality (New Horizons);
- Theewaterskloof Municipality (Villiersdorp), and
- Mossel Bay Municipality (nine rural communities).

To date 221 projects were listed through the coordinated development approach, including contribution from all three spheres of government, with a total of R301.171million in funding that has been secured as at the end of the financial year. Excluding the newly established Theewaterskloof and Mossel Bay nodes, a total of 416 temporary jobs were created, bringing the total since the inception of the rural development implementation plan to 1 301 whilst 798 training opportunities were provided, bringing the total since inception to 1 453.

Sub-Programme 8.2: Farm Worker Development

Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

Sub-programme 8.2: FARM WORKER DEVELOPMENT					
Performance Measure Indicator		Actual Output 2010/11	Actual Performance against Target		Deviation from Target (%)
			Target 2011/12	Achieved 2011/12	
Western Cape specific indicators:					
2.1	Number of farm workers supported through training	5 363	1 800	1 666	(7)
2.2	Number of anti-substance abuse projects supported	0	2	9	350
2.3	Number of publication projects supported	0	2	1	(50)
2.4	Number of farm worker competitions hosted	12	13	15	15
2.5	Number of regions where farm workers surveys completed	0	2	0	(100)
2.6	Number of farm workers assisted through the referral system	161	200	651	226
2.7	Number of farm worker district forum meetings coordinated	0	18	16	(11)

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012**

Reasons for variances exceeding 15%:

Indicator no.	Reason for Variance
2.2	Some of the farm worker training projects as referred to in 2.1 also included projects that were aimed at substance abuse.
2.3	One of the planned publications did not materialise due to compliance aspects that were not met by the approved service provider. It was subsequently decided not to support the project.
2.5	Originally this project was done in partnership with the Department of Social Development. The Department of Social Development however withdrew at the end of November 2011 and subsequently this caused a delay in the project roll out. The Department decided that the sub-programme should continue with the survey and hence a private organisation was appointed in February 2012. This process resulted in the sub-programme not being able to complete the two surveys as planned.
2.6	Referrals are not within the sub-programme's control as it relates to random enquiries received from external clients and other Departments, which are referred to relevant organisations.

Contribution to Departmental outcomes

Increase agricultural economic opportunities in selected rural areas based on socio-economic needs over a 10 year period.

In terms of farm worker development a total of 1 666 farm workers were trained in skills in cooperation with NGOs and SAT, 9 anti-substance abuse projects were supported, 14 regional farm worker competitions and one provincial competition were successfully hosted, 16 district forum meetings were coordinated and 651 farm workers were assisted through the referral system.

The sub-programme: Farm Worker Development remains the only sub-programme dedicated to farm worker related matters within the country.

Part 3:

Annual Financial Statements

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REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE
for the year ended 31 March 2012

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2012.

Audit Committee Members and Attendance

In terms of Cabinet Resolution 55/2007, The Department of Agriculture is served by the Economic Cluster Audit Committee. The Audit Committee consists of the members listed below and should meet at least 4 times per annum as per its approved terms of reference. During the current year 6 meetings were held.

Name of Member	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr P Jones (Chairperson up to 31 December 2011)	4
Mr Z Hoosain (Chairperson from 1 January 2012)	6
Mr R Kingwill	6
Ms L Hassan (Resigned 11 November 2011)	3
Mr K Larkin	4
Mr B van Staaden (Appointed 1 January 2012)	1
Mr M Burton (Appointed 1 January 2012, Resigned 15 March 2012)	1

Apologies were tendered and accepted for meetings not attended. A quorum of members was present at all meetings.

Audit Committee Responsibility

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 38(1)(a) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.

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

The Effectiveness of Enterprise-Wide Risk Management (ERM) and Internal Control

In line with the PFMA and the King III Report on Corporate Governance requirements, Internal Audit provides the Audit Committee and Management with assurance that the internal controls are adequate and effective. This is achieved by a risk-based Internal Audit Plan, Internal Audit assessing the adequacy of controls mitigating the risks and the Audit Committee monitoring implementation of corrective action.

We have reviewed the reports of the Internal Auditors, the Audit Report on the Annual Financial Statements and the Management Report of the Auditor-General of South Africa. Other than the matters reflected in the Auditor-General's Audit and Management Reports and the matters highlighted below, no material deficiencies in the system of internal control were noted:

- **Areas highlighted by Internal Audit for improvement**
During the year, key control deficiencies were noted by Internal Audit in the following areas:
 - Transfer payments
 - Extension and Advisory Services
 - Export Control

**REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

Corrective actions have been agreed by management and are being monitored by the Audit Committee.

• **Effectiveness and efficiency of risk management**

During the year further progress has been made with the roll out of Enterprise Wide Risk management (ERM) and the alignment to the key risks of the Department. The Audit Committee will monitor further progress on a quarterly basis.

The quality of In-Year Management and Quarterly Reports submitted in terms of the PFMA and the Division of Revenue Act

The Audit Committee is satisfied with the content and quality of quarterly reports prepared and issued by the Accounting Officer of the Department during the year under review.

Evaluation of Financial Statements

The Audit Committee has:

- reviewed and discussed the audited Annual Financial Statements to be included in the Annual Report, with the Auditor-General and the Accounting Officer;
- reviewed the Auditor-General's Management Report and Management's response thereto;
- reviewed changes to accounting policies and practices as reported in the Annual Financial Statements;
- reviewed the Department's processes for compliance with legal and regulatory provisions;
- reviewed the information on predetermined objectives as reported in the annual report;
- reviewed and where appropriate, recommended changes to the interim financial statements as presented by the Department for the six months ending 30 September 2011; and
- reviewed adjustments resulting from the audit.

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the Auditor-General's opinion regarding the Annual Financial Statements, and proposes that the audited Annual Financial Statements be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor-General.

Internal Audit

The Audit Committee reports that three of the five planned areas of the approved Internal Audit plan were tabled as at 31 March 2012. The outstanding reports were tabled after year end.

As reported in the previous year, the Committee is of the view that further audit coverage is required and that there is a need for additional capacity to support the increased coverage of further high risk areas.

Auditor-General South Africa

The Audit Committee has met with the Auditor-General South Africa to ensure that there are no unresolved issues that emanated from the regulatory audit. We note that there are unresolved matters; however they do not impact on the overall audit opinion. Corrective actions on the detailed findings emanating from the current regulatory audit will continue to be monitored by the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

**REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

Appreciation

The Audit Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the Officials of the Department, the Auditor-General South Africa and the Internal Audit Unit for the co-operation and information they have provided to enable us to compile this report.



Chairperson of the Economic Cluster Audit Committee

Date: 13 August 2012

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Report by the Accounting Officer to the Executive Authority and the Provincial Legislature of the Western Cape.

1. General review of the state of financial affairs

The macro-structure of the Department has been completed, and the organisational structure talks to the specific positions required for governance. The matching and placing must still be completed and funding to fill some critical positions must be sought. Obviously this process has various implications for the respective Programmes in the Department.

As mentioned, the additional veterinary and technician positions needed within the Veterinary Programme was highlighted and given the animal disease profile of the Province, this must be attended as a matter of urgency, funds permitting.

The Department continued to facilitate skills development and to implement its comprehensive Human Capital Development Strategy (HCDS) which, amongst others, comprised the following:

- Empowerment of at least 4 000 farm workers through the farm worker development programme;
- Implementation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP);
- Training of new and up-skilling of 46 existing extension officers;
- Provision of tertiary education programmes to 454 post-matric students and skills training to 1 940 farmers and farm-aids and 100 FET learnership students;
- Placement of 24 interns to gain practical experience in the working environment;
- Bursaries to 25 external bursary holders to study in fields with scarce and critical skills shortages;
- Support to 6 young people to obtain post graduate qualifications through the Young Professionals Programme (YPP);
- Support to 10 candidate engineering technicians to gain practical training and/or experience,
- Support to 2 young people to participate in the Agrifutura project with the University of Stellenbosch;
- Marketing agriculture as a potential career to more than 4 000 learners at schools, and
- Implementation of the LandCare programme to sensitise young people to care for our natural resources, targeting learners at schools throughout the Province.

The HCDS encapsulate the internal plans of the Department to address the scarce and critical skills required to deliver services to the array of clients in the agricultural sector and also the outreach programmes delivered by the respective Programmes in the Department. The strategy is a 20-year plan which allows the Department to budget, plan and implement in a phased approach.

The Department also has a training mandate and through the Programme: Structured Agricultural Training (SAT) delivered agricultural qualifications. SAT partnered with various stakeholders in promoting and supporting skills development and capacity building in agriculture. Skills-based training was provided to 1 940 farmers and farm-aids, whilst 438 students enrolled for fulltime study in higher education training programmes. A total of 128 students graduated from these programmes. Graduates will enter the sector primarily as farmers, farm managers, assistant farm managers, supervisors, agriculturalists and agricultural advisors.

**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

A set of national norms and standards and a financing model for Agricultural Training Institutions had been proposed by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). This has implications for the governance model of the Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute, staffing and qualifications of the staff. In response to the changes in the governance model, an academic plan has been drafted to ensure that all the staff obtains the necessary agriculture and education qualifications as a start.

Both national and provincial government finalised the specific outcomes for the five-year term. In the case of the national government 12 outcomes were identified for implementation. This Department in lieu of the mandate, contributes towards National Outcome 7 predominantly as, and such participated in the various forums.

National Outcomes and Provincial Strategic Objectives (PSO) put strong emphasis on strategic issues related to increasing opportunities for economic growth climate change, water management, land reform, rural development, etc. There is no doubt that these will have implications on the way the Department approaches service delivery.

In the Province, 12 PSOs were also developed and PSO11 (increasing opportunities for growth and development in rural areas) was assigned to the Department. A steering committee and five working groups have been established and below brief progress of the respective work groups are presented:

- The establishment of the Rural Development work group has created a platform for improved coordination and communication at senior management level. The formation of the Interdepartmental Steering Committees at a rural development node level has increased coordination at an implementation level and maximised the impact of government services.
- A work group on Market Access was established for coordination of market access in the Western Cape with various stakeholders. The reason being that market access is one of the key priority areas of PSO11.
- The need to coordinate agricultural research in the Western Cape has culminated into the establishment of the Research and Development work group. This group will function as the Western Cape Agricultural Research Forum (WCARF), and was launched during 2011/12.

Besides PSO11, the Department also participated in PSO1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12. As part of PSO7 and our drive towards sustainable climate-smart farming options, the first No-Till Association in the Western Cape was launched under the auspices of the Department's Institute for Plant Production. This association was renamed Conservation Agriculture Western Cape and has made good strides into the search for climate-smart and low input agriculture.

Given the agricultural development mandate, any changes and /or amendments in the land reform policy environment has an impact or implication for the Department.

The expanded mandate and organisational changes within the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) and the release of the Green Paper on Land Reform has not revealed sufficient clarity on the collaborative structures and implementation of the land reform programmes required in the Province. This period of uncertainty has resulted in an influx of requests for farm assessments by the clients of the DRDLR. This will impact on the Department's limited capacity if clear guidelines on the implementation of the land delivery

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012

programmes in the Province are not established.

DRDLR lifted the moratorium on equity schemes during 2010 even though there has been no way forward on how the equity share scheme model will be implemented in the future. This has significant implications for AgriBEE as the equity schemes mainly followed a value-chain approach with regard to participation by persons from historically disadvantaged communities. It appears that more attention is on implementation of the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS), which poses challenges with regard to the sustainability of the services provided to these farms due to uncertainty associated with lease terms.

Due to the withdrawal of DAFF from the export certification function in the Province, the Programme: Veterinary Services has to re-organise the schedules of all veterinary services officials to maintain the export delivery functions. This resulted in significant strain on the normal functions and budget allocation of the Programme.

Although a final decision on the mandate of the Department in relation to fisheries (emanating from the mandate of DAFF) has not been concluded, this decision could have a major impact on our future capacity and the subsequent expansion of our aquaculture programme and subsequent funding.

The new Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Codes of Good Practice (BBBEE) came into effect in February 2011. In addition, the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework (PPPFA) regulations have been amended. These amendments align preferential points with BB-BEE and strengthen local procurement provisions through designation of sectors. The amendments also enable pro-active promotion of local procurement in non-designated sectors. However, the challenge is to ensure alignment of other influential policies.

The gazetting of the AgriBEE codes were done and it has been long-awaited by the agricultural sector as some farmers and industries were using the generic scorecard to measure their performance, which was difficult as agriculture is somewhat a unique sector. In addition, there were plans at DAFF to launch the AgriBEE fund and is hoped that this fund will be launched during 2012/13 year.

The national growth path placed major emphasis on agro-processing and DAFF's response was to establish a unit to coordinate agro-processing activities. This is one area where the Department must re-think and re-plan.

On the trade negotiation front Geographical Indicators (GIs) might play a key role in negotiations with EU. As a result, South Africa might have to evaluate its stance on GIs. A list from the EU was submitted and South Africa is expected to establish its own list which is envisaged to require support from the various role players within the sector.

An outcome of the national farm worker summit in July 2010 was that a delivery forum had to be established to assist with the implementation of proposals decided at the Summit. This delivery forum met a number of times and a recommendation for the establishment of a national and nine farm worker development units or programmes was decided on. This Department is the only one with a dedicated sub-programme for farm workers.

This sub-programme trained 1 666 farm workers in cooperation with NGOs and Programme:

**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

SAT, supported 9 anti-substance abuse projects, hosted 14 regional farm worker competitions and one provincial competition, coordinated 16 district forum meetings and assisted 651 farm workers through the referral system.

As from 1 April 2011 the sub-programme: Farm Worker Development (previously located within Programme 3: Farmer Support and Development (FSD)) moved to Programme 8: Rural Development (RD). Good integration took place as great synergy exists between the main focus areas of rural development and farm worker development.

The Programme: RD empowered communities (specifically the rural development nodes) by institutionalising community organisational structures to facilitate the participation in making decisions regarding projects that will benefit their respective communities. This has enhanced the understanding of the different functions of government at a community level and led to the community taking ownership of projects funded by government. This step has brought order and structure to communities and improved the relationship with government.

The Programme: RD had a very small budget which was mainly used to perform catalyst actions to maximise the impact and link the actions of the various departments. The size of the budget is definitely limiting the speed of progress in terms of the phased approach used for implementation in rural wards.

The Programme: RD activated two additional rural development nodes, bringing the total active nodes in the Province to eight (8). The nodes are:

- Oudtshoorn Municipality (Dysselsdorp);
- City of Cape Town (Mamre);
- Matzikama Municipality (Ebenhaeser);
- Witzenberg Municipality (Bella Vista);
- Beaufort West Municipality (Murraysburg);
- Bitou Municipality (New Horizons);
- Theewaterskloof Municipality (Villiersdorp), and
- Mossel Bay Municipality (nine rural communities).

To date 221 projects are listed through the coordinated development approach including contribution from all three spheres of government, with a total of R301.171 million in funding that has been secured as at the end of the financial year. A total of 416 temporary jobs were created during the financial year, bringing the total since the inception of the rural development implementation plan to 1301 whilst 798 training opportunities were provided, bringing the total since inception to 1453.

Several technology transfer events were organised in this financial year:

- Fourteen technology transfer events were organised and served as excellent platforms to disseminate our scientific information and showcase the scientific expertise of the Department. In order to take our information to all levels, two pasture courses for beginners (in both languages) and one for agriculturists were presented at Outeniqua research farm and was extremely well received and attended.
- An Extension- and Advisory Symposium was hosted on the 27th and 28th of July 2011 to encourage information sharing and integrated service delivery amongst all extension and advisory officials across all Programmes within the Department. Extension officials were recognised for service excellence. During the symposium, four officials received

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awards for their qualification upgrading, which is in line with the objectives of the norms and standards for extension staff.

- Capacity building initiatives for the Programme: FSD's extension officers continued with the monthly block periods and the attendance of various courses and workshops.
- The Department supported the Agri Mega Week held in Bredasdorp in the Overberg district from 14 to 16 September 2011. This event strives to create a platform where producer, input supplier, service agent and the Public, with interest in agriculture can participate interactively, do business and learn. Various officials were involved at the event through giving presentations and facilitating information sessions.
- Emanating from the Yantai exhibition in China, a seminar was hosted by the Department on "Doing Business with China" that was attended by approximately 50 wine companies.
- The Department through its Programme: Agricultural Economics hosted the BFAP baseline launch for the second time. The launch was attended by approximately 130 people from the various industries of the Agriculture and Agribusiness sector in the Western Cape.

International economic realities changed irrevocably and this had a serious impact on the Agricultural Sector of the Province with its large exposure to the export market. The fact that the Province is the highest contributor to the country's agricultural exports necessitated a new way of supporting the sector. Hence, the Department focused its support to the sector on diversification to new markets.

The Department facilitated participation of agricultural businesses to the Yantai International Wine Exhibition, which provided a platform to 23 wine industry companies to showcase their products and skills and a networking and matchmaking event that was attended by approximately 139 people, which comprised more than 100 Chinese wine industry role players. Six BEE wine brands were also supported to attend the 1st Tandy Wine Festival in Abuja & Lagos in Nigeria and 6 black smallholder and commercial farmers were exposed to the international fruit value chain at Fruit Logistica in Berlin in Germany.

The market access programme had great achievements during this year. The investment made in the past years is beginning to yield returns. As a result, about 58 agribusinesses have been supported to access markets in the domestic and international markets. The interventions resulted in more than R10 million worth of sales. Included in this, are the sales of more than half a million rand for approximately 7 000 cartons of table grapes that were exported to the Far East through the direct channel.

The Sub-programme: Food Security, conducted the World Food Day survey to assess progress made on the projects funded since 2007. The survey found that out of the 240 households supported, as part of the World Food Day commemorations, 149 households (62%) is still productive. This is quite positive given the complex nature of food insecurity in communities.

In our drive to demonstrate green and climate-smart solutions (in this case renewable energy options) to our farmers and also to ensure the sustainability of our research farms, a biogas fermenter is being built at Outeniqua research farm, converting cow manure from our dairy to biogas and electricity. It is envisaged that the project (funded by the Department of Transport and Public Works) will be completed towards the middle of 2012/13.

A comprehensive study that analysed the carbon foot print of the Department including its research farms was completed.

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Compensation for ostriches' slaughtered and operational costs during the Avian Influenza Campaign in and around Oudtshoorn severely strained the resources of the Department and in particular the Programme: Veterinary Services.

The Department continued with the implementation of two disaster schemes i.e. the 2008 Floods and 2010 Eden drought project. About 2 464 authorisation letters were issued to 1 083 farmers for drought aid in the drought stricken areas of the Central and Klein Karoo. 87 stock watering systems were installed/existing systems upgraded as part of the drought aid scheme. R34.5 million of the 2008 flood relief allocation was used up to end March 2012 for the construction of river bank protection works to prevent the further erosion of valuable agricultural land. Both these schemes will continue in the 2012/13 financial year.

A major project with Wesgro is the Agribusiness Investment Unit with the main objective to attract and facilitate investment into the Agriculture and Agribusiness sector of the Western Cape. This project has succeeded in attracting investment worth R82 million into the sector despite the economic challenges facing various countries worldwide.

With reference to spending trends the following need to be emphasised:

The amount of under spending, R2.633 million or 0.51% of the adjusted budget is well within the national benchmark of 2%.

However, further investigation reveals the following:

The actual unspent amount of budget is R469 000 or 0.09% of the adjusted budget. This compares favourably with the national benchmark. The balance of R2.164 million is funds relating to assets and liabilities that have not been transacted against an expenditure or revenue item, but influenced cash available.

The Department spent all grants.

Virements were done to relieve unforeseen cost pressures caused by higher than expected price increases, as well as unforeseen commitments through the reprioritisation of the available budget like increasing pressure to increase food gardens to be rolled out due to the current economic situation and the impact thereof on the vulnerable.

Virements were made from Programme 1 (R2.141 million), Programme 4 (R222 000), Programme 5 (R801 000), Programme 6 (R573 000) and Programme 7 (R2.057 million) to Programme 2 (R44 000), Programme 3 (R5.03 million) and Programme 8 (R720 000). In all cases the virements were approved by the accounting officer in terms of section 43 (1) of the PFMA and were kept within the eight percent limitation in terms of section 43 (2) of the PFMA.

No unauthorised expenditure has been incurred.

Two cases of irregular expenditure, both regarding the absence of tax clearance certificates for transactions in excess of R30 000, were found. However, after investigation both were found not to have caused any losses to the Department and were, on that basis, approved by the accounting officer. The total amount of these transactions is R138 000.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
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With regard to cellular phone contracts, irregular expenditure to the amount of R277 000 was reported due to the fact that they were finance leases. This has been condoned in terms of National Practice Note 5 of 2006/07.

Fifty one different cases of possible fruitless and wasteful expenditure were reported to a total amount of R54 000. One of these cases occurred in 2010/11 to the amount of R780. Two cases amounting to R8 000 was brought forward from 2010/11. In total there was thus 53 cases amounting to R62 000 investigated and finalised. Of these, 42 cases to the value of R51 000 were condoned by the accounting officer. This happened after a thorough investigation into the origin of each individual case as to ascertain whether these expenses could not have been avoided through diligent circumspection and better planning. In all these cases the expenditure were found to be unavoidable. Eleven cases amounting to R11 000 were recovered after investigation and found not to be unforeseeable if actions were taken with circumspection.

There are currently no cases outstanding.

With regard to revenue the 99% increase on budget needs to be highlighted. An amount of R17.078 million was received from DAFF to defray the cost of the culling of ostriches during the outbreak of Avian Influenza in the Oudtshoorn district. The Province also appropriated the same amount during the Adjustment Estimate process against which the expenditure was paired off. The amount was received as revenue and paid into the Provincial Revenue Fund at financial year end.

2. Service rendered by the department

2.1 A list of services rendered by Agriculture can be divided into the following categories:

- Conduct the overall management and administrative support of the department.
- Support institutional capacity building initiatives to implement the service delivery plan.
- Comprehensive internal and external communication services, including information management, promotion and general language services.
- Manage the survey, verification and implementation of disaster relief to farmers and provide the required technical support during the rehabilitation phase.
- Provide a support service to enhance the sustainable utilisation of natural agricultural resources to conserve the environment within the context of the Climate Change phenomenon.
- Provide an engineering support service to enhance environmentally and economic sustainable farming practices such as conservation agriculture and to increase water use efficiency of all irrigation farmers.
- Provide training, funding plus farmer support through extension and advisory services and leverage funding support from the private sector and commodity groupings for new and established farmers, including land reform beneficiaries.
- Assist municipalities and other government departments with the implementation of food security initiatives for communities and households
- Provide technical expertise for agricultural enterprise planning and farm assessment through the Unit for Technical Assistance, administered by CASIDRA.
- Develop and maintain Agricultural Information Management tools to support project management on government supported farms.
- Apply technologically advanced diagnostic procedures for the diagnosis and research

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
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on animal diseases of economic importance to the province and zoonotic diseases that may pose a risk to human health.

- Monitor and minimise animal health risks and control or eradicate animal diseases that can threaten the economy or human health.
- Deliver primary animal health care and disease prevention services to emerging stock farmers and other animal owners in conjunction with private veterinary practitioners and animal welfare agencies.
- Enhance the hygiene management at animal product establishments in accordance with national and international standards to ensure food safety and export certification.
- Expand on the research and development support to commercial and smallholder farmers with cutting-edge technology generated by three research institutes, viz. animal production, plant production and resource utilisation, each operating as a centre of excellence.
- Disseminate appropriate new and adapted technology and information, generated by concerted research efforts, in the form of scientific publications, semi-scientific publications, popular publications, user-friendly information packages, target-group focussed information days, lectures, presentations, radio talks and "walk and talks".
- Promote novel agricultural products and production practises by means of cutting-edge technology, introduction of new and alternative crops and value adding through processing in support of sustainable and increased agricultural production.
- Provide soil, water, plant analytical services and other natural resource models and tools to support decision making.
- Provide research and infrastructure support services to the three research institutes of the Department, other departmental programmes, the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) and other role-players by well-established and maintained research farms.
- Promote optimal farming systems through provision of information and support on the economics of agricultural production including cost of production estimates and analysis of various enterprises and systems to determine economic viability and business planning.
- Promote marketing of agricultural products and agribusiness through provision of a full range of services for enhanced market access and entrepreneurship.
- Provide qualitative and quantitative macro and resource economic analysis to support sound decision making.
- Promote the availability of information through sourcing, maintenance and provision of timely and reliable agricultural and economic statistics.
- Provide agricultural training to, and create career opportunities for practising and prospective producers (commercial, smallholder and subsistence), advisors, technicians and farm-aids and enhancement of human resource development in agriculture.
- Promote sustainable agricultural development in historically disadvantaged communities through a range of opportunities and initiatives with special emphasis on the subsistence farmers, smallholder farmers, youth, women, unemployed rural- and peri-urban communities and farm workers, but not excluding the commercial agricultural sector.
- Review, promote and implement the Human Capital Development Strategy for the agricultural sector in the Western Cape. Transform agriculture in the Province through training.
- To strengthen the department's links with industry specific associations through service level agreements to deliver structured training interventions on a project based approach in relation to the needs of the industry or sector.
- Fostering strong linkages and sustainable training partnerships with local, national and international training institutions to promote and support skills development in the agricultural sector.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012

- Cooperate with other departments and private organisations to implement initiatives and projects to the benefit of the Department's clients and towards the fulfilment of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy.
- The institutionalisation of community organisational structures in selected rural nodes to empower communities in terms of the identification and implementation of new community projects in view of enhancing rural development in the Province.
- Coordination of provincial departments and local government authorities in delivering services in a coordinated and cohesive way in the selected rural nodes through the establishment of interdepartmental steering committees per rural node.
- Enhancing the image and socio-economic conditions of farm workers through the provision of life skills training to improve their quality of life.

2.2 Tariff policy:

The fees charged and recovered for services rendered and surplus products produced as a result of research and training by the Department, have been calculated in accordance with Departmental, Provincial and National policy directives and paid into the Provincial Revenue Fund and are accounted for as prescribed. These tariffs are reviewed annually and are based on sound economic and cost recovery principles in consultation with the Provincial Treasury. All tariffs have been listed in a tariff register that is kept in electronic format and is available on the Department's intranet.

2.3 Free Services:

Free services that are rendered by the Department are extension services that could lead to substantial income in consultation fees. However, by far the biggest users of these services are the emerging farmers who can ill afford to pay for these services and rely on the Department for advice, information and technology transfer.

During the reporting period 4 220 cattle belonging to emerging livestock owners were tested for Tuberculosis costing R33 507.

Officials have also vaccinated the following number of animals in the emerging livestock sector:

- 5 016 cattle against Anthrax costing R7 674
- 1 905 poultry for Newcastle Disease costing R514
- 8 576 large & small stock against Rift Valley Fever costing R40 050
- 1 268 cattle with RB51 vaccine for Brucellosis at a cost of R52 178.

State Veterinarians provided free clinical services to the previously disadvantaged communities in Beaufort West area where:

- 1 789 dogs and cats were examined and treated for diseases at a cost of R178 900
- 587 cattle, sheep and goats were treated costing R82 180
- 758 animals were euthanized costing R53 060
- 149 rams were tested costing R1 192
- 555 cattle were dipped for external parasites at a cost of R2 775.

In the Malmesbury and Beaufort West municipal areas 410 horses in the emerging communities were vaccinated against African Horse Sickness (AHS) at a cost of R40 242. This was done as preventative measure to protect carthorses against AHS to ensure sustainability

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for the year ended 31 March 2012

in communities where these horses are their livelihood. Nine hundred and fifty (950) horses were treated against internal parasites at a cost of R41 259.

A priority key performance objective for veterinary services is the annual Rabies vaccinations of companion animals. Dogs and cats in the resources poor communities throughout the Province were vaccinated as following:

Malmesbury :	10 221
Boland:	35 768
Swellendam:	3 582
George:	8 073
Beaufort West:	2 366

This intervention happened at a cost of: R329 455 (R4.48 vaccine and 65c consumables per animal).

The total amount for the above free services delivered is: R808 986.

2.4 Inventories

Refer to annexure 6 of the financial statements.

3. Capacity constraints

The Department has some serious constraints in certain areas of scarce skills like veterinarians, agricultural engineers and agricultural economists. This expands towards the sector and is not limited to the Department only. With regard to this problem the Department has embarked on a Human Capital Development Programme which is already in its fourth year with short, medium and long term outcomes including bursaries towards scarce skills, learnerships and promoting agriculture to the youth as a career.

It has also become evident that the Department's services and achievements are well in excess of what it is being credited for. A re-look and re-design of the Department has started in the previous financial year and was completed and signed off in this financial year in December 2011. Appointments in this regard will be made within the framework of availability of funding.

4. Utilisation of donor funds

No donor funds were received during the reporting period.

5. Trading entities and public entities

Casidra (Pty) Ltd was established under the Companies' Act of 1973 (Act 61 of 1973) – No 1973/006186/07. It is also taken up in the PFMA of 1999 (Act 1 of 1999) in schedule 3D as a provincial business enterprise. The Department has an oversight role of this provincial business enterprise. Accountability of this institution rests with its Board who is appointed by the Provincial Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development . The Western Cape Government holds all the shares in this institution.

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

Functions:

In terms of resolution 271/2007 of 24 October 2007 Casidra (Pty) Ltd was given the mandate of “..agricultural and economic development within a rural and land reform context..”. This has not changed since the previous financial year.

Accountability Arrangements:

- a) Casidra complies with the Companies' Act and the PFMA.
- b) A shareholder's compact is drafted with the Department and monitored through quarterly reports.
- c) It submits a monthly cash flow to the Department.
- d) A year-end audit of the financial statements is performed (see the annual report of Casidra (Pty) Ltd).

6. Organisations to whom transfer payments have been made

Beneficiary	Reason for Transfer	Accounting Arrangements	Amount Appropriated R'000	Amount Paid R'000
Casidra (Pty) Ltd	Execution of the Shareholder's Compact	Shareholder's Compact	14 736	14 736
Casidra (Pty) Ltd	Implementation of infrastructure and other projects	Memoranda of Agreement	80 683	80 683
Agri Mega Group	Implementation of infrastructure and other projects	Memoranda of Agreement	25 603	25 603
Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust	Implementation of infrastructure and other projects	Memoranda of Agreement	14 449	14 449
Pearl Community Development Project	The upliftment and development of farming communities	Memorandum of Agreement	140	140
Kaap die Goeie Hoop Landbougenootskap (T/A Agri-Expo)	Training of cheese makers as part of the Western Cape - Burgundy agreement	Memorandum of Agreement	146	146
Arbeidsbedienings Trust	Support the spiritual life of rural communities in Eden district	Memorandum of Agreement	194	194
Stellenbosch AIDS Action (@Heart)	A HIV/Aids wellness advocacy program addressing social and health challenges on farms	Memorandum of Agreement	162	162
Colours Academy	Implementing the sustainable livelihood programme	Memorandum of Agreement	200	200
Anna Foundation	Assisting disadvantaged schools and communities	Memorandum of Agreement	200	200
University of Stellenbosch	Funding the Agrifutura Project to give strategic information and insights to agricultural decision makers in the Public-, Private and Non-Governmental Organisations	Memorandum of Agreement	100	100
University of Pretoria through its Bureau of Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP)	Funding capacity building and dissemination of research results during 2011/12	Memorandum of Agreement	300	300
Goedgedacht Trust	Assist them with the LOOP Comic Book Project (to address problems facing farm workers and their children through the Path out of Poverty Programme)	Memorandum of Agreement	250	250

**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

African Farmers Association of South Africa (AFASA)	Creating a sustainable united body of African farmers with capacity to influence policies through lobbying and advocacy in favour of African farmers	Memorandum of Agreement	250	250
Klein Karoo Agri Business Centre	Job creation project for unemployed residents and a substance abuse program for rural communities	Memorandum of Agreement	250	250
Ostrich farmers	Culling Ostriches	Statutory	15 114	15 114
Non-employees	Bursaries	Memoranda of Agreement	2 724	2 724
Employees	Leave Gratuity	Statutory	605	605
Government Motor Transport	Expansion of fleet	Memoranda of Agreement	992	992
Municipalities	Vehicle licences	Statutory	53	53

7. Public private partnerships (PPP)

No public private partnerships were entered into in the year under review.

8. Corporate governance arrangements

Risk Management - In line with the PFMA (section 38 to 40) and the KING III Report on Corporate Governance, risk has been positioned as a cornerstone of governance. The Risk Management and Governance Frameworks issued by Provincial Treasury embraces the principles of good governance. The basis of the related frameworks emanates from the Public Finance Management Act and is an inclusive approach that supports the Batho Pele Principles aimed to facilitate Government's service delivery objectives. Management is accountable to the Accounting Officer for designing, implementing and monitoring the process of risk management and integrating it into the day-to-day activities of the Department.

The Fraud and Risk Management Committee (FARMCOM) continues to support the Accounting Officer in the effective discharge of her responsibilities and fosters a culture that supports the principles of good corporate governance within which the practice of risk management and fraud prevention can take root and eventually flourish. The functions of the committee are governed by an approved charter. Both the Committee Charter and Risk Policy were subject to review during the year.

As reported during the previous financial year, the Committee expanded its representation through the inclusion of the Forensic Investigative and Labour Relations Unit which is settled within the Department of the Premier (as part of the Corporate Service Centre of the Western Cape Government).

The Department has an approved Risk Management Implementation Plan and performance against the plan is monitored quarterly by the Committee. The strategic risk assessment was updated during the year and control strategies were accordingly revised and devised.

Fraud Prevention - The Department participates in the shared provincial whistle blowing mechanisms, which are provided by the Forensic Investigation Unit (FIU) at the Department of the Premier. An aid to all staff in reporting of any unethical or fraudulent behaviour is the availability of a toll free hotline where such behaviour can be reported anonymously. The Department has an approved Fraud Prevention Policy and Plan with the fraud risk assessment

**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

being subject to review annually. The monitoring of fraud cases is also centralised with FARMCOM. The Departments Fraud Prevention Policy and Plan has remained unchanged.

The results of the Fraud Health Survey which was undertaken during the 2010/11 financial year were communicated to the Department during the year. The Department also participated in the second Fraud Health Survey during the year. The results are only expected to be made available to the Department within the next financial year.

Internal Control - Management is accountable to the Accounting Officer for designing, implementing and monitoring the process of internal control. Internal control systems is continuously developed and strengthened through evaluating recommendations by assurance providers and ensuring that appropriate action is taken to address identified areas for improvement. The control environment is further strengthened through the application of an approved delegations framework.

Organisational Culture - Organisational culture is underpinned by the values employees live out in the workplace. During the year the Department participated in the second cultural survey to align its current culture towards improved service delivery. The results reflected the personal values of employees, the current culture experienced within each department, as well as its desired culture. Information obtained from present and future surveys is and can forthwith be used to improve existing working and other interaction relationships within the Department.

Internal Audit Activity and Audit Committee – The KING III Report on Corporate Governance highlights the role of the Internal Audit Activity as an assurance provider on governance, risk management and control processes. Risk-based auditing is therefore a central focus of KING III.

In line with the PFMA and KING III the Internal Audit Activity provides the Audit Committee and management with assurance that the internal controls are adequate and effective. This is achieved by a risk-based Internal Audit Plan, with the Internal Audit Activity assessing the adequacy of controls mitigating the risks and the Audit Committee monitoring implementation of corrective action. The Department is served by the Economic Cluster Audit Committee.

Internal audit progress reports detailing performance against the audit plan are submitted bi-monthly to the Department allowing effective monitoring through a departmental project team. Reporting to the Audit Committee takes place quarterly.

Conflict of Interest - Conflict of interest is managed through annual formal written declarations by members of the Senior Management Service. Since 2006/07 declaration of financial interest has been expanded to include all members of the Bid Adjudication Committee, Specification Committee and Evaluation Committee. All committee members are compelled to declare their interest at every meeting. Non-designated members of staff are regularly reminded to declare interest where applicable. Since 2007/08 declarations are obtained from all responsibility managers and higher with regard to related party transactions.

During the latter part of the 2011/12 financial year, various standard bidding documents have been consolidated (SBD4 – Declaration of Interest, SBD8 – Declaration by Bidders Past SCM Practices and SBD9 – Prohibition of Restrictive Practices into WCBD4). All suppliers of the Department are required to complete a WCBD4 annually (for all purchases by the Department exceeding R2 000).

**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

Code of Conduct - All employees are expected to comply with the Code of Conduct for the Public Service. The purpose of the Code is to guide employees as to what is expected of them ethically, both in their individual conduct and their relationships with others. The Code of Conduct for Public Service as included in the Public Service Regulations, Chapter 2 is the "adopted" code. The Code of Conduct for Public Service is furthermore strengthened by the Code for Supply Chain Management Practitioners. Both codes have been incorporated into the Department's Fraud Prevention Plan.

Safety, Health and Environment - The Department has an Occupational Health and Safety Officer who is responsible for monitoring health, safety and environmental issues. Safety representatives are appointed within each Programme. An Occupational Health and Safety Committee is in place and operate in accordance with an approved terms of reference. The status of occupational health and safety is "raised" with the Occupational Health and Safety Officer reporting into FARMCOM quarterly as well as to management monthly. The vision of the Department embraces its commitment towards responsible environmental stewardship (in balance with nature). The application of environmental governance forms an integral part of how the Department conducts its operations.

With reference to King III and sections 38 to 40 of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, this Department puts extra endeavour into the responsibilities of the Accounting Officer, through transparent systems, an Accounting Officer System for procurement and provisioning, collecting debts with proper policies in place, safeguarding of assets, complying with the prescripts of the annual Division of Revenue Act, transfer funds to other entities only when proper agreements are signed and proper assurances from them, regarding effective, efficient and transparent financial systems and management, strict budgetary control, a value for money principle, keeping proper records and reporting timely and properly – monthly, quarterly and annually.

9. Discontinued activities/activities to be discontinued

No activities have been discontinued.

10. New/proposed activities

No new/proposed activities were entered into.

11. Asset Management

It was the decision of this Province to proceed with LOGIS as the asset register of departments. All the assets of this Department are recorded on LOGIS and reconciliations between LOGIS and BAS were performed monthly through the year.

There is an asset management unit separate from the Supply Chain Management Section consisting of four people under the management of a deputy director and each sub-section has an appointed asset controller or responsible person. A competent person is appointed on contract to assist the Department in improving its asset control and management and expedite the Asset Management Reform processes embarked upon.

To the best of my knowledge this Department currently complies with the minimum requirements of reporting.

**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

12. Inventories

Refer to annexure 6 of the financial statements for detail on inventory.

13. Events after the reporting date

None to report.

14. Information on predetermined objectives

Refer to Part two, Programme performance, of the Annual Report in terms of reporting on the actual performance of the period under review by the different programmes.

For the year under review monthly and quarterly reports on conditional grants, as well as this annual report were used to deliver performance information. For the 2011/12 financial year total performance reporting was done on a quarterly basis.

The Department has implemented the "Departmental Policy on Evidence Based Performance Information and Programme Operational Plans" with annexures that documented business processes and process flows per individual Programme.

In coordination with the above policy the Programmes have all completed their business plans where each performance indicator is allocated to an individual who will be responsible for the evidence collection of that indicator for the verification of their supervisors.

15. SCOPA resolutions

Reference to previous audit report and SCOPA resolutions	Subject	Findings on progress
None		

16. Prior modifications to audit reports

There were no qualifications or any other matters of the annual financial statements in the audit report for the 2010/11 financial year.

Reference to previous audit report	Subject	Findings on progress
Audit Report – Other:	None	N/A

17. Exemptions and deviations received from National Treasury

In terms of section 79 of the PFMA, the National Treasury approved a departure from the disclosure of amortisation tables for finance lease expenditure in respect of GG vehicles as required in terms of the Departmental Reporting Framework Guide. Steps are being implemented to ensure full disclosure of GG vehicle expenditure as finance leases, including amortisation tables, for the 2012/13 financial year.

In terms of section 66 of the PFMA, read with National Treasury Practice Note 5 of 2006/07, the Minister of Finance, Economic Development and Tourism in the Western Cape has granted approval for all finance lease commitments in respect of GG vehicle expenditure that has been entered into or will be entered into that exceeds 60 months.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012

18. Interim Financial Statements

Interim financial statements were submitted to Provincial Treasury for the first three quarters of the financial year. The June 2011 and December 2011 statements were submitted with notes only and the September 2011 statements were submitted with disclosure notes as well. All these were assessed and found to be correct by Provincial Treasury.

Interim annual financial statements were submitted to Provincial Treasury and the Audit Committee. With the exception of a few transactions these statements fairly reflected the Department's financial position as at 31 March 2012.

19. Other

With regards to the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme R82.346 million was received in schedule 4. The total amount was spent on emerging farmers in empowerment projects as well as on their own, mostly on infrastructure needs (R58.551 million), extension revitalisation programme (R20.195 million) and training improvements (R3.6 million). All objectives were met or close to being met.

In terms of schedule 5 of the Act R3.466 million was received in terms of the LandCare Grant Programme. The total amount was spent at 31 March 2012. All objectives were met.

In terms of schedule 5 of the Act R48 million was received in terms of the Ilima\Letsema Grant. The total amount was spent at 31 March 2012. All objectives were met.

An evaluation report for each of the above grants was submitted to the national Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in terms of the Division of Revenue Act (DoRA).

All the above transfers were paid into the primary provincial bank account as prescribed.

20. Approval

The Annual Financial Statements set out on pages 105 to 155 have been approved by the Accounting Officer.



Ms JS Isaacs
Accounting Officer
26 July 2012

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
for the year ended 31 March 2012

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT ON VOTE
NO.11: WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Introduction

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture set out on pages 105 to 147, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2012, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Accounting officer's responsibility for the financial statements

2. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the *Departmental financial reporting framework* prescribed by the National Treasury and in the manner required by the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), the Division of Revenue Act, 2011 (Act No. 6 of 2011) (DoRA) and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor-General's responsibility

3. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA), the *General Notice* issued in terms thereof and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Opinion

6. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture as at 31 March 2012, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the *Departmental financial reporting framework* prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the PFMA and DoRA.

Emphasis of matter

7. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.
Related party transactions
8. As indicated in disclosure note 26 to the financial statements, the department paid an amount of R37 355 298, as received from the national Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries during the year as compensation to farmers for the culling of ostriches in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No.35 of 1984) due to the outbreak of Avian influenza. As disclosed in note 7 and annexure 1F to the financial statements, an additional amount of R15 114 000 was also paid by the department as an interim measure in this regard to ostrich farmers from funding of R17 038 000, as appropriated by the Western Cape Parliament during the year.

Additional matters

9. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Unaudited supplementary schedules

10. The supplementary information set out on pages 148 to 155 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion thereon.

Financial reporting framework

11. The financial reporting framework prescribed by the National Treasury and applied by the department is a compliance framework. The wording of my opinion on a compliance framework should reflect that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with this framework and not that they "present fairly". Section 20(2)(a) of the PAA, however, requires me to express an opinion on the fair presentation of the financial statements. The wording of my opinion therefore reflects this requirement.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

12. In accordance with the PAA and the *General Notice* issued in terms thereof, I report the following findings relevant to performance against predetermined objectives, compliance with laws and regulations and internal control, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Predetermined objectives

13. I performed procedures to obtain evidence about the usefulness and reliability of the information in the annual performance report as set out on pages 18 to 79 of the annual report.
14. The reported performance against predetermined objectives was evaluated against the overall criteria of usefulness and reliability. The usefulness of information in the annual performance report relates to whether it is presented in accordance with the National Treasury annual reporting principles and whether the reported performance is consistent with the planned objectives. The usefulness of information further relates to whether indicators and targets are measurable (i.e. well defined, verifiable, specific, measurable and time bound) and relevant as required by the *National Treasury Framework for managing programme performance information*.
15. The reliability of the information in respect of the selected programmes is assessed to determine whether it adequately reflects the facts (i.e. whether it is valid, accurate and complete).
16. There were no material findings on the annual performance report concerning the usefulness and reliability of the information.

Compliance with laws and regulations

17. I performed procedures to obtain evidence that the entity has complied with applicable laws and regulations regarding financial matters, financial management and other related matters. My findings on material non-compliance with specific matters in key applicable laws and regulations as set out in the General Notice issued in terms of the PAA are as follows:

Procurement and contract management

18. Goods and services with a transaction value below R500 000 were procured without obtaining written price quotations as required by Treasury Regulation 16A6.1.

Expenditure management

19. The accounting officer did not take effective steps to prevent irregular expenditure, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 9.1.1.

Internal control

20. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, the annual performance report and compliance with laws and regulations. The matters below under the fundamentals of internal control are limited to the significant deficiencies that resulted in the findings on compliance with laws and regulations in this report.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Leadership

21. The accounting officer did not adequately evaluate whether management has implemented effective internal controls to ensure that senior management has met their responsibilities. This is evident by the non-compliance identified relating to supply chain management (SCM) regulations.

Financial and performance management

22. Adherence to the requirements of SCM regulations was not adequately monitored by the supply chain managers due to inadequate monitoring controls exercised by them.

Governance

23. Although external audit identified supply chain management as a significant transversal risk and communicated it as such to the department, the department's risk assessment did not prioritise the identified risks. Accordingly, this risk was also not included in the risk based internal audit work plans for the year under review.

OTHER REPORTS

Investigations

24. An investigation is being conducted by the Provincial Forensic Investigating Unit into two cases, namely in respect of alleged irregularities in the management of an indigenous tree project and the results for a job evaluation that was manipulated. The investigations were still ongoing at the reporting date.
25. An investigation was conducted by the Provincial Forensic Investigating Unit into a case of alleged financial irregularities with the sport and recreation fund at the college. The disciplinary hearing was completed and the staff member was found not guilty.

Auditor-General

Cape Town
31 July 2012



AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

APPROPRIATION PER PROGRAMME									
2011/12								2010/11	
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1. ADMINISTRATION									
Current payment	72,520	(1,386)	(2,141)	68,993	66,360	2,633	96.2%	66,881	65,515
Transfers and subsidies	1,244	124	-	1,368	1,368	-	100.0%	1,143	1,144
Payment for capital assets	1,198	1,245	-	2,443	2,443	-	100.0%	2,681	2,681
Payment for financial assets	2	17	-	19	19	-	100.0%	66	67
	74,964	-	(2,141)	72,823	70,190	2,633		69,771	69,407
2. SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT									
Current payment	34,603	701	44	35,348	35,348	-	100.0%	30,129	30,128
Transfers and subsidies	1,022	(1,020)	-	2	2	-	100.0%	55,139	55,000
Payment for capital assets	895	310	-	1,205	1,205	-	100.0%	1,390	1,392
Payment for financial assets	-	9	-	9	9	-	100.0%	8	8
	36,520	-	44	36,564	36,564	-		86,666	86,528
3. FARMER SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT									
Current payment	53,797	(2,760)	-	51,037	51,037	-	100.0%	44,988	44,987
Transfers and subsidies	129,326	692	5,030	135,048	135,048	-	100.0%	96,040	96,040
Payment for capital assets	1,853	2,068	-	3,921	3,921	-	100.0%	2,810	2,811
Payment for financial assets	9	-	-	9	9	-	100.0%	36	36
	184,985	-	5,030	190,015	190,015	-		143,874	143,874
4. VETERINARY SERVICES									
Current payment	51,660	508	(222)	51,946	51,946	-	100.0%	42,738	42,737
Transfers and subsidies	17,450	(1,458)	-	15,992	15,992	-	100.0%	733	734
Payment for capital assets	488	949	-	1,437	1,437	-	100.0%	1,193	1,194
Payment for financial assets	22	1	-	23	23	-	100.0%	43	42
	69,620	-	(222)	69,398	69,398	-		44,707	44,707
5. TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES									
Current payment	76,050	(2,306)	(801)	72,943	72,942	1	100.0%	70,496	70,495
Transfers and subsidies	346	7	-	353	354	(1)	100.3%	87	88
Payment for capital assets	2,004	2,285	-	4,289	4,289	-	100.0%	2,766	2,766
Payment for financial assets	17	14	-	31	31	-	100.0%	41	41
	78,417	-	(801)	77,616	77,616	-		73,390	73,390

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

APPROPRIATION PER PROGRAMME									
2011/12								2010/11	
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
6. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS									
Current payment	11,667	(300)	(573)	10,794	10,794	-	100.0%	10,912	10,912
Transfers and subsidies	599	147	-	746	746	-	100.0%	683	683
Payment for capital assets	174	146	-	320	320	-	100.0%	265	265
Payment for financial assets	8	7	-	15	15	-	100.0%	1	1
	12,448	-	(573)	11,875	11,875	-		11,861	11,861
7. STRUCTURED AGRICULTURAL TRAINING									
Current payment	41,818	(1,138)	(2,057)	38,623	38,624	(1)	100.0%	35,791	35,791
Transfers and subsidies	2,335	(193)	-	2,142	2,141	1	100.0%	4,013	4,013
Payment for capital assets	2,770	1,312	-	4,082	4,082	-	100.0%	2,403	2,403
Payment for financial assets	20	19	-	39	39	-	100.0%	47	47
	46,943	-	(2,057)	44,886	44,886	-		42,254	42,254
8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT									
Current payment	11,076	(855)	-	10,221	10,221	-	100.0%	7,531	7,531
Transfers and subsidies	1,958	799	720	3,477	3,477	-	100.0%	3,786	3,786
Payment for capital assets	261	54	-	315	315	-	100.0%	146	146
Payment for financial assets	-	2	-	2	2	-	100.0%	1	1
	13,295	-	720	14,015	14,015	-		11,464	11,464
TOTAL	517,192	-	-	517,192	514,559	2,633	99.5%	483,987	483,485
Reconciliation with statement of financial performance									
Add: Departmental Receipts				24,646				3,572	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total revenue)				541,838				487,559	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total expenditure)					514,559				483,485

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

APPROPRIATION PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION									
Appropriation per economic classification	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	229,632	(1,307)	(1,758)	226,567	226,567	-	100.0%	208,383	208,018
Goods and services	123,555	(6,242)	(3,992)	113,321	110,688	2,633	97.7%	100,060	100,043
Interest and rent on land	5	12	-	17	17	-	100.0%	38	38
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	42	11	-	53	53	-	100.0%	57	57
Departmental agencies and accounts	400	-	592	992	992	-	100.0%	2,176	2,176
Universities and technikons	752	(352)	-	400	400	-	100.0%	525	525
Public corporations and private enterprises	123,934	1,379	5,158	135,471	135,471	-	100.0%	144,360	144,360
Non-profit institutions	2,170	123	-	2,293	2,293	-	100.0%	5,857	5,857
Households	21,630	(3,187)	-	18,443	18,443	-	100.0%	7,225	7,088
Gifts and donations	352	1,124	-	1,476	1,476	-	100.0%	1,423	1,423
Payments for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	468	(224)	-	244	244	-	100.0%	35	35
Machinery and equipment	8,596	9,078	-	17,674	17,674	-	100.0%	13,118	13,136
Biological assets	480	(480)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	10	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	88	6	-	94	94	-	100.0%	486	486
Payments for financial assets	78	69	-	147	147	-	100.0%	244	243
Total	517,192	-	-	517,192	514,559	2,633	99.5%	483,987	483,485

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

DETAIL PER PROGRAMME 1 – ADMINISTRATION									
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1.1 OFFICE OF THE MEC									
Current payment	6,187	(267)	(471)	5,449	5,449	-	100.0%	5,278	5,277
Payment for capital assets	64	264	-	328	328	-	100.0%	253	253
Payment for financial assets	-	3	-	3	3	-	100.0%	-	-
1.2 SENIOR MANAGEMENT									
Current payment	5,058	(122)	(1,160)	3,776	3,776	-	100.0%	27,475	27,115
Transfers and subsidies	196	112	-	308	308	-	100.0%	301	301
Payment for capital assets	31	11	-	42	42	-	100.0%	70	69
1.3 CORPORATE SERVICES									
Current payment	28,846	1,349	-	30,195	30,195	-	100.0%	7,588	7,587
Transfers and subsidies	974	(490)	-	484	484	-	100.0%	317	316
Payment for capital assets	91	463	-	554	554	-	100.0%	43	44
Payment for financial assets	2	2	-	4	4	-	100.0%	4	4
1.4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT									
Current payment	27,408	(760)	(11)	26,637	24,004	2,633	90.1%	22,358	22,355
Transfers and subsidies	2	301	-	303	303	-	100.0%	-	1
Payment for capital assets	1,012	448	-	1,460	1,460	-	100.0%	2,153	2,153
Payment for financial assets	-	10	-	10	10	-	100.0%	62	63
1.5 COMMUNICATION SERVICES									
Current payment	5,021	(1,586)	(499)	2,936	2,936	-	100.0%	3,182	3,181
Transfers and subsidies	72	201	-	273	273	-	100.0%	525	526
Payment for capital assets	-	59	-	59	59	-	100.0%	162	162
Payment for financial assets	-	2	-	2	2	-	100.0%	-	-
Total	74,964	-	(2,141)	72,823	70,190	2,633	96.4%	69,771	69,407

Programme 1 per economic classification	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current Payments									
Compensation of employees	35,440	953	(387)	36,006	36,006	-	100.0%	35,022	34,658
Goods and services	37,080	(2,349)	(1,754)	32,977	30,344	2,633	92.0%	30,855	30,853
Interest and rent on land	-	10	-	10	10	-	100.0%	4	4
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Universities and Technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	125
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	85
Households	1,019	(233)	-	786	786	-	100.0%	326	326
Gifts and donations	225	357	-	582	582	-	100.0%	506	506
Payment for capital assets									
Machinery and equipment	1,198	1,245	-	2,443	2,443	-	100.0%	2,640	2,641
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
Payments for financial assets	2	17	-	19	19	-	100.0%	66	67
Total	74,964	-	(2,141)	72,823	70,190	2,633	96.4%	69,771	69,407

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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for the year ended 31 March 2012**

DETAIL PER PROGRAMME 2 – SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT									
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
2.1 ENGINEERING SERVICES									
Current payment	12,443	392	-	12,835	12,835	-	100.0%	10,820	10,819
Transfers and subsidies	12	(11)	-	1	1	-	100.0%	1,126	1,125
Payment for capital assets	700	(95)	-	605	605	-	100.0%	270	271
Payment for financial assets	-	9	-	9	9	-	100.0%	-	-
2.2 LANDCARE									
Current payment	21,160	714	44	21,918	21,918	-	100.0%	19,290	19,290
Transfers and subsidies	1,010	(1,009)	-	1	1	-	100.0%	54,013	53,875
Payment for capital assets	195	405	-	600	600	-	100.0%	1,120	1,121
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
2.3 LAND USE MANAGEMENT									
Current payment	1,000	(405)	-	595	595	-	100.0%	19	19
Total	36,520	-	44	36,564	36,564	-	100.0%	86,666	86,528

Programme 2 per economic classification	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	19,837	(429)	-	19,408	19,408	-	100.0%	17,375	17,374
Goods and services	14,766	1,130	44	15,940	15,940	-	100.0%	13,752	12,751
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities	-	1	-	1	1	-	100.0%	1	1
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	480
Public corporations and private enterprises	22	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	51,680	51,680
Households	1,000	(999)	-	1	1	-	100.0%	2,652	2,514
Gifts and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	325
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
Machinery and equipment	855	296	-	1151	1151	-	100.0%	1,073	1,073
Software and other intangible assets	40	14	-	54	54	-	100.0%	291	291
Payments for financial assets	-	9	-	9	9	-	100.0%	8	8
Total	36,520	-	44	36,564	36,564	-	100.0%	86,666	86,528

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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DETAIL PER PROGRAMME 3 – FARMER SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT									
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
3.1 FARMER SETTLEMENT									
Current payment	12,449	(203)	-	12,246	12,246	-	100.0%	11,204	11,203
Transfers and subsidies	118,315	563	4,438	123,316	123,316	-	100.0%	84,450	84,451
Payment for capital assets	81	31	-	112	112	-	100.0%	225	226
Payment for financial assets	8	-	-	8	8	-	100.0%	18	18
3.2 EXTENSION-AND ADVISORY SERVICES									
Current payment	29,793	(2,317)	-	27,476	27,476	-	100.0%	23,916	23,916
Transfers and subsidies	232	(50)	592	774	774	-	100.0%	3,124	3,123
Payment for capital assets	1,739	2,033	-	3,772	3,772	-	100.0%	2,519	2,519
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
3.3 FOOD SECURITY									
Current payment	11,555	(240)	-	11,315	11,315	-	100.0%	9,868	9,868
Transfers and subsidies	5	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	89	89
Payment for capital assets	33	4	-	37	37	-	100.0%	66	66
Payment for financial assets	1	-	-	1	1	-	100.0%	2	2
3.4 CASIDRA (PTY) LTD									
Transfers and subsidies	10,774	184	-	10,958	10,958	-	100.0%	8,377	8,377
Total	184,985	-	5,030	190,015	190,015	-	100.0%	143,874	143,874

2011/12									
Programme 3 per economic classification	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	37,527	(202)	-	37,325	37,325	-	100.0%	33,470	33,469
Goods and services	16,268	(2,559)	-	13,709	13,709	-	100.0%	11,503	11,504
Interest and rent on land	3	-	-	3	3	-	100.0%	14	15
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities	5	3	-	8	8	-	100.0%	8	8
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	592	592	592	-	100.0%	1,122	1,122
Public corporations and private enterprises	128,499	1,069	4,438	134,006	134,006	-	100.0%	92,132	92,132
Non-profit institutions	590	(340)	-	250	250	-	100.0%	2,589	2,589
Households	232	(50)	-	182	182	-	100.0%	189	190
Gifts and donations	-	10	-	10	10	-	100.0%	-	-
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	7	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1,835	2,086	-	3,921	3,921	-	100.0%	2,698	2,698
Land and subsoil assets	10	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	111
Payments for financial assets	9	-	-	9	9	-	100.0%	37	36
Total	184,985	-	5,030	190,015	190,015	-	100.0%	143,874	143,874

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**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
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DETAIL PER PROGRAMME 4 – VETERINARY SERVICES									
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
4.1 ANIMAL HEALTH									
Current payment	29,052	1,598	-	30,650	30,650	-	100.0%	23,869	23,869
Transfers and subsidies	17,328	(1,456)	-	15,872	15,872	-	100.0%	733	734
Payment for capital assets	215	855	-	1,070	1,070	-	100.0%	689	689
Payment for financial assets	-	13	-	13	13	-	100.0%	29	29
4.2 EXPORT CONTROL									
Current payment	5,415	(498)	(222)	4,695	4,695	-	100.0%	3,555	3,555
Payment for capital assets	145	(65)	-	80	80	-	100.0%	41	41
Payment for financial assets	22	(12)	-	10	10	-	100.0%	-	-
4.3 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH									
Current payment	4,737	(335)	-	4,402	4,402	-	100.0%	4,200	4,200
Transfers and subsidies	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	39	69	-	108	108	-	100.0%	62	62
4.4 VETERINARY LABORATORY SERVICES									
Current payment	12,456	(257)	-	12,199	12,199	-	100.0%	11,114	11,113
Transfers and subsidies	120	-	-	120	120	-	100.0%	-	-
Payment for capital assets	89	90	-	179	179	-	100.0%	401	402
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13
Total	69,620	-	(222)	69,398	69,398	-	100.0%	44,707	44,707

Programme 4 per economic classification	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	39,255	(310)	-	38,945	38,945	-	100.0%	33,515	33,517
Goods and services	12,404	817	(222)	12,999	12,999	-	100.0%	9,230	9,217
Interest and rent on land	1	1	-	2	2	-	100.0%	5	4
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities	4	(3)	-	1	1	-	100.0%	1	1
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	560
Non-profit institutions	-	500	-	500	500	-	100.0%	-	-
Households	17,446	(1,955)	-	15,491	15,491	-	100.0%	127	127
Gifts and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
Payment for capital assets									
Machinery and equipment	488	949	-	1,437	1,437	-	100.0%	1,181	1,194
Payments for financial assets	22	1	-	23	23	-	100.0%	43	42
Total	69,620	-	(222)	69,398	69,398	-	100.0%	44,707	44,707

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
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DETAIL PER PROGRAMME 5 – TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT									
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
5.1 RESEARCH									
Current payment	45,624	(161)	-	45,463	45,462	1	100.0%	43,518	43,518
Transfers and subsidies	317	(1)	-	316	317	(1)	100.3%	7	7
Payment for capital assets	1,082	1,171	-	2,253	2,253	-	100.0%	1,692	1,692
Payment for financial assets	17	6	-	23	23	-	100.0%	5	5
5.2 INFORMATION SERVICES									
Current payment	312	(229)	-	83	83	-	100.0%	-	-
Payment for capital assets	55	(55)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT SERVICES									
Current payment	30,114	(1,916)	(801)	27,397	27,397	-	100.0%	26,978	26,977
Transfers and subsidies	29	8	-	37	37	-	100.0%	80	81
Payment for capital assets	867	1,169	-	2,036	2,036	-	100.0%	1,074	1,074
Payment for financial assets	-	8	-	8	8	-	100.0%	36	36
Total	78,417	-	(801)	77,616	77,616	-	100.0%	73,390	73,390

Programme 5 per economic classification	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	56,081	(892)	(801)	54,388	54,388	-	100.0%	52,392	52,392
Goods and services	19,968	(1,414)	-	18,554	18,554	-	100.0%	18,097	18,098
Interest and rent on land	1	-	-	1	1	-	100.0%	7	6
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities	33	8	-	41	41	-	100.0%	45	46
Departmental agencies and accounts	250	-	-	250	250	-	100.0%	8	8
Universities and technikons	50	(50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
Gifts and donations	13	49	-	62	62	-	100.0%	-	-
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	244	-	244	244	-	100.0%	9	9
Machinery and equipment	1,993	2,042	-	4,035	4,035	-	100.0%	2,715	2,714
Software and other intangible assets	11	(1)	-	10	10	-	100.0%	42	42
Payments for financial assets	17	14	-	31	31	-	100.0%	41	41
Total	78,417	-	(801)	77,616	77,616	-	100.0%	73,390	73,390

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DETAIL PER PROGRAMME 6 – AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS									
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
6.1 AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT									
Current payment	8,555	(483)	-	8,072	8,072	-	100.0%	8,372	8,372
Transfers and subsidies	447	299	-	746	746	-	100.0%	683	683
Payment for capital assets	128	162	-	290	290	-	100.0%	194	194
Payment for financial assets	8	-	-	8	8	-	100.0%	-	-
6.2 MACRO ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS									
Current payment	3,112	183	(573)	2,722	2,722	-	100.0%	2,540	2,540
Transfers and subsidies	152	(152)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	46	(16)	-	30	30	-	100.0%	71	71
Payment for financial assets	-	7	-	7	7	-	100.0%	1	1
Total	12,448	-	(573)	11,875	11,875	-	100.0%	11,861	11,861

Programme 6 per economic classification	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	8,068	(26)	-	8,042	8,042	-	100.0%	6,986	6,985
Goods and services	3,599	(274)	(573)	2,752	2,752	-	100.0%	3,928	3,926
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	1	1
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Universities and technikons	452	(52)	-	400	400	-	100.0%	400	400
Public corporations and private enterprises	147	53	-	200	200	-	100.0%	240	240
Gifts and donations	-	146	-	146	146	-	100.0%	40	40
Payment for capital assets									
Machinery and equipment	156	134	-	290	290	-	100.0%	262	265
Software and other intangible assets	18	12	-	30	30	-	100.0%	-	-
Payments for financial assets	8	7	-	15	15	-	100.0%	1	1
Total	12,448	-	(573)	11,875	11,875	-	100.0%	11,861	11,861

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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DETAIL PER PROGRAMME 7 – STRUCTURED AGRICULTURAL TRAINING									
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
7.1 TERTIARY EDUCATION									
Current payment	17,333	(121)	-	17,212	17,212	-	100.0%	14,734	14,734
Transfers and subsidies	2,170	(189)	-	1,981	1,981	-	100.0%	3,063	3,064
Payment for capital assets	978	762	-	1,740	1,740	-	100.0%	1,264	1,264
Payment for financial assets	20	-	-	20	20	-	100.0%	2	2
7.2 FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING (FET)									
Current payment	11,016	(742)	(1,320)	8,954	8,954	-	100.0%	9,765	9,765
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	792	792
Payment for capital assets	40	591	-	631	631	-	100.0%	192	1,929
7.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE									
Current payment	47	(47)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	10	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4 TRAINING ADMIN AND SUPPORT									
Current payment	13,422	(228)	(737)	12,457	12,458	(1)	100.0%	11,292	11,292
Transfers and subsidies	165	(4)	-	161	160	1	99.4%	158	157
Payment for capital assets	1,742	(31)	-	1,711	1,711	-	100.0%	947	947
Payment for financial assets	-	19	-	19	19	-	100.0%	45	45
Total	46,943	-	(2,057)	44,886	44,886	-	100.0%	42,254	42,254

Programme 7 per economic classification	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	25,759	(160)	(570)	25,029	25,029	-	100.0%	23,731	23,731
Goods and services	16,059	(979)	(1,487)	13,593	13,593	-	100.0%	12,057	12,056
Interest and rent on land	-	1	-	1	1	-	100.0%	3	3
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities	-	2	-	2	2	-	100.0%	2	1
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Universities and technikons	250	(250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	153	(6)	-	147	147	-	100.0%	139	139
Households	1,932	49	-	1,981	1,981	-	100.0%	3,870	3,870
Gifts and donations	-	12	-	12	12	-	100.0%	-	-
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	461	(461)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1,824	2,258	-	4,082	4,082	-	100.0%	2,403	2,405
Biological assets	480	(480)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	5	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	20	19	-	39	39	-	100.0%	47	47
Total	46,943	-	(2,057)	44,886	44,886	-	100.0%	42,254	42,254

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DETAIL PER PROGRAMME 8 – RURAL DEVELOPMENT									
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
8.1 RURAL NODAL DEVELOPMENT									
Current payment	2,244	(575)	-	1,669	1,669	-	100.0%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	174	327	720	1,221	1,221	-	100.0%	-	-
Payment for capital assets	81	(19)	-	62	62	-	100.0%	-	-
8.2 FARM WORKER DEVELOPMENT									
Current payment	8,832	(280)	-	8,552	8,552	-	100.0%	7,531	7,531
Transfers and subsidies	1,784	472	-	2,256	2,256	-	100.0%	3,786	3,786
Payment for capital assets	180	73	-	253	253	-	100.0%	146	146
Payment for financial assets	-	2	-	2	2	-	100.0%	1	1
Total	13,295	-	720	14,015	14,015	-	100.0%	11,464	11,464

Programme 8 per economic classification	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	7,665	(241)	-	7,424	7,424	-	100.0%	5,892	5,892
Goods and services	3,411	(614)	-	2,797	2,797	-	100.0%	1,638	1,638
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Departmental agencies and accounts	150	-	-	150	150	-	100.0%	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	266	279	720	1,265	1,265	-	100.0%	208	208
Non-profit institutions	1,427	(31)	-	1,396	1,396	-	100.0%	3,044	3,044
Households	1	1	-	2	2	-	100.0%	27	27
Gifts and donations	114	550	-	664	664	-	100.0%	507	507
Payment for capital assets									
Machinery and equipment	247	68	-	315	315	-	100.0%	146	146
Software and other intangible assets	14	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	2	-	2	2	-	100.0%	1	1
Total	13,295	-	720	14,015	14,015	-	100.0%	11,464	11,464

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

- 1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):**
Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and subsidies, disclosure notes and Annexure 1 (A-F) to the Annual Financial Statements.
- 2. Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after Virement):**
Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual Appropriation) to the Annual Financial Statements.
- 3. Detail on payments for financial assets**
Detail of these transactions per programme can be viewed in the note on Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.
- 4. Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):**

4.1 Per Programme	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Programme 1: Administration	72,823	70,190	2,633	3.6%

4.2 Per Economic classification	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current expenditure				
Compensation of employees	226,567	226,567	-	-
Goods and services	120,619	117,986	2,633	2.2%
Interest and rent on land	17	17	-	-
Transfers and subsidies				
Provinces and municipalities	53	53	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	992	992	-	-
Universities and technikons	400	400	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	135,471	135,471	-	-
Non-profit institutions	2,293	2,293	-	-
Households	18,443	18,443	-	-
Gifts and donations	1,476	1,476	-	-
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings & other fixed structures	244	244	-	-
Machinery and equipment	10,376	10,376	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	94	94	-	-
Payments for financial assets	147	147	-	-

The under spending of R2.633 million can mainly be attributed to R469,000 unspent of the 2011/12 budget and R2.164 million that relates to assets and liabilities that have not been transacted against an expenditure or revenue item, but influenced cash available against budget available.

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	517,192	483,987
Departmental revenue	2	24,646	3,572
TOTAL REVENUE		541,838	487,559
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	3	226,567	208,018
Goods and services	4	110,688	100,043
Interest and rent on land	5	17	38
Total current expenditure		337,272	308,099
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	159,128	161,486
Total transfers and subsidies		159,128	161,486
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible capital assets	8	17,918	13,171
Software and other intangible assets	8	94	486
Total expenditure for capital assets		18,012	13,657
Payments for financial assets	6	147	243
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		514,559	483,485
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		27,279	4,074
Reconciliation of Net Surplus for the year			
Voted funds		2,633	502
Annual appropriation		2,633	364
Conditional grants		-	138
Departmental revenue	14	24,646	3,572
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		27,279	4,074

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2012**

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
		8,221	8,472
Cash and cash equivalents	9	5,116	6,754
Prepayments and advances	10	183	223
Receivables	11	2,922	1,495
Non-current assets			
		25,000	25,000
Investments	12	25,000	25,000
TOTAL ASSETS		33,221	33,472
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
		7,805	8,164
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	2,633	502
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	597	1,678
Payables	15	4,575	5,984
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,805	8,164
NET ASSETS		25,416	25,308
Represented by:			
Capitalisation reserve		25,000	25,000
Recoverable revenue		416	308
TOTAL		25,416	25,308

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Capitalisation Reserves		
Opening balance	25,000	25,000
Closing balance	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
Recoverable revenue		
Opening balance	308	170
Transfers:	108	138
Irrecoverable amounts written off	(20)	(51)
Debts revised	(18)	(5)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)	(195)	(573)
Debts raised	341	767
Closing balance	<u>416</u>	<u>308</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>25,416</u></u>	<u><u>25,308</u></u>

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		566,853	511,282
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	517,192	483,987
Departmental revenue received	2	49,661	27,295
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(2,796)	754
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(51,259)	(29,936)
Current payments		(337,272)	(308,099)
Payments for financial assets		(147)	(243)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(159,128)	(161,486)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	16	16,251	12,272
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	8	(18,012)	(13,657)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.3	-	63
Net cash flows from investing activities		(18,012)	(13,594)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend received	2.2	15	26
Increase in net assets		108	138
Net cash flows from financing activities		123	164
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,638)	(1,158)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		6,754	7,912
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	5,116	6,754

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2012

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. However, where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the Financial Statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act, Act 1 of 2010.

1. Presentation of the Financial Statements

1.1 Basis of preparation

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

1.2 Presentation currency

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

1.3 Rounding

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

1.4 Comparative figures

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

1.5 Comparative figures - Appropriation Statement

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

2. Revenue

2.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against revenue fund.

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Unexpended appropriated funds are surrendered to the Provincial Revenue Fund. Any amounts owing to the Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised as payable in the statement of financial position.

Any amount due from the Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year is recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

2.2 Departmental revenue

All departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the Provincial Revenue Fund, unless stated otherwise.

Any amount owing to the Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

No accrual is made for amounts receivable from the last receipt date to the end of the reporting period. These amounts are however disclosed in the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements.

3. Expenditure

3.1 Compensation of employees

3.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are expensed in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

Other employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements at its face value and are not recognised in the statement of financial performance or position.

Employee costs are capitalised to the cost of a capital project when an employee spends more than 50% of his/her time on the project. These payments form part of expenditure for capital assets in the statement of financial performance.

3.1.2 Social contributions

Employer contributions to post employment benefit plans in respect of current employees are expensed in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

No provision is made for retirement benefits in the financial statements of the department. Any potential liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements of the National Revenue Fund and not in the financial statements of the employer department.

Employer contributions made by the department for certain of its ex-employees (such as medical benefits) are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2012

3.2 Goods and services

Payments made during the year for goods and/or services are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

The expense is classified as capital if the goods and/or services were acquired for a capital project or if the total purchase price exceeds the capitalisation threshold (currently R5, 000). All other expenditures are classified as current.

Rental paid for the use of buildings or other fixed structures is classified as goods and services and not as rent on land.

3.3 Interest and rent on land

Interest and rental payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). This item excludes rental for the use of buildings or other fixed structures. If it is not possible to distinguish between payment for the use of land and the fixed structures on it, the whole amount should be recorded under goods and services.

3.4 Payments for financial assets

Debts are written off when identified as irrecoverable. Debts written-off are limited to the amount of savings and/or underspending of appropriated funds. The write off occurs at year-end or when funds are available. No provision is made for irrecoverable amounts but an estimate is included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements amounts.

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

3.5 Transfers and subsidies

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

3.6 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance according to the nature of the payment and not as a separate line item on the face of the statement. If the expenditure is recoverable it is treated as an asset until it is recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the statement of financial performance.

3.7 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance. If the expenditure is not condoned by the relevant authority it is treated as an asset until it is recovered or written off as irrecoverable.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2012

4. Assets

4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

4.2 Prepayments and Advances

Advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the payments are made and are derecognised as and when the goods/services are received or the funds are utilised.

Advances outstanding at the end of the year are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

4.3 Receivables

Receivables included in the statement of financial position arise from cash payments made that are recoverable from another party (including departmental employees) and are derecognised upon recovery or write-off.

Receivables outstanding at year-end are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus any accrued interest. Amounts that are potentially irrecoverable are included in the disclosure notes.

4.4 Investments

Capitalised investments are shown at cost in the statement of financial position.

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

4.5 Inventory

Inventories that qualify for recognition must be initially reflected at cost. Where inventories are acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, their cost shall be their fair value at the date of acquisition.

All inventory items at year-end are reflected using the weighted average cost or FIFO cost formula.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2012

4.6 Capital assets

4.6.1 Movable assets

Initial recognition

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

Subsequent recognition

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature is recorded in the statement of financial performance as "expenditure for capital assets" and is capitalised in the asset register of the department on completion of the project.

Repairs and maintenance is expensed as current "goods and services" in the statement of financial performance.

4.6.2 Immovable assets

Initial recognition

A capital asset is recorded on receipt of the item at cost. Cost of an asset is defined as the total cost of acquisition. Where the cost cannot be determined accurately, the immovable capital asset is stated at R1 unless the fair value for the asset has been reliably estimated.

Subsequent recognition

Work-in-progress of a capital nature is recorded in the statement of financial performance as "expenditure for capital assets". On completion, the total cost of the project is included in the asset register of the department that is accountable for the asset.

Repairs and maintenance is expensed as current "goods and services" in the statement of financial performance.

4.6.3 Intangible assets

Initial recognition

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

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature is recorded in the statement of financial performance as "expenditure for capital asset" and is capitalised in the asset register of the department.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Maintenance is expensed as current "goods and services" in the statement of financial performance.

5. Liabilities

5.1 Payables

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

5.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements when it is possible that economic benefits will flow from the department, or when an outflow of economic benefits or service potential is probable but cannot be measured reliably.

5.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements when it is probable that an inflow of economic benefits will flow to the entity.

5.4 Commitments

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

5.5 Accruals

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

5.6 Employee benefits

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

5.7 Lease commitments

Finance lease

Finance leases are not recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. Finance lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance and are apportioned between the capital and interest portions. The finance lease liability is disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.

Operating lease

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance. The operating lease commitments are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2012

5.8 Impairment

The department tests for impairment where there is an indication that a receivable may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. An estimate is made for potential irrecoverable receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year-end.

6. Receivables for departmental revenue

Receivables for departmental revenue are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements.

7. Net Assets

7.1 Capitalisation reserve

The capitalisation reserve comprises of financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period but which are recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the Provincial Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed and the related funds are received.

7.2 Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.

8. Related party transactions

Specific information with regards to related party transactions is included in the disclosure notes.

9. Key management personnel

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

10. GG vehicle expenditure and commitments

The National Treasury approved a departure from the disclosure of apportioning finance lease expenditure and future financial commitments between capital and interest as prescribed by the accounting policy in paragraph 5.7 above, due to the late finalisation of the disagreement on the accounting treatment for the GG vehicles. Future finance lease commitments have been disclosed using the CPIX rate as the basis for annual increments.

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

1. ANNUAL APPROPRIATION

1.1 Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for National Departments (Voted funds) and Provincial Departments:

Programmes	2011/12			2010/11
	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/ not received	Appropriation received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	72,823	72,823	-	69,771
Sustainable Resource Management	36,564	36,564	-	86,666
Farmer Support and Development	190,015	190,015	-	143,874
Veterinary Services	69,398	69,398	-	44,707
Technology Research and Development Services	77,616	77,616	-	73,390
Agricultural Economics	11,875	11,875	-	11,861
Structured Agricultural Training	44,886	44,886	-	42,254
Rural Development	14,015	14,015	-	11,464
Total	517,192	517,192	-	483,987

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
1.2 Conditional grants**			
Total grants received	34	133,812	142,979

**It should be noted that the conditional grants are included in the amount per the final appropriation in Note 1.1.

2. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	29,947	23,702
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.2	2,807	2,903
Sales of capital assets	2.3	-	63
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.4	(161)	706
Transfer received	2.5	17,083	10
Total revenue collected		49,676	27,384
Less: Own revenue included in appropriation	14	25,030	23,812
Departmental revenue collected		24,646	3,572

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets			
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		29,944	23,646
Sales by market establishment		2,059	1,423
Administrative fees		26	16
Other sales		27,859	22,207
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		3	56
Total	2	29,947	23,702
2.2 Interest, dividends and rent on land			
Interest		2,759	2,847
Dividends		15	26
Rent on land		33	30
Total	2	2,807	2,903
2.3 Sale of tangible capital assets			
Machinery and equipment	29	-	63
Total	2	-	63
2.4 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities			
Receivables		60	26
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		(221)	680
Total	2	(161)	706
2.5 Transfers received			
Other governmental units		17,083	-
Public corporations and private enterprises		-	10
Total	2	17,083	10
3. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES			
3.1 Salaries and Wages			
Basic salary		154,049	141,027
Performance award		3,392	2,583
Service Based		133	241
Compensative/circumstantial		4,528	3,732
Periodic payments		782	1,393
Other non-pensionable allowances		34,125	31,600
Total		197,009	180,576

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
3.2 Social contributions			
Employer contributions			
Pension		17,957	16,765
Medical		11,549	10,626
Bargaining council		52	51
Total		29,558	27,442
Total compensation of employees		226,567	208,018
Average number of employees		1,282	1,283

4. GOODS AND SERVICES

Administrative fees		734	1,019
Advertising		585	2,320
Assets less than R5,000	4.1	2,078	1,791
Bursaries (employees)		833	1,099
Catering		1,006	1,064
Communication		5,886	5,672
Computer services	4.2	3,401	3,617
Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services	4.3	14,683	10,845
Entertainment		127	57
Audit cost – external	4.4	3,310	3,373
Inventory	4.5	22,831	20,925
Operating leases**		2,161	1,558
Property payments	4.6	17,860	17,343
Rental and hiring*		273	148
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		43	299
Travel and subsistence	4.7	25,027	21,133
Venues and facilities*		1,715	1,842
Training and staff development		2,144	1,951
Other operating expenditure***	4.8	5,991	3,987
Total		110,688	100,043

*The comparative figure for "Venues and facilities" has been adjusted from R1.99 million to R1.842 million due to SCOA item changes. "Rental and hiring" previously included under "Venues and facilities" has been re-classified as a separate expenditure item as from 1 April 2011.

**The comparative figure for "Operating leases" have been adjusted with R6.103 million due to the reclassification of permanently allocated government vehicles expenditures as "Finance leases" and not "Operating leases".

***See note at sub-note 4.8 for deviation in comparative figure.

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
4.1 Assets less than R5,000			
Tangible assets		2,067	1,751
Biological assets		107	22
Machinery and equipment		1,960	1,729
Intangible assets		11	40
Total	4	2,078	1,791
4.2 Computer services			
SITA computer services		861	794
External computer service providers		2,540	2,823
Total	4	3,401	3,617
4.3 Consultants, contractors and outsourced services			
Business and advisory services		1,199	716
Infrastructure and planning		2,278	2,060
Laboratory services		618	80
Legal costs		19	70
Contractors*		5,891	4,777
Agency and support/outsourced services		4,678	3,142
Total	4	14,683	10,845
<p>*The comparative figure for "Contractors" has been adjusted from R4.814 million to R4.777 million due to SCOA item changes. Gifts previously included under "Contractors" have been re-classified as a separate expenditure item under "Other operating expenditures" as from 1 April 2011.</p>			
4.4 Audit cost – External			
Regularity audits		3,310	3,373
Total	4	3,310	3,373
4.5 Inventory			
Learning and teaching support material		22	56
Food and food supplies		2,437	2,517
Fuel, oil and gas		1,660	1,626
Other consumable materials		13,283	10,388
Materials and supplies		1,537	2,106
Stationery and printing		3,349	3,500
Medical supplies		13	3
Medicine		530	729
Total	4	22,831	20,925
4.6 Property payments			
Municipal services		12,628	12,373
Property maintenance and repairs		2,992	3,082
Other		2,240	1,888
Total	4	17,860	17,343

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
4.7 Travel and subsistence			
Local		22,899	19,809
Foreign		2,128	1,324
Total	4	<u>25,027</u>	<u>21,133</u>
4.8 Other operating expenditure			
Membership and subscription fees		76	49
Resettlement costs		184	209
Gifts*		108	37
Other		5,623	3,692
Total	4	<u>5,991</u>	<u>3,987</u>

*The comparative figure for "Other operating expenditures" has been adjusted with R37,000 due to the reclassification of "Corporate Gifts" previously under "Outsourced services".

5. INTEREST AND RENT ON LAND

Interest paid		17	38
Total		<u>17</u>	<u>38</u>

6. PAYMENT FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS

Material losses through criminal conduct		16	87
Theft	6.4	14	75
Other material losses	6.1	2	12
Other material losses written off	6.2	81	76
Debts written off	6.3	50	75
Forex losses	6.5	-	5
Total		<u>147</u>	<u>243</u>

6.1 Other material losses

Petty cash theft: Criminal proceedings finalised		2	12
Total	6	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>

6.2 Other material losses written off

Damages to Government Garage motor vehicles (13 cases)		48	76
Damages to private vehicles (7 cases)		27	-
Damages to structures (2 cases)		3	-
Petty cash and other losses (2 cases)		3	-
Total	6	<u>81</u>	<u>76</u>

6.3 Debts written off

Recoverable revenue written off (3 cases)		17	-
Staff and bursary debts written off (17 cases)		28	74
Supplier debt written off (7 cases)		4	1
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure debt written off (1 case)		1	-
Total debt written off	6	<u>50</u>	<u>75</u>

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	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
6.4 Detail of theft			
Theft of equipment (2 cases)		14	75
Total	6	14	75
6.5 Forex losses			
Forex losses during official visits abroad		-	5
Total	6	-	5
7. TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES			
Provinces and municipalities	Annex 1A	53	57
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex 1B	992	2,176
Universities and technikons	Annex 1C	400	525
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annex 1D	135,471	144,360
Non-profit institutions	Annex 1E	2,293	5,857
Households	Annex 1F	18,443	7,088
Gifts, donations and sponsorships made	Annex 1H	1,476	1,423
Total		159,128	161,486
8. EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL ASSETS			
Tangible assets		17,918	13,171
Buildings and other fixed structures	31	244	35
Machinery and equipment		17,674	13,136
Software and other intangible assets		94	486
Computer software	30	94	486
Total		18,012	13,657
<i>The following amounts have been included as project costs in Expenditure for Capital Assets.</i>			
Goods and Services		543	586
Total		543	586
<i>All the expenditures for capital assets were acquired from Voted funds.</i>			
9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		157	232
Investments (Local)		4,959	6,522
Total		5,116	6,754

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	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
10. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES			
Travel and subsistence		183	223
Total		183	223

11. RECEIVABLES

		2011/12				2010/11
	Note	Less than one year	One to three years	Older than three years	Total	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	11.1	295	-	837	1,132	859
Recoverable expenditure	11.2	977	-	24	1,001	113
Staff debt	11.3	485	280	24	789	523
Total		1,757	280	885	2,922	1,495

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
11.1 Claims recoverable			
National departments		295	28
Public entities		837	831
Total	11	1,132	859
11.2 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)			
Supplier debt		826	111
Salary deductions instituted against institutions		15	-
Theft and losses awaiting approval		160	2
Total	11	1,001	113
11.3 Staff debt			
Bursary debt		237	185
Other staff debt		552	338
Total	11	789	523

12. INVESTMENTS (NON-CURRENT)

Shares and other equity			
Casidra (Pty) Ltd		25,000	25,000
Total		25,000	25,000

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	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
13. VOTED FUNDS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND			
Opening balance		502	3,351
Transfer from statement of financial performance		2,633	502
Paid during the year		(502)	(3,351)
Closing balance		2,633	502
14. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND			
Opening balance		1,678	879
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		24,646	3,572
Own revenue included in appropriation		25,030	23,812
Paid during the year		(50,757)	(26,585)
Closing balance		597	1,678
15. PAYABLES - CURRENT			
Clearing accounts	15.1	163	84
Other payables	15.2	4,412	5,900
Total		4,575	5,984
15.1 Clearing accounts			
Credit amounts payable to debtors		146	84
Income tax and pension fund		17	-
Total	15	163	84
15.2 Other payables			
Water Use Project		-	509
Provide project		1,895	1,895
SANP: ABI		-	1
BELG TECH		4	-
SANBI		257	257
Agriseta		566	1,380
Combud		1,690	1,858
Total	15	4,412	5,900

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	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
16. NET CASH FLOW AVAILABLE FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net surplus as per Statement of Financial Performance		27,279	4,074
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(11,028)	8,198
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		(1,427)	(118)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		40	(72)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		(1,409)	944
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-	(63)
Proceeds from sale of investments		(15)	-
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		-	(26)
Expenditure on capital assets		18,012	13,657
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(51,259)	(29,936)
Own revenue included in appropriation		25,030	23,812
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		16,251	12,272
17. RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR CASH FLOW PURPOSES			
Consolidated Paymaster General account		157	232
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		4,959	6,522
Total		5,116	6,754

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

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS			
18.1 Contingent liabilities			
Claims against the department	Annex 3	598	577
Interdepartmental unconfirmed balances	Annex 5	-	1,443
Other	Annex 3	11	71
Total		609	2,091
18.2 Contingent assets			
Overpayment on OSD's paid in 2009/10		-	26
Total		-	26
19. COMMITMENTS			
Current expenditure			
Approved and contracted*		17,360	4,235
Approved but not yet contracted		1	-
		17,361	4,235
Capital Expenditure (including transfers)			
Approved and contracted		455	25
		455	25
Total Commitments		17,816	4,260

*Included in above is an amount of R4,778,706 for 7 contracts exceeding a period longer than 1 year.

20. ACCRUALS

Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days		
Goods and services	3,338	1,403	4,741	2,432
Capital assets	16	-	16	88
Total	3,354	1,403	4,757	2,520

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	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Listed by programme level			
Programme 1: Administration		2,243	1,512
Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management		1,327	127
Programme 3: Farmer Support and Development		158	205
Programme 4: Veterinary Services		153	177
Programme 5: Technology Research and Development Services		201	256
Programme 6: Agricultural Economics		42	25
Programme 7: Structured Agricultural Training		580	218
Programme 8: Rural Development		53	-
Total		4,757	2,520
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 5	1,479	-
Total		1,479	-

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Leave entitlement*		6,168	4,168
Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)		5,700	5,379
Performance awards**		3,919	3,500
Capped leave commitments		11,231	11,421
Other***		-	301
Total		27,018	24,769

*Included in the 2011/12 disclosure for leave entitlement is a negative amount of R517,615.57 for leave owed to the Department, due to timing differences between two systems (BAS and PERSAL) and leave taken in advance.

**Performance awards are calculated at 1.5% of the 2012/13 budget for "Compensation of employees".

***The five additional OSD cases disclosed in 2010/11 for implementation in 2011/12 have been implemented.

22. LEASE COMMITMENTS

22.1 Operating leases expenditure: Machinery and equipment

Not later than 1 year		1,557	555
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		1,927	848
Total lease commitments		3,484	1,403

The 2010/11 figure for "Operating lease commitments" has been adjusted from R30.135 million to R1.403 million due to the reclassification of permanently allocated GG vehicles as "Finance leases".

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	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
22.2 Finance leases expenditure		
Cell Phones		
Not later than 1 year	35	237
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	9	-
Total lease commitments for cell phones	<u>44</u>	<u>237</u>
LESS: finance costs	2	6
Total present value of lease liabilities	<u>42</u>	<u>231</u>
GMT Motor Vehicles		
Not later than 1 year	8,575	6,466
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	23,697	18,538
Later than 5 years	6,226	2,564
Total lease commitments for GMT vehicles	<u>38,498</u>	<u>27,568</u>

The Western Cape Department of Agriculture leased 235 vehicles from GMT since its creation. Daily tariffs are payable on a monthly bases, covering the operational costs and capital costs towards the replacement of the vehicles.

23. RECEIVABLES FOR DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

Sales of goods and services other than capital assets*	6,786	5,996
Interest, dividends and rent on land	138	360
Total	<u>6,924</u>	<u>6,356</u>

*The comparative figure has been adjusted from R6.178 million to R5.996 million due to cash received not allocated to debtor accounts in 2010/11 and allocated in 2011/12 financial year.

23.1 Analysis of receivables for departmental revenue

Opening balance	6,356	5,350
Less: amounts received	21,041	16,100
Add: amounts recognised	21,723	17,181
Less: amounts written-off/reversed as irrecoverable	114	75
Closing balance	<u>6,924</u>	<u>6,356</u>

23.2 Receivables for department revenue written off

Receivables from services rendered written off (707 cases)	114	75
Total	<u>114</u>	<u>75</u>

24. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

24.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Opening balance	372	2
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to prior year	11,072	-
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year	16,414	892
Less: Amounts condoned	(277)	(522)
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation	<u>27,581</u>	<u>372</u>

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	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification		
Current year	16,137	372
Prior year	11,444	-
Total	27,581	372
24.2 Details of irregular expenditure – current year		
Finance leases for cell phone contracts	277	
Tax clearance certificates not obtained (8 cases)	497	
Declaration of interest not obtained from supplier (1case)	8	
Less than three quotations obtained	15,632	
Total	16,414	
24.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned		
Finance leases for cell phone contracts condoned in terms of National Practice Note 5 of 2006/07	277	
Total	277	
24.4 Details of irregular expenditure under investigation		
Tax clearance certificates not obtained: 4 cases pertaining to 2010/11 (R371 666.65) and 8 cases in 2011/2012 to the value of R497 195.	869	
Declaration of interest not obtained from supplier	8	
Less than three quotations obtained (current year)	15,632	
Less than three quotations obtained (prior year)	11,072	
Total	27,581	
25. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE		
25.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Opening balance	8	198
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year	1	7
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year	53	73
Less: Amounts condoned	(51)	(259)
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	(11)	(11)
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	-	8
25.2 Analysis of current year's fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Cancellation fees and related costs (14 cases) of which 6 cases were recovered	17	
Costs relating to non-attendances (37 cases) of which 5 cases were recovered	28	
Interest paid (2 cases)	8	
Total	53	

**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The total shareholding in Casidra (Pty) Ltd. is with the Western Cape Government under the oversight of the Provincial Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

During the year the Department received services from the Department of Transport and Public Works that are related to the Department as indicated. The Department of Agriculture occupies various buildings and research farms in the Province provided by the Department of Transport and Public Works free of charge.

The Western Cape Government has embarked on a process of corporatizing Enterprise Risk Management, Communication Services and Human Resource Management into a Shared Service under the Department of the Premier during the 2011/2012 financial year. These functions are now being rendered by the Corporate Service Centre (CSC) of the Department of the Premier in Cape Town to the Department.

A related party relationship exists between the Western Cape Department of Agriculture and Government Motor Transport (GMT) with regard to the management of government motor vehicles of the Departments. This relationship is based on an arm's length transaction in terms of tariffs approved by the Provincial Treasury.

The Western Cape Department of Agriculture paid an amount of R37.355 million, as received from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), during the year as compensation to farmers for the culling of ostriches due to the influenza outbreak in the Province.

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
27. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL			
	<i>Number of Individuals</i>		
Political office bearer (Minister)	1	1,566	1,491
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16	1	1,624	1,497
Level 14*	9	8,176	7,198
Total		11,366	10,186

*Three Programme Managers on level 13 are also included in this amount as they are regarded as key management personnel of the Department.

28. IMPAIRMENT

Potential irrecoverable supplier debts	24	41
Potential irrecoverable staff and ex-employee debts	191	59
Potential irrecoverable debts for services rendered	2,836	1,896
Potential irrecoverable debts from recoverable expenditures	300	-
Total	3,351	1,996

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29. MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Opening balance	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	79,826	23,711	18,285	4,717	117,105
Transport assets	2,066	23,713	8,237	3,560	30,456
Computer equipment	19,269	(202)	3,149	-	22,216
Furniture and office equipment	6,666	(158)	498	64	6,942
Other machinery and equipment	51,825	358	6,401	1,093	57,491
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	7,571	88	855	743	7,771
Biological assets	7,571	88	855	743	7,771
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	87,397	23,799	19,140	5,460	124,876

29.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Cash	Non-cash	(Capital Work in Progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	17,674	8,271	(7,597)	(63)	18,285
Transport assets	7,311	8,228	(7,302)	-	8,237
Computer equipment	3,121	29	-	(1)	3,149
Furniture and office equipment	498	-	-	-	498
Other machinery and equipment	6,744	14	(295)	(62)	6,401
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	855	-	-	855
Biological assets	-	855	-	-	855
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	17,674	9,126	(7,597)	(63)	19,140

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29.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals
	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	7	4,710	4,717
Transport assets	7	3,553	3,560
Furniture and office equipment	-	64	64
Other machinery and equipment	-	1,093	1,093
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	743	743
Biological assets	-	743	743
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	7	5,453	5,460

29.3 Movement for 2010/11

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	75,038	6,299	1,511	79,826
Transport assets	2,077	22	33	2,066
Computer equipment	17,175	2,232	138	19,269
Furniture and office equipment	6,208	544	86	6,666
Other machinery and equipment	49,578	3,501	1,254	51,825
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	7,275	296	-	7,571
Biological assets	7,275	296	-	7,571
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE ASSETS	82,313	6,595	1,511	87,397

29.4 Minor assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

	Structures	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	86	25,821	3,692	29,599
Current Year Adjustments to Prior Year balances	(86)	191	-	105
Additions	20	1,485	3,800	5,305
Disposals	20	148	3,131	3,299
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	-	27,349	4,361	31,710

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Minor assets (continued)

	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets at cost	30,475	2,997	33,472
TOTAL NUMBER MINOR ASSETS	30,475	2,997	33,472

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2011

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	14	262	22,158	3,228	25,662
Current Year Adjustments to	(14)	(176)	2,507	797	3,114
Additions	-	-	1,664	1,827	3,491
Disposals	-	-	508	2,160	2,668
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	-	86	25,821	3,692	29,599

	Minor Structures	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	7	-	7
Number of minor assets at cost	31	29,494	3,407	32,932
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS	31	29,501	3,407	32,939

29.5 MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	632	304	936
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	632	304	936

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	15	-	15
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	15	-	15

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30. INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Opening balance	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Computer Software	946	(446)	94	94	500
Services and operating rights	912	-	-	-	912
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1,858	(446)	94	94	1,412

30.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Cash	Non-Cash	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Computer Software	94	-	94
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	94	-	94

30.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Sold for cash	Transfer out	Total disposals
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Computer Software	-	94	94
TOTAL DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	-	94	94

30.3 Movement for 2010/11

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Computer Software	493	486	33	946
Services and operating rights	912	-	-	912
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1,405	486	33	1,858

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31. IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Opening balance	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Non-residential buildings	126	(104)	-	-	22
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	126	(104)	-	-	22

31.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Cash	Non-cash	(Capital Work in Progress current costs)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Non-residential buildings	244	-	(244)	-
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	244	-	(244)	-

31.2 Movement for 2010/11

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Non-residential buildings	56	70	-	126
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE ASSETS	56	70	-	126

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32. STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS RECEIVED

NAME OF DEPARTMENT	GRANT ALLOCATION					SPENT			2010/11	
	Division of Revenue Act	Roll Overs	DoRA Adjustments	Other Adjustments	Total Available	Amount received by department	Amount spent by department	% of available funds spent by department	Division of Revenue Act	Amount spent by department
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
LandCare	3,466	-	-	-	3,466	3,466	3,466	100%	3,270	3,270
Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)	82,346	-	-	-	82,346	82,346	82,346	100%	63,064	63,064
Illima/Letsema projects	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	48,000	48,000	100%	24,000	24,000
Agriculture Disaster Management Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,645	52,507
	133,812	-	-	-	133,812	133,812	133,812		142,979	142,841

**WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOTE 11**

**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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ANNEXURE 1A

STATEMENT OF UNCONDITIONAL GRANTS AND TRANSFERS TO MUNICIPALITIES

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		SPENT			2010/11
	Amount	Roll Overs	Ad-just-ments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Trans-ferred	Amount received by mu-nicipality	Amount spent by munici-pality	% of avail-able funds spent by munici-pality	Total Available
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Municipality of Stellenbosch: Vehicle Licences	34	-	19	53	53	100%	53	53	100%	57
	34	-	19	53	53		53	53		57

ANNEXURE 1B

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY/ ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		2010/11
	Adjusted Approp-riation	Roll Overs	Adjust-ments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Avail-able funds Trans-ferred	Approp-riation Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Social Security Fund (SSF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Government Motor Transport (GMT)	400	-	592	992	992	100%	2,164
	400	-	592	992	992		2,176

ANNEXURE 1C

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNIKONS

UNIVERSITY / TECHNIKON	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			2010/11
	Adjusted Approp-riation	Roll Overs	Adjust-ments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	Amount not trans-ferred	% of Avail-able funds Trans-ferred	Approp-riation Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
University of Pretoria	352	-	(52)	300	300	-	-	425
University of Stellenbosch	400	-	(300)	100	100	-	-	100
	752	-	(352)	400	400	-		525

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ANNEXURE 1D

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/ PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE				2010/11
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Capital	Current	Appropriation Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Public Corporations									
Casidra (Pty) Ltd	94,570	-	849	95,419	95,419	100%	-	95,419	144,360
Total	94,570	-	849	95,419	95,419		-	95,419	144,360
Private Enterprises									
Agri Mega Group	-	-	2,932	2,932	2,932	100%	-	2,932	-
Agri Mega Group: Animal (Sheep & Wool)	4,455	-	-	4,455	4,455	100%	-	4,455	-
Agri Mega Group: Dairy Commodity	11,286	-	-	11,286	11,286	100%	-	11,286	-
Agri Mega Group: Grain Industry	6,930	-	-	6,930	6,930	100%	-	6,930	-
Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust	11,523	-	2,926	14,449	14,449	100%	-	14,449	-
Total	34,194	-	5,858	40,052	40,052		-	40,052	-
TOTAL	128,764	-	6,707	135,471	135,471		-	135,471	144,360

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**ANNEXURE 1E
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS**

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2010/11
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Appropriation Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
African Farmers Association of South Africa (AFASA)	590	-	(340)	250	250	100%	-
Agri Mega Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,444
Agri Mega: The Farm Workers Magazine	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
Anna Foundation	205	-	(5)	200	200	100%	227
Beaufort West Advice and Development Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Breedekloof Wine and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
CALEB Development and Training Association	-	-	-	-	-	-	149
Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society	153	-	(7)	146	146	100%	139
Cape of Good Hope Society for Prevention of cruelty to Animals (SPCA)	-	-	500	500	500	100%	-
Character Transformation (Life skills Programme 2000 and beyond)	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Christian Literature Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Colours Academy	204	-	(4)	200	200	100%	200
FARR: Foundation for Alcohol Related Research	-	-	-	-	-	-	230
Goedgedacht Trust	255	-	(5)	250	250	100%	250
Industrial Ministries Trust	198	-	(3)	195	195	100%	-
Klein Karoo Agri Business Centre	254	-	(4)	250	250	100%	700
Pearl Community Development Project	145	-	(5)	140	140	100%	-
Pebbles Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
Prestige Ignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Sing for Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Stellenbosch AIDS Action (@Heart)	166	-	(4)	162	162	100%	-
United South African Agricultural Association	-	-	-	-	-	-	730
Waterval Bedienings Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	192
Waterwise Warriors	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
TOTAL	2,170	-	123	2,293	2,293		5,857

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**ANNEXURE 1F
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS**

HOUSEHOLDS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2010/11
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Appropriation Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Transfers							
Ostrich farmers (Culling of ostriches)	18,078	-	(2,964)	15,114	15,114	100%	-
Bursaries to Non Employees	3,125	-	(401)	2,724	2,724	100%	4,295
Employee Leave Gratuity	397	-	208	605	605	100%	-
Employee Social Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	287
Total	21,600	-	(3,157)	18,443	18,443		4,582
Subsidies							
Drought relief to farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,506
Total	-	-	-	-	-		2,506
TOTAL	21,600	-	(3,157)	18,443	18,443		7,088

**ANNEXURE 1G
STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED**

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Received in Cash			
South African National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (SANCID)	Donation received for participation in conference	-	10
Subtotal		-	10
Received in kind			
Department of Correctional Services	Two Donkeys donated to the Department	-	3
Pfizer Pharmaceuticals	Contribution toward an animal health meeting for new research and standardisation processes	-	5
Pick 'n Pay	Gift card to the Department	-	1
Shoprite/Checkers	Earthworm farming structures donated	-	300
Various advertising agencies	Free advertising for the Bien Donne Farmers Day Expo and the Outeniqua Information Day	-	82
Various International and National Organisations	Sponsorships to officials to attend or participate in courses, meetings and symposiums	802	550
Various National and Provincial Organisations	Sponsorship towards the Farm Worker Competition	175	100
Various roll players involved in crop production	Donation of seed for crop research	-	73
Western Cape Agricultural Research Trust	Sponsorships to officials to attend or participate in courses, meetings and symposiums abroad	197	271
Western Cape Agricultural Research Trust	52 Ostriches donated to the Department	-	89
Subtotal		1,174	1,474
TOTAL		1,174	1,484

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**ANNEXURE 1H
STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE AND REMISSIONS, REFUNDS AND
PAYMENTS MADE AS AN ACT OF GRACE**

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2011/12	2010/11
	R'000	R'000
Paid in cash		
ACVV Bredasdorp: Donation to develop individuals, families and communities through training	-	16
African Root Wine CC: Bee Farmers/exporters to attend spirits festival in Lagos and Abuja	24	-
Agri Expo: Sponsoring a delegate to attend the Royal Agricultural Society in India	20	-
Agri Expo: Contribution for 2012 Cape Dairy Experience	70	-
Agri Mega Group: Sponsorship to the South African Farm Worker association for a workshop	7	-
Agri Wes Cape: Donation toward their year congress at Goudini	25	25
Agricultural Writers Association (Pty) Ltd: Sponsorship for visit to ALG Farming function at Citrusdal	5	-
Anna Foundation: Donation to Barrydale after school project	13	-
Boland Agricultural High School: Sponsorship for School and Hostel fees for 3 learners	86	-
Botes Jacolise: Donation to support an industrial theatre production and accompanying workshop on alcohol and substance abuse for farm workers	-	16
Botrivier Education Foundation: To ensure tertiary education to at least one high school student in every family in Botrivier	10	-
Caleb Development & Training Association: Women's day celebration	20	-
Calitzdorp Port & Wine Festival: Donation for the Port and Wine Festival	50	-
Cape Women's Agricultural Association: Donation to the yearly Congress	10	-
Child Welfare SA Bredasdorp: To deliver services through individual counselling, group work and community development programmes	-	34
Community Ladies for All (CLFA): To assist them with the establishment of a flower planting project focussed on people living with disabilities	10	-
Colors Academy: To assist with the development of farm workers	50	-
Croft Sales and Rentals: Bee Farmers/exporters to attend spirits festival in Lagos and Abuja	24	-
Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust: Sponsorship for the Hortgro services golf day	9	9
Denou joint Body Trust: Donation for Commonwealth Games	13	-
Doringbaai Development Trust: To support their operational needs in their tile business to fulfil their contractual supply obligations to CTM (Ceramic Tile Manufacturers)	47	-
Farm Workers: Prize money for the annual Farm worker competition	345	341
Goedgedacht Trust: Donation to support children and to provide them with Education, Health, Personal Development and to care for the planet	-	12
Heart of Men: Donation to focus on the social development needs of families and for the youth and young adolescent fathers to learn about their rights and responsibilities	-	50
Hexvalley Table Grape Association: To assist them with their back to school project in the Hexvalley	30	-
Industry Association for Responsible Alcohol use (ARA): To assist them with their Pilot Wine Project in the Perdeberg area	20	-
iTownship Wine Festival: Contribution towards the development and publishing of a resource guide that will expose the wine value chain to emerging entrepreneurs in townships	-	40
Klein Karoo Transformation Company: Donation to Action Sport for rural sport development programme	-	36
Kromme Rhee College: Donation for corporate gifts as a sponsorship to the reunion of the Kromme Rhee Agricultural College	-	15
Layton Primary School: To assist them with the development of the school's educational apparatus	20	-
Libby's pride wines (Imvusa Trading 1237CC): Bee Farmers/exporters to attend spirits festival in Lagos and Abuja	24	-
M'Hudi wines: Bee Farmers/exporters to attend spirits festival in Lagos and Abuja	24	-
MIRACLES Rugby and Netball Club: Donation to support the youth	-	3

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**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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ANNEXURE 1H - continue

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2011/12	2010/11
	R'000	R'000
Presbyterian church of Africa: For hosting a Family Enrichment Program	49	-
Protea Producers of South Africa: Contribution for the Transformation seminar	50	-
Protea Producers of South Africa: Publishing of a hand line for protea producers	80	-
SANBI (South African National Biodiversity Institute): Marketing of the South African stand at the Chelsea Flower show on Morning Live SABC2	15	-
SAVETCON: Sponsorship to the 30th World Veterinary Congress	-	45
Ses'fikile Wine Services CC: Bee Farmers/exporters to attend spirits festival in Lagos and Abuja	24	-
South African Society for Animal Science (SASAS): Sponsoring of the 44th Biennial SASAS Congress	25	-
SPEAR CC: Sponsorship for African Agricultural Development Programme Planning meeting in Mozambique	-	5
Students: Prize money for 2 students for Higher Education	2	-
Thokozani Vineland's Investments (Pty) Ltd: Bee Farmers/exporters to attend spirits festival in Lagos and Abuja	24	-
United South African Agricultural Association for Sustainable Agriculture: Donation for national Agricultural guides to assist farmers to make contact with role-players in the industry	-	2
Various individuals: Prize money for the Female Entrepreneur competition	240	440
Western Cape Youth Society: Participation in the AGRI-EXPO regional Youth Expo	10	-
Wheels of Hope: Sponsorship towards two tractors and implements in Mozambique	-	10
Subtotal	1,475	1,099
Made in kind		
Department of Education: Mount View High School, Hanover Park: Transfer of office furniture	49	-
Department of Health: Beaufort West Hospital: Transfer of office furniture	-	17
Dr C Hansmann: Gift for his sterling work as mentor	1	-
Farmers: Transfer of goods and services to sustain and support smallholder and subsistence farmers	772	104
Farmers: Donation of Lucerne seed to 9 smallholder farmers	76	-
Farmers: Donation of ostrich chickens to 2 smallholder farmers	27	-
Jukanie: Donate new born bull calves to the Cheetah farm	1	1
Rooiheuvel Primary school Oudtshoorn: 20 Redundant air conditioners	47	-
Topco Media: Donate a table for the Top Gender Awards	-	40
Various individuals: Gifts for foreign visitors	-	5
Various individuals: Prizes for the Research Farm Choir competition 2010	-	3
Subtotal	973	170
Remissions, refunds, and payments made as an act of grace		
Contribution towards the transport of fodder for farmers in the drought stricken Southern Cape	-	324
Transport cost for funeral of a colleague in Eastern Cape	1	-
Subtotal	1	324
TOTAL	2,449	1,593

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**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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ANNEXURE 2A

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL PUBLIC ENTITIES

Name of Public Entity	% Held 11/12	% Held 10/11	Number of shares held		Cost of investment		Net Asset value of investment		Profit/(Loss) for the year		Losses guaranteed Yes/No
	%	%	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	
			R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000			
Casidra (Pty) Ltd	100%	100%	25,000,000	25,000,000	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	No
TOTAL			25,000,000	25,000,000	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	

Casidra (Pty) Ltd is a schedule 3D Provincial government business enterprise in terms of the PFMA, Act 1 of 1999.

ANNEXURE 2B

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN OTHER NON-CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Name of Non-controlled Entity	Nature of business	Cost of investment		Net Asset value of Investment		Amounts owing to Entities		Amounts owing by Entities	
		2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
KWV Group		-	-	343	291	-	-	-	-
Koelenhof Wine Cellar		-	-	36	26	-	-	-	-
Samelko		-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
Klein Karoo International		-	-	19	15	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	405	339	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE 3

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 1 April 2011	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities cancelled/reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable	Closing Balance 31 March 2012
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Arbitration	577	221	200	-	598
Subtotal	577	221	200	-	598
Other					
Occupational Specific Dispensation (OSD)	71	11	71	-	11
Subtotal	71	11	71	-	11
TOTAL	648	232	271	-	609

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**ANNEXURE 4
CLAIMS RECOVERABLE**

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department						
National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	295	28	-	-	295	28
	295	28	-	-	295	28
Other Government Entities						
Agricultural Research Council (ARC)	-	-	4	-	4	-
South African Table Grape Industry (SATI)	-	-	5	-	5	-
South African Revenue Services (SARS)	354	-	474	831	828	831
	354	-	483	831	837	831
TOTAL	649	28	483	831	1,132	859

**ANNEXURE 5
INTER-GOVERNMENT PAYABLES**

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
DEPARTMENTS						
Current						
Department of Transport and Public Works	1,479	-	-	1,374	1,479	1,374
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	-	-	-	69	-	69
Total	1,479	-	-	1,443	1,479	1,443

**ANNEXURE 6
INVENTORY**

Inventory	2011/12		2010/11	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		R'000		R'000
Opening balance	521,025	4,574	626,545	1,298
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balance	(42,167)	(194)	-	(2)
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash	265,397,679	23,534	292,766,443	21,008
Add: Additions - Non-cash	68,759	344	2,280	-
(Less): Disposals	(117,737)	(372)	-	-
(Less): Issues	(265,437,010)	(23,660)	(292,767,643)	(20,978)
Add/(Less): Adjustments	-	-	(106,600)	3,248
Closing balance	390,549	4,226	521,025	4,574

Part 4:

Human Resource Management

Service Delivery	158
Expenditure	163
Employment and Vacancies	165
Job Evaluation	167
Employment Changes	169
Employment Equity	172
Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS Members	175
Filling of SMS Posts	176
Performance Rewards	177
Foreign Workers	179
Leave Utilisation for the Period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012	179
HIV and AIDS & Health Promotion Programmes	181
Labour Relations	185
Skills Development	187
Injury on Duty	188
Utilisation of Consultants	189

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT
for the year ended 31 March 2012

4.1 SERVICE DELIVERY

All departments are required to develop a Service Delivery Improvement (SDI) Plan. The following tables reflect the components of the SDI plan as well as progress made in the implementation of the plans.

Table 4.1.1: Main services and service standards provided in terms of the Service Delivery Plan, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Main services	Actual service beneficiaries	Additional beneficiaries	Standard of service	Actual achievement against standards
Handling of student affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Students b) Parents c) Sponsors d) Private sector companies or Organised agricultural industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Service providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dealing with all queries (a projected increase of 10% ± 54 per day) from service beneficiaries relating to administration, hostel accommodation and job related enquiries. b) Queries dealt with (resolved) immediately or within three days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Helpdesk in place to address walk-in; phone-in and e-mail enquiries. Number and type of enquiries are dependent on time of the month or semester. Presently do not exceed 13 per day due to improved communication and information at start of college year, brochures and rules. Queries divided into specific types and addressed by the senior officials of components to solve /get a decision or response. Queries recorded in book. b) 99% of enquiries dealt with immediately. Others answered within timeframe of four days. Progress reported to enquirer via e-mail, telephone.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT
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Main services	Actual service beneficiaries	Additional beneficiaries	Standard of service	Actual achievement against standards
The handling of agricultural economic enquiries	Agri-business, tertiary training institutions, all types of farmers, consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer markets 	<p>a) All enquiries (\pm 38 per quarter) are responded to timely, in line with request, in accordance with procedures and method to be followed (additional increase of five enquiries per quarter).</p> <p>b) Target to adhere to requests: <one day = 80%; <three days = maximum of 10%; more than three days, maximum of 10%.</p>	<p>a) 162 information requests responded to (requests are demand driven) i.e. 40 per month.</p> <p>Database and enquiry register maintained.</p> <p>Progress reports forwarded where necessary.</p> <p>b) Targets were met.</p>

Table 4.1.2: Consultation arrangements with service beneficiaries, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Type of arrangement	Actual achievements	Comments (possible deviation)
<p>Handling of student affairs React in accordance with enquiries received.</p> <p>a) Telephonic b) Verbal (over the counter) c) Written correspondence d) E-mail e) Farmer-, Parent-, Senate- and organised private organisation sector committees</p>	<p>a-d) Telephonic, verbal, written and electronic consultation arrangements were utilised to address enquiries.</p> <p>e) Two x Parent and student meetings held at beginning and end of college year.</p> <p>Two x meetings held with stakeholders in the form of small groups and in accordance with study fields.</p> <p>Consultation also in scheduled Committee meetings.</p> <p>Four x quarterly meetings with Student Representative Council (SRC) held. 4 x quarterly meetings with House Committees held.</p> <p>Two stakeholder meetings held with Provincial Agriculture Education and Training Forum (PAET).</p> <p>Four x quarterly meetings of the US Faculty Committee and Faculty Board (including Sub-committees).</p>	

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**HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

Type of arrangement	Actual achievements	Comments (possible deviation)
The handling of agricultural economic enquiries a) Roadshows b) Citizens Report c) Organised agriculture and their members d) Radio shows e) Forum meetings of department and stakeholders	a) Information sessions and Outreach programmes (Thusong Mobile). b) Published and distributed Citizens Report. c) Quarterly Agriculture and Agribusiness strategy and implementation meetings d) Radio talks conducted. e) Consultative forums conducted.	

Table 4.1.3: Service delivery access strategy, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Access Strategy	Actual achievements
Handling of student affairs a) At the main campus at Elsenburg, Muldersvlei Road and the following four decentralised campuses: b) Outeniqua Farm, Airport Road, George (6530) c) Kamanassie Road, Oudtshoorn (6620) d) Golf Road, Bredasdorp (7280) e) Augsburg Road, Clanwilliam (8135)	Access to facilities and services available at main and four decentralised training centres. Reasonable accommodation considered and made (funds permitting) to provide proper access facilities for people with disabilities.
The handling of agricultural economic enquiries Department of Agriculture, Private Bag X1, Elsenburg (7607)	Department of Agriculture, Private Bag X1, Elsenburg (7607) Access through walk-in, phone-in; e-mail and write-in (enquiring/application) website, personal (from information dissemination sessions and Thusong Mobile Outreach programmes) as well as site visits.

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**HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT
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Table 4.1.4: Service information tool, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Types of information tool	Actual achievements
<p>Handling of student affairs</p> <p>a) One-on-one meetings</p> <p>b) Roadshows</p> <p>c) Information sessions</p> <p>d) Guideline documents</p> <p>e) Departmental website</p> <p>f) Annual Report</p> <p>g) Prospectus</p> <p>h) Radio Elsenburg</p>	<p>a) Regular meetings for information sharing and updates.</p> <p>b) Open days, career expos, Thusong Mobile Outreach Programme days and quarterly talks on radio.</p> <p>c) Annual or six monthly information sessions with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners at primary and secondary schools, farmer's days, career exhibitions throughout the Province. • Visits of learner groups to campuses. <p>d-g) Websites, prospectus, reporting publications (Annual and Citizen's Reports) and regular meetings for information sharing and updates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information e-mailed / posted on request. <p>h) Quarterly talks conducted on radio.</p> <p>Additional information tool:</p> <p>i) Regular interviews broadcasted on AgriTV.</p>
<p>The handling of agricultural economic enquiries</p> <p>a) Roadshows</p> <p>b) Citizens Report</p> <p>c) Radio Elsenburg</p> <p>d) Forum meetings of department and stakeholders</p> <p>e) Annual reports</p> <p>f) One-on-one meetings</p> <p>g) Any form of communication, i.e. e-mail, telephone, verbal</p>	<p>a-b) Regular meetings, exhibitions, Annual and Citizen's reports, website updates and Thusong Mobile Outreach Programme days.</p> <p>c) Quarterly talks conducted on radio.</p> <p>d-f) Regular meetings, exhibitions, Annual and Citizen's reports, website updates and Thusong Mobile Outreach Programme days.</p> <p>g) 55 reports /articles/ presentations (scientific and popular)</p> <p>162 data enquiries responded to.</p>

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Table 4.1.5: Redress mechanism, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Redress Mechanism	Actual achievements
<p>Handling of student affairs</p> <p>a) Direct contact, e-mail, telephonically with management or supervisors at the main campus at Elsenburg, Muldersvlei Road or four decentralised campuses.</p> <p>b) Departmental complaints/suggestions and compliments officer</p> <p>c) Suggestion boxes</p> <p>d) Complaints register</p>	<p>a) Complaints dealt with at management level.</p> <p>b) Receipt acknowledged and feedback given to complainant or author of suggestion/compliment.</p> <p>c) Suggestion boxes placed strategically in various buildings on campus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office Manager responsible for collecting suggestions. <p>d) Complaints register is not kept but complaints are routed via Primarius and Chairperson of SRC.</p> <p>e) Additional redress mechanism: Red number enquiries from Minister addressed as received.</p>
<p>The handling of agricultural economic enquiries Through official channels i.e.</p> <p>a) Management</p> <p>b) Liaison officer</p> <p>c) E-mail</p> <p>d) Telephonically</p> <p>e) Written correspondence</p> <p>f) Face-to-face</p> <p>g) Complaints register</p> <p>h) Client satisfaction survey</p>	<p>a-g) Complaints/enquiries handled by Communication liaison officer and at Management level if and when received.</p> <p>Complaints/enquiries received through various official channels are recorded and responded to within standard timeframe (e.g. Red numbers).</p> <p>Receipt of complaint/enquiry acknowledged and feedback given. Where necessary feedback is given on progress on outstanding cases.</p> <p>h) Extension officers' conduct electronic survey to obtain feedback on services rendered.</p> <p>Additional redress mechanism:</p> <p>i) Red number enquiries from Minister addressed as received.</p>

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4.2. EXPENDITURE

Department's budget in terms of clearly defined programmes. The following tables summarise final audited expenditure by programme (Table 4.2.1) and by salary bands (Table 4.2.2). In particular, it provides an indication of the amount spent on personnel expenditure in terms of each of the programmes or salary bands within the department.

Table 4.2.1: Personnel expenditure by programme, 2011/12

Programme	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Goods & Services (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a % of total expenditure	Average personnel expenditure per employee (R'000)	Number of Employees
Administration	70 190	36 007	243	30 344	51.3	171	211
Sustainable Resource Management	36 565	19 408	662	15 940	53.1	262	74
Farmer Support & Development	190 015	37 325	901	13 709	19.6	228	164
Veterinary Services	69 398	38 944	368	12 999	56.1	284	137
Research & Technology Development Services	77 616	54 387	221	18 554	70.1	181	300
Agricultural Economic Services	11 875	8 042	204	2 752	67.7	309	26
Structured Agricultural Education & Training	44 885	25 030	408	13 593	55.8	77	325
Rural Development Coordination	14 015	7 424	74	2 797	53	165	45
Total	514 559	226 567	3 081	110 688	44	177	1 282

Note: Training expenditure includes registration fees, bursaries to employees and training and development costs. Goods and Services expenditure excludes these training expenditures. Furthermore the figures and total number of employees includes the Minister.

Table 4.2.2: Personnel expenditure by salary bands, 2011/12

Salary bands	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	% of total personnel expenditure	Average personnel expenditure per employee (R'000)	Number of Employees
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	17 143	7.4	40	433
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	44 318	19	130	341
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	63 762	27.4	236	270
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	88 739	38.1	413	215
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	19 106	8.2	869	22
Total	* 233 068	100	182	** 1 281

Note:* The figures in **table 4.2.1** are as per the Basic Accounting System and **table 4.2.2** are as per the PERSAL system. The two systems are not synchronised for salary refunds in respect of staff appointments and resignations and/or transfers to and from other Departments. Accordingly there may be a difference in total expenditure reflected on these systems.

****** This figure refers to all individuals remunerated during the reporting period, excluding the Minister.

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The following tables provide a summary per programme (Table 4.2.3) and salary bands (Table 4.2.4), of expenditure incurred as a result of salaries, overtime, housing allowance and medical assistance. In each case, the table provides an indication of the percentage of the personnel budget that was used for these items.

Table 4.2.3: Salaries, Overtime, Housing Allowance and Medical Assistance by programme, 2011/12

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Housing Allowance		Medical Assistance	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Housing Allowance as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Medical Assistance as a % of personnel expenditure
Administration	23 608	10.1	366	0.2	859	0.4	1 705	0.7
Sustainable Resource Management	13 441	5.8	-	-	409	0.2	885	0.4
Farmer Support & Development	25 788	11.1	67	0.01	812	0.3	1 543	0.7
Veterinary Services	26 294	11.3	1 439	0.6	837	0.4	1 891	0.8
Research & Technology Development Services	36 133	15.5	1 258	0.5	2 086	0.9	3 407	1.5
Agricultural Economic Services	5 675	2.4	-	-	143	0.1	303	0.1
Structured Agricultural Education & Training	17 411	7.5	375	0.2	768	0.3	1 595	0.7
Rural Development Coordination	5 123	2.2	38	0.01	324	0.1	224	0.1
Total	153 473	65.8	3 543	1.5	6 238	2.7	11 553	5

Note: Salaries, overtime, housing allowance and medical assistance are calculated as a % of the total personnel expenditure mentioned in table 4.2.2.

Table 4.2.4: Salaries, Overtime, Housing Allowance and Medical Assistance by salary bands, 2011/12

Salary Bands	Salaries		Overtime		Housing Allowance		Medical Assistance	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Housing Allowance as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Medical Assistance as a % of personnel expenditure
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	10 532	4.5	592	0.3	983	0.4	1 459	0.6
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	29 362	12.6	980	0.4	2 249	1	3 800	1.6
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	44 501	19.1	1 173	0.5	1 482	0.6	3 041	1.3
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	58 601	25.1	798	0.3	1 250	0.5	2 972	1.3
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	10 477	4.5	-	-	274	0.1	281	0.1
Total	153 473	65.8	3 543	1.5	6 238	2.7	11 553	5

Note: Salaries, overtime, housing allowance and medical assistance are calculated as a % of the total personnel expenditure mentioned in table 4.2.2.

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4.3. EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The following tables summarise the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the percentage posts vacant, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment. This information is presented in terms of three key variables: - programme (Table 4.3.1), salary band (Table 4.3.2) and critical occupations (Table 4.3.3). Departments have identified critical occupations that need to be monitored. Table 4.3.3 provides establishment and vacancy information for the key critical occupations of the department.

Table 4.3.1: Employment and vacancies by programme, as at 31 March 2012

Programme	Number of funded posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate %	Persons additional to the establishment	Persons additional as a % of number of funded posts
Administration	138	114	17.4	24	17.4
Sustainable Resource Management	74	59	20.3	11	14.9
Farmer Support & Development	115	95	17.4	49	42.6
Veterinary Services	133	117	12	7	5.3
Research & Technology Development Services	306	278	9.2	4	1.3
Agricultural Economic Services	34	24	29.4	-	-
Structured Agricultural Education & Training	140	123	12.1	3	2.1
Rural Development Coordination	10	8	20	35	350
Total	950	818	13.9	133	14

Note: Although the department has a vacancy rate of 13.9%, it should be noted that 10.5% of the funding of these posts are being used for staff appointed on special projects and short- and medium term contracts, additional to the approved establishment. A further 3.5% of the vacancies are being used as funding for staff not suitably placed (33 excess employees).

Table 4.3.2: Employment and vacancies by salary bands, as at 31 March 2012

Programme	Number of funded posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate %	Persons additional to the establishment	Persons additional as a % of number of funded posts
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	213	200	6.1	6	2.8
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	277	241	13.0	54	19.5
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	234	189	19.2	45	19.2
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	209	171	18.2	27	12.9
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	17	17	-	1	5.9
Total	950	818	13.9	133	14

Note: The information in each case reflects the situation as at 31 March 2012. For an indication of changes in staffing patterns over the year under review, please refer to **section 4.5** of this report.

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Table 4.3.3: Employment and vacancies by critical occupation, as at 31 March 2012

Critical Occupations	Number of funded posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate %	Persons additional to the establishment	Persons additional as a % of number of funded posts
Agricultural Engineering	33	23	30.3	-	-
Agricultural Advisor	51	41	19.6	20	39.2
Veterinary Services	83	75	9.6	3	3.6
Agricultural Scientists and Technicians	65	56	13.8	2	3.1
Agricultural Economist	23	15	34.8	-	-
Lecturer	35	29	17.1	1	2.9
Total	290	239	17.6	26	9

Note: The posts identified as critical occupations are grouped as follows:

- Agricultural Engineering
 - Professional Engineer (including chief)
 - Engineering Technician
- Agricultural Advisor (including specialist and senior)
- Veterinary Services
 - State Veterinarian
 - Animal Health Technician
 - Veterinary Technologist
 - Meat Inspector
- Agricultural Scientists and Technicians
 - Professional Scientist (including specialist)
 - Scientific Technician
 - GISc Professional
 - GISc Technician
- Agricultural Economist (including senior)
- Lecturer

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4.4. JOB EVALUATION

The Public Service Regulations, 2001 as amended, introduced job evaluation as a way of ensuring that work of equal value is remunerated equally. Within a nationally determined framework, executing authorities may evaluate or re-evaluate any job in his or her organisation. In terms of the Regulations all vacancies on salary levels 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled. This was complemented by a decision by the Minister for the Public Service and Administration that all SMS jobs must be evaluated before 31 December 2002.

The following table (Table 4.4.1) summarises the number of posts that were evaluated during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

Table 4.4.1: Job Evaluation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary Band	Total number of posts	Number of posts evaluated	% of posts evaluated	Posts Upgraded		Posts Downgraded	
				Number	% of number of posts	Number	% of number of posts
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	213	5	0.5	5	0.5	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	277	7	0.1	2	0.2	-	-
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	234	13	1.4	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	209	26	2.7	8	0.8	-	-
Senior Management Service Band A (Level 13)	12	6	0.6	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band B (Level 14)	4	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band C (Level 15)	1	2	0.2	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band D (Level 16)	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Total	950	61	6.4	15	1.6	-	-

Note: Existing Public Service policy requires of departments to subject specifically identified posts (excluding Educator and OSD posts) to a formal job evaluation process. These include newly created posts, as well as posts where the job content has changed significantly (i.e. affected posts). This job evaluation process determines the grading and salary level of a post.

It should be noted that the department revisited its organisational structure and the newly approved structure will be implemented in the next reporting period. The evaluated posts in **table 4.4.1** therefore only represent newly created and affected posts where job evaluation results were approved by the executing authority during the current reporting period.

The majority of posts on the approved establishment were however evaluated during previous reporting years, and the job evaluation results are thus still applicable.

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The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose salary positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded.

Table 4.4.2: Profile of employees whose salary positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Total number of Employees whose salary positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded	None
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Note: The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded since not all employees are automatically absorbed into the upgraded posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

The following table summarises the number of cases where remuneration levels exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation (including higher notches awarded). Reasons for the deviation are provided in each case.

Table 4.4.3: Employees whose salary level exceed the gradedetermined by job evaluation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 (in terms of PSR 1.V.C.3)

Total Number of Employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation (including awarding of higher notches) in 2011/2012	None
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Table 4.4.4: Profile of employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 (in terms of PSR 1.V.C.3)

Profile of Employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation (including awarding of higher notches) in 2011/2012	None
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4.5. EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band (Table 4.5.1) and by critical occupations (Table 4.5.2). (These "critical occupations" should be the same as those listed in Table 4.3.3).

Table 4.5.1: Annual turnover rates by salary band, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary Band	Number of employees per band as at 31 March 2011	Turnover rate 2010/11	Appointments into the department	Transfers into the department	Terminations out of the department	Transfers out of the department	Turnover rate 2011/12
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	213	10.8	8	-	5	-	2.3
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	318	16.7	13	-	25	3	8.8
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	223	10.5	33	1	16	4	9
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	196	9.2	15	1	10	3	6.6
Senior Management Service Band A (Level 13)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band B (Level 14)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band C (Level 15)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	968	12.3	69	2	56	10	6.8
				71		66	

Note: A transfer is when a Public Service Official moves from one department to another, on the same salary level.

Table 4.5.2: Annual turnover rates by critical occupation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Critical Occupation	Number of employees per band as at 31 March 2011	Turnover rate 2010/11	Appointments into the department	Transfers into the department	Terminations out of the department	Transfers out of the department	Turnover rate 2011/12
Agricultural Engineering	33	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Advisor	81	6.4	7	1	4	-	4.9
Veterinary Services	27	30.2	6	1	3	3	22.2
Agricultural Scientists and Technicians	34	52.5	2	-	1	-	2.9
Agricultural Economist	15	25	3	-	-	1	6.7
Lecturer	27	6.5	5	-	2	-	7.4
Total			23	2	10	4	
	217	10.9		25		14	6.5

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Table 4.5.3: Staff exiting the employ of the department, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Exit Category	Number	% of total exits	Number of exits as a % of total number of employees as at 31 March 2011
Death	6	9.1	0.6
Resignation *	24	36.4	2.5
Expiry of contract	15	22.7	1.5
Dismissal – operational changes	-	-	-
Dismissal – misconduct	2	3	0.2
Dismissal – inefficiency	-	-	-
Discharged due to ill-health	-	-	-
Retirement	9	13.6	0.9
Employee initiated severance package	-	-	-
Transfers to other Public Service Departments	10	15.2	1
Total	66	100	6.8

* Resignations are further discussed in tables 4.5.4 and 4.5.5.

Note: Table 4.5.3 identifies the various termination categories for those staff members who have left the employ of the department.

Table 4.5.4: Reasons why staff resigned, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Resignation Reasons	Number	% of total resignations
Better remuneration	22	91.7
Other occupation	1	4.2
Undisclosed	1	4.2
Total	24	100

Table 4.5.5: Different age groups of staff who resigned, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Age group	Number	% of total resignations
Ages <19	-	-
Ages 20 to 24	2	8.3
Ages 25 to 29	5	20.8
Ages 30 to 34	-	-
Ages 35 to 39	7	29.2
Ages 40 to 44	6	25
Ages 45 to 49	2	8.3
Ages 50 to 54	2	8.3
Ages 55 to 59	-	-
Ages 60 to 64	-	-
Ages 65 >	-	-
Total	24	100

Table 4.5.6: Granting of employee initiated severance packages by salary band, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Total Number of employee initiated severance packages in 2011/ 2012	None
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Table 4.5.7: Promotions by salary band, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary Band	Employees as at 31 March 2011	Promotions to another salary level	Promotions as a % of employees by salary band	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progressions as a % of employees by salary band
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	213	-	-	129	60.6
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	318	1	0.3	278	87.4
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	223	3	1.3	151	67.7
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	196	2	1	123	62.8
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	18	2	11.1	11	61.1
Total	968	8	0.8	692	71.5

Table 4.5.8: Promotions by critical occupation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Critical Occupation	Employees as at 31 March 2011	Promotions to another salary level	Promotions as a % of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progressions as a % of employees by occupation
Agricultural Engineering	33	-	-	4	12.1
Agricultural Advisor	81	1	1.2	48	59.3
Veterinary Services	27	1	3.7	46	170.4
Agricultural Scientists and Technicians	34	-	-	23	67.6
Agricultural Economist	15	-	-	6	40
Lecturer	27	-	-	21	77.8
Total	217	2	0.9	148	68.2

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4.6. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The following table provides a summary of the total workforce profile per occupational levels. Temporary employees provide the total of workers employed for three consecutive months or less. The tables in this section are based on the formats prescribed by the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998.

Table 4.6.1: Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational levels, as at 31 March 2012

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Levels 14-15)	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Senior management (Level 13)	1	2	-	4	1	3	-	1	-	-	12
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Levels 11-12)	7	6	-	53	-	4	1	18	-	-	89
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 8-10)	30	31	-	91	33	32	1	55	-	-	273
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 4-7)	18	110	1	12	43	96	1	38	-	-	319
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-3)	22	163	-	2	7	57	-	1	-	-	252
Total	79	314	1	164	84	193	3	113	-	-	951
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	79	314	1	164	84	193	3	113	-	-	951

Note: Occupational levels are prescribed by the Department of Labour. Temporary employees refer to persons employed on contract for a period of three months or less.

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Table 4.6.2: Total number of employees (with disabilities only) in each of the following occupational levels, as at 31 March 2012

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Levels 14-15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management (Level 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Levels 11-12)	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 8-10)	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 4-7)	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	8
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-3)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	4	-	7	2	1	-	3	-	-	17
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	-	4	-	7	2	1	-	3	-	-	17

Note: Occupational levels are prescribed by the Department of Labour. Temporary employees refer to persons employed on contract for a period of three months or less.

The 17 disabled employees reflected in the above table represent 1.8% of the department's total staff establishment.

Table 4.6.3: Recruitment, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Levels 14-15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management (Level 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Levels 11-12)	2	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	8
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 8-10)	3	1	-	4	5	8	-	6	-	-	27
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 4-7)	5	6	-	1	2	9	-	3	-	-	26
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-3)	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
Total	10	14	-	8	7	20	-	10	-	-	69
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	10	14	-	8	7	20	-	10	-	-	69

Note: Recruitment refers to new employees, excluding transfers into the department, mentioned in table 4.5.1.

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Table 4.6.4: Promotions, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Levels 14-15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management (Level 13)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Levels 11-12)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 8-10)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 4-7)	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	8
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	1	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	8

Note: Promotions refer to the total number of employees promoted within the department, mentioned in table 4.5.7.

Table 4.6.5: Terminations, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Levels 14-15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management (Level 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Levels 11-12)	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 8-10)	1	2	-	4	1	2	-	3	-	-	13
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 4-7)	4	6	-	-	3	8	-	6	-	-	27
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-3)	1	6	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	12
Total	7	14	-	7	4	14	-	10	-	-	56
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	7	14	-	7	4	14	-	10	-	-	56

Note: Terminations refer to those employees who left the employ of the department, excluding transfers to other departments, mentioned in table 4.5.1.

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Table 4.6.6: Disciplinary actions, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Disciplinary Actions Total	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	6

Note: The disciplinary actions total refers to formal outcomes only. For further information on the outcomes of the disciplinary hearings and types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, please refer to **tables 4.13.2 and 4.13.3**.

Table 4.6.7: Skills development, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Top management (Levels 14-15)	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	6
Senior management (Level 13)	1	2	-	2	1	3	-	1	10
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid- management (Levels 11-12)	4	5	-	28	-	2	-	11	50
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 8-10)	11	21	-	37	14	14	1	26	124
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 4-7)	6	13	-	1	17	56	1	19	113
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-3)	4	23	-	2	1	7	-	-	37
Total	27	66	-	72	33	83	2	57	340
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	27	66	-	72	33	83	2	57	340

Note: The above table refers to the total number of personnel who received training, and not the number of training courses attended by individuals. For further information on the actual training provided, please refer to **table 4.14.2**.

4.7. SIGNING OF PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS BY SMS MEMBERS

Table 4.7.1: Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS Members, as at 31 May 2011

SMS Level	Number of funded SMS posts per level	Number of SMS members per level	Number of signed Performance Agreements per level	Signed Performance Agreements as % of SMS members per level
Head of Department	1	1	1	100
Salary Level 14	4	4	4	100
Salary Level 13	12	12	12	100
Total	17	17	17	100

Note: The allocation of performance related rewards (cash bonus) for Senior Management Service is dealt with later in the report. Please refer to **table 4.9.3**.

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Table 4.7.2: Reasons for not having concluded Performance Agreements with all SMS on 31 May 2011

Reasons for not concluding Performance Agreements with all SMS
All SMS Performance Agreements were signed by 31 May 2011.

Table 4.7.3: Disciplinary steps taken against SMS Members for not having concluded Performance Agreements on 31 May 2011

Disciplinary steps taken against SMS Members for not having concluded Performance Agreements
No disciplinary steps required, as all SMS Performance Agreements were signed by 31 May 2011.

4.8. FILLING OF SMS POSTS

Table 4.8.1: SMS posts information, as at 30 September 2011

SMS Level	Number of funded SMS posts per level	Number of SMS posts filled per level	% of SMS posts filled per level	Number of SMS posts vacant per level	% of SMS posts vacant per level
Head of Department	1	1	100	-	-
Salary Level 14	4	4	100	-	-
Salary Level 13	12	12	100	-	-
Total	17	17	100	-	-

Table 4.8.2: SMS posts information, as at 31 March 2012

SMS Level	Number of funded SMS posts per level	Number of SMS posts filled per level	% of SMS posts filled per level	Number of SMS posts vacant per level	% of SMS posts vacant per level
Head of Department	1	1	100	-	-
Salary Level 14	4	4	100	-	-
Salary Level 13	12	12	100	-	-
Total	17	17	100	-	-

Table 4.8.3: Advertising and Filling of SMS posts, as at 31 March 2012

Total SMS posts advertised and filled in 2011/2012	None
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Table 4.8.4: Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS posts – Advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant

SMS Level	Reasons for non-compliance
Head of Department	Not applicable
Salary Level 14	
Salary Level 13	

Table 4.8.5: Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months

Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months
No disciplinary steps required as all SMS posts are filled.

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4.9. PERFORMANCE REWARDS

To encourage good performance, the department has granted the following performance rewards allocated to personnel for the performance period 2010/11, but paid in the financial year 2011/12. The information is presented in terms of race, gender, and disability (Table 4.9.1), salary bands (table 4.9.2) and critical occupations (Table 4.9.3).

Table 4.9.1: Performance Rewards by race, gender, and disability, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Race and Gender	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group as at 31 March 2011	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary
African	25	163	15.3	245	R 9 808.06
Male	15	81	18.5	138	R 9 175.87
Female	10	82	12.2	108	R 10 756.34
Coloured	119	507	23.5	977	R 8 206.68
Male	69	316	21.8	478	R 6 932.89
Female	50	191	26.2	498	R 9 964.50
Indian	1	5	20	15	R 14 769.15
Male	-	1	-	-	-
Female	1	4	25	15	R 14 769.15
White	105	275	38.2	2 033	R 19 357.70
Male	57	163	35	1 351	R 23 693.03
Female	48	112	42.9	682	R 14 209.49
Employees with a disability	5	18	27.8	66	R 13 217.80
Total	255	968	26.3	3 335	R 13 079.26

Note: Special awards in terms of article 37(2)(C) are excluded from the above figures. The table relates to performance rewards for the performance year 2010/11 and payments effected in the 2011/12 reporting period.

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Table 4.9.2: Performance Rewards by salary bands for personnel below Senior Management Service, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary Bands	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group as at 31 March 2011	% of total within salary bands	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary	Cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	29	213	13.6	114	R 3 926.11	0.1
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	74	318	23.3	437	R 5 912.53	0.2
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	73	223	32.7	892	R 12 216.75	0.4
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	74	196	37.8	1 622	R 21 923.69	0.8
Total	250	950	26.3	3 065	R 12 262.24	1.4

Note: The cost is calculated as a percentage of the total personnel expenditure for salary levels 1-12, reflected in table 4.2.2.

Table 4.9.3: Performance related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band, for Senior Management Service, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary Bands	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group as at 31 March 2011	% of total within salary bands	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary	Cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
Senior Management Service Band A (Level 13)	3	12	25	107	R 35 812.37	0.6
Senior Management Service Band B (Level 14)	1	5	20	68	R 68 448.24	0.4
Senior Management Service Band C (Level 15)	1	1	100	94	R 93 766.26	0.5
Total	5	18	27.8	270	R 53 930.32	1.4

Note: The cost is calculated as a percentage of the total personnel expenditure for salary levels 13-16, reflected in table 4.2.2.

Table 4.9.4: Performance Rewards by critical occupations, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Critical Occupation	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group as at 31 March 2011	% of total within salary bands	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary	Cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
Agricultural Engineering	8	33	24.2	161	R 20 114.11	0.1
Agricultural Advisor	15	81	18.5	242	R 16 119.43	0.1
Veterinary Services	22	27	81.5	517	R 23 510.30	0.2
Agricultural Scientists and Technicians	18	34	52.9	379	R 21 081.63	0.2
Agricultural Economist	5	15	33.3	82	R 16 355.50	0.03
Lecturer	17	27	63	195	R 11 454.70	0.1
Total	85	217	39.2	1 576	R 18 540.09	0.7

Note: The total cost as a percentage is calculated on the total personnel expenditure for salary levels 1-12, reflected in table 4.2.2.

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4.10 FOREIGN WORKERS

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the department in terms of salary bands and by major occupation. The tables also summarise changes in the total number of foreign workers in each salary band and by each major occupation.

Table 4.10.1: Foreign Workers by salary band, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary Band	1 April 2011		31 March 2012		Change	
	Number	% change	Number	% change	Number	% change
Total Foreign Workers by Salary Band	None					

Note: The table above excludes non-citizens with permanent residency in the Republic of South Africa.

Table 4.10.2: Foreign Workers by major occupation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Major Occupation	1 April 2011		31 March 2012		Change	
	Number	% change	Number	% change	Number	% change
Total Foreign Workers by Major Occupation	None					

Note: The table above excludes non-citizens with permanent residency in the Republic of South Africa.

4.11 LEAVE UTILISATION FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2011 TO 31 DECEMBER 2011

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave (Table 4.11.1) and incapacity leave (Table 4.11.2). In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

Table 4.11.1: Sick leave, 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Salary Band	Total days	% days with medical certification	Number of Employees using sick leave	Total number of employees	% of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1 058	81.2	138	169	81.7	8	264
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 817	82.3	251	339	74	7	648
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	1 315	81.9	184	269	68.4	7	891
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	686	81.3	124	216	57.4	6	789
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	53	81.1	11	22	50	5	130
Total	4 929	81.8	708	1 015	69.8	7	2 723

Note: The three year sick leave cycle started in 2010. The information in each case reflects the totals excluding incapacity leave taken by employees. For an indication of incapacity leave taken, please refer to table 4.11.2.

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Table 4.11.2: Incapacity leave, 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Salary Band	Total days	% days with medical certification	Number of Employees using incapacity leave	Total number of employees	% of total employees using incapacity leave	Average days per employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	71	100	4	169	2.4	18	19
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	66	100	5	339	1.5	13	25
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	51	100	7	269	2.6	7	33
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	71	100	2	216	0.9	36	65
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	1	100	1	22	4.5	1	3
Total	260	100	19	1 015	1.9	14	145

Note: The leave dispensation as determined in the "Leave Determination", read with the applicable collective agreements, provides for normal sick leave of 36 working days in a sick leave cycle of three years. If an employee has exhausted his/her normal sick leave, the Employer must conduct an investigation into the nature and extent of the employee's incapacity. Such investigations must be carried out in accordance with item 10(1) of Schedule 8 of the Labour Relations Act (LRA).

Incapacity leave is not an unlimited amount of additional sick leave days at an employee's disposal. Incapacity leave is additional sick leave granted conditionally at the Employer's discretion, as provided for in the Leave Determination and PILIR.

Table 4.11.3 summarises the utilisation of annual leave. The wage agreement concluded with trade unions in the PSCBC in 2000 requires management of annual leave to prevent high levels of accrued leave being paid at the time of termination of service.

Table 4.11.3: Annual Leave, 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Salary Band	Total days taken	Total number employees using annual leave	Average days per employee
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	3 737	167	22
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	7 210	330	22
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	5 193	254	20
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4 435	207	21
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	453	22	21
Total	21 028	980	21

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Table 4.11.4: Capped leave, 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Salary Band	Total capped leave available as at 31 Dec 2010	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees using capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Number of employees with capped leave as at 31 Dec 2011	Total capped leave available as at 31 Dec 2011
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	571	2	2	1	40	541
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	4 458	65	13	5	137	4 287
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	3 240	16	7	2	77	2 982
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5 666	40	10	4	87	4 741
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	831	3	1	3	12	994
Total	14 766	126	33	15	353	13 544

The following table summarises payments made to employees as a result of leave that was not taken.

Table 4.11.5: Leave pay-outs, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Reason	Total Amount (R'000)	Average payment per incident	Number of incidents
Leave pay-outs for 2011/12 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	12	R 6 217.98	2
Capped leave pay-outs on termination of service for 2011/12	540	R 134 904.21	4
Current leave pay-outs on termination of service 2011/12	65	R 16 308.98	4
Total	617	R 61 728.87	10
Total number of employees who received leave pay-outs			6

Note: Of the four individuals who received leave pay-outs as a result of their termination of service, two employees exited the department during the previous financial year 2010/11, but payments were effected in the current reporting period 2011/12.

4.12 HIV AND AIDS & HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMMES

Table 4.12.1: Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
The nature of the Department's work does not expose employees to increased risk of contracting HIV & AIDS. However, certain work areas in the Department pose a higher risk to employees already immune-compromised due to Tuberculosis, or being HIV positive. All employees have been targeted at all levels within the Department.	<p>HIV & AIDS Counselling and Testing [HCT], screenings and awareness campaigns were delivered in general. The outsourced Health and Wellness contract (Employee Assistance Programme [EAP]) provides employees, their children, partners, spouses or other household members with a range of services. These services include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 24/7/365 Telephone counselling ● Face to face counselling (6 + 2 session model) ● Trauma and critical incident counselling ● Training and targeted interventions where these were required.

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Table 4.12.2: Details of Health Promotion and HIV and AIDS Programmes (tick the applicable boxes and provide the required information), 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	√		Due to the corporatisation of the Employee Health and Wellness function, the Director: Organisational Behaviour, Pieter Kemp (Department of the Premier), fulfilled this role.
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	√		<p>The Corporate Services Centre (CSC) within the Department of the Premier provides a transversal service to eleven (11) participating departments, including the Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>A designated Employee Health and Wellness unit within the Directorate Organisational Behaviour and the Chief Directorate Organisation Development serves to promote the health and wellbeing of employees in the department.</p> <p>The unit consists of a Deputy Director, three (3) Assistant Directors, three (3) team members and one (1) intern.</p> <p>Budget : R3,5m</p>
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of this Programme.	√		<p>The CSC conducted interventionsnamely, Understanding and Managing Stress, Understanding and Managing Life Transitions and Manager Wellness Referral Coaching for all employees. These interventions were planned based on the trends reported quarterly through the Employee Assistance Programme [EAP] reports provided by the service provider, ICAS, for the period 2011/12. The reports were based on the utilisation of the EAP services and management information in order to target appropriate interventions to address these trends.</p> <p>The targeted interventions were aimed at improving employee engagement through awareness and educational interventions that promote healthy lifestyles and coping skills. This involvespresentations to create awareness and encourage employees to have a pro-active approach to limit the impact of these problems in the workplace. The above-mentioned interventions were conducted for all employees, including managers and supervisors.</p> <p>The CSC also provided information sessions, as requested by various departments in the Provincial Government of the Western Cape [PGWC] to inform employees of the EHW service, how to access the Employee Assistance Programme [EAP]. Promotional material such as pamphlets, posters and brochures were distributed.</p>

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Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
4. Has the department established a committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	√		<p>A new Health and Wellness Steering Committee has been established with members nominated by each department.</p> <p>Committee members are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: M Ferreira and H Jordaan (DJ) • Community Safety: A Brink; S Sekwadi & C Coetzee • Cultural Affairs: S Julie • Economic Development & Tourism: C Julies & P Martin • Environmental Affairs & Development Planning: M Kroese & P Visser • Health: S Newman & N van der Walt • Human Settlements: J Roberts & S Moolman • Local Government: F Matthee & W Bingham • Premier: P Kemp & Z Norushe • Provincial Treasury: B Damons • Social Development: T Mtheku • Transport & Public Works: C Marx & K Love • Western Cape Education: R Oosthuizen & C Pierce
5. Has the department reviewed its employment policies and practices to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	√		<p>The Transversal Management Framework for Employee Assistance Programmes in the Western Cape Provincial Government is in effect and was adopted by the Co-ordinating Chamber of the PSCBC for the Western Cape Province on 10 August 2005.</p> <p>DPSA has developed several national policy documents in 2007/8 that governs Employee Health and Wellness [EHW] in the Public Service and that coordinates the programmes and services in a uniform manner.</p> <p>In this regard, all employment policies make provision for fair practices, regardless of the HIV status of staff or applicants.</p> <p>During the period under review, the Department of the Premier has developed a Transversal Employee Health and Wellness policy. The draft document is being consulted.</p> <p>Further to this, the Department of Health is currently reviewing the Transversal HIV and AIDS/STI Workplace Policy and Programme that is applicable to all departments. The document is in the last stages of consultation to ensure alignment of all four pillars of the EHW Strategic Framework 2008.</p>

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Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	√		<p>The CSC implemented existing legislative and policy frameworks as well as Monitoring and Evaluation guidelines, which have been developed by DPSA. The overarching aim of these frameworks is to protect HIV-positive employees by advocating the implementation of the Three Zeros in line with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV & AIDS (UNAIDS). These are Educational programmes and information sessions developed to eradicate stigma and discrimination and to raise awareness through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zero new HIV, STI and TB infections ● Zero deaths associated with HIV and TB ● Zero discrimination <p>The CSC has embarked on the HCT campaign to intensify DPSA 'Know Your Epidemic and Know Your Response' campaign throughout the Western Cape.</p> <p>The aim is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce HIV and TB discrimination in the workplace. This includes campaigns against unfair discrimination and empowerment of employees. ● Reduce unfair discrimination in access to services. This includes ensuring that the Employee Relations Directorate addresses complaints or grievances and provides training to employees. ● Other key elements that addressed anti HIV/AIDS discrimination issues were: Awareness Raising Programmes that were conducted, posters and pamphlets were distributed, HIV/AIDS counselling and Testing [HCT] campaigns, condom distribution, and spot talks [speak out session by HIV/AIDS positive representatives].
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	√		<p>HCT SESSIONS The following screening sessions were conducted:</p> <p>Blood pressure, Glucose, Cholesterol, TB, Eye test, BMI [body mass index] and spot talks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Department of Agriculture participated in 14 screening sessions. ● 125 Employees were tested and counselled for HIV and 129 employees were tested for Tuberculosis and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI's). ● There were no clinical referrals for TB, HIV or any other STI.
8. Has the department developed measures/ indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures indicators.	√		<p>The impact of health promotion programmes is indicated through information provided via the Employee Health and Wellness Contract (external EAP service provider).</p> <p>The Employee Health and Wellness Programme (EHWP) is monitored through quarterly and annual reporting. This reporting is provided by the external service provider. The most recent annual health review period was 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012. An annual health report has been provided for six (6) (ICAS) Departments and an overview of all 6 departments have been compiled in one presentation.</p> <p>The quarterly and annual review provides a breakdown of the EHWP Human Capital Demographic i.e. age, gender, length of service, dependent utilisation, language utilisation, employee vs. manager utilisation, no. of cases.</p> <p>The review further provides amongst others service utilisation, problem profiling and trending, assessment of employee and organisational risk and the impact thereof on the individual functioning in the work place.</p>

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4.13. LABOUR RELATIONS

The following collective agreements were entered into with trade unions within the department.

Table 4.13.1: Collective agreements, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Total collective agreements	None
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The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the department for the year under review.

Table 4.13.2: Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Correctional counselling	-	-
Verbal warning	-	-
Written warning	-	-
Final written warning	5	83.3
Suspension without pay	-	-
Fine	-	-
Demotion	-	-
Dismissal	-	-
Not guilty	1	16.7
Case withdrawn	-	-
Total	6	100
Percentage of total employment		0.5

Note: Outcomes of disciplinary hearings refer to formal cases only.

Two employees absconded during the period under review and were automatically classified as a case of desertion. A formal disciplinary hearing was not required and therefore not reflected in the above table.

Table 4.13.3: Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Financial Misconduct	2	33.3
Alcohol Abuse/ Absenteeism	4	66.7
Total	6	100

Table 4.13.4: Grievances lodged, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Grievances lodged	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	4	80
Number of grievances not resolved	1	20
Total number of grievances lodged	5	100

Note: Grievances lodged refers to cases that were finalised within the reporting period. Grievances not resolved refers to cases finalised, but where the outcome was not in favour of the aggrieved and found to be unsubstantiated.

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Table 4.13.5: Disputes lodged with Councils, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Disputes lodged with Councils	Number	% of total
Number of disputes upheld	-	-
Number of disputes dismissed	2	100
Total number of disputes lodged	2	100

Note: Councils refer to the Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) and General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council (GPSSBC).

Table 4.13.6: Strike actions, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Total number of Strike Actions	None
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Table 4.13.7: Precautionary suspensions, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Total number of Precautionary Suspensions	None
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Note: Precautionary suspensions refer to staff being suspended with pay whilst the case is being investigated

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4.14. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the efforts of the department with regard to skills development. The tables reflect the training needs as at the beginning of the period under review, and the actual training provided.

Table 4.14.1: Training needs identified, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational Categories	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2011	Training needs identified at start of reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	7	-	33	-	33
	Male	12	-	27	-	27
Professionals	Female	73	-	106	-	106
	Male	135	-	200	-	200
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	78	-	22	-	22
	Male	133	-	26	-	26
Clerks	Female	159	-	115	-	115
	Male	45	-	44	-	44
Service and sales workers	Female	-	-	13	-	13
	Male	-	-	5	-	5
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	9	-	9
Craft and related trades workers	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	8	-	9	-	9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	-	-	2	-	2
	Male	36	-	4	-	4
Elementary occupations	Female	67	-	23	-	23
	Male	189	-	39	-	39
Sub Total	Female	390	-	320	-	320
	Male	569	-	375	-	375
Total		959	-	695	-	695
Employees with disabilities	Female	6	-	6	-	6
	Male	11	-	12	-	12

Note: The above table identifies the training needs at the start of the reporting period as per the Department's Work Place Skills Plan.

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Table 4.14.2: Training provided, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational Categories	Gender	Number of employees as at 31 March 2012	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	7	-	20	-	20
	Male	11	-	12	-	12
Professionals	Female	82	-	60	-	60
	Male	130	-	106	-	106
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	84	-	50	-	50
	Male	137	-	61	-	61
Clerks	Female	149	-	146	-	146
	Male	40	-	12	-	12
Service and sales workers	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trades workers	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	8	-	5	-	5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	36	-	1	-	1
Elementary occupations	Female	65	-	11	-	11
	Male	185	-	36	-	36
Sub Total	Female	393	-	287	-	287
	Male	558	-	233	-	233
Total		951	-	520	-	520
Employees with disabilities	Female	6	-	-	-	-
	Male	11	-	-	-	-

Note: The above table identifies the number of training courses attended by individuals during the period under review.

4.15. INJURY ON DUTY

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

Table 4.15.1: Injury on duty, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	18	29.5
Temporary Disablement	43	70.5
Permanent Disablement	-	-
Fatal	-	-
Total	61	100
Percentage of total employment		4.8

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4.16. UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

Table 4.16.1: Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Project Title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: Work days	Contract value in Rand
Eden Drought Disaster	1	54	R56 793.70
Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration: Work days	Total contract value in Rand
1	6	54	R56 793.70
Project Title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: Work days	Contract value in Rand
Facilitate community institutionalisation process in 7 CRDP wards	1	28	R138 000.00
Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration: Work days	Total contract value in Rand
1	6	28	R138 000.00

Table 4.16.2: Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs), 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Project Title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of Consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Eden Drought Disaster	0%	0%	3
Project Title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of Consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Facilitate community institutionalisation process in 7 CRDP wards	100%	100%	6

Table 4.16.3: Report on consultant appointments using Donor funds, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Project Title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: Work days	Contract value in Rand
Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration: Work days	Total contract value in Rand

Table 4.16.4: Analysis of consultant appointments using Donor funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs), 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Project Title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of Consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Project Title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of Consultants from HDI groups that work on the project

Part 5:

Abbreviations

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ABBREVIATIONS
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ACW	Agriculture Community Workers
AE	Agricultural Economics
AET	Agricultural Education and Training Strategy
AFASA	African Farmers Association of South Africa
AgriBEE	Agricultural Black Economic Empowerment
AgriSETA	Agricultural Sector Education and Training Authority
AHS	African Horse Sickness
AI	Avian Influenza
IAIST	Australian Institutional Agricultural Science and Technology
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AIMS	Agricultural Information Management System
AO System	Accounting Officers System
ARA	Association for responsible alcohol
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
ASDA	A retailer in the United Kingdom
ASTI	Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators
BAS	Basic Accounting System
BAWSI	Black Association of the Wine and Spirits Industry
BBBEE	Broad - Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BFAP	Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy
BMI	Body mass index
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalosis
C.A.P.E	Cape Action for People and the Environment
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CADIS	Cape Animal Disease Information System
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resource Act
CASIDRA	Cape Agency for Sustainable Integrated Development in Rural Areas
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CAWC	Conservation Agriculture Western Cape
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CC	Closed Corporation
CCFICS	CODEX Committee on Food Import/Export Certification Systems
CD	Chief Director
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFPPA	Centre de Formation Professionnelle et de Promotion Agricole
CHE	Commission for Higher Education
CIAT	Cape Institute for Agricultural Training
CLFA	Community Ladies for all

ABBREVIATIONS
for the year ended 31 March 2012

COMBUD	Computerised Budgets
CPAC	Commodity Project Allocation Committee
CPIX	Consumer Price Index
CPSI	Centre for Public Service Innovation
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
CRDS	Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy
CSC	Corporate Service Centre
CSF	Classical Swine Fever
CTM	Ceramic Tile Manufacturers
D	Director
DAC	District Assessment Committees
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DEDAT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DoRA	Division of Revenue Act
DPAC	Departmental Project Allocation Committee
DPSA	Department of Public Service of South Africa
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
EAERE	European Association of Environmental and Resource economics
EAP	Employee Assistance Programme
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
EHWP	Employee Health and Wellness Programme
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ERM	Enterprise - Wide Risk Management
ERP	Extension Recovery Plan
ETQA	Education and Training Quality Authority
EU	European Union
EWP	Employee Wellness Programme
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation in Rome
FAPRI	Food and Agricultural Research Institute in the United States
FARMCOM	Fraud and Risk Management Committee
FARR	Foundation for Alcohol Related Research
Fasfacts	Foetal Alcohol Syndrome Prevention Campaign
FET	Further Education and Training
FIFO	First In First Out
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
Forex	Foreign Exchange
FPEF	Fresh Produce Exporters Forum
FSD	Farmer Support and Development
GARDAG	Government Agricultural Research and Development Action Group

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**ABBREVIATIONS
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GHS	General Household Survey
GIAMA	Government Immovable Asset Management Act
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GLs	Geographical Indications
GMT	Government Motor Transport
GPSSBC	General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council
HAS	Hygiene Assessment System
HAST	Department of Health's Directorate: HIV/AIDS/STI/TB
HCDS	Human Capital Development Strategy
HCT	General HIV Counselling and Testing
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individual
HET	Higher Education Training
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HTP	High Through Put
IAMP	Infrastructure Asset Management Plan
ICAS	Independent Counselling and Advisory Services
ICP-MS	Induction Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry
ICS	Improvement of Conditions of Services
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plans
IGR	Intergovernmental Relationships
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
LARP	Land and Agrarian Reform Programme
LOGIS	Government Procurement System
LOOP	Landelike Ontwikkelings- en Ontspanningsprojek
LRA	Labour Relations Act
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
LTD	Limited
M&E	Monitor and Evaluation
MAFISA	Micro-Finance Institution for South Africa
Manstrat	Web based agricultural information resource
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAP	National Assessment Panel
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEPAD	New Economic Plan for African Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NLACC	National Land Acquisition Control Committee

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**ABBREVIATIONS
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NMMU	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
NO	National Outcome
NQF	National Qualification Framework
NSF	National Skills Fund
NTR	National Treasury Regulation
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OSD	Occupational Specific Dispensation
OSS	Operational Support Services
PAET	Provincial Agriculture Education and Training Forum
PAHC	Primary Animal Health Care
PAHC	Primary Animal Health Care
PARF	Provincial Agricultural Research Forum
PCCC	Provincial Climate Change Committee
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PDI	Previously Disadvantaged Individual
PEAP	Provincial Employee Assistance Programme
PERSAL	Personnel Salary System
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999
PGC	Provincial Grant Committees
PGWC	Provincial Government of the Western Cape
PILIR	Policy on Incapacity Leave and Ill-health Retirement
PLACC	Provincial Land Acquisition Control Committee
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
PPECB	Perishable Products Export Control Board
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PPPFA	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act
PROVIDE	Provincial Decision-making Enabling Project
PRRS	Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome
PSCBC	Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council
PSO	Provincial Strategic Objective
PSR	Public Service Regulation
PTI	Provincial Treasury Instruction
PTY	Proprietary
PVL	Provincial Veterinary Laboratory
RD	Rural Development
ROI	Return on Investment
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SA	South Africa(n)

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ABBREVIATIONS
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SACNASP	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFWA	South African Farm Workers Association
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANCID	South African National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage
SANEF	South African National Equestrian Federation
SANP: ABI	South African National Parks: Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative
SAPS	South African Police Services
SAQAA	South African Qualifications Assurance Authority
SARS	South African Revenue Services
SASA	South African Society for Animal Science
SAT	Structured Agricultural Training
SATI	South African Table Grape Industry
SAVA	South African Veterinary Association
SAVC	South African Veterinary Council
SDI Plan	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMME	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises
SMS	Senior Management Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCA	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SRC	Student Representative Council
SRM	Sustainable Resource Management
SSF	Social Security Fund
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAD	Trans-boundary Animal Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
TE	Tertiary Education
THRIP	Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme
TIPS	Trade Industry Policy Services
TRDS	Technology, Research and Development Services
UAMP	User Asset Management Plan
UTA	Unit for Technical Assistance
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VOIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VPH	Veterinary Public Health
VS	Veterinary Services
WCADI	Western Cape Aquaculture Development Initiative

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**ABBREVIATIONS
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WCARF	Western Cape Agriculture Research Forum
WCG	Western Cape Government
WESGRO	Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency
YPP	Young Professional Programme
ZA	South Africa

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