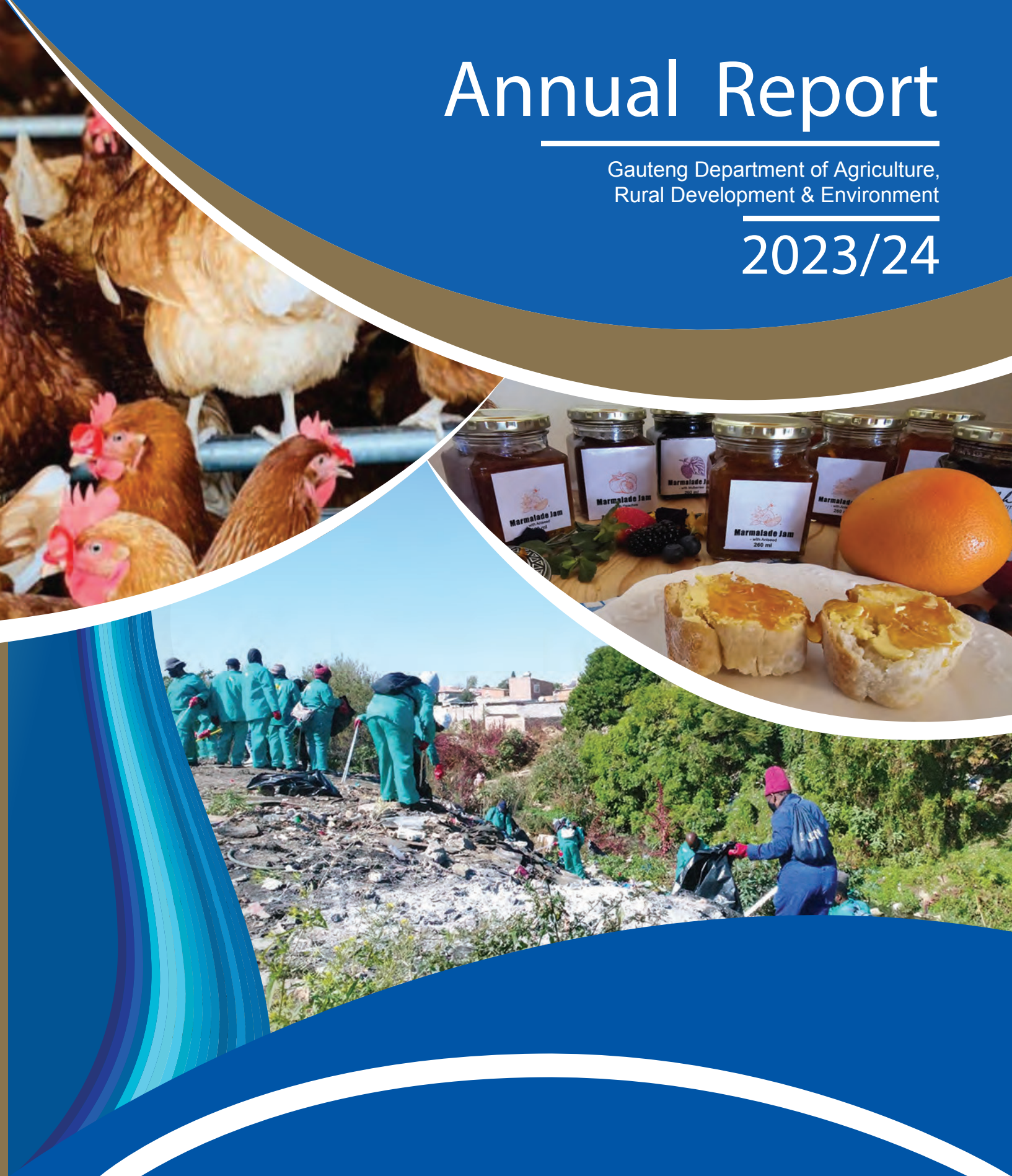


# Annual Report

Gauteng Department of Agriculture,  
Rural Development & Environment

2023/24



**GAUTENG PROVINCE**  
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**GGT2030**  
GROWING GAUTENG TOGETHER



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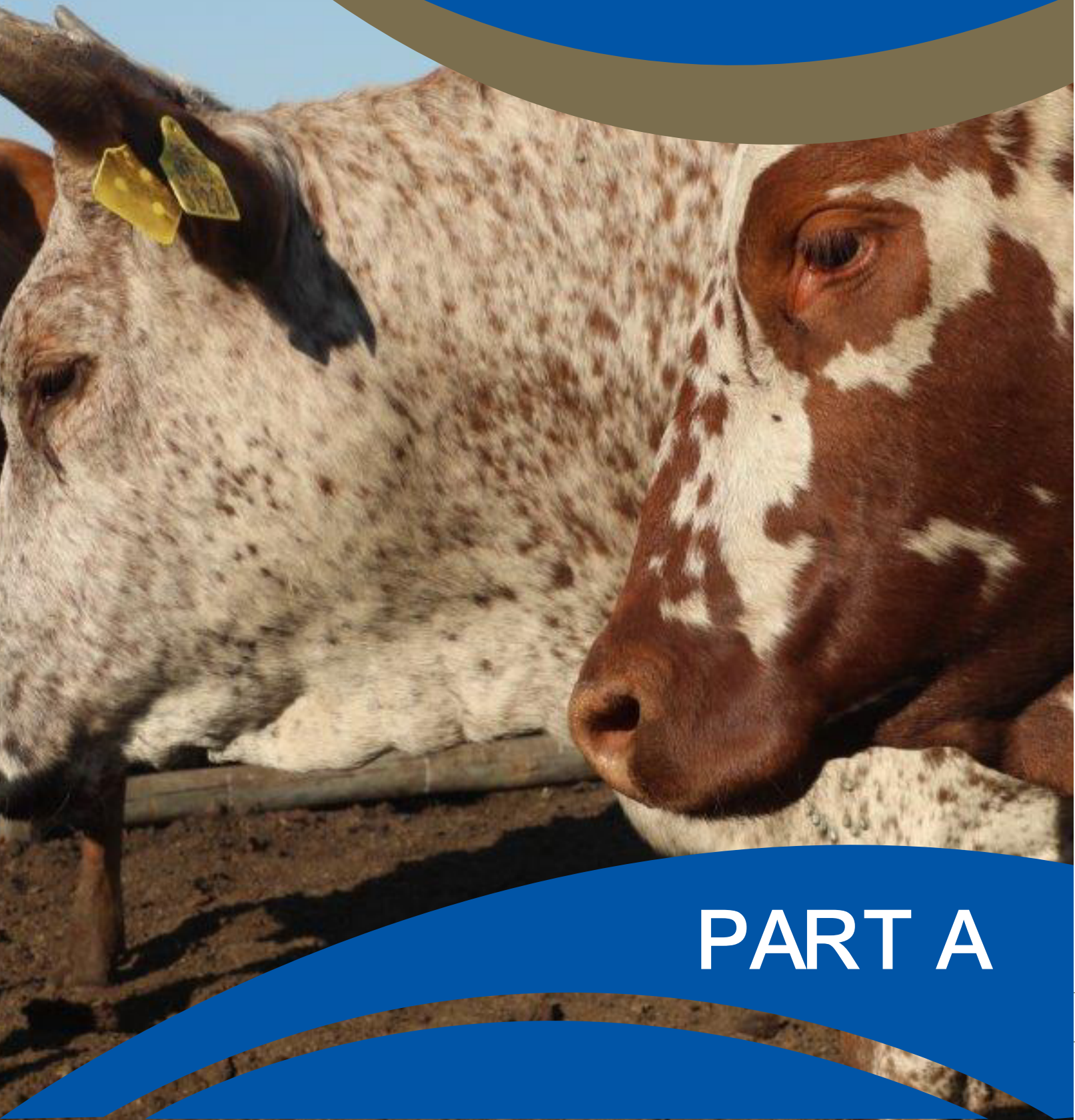


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# GENERAL INFORMATION



**PART A**



GENERAL INFORMATION

# 1. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

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## 2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

24G	Section 24 Gazette
ACE	Africa Centre of Evidence
AEL	Atmospheric Emissions Licence
AES	Agricultural Economics Services
AFASA	African Farmers' Association of South Africa
AFS	Annual Financial Statement
AG	Auditor-General
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
AICT	Agricultural Information and Communication Technology
APAP	Agricultural Policy Action Plan
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ARC	Agriculture Research Council
ASF	African Swine Fever
AVI	Avian
BAC	Bid Adjudication Committee
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEC	Bid Evaluation Committee
BkB	Bontle ke Botho
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CCSV	Compulsory Community Service Veterinarians
CIDB	Construction Industry Development Board
CITES	Convention on International Trade In Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CRCMP	Climate Resilient Catchment Management Plan
CoEs	Compensation of Employees
COHWS	Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site
COS	Council of Stakeholders



GENERAL INFORMATION

CoT	City of Tshwane
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
CRR	Crocodile River Reserve
CSD	Central Supplier Database
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DID	Department of Infrastructure Development
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
DPE	Devon Protected Environment
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DSD	Department of Social Development
DST	Department of Science and Technology
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioners
ECE	Estimates Capital Expenditure
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
EMIs	Environmental Management Inspectors
EU	European Union
EXCO	Executive Council
FAS	Forensic Audit Services
FAWU	Food and Allied Workers Union
4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution





GENERAL INFORMATION

FI	Financial Index
FIDPM	Framework for Infrastructure Delivery and Procurement Management
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FMDC	Fully Managed Data Centre
FNSA	Farmers Network South Africa
FSD	Farmer Support and Development
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FPSU	Farmer Production Support Unit
GAS	Gauteng Audit Services
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GBCSA	Green Building Council of South Africa
GBSP	Gauteng Biodiversity Stewardship Programme
GCOGTA	Gauteng Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
GCR	Gauteng City Region
GDARDE	Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment
GDED	Gauteng Department of Economic Development
GDHS	Gauteng Department of Human Settlements
GDID	Gauteng Department of Infrastructure Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDSD	Gauteng Department of Social Development
GEGDS	Gauteng Employment Growth and Development Strategy
GESF	Gauteng Environmental Sustainability Framework
GESR	Gauteng Environmental Sustainability Report
GEYODI	Gender, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
GGT2030	Growing Gauteng Together
GGDA	Gauteng Growth and Development Agency
GHG	Green House Gas



GENERAL INFORMATION

GIDS	Geographical Information Decision Support
GISP	Gauteng Industrial Symbiosis Programme
GWIS	Gauteng Waste Information System
GPAES	Gauteng Protected Areas Expansion Strategy
GPD	Gauteng Planning Division
GPEMF	Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework
GPG	Gauteng Provincial Government
GPEOR	Gauteng Province Environment Outlook Report
GPT	Gauteng Provincial Treasury
GRSCP	Gauteng Rural Social Compact Plan
GSDF	Gauteng Spatial Development Framework
GVS	Gauteng Veterinary Services
SPPG	Sustainable Public Procurement Guideline
GWIS	Gauteng Waste Information System
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
HDIs	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Score
HOD	Head of Department
HRD	Human Resource Development
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IA	Implementing Agency
IBA	Important Birding Area
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDMS	Infrastructure Delivery Management System
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDU	Infrastructure Development Unit



GENERAL INFORMATION

IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan
IPDU	Industry Processes and Product Use
IPIP	Infrastructure Programme Implementation Plan
ISP	Industrial Symbiosis Programme
KPA	Klipkraal Protected Area
LARP	Land and Agrarian Reform Programme
LITS	Livestock Improvement and Traceability Systems
MAQO	Municipal Air Quality Officer
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
METT	Management Effective Tracking Tool
MMC	Members of the Mayoral Committee
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA	Meat Safety Act
MSDF	Municipal Spatial Development Framework
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAEIS	National Atmospheric Emission Inventory Systems
NAEL	National Atmospheric Emissions Licensing
NAFU	National African Farmers Union
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council
NAQI	National Air Quality Index
NCPC-SA	National Cleaner Production Centre of South Africa
NDP	National Development Plan



GENERAL INFORMATION

NEAS	National Environmental Authorisation System
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEMA: AQUA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act
NEM: BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act
NEM: PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act
NEMWA	National Environmental Management Waste Act
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NGP	New Growth Path
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSNP	National School Nutrition Programme
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OIE	Office International des Epizooties
OoP	Office of the Premier
OSD	Occupational Specific Dispensation
OVI	Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute
PA	Protected Areas
PAHC	Primary Animal Health Care
PAMP	Protected Area Management Plan
PEETS	Process, Energy & Environmental Technology Station
PCO	Parliamentary Constituency Office
PEPSICO	Pepsi-Cola
PESI	Presidential Employment Stimulus Initiative
PIRs	Project Initiation Reports
PO	Purchase Order
PPD	Peak Plateau Decline
PPECB	Perishable Products Export Control Board





GENERAL INFORMATION

PPR	Preferential Procurement Regulation
PRAAD	Policy on Reasonable Accommodation and Assistive Devices
PSCBC	Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council
PwDs	Persons with Disabilities
R&D	Research and Development
RMC	Risk Management Committee
RTDS	Research and Technology Development Services
RWF	Rand Water Foundation
SAAQIS	South African Air Quality Information Systems
SAP	Systems Applications and Products
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPS	South African Police Service
SAMTRAC	Safety Management Training Course
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SAQS	Special Air Quality Statement
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SCOA	Standard Chart of Accounts
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SEMA	Specific Environmental Management Act
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SHEQ	Safety, Health, Environment and Quality
SIPDM	Standard for Infrastructure Procurement and Delivery Management
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
SMS	Senior Management Service



GENERAL INFORMATION

SMT	Senior Managers Team
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOPA	State of the Province Address
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SNAEL	System for National Atmospheric Emission Licensing
SPPG	Sustainable Public Procurement Guidelines
SR	Scoping Report
SRM	Sustainable Resource Management
STATSA	Statistics South Africa
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
TCC	Tax Clearance Certificate
TERP	Township Economic Revitalisation Programme
TIA	Technology and Innovation Agency
TMR	Transformation, Modernisation and Re-industrialisation
TUT	Tshwane University of Technology
TVP	Texturised Vegetable Protein
UJ	University of Johannesburg
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISA	University of South Africa
VUT	Vaal University of Technology
WARD	Women in Agriculture and Rural Development
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIS	Waste Information System
Wits	University of the Witwatersrand
YARD	Youth in Agriculture and Rural Development



### 3. FOREWORD BY THE MEC



**Ms Vuyiswa Ramokgopa**  
Member of the Executive Council (MEC)  
Gauteng Department of Agriculture and  
Rural Development



**Ms Sheila Mary Peters**  
Member of the Executive Council (MEC)  
Gauteng Department of Environment

The 2023/2024 financial year marks the fifth and final year of the sixth administration, as well as the concluding year of the Medium-Term Framework designed to implement the priorities of the 6th administration, as articulated in the Growing Gauteng Together (GGT 2030) plan.

On October 7th, 2022, Premier Panyaza Lesufi emphasised the need to prioritise certain areas of the GGT 2030 blueprint, identifying them as critical and non-negotiable for the remaining period of the 6th administration. These elevated priorities aim to ensure economic recovery and reconstruction, reposition Gauteng's economy, strengthen the fight against crime, corruption, vandalism, and lawlessness, and improve living conditions in Townships, Informal Settlements, and Hostels (TISH) communities.

These focused efforts come against the backdrop of slow economic growth, with experts warning of a 45% chance that South Africa's economy may slip into recession due to the ongoing electricity and energy crisis. Despite these challenges, the agricultural sector has shown resilience, continued to contribute positively to the economy, even during the toughest conditions and the Covid-19 pandemic.

However, the sector faces significant challenges that the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Environment (GDARDE) must address, including limited land availability for agricultural activities in the province, which is not traditionally a key agricultural production region.



#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Rapid climate change further exacerbates these challenges, bringing increased intensity and frequency of severe weather conditions that threaten infrastructure, food security, human health, and ecosystem well-being. According to a study by the Gauteng City Region Observatory (GCRO), approximately 18% of Gauteng's population experiences food insecurity, with 7.3% facing severe inadequate access to food.

In response to these challenges, GDARDE implemented several key interventions during the 2023/2024 financial year:

- Expanding access to agri-food value chain opportunities: Ensuring economic inclusion of TISH communities for sustainable livelihoods.
- Maximising food security in TISH areas.
- Promoting animal and public health: Ensuring food safety.
- Protecting the environment: Enabling sustainable development, particularly in TISH areas.
- Coordinating Provincial Climate Change Action: Spearheading efforts to mitigate climate risks.

These interventions were supported by initiatives such as urban farming, smart agriculture, and the promotion of sustainable food systems. The Department also continued its commercialisation programme, aimed at transforming agri-food value chains to make them more inclusive and sustainable. Through the implementation of community-based food gardens, support for smallholder farmers, and agricultural cooperatives in TISH areas, GDARDE contributed to a 50% reduction in food insecurity. The "Fetsa Tlala" (End Hunger) food security programme, in collaboration with the Department of Social Development, led to the establishment of a total of 22 328 gardens and 483 urban farms in TISH areas.

The Department also focused on public employment, skills development, and training through the recruitment of 6 155 EPWP Green Army participants. These participants were actively involved in the Bontle ke Botho programme, which is responsible for environmental upkeep and the establishment of community and household gardens. In the past financial year, a total of 707 182 trees were planted in partnership with communities, and over 40 000

trees have already been planted this financial year as part of the "GP 1 Million Trees" programme. This initiative, which promotes urban greening, carbon sequestration, and the planting of indigenous fruit and shade trees, has seen significant community involvement, making it a key contributor to environmental sustainability in Gauteng.

To encourage environmental responsibility, the Department has also introduced fines for corporate environmental violations, requiring offenders to purchase trees equivalent to their transgressions. This innovative approach ensures that those responsible for environmental harm are directly involved in repairing the damage, with resources directed back to environmental restoration rather than being absorbed into the fiscus.

The Gauteng City Region Over-arching Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan remains central to the province's efforts to reduce climate change impacts. In the 2023/2024 financial year, five climate change interventions were implemented to transition Gauteng towards a low-carbon future.

In line with the TISH interventions, GDARDE achieved several key milestones, including the establishment of 185 gardens across 45 hostels, securing 22 incubator partnerships, supporting 510 agribusinesses with marketing services, and providing support to 34 370 subsistence farmers.

The Farmer's Market Family Days initiative, held in collaboration with the Departments of Social Development and Agriculture, Rural Development, and Environment, created opportunities for family bonding and provided emerging farmers with direct market access. These events, held in municipal parks throughout the province, strengthened the township economy and fostered social cohesion within communities.

The Department's strong performance, with an 81% achievement on the Annual Performance Plan (APP) and a 91% success rate on the elevated priorities under the tenure of MEC Mbali Hlophe, reflects the effectiveness of the interventions and turnaround strategies implemented. This represents a significant improvement from the 67% performance recorded in 2019. This progress would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of the Department's officials, led by the HOD, whose dedication and positive attitude have been instrumental in delivering essential services to our communities.





GENERAL INFORMATION

As the 6th administration draws to a close, I am filled with gratitude for the opportunity to have worked with such a committed team.

I would also like to extend my thanks to my predecessor, MEC Mbali Hlophe, for her leadership and smooth handover when I joined GDARDE. Her stewardship laid the foundation for continued progress. Additionally, I am grateful for the support and guidance received from the Executive Council, the Legislature, and our Portfolio Committee, whose oversight and constructive feedback have helped us address areas of weakness. I also appreciate the support of our various Members of the Mayoral Committees (MMCs), local government officials, sector partners, and stakeholders, whose collaboration has been vital to our success.

### Looking Ahead: Priorities of the 7th Administration

As we transition to the 7th administration, the following priorities will guide our work:

1. **Eradicating Hunger in the Province:** We will continue to implement and expand initiatives aimed at eliminating hunger, ensuring that every resident of Gauteng has access to sufficient, nutritious food.
2. **Creating Sustainable Jobs:** We are committed to generating sustainable employment opportunities, particularly in the agricultural sector, to drive economic growth and stability.
3. **Supporting Small-Scale Farmers:** We will intensify our support for small-scale farmers, providing them with the resources, training, and market access needed to transition into commercial farming operations.
4. **Economic Recovery and Reconstruction:** Building on the progress made, we will continue to focus on revitalising the economy, with a particular emphasis on inclusivity and sustainability.
5. **Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability:** We will intensify efforts to address climate change and promote environmental sustainability, ensuring that Gauteng remains resilient in the face of environmental challenges.

6. **TISH Community Development:** We will continue to focus on improving living conditions in Townships, Informal Settlements, and Hostels, with targeted interventions that promote economic inclusion and social cohesion.

These priorities reflect our commitment to building a stronger, more resilient Gauteng that offers opportunities for all its residents. The 7th administration will continue to work diligently to achieve these goals, building on the foundation laid by the 6th administration and charting a path towards a brighter future.

May the incoming 7th Administration build on our successes and take the Department to greater heights.

**Ms Vuyiswa Ramokgopa**

**Member of the Executive Council (MEC)**

Agriculture and Rural Development

15 August 2024







## 4. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



### Mr Khululekile Mase

#### Acting Accounting Officer

Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment

### Overview of the operations of the department

The Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (GDARDE) is happy to present the last Annual Performance Report for the 2023/2024 financial year, which marks the end of the Government's sixth administration.

The objectives of the sixth administration were to tackle the triple challenge of poverty, inequality, and unemployment through higher rates of economic growth, the creation of more jobs and the provision of better services to the people of South Africa.

During this administration, agriculture was recognised as a critical 'vehicle' to develop the rural sector and the promote rural livelihoods because we acknowledged the importance of the sector to achieve sustainable development and prosperity for all.

Within the context of the GGT2030 as the plan of action and guiding policy of our province, the following five elevated priorities continued to emerge from GDARDE:

- Priority 1: Accelerate economic recovery;
- Priority 2: Strengthen the battle against crime, corruption, vandalism, and lawlessness;
- Priority 3: Improve living conditions in townships, informal settlements, and hostels (TISH);
- Priority 4: Strengthen the capacity of the state to deliver services; and
- Priority 5: Effectively communicate the Government's programmes and progress.

In the 2023/2024 financial year under review, the Department continued to respond to and realise the provincial Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities and other provincial commitments by economically transforming agri-food value chains and ensuring sustainable development for healthy, food-secure, integrated, smart and developed urban and rural communities in Gauteng.



#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Following the announcement by Premier Panyaza Lesufi and his Executive Council on the commitments to continue with the Growing Gauteng Together 2030 (GGT2030) Vision as the blueprint of the sixth administration, GDARDE focused on interventions underpinned by the reconfiguration of Townships, Informal Settlements, and Hostels (TISH) programme, including a massive communication drive to increase information dissemination to Gauteng citizens, as well as increase their knowledge and understanding of government programmes.

South Africa's agricultural sector faced several challenges in 2023, but we didn't anticipate the overall annual performance would drop sharply as it did.

South Africa faced a high unemployment rate, at just under 33%, in the first quarter of 2023. Resolving this unemployment crisis requires that all economic sectors perform optimally, especially the primary sectors with the ability to absorb even the least skilled labour. Agriculture is one such sector, while agribusiness and agro-processing also present various employment opportunities. But all these hinge on effective service delivery and functioning infrastructure.

Although field crops and fruits looked promising at the beginning of the season, the year started on a rough patch. The excessive rains, high input costs, and persistent load shedding presented various risks to farmers. As a result, crop planting in different regions of the country was delayed by roughly a month, threatening yield prospects. But the warm weather at the end of January 2024 and much of February 2024 helped improve conditions on the farms.

Geopolitical events, financial, trade, and commodity price dynamics continue to influence the global economy, both directly and indirectly. Of particular concern is the continued war between Russia and Ukraine, which has had significant repercussions on agricultural trade, affecting global markets, food security, and prices. Given the important roles both countries play in global agriculture, particularly as major suppliers of wheat, maize, barley, and sunflower oil, the conflict has led to widespread concern over the stability of global food supplies. The conflict has hindered access to ports, resulting in shipping delays and increased costs for transporting goods. Disturbances to these trade routes interrupt supply chains, raising the costs of shipping and

warehousing. Alternative trade routes are either expensive or problematic. Disruptions to the Red Sea shipping route have reduced trade volumes in the Suez Canal by about 40% (The Economist, 24 February 2024).

In a report shared by Crop Estimate Committee, South African farmers are expected to harvest 19.3% less maize in the 2023/24 season compared to the previous one. The Crop Estimate Committee's latest summer crop forecast estimated the 2024 harvest at 13.26 million metric tonnes, down from the 16.43 million harvested the season before.

This year's overall decline in production prospects is primarily due to poor yields, not the area reduction, as farmers in South Africa tilled more land than in the 2022/23 season. The total area planted is 2 636 250 hectares in the current season and 2 586 100 hectares were planted in the previous season. In Gauteng, a total of 116 000 hectares were planted in the current production season, while 108 000 were planted in the previous season (Crop Estimate Committee Report, April 2024).

Gauteng experienced outbreaks of two novel viruses, the H7N6 avian influenza and the viral haemorrhagic disease of rabbits. The avian influenza outbreak had Gauteng as its epicentre and largely affected the supply of both eggs and broiler meat to the market. Both of these viruses have largely been controlled, together with the foot-and-mouth (FMD) disease outbreak, which revisited the province in 2022 but has since been effectively controlled.

The African Swine Fever (ASF) virus continues to affect informal pig keepers around townships and informal settlements, which, because of resource constraints, cannot build appropriate pig housing infrastructure that can assist in reducing the frequency of these episodic outbreaks.

The outbreaks of highly infectious diseases such as FMD, ASF and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) negatively affect access to export markets for our livestock and livestock products. The FMD outbreak in Tshwane prevented farmers in the metropolitan area from accessing the China and Saudi Arabia beef markets, including the broader regional markets. It was only after the successful resolution of the FMD outbreak that the Tshwane metropolitan area was declared an FMD-free area and could resume accessing these markets.





GENERAL INFORMATION

In 2023, the prices of table eggs and broiler meat in the local market suddenly increased due to the constrained supply of these products from the producers, who were experiencing a massive outbreak of avian influenza. This supply constraint was only resolved after the Government decided to relax the import requirements for the importation of both table eggs and hatching eggs. Livestock production and the overall productivity of these enterprises depend on the cooperation of the producers with the disease control prescripts as contained in the Animal Diseases Act (Dr Kyandi's VTF comparative figures [Rand value and No. of certificates issued over the two years 2022/23 and 2023/24 and brief comparative analysis].

Gauteng is highly urbanised, comprising three large metropolitan areas with high population densities. This means the land available for agriculture in Gauteng is limited and is constantly under pressure from further urbanisation and population growth. Therefore, this makes the province dependent on other provinces for its food requirements.

The challenges faced by the agricultural sector were revealed in the national food and nutrition security survey results, which indicated that many Gauteng households are food insecure.

While South Africa is food secure at the national level, the country is still food insecure at the household level, as not all households have access to adequate food. According to Stats SA, about 18% of Gauteng's population is faced with "severe inadequate" access to food. Households headed by black Africans and coloureds were less likely to have adequate access to food compared to households headed by Indians/Asians and whites. In addition, households with larger household sizes were more likely to have inadequate or "severe inadequate" access to food compared to those with smaller household sizes. Almost two-thirds of the households that were vulnerable to hunger resided in urban areas. Household food insecurity, urban poverty and increasing levels of inequality have become common features of our new urban reality within the GCR. The recent COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the loss of income in households, leading to increased food insecurity levels.

Furthermore, the Household Food Insecurity Access Score (HFIAS) revealed the following:

Less than half (48.6%) of the households were food secure, with the remaining 51.4% of households being food insecure;

- For those who are food insecure, 14.2% of households experienced severe levels of food insecurity; and
- The Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicated that 9.7% of households consumed poor diets, while 16.3% consumed borderline diets.

Households with poor diets mostly consume nutrient-poor food groups such as cereals, condiments, sugars and oils/fats. There was limited consumption of nutrient-rich food groups such as fruits, pulses, nuts, eggs, fish and seafood.

Despite the above challenges faced, GDARDE continued to deliver on its commitments towards economically transforming agri-food value chains and ensuring sustainable development for healthy, food-secure, integrated, smart and developed urban and rural communities in Gauteng.

The South African Atmospheric Emission Licencing and Inventory Portal (SAAELIP), which houses the National Atmospheric Emission Inventory System (NAEIS) and the System for National Atmospheric Emission Licencing (SNAEL), has closed down, forcing licencing authorities to process applications manually. This has lengthened the application processing time and requires manual handling of data that was previously processed by the system. This has a negative impact on the already stretched municipal capacity. GDARDE is working closely with municipalities to meet the regulated timeframes and develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for manual processes.

GDARDE is also constantly providing support to facilities to ensure that all reports are submitted on time. There is generally a good working relationship between the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, GDARDE and the municipalities, and communication channels are open. As a result, this presents opportunities for the coordination of activities and the implementation of improvement measures put in place. There is a need for municipalities to allocate an adequate budget for the appointment of personnel and the procurement of required services.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

In the year under review, there was the implementation of mandatory and compulsory training as part of the professionalisation of the Public Service, with regards to skills development. Seven employees were awarded bursaries as part of the upskilling programme, and all the BBBEE targets in terms of black people and black females were met in the financial year 2023/24.

All the employment equity targets were met. Women occupied 50% of senior management posts and 3% were people with disabilities. Targeted recruitment as per the revised Employment Equity (EE) Plan and commitment to prioritise female appointments at Senior Management Service (SMS) level have yielded positive results. The department has achieved the target for appointment of women at senior management level and they are currently at 56%. Targeted recruitment plans are in place to ensure that the 50% target of women at senior management level is maintained. The current representation will be consistently maintained through mentoring and coaching. Currently there is no process which governs succession management within the province.

GDARDE has also achieved the target of having a 50% overall representation of women. Women currently occupy 53% of posts, against the 50% target. The department has exceeded its target of 2% for people with disabilities and currently 3,4% of staff fit into this category. This was achieved through the implementation of a targeted recruitment drive. The department has recorded a vacancy rate of 11,53%, against the target of 10%. The implementation of the DPSA directive on cost containment measures contributed to the high vacancy in the department.

Through the Tshepo 1 Million programme, the department has been able to create jobs and entrepreneur opportunities for small agri-businesses and Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) in waste management. Growth of SMMEs was achieved, creating opportunities to create even more jobs in the sector. Sustainable jobs within the department were also created for young people in the year under review, offering 4 834 job opportunities under the Tshepo 1 Million programme, against an annual target of 3 000.

The overall departmental performance for the financial year under review recorded an 81% achievement of Annual Performance Plan (APP) targets. The 2023-2024 APP achievement is higher than the

77% achieved in the past two financial years. Of the 129 planned targets, 105 were achieved and 24 were not achieved. The 19% of targets not achieved include Administration (7), Agriculture and Rural Development (9) and Environment (8).

## Agriculture

In the year, 2023/2024, GDARDE continued to make strides through its interventions and ongoing promotion of urban farming, smart agriculture and sustainable food systems as part of the GCR inclusive food security agenda through the implementation of targeted interventions within TISH areas in partnership with key sector departments and the private sector.

Through the farmer commercialisation programme, the department led the transformation of the agri-food value chains so that the sector was more inclusive and sustainable. The department continued to significantly address issues of food security in the province by implementing community-based food gardens, smallholder farmers and agricultural cooperatives within TISH areas.

In the year under review, GDARDE continued to contribute to the attainment of food security for all, and improved nutrition through the promotion of sustainable agriculture in the province. The key focus of the department included, among others, the determination to take bold and transformative steps that are urgently needed to shift to a sustainable and resilient growth path. This includes the determination to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production and managing its natural resources sustainably.

GDARDE's food security programme has provided subsistence farmers with support and assisted vulnerable households, communities, schools, clinics, townships, informal settlements and hostels, to produce their own food.

Below is the summary of GDARDE's achievements in the TISH areas:

- i. 10 000 beneficiaries of food security were overachieved with a total of more than 22 300;
- ii. In urban areas, 483 urban farms were established against the target of 400;
- iii. 102 vegetable gardens were established within centres for the homeless, exceeding the



target of 100 and a total of 185 gardens were established at the hostels; and

- iv. GDARDE further supported a total of 34 370 subsistence farmers.

The farmer support programme provided farmers with various production inputs within the following commodities:

- Piggery (breeding stock of boars and pregnant gilts and feeds);
- Vegetable production inputs (seeds and seedlings); and
- Fertilisers and chemicals.

Poultry farmers were provided with feed silos and egg grading machines. Twenty livestock farmers were provided with feeds; phosphate licks; grass bales and a feed hammer mill. Six citrus farmers were provided with citrus trees. Twelve tractors were procured, and 11 were allocated to farmers, and one given under the GDARDE food security programme. The farmers were able to plant grains (maize and soya) on 4 600 hectares.

Through the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP), GDARDE in the year under review, made strides in supporting of two (2) cannabis projects, i.e., Silver Tree Group to the tune of R20 million as well as Hempvest totalling R2 million. The department further supported Farmyard as part of market access totalling R36 million. Eleven (11) smallholder farmers were supported with tractors as part of mechanisation support programme.

Gauteng's 2019-2024 target for new commercial farmers is 50. To date, a total of 31 farmers have reached the commercial level, with an annual turnover is more than R1,5 million as per the description of the commercial farmers on the Farmer Producer Register of the national Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). The target for the 2023/24 financial year was reset at 50 and 22 farmers were assisted with production inputs to reach the commercial stage with a turnover of more than R1,5 million annually.

Some of the farmers were able to produce audited financial statements as a portfolio of evidence (POE) to confirm their commercial status. However, other farmers were not able to provide audited financial statements, citing the fact that they could not afford to pay the fees for the auditors. In total, 53 farmers

were supported to reach the commercial level from 2019 until the end of term of 31 March 2024. In the next financial year, commercialised farmers must be supported with access to auditing services, through auditing companies, to produce audited financial statements.

The Women Entrepreneur Award (WEA) and Young Entrepreneur Award (YEA) acknowledged women and youth for their contribution in the agricultural sector, respectively. The WEA Programme awarded women participating in different categories (Best Female Worker, Best Homesteads Producer, Best Subsistence Producer, Best Smallholder Producer, Best Commercial Producer, Best Agro-processor, Best Export Producer) in agricultural sectors. The YEA awarded youth (between 18 and 35 years old) participating in the agriculture sector and operating in different categories. Namely, Best Female Worker, Best Homesteads Producer, Best Subsistence Producer, Best Smallholder Producer, Best Commercial Producer, Best Agro-processor and Best Export Producer. Both awards are empowerment platforms that recognise the agribusiness skills of women and youth in the agricultural sector. The 2023 awards took place during the Youth Month (June) and Women's Month (August). A total of 18 women and 13 youths were awarded during the ceremonies.

The WEA and YEA programmes are aimed at motivating women and young farmers to increase their food production, create jobs and improve their socio-economic development status using improved and sustainable farming methods. Under these awards, farmers are recognised in different categories identified and existing in Gauteng. An increase in the participation of women in the WEA and youth in the YEA programmes is encouraged.

Through agro-processing, GDARDE successfully delivered on elevated priorities as per the MEC's delivery agreement interventions. A total of 25 beef and chicken abattoirs were established in townships, peri-urban, informal settlements as well as hostels. The programme to roll out abattoirs started at the beginning of the sixth administration. Initially, three mobile poultry abattoirs and one red meat abattoir were rolled out by the department. Due to consistent demand, the department proceeded to roll out refrigerated trucks for red meat and poultry to assist with distribution. The department further established four fixed poultry abattoirs and seven micro-abattoirs in townships.





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These abattoirs contributed to market access and food safety in townships.

The family farmers' markets programme is another programme under which the department has made great strides. To date, five family farmers' markets have been successfully hosted by GDARDE in various townships, informal settlements, and hostels. Through the farmers' markets programme, local stakeholders, including Parliamentary Constituency Offices (PCOs), councillors, local business groups, local artists, farmers, and hawkers, were successfully engaged by the department, and stalls for farmers, agro-processors and hawkers were organised by the department.

Each farmers' market day was preceded by a food safety workshop for local farmers and hawkers. The farmers and hawkers were also introduced to the relevant municipal authorities to access Certificates of Acceptability (CoA). Over 300 enterprises participated in these workshops, and a total of 156 farmers and agro-processors exhibited and sold their produce during these family farmers' markets. The objectives of farmers' markets were realised by the department to provide more avenues for farmers to market their products, to establish more SMMEs in the agricultural and agro-processing sectors, to attract more members of the community to the agricultural sector, to create job opportunities as depicted by the National Development Plan (NDP) and to create social cohesion in communities.

Through the commercialisation of agro-processors programme, GDARDE supported a total of about 20 agro-processors/farmers for the sixth administration (2019–2024). During the 2023/2024 financial year, a total of six agro-processors were commercialised. They include Silver Tree Group, Impilo Milling, LemmeChew, Moroka Chickens, and Oneo Farming. The Silver Tree Group was supported with a total of about R10 million to upgrade the processing facilities to be compliant with the international standards. As a result of this support, they have employed about 15 people and now have the opportunity to export to international markets. Impilo Milling was supported to expand its milling plant to the value of R9.5 million. This has improved their production capacity to meet demand from the Government's market, as they are supplying the Department of Basic Education's feeding scheme programme and increased their employment from eight to 14 people.

Lastly, the department supported one of the farms with the upgrades of its packhouse and value addition equipment. This has assisted the farmer to mainstream farm production to focus on peppers, to supply markets such as Woolworths and export to markets in the Netherlands. To date, employment of about 13 additional jobs has been created.

Mr Mohammed Tebogo Moroka started his business in 2019. Mr Moroka had acquired experience in the abattoir business over eight years. The department supported Moroka Chickens with a mobile poultry abattoir with equipment and a 100 KVA backup generator. The mobile abattoir has a capacity of slaughtering 2 000 chickens daily, four times a week. Moroka Chickens currently supplies the following markets: Dexta Meat Market based in Katlehong, six (6) Meat Expresses (mainly Joburg), Phetogo (Pty) Ltd based in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (CTMM), Brieterra Traders based in the CTMM, Meat and More based in Soweto, Thandi's Kitchen based in Everton, Mosele' Kitchen based in Bophelong, Tshidi's Kitchen based Sebokeng, Moroka Beef and Chicken Hyper.

The LemmeChew business was established in 2016 by Ms Katlego Lemme. LemmeChew Foods and Beverages (Pty) Ltd was supported with two oil jacketed pots (gas), Blixer 5G – Robot Coupe, videojet ink jet coder, and peripheral equipment. They currently supply the following markets: Shoprite, butcheries, Makro online and OBC stores within Gauteng.

In other departmental activities, Gauteng Veterinary Services is working with a group of three qualifying beef farmers who have expressed an interest in participating as suppliers to the beef export markets. The farmers must be prepared and audited for their ability to comply with Veterinary Procedural Notice 59, which details the minimum requirements that producers need to satisfy to be able to access the export markets.

The Gauteng Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) Nguni Cattle Development Project is proceeding successfully and changing the livelihoods of the participating farmers. Four of the original participating farmers graduated from the programme after having returned 30 pregnant heifers and a Nguni bull, which was passed to the next beneficiary group of identified farmers.



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Furthermore, three farmers have also indicated an interest in paying back to the programme and these animals will also be loaned to the next group of farmers. The Gauteng IDC Nguni Cattle Development Project requires interested farmers to have at least 500 hectares of fenced grazing land available, which in Gauteng is a constraint due to limited availability of the required farm sizes. At the same time, extensive beef production is a numbers game. Therefore, it would not be economical for a farmer to apply for less than the minimum number of 30 heifers, because they would not be able to make a viable economic living out of the programme. Due to the constraint above, only one new participating farmer will be receiving his loaned cattle in the first quarter of 2024-25.

Through the Technology Transfer sub-programme, GDARDE supported three SMMEs to attend and exhibit their cannabis products at the Bio Africa Convention at the Durban International Convention Centre. The BIO Africa Convention is an international annual event, hosted by AfricaBio in partnership with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI), the Technology Innovation Agency (TIA), the Innovative Pharmaceutical Association of South Africa (IPASA) and BIO International (USA). The convention sought to enrich the implementation of past and existing Africa-based initiatives for growth and sustainable development.

Additionally, various training initiatives were undertaken by the GDARDE in the 2023/2024 financial year, under the Research Directorate, and training was provided in bioprospecting for biological control of *Paenibacillus* larvae causing American Foulbrood of honeybees. This training was for beginners in beekeeping and aimed at raising awareness of the American Foulbrood disease.

Thirty-three farmers and the same number of officials were also provided with training in investigating the potential of raising indigenous chickens for smallholder producers in Gauteng by exploring the birds' genetic attributes and how to manage these for better market access.

A total of 63 farmers were also trained on how to choose maize cultivars for their farming businesses. Training on vegetable seedling production, soil testing and soil health took place at various farms and agriparks. This training was also provided to 361 Social Employment Fund (SEF) and EPWP participants who are attached to agriparks and

farms as general agricultural workers. Workshops on product development in agro-processing were also provided by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for eight operators. Other training provided include agricultural chemical handling for six farmers at Sebokeng Agripark, as well as plumbing and irrigation for 10 operators at the RandWest Agripark.

As part of the Gauteng Biotechnology Strategy, the department funded 50 bursaries for students at VUT, UJ, TUT, UP and Wits with each institution receiving 10 bursaries. Funding for internships for students to work in the biotechnology field was also provided to 36 students.

The Research Infrastructure sub-programme provided SITA-accredited training on soil fertility for 76 farmers, and 77 farmers were trained in water-saving technologies. GDARDE also hosted an additional agritech seminar through the Technology Transfer Services sub-programme on water-saving technology and the purpose of the seminar was to share technology derived from irrigation management tools for water-saving within agriparks and to share preliminary results from a hemp cultivar adaptation trial.

Eight veld management training sessions were also carried out in collaboration with the Agriculture Research Council (ARC) and Farmer Support and Development Directorate, with 104 farmers trained.

A total of 137 Farm Management Plans were developed. Sixty-four soil samples were analysed and interpreted for farmers with 15 water samples also analysed for salt content, pH, chlorides, sulphates and total coliform for *E. coli* by the Water Laboratory.

One hundred farmers attended the AVI Africa SAPA Congress and GDARDE also received a certificate of award from SAPA for its contribution to the poultry industry. Farmers attended sessions in egg and broiler production presented by various poultry specialists in the sector.

A youth-focused agritech seminar and SMME roundtable discussion was held at the Innovation Hub. The purpose of the discussion was to share and showcase successful SMMEs within the bio-economy and agricultural research sectors who benefited from GDARD support. The discussions were around transformation of existing agrifood





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systems into sustainable ones by tapping into the potential of digitalisation and innovation by the youth. Experiences were shared among the youth in attendance to encourage them to become innovative entrepreneurs with the potential to create jobs. A hemp agritech seminar was convened in collaboration with Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) and Sedibeng District Municipality. The seminar capacitated farmers and SMMEs on the cannabis regulatory framework, hemp permit application, seed import permit application and seed registration process.

GDARDE hosted the 16th Annual Agricultural Research Symposium and Innovation Expo in March 2024, held under the theme, Research for an Innovative Agri Food Sector and Economic Growth. The symposium was held physically as well as virtually, using the Microsoft Teams platform and was accredited and validated by the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP). The symposium was attended by a total of 387 delegates (i.e., 259 physically and 128 online), including 25 SMMEs and research partners working in partnership with GDARDE under the research agenda policy and biotechnology strategy. The SMMEs not only exhibited their products but they also sold some of their products and interacted with all the delegates who attended the symposium. The symposium was divided into a plenary and three parallel sessions, where 27 research presentations were made by GDARDE-funded researchers.

The following objectives were achieved during the symposium:

- Sharing of scientifically researched results with agri-food stakeholders including farmers, advisors, scientists, and researchers;
- Transferring of research-oriented technology for adoption to mitigate production challenges, climate change and increase contribution to GDP;
- Creation of a platform for peers to review each other's scientifically researched work;
- Assisting registered scientists to earn one continuous development programme (CPD) point in line with SACNASP registration; and
- Assist GDARDE to achieve its annual performance plan (APP) target on the number of presentations made at peer review events.

A total of 16 TISH reports were developed as part of auditing land parcels belonging to Department of Infrastructure Development with the objective of donating high agricultural land parcels to GDARDE, for the utilisation of agricultural activities. The procurement and delivery of a soybean processor were completed, and delivery of the machinery was done at the Sokhulumi Farmer Production Support Unit. This work was done in collaboration with AfricaBio.

A total of nine agriparks were upgraded through the provision of new tunnels, road infrastructure, fencing, tunnel repairs, solar panels installation and generators. The Tarlton AgriPark received 40 vegetable production tunnels and irrigation systems, a 15kVA Solar energy system, borehole, irrigation systems and 80kVA back-up generator through collaboration with DALRRD. A 2,2-kilometre tarred access road was also completed. Eleven entities were appointed to farm at the agripark, and of these five were allocated tunnels and six allocated open land to produce vegetable conventionally. The conservancy tank was completed, and the ablution facility is now fully functional. One of the operators imported a drying machinery for agro-processing of vegetable produce.

At the Randwest AgriPark the appointment of 13 new operators in collaboration with RWCLM and WRDM was completed and some of them were allocated the 20 additional hydroponic tunnels for vegetable production with irrigation and a back-up generator which was provided by DALRRD just before the end of the first quarter of 2023/24. Twenty tunnels and shade nets were also repaired.

The construction of a warehouse was also completed, and the facility was handed over after completion in December 2023. At the Innovation Hub, the Gauteng Department of Economic Development (GDED), in partnership with GDARDE, also approved the installation of solar panels in the 2024/2025 financial year.

At the Eikenhof AgriPark, 60 vegetable production tunnels are in good condition. Six water pumps that were stolen have been replaced and are in working order. However, a 600-metre fence is still required to increase security at the agripark after several foiled thefts attempts. The agripark was later 'hit' by thefts of pressure pump and four solar batteries, resulting in the solar energy system not functioning.



Twelve tractors were distributed by the MEC to Gauteng farmers through the Farmer Support and Development (FSD) directorate. The Research Infrastructure Support units' role was to provide the tractor specifications as requested by the FSD. Land parcels were identified and provided by the Gauteng Department of Education and the Department of Roads and Transport for agricultural activities. After the assessment of the land parcels, 240 069 hectares were deemed suitable for agricultural activities.

To enhance cannabis industrialisation, the GCxGC-MS instrument procured by GDARDE was delivered and commissioned at Vaal University of Technology (VUT) for the establishment of an accredited cannabis laboratory in line with the Memorandum of Agreement between GDARDE and VUT. Funds were also transferred to VUT to procure analytical instruments to support the functioning of the GCxGC-MS instrument. Three VUT laboratory personnel were trained to use the instrument. A liquid nitrogen generator was also delivered and commissioned, thus completing the GCxGC-MS infrastructure required as part of the accreditation of the cannabis laboratory.

GDARDE in collaboration with ARC hosted three fodder flow and sprout farmer days to teach and demonstrate to farmers the process of fodder flow planning and the use of sprout technology for profitable livestock production by encouraging nutritious feeding of livestock.

Furthermore, GDARDE entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Agricultural Sector Education Training Authority (AgriSETA), and a total of 1 169 beneficiaries of CASP were trained on farming methods and various skills for business planning, including financial management and record-keeping. Furthermore, funding was facilitated through PEPSICO and Land Bank for the grain producing farmers. PEPSICO approved three farmers, and the Land Bank approved 10 farmers to produce white maize and soybeans. The total funding for the 10 farmers, through the Land Bank is R56 million. PEPSICO's approved three farmers were funded to the value of R6,8 million. In total, R62,8 million has been secured for the 2023/2024 financial year. The 13 farmers now have a stable market to supply their produce, and this is a huge contribution to the socioeconomic status of the farmers and the creation of sustainable jobs for the employees.

## Rural Development

Within the context of Growing Gauteng Together (GGT 2030), Rural Development continued to focus on its interventions to ensure improved service delivery in Gauteng. Through the Ntirhisano Service Delivery rapid response system, departmental achievements in the implementation of development priorities in each of the five corridors of the GCR were realised by the department. Ntirhisano is a collaborative service delivery system that aims to improve the Government's service delivery capacity and build an activist public service that is responsive to the needs of the people. It further seeks to empower communities to drive their own development.

This service delivery model is anchored on three pillars: Respond, Resolve and Grow, which seek to respond to community issues, resolve service delivery challenges and grow Gauteng communities. GDARDE is utilising Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Dynamics with regional officials having access and sending weekly reports to GDARDE's CRM Dynamics Project Manager to remind regional officials to resolve queries lodged by citizens. Most of the Rural Development and Regional Offices have been trained and submitted reports on CRM Dynamics.

During the reporting year under review, the department managed to achieve 80% in case resolution and those that were not resolved were carried over to the 2024/2025 financial year for finalisation.

Rural development initiatives were implemented in partnership with other sector departments to ensure that their services extend to the rural areas in West Rand and Sedibeng and some areas under Tshwane.

Working together with the signatories of Gauteng Rural Social Compact Partners, the department implemented projects that were aimed at uplifting rural communities. The department continued to partner with other GPG departments and relevant stakeholders to support rural development initiatives. Nine stakeholders, comprising GPG departments and others continued to report their provision of services in the rural areas of the province. Enterprise and supplier development workshops in TISH and rural areas, from which 610 businesses benefited, were held in partnership with GDED and municipalities.



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The implementation of Gauteng's Rural Social Compact focused on improving market access for members of the signatories; GDARDE supported Rural SA development of a multistakeholder platform that seeks to provide a market for cooperatives and other members. The department further targeted rural and TISH communities with capacity building programmes such as leadership training. A total of 2 026 enterprises were profiled in order to link them to support opportunities - a remarkable effort to mainstream them in the economic platforms of the province and beyond. The profiling of SMMEs is aimed at expanding the database of suppliers for preferential procurement purposes. GDARDE provided B-BBEE advisory services to 60 agribusinesses. The department continued to facilitate access to the implementation of the AgriBEE Fund in the province, which led to one SMME, Korema Farms being approved for support, while other applications are pending the outcome of due diligence.

### Environment

A total of 49 criminal investigations were finalised and handed over to National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) for prosecution. Eleven cases were issued with admission of guilt/J534 fines, totalling an amount of R16 500.00.

There was one plea and sentence agreement and one conviction. The offender was fined R50 000.00 (fifty thousand rand) and ordered to rehabilitate the site where the illegal activity was happening. Thirty-four arrests were made for contravention of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and Specific Environmental Management Act (SEMA), and various protected flora and fauna species, such as cycads, pangolins, lions, tortoises, and a rhino horn, were seized.

A total of R3 978 129.00 was collected for Section 24G administrative fines and 382 compliance inspections were conducted against a target of 270.

The inspections were conducted, inter alia, at residential, commercial and industrial development sites, infrastructure development sites, recycling facilities, waste management facilities, and agricultural related facilities.

The department continues to contribute towards the ease of doing business in the province and as such, to this end, 92% of environmental authorisations

were issued by the department within 107 days, while 64% were issued within 30 working days. Due to risks of flooding within the province, the department issued environmental authorisations prohibiting development activities within 32-metre buffer zones and/or 1:100-year flood zones to protect life and property from potential flood disasters.

The acceleration of the transition to a low-carbon, resource efficient and climate-resilient economy that absorbs a maximum number of jobs within the GCR, with a special focus on waste and biodiversity, further remained key for the department. As part of greening and ensuring environmental sustainability, GDARDE, through the Bontle ke Botho (BkB) greening programme focused on tree planting throughout all the five Gauteng corridors, with a total of 707 845 (against a target of 700 000) trees planted and distributed to different stakeholders. Through the BkB clean-up programmes, human dignity and the quality of life of citizens were enhanced. This programme also raised 364 awareness activities against a target of 180 on environmental issues in all five corridors of the Gauteng. Through the work done by the Green Army, more than a 1 000 litter picking clean-ups were conducted on an ongoing basis. A total of 36 clean-ups, using machinery, were conducted in all five corridors.

In the 2023/2024 financial year under review, thousands of Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) work opportunities were created through the implementation of environmental programmes and funded through equitable share and the EPWP Incentive grant. A total of 6 244 work opportunities was achieved and 2 748 FTEs, benefiting 3 673 women, 2 571 men, 3 597 youths and three people with disabilities. Number of awareness activities conducted: 532 awareness activities were conducted against a target of 250 in Gauteng schools, non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, faith-based organisations, and communities in order to educate stakeholders on sustainable natural resources management.

Capacity-building interventions, in the form of training in areas like business management, project management, waste management and handling, health and safety, financial management, financial literacy and tree planting, were conducted. Fifty-eight capacity-building interventions were achieved against a target of 50. The capacity-building interventions





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benefited 2 571 men, 2 113 women, 3 597 youth and three people with disabilities.

Regarding the alien vegetation eradication through the Working for Water Programme and departmental funded projects managed to remove 1 586.30 hectares of alien invasive and bush encroaching species in the City of Tshwane, Cullinan (Windy Brow Game Reserve and Somabula Game Reserve) and Lesedi (Noidgedacht). The river clean-ups through the BkB waste programme focused on the removal of solid waste and debris from rivers, tributaries and wetlands. The department managed to remove 1 762,17 tonnes of waste against a target of 1 000 tonnes from Emfuleni-Sebokeng-Rietspruit, Lesedi-Blesbokspruit, and the City of Ekurhuleni-Kaalspruit.

GDARDE achieved tremendous progress on the implementation of the GCR Overarching Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan and the Gauteng Environmental Sustainability Framework (GESF). Part of the implementation of the strategy relates to how the province will transition to a low-carbon economy. In this regard, the department initiated the Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory among several projects, which commenced on the 17 July 2023 when the service provider was appointed and is due for completion on 17 July 2024. The project is about 70% complete to date. The project will result in a profile of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the province, looking at all the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) categories like Energy, Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU). This will ensure that the mitigation activities in the province are measured against the emissions profile and investments in this regard are aligned to the impacts from a greenhouse gas perspective.

The department collaborated with the Thabo Mbeki African School of Public and International Affairs to host the Gauteng Climate Change Summit from 21-23 November 2023. The summit attracted stakeholders from various sectors, promoting inclusivity and fostering cooperative efforts for sustained climate action throughout the province. Notably, GDARDE's international partner, the Under2 Coalition, also participated in the event. The summit served as a platform for organisations already involved in climate change initiatives to showcase their work, exchange information, build capacity, and establish networks with stakeholders and communities. Through these

endeavours, the summit aimed to facilitate long-term sustainable climate action in Gauteng. The Summit recommended setting specific targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, aligned with the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to well below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as well as the expansion of renewable energy, reforestation and afforestation and climate change education and awareness programmes.

Regarding the Climate Change School Awareness Programme, the department entered partnership with a technical partner, Food and Trees for Africa (FTA), for the 2023/2024 Financial Year Programme. The programme was introduced at 30 schools located in TISH areas across the five Gauteng corridors. A total of 42 educators and 803 learners benefited from the programme. Furthermore, a total of 290 trees were planted at the schools as part of this programme, thereby contributing to the One Million Trees Programme.

The Annual Gauteng Environmental Sustainability Report, 2023 was successfully compiled with the support of various data custodians in the waste management, air quality, biodiversity, environmental empowerment, and local government sectors. The updated environmental status quo was based on the environmental indicators monitored over time and established for a better understanding of the day-to-day impact of Gauteng citizens on the environment.

Data consolidated from various environmental monitoring programmes in all spheres of government paints a picture of state institutions that are committed to monitoring and reporting the environmental performance of the province as informed by the indicators being monitored. This report is also packaged into environmental themes and shared with the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) for publication in the annual South Africa Environment Report. The report shows that air quality still exceeds legal thresholds in particulate matter (dust) and ozone pollution, which may have impact on the health of the population within the province. In terms of waste management, there are high quantities of waste disposed of on landfill sites rather than following the waste hierarchy directive of reuse and reduce, and with disposal being the last action.

The report highlights an increase in the success of the environmental capacity development programme,



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environmental awareness and the planting of trees through the Gauteng One Million Trees programme which have climate change adaptation and carbon sequestration benefits for the province. The report also shows an increase in the number of jobs created in the environmental programmes through EPWP.

The GDARDE and the National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) entered into a collaboration agreement in 2015 to implement the Gauteng Industrial Symbiosis Programme (GISP) across the GCR. This programme is of mutual benefit to the NCPC as well as GDARDE as it promotes cleaner production processes from industrial operations, waste minimisation and job creation. In 2023/2024, this collaboration led to the diversion of 1 018.63 tonnes of waste from landfill, 2 137.24 tonnes of greenhouse gas emission savings, The landfill cost avoidance equivalent to the volume of the waste diverted from landfill is R2 859 682.35.

The department continued to maintain the Gauteng Waste Information System (GWIS), in which waste transporters, waste treatment facilities, recycling facilities and waste disposal facilities register and report their waste quantities and data on a quarterly basis. An average percentage of 36.64% of waste was diverted from landfills by facilities reporting on the Gauteng Waste Information System (GWIS).

The department continued with the interventions to improve reporting on the GWIS, including training, workshops as well as pursuing non-reporting facilities through the Compliance and Enforcement Chief Directorate non-compliance notices. The department continues to improve the maintenance of the GWIS system to make it more efficient for users and continuously trains them. The GWIS improvement project was undertaken by an appointed service provider to conduct large-scale verification and data sampling for GWIS users in the province. The study is currently being finalised and will provide recommendations for further improvements to the GWIS.

In compliance with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEMWA), 2008, 100 percent of waste license applications submitted were finalised within legislated timeframes (6/6). There were 891 waste certificates issued on the Gauteng Waste Information System (GWIS) in terms of the Gauteng Waste Information Regulations, 2004. The department approved 52 health care waste

applications and plans as per the Health Care Waste Management Regulations, 2004 so that healthcare facilities can operate as per the set regulations, thereby improving the health care system of the communities.

GDARDE continued to support waste SMMEs, buy-back centres and cooperatives with recycling equipment. A total of 125 facilities were supported with recycling equipment and 83 of them were supported with recycling bulk bags and 30 with PPE during the financial year throughout the five corridors of the province. A total of 100 cooperatives were formalised for registration with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC). Training was provided for 103 waste enterprises in financial management, project management, health and safety as well as first aid. The department also continued to support, monitor, and audit the waste management services of municipalities in the province.

The department actively rolled-out the biodiversity economy programme in the province through the establishment of the third biodiversity economy node, following the National Biodiversity Economy guidelines. The department participated in the inaugural Biodiversity Economy and Investment Indaba hosted by the DFFE in the province, where several activities pertaining to the wildlife economy, bioprospecting and ecotourism value chain were showcased.

Impactful unlocking of the biodiversity economy value chain in the province, means that the department needs to set budget aside to implement some of the projects, including community socio-economic empowerment. The threatened plant monitoring protocol and newly updated spatial layer provide further guidance to ecosystems of importance for protection.

A monitoring plan for evaluating the presence and absence of fish species at the Crocodile West Marico, Upper Vaal and Upper Olifants catchments in the Gauteng was submitted along with a monitoring plan for waterbirds.

A wetland management plan was developed for the Pienaar wetland system during the period under review. The Pienaar wetland falls under the Crocodile River Catchment together with its tributaries as per the CMA requirements. The Present Ecological State (PES) of the wetland was determined through an





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assessment and management recommendations were made to improve its ecological functionality. The Gauteng wetland spatial layer was updated during the update of the Gauteng Conservation Plan that will help future management plans and assessments.

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (NEMA: AQA) mandates municipalities (metropolitan and district municipalities) to monitor ambient air quality and ensure the availability of credible data to determine the state of the air. There are 31 municipal-owned ambient air quality monitoring stations across the province, which are managed by various municipalities with support from GDARDE. Twenty-six of these monitoring stations are operational and reporting data to the South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS), while the remaining five are facing various challenges that prevents them from reporting credible data to SAAQIS.

GDARDE has in the past few years procured two low-cost sensors to complement the existing network and to cover areas far from existing stations, where frequent air pollution complaints are received by authorities.

Although GDARDE doesn't own any ambient monitoring stations, there is a pool of analysers (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, and Ozone) to assist municipalities when their ambient air quality monitoring equipment's are taken out for repairs, which in turn reduces the occurrence of data loss.

Municipalities are also supported using a specialised vehicle (fitted with gas cylinder holders), a calibrator and a zero-air generator used during zero and span calibrations and stations' maintenance. Challenges affecting ambient air quality monitoring in the province are discussed and resolved in the Ambient Air Quality Monitoring sub-committee, which is convened and chaired by GDARDE.

Efficiency in discharging regulatory requirements has considerably improved across the province, with all Atmospheric Emission License (AEL) applications from municipal-owned facilities being processed and issued within legislated timeframe. GDARDE worked closely with municipalities to issue 100% of their AELs within the legislated timeframe for the financial year.

To facilitate and address challenges faced by municipalities in licensing, the province convenes

and chairs the Gauteng Atmospheric Emission Licensing Authorities Committee. This committee has achieved standardisation across the province and has initiated projects to improve compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and general improvement in licensing NEMA: AQA Section 21 listed activities.

GDARDE continuously provides support to municipalities in issuing AELs, especially where there are capacity constraints. The NAEIS went down in the 4th quarter of 2023/24, affecting the reporting process. The emissions reporting process is currently done manually, which is lengthier than the online process. Despite this challenge, the department managed to get 100% of GDARDE facilities to submit their emission reports within the prescribed reporting cycle. In another bid to encourage emission reduction in industrial facilities, GDARDE initiated a programme where compliance and reduction programmes that result in significantly less emissions could be recognised in line with Section 31 of NEMA: AQA.

The main air quality management challenge is human and technical capacity at a municipal level, which leads to mandated functions not being done adequately. The ambient air quality monitoring challenges include power interruption due to loadshedding, unavailability of budget for procurement of instruments, lengthy procurement processes that delay replacement of instruments, theft and vandalism adding to budgetary constraints, ageing infrastructure that breakdowns frequently, a lack of technical skills and dependence on service providers for the management and maintenance of monitoring stations.

Routine joint station visits for maintenance will be done regularly for skills transfer among monitoring officials within the province. Through the existing Ambient Air Quality Monitoring sub-committee, municipalities are encouraged to present their interventions and budgets and provide feedback on the progress thereof.

Municipalities ought to devise a financial planning guidance tool that will assist in managing and maintaining air quality monitoring networks. The tool will ensure that proper costing and budgeting exercises are undertaken for the management and maintenance of air quality monitoring stations. GDARDE has procured some spare analysers to



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address the challenge of data loss while municipalities are waiting for replacements. Municipalities should also investigate and implement security measures to combat theft and vandalism and provide power backups.

The targets for environmental education and awareness were met as planned. A total of 1 778 learners were involved in awareness and environmental education, exceeding an annual target of 500. The people and parks committee has done a lot of work recruiting youth to participate in several training initiatives organised by the national department of environment. New committees were constituted during the period under review, both at the reserve/local level and the provincial level. Elections of the new committees happened without any reportable incidents from the attendees of the people and parks meetings.

The commercialisation process of the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve is in progress. The establishment of the steering committee to assist with the management of the procurement option, which according to the recommendation of the transactional advisor should be a public private partnership (PPP), has been completed. Treasury approvals (TA1 and TA11) were granted during the year under review. The advertisement for the expression of interest through the request for qualification was conducted and closed on 15 March 2024. This is a positive milestone leading to the advertisement of the request for proposal.

Facilities Management provides support to the core functionaries of the department to enhance their service delivery imperatives. The department continued to ensure the security of information in compliance with the Minimum Information Security Standards, and Facilities Management supported this by procuring steel cabinets. In compliance with Occupational Health and Safety, the unit supplied officials with ergonomic chairs (with fully adjustable back support) to mitigate the risk of bodily injuries.

The department has a need to keep abreast of developments in the workspace environment, dealing with air quality, waste management, etc., and the unit has made this possible by maintaining SABC licences to get live feeds of global information. Communication of departmental work to the communities is key to the realisation of the department's objectives. The facilities management enhanced this by supplying portable power banks to all boardrooms where the

Political Office Bearer will meet with stakeholders to provide progress reports and get feedback from them.

The power banks ensure uninterrupted presentations even in the presence of loadshedding. The provision of airtime and data to staff is another achievement relating to maintaining communication with the departmental stakeholders.

The Department's main appropriation budget for the 2023/24 financial year was R1.066 billion. The money was used to address the key programmes. The programmes include expanding access to agri-food value chain opportunities and ensuring economic inclusion of rural areas for sustainable livelihoods; maximising food security; promoting animal and public health and ensuring food safety; protecting the environment and enabling sustainable development and spearheading and coordinating provincial climate change action.

During the adjustment budget period, the department adjusted its main appropriation budget from R1.066 billion to R1.259 billion, increasing by a net amount of R129.9 million. The adjustments made to the department's budget are mainly to give effect to approved rollover requests, both equitable share and conditional grants. Additional budget was allocated to the department to make provision for the 6 000-strong EPWP Green Army, implement virement and shifts of funds within and between programmes and surrender funds for projects that are not ready for implementation.

The R192.9 million additional budget includes an amount of R42.3 million approved as a rollover for equitable share (R13.8 million) and conditional grant (R28.5 million), in relation to, the procurement of pool vehicles for agricultural extension officers, procure tractors, and supply and delivery of piggery and poultry inputs and equipment; project management administration; and payment of stipends to establish conservation agriculture (soybean) farms for temporary workers, cannabis laboratory equipment, and analytical instruments, energy audit research project, pre-feasibility study for the proposed establishment of a regional waste



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facility “Eco Park” in Gauteng, development of a standardised waste tariff model for municipalities landfill sites, drilling of borehole and appointment of transactional advisor; and an amount of R159.1 million is availed for wages, unemployment insurance fund (UIF) and compensation for occupational injuries and diseases act (COIDA) for Green Army EPWP Programme.

The department recruited 6 000 people as part of the EPWP Green Army to participate in the Bontle ke Botho Gauteng’s Clean and Green programme. The EPWP participants will reduce poverty and unemployment and contribute to skills development for the poor citizens of Gauteng particularly in TISH areas.

Lastly, an amount of R8.6 million will be surrendered to the revenue fund. This includes the conditional grant budget cuts of R7.4 million and an amount of R1.2 million for infrastructure capacity building. The budget was reduced because of a reduction in employees’ compensation, due to uncertainty of filling vacant positions. Goods and services budget cuts were a result of operating payments, uniform and protective clothing and travel and subsistence.

The departmental overall financial performance for the year under review recorded a 98% achievement as compared to 90% in the previous year. This is an 8% increase in financial performance compared to the previous financial year. Overall, the Department spent R1.230 billion that is equivalent to 98% of its total allocated budget for 2023/24 financial year.

- Programme 1 - Administration spent R277 million that is equivalent to 96% of its allocated budget;
- Programme 2 - Agriculture and Rural Development spent R467.5 million that is equivalent to 97% of its allocated budget; and
- Programme 3 - Environmental Affairs spent R485.8 million that is equivalent to 99% of its adjusted budget.

The main underspending was recorded under programmes 1 and 2 can be attributed to not-yet-filled vacancies in the financial year, compensation of employees and underpayment for capital assets for transport equipment and other machinery and equipment. Most of the budget was committed at the end of the financial year, but delivery could not take place before the end of the financial year. These

commitments, based on Treasury regulations, will form part of the department’s request for a rollover.

The Department during the 2023-2024 financial year managed to pay 92% of all invoices received within 15 days with 91% of all the invoices having been paid within 10 working days.

The following are some of the main challenges experienced by the department to pay service providers’ invoices within 10 days and 15 working days:

- The supplier relationship management (SRM) system did not work properly, causing delays in processing invoices;
- Invoices were processed for payment to be on the payment run but the payment run was not successful due to a SITA problem;
- Invoice posted but did not interface on the payment run;
- The tax clearance certificate of suppliers not updated on the system, could not process payment until it was cleared;
- Invoices submitted for payment after the final payment run on 18 December (closure for the festive season in December 2023);
- The department closed until the 5 January 2024 and payment was only effected after receiving the signed RLS02, late in January 2024;
- Funds were not available to pay one invoice, awaiting final trans payment for conditional grant from National (CASP funds); and
- Late submission of RLS02 by end users, exceeding the 10 days period.

It should be noted, however, that the department paid 100% of all GDARDE invoices within 30 days this financial year. This had benefitted SMMEs transacting with the department to have high liquidity and cash flow and thus be in a better position to pay their staff and replenish their supplies.

The department did not incur any unauthorised and irregular expenditure during the 2023/2024 financial year. However, the department’s irregular expenditure relating to previous financial years amount to R88.5 million. Most of these cases for the 2016/2017 financial year were investigated and the department implemented the findings and recommendations as indicated in the investigation report. The department



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submitted a request for condonation to the Gauteng Provincial Treasury Condonement Committee, amounting to R44,6 million (seven cases), but it was not condoned, indicating that consequence management was not concluded. Most of the officials implicated left the employment of GDARDE and the HOD had informed accounting officers where these officials were employed in order to take disciplinary action.

The department did not incur any fruitless and wasteful expenditure during the 2023/2024 financial year. The department has fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial years, amounting to R28.4 million. This case was referred to the Risk Management Unit for investigation. This investigation still needs to be finalised. The department managed to achieve the planned targets for the designated groups, which include historically disadvantaged

individuals, women and youth. The designated groups of persons with disabilities, military veterans and township spend targets were not achieved. The department will continue to give preference to these designated groups using RFQ and tenders to achieve the planned targets for the designated groups.

The department has a regulatory responsibility to promote safe and healthy air in the province as mandated by Section 24 of the Constitution. It performs several functions and activities to achieve compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), which is mainly achieved through regulating industrial emissions and employing emission reduction strategies in other sectors (residential, transport, mining, etc).

## Overview of the financial results of the department

### Departmental receipts

Departmental receipts	2023/2024			2022/2023		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	11 603	13 860	(2 257)	10 946	14 751	(3 805)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	3 933	3 912	21	3 710	10 360	(6 650)
Interest dividends and rent on land	9	36	(27)	8	0	8
Sale of capital assets	0	15	(15)	0	13	(13)
Sales: Scrap	0	2	(2)			
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	318	1 016	(698)	303	281	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 863</b>	<b>18 841</b>	<b>(2 978)</b>	<b>14 967</b>	<b>25 405</b>	<b>(10 440)</b>

The department collected R18,8 million as of 31 March 2024. It collected 18,8% (R2,9 million) more than the projected revenue of R15,8 million for 2023/2024 financial period. The amounts were collected from sales of goods and services; veterinary services (export and import inspection certification); permits issued; EIA fees; nature reserves' entrance fees and boarding fees; parking; commission garnisher; and from hunting proceeds from Leeuwfontein Nature Reserve. The Department collected 99,5% on fines and penalties due to S24G

payments received from fines issued in the previous and current financial years amounting to R3,9 million. No Interest was earned on the bank account. Interest on staff debts of R36,681.06 was received on debts owed by employees, which also includes reversals of interest on debts written-off. Collection on sales of capital assets and sales scrap relates to redundant computers and old office furniture for scrapping, which were not projected in the 2023/24 financial year.





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Financial transactions in assets and liabilities include overcollection is due to departmental vehicles auctioned by G-Fleet (R533,117.31), salary overpayments, misuse of state vehicle debt recovered from GEPF (R105,677.74) and monthly collection through PERSAL deductions for debt

repayments from employees of the department and a write-off of R91 246.79 bursary debt ex-employee. The department over collected on this item by 219,5% of the projected revenue as at end of 2023/24.

**Programme expenditure**

Programme Name	2023/2024			2022/2023		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	287,931	277,193	10,738	291,245	290,570	675
Agriculture and Rural Development	481,366	467,519	13,847	479,930	388,644	91,286
Environmental Affairs	489,820	485,847	3,973	354,331	331,822	22,509
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,259,117</b>	<b>1,230,559</b>	<b>28,558</b>	<b>1,125,506</b>	<b>1,011,036</b>	<b>114,470</b>

The department's total allocated adjusted budget is R1 259 billion. Overall, the department has spent R1 230 billion, which is the equivalent to 98% of its total allocated budget for the 2023/24 financial year. Administration (Programme 1) has spent R277 million that is equivalent to 96% of its allocated budget, Agriculture and Rural Development (Programme 2) has spent R467 million, which is equivalent to 97% of its allocated budget and Environmental Affairs (Programme 3) has spent R486 million, which is equivalent to 99% of its allocated budget. The underspending can be attributed to vacancies at financial year end not yet filled. There was under-expenditure recorded under Payments for Capital Assets for transport equipment and other machinery and equipment. Most of the budget was committed at the financial year end, but the delivery could not take place before the end of financial year. The department will include some of these commitments as part of its request for a rollover.

**Programme 1: Administration**

Administration spent R277 million of its budget, which is equivalent to 96% of its allocated budget. Expenditure was incurred under the following items, fleet services: government motor transport, inventory fuel, oil and gas, Microsoft licenses and property payments. The underspending can be attributed to vacancies at financial year end not yet filled. There

was under-expenditure recorded under Payments for Capital Assets for transport equipment and other machinery and equipment.

**Programme 2: Agriculture and Rural Development**

Agriculture and Rural Development was allocated an adjusted budget of R481 million and spent R467 million, which is equivalent to 97% of its budget allocation. The major underspending was under Programme 2: Agriculture and Rural Development and can be attributed to the following items: contractors, farming supplies and inventory and consultant and professional services, operating leases, training, and development. Most of the budget was committed at financial year end but delivery could not take place because service providers could not deliver on time. These will form part of the department's request for a rollover.

The department spent R159 million of its R171 million adjusted budget for conditional grants, which is equivalent to 93% of its conditional grants adjusted allocation. It also spent R160 million of its allocated adjusted budget of R171 million for conditional grants which is equivalent to 93%. R9 million expenditure relates to CASP graduate's programme stipends and agricultural advisors, R22 million for goods and services, R16 million on pool vehicles for extension





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officers, bought for the purposes of site visits to CASP projects. R37 million was spent on Illima/Letsema and R3 million under the EPWP incentive grant. Landcare spent R2 million. The expenditure includes a R70 million transfer for commercialisation of smallholder farmers and agripreneurs for both CASP and Illima/Letsema. The main under-expenditure of R8,5 million related to CASP infrastructure for the training and capacity building for famers, including unemployed graduates (R7,4 million) and cattle handling facilities (R1 million). Under land care the R2,4 million budget was not finalised to support Land Care Graduate Capacity Building, Junior Camps, Kaalfontein and Doornfontein Landcare projects. The department has commitments on conditional grants at financial year end and these will form part of the department's request for rollover.

The department's Infrastructure Development Unit plays a crucial role in providing support for planning CASP infrastructure projects. As per the latest report received from ARC, the total expenditure on these projects, from their inception to the present date, amounts to R18,8 million. In the previous financial year of 2023/24, an expenditure of R1,5 million was incurred but has not been journalised.

The available reports indicate that there is a remaining balance of R3,2 million for the programme. Initially, a total of 12 sites were earmarked for construction in 2021. However, one of the sites failed to meet the requirements for a lease agreement, which should essentially be approved by the municipality. Consequently, this site was subsequently removed

from the project.

Another site of the remaining 11 was removed from the list by GDARDE because of cost escalation brought on by additional requirements of stormwater management as well as consent use applications and approvals. The ARC advance payment balance relating to the previous financial year decreased with R1,5 million based on the expenditure report submitted for the 2023/2024 financial year. However, there is still a balance remaining of R3,1 million relating to the ARC advance payment. The ARC handed over ten sites to the contractor, and works were completed in nine out of the ten sites. Eight out of the nine completed sites were formally handed back to GDARDE, and certificates of occupancy were issued by the respective municipalities.

The Kya Sands site is one of the nine completed sites and is yet to be issued a certificate of occupancy by the City of Johannesburg. The Klipkop site, the last of the ten sites, has been occupied by the contractor since 4 April 2023, but the ARC suspended the construction contract on 30 June 2023 and then reinstated the construction contract in October 2023 without consulting GDARDE. In the most recent site visit (2 May 2024), the contractor committed to completing the works at the Klipkop site by 31 August 2024.

The following project list presents the approved projects that are in the process of procurement for the 2023/24 financial year.

No.	Unique Project Number	Project Name
1	FSD201701	Various farms – construction of eight piggery structures
2	FSD201706	Repairs of hydroponic tunnels
4	FSD201706	Construction of new poultry structure (5 000 capacity)

The following project list presents the approved projects that are in progress and have contractors appointed for the 2023/24 financial year.

No	Unique Project Number	Project name
1	FSD201702	Various farms – construction of 63 boreholes
2	RFP-ARC/20/10/17	Construction and commissioning of the 24 broiler houses (2 500 broilers each) and six-layer houses (5 000 layers each)
3	FSD201704	Procurement and installation of shade nets at 24 locations
4	FSD201801A	Farm fence installation at six sites



### Programme 3: Environment

The department has spent R485 million of its R489 million allocated adjusted budget, which is equivalent to 99% of its allocation. The expenditure amounting to R179 million includes stipends and protective clothing for EPWP Green Army participants. This represents a 1% underspending of the allocated budget, amounting to R3 million.

### Virements

#### Administration

The total virements of R10,6 million to this programme was approved: R11,3 million under goods and services was allocated to cover excess expenditure on property payments such as water, electricity, and security services. A total of R730 000.00 was shifted to Programme 3: subprogramme Compliance and Enforcement to cover shortfall on compensation of employees. A further R73 000.00 was allocated to provinces and municipalities to cover excess expenditure relating to property rates and taxes.

#### Agriculture and Rural Development

The total virements of R35,6 million from this programme was approved: R37,4 million was shifted from sub-programmes Research and Technology Development Services, Agricultural Economics Services and Veterinary Services to Programme 3: Environmental Affairs to fund excess expenditure relating to TISH programmes. Another R1,7 million has been allocated to cover excess expenditure relating to pool vehicles.

#### Environment

The total virements of R25 million was allocated to this programme. R730 000.00 was allocated to Compliance and Enforcement to cover excess expenditure. R26,1 million was shifted to sub-programme Environmental Empowerment Services to cover excess expenditure related to BkB and EPWP projects to clean TISH. The R73 000.00 saving from property rates and taxes for Merafong Municipality was shifted to Programme 1 to cover excess expenditure on the same item. R1,7 million was shifted to Programme 2: sub-programme Research and Technology Development Services to cover excess expenditure on payments for capital assets.

### Rollovers

The department requested a rollover under equitable share to an amount of R1,9 million and R2,9 million under both CASP Infrastructure and Land Care Conditional Grant. The request for the rollover can be attributed to the withholding of the conditional grant's final transfer payment during the 3rd quarter of the financial year and the delay in the deliveries of goods and services before the financial year-end closure. The total rollover request for GDARDE amounts to R4,8 million.

### Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The department did not incur any unauthorised expenditure during the 2023/24 financial year. The department did not identify any irregular expenditure during the 2023/24 financial year. However, it still has irregular expenditure amounting to R88,565 million relating to the 2016/2018 financial year (14 cases worth R85,6 million) and 2022/2023 financial year (4 cases worth R2,4 million). Most of these cases for the 2016/2017 were investigated and the department did implement these findings and recommendations as indicated in the investigation report. The department submitted a request for condonation to the Gauteng Provincial Treasury Condonement Committee for seven of these cases amounting to R44,6 million, but were not condoned, indicating that consequence management was not concluded. All the officials implicated in these cases left the employment of GDARDE. The HOD had informed the accounting officers of the departments where these officials are employed to take disciplinary action. The department is currently engaging Provincial Treasury to resolve these issues and get the condonement approved.

The department did not identify any fruitless and wasteful expenditure during the 2023/24 financial year. However, it has fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R28,4 million or 5 cases relating to the 2019/2022 financial years. These cases were referred to the Risk Management Unit for investigation and the investigations have not been finalised.

The department, through bilateral meetings with the Heads of State Attorneys in both Johannesburg and Pretoria, conducted a database cleanup of all active matters and currently the department has 52 active matters. The department received 16 new matters



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during the year under review. Most of these matters were review applications of the decisions issued on Environmental Authorisation, Waste License and Compliance Notices. This was a slight increase compared to the last financial year. It is worth noting that the department, due to its environmental mandate, is prone to litigation. Some of the review applications are opportunistic and commercial in nature due to the Environmental Authorisation issued by the Department for Sustainable Development within the province. This accounts for the bulk of litigation. Eight matters proceeded to court during 2023/24 financial year, the department was successful in four of these matters and awarded costs. The other four matters were remitted back to the department for reconsideration.

The department received two contingent liability matters which brought the total amount to R119 985 000,00 for 2023/24. However, six matters are in the process of being finalised/closed and this will significantly decrease the amount. Due to the database cleanup process undertaken by the department and the Office of the State Attorney, the department currently has 52 active matters. It is actively engaging the heads of State Attorney Offices, both in Johannesburg and Pretoria, for mitigation strategies to ensure proper management of litigated matters.

The Information and Communication Technology Directorate (ICT) derived its strategic direction from the GGT2030 roadmap of the Department of e-Government and the GPG's TMR Pillar 5, which directs the GPG departments to modernise the following public services:

- i. Modernised ICT infrastructure and connectivity;
- ii. Digital solutions, e-Services and applications;
- iii. GDARDE ICT governance; and
- iv. ICT skills development.

The principles of embracing disruption; e-Government approach, digital inclusion and access, simplicity of service, culture and ethics, integration and interoperability were applied.

The GDARDE's Information and Communication Technology Directorate achieved the above strategic objectives/targets for the period 2023/2024, through successful implementation of the ICT operational plan, monitoring of ICT spending through quarterly reviews by the ICT Steering Committee and the annual review of the ICT return on investment (ROI)

at the end of each financial year.

The upgrading ICT infrastructure and monitoring systems and network availability ensured that key GDARDE information systems and information technology for sustainable agriculture, rural development and the use of natural resources were available to users as per agreed service standards.

With regards to digital solutions, e-services and applications, ICT acquired, developed, and implemented information systems and information communication technology as per the operational plan. The service level agreements (SLAs) were in place and monthly service level meetings were held to resolve user challenges within the agreed turnaround times. The reported IT service desk incidents and problems that arose in the utilisation of information systems and information communication technology were resolved within the agreed upon service standards.

Regarding GDARDE ICT Governance, the department's ICT policies were valid until the end of the 2023/24 financial year. The policies were reviewed, updated, and submitted for approval for implementation for the next three years. The ICT risk registers were also reviewed, updated, and approved. Internal audit was done by the Gauteng Audit Services (GAS) and the Auditor General (AG) external audit recommendations were successfully resolved.

Additionally, the ICT Directorate, with assistance from Human Resources Development (HRD), also conducted a skills audit to inform ICT staff about the indicative training and development plans that were undertaken successfully to enable the ICT staff to provide effective and efficient ICT services to the GDARDE core business and clients, enabling them to use the various fourth industrial revolution (4IR) ICT solutions.

The department's ICT cyber security training and awareness were conducted quarterly. The ICT Directorate experienced challenges regarding staff turnover due to promotional transfers, proposed structure process delays, causing recurring audit findings about the filling of critical ICT roles for ICT applications and ICT security. Insufficient ICT budget for Microsoft EA software licenses, GBN/GPN, SITA FMDC and SLAs for internal systems maintenance and support were experienced. Load shedding





caused intermittent network connectivity interruptions at regional offices, causing network unavailability at times.

## Future plans of the Department

### Human Resources

It is the intention of the Human Resources Chief Directorate to:

- Increase Occupational Health and Safety compliance levels in the department, and reduce the occurrence of incidents related to injuries on duty;
- Expand the HR environment through the automation of the Performance Management and Development System and the use of an e-platform;
- Continue promoting sound workplace relations through employee relations and implementing the new organisational structure;
- Hosting the long service awards for employees who are 10, 20, 30 and +40 years in service;
- Professionalising the public service through skills development programmes;
- Hosting the HOD's 8 Principles, Women and Men's Forum Events and hosting Heritage Day;
- Development of Operations Framework Management;
- Conduct service delivery model workshops;
- Implementation of change management programmes (organisational culture);
- Development and implementation of the sports and recreation policy;
- Establishing an athletics club for the department;
- Implement the outcomes of the satisfaction survey that are aligned to the wellness programme; and
- Review Human Resources Planning.

### Agricultural Producer Support Development

Although South Africa is food secure at national level, the country is still food insecure at the household level as not all households have access to adequate food.

According to Stats SA, about 18% of the Gauteng population are faced with severe inadequate access to food. Households headed by black Africans and coloureds were less likely to have adequate access to food compared to households headed by Indians/

Asians and whites. In addition, households with larger household sizes were more likely to have inadequate or severe inadequate access to food compared to those with smaller household sizes. Almost two-thirds of the households that were vulnerable to hunger resided in urban areas. Household food insecurity, urban poverty and increasing levels of inequality have become common features of our new urban reality within the Gauteng City Region. The recent COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the loss of income in households, leading to increased levels of food insecurity.

GDARDE will continue to implement the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASAP) grants that provide effective agricultural support services, promote and facilitate agricultural development by targeting beneficiaries of land restitution and redistribution and other previously disadvantaged producers who have acquired land through private means and are engaged in value-adding enterprises domestically or involved in export. Furthermore, the department will continue to render extension and advisory services to smallholder farmers and the farming community throughout the province. GDARDE assists farmers in improving farming methods and techniques, increasing production efficiency and income, bettering their standards of living and lifting social and educational standards".

The extension service includes a series of embedded communicative interventions that are meant, among others, to develop and/or promote innovations that supposedly help to resolve problematic situations. The agricultural extension officers also conduct collaborative diagnosis of farmers' conditions and needs, which are regularly applied as a basis for setting priorities and planning research. The officers use informal and formal surveys, meetings, field days, rapid rural appraisals, conducted on-farm trails and disseminated innovations for evaluation and reconsideration.

Through the mechanisation support programme, GDARDE will increase agricultural crop production while enhancing food security. It may also lead to commercial agriculture, where it could contribute to improved land utilisation and subsequent increases in farm income. This can be achieved through timeous





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planting, pest and weed control, accurate application of fertiliser, and harvesting.

As part of facilitating market access for both farmers and consumers the department has entered into an MOA with Farmyard, with the ultimate goal of setting up 16 stores within TISH areas. As part of the project, GDARDE will set up the containers and provide start-up support, project management and support, logistics and deliveries, the provision of ICT, mentorship, training, and incubation.

As Gauteng is contending with the challenges of urbanisation, there is a need to rethink the traditional modes of urban planning and development. Part of this logic is the need to cater for growing populations without compromising urban environments or social development. A green infrastructure approach can help meet infrastructure and service needs while ensuring the proper functioning of natural ecological systems. As part of the green infrastructure network, urban agriculture can create multi-functional green assets in the form of urban farms and food gardens. When planned accordingly, urban agriculture can contribute to addressing a range of issues in GCRO. The increase in population numbers caused by the influx of people into the province from other South African provinces and other countries on the continent is putting a huge burden on food security in the province.

The mission of the GDARDE is to economically transform agrifood value chains and ensure sustainable environmental management for healthy, food-secure, integrated, smart, and developed urban and rural communities in Gauteng. A focus on urban farming and on the development of food gardens is one of several contemporary support programmes that aim to optimise the contribution of sustainable agriculture towards the equitable development of all communities and the economy of Gauteng to enhance food security, income generation, job creation and quality of life.

Urban farming development is a strategy to improve food availability, food access and to support food security. It is important because it helps promote sustainable local food systems and build community resilience. Sustainable local food systems improve the management of the food cycle from production through processing, distribution, access, consumption and resource and waste recovery. Whether it be growing a few vegetables on a balcony, a roof-top farm, developing a market garden, or contributing to

a thriving community growing space, urban farming is becoming increasingly popular.

The following are the urban farming projects that GDARDE will support with PES programme in 2024/25 financial year:

- Household/backyard food gardens in TISH areas;
- Community/institutional food gardens in TISH areas;
- School food gardens; and
- Horticulture production hubs.

#### Land and Agrarian Reform Transformation Agenda

GDARDE is constantly inundated with farmers and potential farmers who need land for agricultural production purposes. Therefore, the department is responding to the elevated priorities of the Provincial Administration by ensuring that land is available to TISH residents through collaboration with stakeholders such as DALRRD, municipalities and the private sector. Once land is allocated, the intent is to use it for agricultural production purposes, contributing to economic growth, sustainability, and food security. The department continuously engages with DALRRD, municipalities, and the private sector to identify land for agricultural production. DALRRD, municipalities and private landowners have their own processes of releasing land, which are often protracted and may overlap with other financial years.

GDARDE is participating in a DALRRD-led programme, State Land Transfer Project, which seeks to transfer land to current lessees or occupants subject to the following conditions, among others:

- No current violations of lease conditions in terms of productive use of land;
- No outstanding accounts for monies approved and transferred for development and production support;
- Being up to date with rentals and water use payments wherein the paid rentals shall be considered as own contribution towards the acquisition of the property; and
- They should have demonstrated their interest in farming, i.e., production with limited resources they have or have used government support proactively.



## Agro-processing

After a notable jump in the third quarter of 2023 to 956,000 employees in the agricultural sector, South Africa's primary agricultural employment fell by 4% quarter-on-quarter to 920,000 in the last quarter of 2023, nationally. Agricultural jobs declined mainly in the Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. About 38 000 jobs were created from October to December 2023 in the Gauteng and compared to about 33 000 employed in 2022. The Gauteng agricultural sector gained about 5 000 jobs during the period. (4th Quarter Labour Force Survey, Stats SA, 2024).

Taking the above into consideration, South Africa's agricultural sector will continue to face several challenges that are beyond the control of producers and its growth will be undermined in the short to medium term. The outlook is uncertain, unpredictable and concerning. GDARDE will continue to contribute towards making Gauteng an agro-processing hub in the country and the continent. GDARDE, through the agro-processing programme, will continually support agro-processing entrepreneurs as well as implement strategic partnerships with industry, science, and academic institutions in the priority value chains of horticulture, grains, beekeeping, poultry, piggery, and red meat. In each of these value chains, the department will continue to enhance a collaborative environment with the stakeholders towards strengthening an ecosystem, which is crucial for the success and growth of enterprises and achieving the overall objective of the economy.

The interventions to be undertaken will entail capacity development programmes, support with access to funding, equipment, quality and food safety programmes, agro-logistics, as well as access to markets. This will contribute to an increased number of fully commercialised agro-processors. The department will further work with growing the agriparks programme, aimed at ensuring access to production and aggregation facilities with specific intention to support young and smallholder farmers. In this regard, GDARDE is partnering with Ekurhuleni Municipality to develop an agripark on a portion of Spaarwater farm holdings. The department's partnerships with various institutions on research across the priority value chains to address structural and various operational challenges that are experienced by the sector will be further explored. The department will continue to provide support

to the Primary Agriculture Chief Directorate with a view to strengthening the development of inclusive agriculture value chains.

Market access is the ability of farmers to seize available market opportunities. Assistance in a form of facilitating market linkages, conducting a diagnostic analysis to identify gaps and areas of intervention, and establishing partnerships with commodity groups on their initiatives of market access and development. GDARDE, through market access, will link farmers and agro-processors to various markets. These will include, among others, retail markets, informal markets, government markets and family farmers market days.

## Veterinary Services

The Gauteng Veterinary Services continues to be an ISO 17020:2012 SANAS accredited inspection body, which confirms the high standards in the provision of abattoir inspection activities as well as the pig and poultry farmer compartmentalisation compliance inspection system. A component of this accreditation system is the tracking of the level of customer satisfaction with the services they receive from the Government in line with the Batho Pele Principles programme.

More than 97% of Gauteng citizens and facilities have expressed total satisfaction with the level of services received. Additionally, Gauteng continues to host recently graduated veterinarians as part of the Compulsory Community Service (CCS) programme. These additional resources have extended the reach of GDARDE into the township and informal settlement communities as well as the communal and emerging farmers.

The effective operationalisation of the Themba Animal Clinic largely relies on the presence of a number of the graduates at the clinic. The field officials placed to service the West Rand District Municipality as well as the Tshwane Metropolitan area operated for the entire year without office space in their reporting areas. Consequently, the South African Veterinary Council has resolved to withdraw the facility registration for the West Rand area where veterinary services could be practised. This negatively affects the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations as well as their ability to comply with the relevant legislation guiding their work, as they have nowhere to store their tools of trade and service delivery requisites like vaccines,



## GENERAL INFORMATION

medicines, and syringes, which by law cannot be stored in their homes. The safekeeping of government documents is also at risk of being compromised.

The effort to build a regional office at Toekomsrus for West Rand officials needs to be expedited and budgeted for. The procurement system also requires urgent optimisation, as it is now also becoming a hindrance to the ready access of service inputs for field officials.

Elsewhere in our work, the Gauteng Veterinary Services is busy with a group of three qualifying beef farmers who have expressed interest to participate as suppliers to the beef export markets. Accordingly, Gauteng Veterinary Services will be extending the scope of the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) to the Veterinary Export Certification System.

Meanwhile, the rollout of the livestock movement control system (LITS) will be enhanced to mitigate against the illegal movement of livestock, which has contributed to recent surge of outbreaks of animal diseases. Pathogenic reduction and biosecurity at the farm level will be closely monitored and enforced. The veterinary public health awareness activities, promoting food safety in the TISH areas will also be enhanced. The department's veterinary services officers will be working closely with the department of health to promote the prudent use of antimicrobials in both the veterinary profession and the medical profession to mitigate against the increasing development of resistance against antimicrobials.

## Rural Development

The department will continue to coordinate Rural Development in the Province and ensure that other stakeholders make their contributions for the development of those areas. This will be done in line with the Integrated Rural Development Sector Strategy that was approved in 2023.

The transformation agreements to support agribusinesses in the five agricultural and agro-processing priority sectors will be monitored. GDARDE will continue to support SMMEs in rural areas, in line with the Enterprise and Supplier Development Programme.

The Ntirhisano programme will continue to ensure service delivery and the resolution of problems in communities.

## Environmental Policy Planning and Coordination

### Climate Change

The department will continue to track climate action in the province through the update of the Gauteng City Region Climate Change Implementation Plan/Climate Change Register. The department will also continue to work with key stakeholders on improving climate resilience within the Kaalspruit.

### The Climate Change School Awareness Programme

The Climate Change School Awareness Programme will also be implemented in the 2024/2025 financial year to build capacity in communities and improve an understanding of the impacts of climate change and facilitate behavioural change.

The department entered into a partnership with a technical partner, Food and Trees for Africa (FTA), for the 2023/2024 financial year. The programme was undertaken at 30 schools located in TISH areas across the five Gauteng corridors. A total of 42 educators and 803 learners benefited from the programme. Furthermore, a total of 290 trees were planted at the schools as part of this programme, thereby contributing to the One Million Trees programme.

### The Gauteng Climate Change Indaba

The department will host the Gauteng Climate Change Summit in November 2024, to foster cooperative efforts for sustained climate action throughout the province.

### Climate change response interventions implemented (ensuring low carbon and climate resilient GCR)

The Department collaborated with the Thabo Mbeki African School of Public and International Affairs to host the Gauteng Climate Change Summit from the 21st to the 23rd of November 2023.

The summit attracted stakeholders from various sectors, promoting inclusivity and fostering cooperative efforts for sustained climate action throughout the province. Notably, GDARDE's international partner, the Under2 Coalition, also participated in the event. The summit served as a platform for organisations already involved in climate change initiatives to showcase their work, exchange information, build capacity, and establish networks.





Through these endeavours, the summit aimed to facilitate long-term sustainable climate action in Gauteng. The summit recommended setting specific targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, aligned with the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels as well as expansion of renewable energy, reforestation and afforestation, and climate change education and awareness programmes.

### **Climate Change Response Interventions (Implemented to Contribute to GHG Reduction Within the GGR)**

The Department has updated the Gauteng Climate Change Register in 2023/2024 with additional 107 projects. The department initiated the Greenhouse Gas Emission project on the 17 July 2023, and the project is expected to be completed on the 17 July 2024.

### **Environment Research and Development Support**

The department in partnership with the University of Johannesburg's Process, Energy and Environmental Technology Station (UJ-PEETS), conducted a research study with the aim of promoting sustainable waste management practices and advancing the circular economy within TISH areas in Gauteng.

The research findings will be shared at different fora. The integrated sustainable waste management project was identified as one of the department's priorities at the 4th Annual Gauteng Environmental Research Symposium held on 27 October 2022. The department will continue to host the Gauteng Environmental Research Symposium in partnership UJ-PEETS and various other relevant stakeholders. It will continue to invite academia and local government, as well as industry and civil society to engage with cutting edge research in the environment sector in Gauteng.

By facilitating these quadruple helix connections and by giving those involved in conducting environmental research the opportunity to relate directly with those who use this research to inform policy, decision-making and other efforts, the symposium always results in rich exchanges and dialogue that improve the work of all involved.

The symposium annually brings to light where the knowledge gaps lie for the local environmental sector, which thus represents potential for new research projects with immediate relevance for application. Together, participants establish a sense of priority for emerging research topics and themes and through knowledge-sharing and networking. To date, research has evidently shown that these engagements have become the basis of fruitful collaborations and resource partnerships.

### **Environmental Policy and Sustainability**

The department collaborated with and provided technical support to the local government sphere through access to environmental decision support tools and environmental policies. The department also provided support through the annual review and analysis of the Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) to facilitate alignment with environmental management legislation and requirements. Through environmental planning, the department seeks to achieve the desired spatial form of municipal planning which promotes sustainable development and manages natural resource degradation and depletion of ecological infrastructure due to competing land uses and unsustainable production processes. The spatial mapping programme, as well as showing the potential of the cumulative impact of environmental decisions, also highlights which of the environmental features are most impacted, annually. This allows for an effective, evidence-based way of looking at which environmental policies may need review in the coming years.

### **Wetland Under Rehabilitation: The Rehabilitation of Blesbokspruit Ramsar Wetland**

The removal of the hyacinth water plant (i.e., *Eichhornia crassipes*) from the Blesbokspruit Ramsar Site at the Grootvaly Wetland Reserve project was undertaken between October and November 2023. The project removed about 1.6 hectares of water hyacinth and created 15 EPWP jobs for the local community.





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### Compliance and Enforcement

The Department will be focusing on monitoring waste recycling facilities and landfill sites in the province in line with the Compliance and Enforcement Sector's strategic focus.

The delivery model for non-compliances will be based on a follow-through with prosecutions where it is obvious that a facility has been repeatedly issued with administrative enforcement notices. Compliance promotion will also be another key focus area, particularly in the TISH areas. In this regard, the delivery model will be compliance promotion for those members of the regulated community who do not know the prescripts of the law.

### Impact Management

Regarding the processing of complete Environmental Impact Assessment applications within 30 working days, because of the complexities of some of the EIA developmental applications, and the incorporation of climate change and sustainable development measures into the Environmental Authorisation, the overall performance was 64% for the financial year.

### Waste management

Waste diversion from landfills as well as growing the waste economy are key imperatives for the province.

The strategy for diversion of waste from landfills is based on building a secondary resource economy around the beneficiation of waste as part of the circular economy. The municipalities and all relevant sectors and waste producers must prioritise waste minimisation, recovery, and recycling programmes prior to disposal of waste. Currently, there are no significant waste minimisation or waste segregation programmes across Gauteng municipalities. The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations came into effect in February 2021 and therefore the extent of the implementation of the scheme as well as its impact on waste diversion and recovery are yet to be assessed. The recovery of recyclable materials continues to be largely due to an active and growing informal waste sector, small waste enterprises and cooperatives.

There is an urgent need to upscale waste minimisation activities in the province through various programmes, including the separation of

waste at source, mandatory diversion of certain waste streams, including organic waste from landfills, processing treatment of organic waste; processing and beneficiation of construction and demolition waste (waste debris), as well as waste to energy.

The department is prioritising several interventions on waste management that will promote waste minimisation and ensure effective and sustainable waste management, as well as support green economy initiatives through SMME development in the waste sector as outlined below:

- Development and implementation of regulatory instruments to mandate waste minimisation, including waste separation at source, collaboration with producers in the Extended Producer Responsibility scheme to ensure maximum recovery;
- The department's programme for supporting waste enterprises, buy-back centres and cooperatives with recycling equipment, with a minimum of 75 waste enterprises supported each financial year;
- The programme to formalise and integrate waste pickers into cooperatives through registration with the DTIC will continue, with 50 cooperatives established on an annual basis. These cooperatives will further be supported through the provision of training, including project management, financial management as well as health and safety;
- Facilitation of regionalisation of waste facilities "Eco Parks" to improve efficiencies of waste diversion in the province as well as to establish waste to energy programmes to augment energy shortages in the province; and
- Development of a standardised landfill tariff model that will assist municipalities to ensure that the tariffs are cost-reflective ensuring sustainable financing of waste management infrastructure by the municipalities.

The programme to assist municipalities in eradicating illegal dumping sites through rehabilitation into parks equipped with play and gym equipment will continue. In addition to the establishment of the parks, the programme will be extended to include the establishment of communal gardens as part of the department's urban farming and the Bontle ke Botho programmes.



## Air Quality Management

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (NEMA: AQA) forms part of the South African strategy to reduce air pollution, and it gives effect to Section 24 of the Constitution through enhancement of the quality of ambient air.

To reduce air pollution in the province, there has to be collaboration amongst various stakeholders. It is for this reason that the department is creating platforms for engagement with key partners and departments to address the sources of air pollution that fall within the mandates of other departments. There is also a need to work on data/evidence linking poor air quality to the health of citizens.

Compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards is still a challenge in Gauteng, and it requires more coordinated efforts from both GDARDE and the municipalities. This will require that industrial emissions be reduced through atmospheric emission licensing, emission reporting and monitoring of compliance within the conditions of the Atmospheric Emission Licenses (AELs).

The department continues to issue AELs for municipal-owned facilities to ensure compliance with the Minimum Emission Standards. The department will also provide continuous support to municipalities in regulating their Section 21 listed activities and the reporting of their emissions. The Department will continue to work closely with Compliance and Enforcement to address issues of compliance post-issuance of AELs to ensure compliance with the set conditions.

Ambient air quality monitoring remains crucial in Gauteng due to the high levels of pollution and diversity of air pollution sources. The department will continue to assist municipalities with the management and maintenance of ambient monitoring networks to ensure that credible data is available to inform policy and intervention strategies.

The department continues to identify alternative, high quality, affordable technologies to monitor ambient air quality within the province. Skills development in ambient air quality monitoring is one of the priorities for the department in a bid to address the current challenges. GDARDE continues to provide capacity building training to grow and maintain relevant skills in the province. Since Gauteng falls within two air quality priority areas, the department continues to

contribute to the implementation of both the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) and the Highveld Priority Area (HPA) Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs).

The department will also continue to develop emission reduction strategies for various air pollution sources. Vehicle emissions are one of the major sources of air pollution in the province and the department is establishing a provincial vehicle emissions testing programme as stipulated in the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). To achieve this, the department has procured a Wager 8500 Wireless Smoke Opacity Meter, which is a remote handheld wireless (RHW) smoke meter/opacity emission tester for vehicle emission testing campaigns.

The campaigns against air pollution are aimed at raising public awareness about the pollution produced or emitted by vehicles and ensuring that vehicles comply with the emission standards set in municipality by-laws.

GDARDE will continue to strengthen its intergovernmental relationship through the Gauteng Air Quality Officer's Forum, which is held quarterly and is attended by both air quality and compliance and enforcement officials from GDARDE and all municipalities. On this platform, progress, and challenges on the implementation of air quality functions are reported and discussed.

## Biodiversity Management

The Department will continue to contribute to the country's commitment to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) through the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), which was adopted during the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15). This framework, supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and building on the convention's previous strategic plans, lays out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. Target 2 of the framework aims to ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems are restored in order to enhance biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity. Target 3 of the GBF, focusing on conserving and effectively managing 30% of terrestrial, inland waters, and marine areas by 2030, has been identified as the



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apex goal informing South Africa's response to the GBF. This target is planned to be achieved through the implementation of the four goals outlined in the White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biodiversity (Government Gazette No. 4875, 2023).

The GDARDE Biodiversity Management Directorate supported numerous planning meetings and the drafting of a provisional national implementation plan. One of the proposed actions to aid in achieving target 30X30 (Targets 2 and 3) is the implementation of Other Effective Area Based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

This mechanism allows for the recognition of existing sites where the main objective might not be biodiversity conservation but to ensure that they are governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values. Once the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) provide final direction on exactly how OECMs will be catered for in the conservation estate, then the department will start putting its plans into action in this regard.

### Environmental Empowerment Services

In response to addressing the issues of unemployment in the province, the GDARDE will promote job creation and poverty alleviation initiatives through the implementation of the EPWP Phase IV, which focuses on the provision of work and training opportunities for unemployed community members within the Green Economy with a specific focus on women, youth, and people with disabilities.

The department will monitor the activities that will be undertaken by the 6 000 EPWP participants who were appointed to do clean-ups, plant trees, and establish food gardens.

It will conduct mega clean-ups monthly on a rotational basis through the engagement of the 6 000 appointed EPWP participants. GDARDE will continue to use the Green Army participants to promote environmental awareness activities and campaigns, including BkB during celebrations such as World Environments Day, World Wetlands Day, Arbor Day, Clean-up Days, etc., to highlight the importance of managing

and conserving natural resources. In support of the green economy, the department will clear 2 800 hectares of alien vegetation infested land to support food production and ecological sustainability. It will continue to prioritise community income generating initiatives, five indigenous plant production nurseries, five waste re-use and innovation sites and five SMMEs doing bio-energy projects in support of the Women in Environment initiative with an intention to support the local/regional circular economy. As part of the Apex Programme, the department will plant 300 000 trees to mitigate against the climate change impact.

GDARDE will continue to carry out its environmental sector coordination role as the provincial lead sector department for the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Environment and Culture Sector. The department coordinates the sectoral activities and reporting of EPWP by municipalities and departments.

GDARDE will continue to work in collaboration with the Department of Infrastructure Development (DID), as the provincial coordinating department for all the EPWP sectors and report to the DFFE as the national lead sector department. All the work opportunities created by the sector are reported to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure as the custodian of the EPWP programme.

The department will also continue to coordinate the Gender Mainstreaming/Women in Environment and the Environmental Education Forums in collaboration with the DFFE. In response to addressing the issues of unemployment in the province, GDARDE will promote job creation and poverty alleviation initiatives through the implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Phase V, which focuses on the provision of work and training opportunities for unemployed community members within the green economy, with a specific focus on women, youth and people with disabilities.

The appointment of the 6 000 Green Army participants helped improve the department's reach among learners in schools and people in communities, encouraging and helping them to undertake clean-up activities, tree planting and food garden development. This also helped improve the implementation of awareness programmes (celebration of environmental calendar days like World Environment Day, World Wetlands Day etc.,





awareness campaigns on various environmental themes like waste management, climate change, biodiversity, pollution and air quality, etc.).

### **Public-Private Partnerships**

In the year under review, the department continued with the implementation of various multi-year MOUs/MOAs of strategic partnerships to strengthen departmental collaborations. These are further elaborated on page 127 (Strategic Partnerships), in this report.

### **Discontinued Key Activities/Activities to be Discontinued**

There are no activities that GDARDE will discontinue in the next financial year.

### **New or Proposed Key Activities**

There are no new or proposed activities except that the Department will focus most of its interventions on the TISH communities as per the elevated priorities of the Premier. The department, however, will continue implementing the five-year Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plans, the focal point will continue to be on the four departmental Apex Programmes, namely:

- Contributing to improved food security in TISH areas;
- Supporting township business;
- Reducing factors that contribute to climate change; and
- Public employment, skills development and training.

### **Strategic Economic Infrastructure**

The department continued its collaboration with various public and private sector stakeholders towards the successful implementation of high-impact programmes in accordance with the District Development Model (DDM). Guided by the Growing Gauteng Together 2030 (GGT2030) plans, GDARDE continued its involvement to support the programme of the Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA) on the development of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The department continued to actively participate in the Project Steering Committee (PSC) of the Bokamoso Ba Rona (BBR) initiative, which is to be an anchor for agro-processing agro-industrial SEZ. The BBR was given Infrastructure South Africa Strategic Integrated Project (SIP) status in

March 2024. Furthermore, the BBR issued its first Expression of Interest (EOI) to test the market for attracting investments in the sector.

The department completed the refurbishments of the cold rooms of the Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market in an effort towards revitalising the market towards growth and contributing to economic viability in the area.

### **Sustainable Development**

Gauteng has developed a Gauteng City Region Over-Arching Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan focusing on mitigation on transport, energy, waste, mining, and adaptation related to water, health, human settlements, disaster risk management and biodiversity.

GDARDE developed the Gauteng Climate Change Register, which records climate action within the province. In 2023/2024 financial year, 107 climate change projects were added to the register.

The department publishes the annual Gauteng Environmental Sustainability Report (GESR) which tracks and reports on the Gauteng environmental performance linked to the various environmental indicators that have been outlined in the Gauteng Environment Outlook Report. The outcome of these interventions helps create a unified outlook and understanding of environmental programmes in the province, which will contribute to an environmentally resilient and sustainable society.

The report is aimed largely at the Gauteng community, NGOs, academia, municipalities and business. The annual GESR covers the reporting period from January to December. It monitors and reports on the trends of environmental indicators linked to the following themes: pollution and waste management, air quality management, biodiversity management, environmental information management, environmental empowerment services and compliance monitoring and enforcement and on the Department of Water and Sanitation's Acid Mine Drainage Management Programme. Stakeholder engagement is undertaken with local government on the data and information reported relating to their jurisdiction. The report is submitted annually to the DFFE for publication annually in the South Africa Environment Report.





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### **Transformation**

As part of transformation and pursuing strategic partnerships with industry, the department continues to strengthen its interventions on transformation agreements in the five agriculture and agro-processing priority sectors of the province, namely, red meat, poultry, grains, horticulture, and piggery. This will be undertaken as part of the priority value-chain based stakeholder engagements. Rural development also continues to implement infrastructure projects in rural areas to alleviate identified challenges, such as water shortages. It also facilitates the support of agricultural initiatives in communal areas and rural nodes to increase agricultural production and contribute towards food security.

### **Gauteng City Region Over-Arching Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan**

Implementation of the Gauteng City Region Over-Arching Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan is undertaken by GPG departments, municipalities, and the private sector. The department has thus developed the Gauteng Climate Change Register, which records climate action within the province. In 2023/2024 financial year, 107 climate change projects were added to the register.

### **Transfer of Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site and Dinokeng**

The process to integrate Dinokeng and the Cradle of Mankind into GDARDE, is ongoing and implementation is planned for the next financial year.

### **Supply Chain Management**

The department did not conclude any unsolicited bid proposals in the year under review. Supply Chain Management (SCM) processes and systems are in place to prevent irregular expenditure.

All tenders above the value of R2 million are implemented through open tender processes and probity auditors are appointed to ensure compliance and provide quality assurance. Approved standard operating procedures (SOPs) and checklists are in place to ensure that the department complies with SCM policies and procedures. The department's new organisational structure, which will align SCM functions, is not yet approved. Currently, inadequate personnel and the non-alignment of procurement

officials' functions weakens the capacity and capability of procurement to support the growing department's mandate.

However, to mitigate the current challenges in SCM, management is in the process of aligning and restructuring the SCM Directorate and reviewing the structure to include all SCM functions to adequately respond to increased demand of departmental priorities. The department also appointed 12-month contract employees to address the shortage of human resources as an interim measure.

### **Gifts and Donations received in kind from non-related parties**

The Gift and Donation Policy of the department does not allow for receipt of any gift.

However, where gifts cannot be refused, such gifts are declared in the Gifts and Donation Register and are donated to a charitable organisation.

During the 2023-2024 financial year, the department received sponsorships for the following: Gauteng Veterinary Services hosted a farewell for the Chief Director Veterinary Services when she left the employ of the State on 30 April 2023, following 22 years of dedicated service.

It is customary for fellow colleagues to organise a befitting farewell for one of their own. The farewell was hosted on 26 April 2023 at Onderstepoort Veterinary Research, since the employer does not fund such events, the officials contributed a total of R12 100.00. The organising committee sought sponsorship from industry stakeholders. The committee received sponsorship from Kemin Industries (Pty) Ltd, which sponsored platters and juice for 100 people amounting to R9 998.00 and Morgan Beef (Pty) Ltd sponsored beef chuck and short rib, amounting to R5 911.87 and disclosed it in the year under review.

### **Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury**

The department did not receive any exemption from the PFMA (1999) or Treasury Regulations or deviation from the financial reporting requirements received for the current and/or previous financial year.



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**Events after the reporting date**

GDARDE does not have any events (adjusting and non-adjusting), favourable and unfavourable, that occurred after the reporting date and the date of approval of the Annual Financial Statements.

**Acknowledgements or Appreciation**

The Department does not have any other material facts or circumstances, that may have an effect on the understanding of the financial state of affairs, not addressed elsewhere in this report, that requires to be reported.

In conclusion, I would like to express my warm appreciation to MEC Mbali Hlophe for her guidance and leadership in the implementation of the departmental strategy. I would also like to express my appreciation to the staff of the GDARDE and to stakeholders for their fruitful engagement when required.

Let us continue to improve on the gains that have already been made as we enter the new financial year.

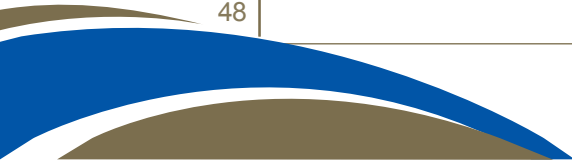
I believe, as the GDARDE, we have consolidated ourselves into a powerful team, and that with our positive spirit and energy, we could be able to achieve even more than what is presented in this annual report.

**Mr Khululekile Mase**

**Acting Accounting Officer**

**Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment**

15 August 2024





## 5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.

The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.

The Annual Financial Statements (Part F) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

Yours faithfully,

**Mr Khululekile Mase**

**Acting Accounting Officer**

15 August 2024



## 6. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

The GDARDE contributes to the following pillars of radical TMR of the GPG's strategic goals:

Pillar 1: Radical economic transformation;

Pillar 2: Decisive spatial transformation;

Pillar 3: Accelerated social transformation;

Pillar 5: Modernisation of the public service;

Pillar 6: Modernisation of the economy; and

Pillar 9: Re-industrialisation of Gauteng.

### ***A modernised and transformed agricultural sector increasing food security, economic inclusion and equality.***

- Maximise and harness the growth and job creating potential of the agricultural sector;
- Increase food security for all and ensure the sustainability thereof;
- Facilitate broad-based participation in the agriculture sector by rigorously including women, youth and persons with disabilities, SMMEs, cooperatives and township entrepreneurs;
- Support and coordinate comprehensive rural development; and
- Ensure viable and sustainable economic agricultural enterprises.

### ***Sustainable natural resource management***

- Protect and manage Gauteng's natural resources and environment;
- Advance eco-tourism in Gauteng;
- Promote good waste management including diversion of waste from landfills by maximising recycling and contributing to sustainable employment;
- Support the development and utilisation of green technologies and processes;
- Boost energy security through the development of suitable energy mix solutions;
- Lead the Gauteng Land Care Programme; and
- Lead the EPWP environment and culture sector in the province.

### **6.1 Vision**

To economically transform agri-food value chains, and ensure sustainable development for healthy, food secure, integrated, smart and developed urban and rural communities in Gauteng.

### **6.2 Mission**

The mission is to radically modernise and transform agri-food value chain, ensure sustainable environment and developed urban and rural communities by:

- Ensuring sustainable environmental management;
- Providing access to and inclusive participation in commercial agri-food value chain and agro-processing;
- Promoting food security;
- Promoting/Contributing/Stimulating integrated rural and urban development; and
- Promoting the One Health System.

### **6.3 Values**

These values are informed by the vision and mission of the department which focuses on developing synergy and working towards a common goal. These values include:

- Integrity;
- Accountability;
- Commitment;
- Responsiveness;
- Innovative;
- Activism and
- Team oriented.





## 7. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

The mandate of the GDARDE is in line with the vision, mission and values for the department, which are as follows:

### 7.1 Constitutional, national and provincial legislative mandate

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) is the supreme law of the country. Sections of the Constitution applicable to, and that directly inform the mandate of the GDARDE, are captured in Chapter 2 in the Bill of Rights, Chapter 3 on Cooperate Governance, Schedule 4 on the Functional Areas of Concurrent National and Provincial Legislative Competence and Schedule 5 on the Functional Areas of Exclusive Provincial Legislative Competence.

The South African Constitution (1996) requires that all spheres of government work together to address poverty, under-development, marginalisation of individuals and communities and other legacies of apartheid and discrimination.

There are certain related and relevant rights, acts and policies in addition to the Constitution, that provide the provincial government with its mandate and specifically guide the GDARDE as it executes its mandate.

**These selected rights, Acts and policies are listed below and are in the sections on national and pieces of provincial legislation:**

Rights mentioned in Chapter 2 of the Constitution that directly relate to the mandate of the GDARDE are:

1. Equity section 9 (1) to (5)
  - (a) No one may be subjected to slavery, servitudes and forced labour (section 13).
2. Everyone has a right:
  - (a) To an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being and
  - (b) To have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:

- (i) Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
- (ii) Promote conservation and
- (iii) Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development (section 24).

3. Everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and water (section 27 (1)(b)).

As stated above, the GDARDE's competencies that are informed by Schedule 4 and 5 of the Constitution, are as follows:

- (a) National and provincial governments share concurrent competencies (Schedule 4, Part A) in respect of
  - (i) Agriculture;
  - (ii) Animal control and diseases;
  - (iii) Disaster management;
  - (iv) Environment;
  - (v) Soil conservation;
  - (vi) Tourism;
  - (vii) Trade and
  - (viii) Urban and rural development.
- (b) National and Provincial Government regulates municipal implementation (Schedule 4, Part B) in respect of:
  - (i) Municipal planning.
- (c) Provincial government has exclusive competence (Schedule 5, Part A) in respect of:
  - (i) Abattoirs;
  - (ii) Provincial planning and
  - (iii) Veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession).
- (d) Provincial government regulates and monitors implementation (Schedule 5, Part B) in respect of:
  - (i) Fencing and fences;
  - (ii) Markets and
  - (iii) Municipal abattoirs.



## 7.2 Legislative mandate

The legislative mandate of the department is derived mainly from national legislation, which provides for the functional responsibilities of the department. The approach of the department is to use national legislation and provincial laws to address specific provincial variations, only if the national legislative framework does not suffice.

**The department's responsibilities are carried out in terms of the following major national laws:**

- Abattoir Hygiene Act (Act 121 of 1992);
- Animal Diseases Act (Act 35 of 1992);
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (Act 45 of 1965);
- Batho Pele Principles;
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act 75 of 1997);
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (B-BBEE, Act 53 of 2003);
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983);
- Employment Equity Act (Act 55 of 1998);
- Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989, as amended)
- Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973);
- Labour Relations Act (Act 66 of 1995);
- Meat and Safety Act (Act 20 of 2000);
- Medicine and Related Substances Control Act (Act 101 of 1965);
- National Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2000);
- National Environment Management Act (Act 107 of 1998, as amended);
- National Environment Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004);
- National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 57 of 2003);
- National Environment Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 10 of 2004);
- National Environment Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008);
- National Veld and Forest Act (Act 101 of 1998).
- National Archives and Records and Service Act (Act 43 of 1996);

- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act 5 of 2000);
- Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (Act 12 of 2004);
- Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA, Act 2 of 2000);
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (PAJA, Act 3 of 2000);
- Promotion of Equality and Elimination of Unfair Discrimination Act (Act 4 of 2000);
- Protection of Information Act (Act 84 of 1982);
- Public Finance Management Act (PFMA, Act 1 of 1999);
- Skills Development Act (SDA), Act 97 of 1998);
- Spatial Data Infrastructure Act (Act 54 of 2003);
- Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act (Act 19 of 1982) and
- World Heritage Convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).

**The department's responsibilities are further carried out in terms of the following provincial laws and subordinate legislation (national and provincial):**

- Endangered and Rare Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations, 1984;
- Gauteng Health Care Waste Management Regulations, 2004;
- Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1983;
- Nature Conservation Regulation, 1983;
- NEMA EIA Regulations 2014, (Governance Notice, R982 of 2014);
- NEMA EIA Listing Notice 1, (Governance Notice, R983 of 2014);
- NEMA EIA Listing Notice 2 (Governance Notice, R984 of 2014); and
- NEMA EIA Listing Notice 3, (Governance Notice, R985 of 2014).

## 7.3 The national and provincial policy mandates

The national and provincial policies, norms, standards and strategies that inform the mandate and outline the key areas of responsibility and enable the department to carry out its functional duties are:

- Land and Agrarian Reform Programme



#### GENERAL INFORMATION

- (LARP);
- National Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) (2009);
- Gauteng Air Quality Management Plan (2008);
- National Bio-strategy Strategy and Action Plan;
- National Waste Management Strategy;
- Land Care Guidelines; and
- The EPWP.

#### 7.4 Linkages to other national and provincial norms and standards and strategies

- Gauteng Employment Growth and Development Strategy (GEGDS);
- Gauteng Waste Collection Standards (GWCS);
- New Growth Path (NGP);
- Gauteng Spatial Development Framework;
- Gauteng Integrated Co-operatives Strategy;
- Social Development Strategy;
- Infrastructure Investment Strategy;
- National Development Plan (NDP);
- Gauteng Vision 2055;
- Norms and Standards for Agricultural Training Institutes of South Africa;
- National Education and Training Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development in South Africa (2005);
- Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture;
- National Articulation Framework for Agricultural Training Programmes;
- National Agricultural Research and Development Strategy;
- Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Strategy;
- Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP);
- Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas (2006);
- Gauteng Environmental Implementation Plan (2020-2025);

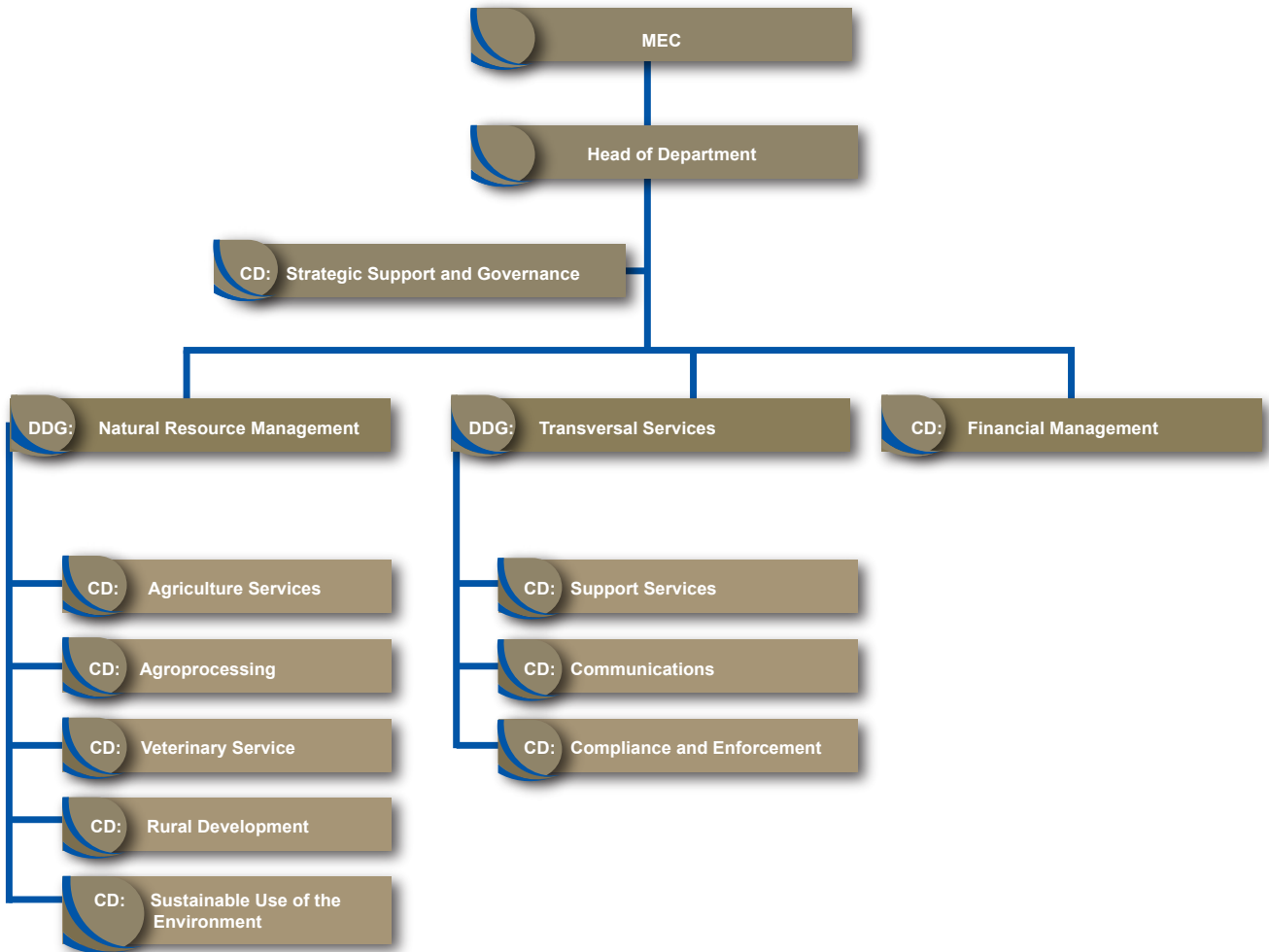
- Gauteng Strategy for Sustainable Development (2006);
- Plans for Equitable Land Redistribution;
- Disaster Management Plan; and
- 20-Year Food Security Plan.

#### 7.5 Provincial legislative mandate

- Gauteng Growth and Development Agency Act (2012);
- Gauteng Enterprise Propellor Act (Act 5 of 2005);
- Gauteng Gambling Act (1995, 1996, 2001);
- Gauteng Consumer Affairs (Unfair Business Practices) Act (Act 7 of 1996);
- Gauteng Tourism Act (Act 10 of 2001);
- Gauteng Liquor Act (Act 2 of 2003);
- Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Act (Act 97 of 1997);
- Town Planning and Townships Ordinance (Ordinance 15 of 1986);
- Gauteng Removal of Restrictions Act (Act 3 of 1996);
- Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000);
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (Act 53 of 2003);
- Companies Act (Act 61 of 1973, as amended in 2009);
- Building Regulations Act (Act 194 of 1973, as amended);
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (Act 13 of 2005); and
- Gauteng Liquor Shebeen Regulations (Act 2 of 2003).



## 8. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE







## 9. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MEC

The Department does not have entities reporting to the MEC.



# PERFORMANCE INFORMATION



PART B



## 1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) currently performs certain audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the Predetermined

Objectives heading in the Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 256-263 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published as Part E: Financial Information.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

### 2.1 Service Delivery Environment

Over the last decade, Gauteng has grown by almost a quarter (23%) of its own previously measured population size of 12.7 million and now houses some 15.1 million people.

While this increase may seem large, the count is a million people short of what Stats SA estimated the population to be in its last mid-year population statistical release. The latest Census results show that the South African population grew to 62 million in 2022. Gauteng remained the province with the highest population (15.1 million).

Gauteng is not only the province with the highest overall population. It also has the highest population density of 830.71 people per km<sup>2</sup>. It is estimated that Gauteng will have some 6.8 million households by 2030. Gauteng currently accounts for just under 30% of all households in South Africa. Based on our future projections, Gauteng will account for 32% of South Africa's households by 2030. Its household growth rates are typically much faster than annual increases in the population. They are driven by various trends, including the setting up of single person households by new migrants and the splitting of previous multigenerational households.

The consequence over time is a trend towards smaller household sizes. The Gauteng's households have consistently been smaller than the national average. The 2022 Census estimates that the average size of Gauteng households is 2.8 persons, markedly less than the 3.1 in 2011. It is noteworthy that there are significant differences between municipalities.

Agriculture plays an important role in the process of economic development and can contribute

significantly to household food security.

South Africa's rich agricultural heritage has long been an integral component of the nation's economy and cultural fabric. About 9% of agricultural output is produced by previously disadvantaged farmers, implying the sector is growing and gradually improving inclusivity. The growth in agriculture could be attributed to the enhancement of its competitiveness, made possible by clear policies, a clear regulatory environment and financing instruments such as statutory measures and agricultural trusts that have financed the collection of industry data, market development, transformation, research and development, as well as innovations.

The agricultural sector plays a crucial role in providing livelihoods for farmers and people employed along the food supply chain. Eleven out of every 100 people employed in South Africa are employed in the sector, directly accounting for at least 1,4 million people in South Africa. In Gauteng, the sector directly employs 188 000 people, accounting for 4.7% of total formal sector employment in the province.

Food inadequacy and hunger are still challenges. Poverty-stricken households lack the money to buy food and are unable to produce their own food. These households are constrained by their inability to secure employment or generate income. Poor households are also typically characterised by few income-earners and many dependents and are particularly vulnerable to economic shocks. The involvement of households in agricultural activities for subsistence farming can play an important role in reducing the vulnerability to hunger of rural and urban food-insecure households.



Approximately 11% (6.5 million) of South Africa's population is hungry and food insecure. Conflict and insecurity, climate change, poverty, and population growth are the primary drivers of hunger and food insecurity. Food insecurity and hunger continue to be a challenge in South Africa. Food insecure households do not have enough money to buy food and cannot make their own. In addition, the households are either unemployed, receive low income, or have high population sizes. These factors make them particularly vulnerable to economic shocks.

The following high-level service delivery challenges continue to pose a challenge to GDARDE:

(i) **Lack of transformation in the agri-food value chains**

- Although agriculture's contribution to our provincial economy has declined drastically over the past three decades, Gauteng remains the hub of South Africa's agro-processing, agri-business and agri-food sectors, and high market concentration characterised by a few large dominant agribusinesses and a fragmented smallholder farmer base. The agri-food sector is dominated by very few players across the value chains who are monopolising various aspects of the value chain, from supplying of inputs to processing. In some of the value chains they prioritise support for commercial enterprises.

(ii) **Food Insecurity**

- While South Africa is food secure at national level, the country is still food insecure at household level as not all households have access to adequate food. According to GCRO, about 18% of the Gauteng population faces food insecurity and 7.3% faces severe inadequate access to food;
- Households headed by black Africans and coloureds were less likely to have adequate access to food compared to households headed by Indians/Asians and whites. In addition, households with larger household sizes were more likely to have inadequate or severe inadequate access to food compared to those with smaller household sizes. Almost two-thirds of the households that were vulnerable to hunger resided in urban areas;

- Household food in-security, urban poverty and increasing levels of inequality have become common features of our new urban reality within the Gauteng City Region, including loss of high agricultural potential land and declining yields driven by environmental factors;
- Currently, the total cultivated fields in Gauteng equals 389 854.53 hectares, accounting for 21.4% of the total land area. New cultivation takes place annually, with a total increase of 82.5% since 2012. The built-up area, which includes roads, railway lines and mines, covers approximately 334 224 hectares, which accounts for 18.4% of the total provincial land area;
- Phytosanitary and sanitary challenges in an urban farming environment result in the emergence and re-emergence of zoonotic and other animal diseases;
- Lack of a strategy to promote urban farming, smart agriculture, sustainable and inclusive food systems in the Gauteng City Region; and the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the loss of income in households, which has led to increased levels of food insecurity.

(iii) **Environmental Degradation**

South Africa's environmental quality is deteriorating, leading to increased adverse impacts on society and increasing economic cost as evidenced by the following:

- Water is unsustainably used, and the quality and quantity of water resources are in decline;
- Increasing greenhouse gas emissions, inadequate strategies to cope with projected climate change impacts and a rising trend in relation to the release of pollutants into the atmosphere;
- Poor environmental management, especially as it relates to waste;
- Loss of biodiversity and neglect of natural resources and assets such as nature reserves; and
- Failure to drive a GCR-wide agenda on renewables.





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Following the Premier’s pronouncements on the implementation of elevated priorities, GDARDE expanded its interventions to focus on the following:

- Expanding access to agri-food value chain opportunities and ensuring economic inclusion of townships, informal settlements and hostels for sustainable livelihoods;
- Maximising food security in TISH areas;
- Promoting animal and public health and ensuring food safety;
- Protecting the environment and enabling

sustainable development, especially in TISH areas and

- Spearheading and coordinating the provincial Climate Change Action.

## 2.2 Service Delivery Improvement Plan

The department has completed a service delivery improvement plan. The tables below highlight the service delivery plan and the achievements to date.

### Main services and standards

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Commercialisation of farmers	Black female farmers, young farmers, military veterans and farmers with disabilities	Access to adequate water supply. Due to its size and high industrialisation, Gauteng falls mainly within the highly intensive, diversified commercial and subsistence agricultural zones of South Africa, coupled with grain cropping, ranching and dairy, poultry and piggery.  The environment for food production is increasingly being affected by intensifying climate change and variations resulting in droughts, floods and other adverse conditions.	Increased employment  Sustainable water availability.  Full implementation of Food Security Strategy.	13 farmers have been commercialised.

### Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries (consultation access, etc).

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Commercialisation of 70 farmers	Assisting farmers to comply with their financial statements  Execute climate-smart agriculture techniques	60% achieved

### Service delivery information tool

Current/actual information tools	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Website, study groups, formal business skills training, and media	Leverage more on technology and technological platforms	Constantly updating the digital media section and information at study groups
No reviewed Service Charter	Review the departmental Service Charter and related documents	All reviews have been completed.

### Complaints mechanism

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
Emails to officials, social media and Premier’s Hotline	Improve on response turnaround time	100% rollout of equipment for farmers and tools of trade for the extension officers



## 2.3 Organisational environment

The mandate of the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (GDARDE) is to economically transform agri-food value chains and ensure sustainable environmental management for healthy, food-secure, integrated, smart, and developed urban and rural communities in Gauteng. In carrying out its mandate, GDARDE continued to dispense all resources at its disposal to contribute towards improved quality of life in TISH areas while also accelerating support to black smallholder farmers and agro-processors to ensure full participation in the agri-food value chain.

In realising the above mandate, GDARDE continued to deliver on its organisational mandate by responding to the provincial Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities and State of the Province Address (SOPA) commitments.

In the 2023/2024 year under review, the department maximised its commitments on the elevated priorities, with a specific focus on the Townships, Informal Settlements and Hostels (TISH) communities. These efforts were maximised in collaboration with the Department of Social Development to fight against substance abuse, homelessness and the war on poverty through improving skills development, accelerated skills development and the promotion of environmental sustainability.

As part of its role to improve the lives of people in the TISH areas, GDARDE further committed its efforts to embark on the following:

- Expanding access to agri-food value chain opportunities and ensuring economic inclusion of TISH for sustainable livelihoods;
- Maximising food security in TISH areas;
- Promoting animal and public health and ensuring food safety;
- Protecting the environment and enabling sustainable development, especially in TISH areas and
- Spearheading and coordinating provincial climate change action.

The BkB Programme continued to create vibrancy and stimulate citizen participation in environmental clean-ups and greening operations, while creating much-needed jobs.

Through the food security programme, community

members were educated and equipped in TISH areas with the skills and resources required to produce food for their own consumption and income generation. Our commercialisation programme continues to significantly improve market penetration of black farmers and agro-processors.

## 2.4 Key policy developments and legislative changes

There are currently three sets of draft provincial legislation in process, that is, the draft Gauteng Biodiversity Management (Nature Conservation) Bill (“the draft Bill”), the draft Gauteng Waste Information Regulations (“the draft GWIR”), and the draft Gauteng Waste Minimisation Regulations (“the draft GWMR”). The Minister’s concurrence in respect of the draft GWIR has been obtained and the Department is now attending to the SEIAS aspects of the legislative process. The procurement process for the appointment of a service provider to draft the draft GWMR for Department is at the bid evaluation stage.

The draft Bill is intended to protect Gauteng’s biodiversity assets, and is in support of section 24 of the Constitution (fundamental rights).

The draft Bill is in support of section 24 of the Constitution (fundamental environmental rights). According to Part A of Schedule 4 of the Constitution, “nature conservation” is a functional area of concurrent national and provincial competence. The GDARDE Legal Services, GDARDE Biodiversity Management and State Law Advisory Services in the Office of the Premier are currently attending to various issues, including the Schedules to the Bill and the Bill’s policy foundation.

According to Part A of Schedule 4 to the Constitution, “nature conservation” is a functional area of concurrent national and provincial competence. The GDARDE Legal Services, GDARDE Biodiversity Management and State Law Advisory Services in the Office of the Premier are currently attending to various issues, including the Schedules to the Bill and the Bill’s policy foundation. The Minister’s concurrence in respect of the draft GWIR has been obtained and the Department is now attending to the SEIAS aspects of the legislative process. The procurement process for the appointment of a service provider to draft the draft GWMR for the department is at the bid evaluation stage.



### 3. ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

The following is the progress made by GDARDE towards the achievement of the five-year targets in relation to the outcome indicators. This highlights significant achievements regarding the contribution towards the 2019-24 Medium Term Strategic Framework and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy in alignment with the GDARDE strategic plan.

#### Measuring the Impact

<b>Impact statement 1</b>	Transformed agri-food value-chains and sustainable environmental management for a healthy, food secure, and integrated, smart and developed urban and rural communities in Gauteng.
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#### Measuring Outcomes

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five-year target	% Achievements
Improved service delivery through compliance to government legislation.	% compliance to financial management provincial priorities	100%	100%	94%
	% compliance to Supply Chain Management regulations	65%	100%	108%
	% compliance with DPSA recruitment practices	73%	100%	99%
Increased work opportunities	% of work opportunities created	99%	100%	176%
Transformed agri-food value chains through increased participation of previously disadvantaged farmers in commercial agriculture.	% of farmers adopting available agriculture technology	None (New indicator)	100%	133%
	% commercialised black producers contributing to the national GDP of agricultural sector	None (New indicator)	2%	12.8%
	% compliance to animal diseases regulations	70%	90%	136%
	% compliance to Meat Safety Act	80%	85%	96%
	% of veterinary health certificates processed to access export market	100%	100%	121%
	Increased available land to support food production.	69.8%	100%	104%
	% of service delivery commitments resolved	None (New indicator)	100%	100%
Increased participation of disadvantaged individuals or groups in agro-processing	% increase of entrepreneurs in the agro processing sector	None (New indicator)	100%	130%



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Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five-year target	% Achievements
Effective rural development coordination, monitoring and evaluation to improve the social and economic livelihoods of rural communities	% increase of development in Gauteng rural areas.	None (New indicator)	20%	105%
Improved environmental protection to achieve sustainable development	% of Historical Disadvantaged Individuals capacitated to participate in the biodiversity economy.	0%	100%	60%
	% of industries complying to the issued Air Emission Licence	50%	100%	100%
	% of environmental authorisations finalised within legislated timeframes for all sector environmental authorisations as defined in NEMA	97%	100%	93%
	% compliance to environmental legislation	None (New indicator)	70%	80%
	% increase in waste diversion	9%	25%	0%
	Increased levels of environmental consciousness in Gauteng communities	None (New indicator)	100%	154%

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five-year target	% Achievements
	% climate change mitigation implemented	None (New indicator)	100%	100%

## External Environment

### AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Food security exists when all people always have physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life.

To sustain food security, the availability, access, and use of food must be secured. The right to access adequate food is universally regarded as a basic human right to be achieved by 2030, as reflected in the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, the 1996 Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Countries worldwide have committed themselves to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by half and developing strategies to address food security nationally, regionally, and globally.

Goal 2 of the SDGs is to end hunger, achieve

food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. South Africa has, by becoming a signatory to United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, committed itself to finding ways and opportunities to achieve and promote the attainment of food security (Nkwana, 2016:1).

The agricultural sector is a key sector contributing to the availability of food in South Africa, both for individuals and households (Nkwana, 2016:5). Farming is an essential method of reducing poverty and hunger.

Globally, the highest number of poor people live in rural areas where farming is predominant. Through engaging in farming and smallholder agriculture, land and labour productivity increase have positive effects on the livelihoods of the poor by increasing food availability and increasing family income (Nkwana, 2016:5). Food availability depends on the ability of a country to import, store, process





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and distribute food. The National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security identifies three main elements related to food availability: investment in agriculture, the provision of support for food production and storage and distribution networks.

According to GCRO Quality of Life Survey, over half of households experience some level of food insecurity, with 18% experiencing severe food insecurity in Gauteng.

The measure of food security draws on expenditure on groceries, whether adults or children skipped meals in the past year, and poor access to places to purchase food. There is also the continuation of a steady upward trend over time in households where adults skipped meals due to a lack of money for food. One in four households is now in this position.

The proportion of households with children where children skipped meals declined only very marginally compared to 2017/18, although this figure is still strikingly higher than the 11% from 2013/14. In contrast to the bleak picture just presented, there is positive news regarding the school feeding scheme.

Despite the challenges experienced by school feeding schemes in the early COVID-19 lockdown period, we see that the proportion of households with children reporting that children benefit from these schemes has continued to increase over time. Given the crucial role of nutrition in child well-being and health, this is exceptionally good news, and the department is then expected to ensure the reduction of food insecurity. Agriculture is small compared to other sectors in the province; however, the sector plays a vital role in food security, rural development and skills development.

These factors are essential to the achievement of SDGs, which focus on ensuring food security for poor, fighting hunger and poverty, and effectively addressing rural development.

The locality of the province and the sophistication of its physical and economic infrastructure have resulted in it having a large, urbanised population that places huge pressure on the remaining available agricultural land.

However, four major fresh produce markets, the largest feedlots in the country and millers, are in the province, and there is a well-developed road infrastructure with easy access to the airport. The secondary and tertiary sectors are the largest in

the country, contributing to Gauteng's profile as the economic powerhouse of the country.

Due to its size and high industrialisation, Gauteng falls mainly within the highly intensive, diversified commercial and subsistence agricultural zones of South Africa, coupled with grain cropping, ranching, dairy, poultry and piggery.

A significant component of the agricultural sector is maize production, while groundnuts, sunflowers, cotton, and sorghum are grown in the Bronkhorstspruit, Heidelberg and Cullinan areas. Maize is concentrated in the areas close to major producing provinces in the country. The Free State, the largest producer of maize in the country, borders Gauteng in the south near the Sedibeng District. The North West Province is the second largest producer of maize, bordering Gauteng on the West Rand. Mpumalanga, the third largest producer of maize, borders Gauteng in the east, close to the former Metsweding district, now formally known as Greater Tshwane.

The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) for 2019-2024 includes key targets from the New Growth Path (NGP), the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), the National Development Plan (NDP), the Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP) and the Gauteng Ten Pillar Programme.

The President in his State of the Nation Address (2019) recommitted the Government's intervention in agriculture as a catalyst for economic growth, employment and food security. Among key interventions this year are the promotion of establishment of Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU), commercialisation, and further enhancement of agro-processing exports, which have been growing rapidly, especially in new markets in Africa and China.

The effects of drought-like conditions early in 2024 haunt the agricultural sector. The province has again experienced above average temperatures and dry weather conditions, which negatively affected agricultural production. This, therefore, calls for an urgent intervention in terms of allocation of funds towards addressing this matter and the dire need of the farming community. The drought has negatively affected almost all agricultural commodities. Therefore there is a need for an accelerated move towards restoring the plight of producers, livestock producers, including livestock feed needs is fundamental.



The province's adopted drought risk mitigation and adaptation plans will go a long way towards addressing and responding to natural environmental disasters affecting the agricultural sector in the province.

As Gauteng is contending with the challenges of urbanisation, there is a need to rethink the traditional methods of urban planning and development. Part of this logic is the need to cater for growing populations without compromising urban environments or social development.

A green infrastructure approach can help meet infrastructure and service needs while ensuring the proper functioning of natural ecological systems. As part of the green infrastructure network, urban agriculture can create multifunctional green assets in the form of urban farms and food gardens. When planned accordingly, urban agriculture can contribute to addressing a range of issues in Gauteng GCRO.

In pursuit of the above, the department is consistently engaging with major economic players in the private and public sectors to adopt a business paradigm shift that seeks to empower more subsistence, smallholder/emerging and commercial producers for better access to markets and food security for all. This calls for a meaningful transformation of the sector and progressive agrarian reform. The department will ensure that the agricultural sector in the province contributes significantly to the set targets and that all interventions are designed to radically transform, modernise, and re-industrialise Gauteng.

### Research and Technology Development Services

Research, innovation, development and technological advancement are among the six pillars highlighted in the Gauteng City Region Agri Food Transformation and Development Strategy (2016).

The strategy's main goals are to harness all agricultural development programmes with the following objectives as the driving force:

- To boost the agricultural commercial sector and expedite the growth of the sector with a focus on Gauteng's burgeoning emerging farming sector;
- To capitalise on and improve the competitive and logistics' edge of the agricultural sector in

Gauteng through maintaining an educational research and development programme that is applicable to the agricultural challenges of an urban and per-urban agricultural environment; and

- To increase agricultural research and development of high-value commodities produced under conditions of limited agricultural resources in Gauteng.
- The Agricultural Research and Technology Development Services (RTDS) continues to implement the Agricultural Research Agenda programme in collaboration with research councils and the academia, in institutions of higher learning.
- As producers continue to face challenges in their farming businesses, research-informed solutions become crucial, and technology development and information sharing become important.
- Some of the challenges food producers encounter and which agricultural research focuses on include:
- Scarcity of land and competition from land uses other than agriculture. In a province as urbanised as Gauteng, the availability of land for agricultural use and developmental pressures remain a problem;
- Climate change and the degradation of natural resources, which put pressure on production output and sustainability; and
- The highly competitive demand for water is also another challenge faced by Gauteng food producers. The agricultural research agenda continues to commission research aimed at finding the most efficient methods of saving water.

The Gauteng Bioeconomy Strategy has been reviewed and its aim is "to make a significant contribution to the economic transformation of the province by 2030, ensuring food security, enhancing nutrition and health, and increasing economic inclusion and equality by unlocking the potentials of available bio-resources in the different bio-economy sectors in a sustainable and socially responsible way."

Biotechnology SMME's will continue to be supported with start-up capital and incubation at the Innovation Hub and the VUT Science Park. Funding for bursaries



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and internships in biotechnology will also be provided for students in institutions of higher learning.

GDARDE continues to manage agriparks in collaboration with the municipalities in which they are located as a model for agri-food development, with the vision of enabling the active participation of small and medium agri-enterprises in the mainstream agri-food economy. The programme has existed for six years, and the concept has been reviewed with a policy developed to fill the gaps identified over the years.

Both the Gauteng City Region Agri-Food Transformation and Development Strategy (2016) and the Gauteng Agro-processing Strategy (2015) support the adoption and integration of technology as key economic drivers leading to productivity changes and growth. This, in turn, results in increased economic productivity and living standards.

The strategies acknowledge that there is no single technology transfer approach that works in every circumstance but that recipients should be able to identify and select technologies that are appropriate to their needs. For this to take place, technology transfer platforms need to be organised for the latest innovative technology to be presented. The two strategies indicate there is a wealth of knowledge in Gauteng's institutions of higher learning, research institutions, industry organisations, and large commercial agro-processing companies. Smallholder farmers and other emerging businesses can benefit from the abundance of information, expertise, and technology held by these organisations, which can be shared and transmitted to promote their growth and development along the agri-food value chain. The strategies acknowledge that smallholder firms frequently struggle to comprehend where and how to obtain technology and information. For this reason, it is critical to create channels for the transfer of technology and information to disseminate research findings.

To support and further the growth of the agri-food sector, especially smallholder farming, the department has set up channels and platforms for the transmission of information and technology. This is significant because it establishes a framework for the identification and selection of suitable technologies, enabling smallholder farmers and the agri-food sector to sustain job creation and grow the agricultural sector's GDP contribution.

For the past seven years, the department has hosted five agricultural research symposia where presentations of the commissioned agricultural research findings and technology that could enhance the agri-food value chain were made to a variety of stakeholders, including farmers. As part of its mandate for technology transfer and in accordance with the Gauteng Agricultural Research Agenda Development Policy, the department has published more than 20 scientific papers in various scientific journals from 2015 to the present through its research partners, including the University of South Africa, the National Agricultural Marketing Council, and the Agricultural Research Council, among others.

The department will continue to direct its efforts towards commissioning agricultural research, gathering, presenting, disseminating, and transferring technologies to smallholder farmers and other stakeholders in the agri-food industry.

Twenty-two agricultural research projects are being implemented by six institutions, including the University of Pretoria (UP), Wits University, CSIR, ARC, AfricaBio and UNISA. This led to the creation of 33 jobs.

An MOU signed with the ARC to collaborate in agricultural research and training is valid for 10 years. The challenges faced in monitoring some of the agricultural research projects include delays due to non-implementation, deliverables not being met and unavailability of some of the researchers appointed. These will continue to be addressed through communication in quarterly steering committee meetings and report scrutiny.

Trials that could not be carried out due to disease outbreaks have resulted in agricultural research project contracts being extended for completion later than was planned. This will be done through easily accessible platforms and channels such as agricultural research symposia, agricultural technology seminars and webinars, visits to producers in centres of excellence and publications of researched findings in line with the Transformation, Modernisation and Re-industrialisation (TMR) agenda of the Gauteng ten-pillar programme.

In implementing the Growing Gauteng Together 2030 plan (GGT2030), the RTDS section will continue to accelerate the implementation of cannabis industrialisation in the province through collaboration





with the Vaal University of Technology and the CSIR. These partnerships will ensure the development of an accredited cannabis laboratory for quality control and the development of a cannabis hub in the Sedibeng District Municipality.

The department will continue to offer digital solutions like farm planning applications (APPS), agricultural information management solutions, and spatial technology tools to smallholder producers and agri-food stakeholders, considering the increasing availability and use of Agricultural Information and Communication Technology (AICT) and the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). The goal of these tools and solutions is to assist producers and stakeholders in the agri-food industry in enhancing their farming practices and boosting production and revenue in accordance with the Gauteng Ten Pillar Programme's Transformation, Modernisation and Re-industrialisation (TMR) strategy.

The protection of land with high potential remains a critical factor in Gauteng where competition for the limited available land is high.

It is on this basis that the department ensures that the protection of high-potential agricultural land remains an integral part of the Spatial Development Plans (SDP). The Gauteng Agriculture Potential Atlas (GAPA) will persist as a tool to steer and support decision-making concerning land use planning and management in compliance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (CARA), Sub-Division of Agricultural Land Act (SALA), and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA).

The presence of unproductive, fallow, and unutilised land in Gauteng may be due to the unavailability of adequate and appropriate mechanisation in some of the farming areas.

Access to finance by smallholder producers is one of the major reasons why they are unable to purchase and maintain agricultural machinery, equipment and tools that are not only costly but depreciate quickly compared to fixed assets such as buildings.

The Department has rolled out a mechanisation programme for producers by providing them with tractors and equipment through a three-tier system, which complements the DALRRD's initiative of Zero Hunger. The initiative which seeks to advance the development of the farming sector beneficiaries and ensure that they increase their contribution to food

security. To this end, 8 423 hectares were worked by GDARDE-monitored tractors.

## Agricultural Producer Support and Development

The increase in population numbers caused by the influx of people into the province from other South African provinces and other countries on the continent is putting a huge burden on food security in the province.

The food security sub-programme will continue to render extension and advisory services to subsistence producers in the province. Production inputs such as vegetable seeds, tools, compost, watering cans and hosepipes will be provided as part of support to the programme beneficiaries. The focus will be on the strategic vision and goals that the GDARDE has identified to fulfil the needs of different communities and the broader society on a path of growth, employment, and transformation. The plan largely centred on the integration of communities into the economy through upscaling of community food gardens and solidarity economy (job creation) by investing in the EPWP and skills development.

Through the upscaling of community food gardens programme, the department commits to ensure that community food gardens are productive and contribute to the informal agricultural economy and food security. To revive the informal economy, the department will continue with the implementation of the community food gardens and homestead food gardens to improve household incomes and well-being.

Furthermore, the focus will also be to ensure that school food gardens contribute towards alleviating hunger amongst school children by supporting Gauteng Department of Education (GDE) School Nutrition Programme and job creation in the school food gardens with the EPWP programme being the major contributor in creating employment opportunities and skills development.

In terms of producer support and development plans for 2023/24, the department will embark on infrastructure projects such as equipping of boreholes, the construction of poultry structures and the erection of fences. The implementation of infrastructure development includes building and refurbishment programme/projects. GDARDE has





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entered into a contractual obligation and enlisted the services of Development Bank of South Africa Limited, a development finance institution. The Infrastructure Delivery Division (IDD) primarily focuses on accelerating the delivery of quality social and economic infrastructure planning and delivery and will be an implementing agent for all GDARDE infrastructure projects. We will also be supporting producers with production inputs such as seeds, seedlings, fertilisers, chemicals, animal feed and breeding stocks.

GDARDE will continue to promote and implement developmental programmes, based on the provision of agricultural support for intended beneficiaries of the land reform and agrarian programmes within the parameters of the stipulated six priority areas of CASP, which are: information and knowledge management, technical and advisory assistance, and regulatory services, training and capacity building, marketing, and business development, on- and off-farm infrastructure and financial assistance. The focus on the CASP allocations in the province has been on the provision of on- and off-farm infrastructure, training and capacity building, technical and advisory services, marketing, and business development.

The department made an undertaking to commercialise producers over the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) within the following commodities: grains, horticulture, poultry, piggery, and livestock (cattle and sheep). Producers are categorised into three main categories, namely: subsistence, smallholder, and commercial producers.

The commercialisation programme aims to support selected black smallholder producers to break into the large-scale player category in the mainstream agriculture economy of Gauteng.

The commercialisation programme requires supporting producers with infrastructure, production inputs, market access, and associated logistics. The funding support will ensure migration of smallholder producers to semi, medium, large, and mega scales, as per farmer categorisation.

In response to the departmental vision “to economically transform agri-food value chains, and ensure sustainable development for healthy, food secure, integrated, smart and developed urban and rural communities in Gauteng”, farmer support

and development is focusing on the growth and development of the agricultural sector through commercialisation of smallholder producers in the province.

The commercialisation process will facilitate an improved contribution of 50 black producers and 20 agropreneurs to the agricultural GDP, ultimately contributing to the transformation of the agricultural value chains. It is envisaged that the increased participation of black producers in commercial agriculture will contribute at least two percent of the agriculture GDP (two percent of R288 billion agriculture contribution to the GDP) by 2024. This will be achieved through addressing the identified direct and indirect causes through the provision of production inputs; appropriate on-farm infrastructure and other support guided by a thorough and objective need analysis; improving market access, focusing on government procurement spend; and targeted training in-line with identified agri-business capability gaps.

GDARDE, in its endeavour to commercialise black smallholder producers, has deployed a deliberate approach that’s focusing on and prioritising women, children, youth, and people with disabilities. Accordingly, 30 percent of the departmental conditional grant funds are earmarked to support women, 10 percent to provide support to young people, 2 percent for persons with disabilities.

The commercialisation programme requires infrastructure, production inputs, market access, and associated logistics for the smallholder farm producers. To address NDP priorities, the department intends to commercialise fifty (50) black smallholder producers. The following will be supported: 30 women and 20 men, of whom 12 will be youth and one person with disabilities; for the MTF period. The support to these prioritised groups will be in the following corridors: Northern Corridor (Tshwane): 11 women; Sedibeng and Ekurhuleni (Germiston): Western Corridor: 16 Women; Randfontein 6 women and one person with disability.

Gauteng is the smallest of South Africa’s nine provinces in land size (1.5% of land), yet it is considered the economic engine of the country. The province is also home to almost 15.5 million people, which represents almost a quarter of the total South African population and makes it the most populous province in South Africa. As a result, Gauteng is



highly urbanised, comprising three large metropolitan areas where high population densities occur.

However, the outer regions of the province, such as the Sedibeng and West Rand districts and areas in the City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni, do offer large areas of land where agricultural activities are undertaken. Therefore, agriculture is the smallest sector in the Gauteng City Region (GCR), in both nominal and relative terms. This seems evident given the small land area and predominantly urban composition of the province.

However, secondary industries in Gauteng's processing agriculture sector's output from all over the country, in particular the manufacturing of food and beverage sector, are of great importance to the region and country. A focus on urban farming and on the development of food gardens is one of several contemporary support programmes that aim to optimise the contribution of sustainable agriculture towards the equitable development of all communities and the economy of Gauteng, to enhance food security, income generation, job creation and quality of life.

Urban farming development is a strategy to improve food availability, food access and to support food security. The Government and other institutions are beginning to show support to the activity as a strategy to promote economic opportunities and food security at household level in poor, marginalised communities because urban farming may provide a source of food or income for household. Urban farming is important because it helps promote sustainable local food systems and build community resilience. Sustainable local food systems improve the management of the food cycle from production through processing, distribution, access, consumption and resource and waste recovery.

Whether it be growing a few vegetables on a balcony, a roof-top farm, developing a market garden, or contributing to a thriving community growing space, urban farming is becoming increasingly popular. On a systems level, urban farming adds to the multifunctionality of the urban fabric, by facilitating a wide range of benefits to urban communities, including recreational, social and cultural benefits as well as environmental (urban greening, climate regulation, biodiversity and nutrient recycling). From an economic angle, urban farming provides employment opportunities, supplements household income, and generates monetary savings. It particularly enables

the urban poor to better withstand rising food prices. From a social point of view, urban farming can provide a sense of community, improve the lives of women and youth, and promote rural-urban linkages.

Urban farming contributes to local economic development, poverty alleviation and the social inclusion of the urban poor and women, as well as to the greening of the province and the productive reuse of urban wastes. Urban farming already provides a substantial contribution to the food for the urban populations in many countries.

Yet, with the rapid growth of the urban population and the low nutritional levels of the urban and peri-urban poor, there is tremendous scope for increasing this source of supply. Furthermore, commercial urban farming reportedly contributes a significant amount of the produce and poultry products consumed in urban areas. Urban farming gives people a chance to pursue their passion for agriculture who may not be able to move out of the city and buy a piece of land whether for financial, logistical, or practical reasons.

The food produced on urban farms can be sold at farmer's markets, directly to restaurants or grocery stores, or through a community supported market. As people become more educated about their food, in terms of where it comes from, and the effect that transporting food can have on climate change, there's an increasing demand for locally grown, sustainable produce. Potentially, urban farming could play an important role in the provision of food, employment, and markets for other sectors of the economy.

### **Types of Urban farming to be supported by GDARDE**

There are many types of urban farming today, including households (backyards) and community gardens; planting on building rooftops and balconies; vacant plots or land; in churches, community centres, schools and unused buildings. Some of the urban farming models implemented and developed in many countries are vertical farming and agriparks. Below are the urban farming projects that GDARDE will support.

#### **Household/backyard food gardens**

Household gardens refer to a small area of land or raised bed used to grow food on or around a house or apartment complex.



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A household garden is typically planted and maintained by a single person or family. Household gardens can be located anywhere within the yard, depending on local bylaws or neighbourhood laws. Maintaining a household garden is an important aspect of urban farming, providing a close, daily connection to the act of growing food.

Household gardens are vital in creating a full spectrum of food system participation and food literacy and can also help a family increase its fruit and vegetable consumption, leading to better public health. Its produce is mostly shared between friends, family, and neighbours as it typically leads to a harvest surplus. The food can be preserved and conserved as well.

Backyard gardens benefit communities as neighbours can share each other's backyard and use different farming methods, leading to better yields. By intentionally supporting household gardens and gardeners, Gauteng is laying the foundation for greater participation in urban farming in the future.

Issues of household food and nutrition security have received increasing worldwide attention recently as the impact of climate change and tough economic conditions puts new and additional stress on food systems (Stats SA, 2019). The challenge, therefore, of achieving food security in South Africa is to ensure that all people always have access to adequate, safe, nutritious, and affordable food. The current food security challenge in Gauteng consists of two dimensions. The first dimension seeks to maintain and increase the ability of people to meet their household food requirements. This includes and involves meeting these needs from domestic agricultural resources and own production. The second dimension seeks to eradicate the widespread inequalities and grinding poverty among most households that is manifested by inadequate and unstable food supplies, a lack of purchasing power, weak institutional support networks, poor nutrition, inadequate safety nets, weak food emergency management systems and unemployment.

The harsh reality about backyard food production is that not all individuals and families are willing and interested in growing their own food, yet this could go a long way in addressing food self-sufficiency at a household level.

The Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment maintains and encourages

individual households to always produce safe and sufficient food, for themselves and their own families. Within this context, the household food garden project is an initiative targeted at individual households with the following overall aims and objectives:

- The establishment of food production initiatives in the backyards in urban and peri-urban areas of Gauteng by households;
- Targeting individuals from households based on vulnerability, with priority given to initiatives involving women, the unemployed, youth, the differently abled and persons affected by HIV/AIDS;
- Mitigation of the level of household food insecurity and improvement of the nutritional status of households through consumption of own production at the household level; savings and reallocation of income in the household budget; and improved levels of household income through sale of surplus products; and
- Effective cooperation and integration in policy among Gauteng provincial departments and municipalities, CBOs, NGOs, and private businesses involved in the implementation of homestead food production initiatives.

### Community Food Gardens

Community food gardening is the practice of growing and raising food in a shared garden space for direct consumption.

These gardens help build community relationships, a sense of place, and healthy lifestyles while addressing food insecurity and promoting local eating. The land for these gardens can be public or privately owned and can be managed as individual plots or as a communal effort of growing and harvesting.

In addition to allowing community members space to grow their own food, community food gardens can support a wide range of activities, programmes, and partnerships.

Garden education, community events, and pop-up cooking classes are natural fits for community food gardens. Partners in successful community food gardens can range from local government and community organisations to non-profits, churches, schools, youth groups, and senior centres. Community food gardens are excellent at building community and a sense of place. Community food gardens are





relatively low-cost, low-maintenance, and high-return community amenities. They are flexible, fitting into small or oddly shaped areas, perfect for transforming underutilised public spaces for multiple community benefits.

Apart from offering a first-hand introduction to gardening and agriculture, community food gardens provide opportunities to make important connections between residents, and between multiple generations. As the province's community food garden initiatives grow, more apartments and other high-density housing are added to the housing mix, shared gardening spaces will increase in importance, as not everyone who wants to have a garden will have access to a yard. Community food gardens contribute to the livelihood of community food garden participants despite the economic viability and constraints confronted by community garden participants.

Communities have been upgrading communal gardens by selling the surplus production to obtain household income. Creating employment through agricultural initiatives is critical in alleviating poverty and improving the living conditions of urban, peri-urban, and rural communities. Communities have benefited from their participation in those gardens where they derive their income. The gardens are for income generation and food producing activities. While there is growing awareness about the role of urban farming in the context of food security and poverty alleviation for urban populations, urban farming largely remains an informal sector that is not well integrated into agricultural policies or urban planning.

GDARDE maintains and encourages communities to always produce safe and sufficient food for themselves and their own families.

The community food garden project is an initiative targeted at groups of people and has the following overall aims and objectives:

- The establishment of food production initiatives in urban and peri-urban areas of Gauteng by groups of beneficiaries;
- Targeting groups of beneficiaries based on vulnerability, with priority given to initiatives involving women, the unemployed, youth, people with disability and persons affected by HIV/AIDS;

- Mitigation of the level of household food insecurity and improvement of the nutritional status of households through consumption of own production at household level; savings and reallocation of income in the household budget; and improved levels of household income through the sale of surplus production;
- Income-generating activities specifically targeted at the poorest and most disadvantaged populations, taking into consideration issues of gender, environmental protection, and sustainability;
- Promotion and fostering of partnerships with other food security role-players to assist with funding, support or establish food security initiatives;
- Skills development in agricultural production; and
- Effective cooperation and integration in policy among Gauteng provincial departments and municipalities, CBOs, NGOs and private businesses involved in the implementation of community food production initiatives.

### School Food Gardens

School food gardens are areas around or near schools that are used to grow vegetables, fruits, and animal husbandry, mainly for learning purposes but also for income generation for the school.

Activities such as the growing of horticultural crops, small-scale animal husbandry, fisheries, fruit trees, beekeeping, ornamental plants, and shading, as well as small-scale staple food production in schools or near schools, define school food gardens. School food gardens were developed for different purposes in the past by different stakeholders, and they differed widely in scope and intensity of participation and integration with the regular school curriculum. Several schools in Gauteng have access to land that is suitable for farming purposes in township schools, rural and urban schools but that is currently not being used to its full potential, although schoolchildren often suffer from inadequate nutrition.

This land can be used to produce food for schoolchildren by utilising this arable land for growing vegetables, fruits, and small-scale animal husbandry. Initiatives promoting school food gardens and community-based projects that can produce vegetables and fruits could have a great impact on





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food security for these vulnerable populations.

The GDARDE School Food Garden Project is primarily established to address hunger and food insecurity in identified vulnerable schools within Gauteng's urban and peri-urban areas through the production of vegetables, animal husbandry, fisheries and fruit trees to supplement the menu of the National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP), making available essential nutrients in school meals, in line with South African food-based dietary guidelines.

If there is more produce, some of it can be given to the vulnerable learners and/or sold to generate income for the sustainability of the project.

The project targets vulnerable non-fee-paying schools that have school feeding programme although fee paying schools can also be considered if resources allow. The objectives of these projects are:

- To assist schools with producing their own vegetable crops through which they can supplement the NSNP;
- To develop the necessary skills and impart the knowledge required to address food security and nutrition issues through different learning areas and subjects;
- To raise awareness of agriculture as a career path and education; and
- Increase food production at school level and surplus produce can be provided to vulnerable learners as well as sold to generate income that will be used to buy seeds for the sustainability of the gardens.

### **Urban Farms: Rooftops, Hydroponics system, Vertical farming, or Aquaponics**

Urban farming is the commercial practice of growing and raising food within the boundaries of a city, town or municipality where large-scale farming is less feasible or desirable than in rural areas.

Urban conditions, such as smaller available land area and diverse neighbouring land uses, mean that urban farms lean towards higher per square metre productivity, less mechanisation, more focus on produce and less on livestock. Of course, creativity and innovation are the norm in urban farming, and typical scales of operation range from the individual farmer on a very small plot to capital-intensive

commercial enterprises that can incorporate technologically advanced growing methods.

The variety of methods and reliance on creativity are important, as urban farms can be located in all kinds of challenging spaces: on relatively small urban plots, on rooftops, in transportation rights-of-way, in greenhouses or even indoors and in shipping containers. Some urban farms are built exclusively for education, training, or re-entry programmes. Many are built to improve food access in a specific community or to continue traditional food cultures. Many are for-profit ventures, relying on innovative business models and farming methods to make urban farming financially viable. For others, food justice is the reason to develop urban farms in their communities, which means improving access to fresh food for economically disadvantaged communities.

Small-scale, entrepreneurial urban producers add energy to the local economy, add energy to local producers' markets, and serve as urban ambassadors for local food. As new urban producers succeed, they may grow into the next generation of small or medium sized diversified producers in the province, helping maintain a portion of the province's urban agricultural economy.

Urban farming, as part of a growing local food movement, naturally attracts a young, creative class to a community. Attracting this demographic through urban farming opportunities or incentives could add diversity to the province's current group of ageing producers and increase local entrepreneurship. Without looking too far afield, Gauteng's current youthful demographic may see urban farming as an outlet for local creativity that can foster an innovative spirit and sense of community among local youth. Vertical farming needs an advanced level of agriculture technology and could be considered where land or other farming requirements are unavailable.

Given that there is an opportunity for a captive market and that the sector is labour intensive, it is evident that involving SMMEs and cooperatives from poor communities can benefit from the urban farming initiative. The project will prioritise young unemployed graduates to establish and own these urban farms.

The agriculture sector is adversely characterised by the unprecedented phenomenon of ageing farmers and producers' population which justifies the need to unapologetically target young agricultural graduates



to mainstream the participation of youth in the sector. This will ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- Contribute to accelerated food production through the development of a pool of competent young farmers/producers;
- Bridge the gap of ageing farmer/producers and reduce unemployment and poverty among youth;
- Provide a platform for the active participation of youth in the agriculture value chains; and
- Create an enabling environment to support the establishment of youth owned and/or managed enterprises, youth entrepreneurs by linking participants with potential entities that support the development of entrepreneurs.

Today's young food and agricultural entrepreneurs are developing innovative ways to revolutionise the entire food chain. They are at the forefront of reducing food loss and waste, increasing crop yields, improving market access, developing innovative technologies, and increasing urban and sustainable farming practices across the globe.

They come from diverse backgrounds, with unique insights, perspectives, and approaches to tackle global food system challenges. Entrepreneurship is a key factor in the survival of small-scale urban farming in an ever-changing and increasingly complex global economy because farmer-entrepreneurs see their farms as a business. They see their farms as a means of earning profits. They are passionate about their farm business and are willing to take calculated risks to make their farms profitable and their businesses grow. This group of producers all over the world has shown a remarkable ability to adapt. They look for better ways to organise their farms.

They try new crops and cultivars, and alternative technologies to increase productivity, diversify production, reduce risk and increase profits. They have become more market oriented and have learned to take calculated risks to open or create new markets for their products. For small-scale producers to become entrepreneurs, they need all these qualities and more. They need to be innovative and forward-looking. They need to manage their businesses as long-term ventures with the goal of making them sustainable. They need to be able to identify opportunities and seize them.

Accordingly, young, unemployed agricultural graduates will be selected and placed on these projects as entrepreneurs to achieve the above-mentioned objectives. Priority will be given to young unemployed graduates who have completed two years of government programmes for unemployed agricultural graduates in GDARDE and other provinces. GDARDE will publish adverts every financial year in the media, inviting graduates to apply. The key placement components are in horticulture.

## Agro-processing

Agro-processing is defined as a manufacturing subdivision, that processes raw materials and intermediate products derived from primary production and cultivation in the agricultural sector.

This includes products that originate from agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. The Gauteng Agro-processing Programme is premised on the objective of developing a conducive environment for new players to increase the participation of agro-processing SMMEs in the value chain. The department's approach is that of enhancing value-chain integration and fostering the development of market access. Therefore, the investments made by the department are geared towards growing this industry, thus giving a solid foundation for the empowerment of stakeholders such as smallholder enterprises to participate in the mainstream economy of the province.

Increasing investment in the agro-processing sector has a multiplier effect, which correlates to the degree to which the sector is able to generate demand for the products of other industries. Agro-processing is known for its strong up-and-downstream linkages. Upstream, the sector links to primary agriculture across a variety of farming activities and products. Downstream, agro-processing outputs are both intermediate products to which further value is added and final goods that are marketed through wholesale and retail chains.

From a national development perspective, the agro-processing industry is among the sectors identified by the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), and the National Development Plan (NDP) for its potential to spur growth and create jobs, due to its strong linkages with the primary agricultural sector. The department's agro-processing interventions are aligned to the objectives set out in these overarching national policies. The underpinning vision is to



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ensure that Gauteng is an integrated, sustainable, and economically inclusive hub of agro-processing in South Africa and the continent. The department's agro-processing programme focuses on developing mobile abattoirs, agriparks, township agro-processing hubs, capacity building, enhancing agro-logistics and fostering market access. These are informed by the Gauteng agro-processing strategy which has four pillars (Government-led interventions, partnerships, transformation and creating enabling environment) as well as 10 interventions.

The Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture includes strategic objectives aimed at enhancing equitable access and participation, improving competitiveness and profitability, as well as ensuring sustainable resource management. Chapter 6 of the National Development Plan sets out clear targets and actions to realise this vision. It identifies almost 600 000 potential jobs in communal areas and 400 000 jobs in commercial agriculture. Roughly a third of the jobs created would be in secondary and service industries, upstream and downstream of primary agricultural jobs or in agro-processing.

According to the Agro-processing Sector Intelligence Report compiled by the Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (2018), within the divisions in the agro-processing industry, the food division remained dominant in its share of the total output (77.8%), value added (70.8%), domestic fixed investment (59.9%) and employment (72.4%).

It was followed by the beverages division in its output (20.2%), value added (25.2%), domestic fixed investment (34.1%) and employment (25.6%) during 2014-2016.

The skills level of employees in all divisions of the agro-processing industry is largely dominated by semi-skilled and unskilled labour.

In most of the divisions, except rubber (10.5%) and tobacco (16%), skilled employees constitute less than 10% of the employees. Mid-level skill was higher in the food (40%), wood (30%), paper (31%) and tobacco (34, 7%) divisions during 2006-2010.

Informal employment, on the other hand, is becoming increasingly dominant in the beverages (40.9%), textiles (32%) and wearing apparel (39%) divisions.

Thus, the share of semi-skilled and unskilled labour in these divisions has declined sharply. In general,

however, there is a declining trend in the share of unskilled employees in most divisions, though marginally.

The Agro-processing Sector Intelligence Report (GGDA, 2018) furthermore states that South Africa's main trading partners for most agro-processing products are the EU and the SADC, except for the paper and wood divisions, whose exports are largely destined for South and East Asia. Most of the imports of agro-processing products originate from East Asia and the EU.

A considerable share of food, wood, textiles, and footwear is also imported from South Asia. Agro-processed products imported from the SADC region are very limited, except for tobacco. The structure of the agro-processing industry reveals that since the food, tobacco and wood divisions obtain their primary output from the agricultural sector, they have a strong backward linkage with the primary industry, while the others who further process the products, such as furniture, footwear and leather, have a strong backward linkage with the secondary sectors.

However, the structure of all divisions in the agro-processing industry shows that the backward linkage with tertiary sectors, which consists of trade, transport, and finance, is becoming more significant, depicting an increasing trend. Though few of the challenges faced by SMEs are unique to each division, it can be asserted that lack of access to finance, inadequate skills and inaccessible government support are the foremost challenges facing most SMEs across the divisions.

It is, therefore, imperative for the Gauteng agro-processing programme to work towards ensuring that the impediments and challenges identified above are addressed comprehensively towards fostering the growth of the SMMEs as the platform upon which the jobs, growth and prosperity in the sector will be attained.

### **Veterinary Services**

South Africa experienced a major outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza caused by the H7N6.

This outbreak originated in the Delmas area and spread throughout Gauteng and the neighbouring provinces. Given the high concentration of poultry production in Gauteng, the province became the epicentre of the outbreak. Gauteng confirmed 80 outbreaks related





to the virus. The virus affects mostly breeding and laying hens, resulting in a negative impact on the supply of table eggs and hatching eggs, and the latter from which day-old chicks aimed at broiler production are sourced. The H7 virus, compared to previous H5 strains, showed lower mortalities and delayed clinical signs, which contributed to delayed detection, which in turn assisted the spread of the disease.

The whole country experienced a supply shock, which resulted in an unexpected increase in the price of retail eggs. To mitigate against this inflationary pressure, the government decided to relax the importation of both table and hatching eggs.

The supply of spent hens (laying hens which have reached the end of their laying cycle) is a major source of cheap poultry protein to the informal market. The high numbers of hens which were culled as part of the diseases control measures of infected flocks is now negatively affecting the supply of spent hens. The decimation of breeding hens from which the point of lay (pullets) are sources; is also now impacting the supply of new laying hens for fresh production cycles after the cleaning and disinfection of infected premises.

According to Mr Francois Baird, writing in The Business Day article of 26 April 2024, this outbreak has resulted in R9 billion worth of losses to the poultry industry. As of April 2024, AI control measures have resulted in the successful resolution of 60 of the originally diagnosed 80 outbreaks. Eight farms are also now at the tail end of finalising the outbreak control measures and should also very soon be confirmed free of this virus. The remaining 12 farms have applied to the National Director of Animal Health to be exempted from culling their birds. They are currently in the process of confirming the cessation of circulation of the virus in their flocks.

## Disease control activities

### Foot and Mouth Disease

The 2022 outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in the province has now been controlled and Gauteng is currently among the provinces that have successfully resolved the multi-province FMD outbreak. The Tshwane producers, who because of the outbreak of FMD in their area, had been excluded from the export markets, have now been included among the facilities that can now access the opening

markets for South African beef and other agricultural products.

### African Swine Fever

Informal pig keepers in Gauteng continued to experience sporadic outbreaks of the African Swine Fever. There were 15 outbreaks during this reporting year. However, 11 of these outbreaks have been resolved. The virus continues to persist in the province due to the lack of adoption of basic biosecurity practices by the producers, despite the repeated awareness efforts by government officials.

### Viral haemorrhagic disease

Both domestic and feral rabbits and hares were decimated by the first outbreak of viral haemorrhagic disease.

Fifty-nine outbreaks were diagnosed, and, from these, 6 514 rabbits and hares were confirmed to have succumbed to the virus. Quarantining, cleaning, and disinfection as well as vaccination were introduced as control measures and seem to have effectively brought the outbreak under control. As of April 2024, no further outbreaks have been reported.

One of the key constraints for the control of diseases and access to export markets is the lack of a national Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS). The implementation of the LITS is progressing slowly. The software hitches are negatively impacting on the use of a database that is intended to be the repository of the national livestock herd. The supply of official ear tags is also somewhat slow, as the resources for the ear tags are being diverted for the control of FMD in other provinces.

### Rabies

The global community, of which we are a member, has set an ambitious target of eliminating human deaths from dog mediated rabies by 2030 under the "The Zero by 30 Strategy". Gauteng experienced two rabies outbreaks, one in a jackal and one at a shelter for stray dogs. The outbreaks were effectively controlled. Gauteng continues with the implementation of the provincial rabies control strategy, which entails heightened awareness among both citizens and pet owners, appealing to them to have their pets vaccinated.





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### Rural Development Coordination

The Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG) departments continue to report their provision of services in the rural areas of the province. The coordination of Rural Development will be done in line with the approved Integrated Rural Development Strategy. The strategy ensures implementation, monitoring and reporting rural development under the following six pillars:

- Pillar 1: Infrastructure development, maintenance and investments;
- Pillar 2: Economic development, industrialisation and job creation;
- Pillar 3: Education and skills development;
- Pillar 4: Provision of basic municipal services;
- Pillar 5: Land and agrarian reform and tenure security; and
- Pillar 6: Social and community development.

The recent separation of Land Reform and Rural Development from Agriculture will result in a renewed focus on Rural Development.

The Ntirhisano Community Outreach Programme work will continue as communities are more vocal about their service delivery challenges. The various platforms to report these challenges will assist in their resolution.

### Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (Act 46 of 2013 implementation)

Section 13G (1) of the B-BBEEA (Act. 46 of 2013) indicates that all spheres of government, public entities and organs of state must report on their compliance with B-BBEE in their audited annual financial statements and Annual Reports required under the PFMA (1999). GDARDE will ensure that it complies with the Act by ensuring that it gets its B-BBEE status verified annually.

GDARDE is busy with the BBBEE audit for 2023/24 to determine its BBBEE Status. The department will continue to be verified and improve the B-BBEE compliance level as required by the 8-BBEE Act (2013).

The B-BBEE status for GDARDE as verified by a South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)-Accredited B-BBEE Verification Agency for 2022/23 was non-Compliance. The department will continue

to be verified and improve the B-BBEE compliance level as required by the B-BBEE Act (2013). GDARDE has also adapted to the changes brought about by the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022. The Department further established the Enterprise and Supplier Development Assessment Committee which will recommend projects for support in line with the ESD element of the scorecard.

## ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

### Compliance and Enforcement

The department, through its Compliance and Enforcement Chief Directorate, will continue monitoring environmental authorisations (EAs) by conducting proactive inspections, particularly in respect of facilities in the waste management sector.

Reactive investigations in response to complaints received will continue. The department will continue to work with and support of Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) at the municipal level so that transgressions that occur at this level are quickly addressed. There are three municipalities with designated Grade 1 EMIs (City of Ekurhuleni, the City of Johannesburg and the City of Tshwane) and this has had a positive impact on compliance and enforcement at municipal level.

However, the lack of EMIs in Lesedi Local Municipality and Sedibeng District Municipality is of concern. The provincial EMIs, therefore, continue to provide support to the district and assist those municipalities that do not have Grade 1 EMIs with the issuance of administrative enforcement notices.

### Air Quality Management

Compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards is still a priority in Gauteng.

Industrial emissions are managed through Atmospheric Emission Licensing, emission reporting and monitoring of compliance with conditions of Atmospheric Emission Licenses (AELs). The department continues to issue AELs for municipal-owned facilities and to provide continuous support to municipalities in regulating their Section 21 listed activities and reporting of their emissions.

Ambient air quality monitoring remains crucial in Gauteng due to the high levels of pollution and diversity



of air pollution sources. The department continues to assist municipalities with the management and maintenance of ambient monitoring networks to ensure that credible data is available to inform policy and intervention strategies. The department continues to identify alternative, high class, affordable technologies to monitor ambient air quality within the province.

Skills development in ambient air quality monitoring is one of the priorities of the department to address the current capacity challenges. GDARDE will continue to strengthen its intergovernmental relationship through the Gauteng Air Quality Officer's Forum, which is held quarterly and is attended by both air quality and compliance and enforcement officials from the department and all municipalities.

Additionally, the Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Subcommittee and the Gauteng Atmospheric Emission Licensing Authorities Committee has made a huge impact on ambient air quality monitoring and Atmospheric Emission Licensing in the province, especially around capacity development. Both committees report to the Gauteng Air Quality Officers Forum, quarterly.

### **Environmental Policy, Planning and Coordination**

The department is implementing the Gauteng Environment Outlook Report, 2017 (GPEOR, 2017), which consists of the third Gauteng State of Environment Report after the 2006 and 2011 reports.

The Gauteng Province Environment Outlook Report, 2017 (GPEOR, 2017) provides a synopsis of the state of the environment in 2017 and provides an outlook for the coming years. The report provides a prediction of the likely changes in key environmental elements and the proposed interventions in the province. The GPEOR identified the following as the key environmental vulnerabilities: transformation due to urbanisation and agricultural practices; ecosystem health and species diversity; poor water quality and high risks to future water availability; climate change; energy; human settlements; air quality; and importing of general and hazardous waste.

The report further provides options for action to deal with these environmental issues and promote sustainable development, environmental sustainability, and resilience. The specialist chapters

in the GPEOR, 2017 provided various suggestions for achievable options for action. Examples include the introduction of new environmental sector legislation, policy reform, improved compliance, and enforcement, and mainstreaming environmental considerations into sector strategies. These options for action, detail responses/interventions that should be considered by policy and decision-makers.

During the 2024/2025 financial year, the department embarked on a process to review the GPEOR. The review is looking at the global emerging issues with an impact on our local environment, is reviewing all specialist chapters, as well as the options for actions, to ensure that appropriate response mechanisms are proposed for the betterment of our environment.

The department continues to publish the Annual Gauteng Environmental Sustainability Report (GESR), which started in 2018. The department published the 2023 report to provide the necessary update on the status quo of the monitored environmental indicators. The report provides an account of how priority environmental sustainability issues are addressed.

In pursuing sustainable development, GDARDE also promotes the effective coordination, cooperation, and alignment of the requirements of environmental management and planning to strengthen the integration of environmental considerations into spatial planning.

Therefore, the department contributes annually to the review of the draft municipal IDPs and Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks (MSDFs) as an intervention. This supports the aims of sustainable development, and focuses on the interaction between social, economic, and biophysical issues. The interaction of environmental planning and spatial planning is an important determinant of sustainable development and manages natural resource degradation and depletion of ecological infrastructure due to competing land uses and unsustainable production processes. Thus, the department seeks to influence, through the application of environmental planning, the desired spatial form of a municipality as represented through spatial planning.

The 2023/24 MSDF Reviews indicate that the rollout of the GDARDE IDP and SDF Toolkit developed in 2019 have significantly improved the performance of municipalities in terms of understanding and consideration of environmental policies and plans,



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and enables them to know how they fit into the development planning space. The performance of municipalities is, on average, at 80% to 100%.

### Gauteng Industrial Symbiosis Programme

The Gauteng Industrial Symbiosis Programme (GISP) is a resource efficiency approach in which unused or residual resources (material, energy, water, waste, assets, logistics, expertise etc.) of one company are used by another.

This results in mutual economic, social, and environmental benefits. The National Cleaner Production Centre of South Africa (NCPC-SA), as the national resource efficiency programme of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), in collaboration with the department, coordinates the Gauteng Industrial Symbiosis Programme. Industrial Symbiosis Programme (ISP) is a free facilitation service which uses an internationally proven industrial symbiosis approach to enhance business profitability and sustainability. The programme is on-going and environmental performance under the programme is tracked quarterly.

To respond to climate mitigation and adaptation in the province, the programme has been expanded to include the Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production assessments undertaken at the selected medium- to heavy-emitting manufacturing facilities to identify areas of operational process improvement and efficiencies around resource usage.

These assessments also recommend areas in a facility where applicable renewable energy sources can be explored. The assessment reports recommend areas of improvement in the facilities to reduce resource inefficiencies while improving energy efficiency. The department began to implement the Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production interventions installing solar photovoltaic (PV) systems in three SMMEs in Gauteng. The three enterprises include Khepri Innovations, Sidingulwazi Environmental Holdings and Green Fingers Trading. At each site, 16 PV modules and a 12 kVA three-phase inverter were installed. The size of the PV modules installed and climate conditions at each site location will generate a total peak power of 8.7 kWh.

### Decarbonising the Gauteng Economy

To avoid the worst consequences of climate change, the global energy system must rapidly reduce its emissions.

Calls to reduce global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are growing louder every year, but emissions remain at unsustainably high levels. South Africa, in its National Determined Contribution (NDC) climate goals, committed to reducing its GHG emissions to 350–420 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030 and reaching carbon neutrality by the mid-century. Internationally, signatories to the Paris Agreement have pledged to reduce their emissions and work together to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Most of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from the energy sector, making clear the need for a cleaner energy system.

In line with global emission trends, around 8% (using 2020 national inventory figures) of South Africa's emissions come from the energy sector. The 2000 to 2020 GHG emissions national results revealed that emissions have increased since 2000 in the energy and waste sectors, with a decrease in the IPPU and AFOLU sectors. These declines are due to improved data in the IPPU sector, as well as a reduction in emissions in 2020, partly due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on industry and transport. Structural changes are required to have long-lasting impact on the reduction of emissions over time, specifically in the energy sector in terms of demand side and generation. Achieving net-zero emissions requires a radical transformation in the way we supply, transform and use energy. The rapid growth of wind, solar and electric cars has shown the potential of new clean energy technologies to reduce emissions.

A heavy investment is required in the transmission sector to enable new energy solutions to come online; this requires a collaborative effort between all stakeholders. Net-zero emissions will require these technologies to be deployed on a far greater scale, in tandem with the development and massive rollout of many other clean energy solutions that are currently at an earlier stage of development, such as numerous applications of hydrogen and carbon capture.

- To scale-up sustainable low-carbon investment and finance, there are several key interventions that are required urgently:
- Investment must be aligned with the low





carbon transitions;

- Align regulatory framework for investors and financiers to attract conducive low-carbon, long-term investments;
- Delivering innovation and skills for the low-carbon transition;
- Removing trade barriers; and
- Investment in electricity infrastructure at national and local level to enable easy and sustainable grid connections.

While the above long-term and medium-term policy and investment decisions need to be made, there are short-term opportunities in the clean energy space. The department will drive and coordinate the implementation of the Gauteng City Region Climate Change Strategy Implementation Plan in order to mainstream climate change responses across the city region. The response programmes will focus on both mitigation and adaptation actions.

On cooperative governance, Chapter Three of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998) mandates the department to prepare and adopt the Gauteng Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP). GDARDE developed the Gauteng EIP 2020-2025 in terms of the procedures for cooperative governance. The EIP Annual Compliance Reports are being compiled to monitor compliance and the progress made by the province, which includes the municipalities and sector departments.

The current EIP has been impacting positively on Gauteng policies, plans and programmes and duplication is being avoided in several policies. GDARDE uses the Gauteng Environmental Coordination Forum to facilitate effective participation of all relevant provincial departments in Gauteng as well as the NGOs/NPO and civil society organisations.

The department is implementing the Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) Standard, which identified activities that are excluded from the requirement to obtain an Environmental Authorisation in Zone 1 and Zone 5 of the GPEMF.

The Minister in the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, upon concurrence with the MEC, published the GPEMF Standard in the government gazette for implementation. It facilitates, streamlines, and excludes certain development applications

from requiring an environmental authorisation. The Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework, 2021, has been updated to better reflect the environmental changes that have occurred on the ground. Following the 2015 iteration, the department launched the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) On-Line Application System in June 2017 and introduced e-submission and processing of other applications not catered to in the On-Line System in April 2022. The system and e-submission are intended to modernise and transform the sector by allowing development applications to be submitted via a web-based portal. The Environmental Assessment Practitioners were able to submit EIA applications during the COVID-19 pandemic in line with business continuity protocols that were set by the environment sector. This work is in line with our long-term vision of creating smart regulations, fast-tracking development applications, including the authorisation process; thereby contributing to reducing the cost of doing business in the province.

Environmental information is key to making good environmental decisions. In the last financial year, the department acquired access to 16 new datasets with the potential to enhance environmental decisions going forward. A number of these have been added to the Geographic Information Decision Support tool. Most importantly, it has a layer showing where previous environmental (EIA) decisions have taken place.

In addition, an up-to-date and comprehensive suite of environmental documents is now available from the GDARDE website. This acts as a treasure trove of environmental data for the broader public. The department continues to review and update spatial environmental information to ensure the public has access to timely verified data. The department has, furthermore, provided to the Office of the Premier a data catalogue of environmental maps to ensure this centralised platform is updated with the latest data.

The Gauteng City Region Over-Arching Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan, 2020 was approved by the Executive Council in August 2020. It has direct linkages with the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which has been approved by the Cabinet for implementation. The implementation of the Gauteng City Region Over-Arching Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan will ensure that all the Gauteng provincial government departments and municipalities can





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cooperate and be coordinated to work towards a low-carbon economy and become climate resilient.

This will also allow the mainstreaming of climate change response measures in all activities of government in Gauteng. The implementation plan for the Gauteng City Region Over-Arching Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan, 2020, has been developed in consultation with the Office of the Premier, the relevant GPG Departments, municipalities and other organisations listed in this strategy. A governance framework, including monitoring and reporting tool, will also be developed to coordinate and track the implementation progress.

Furthermore, the Premier's Expert Advisory Committee on Climate Change was launched on 1 June 2022. To date, the committee has had several sittings and recommended to the Premier several interventions to improve climate resilience and ensure that the region embarks on a low-carbon trajectory.

The committee consists of various experts from private and government entities in the energy sector, green buildings, climate finance, water etc. It will play an executive role in monitoring progress on the implementation of various climate change programmes in the province. This will elevate climate response and action in the Gauteng City Region. The committee will also align and provide linkages with the Presidential Climate Change Coordinating Commission, which has been approved by Cabinet.

The ongoing implementation of this strategy is in furtherance of the NDP Vision 2030 and the Growing Gauteng Together (GGT) 2030 to manage climate change impacts as well as to meet international obligations of the Paris Climate Change Agreement of 2015. It is also in agreement, as mandated by the MTSF 2019-2024 and proposed by the Climate Change Bill, to build capacity and integrate activities by implementing climate change programmes through all municipalities of Gauteng in accordance with the principles of cooperative governance. It is intended to have a positive impact on the quality of life, ecosystem services, a low carbon economy and in disaster risk management. The department is also in the process of developing the Gauteng GHG Emissions Inventory to profile the provincial GHG emissions per sector contributions as well as set ambitious emission reduction targets for the province.

### **Biodiversity Management**

The continued unsustainable and competing land uses threaten Gauteng's biodiversity.

The protection of the province's critical biodiversity area, remains an unwavering commitment of the department. Among other things, biodiversity considerations have been mainstreamed across sectors and different land uses, including IDPs and bioregional plans through policies and the Conservation Plan of the province.

In an endeavour to manage the environment and facilitate the existence of vital ecosystem services, the department will continue to invest in the management and protection of existing protected areas and the implementation of the Gauteng Protected Areas Expansion Strategy, to ensure the consolidation and inclusion of the ecologically viable areas within the conservation estate.

The establishment of protected areas is essential to legally protect threatened ecosystems and threatened species to conserve a representative sample of the province's biodiversity. As the regulating authority, responsible for protected areas declaration in the province through the National Environment Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA), the process of declaring various sites as protected within the cities of Johannesburg, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni has been initiated.

The maintenance of healthy ecosystems is critical towards laying a foundation for the delivery of a host of ecosystem services (i.e., provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural) that are important for human wellbeing. The department is steadfast in its commitment to rehabilitate and restore critical ecological infrastructure through the implementation of various programmes such as the eradication of alien and invasive species, bush encroachment, soil erosion control and the maintenance of degraded wetlands.

The department showed measurable commitment in addressing water quality challenges, among other issues, that led to the placement of the only Ramsar Site Wetland in Gauteng, the Blesbokspruit, on Montreux records. The process to reclaim the Ramsar site status, in other words, to regain its international status as a wetland, has been initiated, with the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, as the focal point, facilitating this on behalf of GDARDE and the International



### Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

Through its Biodiversity Economy programme, the department strives to remove barriers to entry and the transformation of the wildlife sector, thus facilitating a greater contribution to the economy of South Africa. The development of policies to guide sustainable game reduction and natural resources use will go a long way in paving the way for wildlife economy growth and biodiversity prospecting initiatives. The commercialisation of the nature reserves will facilitate the much-needed financial viability and sustainability of GDARDE's protected areas, paving the way for self-sustenance in the long run.

The Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve transactional advisory services will assist with the business modalities and contractual arrangements, laying the basis for the department to embark on an informed commercialisation process that may be rolled over to the other remaining nature reserves in the near future.

GDARDE actively participated in the processes associated with upscaling the biodiversity economy to help transform it and facilitating a greater contribution to the economy of South Africa. This was done through the development of game breeding guidelines. To promote an inclusive biodiversity economy, the department developed a draft game donation policy.

One of the main priorities of the department is to promote the ease of doing business in Gauteng. The department undertook research activities on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and the species contained therein to enhance decision-making tools such as the Provincial Conservation Plan and Municipal Bioregional Plans that support and guide appropriate and sustainable development in the province.

In an endeavour to manage the environment and facilitate the existence of vital ecosystem services (e.g., pollination services, nutrient cycling and natural water sources that support food security initiatives and a healthy human population; and carbon capture that supports improved air quality), the department will continue to invest in the management and protection of existing protected areas. Moreover, the department will strive to implement the Gauteng Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (GPAES). In its endeavour to implement GPAES, the department institutionalised

the biodiversity stewardship mechanism as a means of protected area expansion through a partnership with the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and the WWF Nedbank Green Trust.

Progress was made towards implementing the GPAES when the Department declared three protected areas (PA) in October 2019, using the biodiversity stewardship mechanism. The three PAs total 13 256 hectares. The department has set operational protected area expansion targets and regularly reports on progress to the national Department of Environmental Affairs. One falls within the City of Tshwane (CoT) and is called the Crocodile River Reserve (CRR), totalling 2 620 hectares. The CRR includes Gauteng provincial government-owned biodiversity offset land portions, and the partnership with the CRR thus ensures that the offset areas do not become geographically isolated. It is important for the ecological integrity of the offset areas to be incorporated into a larger, contiguous PA. It is an area of exceptional biodiversity, featuring pre-and-post colonial historical sites and unexplored possible paleoanthropological features, as it falls within the buffer zone of the Cradle of Humankind.

Three rivers flow through the CRR, with the confluences of the Crocodile and Hennops Rivers and the Crocodile and Jukskei Rivers being situated within the CRR.

The second PA is called the Klipkraal Protected Area (KPA) and is situated within the Midvaal Municipality. It totals 2 656 hectares and consists of two landowners whose land borders directly onto each other. The landowners have committed to conserving the area into perpetuity which is a very good example to illustrate how agriculture and biodiversity can be integrated to favour both land use practices and to illustrate that the management of both land uses cannot be separated. The site has protected area expansion potential and is home to numerous threatened species.

The stewardship unit is currently exploring a partnership with Wits University to use the site for various research projects, including, among others, a long-term project looking at how small mammals use different landscapes (agriculture and natural areas) and if or how they use corridors to move around, considering climate change impacts.



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The third PA is the Devon Protected Environment (DPE), which is situated in the Lesedi Municipality, totalling 7 979 hectares, of which approximately 5 000 is natural grasslands. It falls within a GDARDE agricultural hub and is an important maize, soya and beef producing area. It is recognised by the non-governmental-organisation, Birdlife SÁ, as an Important Birding Area (IBA), due to the large numbers of national and international bird species of conservation concern that occur there. It falls on a watershed, resulting in water flowing north and south-west. It has extensive wetland systems and, as such, is subject to continuous coal prospecting and mining applications. The stewardship unit is of the opinion that should any coal mining be allowed in this area; it will have a negative impact on the provision of water to the residents of Gauteng. In addition, it can have an impact on the quality of the water, as the effects of mining may drain towards the Vaal Dam, one of the strategic water sources for the province.

The establishment of protected areas are essential to legally protecting threatened ecosystems and threatened species to conserve a representative sample of the province's biodiversity. It also assists in working towards establishing a climate-resilient protected area network that can assist the province in mitigating the imminent threats of climate change.

### Environmental Empowerment Services

In response to addressing the issue of unemployment in the province, GDARDE will promote job creation and poverty alleviation initiatives through the implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Phase IV, which focuses on the provision of work and training opportunities for unemployed community members within the Green Economy, with specific focus on women, youth and people with disabilities.

The National Disaster regulations were put in place to minimise the impacts of COVID-19 by reducing the number of physical contact sessions. This negatively impacted the implementation of awareness programmes such as the celebration of environmental calendar days like World Environment Day and World Wetlands Day, etc.

The end of the COVID-19 physical contact restrictions saw the improvement of awareness campaigns on various environmental themes like waste management, climate change, biodiversity,

pollution, air quality, etc. We are now able to reach more learners in schools and people in communities. We recently celebrated Arbor Month, and we were able to promote tree planting awareness throughout the province. These are stakeholders we could not access during the COVID-19 hard lockdown as they did not have access to technological resources like online and social media platforms.

The environmental graduates' contracts will expire on 30 September 2024. A request to extend these contracts by six more months has been made.

Tender processes are being finalised to ensure that the department continues to conduct environmental awareness activities and campaigns including Bontle ke Botho (BkB) to highlight the importance of managing and conserving natural resources.

### Pollution and waste management

The status quo analysis indicates that Gauteng is still experiencing severe constraints in terms of the availability of landfill space, as well as challenges in operating and decommissioning landfills in a manner that is compliant with licensing conditions.

Most municipal landfills in the province are left with less than five years of landfill airspace. In the absence of aggressive strategies to avoid generating waste, the total volume of waste generated will increase in the future. In turn, it will require greater effort in waste diversion simply to maintain the current rate at which landfill airspace is depleted, which is already recognised as being unsustainable. Diverting waste from landfills is a key imperative for the province and the country in general. The revised National Waste Management Strategy (2020) has set targets for waste diversion, requiring 40% diversion from landfills by 2024 and 70% diversion within 15 years, leading to zero waste going to landfills. The strategy for diversion of waste from landfills is based on building a secondary resource economy around the beneficiation of waste as part of the circular economy.

Municipalities in the province are currently coming up with various interventions, including alternative waste treatment technology solutions to divert waste from landfills. Several new landfill applications were received by the department. In line with the Waste Act, the development of new landfills will only be considered as a last option. The municipalities and all relevant sectors and waste producers





must prioritise waste minimisation, recovery, and recycling programmes prior to disposal of waste. There are currently no significant waste minimisation programmes across Gauteng municipalities. The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations came into effect in February 2021 and, therefore, the extent of the implementation of the scheme as well as its impact on waste diversion are yet to be assessed during the first reporting cycle by the producers. The recovery of recyclable materials continues to be largely due to an active and growing informal waste sector, small waste enterprises and cooperatives.

The department is prioritising several interventions on waste management that will promote waste minimisation and ensure effective and sustainable waste management, as well as support green economy initiatives through SMME development and enterprise development in the waste sector.

## Internal Environment

### Human Resource Management (HRM)

#### Organisational Structure

The department is currently operating on a baseline structure which is organised into three programmes, namely:

- Administration;
- Agriculture and Rural Development; and
- Environmental Affairs.

The overall GDARDE proposed organisational structure was submitted to the DPSA for MPSA concurrence on 12 December 2021. GDARDE structure was concurred upon by MPSA on 10 February 2022. Post the concurrence, the department had to finalise critical activities as per the project plan as follows:

- Finalisation of job evaluation process;
- Matching and placement of employees; and
- Updated costing and HR plan posts.

The organisational structure was then submitted for approval, together with the matching and placement of employees. However, due to changes in Executive Authority, the process to obtain approval was affected. Thus far, the approval and implementation of the organisational structure has been halted, pending engagements between the executive authority and organised labour.

Once approval is granted, the structure will be loaded/captured on PERSAL.

The department provides multiple services through its offices and nature reserves, with head office playing a more mandatory and guiding role. This is in line with the updated departmental Service Delivery Model as the method of delivery is centralised rather than regionalised.

Part of the ongoing difficulty the department faces is the capability to fill some vacant and critical posts on the staff establishment due to budgetary considerations. This will be managed prudently by prioritising scarce and critical posts for filling and resourcing, which will be done in accordance with the available budgetary allocations.

The department attained and exceeded the appointment targets for people with disabilities as well as appointment of females at Senior Management Level.

### Communications and Events Management

The new Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG) leadership, which assumed office in October 2022, identified communications as one of the strategic and critical vehicles through which the communication footprint on elevated priorities and the overall work of government could be maximised.

Consequently, the GPG departments were required to revise their communications strategies to align them with this new policy requirement. In the year under review, the department continued to implement its reviewed Integrated Communications Strategy, which is informed by the Growing Gauteng Together (GGT) 2030 programme. The overall goal of the strategy is to facilitate a sound two-way communication process between the department and all its stakeholders across the province and to adopt a media mix approach, including mainstream media, digital media and events to promote the work of the department.

The Communications Strategy is implemented in a three-phase approach, which includes informing the public about the plans of government, progress on the implementation of the plans and achievements of the plans for a particular financial year. In the financial year 2023-2024, this approach was duly continued. The difference in the year under review compared





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with other years was that the focus from the second quarter onwards was on the achievements, not only for the financial year, but for the entire term of the sixth administration.

### Mainstream media (print and broadcast)

The overall analysis for the year under review indicates that GDARDE received positive media coverage and a bigger footprint in the first quarter and throughout the financial year compared to the previous one.

This is wholly attributable to the way the department leveraged the use of international, national, and local broadcast media to share factual information (through media statements, interviews, advertisements, live reads, and articles) as often as possible with all its stakeholder segments.

This achievement was also made possible by the department responding to media enquiries timeously. Interviews focusing on sharing information on food security and environmental sustainability related programmes were conducted on three broadcast media channels including television, commercial and community radio stations to ensure that no one is left out.

The television channels used for interviews included national, local, and international channels, namely; eNCA, Newzroom Afrika, Soweto TV and CNBC which jointly assisted GDARDE to reach out to an average audience totalling 23,7 million.

Several radio interviews were conducted on national and regional stations including Radio 702, Metro, Ukhozi FM, Kaya FM, YFM, Power FM and Lesedi FM. These radio stations have an average combined listenership of 11 million. Radio advertisements and live reads were also used to intensify the communications footprint on the work of the department. The use of the national and international media exposed the work of the department to the international community and across South Africa.

Community Radio Stations with a combined average listenership of 800 000 were also used extensively for interviews, recorded advertisements, and live reads. The community radio stations used included EK FM, Pheli FM, Kasie FM, Thetha FM, Westside FM, TUT FM, Jozi FM, Soweto FM, Voice of Tembisa, Hammanskraal FM, Radio Islam, Radio Pretoria, and Rainbow FM.

The use of both regional and community radio stations helped to intensify the spread of the messages about the work of the department, in particular, achievements made in all corners of the province. Information on community radio stations was shared in the languages that are spoken in the townships, informal settlements and hostels.

Additionally, articles and advertisements in print media were published in The Star, Business Day, Sowetan, Farmers Weekly, Daily Sun, City Press and Caxton newspapers. The department was able to maximise its communication via the print media outlets that have a total estimated 1 092 115 average circulation.

### Digital Media

The year under review saw an increased usage of social media in the country.

At the beginning of 2023 as per the online platform that specialises in data gathering and visualisation (Statista Report), social media had 22.2 million active users. As of January 2024, Statista further reported that the number of active social media users had reached 26 million.

It is estimated that half of these social media users are from the Gauteng. Social media platforms used by GDARDE include X (formerly known as Twitter), Facebook, Instagram and Tik Tok.

All the GDARDE social media platforms, except Tik Tok, recorded a reasonable organic growth in the year under review. This reasonable growth was recorded across all the social media platforms used by the department which include X, Facebook and Instagram. Facebook grew from 13 162 likes and 14 535 followers at the beginning of the first quarter; to 14 426 likes and 18 487 followers at the end of the fourth quarter of the financial year. It had a monthly average of 531 new page followers, 117 476 post reach and 2 147 reactions.

The “Did you know campaign?” posts were the most trending. Instagram grew from 3 529 followers at the beginning of the first quarter to 4 394 followers at the end of the fourth quarter. The highest trending video was the voice of the beneficiary regarding a young farm worker who was the winner at the Young Farmer Awards.



X, formerly known as Twitter, grew from 12 500 followers at the beginning of the first quarter to 15 500 followers at the end of the fourth quarter. The Nguni cattle project post was the most trending. TikTok was the slowest growing platform for the department compared with the last financial year, starting with 5 872 followers at the beginning of the first quarter and ending with 5 930 followers at end of the fourth quarter. The most trending post was linked to the school re-opening programme.

According to Statista's report, the largest age demographic in South Africa using social media are people between the ages of 25 and 34. Therefore, the use of social media helped the department to reach out to the youth (female and male) regarding its work and opportunities provided by the programmes that were implemented in the 2023-2024 financial year.

A strategic point worth noting is that digital media was used to communicate daily, with an average of two posts per day thus helping the department to move away from event-based communication. The growth recorded was boosted by the "Did you know campaign?" supplemented by the Voice of Beneficiary Campaign, which profiled beneficiaries who were supported by the department throughout the term, using hard evidence via video clips and photos.

### Events

In addition to the above, GDARDE leveraged on events with the view to increasing its communications momentum in TISH areas.

The department organised and supported a total of 101 events in the year under review. Half of these events were directly organised by GDARDE while the rest, which the department supported, were organised by the Office of the Premier, Gauteng Department of Education and national government departments with similar focus areas in terms of the mandate.

The events varied from launches, conferences, public engagements, market access events, open days, career days etc. Big events for GDARDE included, among others, the launch of the 6 000 EPWP Green Army job opportunities, Climate Change Summit, Farmers Market Family Days, Young Farmer Awards, Female Entrepreneur Awards, Energy Crisis Engagements, Agriculture Research and Environmental Research Symposia.

Events organised by the Office of the Premier were mainly for the Ntirhisano Outreach Programme and open days which required GPG departments to share information about their services via exhibitions.

Similarly, events that were organised by the Gauteng Department of Education were mainly for career exhibitions. These events helped to foster face-to-face interactions that transcended the limitations of electronic media. The exhibitions and open days helped GDARDE to share information on its services and how communities could benefit from them. Additionally, they helped the department to generate a wealth of valuable data from attendee demographics, which were representative of all regions of the province that the department can leverage to improve its services.

The events also created an opportunity for the department to use African languages, which is a constitutional requirement. The department has also integrated into its big events sign language interpretation services to comply with the South African Sign Language Charter, since Sign Language became the 12th official language in the country.

### Strategic Partnerships

In the year under review, the Department continued with the implementation of various multi-year MOUs/ MOAs of strategic partnerships which included the following:

- City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality for three years (23 May 2022 to 5 May 2025) for implementation of Ekurhuleni Agricultural Land Release Programme;
- Distell for three years (11 March 2022 to 11 March 2025). Distell has since been taken over by Heineken. The purpose is to collaborate on the formalisation/upscaling of waste pickers;
- Emfuleni Local Municipality Waste Collection for three years (1 April 2021 to 31 March 2024);
- National Cleaner Production Centre (agency of DTI) (valid until 31 March 2028). It focuses on funding and collaboration on the Gauteng Industrial Symbiosis Programme (GISP);
- Under2 Coalition Climate Group for five years (27 January 2022 to 27 January 2027): Membership agreement and collaboration with an international climate body to provide





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technical support on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and access to international climate finance;

- Green Building Council South Africa, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane, and City of Ekurhuleni for one year (24 April 20 21 to 31 December 2023): Membership agreement with Green Building Advocacy to drive climate change mitigation;
- University of Johannesburg for five years (20 January 2021 to 20 January 2026): Environmental Research collaboration agreement - Gauteng Environmental Research, Research Symposium, Academic Training and Skills Development; and

- Vaal University of Technology for one year (1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024) to unlock the cannabis industry by establishing an accredited cannabis laboratory in line with the GGT2030 Plan and Gauteng Draft Cannabis Industrialisation Masterplan.

The department also continued working with other strategic partners that have not signed the MOUs/ MOAs in the implementation of various agricultural and environmental service delivery programmes. They included, among others, Avis, Nelson Mandela Foundation, IUCN, PRO Alliance and its members, Coca-Cola Beverages of South Africa, Green Development, Green Development Foundation (GDF) and World Urban Parks Africa.







# **PERFORMANCE INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION**

## **PART B**





## 4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### 4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

This programme provides all the corporate support services required by the department's Programme 2 (Agriculture, Agro-processing and Rural Development) and Programme 3 (Environment).

It is responsible for ensuring that capacity within GDARDE is enhanced and to implement programmes and projects effectively and indirectly ensures that the agricultural sector is modernised and transformed with the aim to increase food security, promote economic inclusion, equality, and sustainable natural resource management.

The purpose of this budget programme is to strategically lead, manage, and oversee all operations and support services required for effective and efficient implementation of the GDARDE's core functions.

The Strategic Support and Governance Chief Directorate provides strategic leadership to improve efficiency and accountability within the department through effective strategic support services. The Chief Directorate ensures that departmental Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans (APPs) are developed and approved for implementation by oversight bodies. It ascertains that non-financial performance reports are monitored, analysed, and tabled at different fora internally and externally. The reporting is conducted on periodic basis to determine possible weaknesses, strengths and provides an overall picture of its achievement against planned targets. The Chief Directorate is also responsible for risk management and governance issues, which are reported through the Risk Management Committee to the Audit Committee and in preparation for internal and external audits.

For Programme 1 (Administration), 15 performance indicators were planned for the 2023/24 financial year. A total of eight indicators were achieved, and seven not achieved. Thus, this led to an achievement rate of 53%.

#### 4.1.1 Financial Management

Financial Management's function in the department aims to ensure compliant use of the GDARDE's financial resources to implement strategic objectives and achieve outcomes, as well as to improve financial accountability and compliance in accordance with applicable prescripts and regulations.

The department's main appropriation budget for the 2023/24 financial year was R1.066 billion, to address the key programmes; expanding access to agri-food value chain opportunities and ensuring economic inclusion of rural areas for sustainable livelihoods; maximising food security; promoting animal and public health and ensuring food safety; protecting the environment and enabling sustainable development and spearheading and coordinating the Provincial Climate Change Action.

During the adjustment budget period, the department adjusted its main appropriation budget from R1.066 billion to R1.259 billion, increasing by a net amount of R129.9 million. For the 2023/24 reporting period, the department spent R1.230 billion, that is equivalent to 98% of its total allocated budget for 2023/24 financial year.

**Programme 1** - Administration spent R277 million, that is equivalent to 96% of its allocated budget. **Programme 2** - Agriculture and Rural Development spent R467.5 million, that is equivalent to 97% of its allocated budget. **Programme 3** - Environmental Affairs spent R485.8 million, that is equivalent to 99% of its adjusted budget.

The main underspending is recorded under Programmes 1 and 2, can be attributed to vacancies at financial year end, not yet filled, the compensation of employees and under-payments for capital assets for transport equipment and other machinery and equipment. Most of the budget was committed at the financial year end, but delivery could not take place before the end of financial year.



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**Table 4.1.1.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Financial Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	* Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tableting	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tableting (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.1.1.1.2: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Financial Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	** Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for deviations
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	Invoices paid within 10 days	Percentage of invoices paid within 10 days of receipt	94%	94%	100%	93%	-7%	Late submissions of RLS02s by end users, exceeding the 10 days period, mainly due to the SRM system that did not work properly, thus causing delays in processing of the invoices. Additionally, challenges were experienced with regards to the SITA and as a result, the invoices were posted but could not interface on the payment run.	
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	Purchase Orders allocated to businesses owned by Women	Percentage of total procurement that targets businesses owned by Women	39%	37%	40%	59%	19%	There was a high response rate to RFQs from women-owned businesses.	
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	Purchase Orders allocated to businesses owned by Youth	Percentage of total procurement that targets businesses owned by Youth	26%	17%	30%	54%	24%	There was a high response rate to RFQs from youth-owned businesses.	



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Programme / Sub-programme: Financial Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	Purchase Orders allocated to businesses owned by Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)	Percentage of total procurement that targets businesses owned by Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).	-	0%	7%	1%	-6%	RFQs were issued to businesses owned by Persons with Disabilities, however, most of the targeted groups were found to be non-tax compliant. SCM has since reviewed its evaluation criteria and allocated more points to Persons with Disabilities.
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	Purchase Orders allocated to businesses owned by Military Veterans	Percentage of total procurement that targets businesses owned by Military Veterans	-	0%	0.2%	0%	-0.2%	RFQs were issued to businesses owned by Military Veterans, however, most of the targeted groups were found to be non-tax compliant. SCM has since reviewed its evaluation criteria and allocated more points to Military Veterans.
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	Reduction in irregular expenditure	Percentage Reduction in irregular expenditure	100%	100%	100%	100%	None.	None.
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	Tenders implemented through the open tender system	Percentage procurement implemented through the open tender system	100%	100%	100%	100%	None.	None.
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	Established township-based businesses	Percentage increase in department spend in township	18%	20%	40%	33%	-7%	RFQs were issued with regards to percentage increase in department spend in township, however, most of the targeted groups were found to be non-tax compliant. SCM has since reviewed its evaluation criteria and allocated more points to the targeted groups.



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Programme / Sub-programme: Financial Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	Tenders above R30 mil sub-contracted to SMMEs	Percentage of the rand value of tenders above R30 million to be sub-contracted to SMMEs	100%	100%	100%	0%	-100%	Preferential Procurement Request 2017 which advocated for subcontracting 30% of contract above R30 million to advance designated groups was repealed and replaced by PPR 2022 from the 16 January 2023. This is no longer a requirement.
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	Clean audit outcome for the GTA	Clean audit outcome obtained from the Auditor-General	-	Clean audit	Clean audit	Unqualified audit with findings	Non-achievement of clean audit	There was a material adjustment to the Annual Performance Report (APR) and non-compliance to legislation, which prevented the department from achieving a clean audit.

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (in the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan.

**Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance**

The department continues to expedite payment of suppliers and managed to pay 93% of invoices within 10 days and 100% of invoices within 15 and 30 working days of receipt. The main reasons for exceeding the 10 days were due to late submissions of RLS02s by end users, mainly due to the SRM system that did not work properly, thus causing delays in processing of the invoices. Challenges were also experienced with regards to the SITA and as a result the invoices were posted but could not interface on the payment run. The Payment section continues to follow up with end-users to ensure that approved RLS02s get submitted within the 10 days' time frame. Additionally, Conditional Grant money was paid from national Government.

GDARDE also did not achieve targets on all designated groups as pertaining to businesses owned by Persons with Disabilities, Military Veterans, as well as percentage increase in department's spend in townships. The procurement that targets businesses owned by Persons with Disabilities and Military Veterans underachieved on their performance by 1%, and 0% respectively. RFQs were issued to these designated groups, however, most of these targeted groups were found to be non-tax compliant. SCM has since reviewed its evaluation criteria

and allocated more points to the affected targeted groups.

Procurement that targets women and youth were achieved; this can be attributed to the responsiveness by these targeted groups when requested for quotes were sent. There was no irregular expenditure incurred. All tenders above the value of R2 million were completed through the open tender process. The rand value of tenders above R30 million to be sub-contracted to SMMEs is at 0%. Preferential Procurement Request 2017, which advocated for subcontracting 30% of contract above R30 million to advance designated groups was repealed and replaced by PPR 2022 from the 16 January 2023. This is no longer a requirement to subcontract the 30% of the contract in line with the new PPR 2022. The department's response to improving service delivery through compliance with Government legislation in terms of obtaining clean audit: The department in the year under review obtained and unqualified audit with findings. There was a material adjustment to the Annual Performance Report (APR) and non-compliance to legislation, which prevented the department from achieving a clean audit. GDARDE will implement the AGSA 2023/2024 audit improvement plan in order to achieve a clean audit in 2024/25 financial year.





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**Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions**

Not applicable.

Department will ensure that the 22 posts that have been prioritised are filled in the new financial year which will reduce the vacancy rate and maintain it below the targeted 10%.

**4.1.2 Human Resource Management**

The purpose of this programme is to provide human resource management services and strategy to the Department, driven by a customer-focused ethos that delivers accurate and timely assistance to all managers and employees. The department continued to implement its Internal Recruitment Policy aligned with national and provincial priorities, more specifically for people with disabilities, gender, military veterans, and other vulnerable groups.

The SMS female representation increased to 56% against the planned target of 50%. Through the ongoing targeted recruitment drive the commitment to prioritise women yielded the attainment of such positive results.

For persons with disabilities employee representation, the department surpassed the 2% national target and managed to achieve 3%. The achievement of the persons with disabilities target could be attributed to the ongoing internal disclosure processes during the Policy Reasonable Accommodation and Assistive Devices (PRAAD) workshops and targeted recruitment drives. The PRAAD workshops were conducted with the intention to encourage employees to disclose their disability status, including non-visible disabilities.

The department continuously, throughout the year, endeavoured to reduce and maintain the vacancy rate below the national 10% standard and recorded a 12% vacancy rate at the end of the financial year. The

**Table 4.1.2.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Human Resource Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	2% staff establishment for people with disability	Percentage of people with disabilities employed within the department	3%	3%	5%	-	-	-	The department was aligning to the National target of 2%.

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).



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**Table 4.1.1.1.2: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Human Resource Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	50% of women appointed at senior management level	Percentage of women employed at SMS level within the department	62%	62%	50%	56%	6%	This is due to the continuous targeted recruitment drive to employ females, which yielded positive results.	
Improved Service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	2% staff establishment for people with disability	Percentage of people with disabilities employed within the department	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	The department used a continuous targeted recruitment drive to employ people with disabilities, which yielded positive results.	
Improved service Delivery through compliance to Government legislation	Vacancy rate below 10%	Vacancy rate maintained below 10%	8%	9%	10%	12%	-2%	Delayed approval of posts and moratorium by DPSA affected the filling of posts. A total of 22 posts have been prioritised for filling in the new financial year.	

**Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance**

Department failed to maintain the vacancy rate at 10%. This was due to the delayed approval of posts and moratorium by DPSA, which affected the filling of posts. The department will ensure that the 22 posts that have been prioritised are filled in the new financial year, which will reduce the vacancy rate and maintain it below the targeted 10%.

**Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions**

Not applicable

**4.1.3 Special Projects**

This programme is responsible for the creation of sustainable job opportunities for youth, women, people with disabilities (PwDs) and military veterans, thus contributing towards economic transformation in the province.

The programme also focuses on accelerating service delivery in Gauteng through the Ntirhisano Rapid Response Programme. The Directorate is responsible for coordinating employment for candidates for the Tshepo 1 Million Programme.

The purpose of the programme is to coordinate special programmes (IGR & IR, Military Veterans, Tshepo 1 Million, Service Delivery Improvements, Ntirhisano, etc.). Work opportunities created through Tshepo 1 Million totalled to 4 834, exceeding the annual target of 3 000. More work opportunities were created than was anticipated, through the recruitment of the Green Army participants. This as a result enhanced overachievement on the target. Furthermore, 100% Ntirhisano enquiries were received and resolved on land availability, farmer support, grant funding, AgriBEE and abattoir funding for the financial year.



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**Table 4.1.3: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Special Projects										
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling (in the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.1.3.1: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Special Projects										
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations		
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIIs in the Agri-food value chain	Work opportunities created	Number of work opportunities created through Tshepo 1 Million	2 459	6 321	3 000	4 834	1 834	More work opportunities were created than was anticipated, through the recruitment of the Green Army participants. This as a result enhanced over-achievement on the target		
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIIs in the Agri-food value chain	Service delivery commitments resolved	Percentage of Ntirhisano commitments achieved	100%	100%	80%	100%	20%	The Department prioritised the resolutions of all Ntirhisano commitments		

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (in the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan



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**Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance.**

Not applicable

**Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions**

Not applicable

**Linking performance with budgets**

Programme 1 –Administration spent R277 million of its adjusted budget that is equivalent to 96.3% of its budget allocation in the current financial year. In the previous financial year, the department spent 100%. The main underspending is recorded under Programme 1 can be attributed to vacancies at financial year end not yet filled, compensation of employees and underpayments for capital assets for transport equipment and other machinery and equipment not finalised at financial year end.

**Sub-programme expenditure**

Sub-Programme Name	2023/2024			2022/2023		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Office of the Mec	1,219	1,216	3	2,071	1,914	157
Senior Management	25,694	23,299	2,395	33,042	28,668	4,374
Corporate Services	88,196	86,321	1,875	97,064	97,045	19
Financial Management	172,822	166,357	6,465	159,068	162,943	-3,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>287,931</b>	<b>277,193</b>	<b>10,738</b>	<b>291,245</b>	<b>290,570</b>	<b>675</b>





## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### 4.2 PROGRAMME 2: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This programme is responsible for the two major mandated areas of GDARDE, that is, agriculture and rural development.

The purpose of this programme is to consolidate and enhance the role of the agricultural sector in radically transforming, modernising and re-industrialising Gauteng. To support viable and sustainable agricultural enterprises, increase access to food security for all, and ensure comprehensive rural development. The implementation of programmes and projects focused on the strategic direction for the fifth term of governance with greater emphasis placed on economic growth and development elements of both mandated areas.

The programme and its strategic objectives respond directly to GDARDE's Strategic Outcome Goal 1, that is, a modernised and transformed agricultural sector, increasing food security, economic inclusion and equality. It also contributes to Goal 2 on sustainable natural resource management and to Goal 3 on enhanced capacity of the department to implement efficiently. For Programme 2 (Agriculture and Rural Development), 74 performance indicators were planned for the 2023/2024 financial year. A total of 65 indicators were achieved, and nine not achieved. Thus, leading to an achievement rate of 88%

#### 4.2.1 Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management

The Sustainable Resource Management (SRM) sub-programme's responsibility is to increase provision of agricultural support services to farmers to improve sustainable resource management and create jobs.

To address the persistent unemployment and provide skills that would in future afford the unemployed with a decent job, GDARDE implements the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) which creates temporary work opportunities and provides income support for the poor. This could be realised through delivery of public and community assets and services which contribute to economic development. It is also accompanied by training, skills and human development to capacitate beneficiaries and enhance their employment potential.

The department only managed to establish seven agricultural infrastructures against the annual target of 50. Slow Progress by Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) in processing the service providers' payment, contributed to the slow implementation of the project. Contractual issues at the inception of the project that took longer to be resolved by DBSA further delayed the implementation. GDARDE is considering a contract review of DBSA because it negatively impacts on project implementation, due to the poor project management issues. GDARDE to utilise its own panel for contracts.

The Land Care Programme includes combating land degradation and sustainable agriculture through removal of invasive alien plants, supply of nitrogen fixing crops such as legumes, minimum tillage of the soil, supply organic fertilisers and while creating EPWP temporary jobs.

The programme also focused on the conservation agriculture approach, using equitable share which benefited local farmers who were subjected to floods, drought and at risk of natural disasters.

In relation to hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated, 752 hectares were rehabilitated against a planned target of 1 400. The underachievement was due to delays in the approval of 2023/24 land care business plans, which further delayed the appointment of service providers. This further affected the creation of green jobs. A total of 169 green jobs were created against the 600 that was planned for the financial year. Furthermore, 124 hectares of land were cultivated under Conservation Agriculture practices. Purchase orders were released on time for the procurement and execution of land cultivation.

The requests from farmers and other government institutions enabled the department to develop 178 Farm Management Plans and 1 Agro-ecosystem Management Plan. Four awareness campaigns were undertaken on disaster risk reduction and four online surveys on early warning information with farmers.

Furthermore, one Disaster Relief Scheme was managed for some of the farmers in the Northern Tshwane area who experienced significant production losses due to heavy rainfalls in May 2023.



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**Table 4.2.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual / Targets
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.2.1.1: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Sustainable Resource Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual / Targets
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Agricultural infrastructure established	Number of agricultural infrastructure established	4	12	50	7	-43	Slow progress by DBSA in processing the service providers' payment, contributed to the slow implementation of the project. Additionally, contractual issues at the inception of the project that took longer to be resolved by DBSA, further delayed the implementation.	



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Programme / Sub-programme: Sustainable Resource Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated	Number of hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated	296	0	1 400	752	-648	The delayed approvals of 2023/24 land care business plans, which further resulted in the delays of the appointment of service providers. Purchase orders for all land care grant RFQs will be prioritised for 2024/25 financial year.
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Green jobs created	Number of green jobs created	156	313	600	169	-431	The delayed approvals of 2023/24 land care business plans, which further resulted in the delays of the appointment of service providers. Purchase orders for all land care grant RFQs will be prioritised for 2024/25 financial year.
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Hectares of cultivated fields under Conservation Agricultural practices	Number of hectares of cultivated land under Conservation Agricultural practices	500	152	80	124	44	Purchase orders were released on time, for the procurement and execution of land cultivation.
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Agro-ecosystem management plans developed	Number of agro-ecosystem management plans developed	1	1	1	1	None	None



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Sustainable Resource Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Farm management plans developed	Number of farm management plans developed	119	164	120	178	58	More requests from farmers and other government institutions contributed to the positive achievement by the department.	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Disaster Relief Schemes managed	Number of Disaster Relief Schemes managed	1	1	1	1	None	None	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Awareness on disaster risk reduction conducted	Number of awareness campaigns on disaster risk reduction conducted	2	4	4	4	None	None	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Surveys on uptake for early warning information conducted	Number of surveys on uptake for early warning information conducted	18	4	4	4	None.	None	

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (In the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan.





## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The target for agricultural infrastructure projects established was not achieved due to slow progress by DBSA in processing the service providers' payments, and thus leading to slow project implementation. Additionally, contractual issues at the inception of the project that took longer to be resolved by DBSA further delayed the implementation. To mitigate on this, GDARDE has resolved to review the DBSA contract, as it has negatively impacted on the project implementation, due to the poor project management issues. GDARDE has further planned to use its own panel for contracts. The delayed approval of 2023/24 land care business plans resulted in further delays of the appointment of service providers, regarding hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated and green jobs created. Purchase orders for all land care grant requests for quotations (RFQs) will be prioritised for 2024/25 financial year, to mitigate this challenge.

### Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

All standardised output indicators were reported upon under this programme.

#### 4.2.2 Programme 3: Agricultural Producer Support and Development

The programme intends to expand access to agri-food value chain opportunities, promote agricultural development within the land and agrarian reform initiatives in the province and maximise food security, through provision of sustainable agricultural development support to subsistence, smallholder and commercial producers, provision of agricultural infrastructure support coordination rendering of extension and advisory services, training, and capacity building of producers.

The support to farmers and farming in communities, play an important role in the economy as this ensures increased provincial gross domestic product (GDP). This intervention is designed to transform, modernise, and industrialise agriculture within the provincial corridors and address the triple challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment.

As per the planned annual performance standards, the department managed to support 21 producers in the red meat commodity, five producers in the citrus commodity and 57 producers in the grain commodity.

A total of 80 women producers were supported with vegetable and piggery production inputs. 206 smallholder producers and 90 smallholder producers in Sedibeng and West Rand were also supported with the same offerings. The department managed to plant 4 657.3 hectares for food production. There were no smallholder producers commercialised.

However, it should be noted that only 22 farmers were assisted with production inputs to reach the commercial stage, whereby they turnover more than R1 million per annum. The challenge has been that most of the farmers were not able to provide audited financial statements citing the fact that they cannot afford to pay the fees for the auditors. Going forward in the next financial year, the commercialised farmers need to be supported with access to auditing firms, to produce audited financial statements. In addition, for fourth quarter reporting, the target could not be reached due to the non-responsiveness of the poultry, grains and livestock value chains advertised tenders. The terms of reference of the tenders will be reviewed and the tenders will be readvertised.

The various training and skills development programmes i.e., project management, business management, record keeping, soybean seed quality and piggery production management, among others were conducted by the department, which resulted in 1 264 participants trained in skills development programmes in the sector.

Study groups, demonstration sessions, farmers' day events and training on crop production, piggery production management and seedling preparation enabled 2 324 capacity building activities to be conducted for smallholder producers and 109 capacity building activities were also conducted for smallholder producers who will be commercialised. Additionally, 1 449 youth were trained in food production programmes as part of the rehabilitation programmes.

The timeous delivery by the appointed service provider resulted in 4 595 subsistence women producers supported with garden tools, seeds, seedlings, fertilisers, water tanks, vegetable growing towers, vegetable growing boxes, veggie bags, training, extension, and advisory services, 12 042 subsistence producers supported, and 156 school food gardens were also supported with the same offerings. One horticulture production hub was established as per the planned target.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Table 4.2.2.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Agricultural Producer Support Development									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.2.2.2: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Agricultural Producer Support Development									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Production across agriculture value chain	Number of producers supported in the Red Meat Commodity	11	6	20	21	1	More producers in the Red Meat Commodity were supported, as more inputs were made available.	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Production across agriculture value chain	Number of producers supported in the Grain Commodity	50	6	60	57	-3	The TOR for the supply and delivery of grain production inputs was not concluded on time. Therefore, alternative support such as extension and advisory services were provided to the farmers.	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Production across agriculture value chain	Number of producers supported in the Citrus Commodity	2	2	5	5	None.	None	



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Agricultural Producer Support Development									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Increased and Improved participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Women Producers supported	Number of women producers supported	112	121	55	80	25	Availability of more production inputs and timeous delivery enabled the department to exceed the target.	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food system	Hectares planted	Number of hectares planted for food production	4 275,5	3 348	4 200	4 657,3	457,3	The mechanisation programme supported farmers with tractors and the related equipment further enabled the department to exceed the annual target	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food system	Smallholder producers commercialised	Number of smallholder producers commercialised (Reaching an annual net income that exceeds R 1 m)	29	0	50	0	-50	22 farmers were assisted with production inputs to reach the commercial stage. However, the challenge was that most of the farmers were not able to provide audited financial statements citing the fact that they cannot afford to pay the fees for the auditors. Additionally, the other reason the target could not be reached was due to the non-responsiveness of the poultry, grains and livestock value chains to advertised tenders.	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Smallholder producers supported	Number of smallholder producers supported	242	230	200	206	6	The appointed service provider delivered more pig and vegetable production inputs, which enabled the department to exceed the target	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Smallholder producers supported in Sedibeng and West Rand	Number of smallholder producers supported to produce food in Sedibeng and West Rand	144	91	70	95	25	Availability of more production inputs and timeous delivery enabled the department to exceed the target.	



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Agricultural Producer Support Development								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Skilled producers	Number of participants trained in skills development programmes in the sector	1 325	1 195	780	1 264	484	The partnership between the department, DALRRD and AgriSETA resulted in various trainings offered to farmers, which enabled the Department to exceed the target
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Skills development and training	Number of youth trained in food production programmes as part of the rehabilitation programmes	-	-	2 000	1 449	-551	Less youth showed interest in food production training as was organised by GDARD. This is a demand-driven target, however, GDARD will put mechanisms in place to continuously attract more youth to participate in skills development programmes in the new financial year.
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Capacity building for smallholder producers	Number of capacity building activities conducted for smallholder producers	1 820	2 324	1 500	2 311	811	More smallholder producers showed interest in the capacity building activities, which enabled the department to exceed the target.
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Capacity building for smallholder producers to be commercialised	Number of capacity building activities conducted for smallholder producers to be commercialised	73	129	80	109	29	Smallholder producers were capacitated through study groups, demonstration trials, various trainings, farmer's days and technical and advisory services, which enabled the department to exceed the annual target.
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems.	Subsistence women producers supported	Number of subsistence women producers supported	2 593	5 110	4 500	4 595	95	Availability of more production inputs and timely delivery enabled the department to exceed the annual target.





PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Agricultural Producer Support Development									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems.	Subsistence producers supported	Number of subsistence producers supported	4 130	7 848	12 000	12 042	42	Availability of more production inputs and timeous delivery enabled the department to exceed the target.	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems.	School food gardens supported	Number of school food gardens supported	-	118	150	156	6	Availability of more production inputs and timeous delivery enabled the department to exceed the target.	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems.	Commercialisation of the agri-food value chains through Urban farming	Number of Horticulture production hubs established	-	1	1	1	None.	None	

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (In the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan.



## Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The target on producers supported in the grain commodity could not be achieved by GDARDE during the reporting period under review.

This was mainly due to the TOR for the supply and delivery of grain production inputs not being concluded on time. Alternative support such as extension and advisory services were provided to the farmers to redress the challenge. With regards to smallholder producers commercialised (reaching an annual net income that exceeds R1 m), 22 farmers were assisted with production inputs to reach the commercial stage.

However, the challenge was that most of the farmers were not able to provide audited financial statements citing the fact that they cannot afford to pay the fees for the auditors. Additionally, the other reason the target could not be reached was due to the non-responsiveness of the poultry, grains and livestock value chains to advertised tenders. Going forward, financial statements will be included as means of verification, and the farmers earmarked for the commercialisation programme will be required to provide audited financial statement signed off by external auditors. Additionally, there is a need to further review the terms of reference and readvertise the tenders.

The department, in the year under review, experienced challenges with regards to training more youth in food production programmes as part of the rehabilitation programmes. Fewer youth showed interest in food production training organised by GDARDE. This is a demand-driven target. However, GDARDE will put mechanisms in place to continuously attract more youth to participate in skills development programmes in the new financial year.

Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

All standardised output indicators were reported on under this programme.

## 4.2.3 Programme 4: Veterinary Services

The Veterinary Services are assigned with the responsibility of reducing levels of animal disease occurrence and negligible occurrence of zoonotic diseases in the province.

The objective is to ensure healthy animals and safe animal products which contribute to the welfare of the people of Gauteng through the provision of required services.

The purpose of the programme is to control and manage health risks of animal origin ensuring livestock production, the availability and affordability of safe, healthy, high-quality food and animal products, thus stimulating economic growth, contributing to poverty alleviation, and facilitating international trade in animals and products of animal origin.

The visits to the Epidemiological Units for veterinary interventions conducted by field officials recorded an achievement of 7 993 (145%) against the annual planned target of 5 500. These visits to Epidemiological Units for veterinary interventions are broken down into routine-controlled disease surveillance activities, vaccinations, routine farm visits, farm callouts and disease investigations.

The Themba Clinic remains busy due to high public demand for affordable veterinary services. Themba Clinic attended to a total of 25 443 cases against the planned target of 20 000.

Through the commercialisation programme for producers receiving support, a total of 211 smallholder producers targeted enrolled for the programme. The department also managed to issue a total of 18 136 export control certificates. It must be noted that the amounts of exports and numbers of certificates issued are depended on the prevailing zoo sanitary status and socio-economic factors within the Republic of South Africa and the recipient importing countries.

The department compiled one Export Value Report providing Amount and Rand Value. There was R4 383 825 097.00 for the 2023-2024 financial year of Rand value of exports of animals/animal products/food of animal origin.



#### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

In addition, the department has achieved 1 517 of its planned targets of 1 200 for number of inspections conducted on facilities producing meat. The department managed to achieve 90% for compliance of all operating abattoirs in the province to the meat safety legislation.

Laboratory tests with a variance of 5 507 were conducted surpassing a planned target of 50 000. It should also be noted that the bulk of these tests are for bovine brucellosis, followed by avian influenza. It is important that Gauteng Veterinary Services (GVS) maintains this high standard of diagnostic services, to inform evidence-based decisions for animal disease control programmes and effective animal disease outbreak investigations. This is to control and limit the spread of diseases as well as to improve productivity and profitability for farmers. The variance was due to laboratory tests being performed according to prescribed standards which are dependent on field personnel collecting samples, the laboratory processing the samples and reporting on the results.

The results from the customer satisfaction survey indicated that 98% of planned target of 75% Veterinary Public Health (VPH) and exports clients were satisfied with the quality of service received. The department achieved 100% of poultry and piggery facilities ZA registrations compliant with VPN 39 and VPN 44. The number of samples collected for targeted surveillance depends on having the resources to conduct surveillance activities, field personnel collecting samples, disease outbreaks and the laboratory processing the samples and reporting on the results. This figure fluctuates throughout the year depending on the above. Some of the surveillance activities are seasonal particularly for diseases such as avian influenza.

The samples collected during this period were 1 236 and exceeded the target of 500. A total of 77 of the Performing Animals Protection Act (PAPA) licences were issued, based on the number of inspections of facilities which require approval under the Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No. 24 of 1935).







PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Table 4.2.3.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Veterinary Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk	Biosecurity policies and strategies strengthened	Number of visits to epidemiological units for veterinary interventions	8 076	9 247	7 500	4 153	-3 347	The target was not yet due for reporting	The target was revised due to budget cuts.

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.2.3.2: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Veterinary Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for deviations
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk	Biosecurity policies and strategies strengthened	Number of visits to epidemiological units for veterinary interventions	8 076	9 247	5 500	7 993	2 493	Despite the budget cuts, the departmental employees could still travel within the province to provide veterinary interventions.	
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk	Clinical and services rendered	Number of cases attended to at Themba animal clinic	30 883	30 233	20 000	25 443	5 443	The clinic remains busy as there is a high demand for affordable veterinary care	
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk	Increased output at primary agriculture and agro-processing contributing to food security and economic development	Smallholder producers targeted for commercialisation producers receiving veterinary support	-	61	60	211	151	The target was exceeded due to a high turnover of farmers being enrolled, and other farmers leaving the program.	





PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Veterinary Services								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk reduction	Biosecurity policies and strategies strengthened	Number of veterinary certificates issued for export facilitation	19 901	19 266	16 000	18 136	2 136	The amounts of exports and numbers of certificates issued are dependent on the prevailing zoo sanitary status, and socio-economic factors within the Republic of South Africa and the recipient importing countries
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk reduction	Export Value Reports	Number of Export Value Reports providing Amount and Rand Value compiled	1	1	1	1	None.	None
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk reduction	Increased access to strategic markets	Rand value of exports of animals/animal products/food of animal origin	R3 788 896	R4 590 437 071	R3bn	R4.3bn	R1.3bn	Rand value on information of exported animals and animal-based products has been submitted, and thus exceeding the target
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk reduction	Reduce level of risks associated with food	Number of inspections conducted on facilities producing meat	1 631	1 737	1 200	1 517	317	Despite the budget cuts, the departmental employees could still travel within the province as there were no unrests recorded.
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk reduction	Meat hygiene assurance	Average percentage of compliance of all operating abattoirs in the province to the meat safety legislation	95%	96%	87%	90%	3%	More abattoirs in Gauteng were rated and found to be of high standards of hygiene.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Veterinary Services								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk reduction	Reduce level of risks associated with food	Number of laboratory tests performed according to approved standards	54 784	58 889	50 000	55 507	5 507	The number of laboratory tests performed according to prescribed standards is dependent on field personnel collecting samples, disease outbreaks and the laboratory processing the samples and reporting on the results.
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk reduction	Quality assurance of minimum standards for veterinary services	Percentage of VPH and Exports clients satisfied with the quality of service received from the customer satisfaction survey	97%	97%	75% of clients satisfied with service received	98%	23%	More clients expressed their satisfaction through the survey than was anticipated.
Improved biosecurity, welfare, and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk reduction	Sustained access to strategic markets	Percentage of poultry and piggery facilities ZA registrations compliant with VPN 39 & VPN 44	100%	100%	100%	100%	None.	None
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk reduction	Sustained access to strategic markets	Number of samples collected for targeted animal diseases surveillance	1 608	2 495	500	1 236	736	The number of samples collected for targeted surveillance depends on field personnel collecting samples, disease outbreaks and the laboratory processing the samples and reporting on the results.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Veterinary Services								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved biosecurity, welfare and effective animal and zoonotic disease risk reduction	Address and promote the welfare of animals, animal identification and advisory services	Number of Performing Animals Protection Act (PAPA) registration licences issued	54	72	40	77	37	PAPA inspections with the objective to issue a license of compliance to the PAPA Act, is demand driven.

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (In the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan.







### **Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance.**

None required as the programme has achieved its planned targets.

### **Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions**

All standardised output indicators were reported upon under this programme.

#### **4.2.4 Programme 5: Research and Technology Development Services**

The sub programme Research and Technology Development Services (RTDS) is responsible for providing expert needs-based research and technology transfer services.

Research and Technology Development Services facilitates and implements crop and animal production research (agronomic, horticultural, ruminants and monogastric animals, aquaculture, bee production) and development in the province that addresses specific production constraints. The RTDS is also responsible for the following: conducting and facilitating crop and animal production research and conducting demonstration trials to bring new technologies and innovations to the Gauteng farming community.

The department continues to improve agricultural production through implementation of research projects and supporting agri-businesses with Business Incubation. There were 10 research projects implemented to improve agricultural production and 20 agri-business SMMEs that were supported with Business Incubation at Vaal University of Technology. A total of 29 presentations were made at the Technology Transfer Event Workshop that was held on 8 March 2024, at the Birchwood Conference Centre. Through the collaboration with AfricaBio, the department made 15 research presentations at technology transfer events. The department published seven scientific papers, ensured that one agripark was functional per district and upgraded nine agriparks. Namely, Sebokeng Agripark, Carmel Estate Agripark, Rooiwal Agripark, The Innovation Agripark, Tarlton Agripark, Merafong Agripark, Soshanguve Agripark, Randwest Agripark and Eikenhof Agripark.

The Mechanisation Programme which allocated departmental tractors to various farmers resulted in 8 668.4 hectares being worked on by GDARDE tractors.

One Agrotropolis progress report focusing on Sedibeng and West Rand District Municipalities was compiled, two new technologies for smallholder producers were developed and one research infrastructure was managed. The department also hosted three Agri Tech Seminars and trained 86 producers in water saving technologies. Seven women benefited from agriparks.





PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Table 4.2.4.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Research and Technology Development Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	* Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.2.4.2: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Research and Technology Development Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Research projects implemented	Number of research projects implemented to improve agricultural production	10	14	10	10	None.	None	
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Agri-businesses supported with Business Incubation	Number of Agri-businesses supported with Business Incubation	20	20	20	20	None.	None	



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Research and Technology Development Services								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Research presented at peer review events	Number of research presentations made at peer reviewed events	34	35	25	29	4	More presentations were added on the program to ensure researchers comply with section 20 of the Animal Diseases Act 1984 (Act no 35 of 84), and other Animal Diseases Regulations (R.2026 of 1986) in terms of research projects, where animals' products or reagents derived from animals are used as well as demonstrating GDARD's innovation for successful farming.
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Research presented at technology transfer events	Number of research presentations made at technology transfer events	11	9	5	15	10	Collaboration with AfricaBio resulted in more research presentations made at technology transfer events, which enabled the department to exceed the annual target.
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Scientific papers published	Number of scientific papers published	5	7	5	7	2	Two more papers published were emanating from previously complete GDARD funded research projects, which could not be published in the 2022/23 financial year.
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Agri Tech Seminars hosted	Number of Agri Tech Seminars organised	4	4	2	3	1	Collaboration with Innovation Hub resulted in more agri tech seminars organised to showcase successful SMMEs.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Research and Technology Development Services								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Producers trained in water saving technology	Number of Producers trained in water saving technologies	97	82	80	86	6	Additional training of farmers was held in March 2024 which enabled the department to exceed the annual target.
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Hectares worked	Number of Hectares worked by GDARDE tractors	5 142.5	8 444,05775	5 000	8 668,4	3 668,4	The proper function of the tractors enabled the department to exceed to annual target.
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Agriparks built per district with agro logistics for aggregation to address market barriers (linked to Multitier SEZ)	Number of Agriparks that are functional per district	0	0	1	1	None.	None.
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Agriparks built per district with agro-logistics for aggregation to address market barriers (linked to Multitier SEZ)	Number of Agriparks upgraded	-	-	9	9	None.	None.
Increased Economic Contribution of agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Women benefit from Agri Parks established and maintained	Number of women benefiting from Agriparks	8	7	7	7	None.	None



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Research and Technology Development Services								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Increased Economic Contribution of agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Agrotropolis Initiatives supported	Number of Agrotropolis initiatives supported	1	1	1	1	None.	None
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including cannabis) to the GCR economy	Technologies developed for smallholder producers	Number of new technologies developed for smallholder producers	1	1	1	2	1	The introduction of technology to mitigate the challenges of drought to assist farmers to reduce livestock mortality, and assisting SMMEs with technology to develop cannabis, infused products for the formal cannabis industry enabled the department to exceed the target.
Improved local food production through creation of solidarity economy for urban food systems	Research infrastructure managed	Number of research infrastructure managed	1	1	1	1	None.	None

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (In the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance.





## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

None required as the programme has achieved its planned targets.

### Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

All standardised sector indicators have been reported on under this programme.

#### 4.2.5 Programme 6: Agricultural Economic Services

The Agricultural Economic Services (AES) provides timely and relevant economic services to the sector in support of sustainable agriculture and mainstreaming of emerging agri-businesses towards equitable participation and business growth.

The directorate provides its clients with expert advice and support, based on sound scientific principles and analysis. The sub-programme strives to develop and facilitate the implementation of support programmes, to link commodity-based cooperatives with mainstream markets and downstream agro-processing enterprises.

The agricultural value chain in Gauteng continues to reflect historic ownership and participation patterns, with dominance of a limited number of large commercial industry players. On the periphery of the mainstream economy, there is still evidence of smallholder farmers mainly involved in primary agricultural activities. Many of these farmers are struggling to operate sustainable and viable businesses. This could be attributed to among other things, insufficient resources, knowledge and skills which are a barrier to enter the market and reap the real socio-economic benefits.

The department managed to support 475 clients with production economic services through the workshop conducted on internal auditing for food safety and economic advisory provided to farmers.

The partnership with Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) and Perishable Product Export Control Board (PPECB) resulted in 153 agri-businesses being supported with market access to sell their agricultural produce.

Eleven agri-businesses were supported with agro-processing initiatives and 10 agro-processors were commercialised through financial and technical support. Furthermore, the rolling out farmer's market family days in the TISH communities as part of the elevated priorities enabled the Department to support 252 micro home-based agro-processing enterprises in TISH. The department managed to support 69 agri-businesses with Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) advisory services.

The TISH improvement programme resulted in five township agro-processing facilities being established and four agri-businesses supported with agro-logistics services. The Farmers' Day and training on internal auditing of HACCP management systems and fresh meat processing skills enabled the capacity development of 212 agropreneurs.

One Gauteng Cannabis Industrialisation Masterplan was developed, and 586 tonnes of agricultural produce were aggregated through agro logistics for agriparks. The general agricultural economic information responses and data collection for business plan development resulted in 519 agricultural economic information responses offered to farmers and 11 economic reports compiled.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Table 4.2.5.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Agricultural Economic Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Increased Economic Contribution of agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Agri-businesses supported with market access	Number of agri-businesses supported with marketing services	101	110	150	85	-65	The target was not yet due for reporting	The target was revised due to budget cuts.

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.2.5.1.1: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Agricultural Economic Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Agri-businesses supported with market access	Number of clients supported with production economic services	361	408	400	475	75	More clients were supported with production economic services, due to a higher uptake, which enabled the department to exceed the target.	



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Agricultural Economic Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Agri-businesses supported with market access	Number of agri-businesses supported with marketing services	101	110	100	153	53	The Partnership with the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development and Perishable Product Export Control Board (PPECB) enabled the department to exceed the annual target.	
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy.	Agri-businesses supported with BEE	Number of agri-businesses supported with Black Economic Empowerment advisory services	72	192	50	69	19	More agri-businesses were supported than planned due to the interest shown.	
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Agri-businesses supported	Number of agri-businesses supported with agro-processing initiatives	15	13	10	11	1	Partnership with Perishable Product Export Control Board (PPECB) enabled the department to exceed the annual target.	



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Agricultural Economic Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Commercialisation of agro-processors towards economic sustainability	Number of agro-processors commercialised through financial and technical support	4	12	10	10	None.	None	
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Home based agro processing enterprises supported in TISH	Number of micro home based agro-processing enterprises supported in TISH	-	-	200	252	52	The rollout of farmers' market family days in the TISH communities as part of the elevated priorities, resulted in the department exceeding the target.	
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Agro-logistics cold chain program Support to guarantee food safety for increased market access	Number of agri-businesses supported with agro-logistics services	4	2	2	4	2	The mechanism to procure agro-logistics services enabled the department to exceed the annual target.	
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Increased access to Agri-Food Entrepreneurs to township food processing facility	Number of township agro-processing facilities established	1	2	2	5	3	More establishments based in townships were assisted with various equipment, as part of the TISH improvement programme, which enabled the department to exceed the annual target	





PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Agricultural Economic Services								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Increased numbers of processing capacity initiatives for agropreneurs	Number of capacity development initiatives undertaken targeting agropreneurs	233	237	200	212	12	Farmers' day and training on internal auditing of HACCP management systems, and fresh meat processing skills enabled the department to exceed the annual target
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Increased number of SME in the Cannabis Sector	Gauteng Cannabis Industrialisation Masterplan developed	1 (Masterplan developed)	1 (Development Hub was supported through partnership)	1 (Development Hub was supported through partnership)	1 (Development Hub was supported through partnership)	None.	None
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Aggregation of produce through Agripark from smallholder producers	Volume of agricultural produce aggregated through agro-logistics for agriparks	375.2 tons	688.5 tons	500 tons	586 tons	86 tons	Favourable weather conditions and improved technology resulted in increased vegetables production, which enabled the department to exceed the annual target



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Agricultural Economic Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Agricultural economic information	Number of agricultural economic information responses provided	496	594	450	519	69	General agricultural economic information responses and market off take agreements between the department and SMMEs enabled the Department to exceed the annual target	
Increased Economic Contribution of Agro-processing (including Cannabis) to the GCR economy	Economic reports	Number of economic reports compiled	13	10	10	11	1	The positive outcome response from agro-processing participants, resulted into more economic reports being compiled, which enabled the department to exceed the target	

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (In the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance.



## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Not applicable.

### Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

All standardised sector indicators have been reported upon. The department does not have any planned indicator for Programme 7 (Structured Education and Training). The indicator on agricultural colleges is also not reported on as the department does not own any agricultural colleges.

#### 4.2.6 Programme 8: Rural Development

The sub-programme Rural Development is focused on the four rural nodes of Hekpoort/Kromdraai, Bantu Bonke/Mamello, Devon and Sokhulumi.

However, the department is not limiting itself on these four, as it is constantly striving to explore other rural nodes within the province. The sub-programme coordinates Outcome 7: Comprehensive Rural Development in the province with the aim to increase coordinated development and effective participation of stakeholders, which includes comprehensive rural development; coordination of rural development initiatives from all GPG departments; AgriBEE; and implementation of the Gauteng Rural Social Compact Plan.

There are eight transformation agreements which were monitored in the five agriculture/agro-processing priority sectors, exceeding the five that were planned.

A total of nine stakeholders submitted progress reports as per requests (provincial departments, municipalities, national departments, and government entities) and contributed to the implementation of the Rural Development Programme, overachieving the six that were planned for. There were four skills opportunities provided through training and workshops held in rural, communal and TISH areas. This also saw businesses supported through enterprise supplier and development programme, reaching 420.

A total of 15 agricultural production initiatives in communal areas and rural nodes were supported. The department did not achieve its planned target of 20 000 hectares of agricultural land released for agricultural production. A list of 6 827.7 hectares was received. The department could not achieve the target due to unavailability of agricultural land, as revealed by the land audit conducted. As a result, it managed to allocate 6 827.7 hectares of land in partnership with DALRRD. GDARDE will continue to engage GDID, DALRRD, municipalities and the private sector to make land available for food production.

The target for agricultural land allocated to women and youth farmers for agricultural production is 0% respectively. This was due to land acquired requiring allocation to beneficiaries.

Accordingly, the confirmation of youth and women beneficiaries will be done once the land allocation process has been done. The department also managed to profile a total of 2 026 home-based enterprises through GDARDE and other provincial workshops.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Table 4.2.6.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Rural Development									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tableting	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Industry AgriBEE/State of AgriBEE held	Number of Industry AgriBEE Ind-aba / State of AgriBEE held	1	1	1	-	-	-	The target was revised due to budget cuts
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Supported rural Infrastructure projects	Number of rural infrastructure projects supported	0	13	8	-	-	-	The target was revised due to budget cuts

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tableting (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.2.6.1.1: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Rural Development									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agrifood value chain livelihoods of rural communities	Transformation agreements monitored in the five agriculture/ agro-processing priority sectors	Number of transformation agreements monitored in the five agriculture/ agro-processing priority sectors	5	9	5	8	3	Increased interest from stakeholders, which led to more transformation agreements being signed	





PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Rural Development									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Stakeholders contributing to the implementation of the Rural Development program	Number of stakeholders contributing to the implementation of the Rural Development Program	8	9	6	9	3	More stakeholders participated on the Rural Development Program and submitted progress reports.	
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Provided Skills opportunities	Number of skills opportunities provided	2	4	4	4	None	None	
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Support township business	Number of businesses supported through enterprise supplier and development programme	20	40	400	420	20	More SMMEs were supported with Enterprise and Supplier Development Workshops than was anticipated.	
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Supported agricultural production initiatives in communal areas and rural nodes	Number of agricultural production initiatives in communal areas and rural nodes supported	63	49	15	15	None	None.	
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Hectares of agricultural land released for agricultural production	Number of hectares of agricultural land released for agricultural production	6 942	0	20 000ha	6827.74 ha	-13 172.26ha	The department could not achieve the target due to unavailability of agricultural land as revealed by the land audit conducted. As a result, the department managed to allocate 6 827.74 ha of land in partnership with DALRRD. GDARDE will continue to engage GDID, DALRRD, municipalities and private sector to make land available for food production.	



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Rural Development								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Hectares of agricultural land released for agricultural production	Percentage agricultural land allocated to youth farmers for agricultural production	-	0%	30%	0	-30%	Land acquired requires allocation to beneficiaries. Confirmation of Youth beneficiaries will be done once allocation has been made.
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Hectares of agricultural land released for agricultural production	Percentage of agricultural land allocated to women farmers for agricultural production	-	0%	40%	0%	-40%	Land acquired requires allocation to beneficiaries. Confirmation of Women beneficiaries will be done once allocation has been made.
Increased and Improved Participation of PDIs in the Agri-food value chain	Home-based enterprises profiled in targeted households in all districts	Number of Home-based enterprises profiled in targeted households in all districts	-	1 008	2 000	2 026	26	More SMMEs profiled across the province on various activities such as workshops, conferences, market days, etc, than was anticipated.

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (In the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The department could not achieve the target of hectares of land available due to unavailability of agricultural land as revealed by the land audit conducted. As a result, the department managed to allocate 6 827.74 hectares of land in partnership with DALRRD, GDARDE will continue to engage GDID, DALRRD, municipalities and the private sector to make land available for food production. The target for agricultural land allocated to women and youth farmers for agricultural production is 0% respectively. Land acquired requires allocation to beneficiaries. Confirmation of both women and youth beneficiaries will be done once allocation has been made.

### Linking performance with budgets

Programme 2 - Agriculture and Rural Development spent R467.5 million of its R481 million adjusted budget, that is equivalent to 97% of its budget allocation in the current financial year. In the previous financial year, the department spent 81%. The underspending can be attributed to the following items: contractors, farming supplies and inventory and consultant and professional services, operating leases, and training and development. Most procurement processes were finalised, but delivery could not take place at financial year-end. Sub-programme expenditure.

### Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

All standardised indicators were reported on under this programme.

Sub- Programme Name	2023/2024			2022/2023		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sustainable Resource Management	7,804	5,289	2,515	9,632	4,287	5,345
Farmer Support & Development	307,118	297,831	9,287	258,484	189,154	69,330
Veterinary Services	85,080	84,868	212	97,956	95,097	2,859
Research & Technology Development	51,687	51,180	507	61,474	50,290	11,184
Agricultural Economics Services	23,967	22,914	1,053	40,184	38,942	1,242
Rural Development Coordination	5,710	5,437	273	12,200	10,874	1,326
<b>Total</b>	<b>481,366</b>	<b>467,519</b>	<b>13,847</b>	<b>291,245</b>	<b>290,570</b>	<b>91,286</b>





## PROGRAMME 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

### 4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

The programme is responsible for the environmental sustainability mandate of GDARDE, that is, protection of Gauteng's natural and environmental resources and ecosystems. In the sixth administration we highlighted our ongoing commitment to addressing pressing environmental issues, including climate change, waste management, eco-tourism and promoting environmental awareness.

#### 4.3.1 Programme 2: Environmental Policy Planning and Coordination

The purpose of this sub-programme is to develop policies and programmes that will contribute to the reduction of negative environmental footprint of developments.

The sub-programme also ensures the integration of environmental objectives in national, provincial and local government planning, including provincial growth and development strategies, and local economic and integrated development plans. It also includes cross-cutting functions such as research, departmental strategy and information management.

Three inter-governmental sector programmes implemented. The programmes are as follows:

- 1) Environmental review of Integrated Development Plans;
- 2) Environmental review of Spatial Development Frameworks (provincial, municipal and regional); and
- 3) Compilation of the Environmental Implementation Plan Annual Compliance Report.

Only one legislative tool was developed, the Gauteng Environmental Sustainability Report (GESR), and one environmental research project was completed on sustainable waste management and the circular economy, focusing on Township, Informal Settlement and Hostel (TISH) areas in Gauteng. A total of three functional environmental information management systems was maintained.

One climate change response intervention was implemented. Additionally, one Gauteng Industrial Symbiosis Programme (GIS) was implemented, and one Gauteng Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory was developed.







PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Table 4.3.1.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Policy Planning and Coordination									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.3.1.1.1: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Policy Planning and Coordination									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Improved Environmental Quality	Development and implementation of Environmental Management Instruments, planning tools and environmental sector programmes	Number of inter-governmental sector programmes implemented	3	3	3	3	None.	None	
Improved Environmental Quality	Development and implementation of Environmental Management Instruments, planning tools and environmental sector programmes	Number of legislated tools developed	1	1	1	1	None	None	
Improved Environmental Quality	Development of environmental research projects	Number of environmental research projects completed	1	1	1	1	None	None	



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Policy Planning and Coordination									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Improved Environmental Quality	Development and implementation of Environmental Management Instruments planning tools and environmental sector programmes.	Number of functional environmental information management systems maintained	3	3	3	3	None	None	
Reduced vulnerability of key sectors to climate change and reduction of total greenhouse gas emissions in Gauteng	Implementation of climate change programmes and adaptation measures	Number of climate change response interventions implemented	2	1	1	1	None	None	
Reduced vulnerability of key sectors to climate change and reduction of total greenhouse gas emissions in Gauteng	Implementation of climate change programmes and adaptation measures	Gauteng Industrial Symbiosis Programme (GISP)	-	1	1	1	None	None	
Reduced vulnerability of key sectors to climate change and reduction of total greenhouse gas emissions in Gauteng	Implementation of climate change programmes and adaptation measures	Gauteng Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory developed	1	1	1	1	None	None	

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (in the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan.



## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Not applicable.

### Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

All standardised output indicators were reported on under this programme.

#### 4.3.2 Programme 3: Compliance and Enforcement

The Compliance and Enforcement strategic objectives align with the provincial priorities and commitments of radical economic transformation, modernisation and re-industrialisation (TMR).

They also respond to the pillar on decisive spatial transformation and support the realisation of outcome 10, that is, the protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources. Within this outcome, outputs three and four are the most relevant for the work carried out.

The purpose of this unit is to minimise and/or mitigate the environmental impact through inspections and enforcement actions conducted. This includes routine site inspections to monitor compliance with environmental authorisations issued by the department, investigations into alleged environmental crimes, veterinary enforcement and awareness and prosecution of alleged offenders.

The department managed to issue 170 administrative enforcement notices for non-compliance with environmental management legislation. The administrative enforcement notices were issued based on the number of environmental management act contraventions that were detected. This saw a total of 26% of administrative enforcement notices complied with.

Of the 170 administrative notices issued, 45 notices were closed/withdrawn resulting in a 26% achievement on this target. This is because a number of the administrative notices are still in the process of being complied with as the timeframes indicated for compliance have not yet lapsed.

A total of 39 criminal investigations were finalised and handed over to the NPA for prosecution. There were no outstanding forensic reports.

The set target of 270 compliance inspections conducted was overachieved, as a total of 382 inspections were conducted due to more follow-ups being done after administrative notices were issued. Designated Environmental Management Inspections (EMI) in provincial departments and local government are at 41%, against planned target of 70%. There were 139 facilities that were monitored in the year under review, of which 57 were fully compliant with the legislative obligations (conditions) in the licences or registration certificates issued by the department, resulting in 41% compliant facilities. Administrative enforcement notices have been issued to the 82 facilities that were not fully compliant with the condition of their licences or registration certificates.

Administrative enforcement notices have been issued to the facilities to bring them into compliance with their legislative obligations. Three Section 24G applications, with fully paid administrative fines, were finalised within 60 days of payment of the fine, achieving 100%. With regards to designated Environmental Management Inspections (EMI) in provincial departments and local government, three officials successfully completed the EMI Basic Training, and one official was recruited into the Gauteng Environmental Management Inspectorate.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Table 4.3.2.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Compliance and Enforcement									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.3.2.1.1: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Compliance and Enforcement									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Improved Environmental Quality	Administrative enforcement notices complied with.	Number of administrative enforcement notices issued for non-compliance with environmental management legislation	178	122	100	170	70	The target of 100 was exceeded because more administrative notices were issued in the year under report to address the high level of non-compliance with reporting requirements on the Gauteng Waste Information System by holders of waste registration certificates.	





PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Compliance and Enforcement								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved Environmental Quality	Compliance with administrative enforcement notices	Percentage of administrative enforcement notices complied with	45%	13%	70%	26%	-44%	Of the 170 administrative notices issued, 45 notices were closed/withdrawn resulting in a 26% achievement on this target. This is because several of the administrative notices are still in the process of being complied with as the timeframes indicated for compliance are not yet lapsed.
Improved Environmental Quality	Completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA	Number of completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA for prosecution	34	49	30	39	9	Suspect and witness statements that were outstanding in prior months were obtained which led to more investigations being finalised than were planned.
Improved Environmental Quality	Compliance with legal obligations in respect of licensed facilities inspected	Number of compliance inspections conducted	294	343	270	382	112	Target was achieved and exceed due to follow ups on administrative enforcement notices issued and complaints received



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Compliance and Enforcement								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved Environmental Quality	Compliance with legislative obligations by facilities inspected	Percentage of compliance to legislative obligations in respect of licensed facilities inspected	64%	53%	70%	41%	-29%	139 facilities were monitored in the year under review, of which 57 facilities were fully compliant with the legislative obligations (conditions) in the licences or registration certificates issued by the department resulting in 41% compliant facilities. Administrative enforcement notices were issued to the 82 facilities that were not fully compliant with the condition of their licences or registration certificates.
Improved Environmental Quality	Section 24G decisions	Percentage of complete S24G applications finalised within 60 days of receipt of proof of payment of section 24G administrative fine	14	28	100%	100%	None	None
Improved Environmental Quality	Designated Environmental Management Inspectors	Number of designated Environmental Management Inspectors (EMI) in provincial departments and local government	14	2	8	0	-8	The indicator is demand driven, both the inspectorate and municipalities did not get the planned number of people to be trained and designated.

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (in the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan.



## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Performance on the percentage of administrative enforcement notices complied with, was not realised for 2023/2024 financial year.

Of the 170 administrative notices issued, 45 notices were closed/withdrawn resulting in a 26% achievement on this target. This is because a number of the administrative notices are still in the process of being complied with; as the timeframes indicated for compliance are not yet lapsed. Follow-ups on the administrative notices will continue until compliance is achieved.

With regards to percentage of compliance to legislative obligations in respect of licensed facilities inspected, only 41% could be realised against the set target of 70%. A total of 139 facilities were monitored in the year under review, of which 57 facilities were fully compliant with the legislative obligations (conditions) in the licences or registration certificates issued by the department, resulting in 41% compliant facilities. Administrative enforcement notices have been issued to the facilities to bring them into compliance with their legislative obligations.

The indicator is demand in relation to number of designated Environmental Management Inspectors (EMI) in provincial departments and local government is demand driven, both the inspectorate and municipalities did not get the planned number of people to be trained and designated.

Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

All standardised output indicators were reported on under this programme.

#### 4.3.3 Program 4: Environmental Quality Management

The purpose of this unit is to build an environment that is low-carbon, energy efficient and minimises waste.

This includes environmental management, eco-systems and the use of natural resources. The unit also manages the promotion of sustainable environmental management for improved quality of life by promoting acceptable ambient air quality and managing hazardous substances and other related

anthropogenic activities. In addition, it manages the implementation of waste management strategies and waste information systems, issues waste authorisation, support local government rendering appropriate waste management services and promotes waste minimisation in Gauteng.

In terms of the Constitution of RSA, 1996, everyone has the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures that prevent pollution and ecological degradation, promote conservation and secure ecological sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development. The unit manages the implementation of environmental impact mitigation to promote sustainable development and a safe and healthy environment.

The department finalised 92% of EIA applications received within legislated time frames. Due to administration and technical errors within the Smartgov system, three of the processed applications did not generate the email notifications. Verification of applications was done by managers daily, to ensure timeous processing of the applications on the system. The department received two Atmospheric Emission License (AEL) which translates to 100% achievement. A total of nine facilities with Atmospheric Emission licences reported to the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System (NAEIS) before due dates. A total of four complete waste licenses applications were issued within legislated timeframes, achieving 100%.

The Smartgov system has been highly efficient, and the routing process has been proven to be more effective than hardcopies. Furthermore, the department issued 1 360 waste certificates due to the system efficiency and no internet glitches experienced. A total of 60 Health Care Waste approvals were issued. The Smartgov system has improved the routing process hence the target as planned.

With regards to the feasibility study for regional integrated waste facility, the target of one was not met.

Funders requested that a pre-feasibility study be conducted prior to development of the detailed feasibility study. The pre-feasibility study was finalised, and the project is ready to go into the full





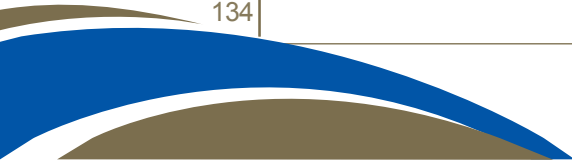
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

feasibility study stage of the project development. The feasibility study will be conducted in the FY24/25 subject to sourcing project development funding, as there is not budget internally allocated for the project.

The department supported a total of 126 recycling facilities and buy-back centres with recycling equipment. Furthermore, 103 waste recycling cooperatives were also trained while 100 were formalised. There were 10 000 waste receptacles procured in TISH communities against the planned target of 5 000. Phase 2 legal drafting of regulations and public participation in Gauteng waste minimisation regulation was not promulgated. The target is not achieved in view of prolonged processes of getting concurrence from the Minister for the development of the regulations. This had a knock-on effect on overall project schedule, including the procurement processes. The Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC) is in the process of finalising the evaluation of the bids for this indicator.

### Impact management

In terms of the Constitution of RSA, 1996, everyone has the right to have their environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures that prevent pollution and ecological degradation, promote conservation and secure ecological sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development. The purpose of this unit is to manage the implementation of environmental impact mitigation to promote sustainable development and a safe, healthy environment.







PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Table 4.3.3.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Quality Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tableting	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tableting (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.3.3.1.1: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Quality Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Improved Environmental Quality	Environmental authorisation permits issued within legislated timeframes (EIA)	Percentage of complete EIA applications finalised within legislated timeframes	95%	89%	100%	92%	-8%	Target was not met due to administrative and technical errors within the Smartgov system, three of the processed applications did not generate email notification	N/A
Improved Environmental Quality	Environmental authorisation permits issued within legislated timeframes (EIA)	Percentage of complete Atmospheric Emission Licenses issued within legislated timeframes	100%	100%	100%	100%	None	None	N/A



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Quality Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved Environmental Quality	Facilities with atmospheric emission licences reported on NAEIS	Percentage of facilities with Atmospheric Emission Licenses reporting to the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System (NAEIS)	100%	100%	100%	100%	None	None
Improved Environmental Quality	Environmental authorisation permits issued within legislated timeframes (EIA)	Percentage of complete waste license applications finalised within legislated timeframes	95%	100%	100%	100%	None	None
Improved Environmental Quality	Waste Certificates issued	Number of Waste Certificates issued	1125	951	800	1360	560	The target was exceeded due to increased level of registration by businesses and industry which, is a measure of the improved awareness and improved compliance levels
Improved Environmental Quality	Health Care Waste facilities/transporters are authorised.	Number of Health Care Waste Approvals issued	50	54	50	60	10	The efficiency of the Smartgov system operations, enhanced the issuing of the Health Care Waste, without any challenges



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Quality Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Improved Environmental Quality	Development and Implementation of a Regional Integrated Waste Facility (Including Waste to Energy Plant for the 3 Metros Phase 1 (FY21/22)- Project Development Phase 2 (FY22/23- Procurement through PPP Phase 3: (FY23/24)- Construction and Completion by FY24/25)	Feasibility Study for the Regional Integrated waste facility	0	0	Phase 3 Feasibility Study & Treasury Approvals & Procurement Plan	0	-1	The target was not met because the funders requested that a pre-feasibility study be conducted prior to development of the detailed feasibility study. The pre-feasibility study has been finalised and the project is ready to go into full feasibility study stage of the project development.	
Improved Environmental Quality	Support of the SMMEs and buy back centres to ensure sustainable participating in the waste economy	Number of recycling facilities and buy back centres supported with infrastructure & equipment	3	104	100	126	26	The target was exceeded due to more facilities requesting for support than was planned for.	
Improved Environmental Quality	Integration of the informal waste sector into the mainstream waste economy	Number of waste recycling cooperatives formalised	50	5	100	100	None	None	
Improved Environmental Quality	Integration of the informal waste sector into the mainstream waste economy	Number of waste recycling cooperatives trained	54	47	100	103	3	More cooperatives responded to the training as was scheduled, resulting into three additional cooperatives being trained.	



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Quality Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Improved Environmental Quality	Integration of the informal waste sector into the mainstream waste economy	Number of waste receptacles procured in TISH communities	-	-	5000	100 000	95 000	The target was achieved and exceeded; 100000 plastic bags were purchased and used for the Bontle Ke Botho cleaning programme in TISH areas by the Green Army, due to the demand for service on waste economy.	
Improved Environmental Quality	Promulgation of the Gauteng Waste Minimisation Regulation	Gauteng Waste Minimisation Regulation Promulgated	0	0	Phase 2 Legal drafting of Regulations and public participation	0	0	The target is not achieved in view of prolonged processes of getting concurrence from the Minister for the development of the Regulations. This had a knock-on effect on overall project schedule including the procurement processes.	

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (in the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan.





## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The target for EIAs was not achieved (92%) against the target of 100%.

This was due to administration and technical errors within the Smartgov System. Three of the processed applications did not generate email notifications. GDARDE will ensure continual verification of applications daily, to ensure timeous processing of the applications on the system.

Notably, the feasibility study for the regional Integrated waste facility was not conducted, due to funders requesting that a pre-feasibility study be conducted, prior to development of the detailed feasibility study. The pre-feasibility study has been finalised and the project is ready to go into full feasibility study stage of the project development. Additionally, the Phase 2 legal drafting of regulations and public participations on Gauteng Waste Minimisation Regulation was not promulgated. This was due to prolonged processes of getting concurrence from the Minister for the development of the regulations. This had a knock-on effect on overall project schedule including the procurement processes. The Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC) is in the process of finalising the evaluation of the bids.

### Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

All standardised output indicators were reported on under this programme.

#### 4.3.4 Programme 5 : Biodiversity Management

The purpose of the Biodiversity Management Unit is to promote equitable and sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services to contribute to economic development.

The department continues with its mandate of expanding the protected areas estate through declaration of state land and stewardship sites, as per prescripts of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEM: PAA, Act 57 of 2003).

A grand total of 87 430 hectares under the conservation estate were declared. In the year under review, the Department did not achieve the set target. A total of 6 900.59 hectares of land were cleared for restoration at game reserves. Six urban parks were considered for a new PAA status under biodiversity and protected area planning.

The City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (COJ) requested assistance to consider the six COJ-owned sites for a protected area status, as per the NEM: PAA.

The department followed the national standardised biodiversity stewardship process by conducting biodiversity site assessments of all the six sites, in October. The results from these assessments were presented to the Gauteng Biodiversity Stewardship Review Panel ("the panel") in March 2024 and protected area categories were recommended for each site.

The number of biodiversity economy initiatives implemented by provinces and/or entities to contribute to economic growth and transformation targets is one. With regards to new stewardship, sites assisted to increase land under conservation through the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme, there were no sites added due to several reasons that delayed the declaration process.

However, all the groundwork was done to declare at least two sites although the declaration notice for one site could not be published before the end of March 2024. At least 17 870 hectares are currently in negotiation (private land) and / or in different stages of the NEMPAA declaration process (state land) which consist of 10 sites.

An over-achievement of 92% against the planned 90% was achieved for complete biodiversity management permits issued within legislated timeframes and 100% was achieved for area of state managed protected areas assessed with a Management Effective Tracking Tool (METT) score above 67%.

The number of reserves integrated management plans reviewed within legislated timeframe is one. The target was achieved. This achievement can be attributed to the formulation of the integrated management plans (IMP) as is a legislated requirements for the proper management of protected areas in South Africa and thus GDARDE is mandated to make sure that, each protected area management is informed by this plan. Abe Bailey Nature Reserve went through a robust process to ensure that the management plan gets reviewed and finalised. The target was achieved as planned.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Table 4.3.4.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Biodiversity Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Improved Environmental Quality	Expansion and Consolidation of the protected area network	Number of hectares under the conservation estate	87427	87430	90 012	-	-	-	The target was revised due to budget cuts.

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.3.4.1.1: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Biodiversity Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Improved Environmental Quality	Expansion and Consolidation of the protected area network	Number of hectares under the conservation estate	87427	87430	89512	0	-89512	Many of the due diligence activities are reliant on external stakeholders, which makes finalising the NEMPAA (National Environment Management Areas Act) declaration process with one year difficult. Continual sensitisation of external stakeholders on the urgency of memos that impact on APP targets.	



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Biodiversity Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Improved Environmental Quality	Management and Protection programmes of conservation areas implemented	Number of hectares of land under rehabilitation/ restoration	3784	2705.13	3000	6 900.59	3900.59	More hectares of land were cleared for restoration in the Dinokeng Game Reserve.	
Improved Environmental Quality	Urban parks and open areas being conserved to promote green living	Number of urban parks considered for a NEM: PAA status	-	5	1	6	5	The City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (COJ) requested assistance from the department, to consider 6 x COJ owned sites for a protected area status, as per the NEM: PAA.	
Improved Environmental Quality	Increase in contribution of biodiversity jobs to economic growth and development	Number of Biodiversity Economy initiatives implemented	1	1	1	1	None	None	
Improved Environmental Quality	New Biodiversity Stewardship sites established to be included in the protected areas network (conservation estate)	Number of new stewardship sites assisted to increase land under conservation through the Biodiversity Stewardship Program	0	0	1	0	-1	There has been a delay in the signing of the declaration notices as most of the due diligence activities are reliant on external stakeholders.	
Improved Environmental Quality	Environmental authorisation permits issued within legislated timeframes	Percentage of complete biodiversity management permits issued within legislated timeframes	80%	91	90%	92%	2%	More applications for permits were received which led to exceeding of the target.	



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Biodiversity Management									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Improved Environmental Quality	Management and protection programmes of conservation areas implemented	Percentage of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	None	None	
Improved Environmental Quality	Management and protection programmes of conservation areas implemented	Number of re-serves integrated management plans reviewed within legislated timeframe	3	1	1	1	None	None	

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (in the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan.





## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The target on number of hectares under the conservation estate was not achieved.

Many of the due diligence activities are reliant on external stakeholders, which makes finalising the National Environment Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA) declaration process in one year difficult. Regular sensitisation of external stakeholders on the urgency of memos that impact on APP targets will be prioritised.

Additionally, the target on new stewardship sites assisted to increase land under conservation through the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme was also not achieved in the reporting period under review. This was mainly due to delays in the signing of the declaration notices as most of the due diligence activities are reliant on external stakeholders. GDARDE will continually sensitise external stakeholders on the urgency of memos that impact on APP targets.

### Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

All standardised output indicators were reported on under this programme.

#### 4.3.5 Programme 6: Environmental Empowerment Services

The purpose of this unit is to empower communities to manage natural resources through job creation, skills development and awareness opportunities.

The poor communities of Gauteng were assisted with income generation and training opportunities within the specialised sector of natural resources management through the alien vegetation eradication, river clean-up, waste management and BkB programmes.

More work opportunities were created through the expanded Bontle ke Botho Cleaning and Greening Programme, resulting in the target being exceeded than was anticipated.

Against the set target of 2 500 work opportunities, the department achieved a total of 6 224, which led to overachievement on the target set. This also saw the EPWP FTE jobs created surpass the planned target of 350 to an actual of 2 791. This was also achieved through the existing partnerships with municipalities, civil societies and NGOs who assisted to expand duration of work opportunities. Fifty-eight capacity building activities were conducted against a planned target of 50.

The Department developed two resource materials, one Alien Invasive Plants Eco-friendly and Handicraft Furniture Manual, and one Wood Recycling Manual).

A total of 131 environmental awareness activities were conducted. The Green Army project contributed to the facilitation of more awareness activities. The conducted awareness activities include: 18 BkB clean-up projects, four Greening projects, four river clean-ups, three wetland rehabilitation projects, one World Wetland Day Event and 101 Waste Management.



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Table 4.3.5.1: Disclosure on the Original 2023/2024 APP APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Empowerment Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	*Actual Achievement 2023/2024 until date of re-tabling	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling (In the instance where a department has re-tabled an Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review).

**Table 4.3.5.1.1: Report on the 2023/2024 APP**

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Empowerment Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	**Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for deviations
Improved Environmental Quality	Create jobs through environmental employment programmes	Number of work opportunities created through environmental public employment programmes	2483	4262	2500	6224	3724	More work opportunities were created through the expanded Bontle ke Botho Cleaning and Greening programme, resulting in the target being exceeded than was anticipated.	



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Empowerment Services								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	** Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations
Improved Environmental Quality	Strengthen human capital pipeline within environmental sector	Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted	34	49	50	58	8	The training conducted for the Green Army 6000 EPWP participants, and the Waste Co-ops contributed to the number of capacity building activities being exceeded.
Improved Environmental Quality	EPWP FTE jobs created	Number of EPWP FTE jobs created	504	480	350	2791	2441	Existing partnerships with municipalities, civil society, NGOs and other departments assisted to expand duration of work opportunities resulting into more being FTEs achieved.
Improved Environmental Quality	Promote more effective programmes on environmental awareness	Number of environmental awareness activities conducted	364	284	250	532	282	Work conducted by Green Army participants on waste management contributed more awareness activities.
Improved Environmental Quality	Manuals/ Posters/ Booklets/ Leaflets developed	Number of quality environmental education resources materials developed	2	2	2	2	None	None



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Programme / Sub-programme: Environmental Empowerment Services									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2021/2022	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Planned Annual Target 2023/2024	** Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2023/2024	Reasons for deviations	
Reduced vulnerability of key sectors to climate change and reduction of total greenhouse gas	Promote urban greening	Number of trees (greening) planted	-	200109	700 000	707 845	7845	The work done by the Green Army participants on cleaning and greening, contributed to more awareness activities undertaken, leading to more trees being planted.	

\*\*Actual achievement must be reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (in the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan.





PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Not applicable

### Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

All standardised output indicators were reported on under this programme.

### Linking performance with budgets

Programme 3 – Environmental Affairs spent R485 million of its adjusted budget that is equivalent to 99% of its budget allocation in the current financial year. In the previous financial year, this programme spent 93%.

### Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2023/2024			2022/2023		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Environmental Policy, Planning And Coordination	35,023	34,918	105	31,373	30,191	1,182
Compliance and Enforcement	51,918	51,855	63	49,834	49,684	150
Environmental Quality Management	61,912	61,749	163	64,048	60,709	3,339
Biodiversity Management	90,584	87,150	3,434	107,481	94,167	13,314
Environmental Empowerment Services	250,383	250,175	208	101,595	97,071	4,524
<b>Total</b>	<b>489,820</b>	<b>485,847</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>354,331</b>	<b>331,822</b>	<b>23,184</b>



## 5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

### 5.1. Transfer payments to public entities

The Department does not have public entities that receive sizeable transfer payments from it and are often the front-line providers of services on behalf of Government.

### 5.2. Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
CATTHSETA	SETA	Skills Development Levy	Yes	R805	R805	N/A
AGRISETA	SETA	Skills Development Levy	Yes	R655	R655	N/A
FARMYARD	Private Company	Commercialisation of Smallholder farmers and Agropreneurs	Yes	R36,000	R8, 000	N/A
SILVERTREE	Private Company	Commercialisation of Smallholder farmers and Agropreneurs	Yes	R20,000	R20,000	N/A
NKOVENI	Private Company	Commercialisation of Smallholder farmers and Agropreneurs	Yes	R12,000	R3, 000	N/A
HEMPVEST	Private Company	Commercialisation of Smallholder farmers and Agropreneurs	Yes	R2,000	R2, 000	N/A
Tshwane University of Technology	Higher Education Institutions	Bursaries and Internships	Yes	R1,020	R1,020	N/A
Vaal University of Technology	Higher Education Institutions	Bursaries and Internships	Yes	R1,020	R1,020	N/A
University of Johannesburg	Higher Education Institutions	Bursaries and Internships	Yes	R1,020	R1,020	N/A
University of Pretoria	Higher Education Institutions	Bursaries	Yes	R300	R300	N/A
Witwatersrand University	Higher Education Institutions	Bursaries	Yes	R300	R300	N/A

The table below reflects the transfer payments which were budgeted for in the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, but no transfer payments were made.

Name of transferee	Purpose for which the funds were to be used	Amount budgeted for (R'000)	Amount transferred (R'000)	Reasons why funds were not transferred
-	-	-	-	-



## 6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

### 6.1. Conditional grants and earmarked funds paid

There were no conditional grants and earmarked funds paid.

### 6.2. Conditional grants and earmarked funds received

GDARDE received conditional grants, and:

The table below details the conditional grants and ear marked funds received during the financial year under review, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

#### Conditional Grant 1: Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)

Department who transferred the grant	DALRRD
<b>Purpose of the grant</b>	To provide effective agricultural support services, promote and facilitate agricultural development by targeting beneficiaries of land restitution and redistribution, and other previously disadvantaged producers who have acquired land through private means, and are engaged in value-adding enterprises domestically, or involved in export.
<b>Expected outputs of the grant</b>	<p>24 smallholder farmers supported through CASP.</p> <p>5 youth and 10 women farmers supported through CASP.</p> <p>10 on-off farm infrastructures provided.</p> <p>30 beneficiaries of CASP supported with SA GAP certification.</p> <p>50 jobs created.</p> <p>1500 beneficiaries of CASP trained on farming methods</p> <p>28 unemployed graduates placed on commercial enterprises for potential skills transfer maintained through ERP budget.</p> <p>10 extension personnel maintained in the system as contract Agricultural Advisors.</p> <p>0 non-agricultural colleges upgrading infrastructure.</p>
<b>Actual outputs achieved</b>	<p>14 smallholder farmers supported through CASP.</p> <p>2 youth and 5 women farmers supported through CASP.</p> <p>0 on-off farm infrastructures provided.</p> <p>0 beneficiaries of CASP supported with SA GAP certification.</p> <p>40 jobs created.</p> <p>1169 beneficiaries of CASP trained on farming methods</p> <p>28 unemployed graduates placed on commercial enterprises for potential skills transfer.</p> <p>10 extension personnel maintained in the system.</p> <p>0 non-agricultural colleges upgrading infrastructure.</p>
<b>Amount per amended DORA</b>	R125 199 000,00
<b>Amount received (R'000)</b>	R125 199 000,00
<b>Reasons if amount as per DORA was not received</b>	None
<b>Amount spent by the department (R'000)</b>	R116 401 143,00



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Department who transferred the grant	DALRRD
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	The delay in the implementation of training and capacity building of farmers through AgriSETA. The other delays were the construction of ten (10) cattle handling facilities.
Reasons for deviations on performance	None
Measures taken to improve performance	To ensure proper planning, assessment and monitoring of the projects.
Monitoring mechanism by the receiving department	Officials monitored and evaluated projects on a regular basis. The conditional grant Quarterly Review Meetings were held to monitor grant performance and implementation. Reports were compiled on a monthly and quarterly basis to present progress report of the grant.

**Conditional Grant 2: Ilima/Letsema**

Department who transferred the grant	DALRRD
Purpose of the grant	To assist vulnerable South African farming communities to achieve an increase in agricultural production and invest in infrastructure that unlocks agricultural production within strategically identified grain, livestock, horticulture and aquaculture production areas.
Expected outputs of the grant	<p>Number of hectares (ha) of maize targeted to be planted for the province was 4200 ha.</p> <p>Number of tonnes of maize produced within agricultural development corridors (farmers are still harvesting).</p> <p>Number of jobs targeted to be created for the province was 150.</p> <p>Number of (household food gardens) subsistence farmers targeted to be supported was 12 000.</p> <p>Number of smallholder farmers targeted to be supported for the province was 200.</p> <p>Number of black commercial farmers targeted to be supported for the province was 50.</p> <p>Number of rehabilitated and expanded irrigation schemes none.</p>
Actual outputs achieved	<p>Number of hectares (ha) of maize planted (4 869 ha).</p> <p>Number of tonnes of maize produced within agricultural development corridors (farmers are still harvesting).</p> <p>Number of jobs created (142 permanent and 60 temporary).</p> <p>Number of subsistence farmers supported 13 446.</p> <p>Number of smallholder farmers were supported (227).</p> <p>Number of black commercial farmers were supported (0).</p> <p>Number of rehabilitated and expanded irrigation schemes (none).</p>
Amount per amended DORA	R37 385 000
Amount received (R'000)	R37 385 000
Reasons if amount as per DORA was not received	None
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R37 357 000
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	None
Reasons for deviations on performance	None
Measures taken to improve performance	None
Monitoring mechanism by the receiving department	Monthly reports, quarterly reports and annual reports.





PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Conditional Grant 3: Land Care**

Department/ Municipality to whom the grant has been transferred	Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment received the grant from DALRRD
Purpose of the grant	To promote sustainable use and management of natural resources by engaging in community-based initiatives that support the pillars of sustainability (social, economic and environmental) leading to greater productivity, food security and job creation.
Expected outputs of the grant	1400 hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated. 600 green jobs created. 80 hectares of land cultivated land under Conservation Agriculture Practices.
Actual outputs achieved	452 hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated. 127 green jobs created. • Number of hectares of cultivated land under Conservation Agriculture Practices: 84
Amount transferred (R'000)	R3 900 000 (R 5 203 000 + rollovers)
Reasons if amount as per DORA not transferred	N/A
Amount spent by the department/ municipality (R'000)	R2 866 629,00
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	Two purchase orders received in Q4, invoices submitted and processed in March 24. Invoices not yet paid.
Monitoring mechanism by the transferring department	Monthly and Quarterly Reports
Reasons for deviation on performance	Delays in projects implementation
Measures taken to improve performance	Business Plans and Procurement Plans approved on time. Procurement and Implementation to begin by 30 June 2024.
Monitoring mechanism by the receiving department	Monthly and Quarterly reports

**Conditional Grant 4: Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP incentive Grant)**

Department who transferred the grant	National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
Purpose of the grant	To create FTE through additional job creation opportunities on existing programmes and projects.
Expected outputs of the grant	434 Full-Time Equivalentents (FTEs)
Actual outputs achieved	2 880 Full-Time Equivalentents (FTEs)
Amount per amended DORA	R3 260 000
Amount transferred (R'000)	R3 260 000
Reasons if amount as per DORA was not received	N/A
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R3 260 000
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	N/A
Reasons for deviations on performance	N/A
Measures taken to improve performance	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the receiving department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The appointment of the Green Army participants led to more work opportunities being created and subsequently, this led to more full-time equivalentents being created.</li> <li>- Incentive grant funding combined with Equitable Share funding to maximise the impact of the programme/projects.</li> <li>- Monthly expenditure reports, site visits, monthly progress reports from service providers.</li> </ul>



## 7 DONOR FUNDS

### 7.1 Donor Funds Received

There were no donor funds received by the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment during the 2023/24 Financial Year.

## 8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

### 8.1 Capital Investment, Maintenance and asset management plan

In 2023/2024 financial year, two capital projects were completed under the management of an Implementing Agent (IA). These are as follows:

- Abe Bailey Nature Reserve – Construction of fence.
- Diepkloof Farm in Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve – Supply and installation of fence.

The upgrading of Southern Waterline One Project at the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve has been put on hold, due to severe theft and vandalism at the pump stations with no indication of when it will be reinstated. The Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve (Kareekloof), for renovation of oxidation tank has reached close-out stage, close-out will be finalised once to outstanding information from the Implementing Agent (IA) is issued.

In terms of the GIAMA, Act 19 of 2007, GDARDE annually prepares and submits to Provincial Treasury and GDID a 10-year Infrastructure Asset Management Plan (I-AMP) which is a strategic document for managing the immovable assets of the department for effective agriculture and environment delivery. The I-AMP deals with both the provision of new infrastructure as well as management, maintenance, rehabilitation and upgrading (additions) of existing infrastructure. Immovable assets are mainly managed using the GIAMA, PFMA and Treasury Regulations as anchors in all spheres of government, and GDARDE Asset Management Policy elaborates in detail the definition of an immovable asset (i.e., fixed asset) and responsibilities of the Head of Department (HOD) as the Accounting Officer.

The Asset Plan Annexure of the I-AMP currently requires a budget of about R150 million over the next three MTEF years. This is not a true reflection of what is required as there has been tremendous delays in delivering existing projects, and, therefore, indirectly

impacting on several projects at the planning stages. Various measures are being introduced to mitigate these challenges to achieve these asset requirements such as finalisation of professional service providers and contractors framework/panels.

Under the acquisition plan for existing infrastructure, a total of 15 projects were identified and selected, with future acquisition costs estimated at R932 million over the next 10 years. This is a result of the regional infrastructure plan for all GDARDE nature reserves, new vet clinics and veterinary lab.

Two (2) capital projects were completed under the management of an Implementing Agent (IA).

- Abe Bailey Nature Reserve – Construction of fence; and
- Diepkloof Farm in Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve – Supply and installation of fence.

The initial budget was R 2.17 million, and the overall infrastructure project budget was adjusted to R2.69 million during the budget adjustment period. While this budget was increased, it is important to note that the programme's physical performance remained relatively subpar, primarily attributed to the IA 's failure to manage the project, effectively. IA's poor performance has compromised the quality of work, leading to delays and escalation costs.

In the year under review, the department has made progress in addressing the maintenance backlog, although challenges persist. While the backlog has grown, it has not expanded at the rapid rate experienced previously. This growth can be attributed to ongoing efforts to address day-to-day maintenance. The rate of progress has not been fully in accordance with the department's objectives. The primary reasons for this deviation include the unresolved technical challenges faced by the IA and the department and the expiration of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the department and IA, which caused additional delays.



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To mitigate these issues and stay on track, several measures have been taken by GDARDE as follows:-:

- Collaboration with GPT: GDARDE has collaborated with the Gauteng Provincial Treasury to prioritise major maintenance and repair projects for the 2023/24 financial year;
- Evaluation of Tender Documents: The department is evaluating tender documents to appoint a panel of contractors who will be available on an RFQ basis to address the maintenance backlog; and
- Day-to-day maintenance: Continued efforts in routine maintenance have been maintained to manage the immediate needs and prevent further rapid expansion of the backlog. These measures reflect the department's commitment to addressing the backlog and improving the condition of its infrastructure and assets.

The department has made the following progress on the maintenance of infrastructure projects:

On Project Initiation: There five projects on this status are:

- Abe Bailey Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Abe Bailey Nature Reserve;
- Alice Glockner Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Alice Glockner Nature Reserve;
- Leeuwfontein Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Leeuwfontein Nature Reserve;
- Roodeplaat Youth Centre: Maintenance at the Roodeplaat Youth Centre; and
- Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve.

On feasibility: There are two projects on this status, which are:

- Marievale Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Marievale Bird Sanctuary Provincial Nature Reserve; and
- Roodeplaat Dam Nature Reserve: Maintenance and repairs of existing facilities.
- Tender: None
- Construction: None
- Final Completion: None

- Only 4% of the budget was utilised for the Marievale Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Marievale Bird Sanctuary Provincial Nature Reserve and Roodeplaat Dam Nature Reserve: Maintenance and Repairs of Existing Facilities projects. Both projects are managed by the IA, which continues encountering the same unresolved technical issues as the previous year. Furthermore, the MOU between the department and IA has expired, causing additional delays in the progression of these projects.

The four other projects; Abe Bailey Nature Reserve, Alice Glockner Nature Reserve, Leeuwfontein Nature Reserve, and Roodeplaat Youth Centre, remain at the initiation stage with no progress to date, as the department is still finalising the tender processes for the contractors' panel.

The following four projects are delayed due to the deadlock with IA, primarily attributing to project scope works disputes:

- Rand West Agripark: Upgrading of the agripark;
- Roodeplaat Nature Reserve: Construction of new staff housing, upgrading of Zeekoeigat Hall and sleeping quarters;
- Marievale Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Marievale Bird Sanctuary Provincial Nature Reserve; and
- Roodeplaat Nature Reserve: Maintenance and repairs of existing facilities.

Additionally, three projects are further delayed in implementation due to procurement by the IA implementing agent.

- Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve: Upgrading of bulk infrastructure;
- Tarlton Agripark: Upgrading of the agripark; and
- Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market: Upgrading of the market.

These delays substantially affect the department's current expenditures and capability to complete projects on schedule. The properties were anticipated to operate optimally, and the budget was allocated to this expectation.



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However, the persistent issues impede the department's ability to meet its objectives within the planned timeframe, impacting project delivery and budget utilisation. We are actively addressing these

challenges and are in the process of finalising the contractors' panel to expedite project completion and ensure high standards are maintained.

Infrastructure projects that are currently in progress (list projects) and when are they expected to be completed.

No	Project Unique Number	Project / Programme Name Project Description	Expected Completion
1	TDS201806	Rand West Agripark: Upgrading of the agripark	March 2025
2	RDN201702	Roodeplaat Nature Reserve: Construction of New Staff Housing, Upgrading of Zeekoeigat hall and sleeping quarters	November 2025
3	SNR201702	Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve: Upgrading of bulk infrastructure	March 2027
4	TDS201704	Tarlton Agripark: Upgrading of the agripark	February 2026
5	AEM201701	Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market: Upgrading of the market	March 2027
6	ABN202301	Abe Bailey Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Abe Bailey Nature Reserve	March 2026
7	AGN202301	Alice Glockner Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Alice Glockner Nature Reserve	March 2026
8	LNR202301	Leeuwfontein Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Leeuwfontein Nature Reserve	March 2026
9	MBS201701	Marievale Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Marievale Bird Sanctuary Provincial Nature Reserve	March 2026
10	RYC202301	Roodeplaat Youth Centre: Maintenance at the Roodeplaat Youth Centre	March 2026
11	RDN201701	Roodeplaat Dam Nature Reserve: Maintenance and repairs of existing facilities	March 2026
12	SNR202301	Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve	March 2026





PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

**Plans to close down or down-grade any current facilities**

GDARDE's performance measurement system: Condition assessment has identified buildings at Roodeplaat Nature Reserve, Leeuwfontein Nature Reserve and Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve that require demolition due to severe structural defects and are no longer safe for occupation.

The identified accommodation is to be demolished and replaced with new buildings. The demolition process will comply with Section 13 (1)(d) of GIAMA (Act No 19 of 2007), local authority bylaws as well as applicable statutory requirements such as The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 and National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act no. 103 of 1977.

The following are the assets identified for demolition:

Item no	Unique asset number	Name of building
<b>SUIKERBOSRAND NATURE RESERVE</b>		
1	SRNR021003	SINGLE STAFF QUARTERS – 3
2	SRNR021005	SINGLE STAFF QUARTERS – 5
3	SRNR021006	SINGLE STAFF QUARTERS – 6
4	SRNR021007	SINGLE STAFF QUARTERS – 7
5	SRNR081002	R550 ENTRANCE - OLD GATE HOUSE
6	SRNR081011	KAREEKLOOF - GATE 3
7	SRNR081010	KAREEKLOOF - GATE 2
8	SRNR081013	KAREEKLOOF - GATE 5
9	SRNR021040	DIEPKLOOF - OLD FARMER WORKER HOUSE (7 UNITS)
10	SRNR081006	KAREEKLOOF - CAMP GATE (with Guard House and Ablutions)
11	SRNR021043	KAREEKLOOF - UNOCCUPIED HOUSE & GARAGE
12	SRNR021044	KAREEKLOOF - UNOCCUPIED HOUSE(STONES)
13	SRNR021045	KAREEKLOOF - UNOCCUPIED HOUSE 2 (NEXT TO THE BUILDING WITH STONES)
14	SRNR021036	KAREEKLOOF - STAFF HOUSES X6
15	SRNR021038	KHUMNANDI HOUSE
16	SRNR021039	YELLOW HOUSE (with 3 structures buildings)
17	SRNR101011	GOUWER'S HOUSE (PLUS 7 STRUCTURES)
18	SRNR101019	STABLES (PLUS BROKEN STRUCTURES)
19	SRNR111002	HAY STORE
20	SRNR021022	MANAGERS HOUSES - RESIDENCE 3
21	SRNR021047	MANAGERS HOUSES - RESIDENCE 4
<b>ROODEPLAAT NATURE RESERVE</b>		
1	RPNR021007	STAFF HOUSING 6 A & B
2	RPNR021004	STAFF HOUSING 6 C & D
3	RPNR021005	STAFF HOUSING 6 E & F
4	RPNR021006	STAFF HOUSING 6 G
5	RPNR021008	SHARED STAFF HOUSING (CARAVAN)
6	RPNR021018	STAFF HOUSE 3
7	RPNR021015	STAFF HOUSE 2 (SLAUGHTERHOUSE)
<b>LEEUFONTEIN NATURE RESERVE</b>		
1	LFNR021009	HOUSE 9



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

GDARDE does not have any immovable assets intended to be surrendered to the custodian (Gauteng Department of Infrastructure Development), only disposal of dilapidated assets through demolishing has been identified.

With regards to measures taken to ensure that the department's asset register remained up to date during the period under review, it should be noted that, annually through the compilation of the I-AMP, the immovable asset register of the department is updated accordingly by capturing the latest infrastructure performance indicators such as condition rating, functionality, suitability etc.

The current state of the department's capital assets in terms of percentages is determined as follows:

Asset Condition	Condition Assessment Rating	General description	Number of assets	Percentage
Excellent	C5	Accommodation has no apparent defects.	7	1.45%
Good	C4	Accommodation exhibits superficial wear and tear, with minor defects and minor signs of deterioration to surface finishes.	143	29.67%
Fair	C3	Accommodation is in average condition, deteriorated surfaces require attention; services are functional, but require attention, backlog maintenance work exists.	190	39.42%
Poor	C2	Accommodation has deteriorated badly, with some structural problems. General appearance is poor with eroded protective coatings; elements are broken, services are interrupted; significant number of major defects exists.	116	24.07%
Very poor	C1	Accommodation has failed; is not operational and is unfit for occupancy.	26	5.39%

The key major maintenance projects that have been undertaken during the period under review are as follows:

During this period, only two major maintenance projects are under review:

- Marievale Nature Reserve: Maintenance at the Marievale Bird Sanctuary Provincial Nature Reserve; and
- Roodeplaats Dam Nature Reserve: Maintenance and Repairs of Existing Facilities. Both projects are currently at the feasibility stage.

**Asset management**

Assets disposed of including biological assets:

**R 5 699 267.32**

Theft and Loss (write-offs)

**R 0.00**

**Total disposals**

**R 5 699 267.32**



PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Infrastructure projects	2022/2023			2023/2024		
	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000
New and replacement assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing infrastructure assets	8 258	5 618	2 632	2 687	1 331	1 356
Upgrades and additions	7 853	5 618	2 235	2 267	1 316	951
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	95	-	95	-	-	-
Maintenance and repairs	310	-	310	420	15	405
Infrastructure transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current	310	-	310	420	15	405
Capital	7 948	5 618	2 330	2 267	1 316	951
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 258</b>	<b>5 618</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>2 687</b>	<b>1 317</b>	<b>1 356</b>



# GOVERNANCE



PART C





## 1. INTRODUCTION

GDARDE is committed to maintaining the highest standards of governance.

During the year under review GDARDE continued to maintain, inter alia, the following governance structures to ensure effective, efficient, and economic use of its allocated budget:

- Senior Management Team (SMT);
- Risk Management Committee (RMC);

- Information Communication Technology Steering Committee (ICTSC);
- Security Risk Management Committee (SRMC);
- Bid Adjudication Committee (BAC); and
- Ethics Committee (EC).

## 2. RISK MANAGEMENT

GDARDE is committed to implementing good corporate governance principles.

These are underpinned by the Public Finance Management Act, Treasury Regulations, and the King IV Report on Corporate Governance. The department implemented its approved Risk Management Policy and Implementation Plan during the period under review. The Risk Management Implementation Plan (RMIP) is reviewed and signed off by the Head of Department, annually.

GDARDE has put in place a functional Risk Management Committee (RMC).

The RMC is established in terms of an approved Charter and is chaired by an independent external Chairperson. The RMC Charter is reviewed every three years and was reviewed during the 2023/24 financial year. Membership of RMC comprises of Deputy Director-Generals, Chief Directors, and Directors across all functional areas of the organisation. The RMC is convened quarterly.

The RMC Chairperson submits quarterly reports to the Gauteng Provincial Treasury's (GPT) Audit Committee to express his/her assessment of GDARDE's effectiveness of risk management practices. The Audit Committee in turn provides independent assurance to GDARDE's Member of the Executive Committee (MEC).

Every year, GDARDE reviews its Strategic, Operational and Compliance Risks. The review of the Strategic Risk Assessment is conducted in line with Treasury Regulations. A review of the strategic risks was conducted during the year under review. The review was aligned with GDARDE's outcomes and the MEC's Delivery Agreement. The Chief Risk Officer is a member of GDARDE's governance structures i.e. SMT, RMC, ICTSC, SRMC, BAC and EC. Progress on the implementation of risk action plans and audit recommendations (both from internal and external audits) is tracked through the RMC and reported to the RMC and the Audit Committee, quarterly.



### 3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

All allegations of fraud and corruption are reported to the Public Service Commission's (PSC) National Anti-Corruption (NACH) Fraud Hotline. There were no NACH cases that were referred to GDARDE during the year under review. The department has put in place a Fraud Prevention Policy (FPP) and Response Plan which is reviewed annually. GDARDE reviewed and updated its Fraud Prevention Plan (FPP), fraud risk register and matrix of tasks and responsibilities for the 2023/24 financial year. This update is

facilitated by the Office of the Premier's Forensic Services Unit. GDARDE also has an approved Whistleblowing Policy which is reviewed every three years or earlier if the need arises. Progress on the implementation of fraud action plans is tracked by the Risk Management Directorate and is reported to the RMC, quarterly. The Risk Management Directorate conducts fraud awareness sessions during induction of new employees and contributes to the quarterly Ethics Matters Newsletter.

### 4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Part of the department's programme for minimising conflict of interest includes ensuring that all Senior Management members and other designated categories of employees submit their yearly financial disclosures.

The Ethics Officers responsible for financial disclosures then verify the financial disclosures. In the year under report, there was a 100% submission by all SMS members and officials on levels 11 & 12 (Occupational Specific Dispensation (OSD)/

Middle Management) and SCM and Finance. The department continues to raise awareness regarding the prohibition against government employees doing business with Government. No employee or manager was found to be doing business with Government in the year under report. The lifestyle audit was conducted, and no employees were identified as requiring further investigation.

### 5. CODE OF CONDUCT

Awareness sessions were conducted on the Code of Conduct and the Remunerative Work outside the Public Service Policy.

The department's induction programme was used to conduct awareness for new employees (including interns and contract workers) and refresher awareness for current employees. Awareness on ethical-related issues was carried out throughout the financial year, using virtual training, publications (quarterly Ethics Matters newsletter), and intranet messaging.

The Ethics Committee continued to operate and met every quarter carrying out its functions of oversight, reporting, and advice on ethics-related matters. The department continues implementing its 'no-gifts' policy and maintains a Gift Register. Commendation was given to those employees who displayed ethical conduct and the disciplinary report was published every quarter to highlight consequences for unethical conduct. The ethics and anti-corruption assessment tool was completed and submitted to the Office of the Premier.



## 6. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

In the reporting period, the following OHS issues were dealt with:

Incidents	Health Safety and Environmental Issues	Effects
Hazards	62 physical hazards reported	The impact is on the health and safety with high probability to cause body harm/injuries.
	8 hazards that are related to property damage	There are damages to property, major cracks on walls, which resulted into increased costs and requires infrastructure project.
	17 health hazards	Health hazards such as exposure to toxic chemicals, biological agents, or physical hazards (e.g., noise, radiation) can cause acute or chronic physical health effects. These may include respiratory problems, skin irritation, hearing loss, musculoskeletal disorders, and other occupational illnesses.
	13 environmental hazards	Environmental hazards pose public health risks through the contamination of air, water, and food supplies. Exposure to environmental pollutants can increase the risk of respiratory diseases, cardiovascular problems, neurological disorders, cancer, and other health problems, particularly in vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions.
Frequent incidences of fire alarm	Release of pollutants from multifunctioning equipment or false alarms and potential environmental contamination.	Workplace disruption in terms of immediate safety concerns and long-term consequences such as financial losses and impacts on employee well-being.

## 7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

GDARDE presented its Annual Performance Plan to the Agriculture and Environment Portfolio Committee as part of the Appropriation Bill Presentation. It also submitted its quarterly reports on time for the reporting period and the presentations were done accordingly. Portfolio Committee resolutions were responded to as and when requested.



## 8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

During the reporting period under review, GDARDE did not respond to any (SCOPA) resolutions. However, the following audit committee resolutions were responded to:

Resolution No.	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (Yes/No)
1.	Resolutions for responses on the Committee's Oversight Report of the Auditor General of South Africa the Gauteng Provincial Legislature on the Annual Financial Statements of GDARDE for the year ended 31 March 2022.	The department must ensure that transparent financial and performance management systems are regularly maintained and provide the Committee with a progress report detailing the effectiveness of measures put in place to address matters related to annual financial statements by 28 April 2023. Furthermore, provide the Committee with a report on the impact of the measures implemented to address matters related to the annual financial statements in the current financial year (2022/23) by 31 July 2023.	<p>The following progress report details the effectiveness of measures put in place to address matters related to annual financial statements. The two issues raised by AGSA in the 2021/22 financial year relates to the under-spending of the budget in Programme 2 and significant uncertainty relating to litigations. The progress is as follows:</p> <p><b>Material under-spending of the budget</b> The following mitigating measures have been implemented to remedy the under-expenditure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission of weekly expenditure reports to the line function indicating expenditure to date to track progress on expenditure and procurement.</li> <li>• Preparation of monthly and quarterly expenditure reports to ensure that funds are spent as budgeted, which is reported in Senior Management Team (SMT) meetings.</li> <li>• Guidance is provided by GDARDE HOD on how to address any backlog or under-expenditure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other mitigation actions taken to ensure that funds are spent as budgeted for are the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The re-structuring of the Supply Chain Management (SCM) Directorate and review of the structure to include all SCM functions to respond to the increased demand for (GDARDE) priorities, was completed. However, the revised organisational structure has not yet been approved for implementation as the MEC is in consultation with organised labour. GDARDE did, however, appoint six interns to assist with the procurement processes in SCM.</li> <li>• GDARDE has appointed a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) effective from 1 February 2023. The Director Supply Chain post is still vacant, however, there is an Acting Director appointed while GDARDE is in the process of filling that post.</li> <li>• All procurement functions are given priority, GDARDE identifies tenders that can be implemented through the RT contracts.</li> </ul>	No





Resolution No.	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (Yes/No)
			<p>GDARDE at the end of February 2023 managed to spend 78% of its total Adjustment Budget and Programme 2 still experienced some under expenditure. The Under-expenditure in Programme 2 can be attributed to the following: The following progress report details the effectiveness of measures put in place to address matters related to annual financial statements. The two issues raised by AGSA in the 2021/22 financial year relates to the under-spending of the budget in Programme 2 and significant uncertainty relating to litigations. The progress is as follows:</p> <p><b>Material under-spending of the budget</b></p> <p>The following mitigating measures have been implemented to remedy the under-expenditure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission of weekly expenditure reports to the line function indicating expenditure to date to track progress on expenditure and procurement.</li> <li>• Preparation of monthly and quarterly expenditure reports to ensure that funds are spent as budgeted, which is reported in Senior Management Team (SMT) meetings.</li> <li>• Guidance is provided by GDARDE HOD on how to address any backlog or under-expenditure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other mitigation actions taken to ensure that funds are spent as budgeted for are the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The re-structuring of the Supply Chain Management (SCM) Directorate and review of the structure to include all SCM functions to respond to the increased demand for (GDARDE) priorities, was completed. However, the revised organisational structure has not yet been approved for implementation as the MEC is in consultation with organised labour. GDARDE did, however, appoint six interns to assist with the procurement processes in SCM.</li> <li>• GDARDE has appointed a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) effective from 1 February 2023. The Director Supply Chain post is still vacant, however there is an Acting Director appointed while GDARDE is in the process of filling that post.</li> <li>• All procurement functions are given priority, GDARDE identifies tenders that can be implemented through the RT contracts.</li> </ul> <p>GDARDE at the end of February 2023 managed to spend 78% of its total Adjustment Budget and Programme 2 still experienced some under expenditure.</p>	



GOVERNANCE

Resolution No.	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (Yes/No)
2.	Resolutions for responses on the Committee's Oversight Report of the Auditor General of South Africa the Gauteng Provincial Legislature on the Annual Financial Statements of GDARDE for the year ended 31 March 2022.	The department must provide the Committee with a report detailing the outcome of their scheduled meeting with Gauteng Provincial Treasury to consider the condonation of the irregular expenditure by 28 April 2023 and a quarterly progress report continuing up until finalisation thereof.	<p><b>The under-expenditure in Programme 2 can be attributed to the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact of the Constitutional Court judgment regarding preferential procurement regulations (PPR) of the 2017 Regulations impacted procurement process in the beginning of the 2022/23 financial year. The new Preferential Procurement Regulations of 2022 were issued by the National Treasury and GDARDE did update its Policy in line with this new regulation. GDARDE SCM Policy was approved on 16 January 2023.</li> <li>A total of 11 tenders have been cancelled during the financial year, main reason for cancellation was due to sub-contracting, bidders did not comply with the TOR of the tender, did not provide evidence or were not willing to subcontract, bidders did not meet the minimum threshold requirements of functionality, etc. To address the sub-contracting challenges, the Bid Adjudication Committee agreed that each TOR be evaluated to determine if subcontracting is feasible or not. However, subcontracting from R30 million is still a requirement according to PP regulation. These tenders will be resubmitted for readvertising as they are multi-year projects.</li> <li>The delay in approving Conditional Grant (CASP, Ilimal/Letsema, Land Care) business plans and the time when these first tranche is released to the department also impact on spending. GDARDE will have discussions with National Treasury and the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) to address these issues.</li> </ul> <p><b>Significant uncertainty relating to contingent liabilities</b></p> <p>GDARDE Management corrected the 2021/22 Annual Financial Statements before they were finalised. The contingent liabilities schedule, with its supporting documentation, is reviewed on a quarterly basis and signed-off by the Chief Financial Officer as part of the review of the Annual Financial Statements.</p>	No
			The irregular expenditure was referred to Office of the Premier's Forensic Services for investigation. GDARDE is still awaiting the conclusion of the investigations and will implement recommendations emanating from the investigations.	No



GOVERNANCE

Resolution No.	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (Yes/No)
3.	Resolutions for responses on the Committee's Oversight Report of the Auditor General of South Africa the Gauteng Provincial Legislature on the Annual Financial Statements of GDARDE for the year ended 31 March 2022.	The department must submit the quarterly progress report detailing the status of the investigations on the R6 555 000 fruitless and wasteful expenditure by 28 April 2023 as required by the above House Resolution of 2019/20 and 2020/21 financial years respectively.	The irregular expenditure was referred to Office of the Premier's Forensic Services for investigation. GDARDE is still awaiting the conclusion of the investigations and will implement recommendations emanating from the investigations.	No
4.	Resolutions for responses on the Committee's Oversight Report of the Auditor General of South Africa the Gauteng Provincial Legislature on the Annual Financial Statements of GDARDE for the year ended 31 March 2022.	The department must submit the quarterly progress report detailing the status of the investigations on the R14 041 000 fruitless and wasteful expenditure which was incurred by the Gauteng Department of Infrastructure Development (GDID) on behalf of GDARDE on the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve water pipeline by 28 April 2023 and a quarterly progress report continuing up until finalisation thereof.	GDARDE has requested expenditure reports in respect of this fruitless and wasteful expenditure from Gauteng e-Gov Department. To date, GDARDE has received the expenditure reports from e-Gov Department and has requested supporting documentation for expenditure relating to the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve water pipeline project. The supporting documents are required to conduct a preliminary investigation and to implement consequence management against officials that caused GDARDE to incur fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Upon receipt of all supporting documentation, GDARDE will conclude the investigation, implement consequence management, and submit a condonation request for approval by the Head of Department.	No



GOVERNANCE

Resolution No.	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (Yes/No)
5.	Resolutions for responses on the Committee's Oversight Report of the Auditor General of South Africa the Gauteng Provincial Legislature on the Annual Financial Statements of GDARDE for the year ended 31 March 2022.	The Department must submit its plan to address underspending and provide the Committee with a report detailing the effectiveness of the plan by 28 April 2023. Furthermore, provide the Committee with a report on the impact of the plan implemented to address underspending in the current financial year (2022/23) by 31 July 2023.	<p><b>The following mitigating measures have been implemented to remedy the under-expenditure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission of weekly expenditure reports to the line function indicating expenditure to date to track progress on expenditure and procurement.</li> <li>• Preparation of monthly and quarterly expenditure reports to ensure that funds are spent as budgeted, which is reported in Senior Management Team (SMT) meetings.</li> <li>• Guidance is provided by GDARDE HOD on how to address any backlog or under-expenditure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other mitigation actions taken to ensure that funds are spent as budgeted for are the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The re-structuring of the Supply Chain Management (SCM) Directorate and review of the structure to include all SCM functions to respond to the increased demand for (GDARDE) priorities, was completed. However, the revised organisational structure has not yet been approved for implementation as the MEC is in consultation with organised labour. GDARDE did, however, appoint six interns to assist with the procurement pres-sures in SCM.</li> <li>• GDARDE has appointed a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) effective from 1 February 2023. The Director Supply Chain post is still vacant, however there is an Acting Director appointed while GDARDE is in the process of filling that post.</li> <li>• All procurement functions are given priority, GDARDE identifies tenders that can be implemented through the RT contracts.</li> </ul>	No





GOVERNANCE

Resolution No.	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (Yes/No)
6.	Resolutions for responses on the Committee's Oversight Report of the Auditor General of South Africa the Gauteng Provincial Legislature on the Annual Financial Statements of GDARDE for the year ended 31 March 2022	The Department must submit its plan to minimise lawsuits and provide the Committee with a progress report detailing the effectiveness of the plan by 28 April 2023. Furthermore, provide the Committee with a report on the impact of the plan implemented to minimise lawsuits in the current financial year (2022/23) by 31 July 2023.	<p>Litigation Management Unit (LMU) conducted workshops with various Directorates within the department. The focus was on Directorates with a high number of litigation cases. These workshops are aimed at mitigating legal risks and creating awareness on the increase in litigation and the need to strengthen internal decision-making processes. LMU has reviewed its Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and guideline manuals to align with the latest court rules and practices thus ensuring, that filing of pleadings are not compromised. Five (5) workshops were conducted during this financial year. Ad hoc legal advice is given on matters that have the potential of being litigated, thus providing a mitigation measure.</p> <p>Furthermore, bilateral meetings with the Heads of State Attorney offices in Johannesburg and Pretoria is ongoing. This has strengthened relationships with both offices as GDARD's matters require legal representatives who are skilled in environmental law. These bilateral matters assisted the department insofar as it relates to assigning of matters to senior state attorneys and the briefing of counsels who are well versed in environmental law, thus ensuring that the interest of the department is well protected and properly defended. During this financial year, the department closed five (5) matters, four (4) of which are contingent liability matters. This has saved the department R 24 843 000.00 in capital.</p> <p>The department also settled a motor vehicle accident matter internally, using the Treasury Regulation 12, thus saving the department on legal costs. LMU has been instrumental in guiding Impact Assessment Directorate on strengthening its guiding tools to ensure that in the event the department's decision is taken to court on review, all legal processes and guidelines internally have been adhered to.</p>	



## 9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

### Matters of non-compliance for 2023/24 financial year

No.	Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing / resolving the matter
1	<p><b>Local content non-compliance</b></p> <p>During the audit of quotations and bids to determine whether the final award to a provider was made in compliance with the requirements for Local Production and Content as prescribed by the PPR 2017, we identified that the Request for Quotations (RFQ) documents did not advertise the invitation to tender with a specific condition that only locally produced goods or locally manufactured goods, meeting the stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content, will be considered</p>		Local Content Policy is no longer applicable, it was applicable under PPR (Preferential Procurement Regulation) 2017 which was replaced by PPR2022 on 16 January 2023.

## 10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

Gauteng Audit Services (GAS) provides internal audit services to all GPG Departments. The objective of GAS is to promote sound corporate governance and provide reasonable assurance that an adequate and effective internal control environment is in place.

### Key Activities of Internal Audit

Gauteng Audit Services (GAS) conducts risk-based audit plans that are approved by GPT's responsible Cluster Audit Committee.

GAS planned to conduct 18 audits for the year under review. GAS completed its Annual Audit Plan

and issued all the audit reports. GAS performs independent evaluations of internal control systems, governance and risk management processes and makes recommendations on their continuous improvement, to provide reasonable assurance that the GPG departmental objectives will be achieved. Progress on implementation of GAS audit recommendations is tracked by the Risk Management Directorate and is reported to the SMT, RMC and the Audit Committee.



## 11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date Resigned	No. of Meetings attended
Masaccha Mbonambi (Ms)	Bachelor of Accounting B. Com Honors (Accounting) Certificate in Board Governance Certificate in Enterprise-wide Risk Management	External	N/A	1 August 2022	Current	05
Peter Mikheil (Mr)	B. Com Honors (Auditing) B. Com Accounting	External	N/A	1 August 2023	Current	05
Yedwa Mjiako (Ms)	Bachelor of Commerce Master of Business Administration Certified Internal Auditor Certification in Control Self-Assessment Quality Assessment Review (QAR) Certificate in Executive Leadership Development Program International Executive Leadership Development	External	N/A	1 November 2021	Current	05



## 12. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

### GAUTENG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT (GPG)

#### Report of the Audit Committee – Cluster 01

#### Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

#### Audit Committee and Attendance

The Audit Committee consists of the external Members listed hereunder and is required to meet at least two times per annum as per the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act Number 1 of 1999) (PFMA). In terms of the approved Terms of Reference (GPG Audit Committee Charter), five meetings were held during the current financial year i.e. three meetings to consider the Quarterly Performance Reporting (financial and non-financial) and two meetings to review and discuss the Annual Financial Statements and the Audit and Management Reports of the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA).

#### Non-Executive Members

Name of Member	Number of Meetings attended
Ms. Masaccha Mbonambi (Chairperson)	05
Mr. Peter Mukheli (Member)	05
Ms. Yedwa Mjako (Member)	05

#### Executive Members

In terms of the GPG Audit Committee Charter, officials listed hereunder are obliged to attend meetings of the Audit Committee:

Compulsory Attendees	Number of Meetings attended
Ms. Matilda Gasela (Accounting Officer)	03
Mr. Khululekile Mase (Acting Accounting Officer)	02 (effective from May 2024)

Compulsory Attendees	Number of Meetings attended
Mr. Rhulani Phelembe (Chief Financial Officer)	05
Mr. Oupa Tshule (Chief Risk Officer)	05
Mr. Velile Kweyama (Chief Audit Executive)	05

The Committee noted that the Accounting Officer attended all scheduled Audit Committee meetings. Therefore, the Audit Committee is satisfied that the Department adhered to the provisions of the GPG Audit Committee Charter.

The Members of the Committee met with the Senior Management of the Department and Internal Audit collectively to highlight risks and address challenges faced by the Department. A number of in-committee meetings were held to address internal control weaknesses and unresolved deviations within the Department.

#### Audit Committee Responsibility

The Audit Committee has complied with its oversight responsibilities arising from section 38(1)(a) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. 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 internal control and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Governance

Based on the results of the audits performed by Internal Audit and the follow up reviews conducted, the overall opinion on the internal control design was adequate but ineffective to ensure that the Department objectives were achieved.

The Audit Committee noted that in comparison to the previous year, the audit of the annual financial statements improved because no material misstatements were identified throughout the audit process. This was due to an improved internal control system for processing and reconciling financial and performance data, as well as improved accuracy in regular reporting.





## GOVERNANCE

Furthermore, the Audit Committee noted improved internal controls pertaining to the collection of evidence and record keeping for the reported performance indicators, which has improved the audit outcome for the audit of performance information, ensuring that the reported information is adequate and accurately reported.

Management must closely focus on issues of non-compliance as there has been a slight regression in compliance with laws and regulations. This is due to cases uncovered in the current financial year under consequence management linked to certain prior year's irregular expenditure that was not investigated.

The Audit Committee noted with concern the material underspending of the allocated budget.

Our review of the findings on work performed by Internal Audit, which was based on the risk assessments conducted in the department, revealed certain weaknesses, which were raised with the Department.

### Internal Audit

The Audit Committee is satisfied that the Internal Audit plan represents a clear alignment with the key risks, has adequate information systems coverage, and has a good balance across the different categories of audits, i.e. risk-based, mandatory, performance, computer and follow-up audits. The Committee is also satisfied with the consultation that Internal Audit undertook with Management, the AGSA and the Committee to achieve and ensure combined assurance.

The Audit Committee has noted further improvement in the communication between the Accounting Officer, the AGSA and the Internal Audit Function, which has strengthened the Corporate Governance initiatives within the Department.

The coordination of efforts between internal audit and the AGSA has enhanced further during the year in the provision of assurance services. The Audit Committee believes this is an important step towards a fully effective combined assurance.

The Audit Committee will continue to monitor the resources and capabilities of the Internal Audit function as this has an impact on the audit of performance information.

The following audits were covered by Internal Audit during the period under review:

- POPIA review
- Follow-up on Conditional Grants Audit
- Food Security Management
- Nguni Cattle Project Review
- Issuing of Licenses
- Follow-up on the AGSA's reports
- Conditional Grants Audit (CASP, Ilima/Letsema, Agricultural Disaster Management Scheme, EPWP & Landcare Programme)
- Follow-up on the Revenue Management
- Review of the Draft Annual Performance Report
- Performance of the Department against predetermined objectives/Performance Information (Q1)
- Performance of the Department against predetermined objectives/Performance Information (Q2)
- SAP ESS & PERSAL leave reconciliation
- Data Analysis – ETHICS / FIN / HR
- ICT asset management review
- FY2023/24 ICT risk assessment

The Audit Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts to improve the effectiveness of controls in the audit areas indicated above.

### Risk Management

Progress on the departmental risk management process was reported to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis. The Audit Committee noted some improvement in the Risk Management processes. However, the Department had not set the risk appetite and tolerance levels and the risk for major projects were not undertaken. The Audit Committee was concerned with the capacity of the Risk Management Business unit within the Department.



### Forensic Investigations

There were no cases reported, which were investigations by the Department for the year under review. The Audit Committee noted and commended the Department for implementing 82% of the consequence management.

The quality of quarterly reports submitted in terms of the PFMA and the Division of Revenue Act

The Audit Committee remains concerned with the completeness and accuracy of the financial statement submitted to the Provincial Accountant-General, which required adjustments. The Department should ensure that quality assurance is performed to prevent material misstatements.

### Evaluation of Annual Financial Statements

The Audit Committee undertook the following activities related to the Annual Financial Statements:

- Reviewed the draft annual financial statements prepared by the department prior to submitting to the AGSA for audit purpose.
- Reviewed and discussed the audited Annual Financial Statements to be included in the Annual Report, with the AGSA and the Accounting Officer;
- Reviewed the Audit Report of the AGSA;
- Reviewed the AGSA's Management Report and Management's response thereto;
- Reviewed the Department's compliance with legal and regulatory provisions.

- The Audit Committee concurs with and accepts the AGSA's conclusions on the Annual Financial Statements and is of the opinion that the audited Annual Financial Statements be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.

### One-on-One Meeting with the Accounting Officer

The Audit Committee met with the Accounting Officer for the Department to address unresolved issues where there was a need.

### One-on-One Meetings with the Executive Authority

The Audit Committee met with the Executive Authority to appraise the Executive Authority on the financial and non-financial performance of the Department.

Auditor-General of South Africa

The Audit Committee met with the AGSA to ensure that there are no unresolved issues.

.....

**Ms. Masaccha Mbonambi**  
**Chairperson of the Audit Committee**  
**Date: 31 July 2024**



## 13. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the B-BBEE requirements of the B-BBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.

Has the Department / Public Entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion (include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	Licences and authorisations issued by GDARDE are environmental in nature and veterinary health that focuses on environmental and health issues.
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	The GDARDE has made provision for preferential procurement in the Supply Chain Management Policy
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of State-owned enterprises?	No	This does not apply to GDARDE as it is not the custodian of any property according to the Government's Immovable Property Act 19 of 2007.
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	Yes	The GDARDE Draft Strategic Partnerships Strategy Document requires partners to comply with the B-BBEE Act (2013) as amended.
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of B-BBEE?	Yes	The GDARDE Agro-processing Policy, Agricultural Inputs Management Policy Document, Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Provincial Policy Document, and Enterprise and Supplier Development Policy provides criteria for awarding grants in support of B-BBEE Act (2013) as amended.

### INFORMATION AS VERIFIED BY THE BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT VERIFICATION PROFESSIONAL AS PER SCORECARDS

B-BBEE Elements	Target Score	Bonus Points	Actual Score Achieved
Ownership	25 points	-	N/A
Management Control	19 points	-	verification in progress
Skills Development	20 points	-	verification in progress
Enterprise and Supplier Development	40 points	-	verification in progress
Socio-Economic Development	5 points	-	verification in progress
Total Score	109 points	-	verification in progress
Priority Elements Achieved		Verification in progress	
Empowering Supplier Status		Verification in progress	
Final B-BBEE Status Level		Verification in progress	

# HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



PART D





# 1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this part of the annual report has been prescribed by the Minister for the

Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

# 2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

## The Status of Human Resources in the Department

The Department's Human Resources (HR) unit provides strategic leadership and direction to the department in all areas of HR management with the view to enhancing the achievement of department's service delivery objectives by ensuring:

- The alignment of organisational structures within departmental strategic objectives;
- The recruitment and retention of competent employees, ensuring a representative workforce;
- Creation of a work environment that promotes employee development, health and wellness; and
- Developing (transform) appropriate policies that will harmonise employee/management relations.

The mandate is delivered through a structure that provides strategic HR management and customer management services to various branches and regions.

## Human Resources priorities for the year under review and the impact of these

In enhancing organisational efficiency, the focus was on identifying human resources needs.

The priorities below were identified for the 2020-2024 financial year in the departmental HR plan.

Workforce planning and key strategies to attract and recruit a skilled and capable workforce.

HR PRIORITY	PROGRESS
The approval and implementation of concurred Departmental Organisational Structure.	<b>Partially achieved</b> The departmental Organisational Structure was concurred by the MPSA on 10 February 2022. Change management process, matching and placement exercises were done. The organisational structure was then submitted for approval together with the matching and placement. However, due to changes in Executive Authority, the process to obtain approval was affected. Thus far, the approval and implementation of the organisational structure has been halted pending engagements between the executive authority and organised labour. Once approval is granted the structure will be loaded/captured on PERSAL.
Retention of scarce skills	<b>Partially achieved</b> The retention strategy has been approved on 22 March 2022. There has not been any retention need for scarce skills in the current cycle. The overall vacancy rate as of 31 March 2024 is at 11,52% with 122 vacant positions which is over the 10% vacancy rate target.
Training and development programmes	<b>Achieved</b> Workplace skills plan aligned to 1% skills development budget for 2023/24 was developed approved and submitted to PSETA as per prescribed deadline. Skills audit for ICT management unit was concluded, and the report and findings of the skills audit were presented to the ICT steering committee meeting. The skills identified during the audit will be implemented in the financial year 2024-25. The process of identifying training needs was informed by the mid -year review in 2023/24 and indicative training list aligned to skills development budget was approved for implementation 2024-25.



HUMAN RESOURCES

HR PRIORITY	PROGRESS
Improved health and work productivity	<p><b>Achieved</b></p> <p>Targeted interventions have been introduced by the EHWP unit, including workshops on health and safety, mental health, physical wellness, and supportive counselling. To boost GDARDE commitment to employees' physical and emotional needs and to raise employee morale, the EHWP unit has introduced interventions, such as STI/Condom week, health and safety awareness, mental health, and supportive counselling.</p>
Diversity Management	<p><b>Achieved</b></p> <p>The department has currently exceeded its 80% percent target on employment of black personnel with an over-achievement of 16% percent. The overall representation of black staff is 96%.</p> <p>There has been a substantial improvement in female representation at SMS level. The target for female staff at SMS level has been exceeded by 6%. Currently at 56% of SMS staff are women against the 50% target.</p> <p>Targeted recruitment as per the revised Employment Equity (EE) Plan and commitment to prioritise female appointments at SMS level has yielded positive results. The current representation will continuously be maintained through mentoring and coaching. Currently there is no process which governs succession management within the province.</p> <p>The department has also achieved the overall representation of women, they are currently at 53% against the 50% target within the department.</p> <p>The department has exceeded its target of 2% for PwDs. The department is currently at 3,40%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The department had recorded an achievement of 3,40% on PwDs against the target of 2%.</li> <li>• This is a result of targeted recruitment drive.</li> <li>• HR implements the continuous internal disclosure process, which is undertaken in the implementation (PRAAD) policy on Reasonable Accommodation and Assistive Devices workshops.</li> <li>• This process is ongoing and seeks encourage employees to disclose their disability status, employees who have disclosed are requested to fill in the reasonable accommodation forms and their needs assessed, processed, and approved.</li> </ul>
Employee Health and Wellness	<p><b>Achieved</b></p> <p>3 (100%) safety teams trained (SHE reps, firefighting, first aid training sessions);            3 (75%) health and safety committee meetings;            6 (46%) DOEL inspections;            7 (53%) OHS inspections conducted;            (90%) medical surveillance baseline screening and fit-to-work reports reviewed and submitted;            2 (66%) OHS awareness;            11 (220%) Wellness awareness;            27 (112%) wellness communication;            11 (220) educational sessions;            76 (50%) mental health and resilience building sessions conducted;            920 (613%) non communicable disease screenings;            96 (80%) internal employee counselling cases were managed;            2 (100%) financial wellness sessions;            25 (113) physical and recreational activities;            7 (27%) hiking sessions conducted;            (100%) gym utilised;            221 (294%) health and HIV screenings sessions implemented reaching 215 employees;            94(58) TB screening;            1 (50%) HIV/AIDS stigma in a workplace;            16 090 (147%) condoms distributed; and            2 (100%) HIV/AIDS awareness and education sessions held.</p>



HUMAN RESOURCES

HR PRIORITY	PROGRESS
Maintain sound Labour Relations	<p><b>Partially Achieved</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct Advocacy programs to create conducive working relations;</li> <li>• Manage grievance, discipline, and disputes within the regulatory framework; and</li> <li>• Consult with relevant stakeholders as part of relationship building and provide support necessary for the maintenance of healthy relationships.</li> </ul>

The department’s Human Resources Plan (HRP) succeeded in identifying human resources needs for the consolidation of key human resources priorities.

The plan was submitted to DPSA and is valid until March 2024. Furthermore, the department timeously submitted to the DPSA the HR Plan Implementation Report for the 2022/23 financial year and received feedback that indicated a score of 100% on compliance and 96% on quality.

Furthermore, the department is busy with data gathering for the HR Implementation Report for the Financial Year 2023/24.

During the workforce planning, the following were observed:

- The employee health and wellness programmes have been implemented and are well managed in the department;
- The department has also been able to exceed the set employment equity targets;
- The workplace skills plan and retention strategy has been approved; and
- The organisational structure has been concurred and aligned to the strategic objectives and service delivery model of the department.

The Departmental HR Plan is due for review in the 2024 financial year and a committee has been established to review the current plan and identify new priorities based on the strategic plan of the department.

**Internships Programme**

A total number of 58 youth participated in the internship programme, which resulted in the department exceeding the target of 5% of the total staff establishment.

**External Bursary Scheme**

The department awarded five students with bursaries to pursue qualifications identified by the department

as scarce and critical skills.

**Internal Bursary Scheme**

The department awarded 28 employees with bursaries to upgrade themselves with qualifications which will enhance their performance.

**Career awareness**

The department participated in four career sessions to raise awareness about the programmes available to youth and also create awareness about careers which relates to scarce skills to encourage learners/ students to pursue these careers in order for the department to have a pool of qualified people.

**Employee Wellness Programme**

The EHWP programmes are designed to promote the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of employees within the department.

They typically include a range of services such as health screenings, fitness programmes, mental health resources and stress management workshops. EHWP aim to improve employee morale, productivity, and overall health, leading to a more positive work environment and lower healthcare costs for employers.

**Occupational health and safety**

It encompasses practices, policies, and procedures aimed at ensuring the health, safety, and welfare of people engaged in work or employment.

An overview would include aspects such as hazard identification and risk assessment, injury and illness prevention, workplace ergonomics, safety training and education, regulatory compliance, and emergency preparedness. The OHS programs are vital for creating a safe and healthy work environment, reducing accidents and injuries, and promoting the well-being of employees.





### Policy development

All EHWP policies are due for review in March 2024 and the process of reviewing the policies has been conducted and will be routed for approval of the HOD.

### Challenges

- Poor resolution rate of hazards reported due to dependency on other Directorates;
- Budgetary constraint to implement EHWP programmes using external stakeholders; and
- Capacity challenges within OHS and Wellness, where employees resigned and transferred through natural attrition.

### Corrective measures

- Improve OHS compliance through continuous education and awareness on legislative requirements and importance of implementing corrective measures within reasonable timeframes; and
- Create awareness on issues affecting employees and services that are available to employees and their dependents.







### 3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

#### 3.1 Personnel-related expenditure

The following tables summarises the final audited personnel related expenditure by programme and by salary bands. In particular, it provides an indication of the following.

- Amount spent on personnel.
- Amount spent on salaries, overtime, homeowner's allowances and medical aid.

**Table 3.1.1 Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Professional and special services expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Administration	277 193,00	151 311,00	0,00	0,00	54,60	527,00
Agriculture & Rural Development	465 840,00	202 044,00	0,00	0,00	43,40	596,00
Environmental Affairs	485 955,00	220 128,00	0,00	0,00	45,30	36,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 228 987,00</b>	<b>573 483,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>46,70</b>	<b>85,00</b>

**Table 3.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Salary Band	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Percentage of Total Personnel Cost	No. of Employees	Average Personnel Cost per Employee (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	6 827,00	0,90	34	200 794,00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	46 486,00	6,10	166	280 036,00
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	194 089,00	25,30	375	517 571,00
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	266 963,00	34,80	328	813 912,00
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	46 219,00	6,00	33	1 400 576,00
Contract (Levels 3-5)	307,00	0,00	0	0,00
Contract (Levels 6-8)	4 222,00	0,50	12	351 833,00
Contract (Levels 9-12)	4 077,00	0,50	7	582 429,00
Contract (Levels >= 13)	680,00	0,10	0	0,00
Contract other	5 862,00	0,80	43	136 326,00
Periodical remuneration	4,00	0,00	1	4 000,00
Abnormal appointment (EPWP)	164 327,00	21,40	5 749	28 584,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>740 065,00</b>	<b>96,40</b>	<b>6 751,00</b>	<b>109 623,00</b>

\*Total number of employees is inclusive of 1 059 permanent employees and 165 additionally employed employees.



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**Table 3.1.3 Salaries, overtime, Homeowners Allowance and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners Allowance		Medical Aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical Aid as a % of Personnel Costs
Gra: Administration	126 915,00	80,00	701,00	0,40	5 013,00	3,20	9 324,00	5,90
Gra: Agriculture	175 393,00	44,50	94,00	0,00	5 387,00	1,40	10 524,00	2,70
Gra: Environment	60 919,00	76,20	56,00	0,10	3 228,00	4,00	4 937,00	6,20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99 313,00</b>	<b>80,10</b>	<b>161,00</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>3 250,00</b>	<b>2,60</b>	<b>4 775,00</b>	<b>3,90</b>

**Table 3.1.4 Salaries, overtime, Homeowners' Allowance and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Salary Band	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners Allowance		Medical Aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical Aid as a % of Personnel Costs
01 Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4 506,00	65,90	3,00	0,00	625,00	9,10	1 033,00	15,10
02 Skilled (Levels 3-5)	32 582,00	69,20	69,00	0,10	3 059,00	6,50	5 184,00	11,00
03 Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	152 570,00	73,30	479,00	0,20	6 974,00	3,40	13 972,00	6,70
04 Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	225 250,00	80,70	503,00	0,20	5 695,00	2,00	9 118,00	3,30
05 Senior management (Levels >= 13)	40 816,00	86,80	0,00	0,00	616,00	1,30	637,00	1,40
11 Contract (Levels 3-5)	306,00	99,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
12 Contract (Levels 6-8)	3 725,00	84,20	0,00	0,00	18,00	0,40	12,00	0,30
13 Contract (Levels 9-12)	3 541,00	86,50	0,00	0,00	59,00	1,40	45,00	1,10
14 Contract (Levels >= 13)	625,00	91,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
18 Contract Other	5 862,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
19 Periodical Remuneration	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
20 Abnormal Appointment	1 741,00	1,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>471 525,00</b>	<b>61,40</b>	<b>1 055,00</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>17 046,00</b>	<b>2,20</b>	<b>30 001,00</b>	<b>3,90</b>



### 3.2. Employment and vacancies

The tables in this section summarise the position with regard to employment and vacancies.

The following tables summarise the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment.

This information is presented in terms of three key variables:

- Programme;
- Salary band; and
- Critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

Departments have identified critical occupations that need to be monitored. In terms of current regulations, it is possible to create a post on the establishment that can be occupied by more than one employee. Therefore, the vacancy rate reflects the percentage of posts that are not filled.

**Table 3.2.1 Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2024**

Programme	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment	Number of Posts Filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment
Administration	340	282	58	67
Agriculture	332	310	22	25
Environment	387	345	42	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>92</b>

**Table 3.2.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2024**

Salary Band	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment	Number of Posts Filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2), permanent	93	85	8	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5), permanent	148	122	26	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8), permanent	433	396	37	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12), permanent	342	302	40	0
Senior management (Levels >= 13), permanent	43	32	11	0
Contract	0	0	0	25
Contract (Developmental Programmes)	0	0	0	67
Abnormal Appointments (EPWP)	0	0	0	5422
<b>Total</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>5514</b>



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**Table 3.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as on 31 March 2024**

Critical Occupation	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment	Number of Posts Filled	% of Posts Filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment
Administrative Related	47	39	82,9	8	
Agricul Animal, Oceanography, Forestry And Other Scientists	87	85	97,7	2	
Agriculture Related	178	165	92,6	13	25
Architects Town and Traffic Planners	4	3	75	1	
Auxiliary and Related Workers	1	1	100	0	
Building and Other Property Caretakers	9	7	77,7	2	
Cleaners in Offices Workshops Hospitals Etc.	51	45	88,2	6	
Client Inform Clerks (Switchb, Recept, Inform Clerks)	5	3	60	2	
Communication and Information Related	5	4	80	1	
Computer Programmers.	4	3	75	1	
Computer System Designers and Ana-lysts.	2	2	100	0	
Conservation Labourers	77	67	87	10	
Dental Specialists	1	1	100	0	
Engineering Sciences Related	7	6	85,7	1	
Engineers and Related Professionals	3	2	66,6	1	
Farm Hands and Labourers	4	4	100	0	
Farming Forestry Advisors and Farm Managers	4	4	100	0	
Finance and Economics Related	4	4	100	0	
Financial and Related Professionals	12	11	91,6	1	
Financial Clerks and Credit Controllers	20	17	85	3	
Geologists Geophysicists Hydrologists & Relat Prof	1	1	100	0	
Head Of Department/Chief Executive Officer	1		0	1	
Human Resources & Organisat Devel-opm & Relate Prof	22	16	72,7	6	
Human Resources Clerks	7	6	85,7	1	
Human Resources Related	8	7	87,5	1	
Information Technology Related	5	4	80	1	
Inspectors Of Apprentices Works and Vehicles	5	5	100	0	
Language Practitioners' Interpreters & other Commun	14	14	100	0	





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Critical Occupation	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment	Number of Posts Filled	% of Posts Filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment
Legal Related	4	4	100	0	
Librarians And Related Professionals	1		0	1	
Library Mail and Related Clerks	8	8	100	0	
Light Vehicle Drivers	6	5	83,3	1	
Logistical Support Personnel	2	1	50	1	
Material-Recording and Transport Clerks	21	17	80,9	4	
Messengers Porters and Deliverers	5	5	100	0	
Natural Sciences Related	100	91	91	9	
Nature Conservation and Oceanographical Rel.techni	90	84	93,3	6	
Other Administrat and Related Clerks and Organisers	94	78	82,9	16	67
Other Administrative Policy and Related Officers	17	12	70,5	5	
Other Information Technology Personnel.	11	11	100	0	
Quantity Surveyors and Rela Prof Not Classified Elsewhere	1	1	100	0	
Secretaries and Other Keyboard Operating Clerks	36	31	86,1	5	
Security Officers	1	1	100	0	
Senior Managers	43	33	76,7	10	
Trade Quality Controllers	3	1	33,3	2	
Trade Related	3	2	66,6	1	
Veterinarians	26	26	100	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>88,4%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>92</b>



### 3.3. Filling of SMS posts

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies as it relates to members of the SMS by salary level. It also provides information

on advertising and filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken.

**Table 3.3.1 SMS post information as on 31 March 2024**

SMS Level	Total Number of Funded SMS Posts	Total Number of SMS Posts Filled	% of SMS Posts Filled	Total Number of SMS Posts Vacant	% of SMS Posts Vacant
Director-General/ Head of Department	1		0	1	100
Salary Level 15	2	1	50	1	50
Salary Level 14	10	8	80	2	20
Salary Level 13	30	23	77	7	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25%</b>

**Table 3.3.2 SMS post information as on 30 September 2023**

SMS Level	Total Number of Funded SMS Posts	Total Number of SMS Posts Filled	% of SMS Posts Filled	Total Number of SMS Posts Vacant	% of SMS Posts Vacant
Director-General/ Head of Department	1		0	1	100
Salary Level 15	2	1	50	1	50
Salary Level 14	10	8	80	2	20
Salary Level 13	30	24	76	6	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23%</b>

**Table 3.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

SMS Level	Advertising	Filling of Posts	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months
Director-General/ Head of Department	0	0	0
Salary Level 16	0	0	0
Salary Level 15	1	0	0
Salary Level 14	1	0	0
Salary Level 13	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



**Table 3.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS - Advertised within six months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Reason for vacancies not advertised within six months
Nil

Reason for vacancies not filled within twelve months
Nil

**Table 3.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Reasons for Vacancies not Advertised within Six Months
Not Applicable

Reasons for Vacancies not Filled within Six Months
Not Applicable

### 3.4. Job evaluation

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. The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated during the reporting period. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

**Table 3.4.1 Job evaluation by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Salary Band	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment	Number of Jobs Evaluated	% of Posts Evaluated by Salary Bands	Posts Upgraded	Posts Downgraded	Number	% of Posts Evaluated
				Number	% of Posts Evaluated		
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	148	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	433	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	342	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMS (Levels 13-16)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Posts	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1151</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*It should be noted that in the 2022/23 financial year, posts that were evaluated were part of the approved organisational structure hence they are not accounted for in the table above.



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The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their post being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded since

not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

**Table 3.4.2 Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Employees with a disability</b>	0
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The following table summarises the number of cases where remuneration bands exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation. Reasons for the deviation are provided in each case.

**Table 3.4.3 Employees with salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
None	0	none	none	none
None	0	none	none	none
None	0	none	none	none
None	0	none	none	none
Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation	0			
<b>Percentage of total employed</b>	<b>0</b>			

The following table summarises the beneficiaries of the above in terms of race, gender, and disability.

**Table 3.4.4 Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Employees with a disability</b>	0	0	0	0	0
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<b>Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the grades determine by job evaluation</b>	<b>0</b>
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### 3.5. Employment changes

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. 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 and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

**Table 3.5.1 Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Salary Band	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period-1 April 2023	Appointments and Transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover Rate
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	33,00	2,00	1,00	3,00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	166,00	12,00	12,00	7,20
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	382,00	10,00	11,00	2,90
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	333,00	5,00	14,00	4,20
SMS Bands A	26,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SMS Bands B	9,00	0,00	1,00	11,10
SMS Bands C	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other permanent	147,00	4,00	107,00	72,80
Contract (Levels 3-5), permanent	5,00	0,00	5,00	100,00
Contract (Levels 6-8), permanent	0,00	14,00	0,00	0,00
Contract (Levels 9-12), permanent	1,00	7,00	1,00	100,00
Contract Band D, permanent	1,00	0,00	1,00	100,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 104,00</b>	<b>54,00</b>	<b>153,00</b>	<b>13,90</b>



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**Table 3.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period-April 2023	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Administrative Related	39,00	2,00	2,00	5,10
Agriculture Animal Oceanography Forestry and Other Scientists	84,00	0,00	1,00	1,20
Agriculture Related	168,00	18,00	3,00	1,80
Architects Town and Traffic Planners	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Artisans Project and Related Superintendents Permanent	8,00	0,00	1,00	12,50
Auxiliary And Related Workers	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Biochemistry Pharmacol. Zoology & Life Scie. Techni	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
Building And Other Property Caretakers	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
Bus And Heavy Vehicle Drivers	48,00	0,00	4,00	8,30
Chemical and Physical Science Technicians	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chemist Permanent	5,00	0,00	1,00	20,00
Cleaners in Offices Workshops Hospitals Etc.	4,00	0,00	1,00	25,00
Client Inform Clerks (Switch Receipt Inform Clerks)	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Communication And Information Related	65,00	0,00	7,00	10,80
Computer Programmers.	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Computer System Designers and Analysts.	7,00	0,00	1,00	14,30
Conservation Labourers	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Dental Specialist Permanent	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Engineering Sciences Related	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Engineering and Related Professionals Permanent	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Farm Hands and Labourers	12,00	0,00	1,00	8,30
Farming Forestry Advisors and Farm Managers	17,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Finance and Economics Related	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Financial And Related Professionals	1,00	0,00	1,00	100,00
Financial Clerks and Credit Controllers	18,00	0,00	2,00	11,10
General Legal Administration and Rel. Professionals	6,00	0,00	1,00	16,70
Geologist Geophysicist Hydrologist and Related	6,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Head Of Department/Chief Executive Officer	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00



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Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period-April 2023	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Horticulturists Foresters Agricul. and Forestry Techno	5,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Human Resources & Organisa-tion Development and Related Prof	13,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Human Resources Clerks	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Human Resources Related	1,00	0,00	1,00	100,00
Information Technology Related	8,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Language Practitioners Interpret-ers and Other Commun	5,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Legal Related	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Library Mail and Related Profes-sionals Permanent	19,00	0,00	2,00	10,50
Library Mail and Related Clerks	9,00	0,00	5,00	55,60
Light Vehicle Drivers	93,00	0,00	3,00	3,20
Logistical Support Personnel	82,00	2,00	3,00	3,70
Material-Recording and Transport Clerks	166,00	1,00	49,00	29,50
Messengers Porters and Deliv-ers	13,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Motor Vehicle Drivers Permanent	10,00	3,00	0,00	0,00
National Technical Examiners Permanent	55,00	27,00	57,00	103,60
Natural Sciences Related	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nature Conservation and Ocean-ographical Rel. Techni	33,00	0,00	1,00	3,00
Other Admin and Related Clerks and Organisers	36,00	0,00	1,00	2,80
Other Administrative Policy and Related Officers	2,00	0,00	1,00	50,00
Other Information Technology Personnel.	3,00	0,00	1,00	33,30
Other Occupations	26,00	0,00	1,00	3,80
Quantity Surveyors and Related Prof not classed elsewhere	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00
Safety Health and Quality Inspec-tors Permanent	1 104,00	54,00	153,00	13,90
Secretaries and Other Keyboard Operating Clerks	39,00	2,00	2,00	5,10
Senior Managers	84,00	0,00	1,00	1,20
Trade Quality Controller Perma-nent	168,00	18,00	3,00	1,80
Trade Related Permanent	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Veterinarians Permanent	8,00	0,00	1,00	12,50
Veterinary Public Health Profes-sional/Practitioner Permanent	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 104,00</b>	<b>54,00</b>	<b>153,00</b>	<b>13,90</b>



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The table below identifies the major reasons why staff left the department.

Table 3.5.3 Reasons why staff left the department for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024

Termination Type	Number	% Total resignations
Death	7,00	0,7
Resignation	25,00	2,5
Expiry of contract	1	0,1
Dismissal – operational changes	0	0
Dismissal – misconduct	0	0
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0
Discharged due to ill-health	1	0,1
Retirement	10	1,0
Transfer to other Public Service departments	8	0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5,1</b>

Table 3.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024

Occupation	Employees 1 April 2023	Promotions to Another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of Employees by Occupation	Progressions to Another Notch within a Salary Level	Notch Progression as a % of Employees by Occupation
Administrative related	0	0	0	0	0
Agricul Animal Oceanography Forestry & Other Scien	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture Related	1	1	0	0	0
Architects Town and Traffic Planners	0	0	0	0	0
Artisan Project and Related Superintendent	0	0	0	0	0
Auxiliary And Related Workers	0	0	0	0	0
Biochemistry Pharmacol. Zoology and Life Scie. Techni	0	0	0	0	0
Building and Other Property Care-takers	0	0	0	0	0
Bus and Heavy Vehicle Drivers	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical And Physical Science Technicians	0	0	0	0	0
Chemist	0	0	0	0	0
Cleaners In Offices Workshops Hospitals etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Client Inform Clerks (Switchb, Recept, Inform Clerks)	0	0	0	0	0
Communication And Information Related	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Programmers.	0	0	0	0	0
Computer System Designers and Analysts.	0	0	0	0	0





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Occupation	Employees 1 April 2023	Promotions to Another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of Employees by Occupation	Progressions to Another Notch within a Salary Level	Notch Progression as a % of Employees by Occupation
Conservation Labourers	0	0	0	0	0
Dental Specialist	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering Sciences Related	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering and Related Professionals	0	0	0	0	0
Farm Hands and Labourers	0	0	0	0	0
Farming Forestry Advisors and Farm Managers	0	0	0	0	0
Finance And Economics Related	0	0	0	0	0
Financial And Related Professionals	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Clerks and Credit Controllers	0	0	0	0	0
General Legal Administration & Rel. Professionals	0	0	0	0	0
Geologists Geophysicists Hydrologist and Related	0	0	0	0	0
Head Of Department/Chief Executive Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Horticulturists Foresters Agricul. and Forestry Techn	0	0	0	0	0
Human Resources and Organisat Developm and Relate Prof	0	0	0	0	0
Human Resources Clerks	0	0	0	0	0
Human Resources Related	0	0	0	0	0
Information Technology Related	0	0	0	0	0
Language Practitioners Interpreters and Other Commun	0	0	0	0	0
Legal Related	0	0	0	0	0
Library Mail and Related Professionals	0	0	0	0	0
Library Mail and Related Clerks	0	0	0	0	0
Light Vehicle Drivers	0	0	0	0	0
Logistical Support Personnel	0	0	0	0	0
Material-Recording and Transport Clerks	0	0	0	0	0
Messengers Porters And Deliverers	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Drivers	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Sciences Related	0	0	0	0	0
Nature Conservation and Oceanographical Rel. Techni	6	6	0	0	0
Other Administrat and Related Clerks and Organisers	0	0	0	0	0



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Occupation	Employees 1 April 2023	Promotions to Another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of Employees by Occupation	Progressions to Another Notch within a Salary Level	Notch Progression as a % of Employees by Occupation
Other Administrative Policy and Related Officers	0	0	0	0	0
Other Information Technology Personnel.	0	0	0	0	0
Other Occupations	0	0	0	0	0
Quantity Surveyors and Related Professionals not classified elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0
Safety Health and Quality Inspectors	0	0	0	0	0
Secretaries & Other Keyboard Operating Clerks	0	0	0	0	0
Security Officers	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Managers	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Quality Controllers	0	0	0	0	0
Trade related	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinarians	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary Assistants	0	0	0	0	0
		7	0	0	0

**Table 3.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Salary Band	Employees 1 April 2023	Promotions to another salary level	Salary bands promotions as a % of employees by salary level	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by salary bands
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	3	3	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4	4	0	0	0
Senior Management (Level 13-16)	0	0	0	0	0
Other, permanent	0	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 3-5), permanent	0	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 9-12), permanent	0	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels >= 13), permanent	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



### 3.6 Employment Equity

**Table 3.6.1 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational levels as on 31 March 2024**

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management, permanent	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
Senior Management, permanent	9	0	0	1	12	0	1	0	23
Professionally qualified, experienced specialist & mid-management, permanent	55	1	1	6	40	2	2	8	115
Skilled and Technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, Supervisors, foremen, permanent	89	0	1	2	86	2	2	5	187
Semi-skilled, unskilled and discretionary decision making, permanent	149	0	1	9	210	5	7	8	389
Unskilled and defined decision making	110	3	0	1	99	0	0	1	214
Contract (Top Management),	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract (Senior Management)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract (Professionally qualified)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract (Skilled Technical),	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract (Semi-skilled, Unskilled)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>937</b>
Employees with disabilities	14	0	0	2	11	1	2	1	31



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**Table 3.6.2 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2024**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
Senior Management	9	0	0	1	12	0	1	0	23
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	55	1	1	6	40	2	2	8	115
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	89	0	1	2	86	2	2	5	187
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	149	0	1	9	210	5	7	8	389
Unskilled and defined decision making	110	3	0	1	99	0	0	1	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>937</b>





**Table 3.6.3 Recruitment for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Senior Management	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	3,00
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	5,00	0,00	0,00	5,00	0,00	5,00	0,00	0,00	5,00
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	8,00	0,00	0,00	8,00	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	4,00
Unskilled and defined decision making	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	2,00
07 Not available, permanent	2,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	2,00
10 Contract (Professionally qualified), Permanent	4,00	0,00	0,00	4,00	0,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	3,00
11 Contract (Skilled technical), Permanent	6,00	0,00	0,00	6,00	0,00	8,00	0,00	0,00	8,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>26,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>27,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>27,00</b>

**Table 3.6.4 Promotions for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>



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**Table 3.6.5 Terminations for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Senior Management	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,00
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	8,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,00	0,00	1,00	4,00	17,00
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	6,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	10,00
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	8,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	10,00
Not available, permanent	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contract (Senior Management), permanent	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contract (Professionally qualified), permanent	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contract (Skilled technical), permanent	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contract (Semi-skilled), permanent	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Unskilled and defined decision making	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,00
Contract	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>15,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>46,00</b>



**Table 3.6.7 Skills development for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	7	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	19
Professionals (DDs 11-12)	13	0	4	5	18	0	3	10	53
Technicians and associate professionals (9-10)	52	0	2	2	51	1	1	4	113
Clerks (5-8)	49	1	0	3	57	1	1	2	114
Service and sales workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations (Level 1-4)	6	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>313</b>
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 3.7 Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS Members

All members of the SMS must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific timeframes. Information regarding the signing of performance

agreements by SMS members, the reasons for not complying within the prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken is presented here.

**Table 3.7.1 Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS members as on 31 March 2024**

SMS Level	Total Number of Funded SMS Posts	Total Number of SMS Members	Total Number of Signed Performance Agreements	Signed Performance Agreements as % of Total Number of SMS Members
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	1	1	100
Salary Level 15	2	2	2	100
Salary Level 14	10	6	6	100
Salary Level 13	30	24	24	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>



**Table 3.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded Performance Agreements for all SMS mbers as on 31 March 2024**

Reasons
Not applicable

**Table 3.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded Performance Agreements as on 31 March 2024**

Reasons
Not applicable

### 3.8 Performance Rewards

To encourage good performance, the department has granted the following performance rewards during

the reporting period. The information is presented in terms of race, gender, disability, salary bands and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

**Table 3.8.1 Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Race and Gender	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees	% of Total Within Group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost Per Employee
African	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	458	0	0	0
Female	0	538	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	3	0	0	0
Female	0	11	0	0	0
Coloured	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	5	0	0	0
Female	0	9	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	17	0	0	0
Female	0	25	0	0	0
Employees with disabilities	0	28	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>





**Table 3.8.2 Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below SMS for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024**

Salary Band	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		Total Cost as a % of the Total Personnel Expenditure
	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees	% of Total Within Salary Bands	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost Per Employee	
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	42	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	157	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	381	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	334	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 3-8)	0	5	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	138	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 3.8.3 Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Critical Occupation	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees	% of Total Within Occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost Per Employee
Financial Clerks and Credit Controllers	0,00	16,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Human Resources Clerks	0,00	6,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Geologists Geophysicists Hydrologists & Relat Prof	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Veterinarians	0,00	34,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Human Resources & Organisat Developm & Relate Prof	0,00	20,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Messengers Porters and Deliverers	0,00	9,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Dental Specialists	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Biochemistry Pharmacol. Zoology & Life Scie.techni	0,00	14,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Safety Health and Quality Inspectors	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Logistical Support Personnel	0,00	6,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Finance And Economics Related	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Natural Sciences Related	0,00	80,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chemists	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other Administrat & Related Clerks And Organisers	0,00	175,00	0,00	0,00	0,00



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Critical Occupation	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees	% of Total Within Occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost Per Employee
Auxiliary And Related Workers	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other Occupations	0,00	52,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Legal Related	0,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nature Conservation And Oceanographical Rel. techni	0,00	86,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Agricul Animal Oceanogra-phy Forestry & Other Scien	0,00	56,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Financial And Related Professionals	0,00	12,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Building And Other Proper-ty Caretakers	0,00	6,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Architects Town And Traffic Planners	0,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Administrative Related	0,00	39,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Communication And Infor-mation Related	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Secretaries & Other Key-board Operating Clerks	0,00	28,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Cleaners In Offices Work-shops Hospitals Etc.	0,00	47,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Library Mail And Related Clerks	0,00	7,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Human Resources Related	0,00	8,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Head Of Department/Chief Executive Officer	0,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chemical And Physical Science Technicians	0,00	5,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Computer Programmers.	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Veterinary Assistants	0,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Language Practitioners, Interpreters & Other Com-mun	0,00	12,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
General Legal Administra-tion & Rel. Professionals	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Material-Recording And Transport Clerks	0,00	18,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Farm Hands And Labour-ers	0,00	5,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other Administrative Policy And Related Officers	0,00	12,00	0,00	0,00	0,00



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Critical Occupation	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees	% of Total Within Occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost Per Employee
Artisan Project And Related Superintendents	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Inspectors Of Apprentices Works And Vehicles	0,00	5,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Bus And Heavy Vehicle Drivers	0,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Senior Managers	0,00	33,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Farming Forestry Advisors And Farm Managers	0,00	5,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Client Inform Clerks (Switchb, Recept, Inform Clerks)	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Computer System Designers And Analysts.	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Engineers And Related Professionals	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Trade Related	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other Information Technology Personnel.	0,00	7,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Trade Quality Controllers	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Light Vehicle Drivers	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Engineering Sciences Related	0,00	5,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Motor Vehicle Drivers	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Horticulturists Foresters Agricul. And Forestry Techn	0,00	7,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Conservation Labourers	0,00	63,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Quantity Surveyors And Rela Prof Not Class Elsewhere	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Librarians And Related Professionals	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Information Technology Related	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Agriculture Related	0,00	160,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1 094,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>



**Table 3.8.4 Performance related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Salary Band	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		Total Cost as a % of the Total Personnel Expenditure
	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees	% of Total Within Salary Bands	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost Per Employee	
Band A	0	24	0	0	0	0
Band B	0	6	0	0	0	0
Band C	0	1	0	0	0	0
Band D	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### 3.9. Foreign workers

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the department in terms of salary band and major occupation.

**Table 3.9.1 Foreign workers by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Salary Band	01 April 2023		31 March 2024		Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% Change
Lower skilled	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 13-16)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 3.9.2 Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Major occupation	01 April 2023	31 March 2024	Change		Number	% Change
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total		
Professionals and managers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technicians and associated professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>





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### 3.10 Leave utilisation

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 and disability leave. In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

**Table 3.10.1 Sick leave for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023**

Salary Band	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees Using Sick Leave	% of Total Employees Using Sick Leave	Average Days Per Employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Contract (Levels 6-8)	4,00	0,00	2,00	0,30	2,00	8,00
Contract Other	53,00	77,40	16,00	2,40	3,00	15,00
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	1 758,00	35,20	245,00	37,20	7,00	3 182,00
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1 424,00	32,40	235,00	35,70	6,00	4 218,00
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	167,00	24,60	25,00	3,80	7,00	102,00
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	166,00	47,60	24,00	3,60	7,00	876,00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	753,00	37,80	111,00	16,90	7,00	719,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 325,00</b>	<b>35,30</b>	<b>658,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>7,00</b>	<b>9 119,00</b>



**Table 3.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023**

Salary Band	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Disability Leave	% of Total Employees Using Disability Leave	Average Days per Employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	118,00	100,00	5,00	38,50	24,00	211,00
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	162,00	91,40	7,00	53,80	23,00	430,00
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	3,00	100,00	1,00	7,70	3,00	18,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>283,00</b>	<b>95,10</b>	<b>13,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>22,00</b>	<b>660,00</b>

The table below 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 3.10.3 Annual leave for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023**

Salary Band	Total Days Taken	Number of Employees using Annual Leave	Average per Employee
Contract (Levels 13-16)	1,00	1,00	1,00
Contract (Levels 6-8)	70,00	8,00	9,00
Contract (Levels 9-12)	45,00	8,00	6,00
Contract Other	794,00	11,00	74,00
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	9 408,00	24,00	388,00
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 744,00	26,00	338,00
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	844,00	21,00	40,00
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	946,00	26,00	36,00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	3 912,25	25,00	159,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24 764,25</b>	<b>24,00</b>	<b>1 051,00</b>



**Table 3.10.4 Capped leave for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023**

Salary Band	Total Days of Capped Leave Taken	Number of Employees Using Capped Leave	Average Number of Days Taken Per Employee	Average Capped Leave Per Employee as on 31 March 2019
Contract (Levels 6-8)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contract (Levels 9-12)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contract Other	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	4,00	4,00	37,00	1,00
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0,00	0,00	24,00	0,00
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	0,00	0,00	24,00	0,00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	6,00	6,00	43,00	1,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,00</b>	<b>5,00</b>	<b>33,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>

The following table summarise payments made to employees as a result of leave that was not taken.

**Table 3.10.5 Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Reason	Total Amount (R'000)	Number of Employees	Average Per Employee (R'000)
ANNUAL - DISCOUNTING WITH RESIGNATION (WORKDAYS)	434,00	10,00	43 400,00
ANNUAL - GRATUITY: DEATH/RETIREMENT/MEDICAL RETIREMENT (WORK	277,00	9,00	30 778,00
CAPPED - GRATUITY: DEATH/RETIREMENT/MEDICAL RETIREMENT (WORK	316,00	5,00	63 200,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 027,00</b>		

### 3.11 HIV/AIDS & Health Promotion Programmes

**Table 3.11.1 Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure**

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
Women	Create Awareness Host Condom Week Health & Wellness Day Promote use of female condom
Men	Create Awareness Promote use male condoms & demonstration on safe use of condoms Condoms are provided in strategic areas such as bathrooms & entrance arrears



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**Table 3.11.2 Details of Health Promotion and HIV/AIDS Programmes (tick the applicable boxes and provide the required information)**

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.	X		The Director Human Resource Management is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Employee Health and Wellness Programmes within GDARDE
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.	X		2 Permanent Employee Health and Wellness Officials, (1 OHS practitioner, 1 x Wellness Admin Officers, 3 interns and two seconded social workers)
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.	X		<p>Mental health awareness sessions for group/individual trauma debriefing as and when required, Managerial workshops and mental health resilience for all staff.</p> <p>Counselling services for employees and immediate families</p> <p>Financial advice, legal advice, provide functional capacity evaluation.</p> <p>Promote service and healthy lifestyle during wellness weeks</p> <p>Awareness for HIV and AIDS and health promotion programmes has been conducted through employee education sessions during the health calendar days e.g. STI and Condom week, work AIDS day, TB awareness policy workshop drive for employee health and wellness, woman dialogue</p>
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.	X		<p>There is a wellness committee established to deal with issues of employee Health and Wellness in the Department.</p> <p>Ms Mamaki Matisoste – Randfontein Office</p> <p>Ms Yashika Papa- SS</p> <p>Ms Pulane Montoeng– Training and Development</p> <p>Mr Wesi Moagi – Physical Wellness Champion</p> <p>Mr Gladman Buthelezi – Suikersbosrand Nature Reserve</p> <p>Mr Willem De Lange – Abe Bailey Nature Reserve</p> <p>Mr Jeanette Ramathokwa –Bronkhorstspruit Regional Office</p> <p>Ms Tshidi Moseneke</p> <p>Mr Melvin Francis</p> <p>Ms Nomfundo Mawela – Head office</p> <p>Tercia Tshisimba – OHS</p>





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Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
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.	X		The following policies are due for review in the financial year 2024/25  Employee Wellness Management Policy HIV/ AIDS, TB and STI Management Policy Health and Productivity Management Policy SHERQ Management Policy
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.	X		HIV/AIDS, STI and TB Management Policy Provision of legal advisor, care, and support services Implementation of non-discriminatory and fair employment Human Resources policies that covers all officials. Providing education and awareness on do away with HIV/AIDS stigma HIV/ AID disclosure management
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have you achieved.	X		221 employees participated in HIV, counselling and testing initiatives in the financial year 2023/24.
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/ indicators.	X		The EHWP sub-directorate has an operational plan with clear indicators that are monitored on a monthly basis. The monitoring of the programme it done by Office of the Premier and the DPSA. The reports are submitted to DPSA and Office of the Premier and the DPSA on a quarterly basis for monitoring Purposes.  A system monitoring tool is completed annually to assess implementation of HIV/AIDS elements

### 3.12 Labour Relations

**Table 3.12.1 Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Subject matter	Date
None	N/A

The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the department for the reporting period.

**Table 3.12.2 Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Verbal warning	2	1.03
Written warning	83	85.5
Final written warning	8	8.24
Dismissal	3	3.09
Not guilty	1	1.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>



**Table 3.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Recruitment irregularities	1	1.11
Misappropriation of departmental stationary	1	1.11
Misrepresentation	1	1.11
Negligence	7	7.7
Misuse of state funds	80	88.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.12.4 Grievances logged for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Grievances	Number	% of Total
Number of grievances resolved	19	61.3
Number of grievances not resolved	12	38.7
<b>Total number of grievances lodged</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.12.5 Disputes logged with Councils for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Disputes	Number	% of Total
Number of disputes upheld	1	25
Number of disputes dismissed	3	75
<b>Total number of disputes lodged</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.12.6 Strike actions for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Total number of persons working days lost	None
Total costs working days lost	None
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	N/A

**Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Number of people suspended	2
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	2
Average number of days suspended	1,065
<b>Cost of suspension(R'000)</b>	<b>1 215 393</b>



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### 3.13 Skills development

This section highlights the efforts of the department with regard to skills development.

**Table 3.13.1 Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period		Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
			Learnerships	0			
Legislators, senior officials	Female	16	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Management &amp; Policy Development</li> <li>Environmental Management &amp; Sustainability</li> <li>Coaching Programme</li> <li>Social Research</li> <li>Quality Management</li> <li>People Management</li> <li>Certificate in Environmental Law</li> <li>Certificate in Labour Law</li> <li>Public Financial Management Course</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air Quality Governance Lekgotla</li> <li>NACA conference</li> <li>Waste/ Environmental Conference / Seminar / Workshop</li> <li>Annual Ethical Conference</li> </ul>	17
	Male	15	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International exchange programme (Germany) Net Zero Guideline</li> <li>International exchange programme (Rwanda) Net Zero Guideline</li> <li>Business Continuity Management training course</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Ethical Conference</li> </ul>	5



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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
Professionals	Female	161	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management</li> <li>Broiler production</li> <li>Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>Advance Management Development Programme</li> <li>Advance Management Development Programme</li> <li>Public sector Risk management</li> <li>Project Management</li> <li>Research Methodology</li> <li>Project Management</li> <li>Bioconvection</li> <li>Fertiliser Symposium</li> <li>Combined Congress</li> <li>Business Management Course</li> <li>Microsoft Office Excel advanced</li> <li>Conflict Management</li> <li>Use of minimal force</li> <li>Conflict Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>African Regional Apollonia conference</li> <li>BEECON conference</li> <li>Air Quality Lekgotta</li> <li>Paaza Zoo Conference</li> <li>SASAQS Conference</li> <li>Southern African Wildlife Management</li> </ul>	217





Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of minimal force</li> <li>• Conflict Management</li> <li>• Use of minimal force</li> <li>• Conflict Management</li> <li>• Use of minimal force</li> <li>• Environmental law</li> <li>• Introduction to Samtrac</li> <li>• ISO 14001 EMS</li> <li>• Wetland Training Course</li> <li>• ISO 45001</li> <li>• Environmental Management System</li> <li>• Project management</li> <li>• S30 Emergency incidents</li> <li>• Compliance management</li> <li>• legislative drafting</li> <li>• Mine Closure and Rehabilitation</li> <li>• Operation of Water Wastewater Treatment Plants</li> <li>• Water quality Management and effluent Treatment</li> <li>• Mentoring and Coaching Skills</li> <li>• ISO 14001 EMS</li> <li>• Savanna Network meeting</li> <li>• Fish Response Assessment Index</li> <li>• Advanced GIS training</li> <li>• The Biodiversity Planning Forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Association (SAWMA) conference 2023</li> <li>• ESRI user conference South Africa</li> <li>• WRC conference</li> <li>• Air Quality Lekgotla</li> <li>• EAPASA Conference / IAIA Conference</li> <li>• Waste Conference / Seminar / Workshop</li> <li>• Waste Khoro/Con/ Summit</li> <li>• EAPASA Conference</li> <li>• Waste Khoro/Con/ Summit</li> <li>• EAPASA Conference</li> <li>• Annual Ethical Conference</li> <li>• Tourism Indaba</li> </ul>	



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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication &amp; Presentation Skills</li> <li>• Advanced Excel</li> <li>• Policy Development</li> <li>• PHAAZA CONVENTION</li> <li>• Tops plants ID</li> <li>• Excel Advanced</li> <li>• Coaching &amp; mentoring</li> <li>• Wetland Ecology</li> <li>• Hydroponology course</li> <li>• Report Writing</li> <li>• Excel Training</li> <li>• Principles of Graphic Design Course</li> <li>• Graphic design</li> <li>• Online copywriting and content marketing certificate</li> </ul>		



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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leadership skills</li> <li>• Advanced Stakeholder management</li> <li>• Conflict Management</li> <li>• Supervision course</li> <li>• Training/ short course in Environmental Management</li> <li>• Environmental sustainability, social and governance</li> <li>• Middle Managers Development Programme (MMDP)</li> <li>• Environmental Sustainability</li> <li>• Policy Development</li> <li>• Public Speaking and Presentation Skills course</li> <li>• Environmental Sustainability</li> <li>• Environmental Compliance and Monitoring</li> <li>• Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation training</li> <li>• Coaching &amp; Mentoring</li> <li>• Business Management</li> <li>• Emerging Management &amp; Development Programme</li> <li>• Business Management</li> <li>• Advanced Executive administrative course &amp; Middle management development programme</li> <li>• Performance Management System</li> <li>• PERSAL</li> <li>• PERSAL Introduction</li> <li>• Introduction to SAMTRAC</li> </ul>		



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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information Security &amp; disaster management</li> <li>Planning for records: electronic records Management master class</li> <li>Emerging Development Management Programme</li> <li>Hazard analysis course</li> <li>SAVPHA</li> <li>SASVEPM</li> <li>HMS/HACCP ISO 22000</li> <li>ISO/IEC 9001:2015</li> <li>ISO 17020 Internal Training</li> <li>Microsoft Office Power Bundle</li> <li>SAPPO</li> <li>RUVASA</li> <li>Project Management</li> <li>ISO 9001: 2015 Internal Audit Course</li> <li>Water Governance</li> <li>Financial Management</li> <li>Waste Management and Resource Recovery</li> <li>Introduction to Wetland Assessment course</li> <li>Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Skills</li> <li>Raenewable Energy Management and Finance</li> <li>Supervisory Management</li> <li>Accredited Trainer/Facilitator Course</li> <li>Assessor Course</li> <li>Resource Economics</li> <li>Southern African Wildlife Management Association</li> </ul>		





Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Quantum GIS (QGIS)</li> <li>• Land-use Planning for Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Bird identification,</li> <li>• CITES and TOPS plants ID</li> <li>• Excel</li> <li>• CompTIA Data+</li> <li>• ITIL V4 Foundation</li> <li>• Togaf level 1&amp;2</li> <li>• Change Management</li> <li>• Emerging Development Management Program</li> <li>• Wetland Training Course</li> <li>• Middle Managers Development Programme (MMDP)</li> <li>• Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation</li> <li>• Risks and Socio-Environmental Sustainability (RSES)</li> <li>• Green Building Council of South Africa Convention</li> <li>• IAIAsa</li> <li>• Advance Excel Training</li> <li>• Business writing skills</li> <li>• Coaching Programme</li> <li>• Environmental Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement</li> <li>• Finance for Non-Financial Managers</li> <li>• Electronics Records Management</li> </ul>		



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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Green Building Convention 2023</li> <li>• Project Management Professional PMP</li> <li>• Existing Building Performance - Green Star Accredited Professional Program (GSAP EBP)</li> <li>• PREPARATION OF BILLS OF QUANTITIES</li> <li>• Procurement and Supply Chain Management in the Public Sector</li> <li>• Construction Economics and Finance</li> <li>• Undergraduate Certificate in Civil Engineering</li> <li>• Comprehensive Project Management Programme for Built Environment Practitioners</li> <li>• Public Management (PDPM)</li> <li>• Certificate in Money Laundering Control</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• Strategic Environmental Management and Sustainability Management</li> <li>• Risk Management: Principles and Practices</li> <li>• JAWS screen reader and Zoomtext software</li> <li>• Emerging Management Development Program</li> </ul>		



Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Learnerships		Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
	Male	167	0			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitator</li> <li>Assessor</li> <li>Moderator</li> <li>Soil science/Fertiliser training</li> <li>Soil Science</li> <li>Farm planning</li> <li>SASAT</li> <li>Trainer Course</li> <li>Advanced Project management</li> <li>Programme Management: A monitoring and evaluation approach</li> <li>Senior Management Development Programme</li> <li>Project Management</li> <li>Biometry/ Research Methodology</li> <li>Project Management</li> <li>Bioconvection</li> <li>Refresher Statistics</li> <li>Project Management</li> <li>Fertiliser Symposium</li> <li>Air Dispersion Modelling</li> <li>Performance Management System PERSAL</li> <li>Performance Management System</li> <li>ISO 9001:2015 Understanding and Implementation of Quality Management Systems</li> <li>Policy Management, Implementation and Analysis in the public Sector</li> <li>Coaching Programme</li> <li>Business writing skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SASAE Conference</li> <li>Combined Congress</li> <li>Annual Air Quality Lekgotta</li> <li>Air Quality Lekgotta</li> <li>Conference on Sustainability and Resource Efficiency</li> <li>EAPASA Conference 2023</li> <li>IAIA Conference 2023</li> <li>Agricultural Economics Associates of South Africa (AESA) Conference</li> <li>Rural Dev Conference</li> <li>South African Society for Extension (SASAE) Conference</li> <li>GBCSA Annual Convention</li> </ul>	192



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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coaching Programme</li> <li>• Sexual &amp; Gender Based Violence Mobilising Men and Boys Roundtable in Preventing and Circumventing Family</li> <li>• Environmental Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement</li> <li>• Introduction to Asset Management</li> <li>• Risk Response and Reporting</li> <li>• Fundamentals Training of Software (AEC Collection, Civil 3D, Devotech IDAS).</li> <li>• Advance Training of Software (AEC Collection, Civil 3D, Devotech IDAS).</li> <li>• Construction Economics and Finance</li> <li>• Construction Safety and Quality Management</li> <li>• Construction Economics and Finance</li> <li>• Certificate in Environmental Law</li> <li>• Conveyancing</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• WasteKhorro</li> <li>• Computer training</li> <li>• Business Process Modelling</li> <li>• Digital Transformation Strategy Course</li> <li>• RMAA</li> <li>• Hazard analysis course</li> <li>• SASVEPM</li> <li>• Hazard analysis course</li> <li>• HMS/HACCP ISO 22000</li> </ul>		





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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISO 9001: 2015 Implementation</li> <li>• ISO 22000: 2018 Lead Auditor Course</li> <li>• Introduction to SAMTRACK</li> <li>• Introduction to Wetland Assessment course</li> <li>• Assessor Course</li> <li>• Accredited Trainer/Facilitator Course</li> <li>• PHASA Convention</li> <li>• CUSTODIANS Convention</li> <li>• Project Management</li> <li>• Legislative drafting</li> <li>• Compliance management</li> <li>• S30 Emergency Incident</li> <li>• Environmental LAW</li> <li>• COBIT 2019 Design &amp; Implementation</li> <li>• Change Management Fast Track</li> <li>• Introduction to Programming</li> <li>• Introduction to Database System</li> <li>• GIS: Map analytical skills</li> <li>• Green Hydrogen Technology</li> <li>• Green Hydrogen Summit</li> <li>• INTRO SAMTRAC</li> <li>• Strategic Environmental Management</li> <li>• Responsible Leadership in Climate Change</li> <li>• Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation</li> <li>• Middle Managers Development Programme (MMDP)</li> </ul>		



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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetland delineation course</li> <li>• Renewable Policy</li> <li>• Advance project management</li> <li>• Conflict Management</li> <li>• Use of minimal force</li> <li>• National Biodiversity Investigation (NBIF)</li> <li>• Middle Management Development Program</li> </ul>		



Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	221	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beef Production</li> <li>• Piggery production</li> <li>• Communication and Presentation skills</li> <li>• Fertiliser Application for Fruits</li> <li>• Agri-business and Entrepreneurship</li> <li>• Layers production</li> <li>• Layers production</li> <li>• Beef production and Nutrition</li> <li>• Bee keeping</li> <li>• Business Management</li> <li>• Animal Disease management</li> <li>• Crop Production</li> <li>• Project Management</li> <li>• Data Analysis</li> <li>• Farm planning</li> <li>• Soil science</li> <li>• Broiler production training</li> <li>• LEADERSHIP SKILLS</li> <li>• Production management</li> <li>• Crop protection</li> <li>• Record keeping</li> <li>• Advanced poultry production</li> <li>• Farm planning</li> <li>• Soil science</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual Conservation Symposium</li> <li>• SAVPHA Annual conference</li> <li>• NACA conference</li> <li>• Air Quality Governance: Lekgotla</li> <li>• SASAE Conference</li> <li>• National Wetland Indaba</li> </ul>	234



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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigation system management</li> <li>• Poultry Production</li> <li>• SASAE</li> <li>• Advanced Excel</li> <li>• Excel Advanced</li> <li>• Word Advanced</li> <li>• Word Advanced</li> <li>• Excel Advanced</li> <li>• Customer Services</li> <li>• Basic Excel</li> <li>• Environmental Management Inspectorate</li> <li>• Stakeholder Engagement</li> <li>• Firearm Training</li> <li>• Excel Training</li> <li>• Supervisory Training</li> <li>• SAMTRAC</li> <li>• Environmental Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement</li> <li>• Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement</li> <li>• Water Use License</li> <li>• Excel Training course</li> <li>• EAPSA</li> <li>• Facilities Management</li> <li>• Fleet Management</li> </ul>		





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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office Management</li> <li>• Project Management</li> <li>• Advanced computer training</li> <li>• Facilities Management</li> <li>• Fleet Management</li> <li>• Office Management</li> <li>• Project Management</li> <li>• Advanced computer training</li> <li>• Executive administrative support &amp; Fundamental of financial Management</li> <li>• Finance for Non-Financial Managers</li> <li>• Environmental Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement</li> <li>• Programme in Maintenance Management</li> <li>• Facility Management</li> <li>• Environmental Management System</li> <li>• The Fundamentals of Environmental Management</li> <li>• Advanced Executive administrative course</li> <li>• High Efficiency Office Management Training</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• Writing reports effectively</li> </ul>		



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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance meeting and minute taking</li> <li>• Writing reports effectively</li> <li>• Public SCM Course</li> <li>• Risk Management</li> <li>• Hazard analysis course</li> <li>• ISO 17020 Internal Training</li> <li>• ISO/IEC 17020:2012</li> <li>• Microsoft Excel</li> <li>• ISO/IEC 17020:2012</li> <li>• Supervisory development programme</li> <li>• Introduction to SAMTRACK</li> <li>• Public speaking Communication course</li> <li>• Waste Management and Resource Recovery</li> <li>• Public speaking and Communication course</li> <li>• Bird identification</li> <li>• Comp TIA Cloud+</li> <li>• ITIL V4 Foundation</li> <li>• Comp TIA Security+</li> <li>• ITIL V4 Foundation</li> <li>• COBIT 2019</li> <li>• PRINCE 2 Foundation</li> <li>• MS-600T00 Microsoft Azure Administrator</li> </ul>		



Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MS-AZ204-Developing Microsoft Solutions for Azure</li> <li>• ArcGIS Enterprise Administration workflow</li> <li>• Configuring utility networks in ArcGIS.</li> <li>• ISO/IEC 17020:2012</li> <li>• Animal Health National Conference</li> <li>• ISO/IEC 17020:2012</li> <li>• ISO/IEC 17020:2012</li> <li>• ISO/IEC 9001:2015</li> <li>• Advanced GIS</li> <li>• Senior Management Pre-Entry Programme</li> <li>• Strategic Planning and integration with budgets</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• Facilitation Skills training course</li> <li>• Project Management course</li> <li>• Problem Solving and Decision Making</li> </ul>		



HUMAN RESOURCES

Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
	Male	146	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management</li> <li>Report writing</li> <li>Financial skills for non-financial managers</li> <li>Feedlot management</li> <li>SASAE Conference</li> <li>Advanced Project Management</li> <li>Layer Production</li> <li>Advanced management development training</li> <li>Hatchery and Parent stock Management</li> <li>Project Management</li> <li>CompTIA Security+</li> <li>CompTIA Cloud+</li> <li>CompTIA Cloud+</li> <li>ITIL V4 Foundation</li> <li>ITIL V4 Foundation</li> <li>Developing Microsoft SharePoint Server Core Solutions</li> <li>Data Analysis</li> <li>Developing ASP.Net MVC5 Web Applications</li> <li>Programming HTML5 with JavaScript and CSS5</li> <li>Fundamentals of Environmental Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAAAHT</li> <li>SASVEPM</li> <li>Air Quality Management</li> <li>SASAE Conference</li> <li>SABI congress</li> <li>Air Quality Lekgotla</li> <li>Word Advanced</li> <li>Higher certificate in Life and Environmental Sciences</li> <li>Higher Certificate in Supervisory Management</li> <li>RMAA conference</li> <li>National Wetland Indaba</li> <li>IAIAsa (International Association for Impact Assessment of South Africa) Conference 2023</li> <li>EPASA Conference</li> </ul>	134



HUMAN RESOURCES

Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certified Business Continuity Institute Course</li> <li>• Risk Management Principles and Practices</li> <li>• Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</li> <li>• Advanced Project Management</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• ICDL Excel (Advanced)</li> <li>• Digitization of documents</li> <li>• Supervisory Skills</li> <li>• Presentation Skills</li> <li>• Advanced Excel Training</li> <li>• Environmental Law</li> <li>• Conflict Management</li> <li>• Advanced Computer skills</li> <li>• Firearm Refresher training: Regulation 21</li> <li>• Compliance Testing for, Handgun Manually Operated Rifle, Self-loading Rifle &amp; Shotgun</li> <li>• Conservation Management</li> <li>• Conflict Management</li> <li>• Advanced Stakeholder management</li> <li>• Environmental management related short course.</li> <li>• Environmental Law</li> </ul>		





HUMAN RESOURCES

Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographical Information System (GIS)</li> <li>• Environmental Law</li> <li>• Environmental Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement</li> <li>• Ms Excel Essential, Data Analysis, Advance Formulas</li> <li>• Supervisory Skills</li> <li>• Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology One Course</li> <li>• Ms Excel Essential, Data Analysis, Advance Formulas</li> <li>• Supervisory Skills</li> <li>• Cultural Heritage Management</li> <li>• Basic Mechanic for Lawnmowers and Brush Cutters</li> <li>• Basic Electrical Maintenance</li> <li>• Ecological Restoration - wetlands and rivers</li> </ul>		



Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
Clerks	Female	38	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project management</li> <li>• Customer service</li> <li>• Customer service</li> <li>• PFMA</li> <li>• Supply Chain Management Processes</li> <li>• Supply Chain Management Processes</li> <li>• Microsoft Excel</li> <li>• Customer Care</li> <li>• Meeting and minute taking</li> <li>• Bookkeeping</li> <li>• Excel Advanced</li> <li>• Project Management</li> <li>• Excel Advanced</li> <li>• Report writing</li> <li>• Microsoft PowerPoint</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South African Pharmacy Council Annual Conference</li> </ul>	42



HUMAN RESOURCES

Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attend digitalizing document/records and scanning</li> <li>Preparations of Bill of Quantities</li> <li>Programme in Maintenance Management</li> <li>Construction Contacts</li> <li>Solar Panels</li> <li>Digitalising documents and scanning</li> <li>Office Management</li> <li>Facilitator Training Programme (Train-the-Trainer)</li> <li>Office Administration</li> <li>Writing Skills for Business professionals.</li> <li>Advance Office Management</li> <li>Public admin</li> <li>Advance Excel Training</li> <li>Business writing skills</li> <li>Transport Management</li> <li>Computer secretarial</li> <li>Fleet Management</li> <li>Project Management</li> <li>Advanced record management training</li> <li>Advanced computer training</li> <li>Conflict Resolution</li> </ul>		



Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
	Male	31	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minute Taking and Meetings</li> <li>Effective Office Administration</li> <li>Basic Electrical Maintenance</li> <li>Basic Mechanic for Lawnmowers and Brush Cutters</li> <li>MS Project advance</li> <li>Excel Advanced</li> <li>Microsoft PowerPoint</li> <li>Electronics document management</li> <li>Digitizing</li> <li>Electronics Records Management</li> <li>Supervisory Skills</li> <li>Programme in Maintenance Management</li> <li>52859WA Graduate Certificate in Renewable Energy Technologies</li> <li>Construction law and Contract Management</li> <li>Air conditioning and Refrigeration</li> <li>PV Mounter and Super Solar School</li> <li>Microsoft Excel Intermediate</li> <li>Strategic Planning</li> <li>Community Development</li> <li>Herbicide Applicator Course</li> <li>Wildland Fire Suppression Course</li> <li>MS Project advance</li> <li>Advanced driving &amp; Computer literacy</li> <li>Ability to operate machinery and the system.</li> <li>Office Admin Diploma</li> <li>Supply Chain Management Processes</li> <li>Records Management</li> <li>Firearm Training</li> <li>Public relations for office professionals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South African Pharmacy Council Annual Conference</li> </ul>	46



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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period		Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
			Learnerships				
Service and sales workers	Female	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0
	Male	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0
	Male	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0
Craft and related trades workers	Female	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0
	Male	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0
	Male	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0



HUMAN RESOURCES



Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
Elementary occupations	Female	56	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature Conservation resource guardianship</li> <li>• EMI Grade 5</li> <li>• Housekeeping Training</li> <li>• Store Management Training</li> <li>• Housekeeping Training</li> <li>• Store Management Training</li> <li>• Housekeeping Training</li> <li>• Store Management</li> <li>• Hospitality cleaning services</li> <li>• Basic Store Management</li> <li>• Advance Computer</li> <li>• Entry level EMI training</li> <li>• Advance Computer</li> <li>• Entry level EMI training</li> <li>• Office cleaning and hygiene skills programme</li> <li>• Registry and mail management</li> <li>• Problem Solving and Decision Making</li> <li>• PMFA</li> <li>• Customer Care</li> <li>• Document Imaging and Electronic Document Management</li> </ul>	0	97



HUMAN RESOURCES

Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of training	Total
	Male	82	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carpentry</li> <li>• Welding</li> <li>• Electrician &amp; Plumbing</li> <li>• Electrical: Joint and Termination</li> <li>• Security Management</li> <li>• Carpentry</li> <li>• Field ranger Advance</li> <li>• Store Management</li> <li>• Basic Tracking</li> <li>• Project Management</li> <li>• Basic Tracking</li> <li>• Field ranger Advance</li> <li>• EMI Grade 5</li> <li>• Basic GIS</li> <li>• Field ranger Advance</li> <li>• Basic Tracking</li> <li>• Chainsaw operator training</li> <li>• First aid training</li> <li>• Basic Computer Training</li> <li>• Problem Solving and Decision Making</li> <li>• Office cleaning and hygiene skills programme</li> <li>• Computer training</li> <li>• MS Excel Essential, Data Analysis, Advance Formulas</li> <li>• Basic end user computing</li> <li>• Basic computer training (MS Word, Excel)</li> <li>• Registry and mail management</li> <li>• Digitising</li> <li>• Professional Admin Clerk</li> <li>• Basic Mechanic for Lawnmowers and Bush Cutters</li> <li>• Firearm Training: Basic &amp; Business Manually Operated Rifle &amp; Shotgun Training</li> <li>• Basic Plumbing</li> <li>• OHS: Fire Marshall/First Aid</li> <li>• Basic Plumbing</li> <li>• OHS: Fire Marshall</li> <li>• Firearm Training</li> </ul>	0	95
Sub total	Female	441	0	604	28	632
	Male	492	0	472	26	498
<b>Total</b>		<b>933</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1130</b>



**Table 3.13.2 Training provided for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period		Skills Programmes & Other Short Courses	Other Forms of Training	Total
			Learnerships	0 ..			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	16	0	..	People management and empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• POPIA Seminar</li> </ul>	2
	Male	15	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• POPIA Seminar</li> <li>• Webinar POPIA</li> <li>• Webinar PRAAD</li> <li>• 20th Annual SASVEPM Congress</li> <li>• Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) Workshop</li> <li>• Coaching for Leadership Development</li> <li>• Coaching for Leadership Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20th Annual SASVEPM Congress</li> </ul>	8



HUMAN RESOURCES

Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & Other Short Courses		Other Forms of Training	Total
				Learnerships			
Professionals	Female	161	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management</li> <li>Research methodology</li> <li>Bioconvection</li> <li>POPIA Training</li> <li>Training on PRAAD (Policy on Reasonable Accommodation and Assistive Device)</li> <li>EMI's Investigator Case Docket Management Training</li> <li>SAWMA online</li> <li>Training on PRAAD (Policy on Reasonable Accommodation and Assistive Device)</li> <li>EMI's Investigator Case Docket Management Training</li> <li>Comms Masterclass</li> <li>Webinar PRAAD</li> <li>Tick-borne diseases of cattle in sub-Saharan Africa</li> <li>Avian Influenza Preparedness Course for Southern Africa</li> <li>Webinar POPIA</li> <li>ISO 9001</li> <li>Webinar cyber security awareness</li> <li>Air Quality Workshop: Plastic Recycling</li> <li>Sustainable Development Management</li> <li>Financial fitness webinar</li> <li>Mentoring &amp; Coaching Training</li> <li>Record Management</li> <li>Docket Management</li> <li>Coaching for Leadership Programme</li> <li>Internet Governance Forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>African Regional Apollonia conference</li> <li>BEECON conference</li> <li>20th Annual SASVEPM congress</li> <li>Tick borne Diseases in Cattle Webinar</li> <li>IAIAsa conference, Skukuza</li> <li>Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) Workshop</li> <li>Veterinary Public Health Association workshop 2023 Online</li> <li>Air Quality Workshop: Plastic Recycling</li> </ul>	56	



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Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & Other Short Courses	Other Forms of Training	Total
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records Management Training</li> <li>Effective Leadership build Resilient Teams Webinar</li> <li>Security Training</li> <li>Project Management</li> <li>Mentoring &amp; Coaching Training</li> <li>Smartgov/eSubmission Training</li> <li>Coaching for Leadership Development</li> <li>Refresher training for Smartgov/eSubmission</li> <li>Refresher training for Smartgov/eSubmission</li> <li>Coaching for Leadership Programme</li> <li>Coaching for Leadership Development</li> <li>Injury on Duty meeting presentation by HR</li> <li>Webinar Leaders Empowering Teams through coaching</li> <li>Injury on Duty meeting presentation by HR</li> <li>SASVEPM webinar: Threat of emerging H5 and H7 avian</li> <li>Influenza viruses to the regional poultry market: Global overview and sustainable control measures applicable to southern Africa"</li> <li>SASVEPM webinar: Threat of emerging H5 and H7 avian</li> <li>Influenza viruses to the regional poultry market: Global overview and sustainable control measures</li> </ul>		





HUMAN RESOURCES

Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & Other Short Courses		Other Forms of Training	Total
				Learnerships			
	Male	167	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coaching and leadership development</li> <li>• Mentoring &amp; Coaching Training</li> <li>• Record Management</li> <li>• Docket Management</li> <li>• T640 Teledyne online training</li> <li>• Internet Governance Forum</li> <li>• LITS SYSTEM WEBINAR</li> <li>• Smartgov/Submission Training</li> <li>• Air Quality Workshop: Plastic Recycling</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Management</li> <li>• POPIA Training</li> <li>• EMI's Investigator Case Docket Management Training</li> <li>• GEOMORPHOLOGY ASSESSMENT INDEX</li> <li>• Global Congress on Linear Infrastructure and Environment</li> <li>• Secondary Aluminium Production processes training</li> <li>• Second NAEIS auditing training</li> <li>• Rabies Straw Method Training</li> <li>• Animal Research Ethics: Foundational Level</li> <li>• Rural Dev Conference</li> <li>• Project Management</li> <li>• Biometry/ Research Methodology</li> <li>• Bioconvection</li> <li>• Research methodology</li> <li>• Refresher Statistics</li> <li>• Project Management</li> <li>• Fertiliser Symposium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) Workshop</li> <li>• 20th Annual SASVEPM Congress</li> </ul>	28	



Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period		Skills Programmes & Other Short Courses	Other Forms of Training	Total
			Learnerships	0			
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	221	0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>POPIA Training</li> <li>Comms Masterclass</li> <li>AGM</li> <li>T640 Teledyne practical training</li> <li>Basic Records Management, File Plan and Appraisal and Disposal</li> <li>ArcGIS Survey123: Creating and Publishing Surveys</li> <li>Collecting and Visualizing Data with ArcGIS Quick Capture</li> <li>Basics of JavaScript Web Apps</li> <li>Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) Workshop</li> <li>Security training</li> <li>PROJECT MANAGEMENT</li> <li>Smartgov/eSubmission Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Veterinary Public Health Association workshop 2023 Online</li> <li>Financial fitness webinar</li> <li>20th Annual SASVEPM Congress</li> <li>Gauteng Animal Health Technicians mini congress</li> <li>Webinar POPIA</li> </ul>	18



HUMAN RESOURCES

Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period	Skills Programmes & Other Short Courses		Other Forms of Training	Total
				Learning Needs	Learnerships		
	Male	146	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comms masterclass session</li> <li>2nd NAEIS auditing training</li> <li>Advancing moral regeneration in GPG webinar</li> <li>IAIASa conference, Skukuza</li> <li>Rabies Straw Method Training</li> <li>Webinar POPIA</li> <li>Financial fitness webinar</li> <li>T640 Teledyne practical training</li> <li>Basic Records Management, File Plan and Appraisal and Disposal</li> <li>Security training</li> <li>Project management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) Workshop</li> <li>20th Annual SASVEPM Congress</li> <li>Geomorphology assessment index workshop</li> <li>Veterinary Public Health Association workshop 2023 Online</li> <li>POPIA Seminar</li> <li>International Association for Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIASa) conference, Skukuza</li> </ul>	16	
Clerks	Female	38	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic Records Management, File Plan and Appraisal and Disposal</li> <li>Project management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial fitness webinar</li> <li>Webinar POPIA</li> </ul>	4	
	Male	31	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic Records Management, File Plan and Appraisal and Disposal</li> <li>Project management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Webinar POPIA</li> <li>Webinar PRAAD</li> <li>Financial fitness webinar</li> </ul>	5	
Service and sales workers	Female	0	0			0	
	Male	0	0			0	
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	0	0			0	



Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees as of 1 April 2023	Training Needs Identified at Start of the Reporting Period		Skills Programmes & Other Short Courses	Other Forms of Training	Total
			Learnerships				
Craft and related trades workers	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	56	0	0	• Basic Records Management, File Plan and Appraisal and Disposal	0	1
	Male	82	0	0	• Rabies Straw Method Training • Basic Records Management, File Plan and Appraisal and Disposal	• Financial fitness webinar	3
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>80</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>933</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>142</b>



### 3.14 Injury on duty

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

**Table 3.14.1 Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	3	0.43%
Temporary total disablement	0	0
Permanent disablement	0	0
Fatal	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.43%</b>

### 3.15 Utilisation of consultants

The following tables relates information on the utilisation of consultants in the department. In terms of the Public Service Regulations “consultant” means a natural or juristic person or a partnership who or which provides in terms of a specific contract on an ad hoc basis any of the following professional services to a department against remuneration received from any source:

- (a) The rendering of expert advice.
- (b) The drafting of proposals for the execution of specific tasks.
- (c) The execution of a specific task which is of a technical or intellectual nature but excludes an employee of a department.

**Table 3.15.1 Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024**

Project Title	Total Number of Consultants that Worked on Project	Duration (Workdays)	Contract Value in Rand
Background/Personnel checks	0	0	0
Competency assessments	0	0	0
Competency assessments	0	0	0
PILIR capitation fees	0	0	0
Employee Health and Well-ness Programme for Counselling & Advisory Services	0	0	0
Stakeholder Analysis Report with goals for the new strategy	0	0	0
Medical Surveillance Programme	0	0	0
The Development of the EIA Review System Phase 2	0	0	0
Valuation of the Farm Koppieskraal	0	0	0
Gauteng Climate Change Strategy	0	0	0
Review of the 2005 Gauteng Air Quality Management Project	0	0	0
Verification of qualifications	0	0	0
MEC Board Members	0	0	0





***Table 3.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of HDIs for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024***

Not applicable

***Table 3.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024***

Not applicable

***Table 3.15.4 Analysis of consultant appointments using Donor funds, in terms of HDIs for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024***

Not applicable

### **3.16 Severance packages**

***Table 3.16.1 Granting of employee-initiated severance packages for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024***

Not applicable

# PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT



## PART E



# 1. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL, UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

## 1.1. Irregular expenditure

### a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	88,133	86,161
Adjustment to opening balance		(452)
Opening balance as restated		85,709
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	-	2,424
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>88,133</b>	<b>88,133</b>

The department did not identify any irregular expenditure during the 2023/24 financial year. The department has irregular expenditure amounting to R88,133 million relating to the 2016-2018 financial year (14 Cases - R85,7 million) and 2022-2023 financial year (4 Cases - R2,4 million). Most of these cases for the 2016-2017 were investigated and the department implemented the recommendations as indicated in the Investigation Report. The department submitted the request for condonation for 7 cases amounting to R44,6 million to Gauteng Provincial Treasury Condonement Committee. These cases were not condoned, indicating that consequence management was not concluded. All the officials implicated in these cases left the Department. The HOD advised the Accounting Officers where these officials are employed to take disciplinary action. The department is currently engaging Provincial Treasury to resolve these issues and get the condonement approved.

### Reconciling notes

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in 2021/22	-	-
Irregular expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified in 2022/23	-	-
Irregular expenditure for the current year	-	2,404
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,404</b>

### b) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description <sup>1</sup>	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	-	-
Irregular expenditure under determination	-	-
Irregular expenditure under investigation	43 416	43 416
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>43 416</b>	<b>43 416</b>



The previous year's cases amounting to R43,416 million, investigations must still be finalised.

**c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned.**

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The department finalised the submission for condonement amounting to R44,6 million. It was presented at the Irregular Expenditure Committee. The submission could not be condoned, due to a lack of progress in consequent management since the officials were no longer employed by the department. The HOD advised the Accounting Officers where these officials are employed to take disciplinary action. The department is currently engaging Provincial Treasury to advice on how to resolve these issues and get the condonement approved.

**d) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)**

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The department finalised the submission for condonement amounting to R44,6 million. It was presented at the Irregular Expenditure Committee.

The submission could not be condoned due to a lack of progress in consequent management since the officials were no longer employed by the department. The HOD advised the Accounting Officers where these officials are employed to take disciplinary action. The department is currently engaging Provincial Treasury to advice on how to resolve these issues and get the condonement approved.

**e) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered.**

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure recovered	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The department did not recover any irregular expenditure relating to the current and previous financial years, because no losses were incurred by GDARDE as the services were rendered and value-for money was achieved.

**f) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)**

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The Department did not write off any irregular expenditure relating to the current and previous financial years.





PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

**g) Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements**

Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)

Description
None
<b>Total – R0,00</b>

N/A

**h) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is responsible for the non-compliance)**

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
None	-	-
<b>Total – R0,00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

N/A

**i) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure**

Disciplinary steps taken
<i>The department finalised the submission for condonement amounting to R44,6 million. It was presented at the Irregular Expenditure Committee. The submission could not be condoned due to a lack of progress in consequent management since the officials were no longer employed by the department. The HOD advised the Accounting Officers where these officials are employed to take disciplinary action. The department is currently engaging Provincial Treasury to advice on how to resolve these issues and get the condonement approved.</i>





## 1.2. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

### a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	49,693	20,596
Adjustment to opening balance		23,569
Opening balance as restated		44,165
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed		5 528
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	-	-
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>49,693</b>	<b>49,693</b>

The department identified fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R21,2 million in the current financial year. This expenditure was incurred in 2019-2020 financial year. This fruitless and wasteful expenditure was incurred because the Southern Water Line project did not achieve its intended purpose of ensuring a reliable water supply to the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. Despite significant investment, the project was halted, delaying the completion, and commissioning necessary to fulfil its objectives. Compounding this issue, during the COVID-19 lockdowns, the project's infrastructure suffered from vandalism and theft, particularly at the pump stations along the pipeline. These incidents further hindered progress and led to additional costs. An investigation is imperative to establish proper consequence management and hold the relevant parties accountable for the delays and damages. Addressing these issues will help prevent similar financial losses in future projects and ensure that intended benefits are realised.

The total fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R49,6 million comprises of 6 cases relating to the 2019-2020 financial years.

These cases were referred to Risk Management Unit for investigation, these investigations still need to be finalised.

### Reconciling notes

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in 2021/22	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified in 2022/23	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	-	5 528
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 528</b>

### b) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description <sup>3</sup>	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	49,693	49,693
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>49,693</b>	<b>49,693</b>



PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

The department identified fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R21,2 million – in the 2023-2024 financial years. This fruitless and wasteful expenditure was incurred because the Southern Water Line project did not achieve its intended purpose of ensuring a reliable water supply to the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. Despite significant investment, the project was halted, delaying the completion and commissioning necessary to fulfil its objectives. Compounding this issue, during the COVID-19 lockdowns, the project's infrastructure suffered from vandalism and theft, particularly at the pump stations along the pipeline. These incidents further hindered progress and led to additional costs. An investigation is imperative to establish proper consequence management and hold the relevant parties accountable for the delays and damages. Addressing these issues will help prevent similar financial losses in future projects and ensure that intended benefits are realised.

The total fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R49,6 million comprises of six cases relating to the 2019-2020 financial years.

**c) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered**

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The department did not recover any fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to the current and previous financial years, because no investigation was conducted to determine if losses incurred by GDARDE needed to be recovered.

**d) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recovered and written off.**

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The department did not recover or write off any fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to the current and previous financial years.

**e) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Disciplinary steps taken
None
N/A



### 1.3 Unauthorised expenditure

#### a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Add: unauthorised expenditure confirmed	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved with funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: unauthorised not recovered and written off5	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

N/A

#### Reconciling notes

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in 2022/2023	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure that relates to 2021/2022 and identified in 2022/2023	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

#### b) Details of current and previous year unauthorised expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description <sup>6</sup>	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	-	-
<b>Total<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

N/A



## 1.4 Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of PFMA Section 40(3) (b)(i) &(iii)

### a) Details of current and previous year material losses through criminal conduct

Material losses through criminal conduct	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Theft	6 203	6 118
Other material losses	-	-
Less: Recovered	-	-
Less: Not recovered and written off	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 203</b>	<b>6 118</b>

Assets under Investigation were due to theft and losses that were reported by individuals and cases not yet closed because of investigations that are currently underway by the Safety and Security Unit.

### b) Details of other material losses

Nature of other material losses	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
Machinery and equipment	-	-
Minor Assets	43	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-</b>

Assets under investigation were due to theft and losses that were reported by individuals and cases not yet closed because of investigations that are currently underway by the Safety and Security Unit.

### c) Other material losses recovered

Nature of losses	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
None	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Assets under Investigation were due to theft and losses that were reported by individuals and cases not yet closed because of investigations that are currently underway by the Safety and Security Unit.



**d) Other material losses written off**

Nature of losses	2023/2024	2022/2023
	R'000	R'000
None	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

*Assets under Investigation were due to theft and losses that were reported by individuals and cases not yet closed because of investigations that are currently underway by the Safety and Security Unit.*

## 2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value
		R'000
Valid invoices received	3 204	721 581
Invoices paid <b>within</b> 30 days or agreed period	2 182	485 456
Invoices paid <b>after</b> 30 days or agreed period	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)	60	14 564

*All GDARDE invoices were processed and paid in 30 Days for the 2023-2024 Financial year.*





### 3. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

#### 3.1. Procurement by other means

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
Annual Accreditation Surveillances Audit Fees for Gauteng Veterinary service	South African Accreditation Systems	Sole Supplier	012 394 3760	59
Veterinary Disease Diagnostics Services for 36 months	Onderstepoort Veterinary Research and Institute of Agricultural Research Council	Sole Supplier	062 029 8512	6 900
Transport Services for farmers to attend Soil Fertility Management Training in ARC, Roodeplaat	Gonavalayi Trading and Projects	Supplier of Choice	073 977 0796	47
Procurement of Gas Leakage detection Air Quality Assessment in Bree Street (Lilian Ngoyi)	Enserve Environmental Services	Supplier of Choice	016 971 3855	66
E - Smart E submission Service level Agreement	Synergy Evolution	Sole Supplier	076 350 5955	496
Training from Indicative training list - Compliance Management Training	University of Pretoria	Supplier of Choice	012 434 2567	53
Comprehensive Farm Digitization and Management Platform Tools	Agri Help SA	Sole Supplier	061 968 0243	1 606
ARC GIS Online License and professional Services	ESRI SA	Sole Supplier	083 578 4120	704
SAVC to facilitate all Veterinary Facilities for GDARDE and Community Engagements Registrations	South African Veterinary Council	Sole Supplier	064 757 7575	53
Smartgov eSubmission Service Level agreement for 12 months	Vodacom	Sole Supplier	083 504 9658	894
<b>Total =R 10 878 000.00</b>				

#### 3.2. Contract variations and expansions

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (Expansion or Variation)	Contract number	Original contract value R'000	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable) R'000	Value of current contract expansion or variation R'000
Security Service Provider for Physical Guarding Services for a Period of thirty-six (36) Months	KYA Guards and (Pty) Ltd and Gumani Risk Management Services (Pty) Ltd	Variation	4660013913	166 686	888	
<b>Total</b>						
<b>R887 864.12</b>						

# FINANCIAL INFORMATION



PART F







# Report of the auditor-general to the Provincial Legislature on vote no. 11: Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment set out on pages 266 to 326, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment as at 31 March 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) prescribed by National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act 5 of 2023 (Dora).

### Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### Emphasis of matter

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### An uncertainty relating to the future outcome of exceptional litigation or regulatory action

7. With reference to note 16 to the financial statements, the department is the defendant in various lawsuits. The ultimate outcome of the matters could not be determined and no provision for any liability that may result was made in the financial statements.

### Other matter

8. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Unaudited supplementary schedules

9. The supplementary information set out on pages 315 to 326 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 on them.



### Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

10. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS and the requirements of the PFMA and 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.
11. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

12. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
13. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at page 261, forms part of my auditor's report.

### Report on the audit of the annual performance report

14. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
15. I selected the following programmes presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2024 for auditing. I selected programmes that measure the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.

Programme	Page numbers	Purpose
<b>Agricultural producer support and development</b>	99	To expand access to agri-food value chain opportunities, promote agricultural development within the land and agrarian reform initiatives in the province, and maximise food security, through provision of sustainable agricultural development support to subsistence, smallholder and commercial producers; provision of agricultural infrastructure support coordination; rendering of extension and advisory services; training and capacity building of producers
<b>Compliance and enforcement</b>	129	To manage the development and implementation of environmental compliance monitoring systems, enforcement of legislation and environmental authorisations
<b>Biodiversity management</b>	139	To promote equitable and sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services to contribute to economic development

16. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programmes against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.





17. I performed procedures to test whether:

- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
- all the indicators relevant for measuring the department's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
- the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
- the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
- the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
- the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable
- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.

18. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

19. The material findings on the reported performance information for the selected programmes are as follows:

#### **Biodiversity management**

20. An achievement of 87 430 was reported against a target of 89 512. However, the audit evidence showed the actual achievement to be zero. Consequently, the achievement against the target was lower than reported.

#### **Other matter**

21. I draw attention to the matter below.

#### **Achievement of planned targets**

22. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or underachievements. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the reported performance information.

23. The tables that follow provide information on the achievement of planned targets and list the key indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets.



### Agricultural producer support and development

<i>Targets achieved: 81%</i> <i>Budget spent: 97%</i>		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Number of producers supported in the grain commodity	60	57
Number of smallholder producers commercialised (reaching an annual net income that exceeds R1 million)	50	0
Number of youths trained in food production programmes as part of the rehabilitation programmes	2 000	1 449

### Compliance and enforcement

<i>Targets achieved: 57,1%</i> <i>Budget spent: 99,9%</i>		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Percentage of administrative enforcement notices complied with	70	26
Percentage of compliance to legislative obligations in respect of licensed facilities inspected	70	41
Number of designated environmental management inspectors (EMI) in provincial departments and local government	8	0

### Biodiversity management

<i>Targets achieved: 75%</i> <i>Budget spent: 96,2%</i>		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Number of hectares under the conservation estate	89 512	0
Number of new stewardship sites assisted to increase land under conservation through the biodiversity stewardship programme	1	0

### Material misstatement

24. I identified a material misstatement in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. This material misstatement was in the reported performance information for the biodiversity management programme. Management subsequently corrected the misstatement, and I did not include any material findings in this report.

### Report on compliance with legislation

25. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the department's compliance with legislation.
26. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
27. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the department, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.



28. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

#### Expenditure management

29. Payments were not made within 30 days or an agreed period after receipt of an invoice, as required by section 38(1)(f) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 8.2.3.

#### Other information in the annual report

30. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report which includes the audit committee's report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
31. My opinion on the financial statements, the report on the audit of the annual performance report and the report on compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
32. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
33. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard. \_

#### Internal control deficiencies

34. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.
35. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the material findings on the annual performance report and the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
36. The accounting officer and management did not always exercise adequate oversight responsibility over internal controls relating to expenditure management and performance reporting regulations.

*Auditor - General*

Johannesburg

31 July 2024



AUDITOR - GENERAL  
SOUTH AFRICA

*Auditing to build public confidence*



## Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

### Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

#### Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

#### Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 department's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the department to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

#### Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.



## Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA)	Section 38(1)(b); 38(1)(c)(ii); Section 38(1)(d); 38(1)(h)(iii); 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); Section 40(1)(a) and (b); 40(1)(c)(i); Sections 43(4); 44; 45(b); 57(b)
Treasury Regulations	Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3; 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); 5.2.3(d); Regulation 5.3.1; 6.3.1(a) - (d); 6.4.1(b) Regulation 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1; 9.1.1; 9.1.4; Regulation 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2; Regulation 12.5.1; 15.10.1.2(c); Regulation 16A3.2 (fairness); 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; Regulation 16A6.2(a) and (b); 16A6.3(a) - (c); 16A6.3(a)(i); Regulation 16A6.3(e) Regulation 16A6.4; 16A6.5; 16A6.6; 16A7.1 Regulation 16A8.3; 16A8.4; Regulation 16A9.1; 16A9.1(d)-(f); 16A9.2(a)(ii); Regulation 17.1.1; 18.2; 19.8.4
Division of Revenue Act 5 of 2023	Sections 11(6)(a); 12(5) Sections 16(1); 16(3) / 16(3)(a)(i)
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000 (CIDB)	Section 18(1)
CIDB Regulations	Regulations 17; 25(7A)
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Sections 2.1(a),(b) and (f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations (PPR), 2011	Regulation 8.2 Regulation 9.1
PPR, 2017 under functionality	Regulations 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; Regulation 6.8; Regulation 7.8; Regulations 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1
PPR, 2022	Regulation 4.4
State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998	Section 7(3)
National Treasury Supply Chain Management (SCM) Instruction Note 4 of 2015-16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury SCM Instruction Note 4A of 2016-17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury SCM Instruction Note 7 of 2017-18	Paragraph 4.3
National Treasury SCM Instruction Note 5 of 2020-21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
Erratum to National Treasury SCM Instruction Note 5 of 2020-21	Paragraph 1; 2
Second Amendment to National Treasury SCM Instruction Note 5 of 2020-21	Paragraph 1
National Treasury Instruction Note 11 of 2020-21	Paragraph 3.1; 3.4(b); 3.9





FINANCIAL INFORMATION  
 For the year ended 31 March 2024


Legislation	Sections or regulations
PFMA Instruction Note 1 of 2021-22	Paragraph 4.1
National Treasury SCM Instruction Note 2 of 2021-22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4;3.2.4(b); 3.3.1
PFMA SCM Instruction Note 3 of 2021-22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b);4.3;4.4;
PFMA instruction note no.3 of 2021-22	Paragraph 4.2 (b)
Public Service regulations, 2016	Regulation 25(1)(e)(i) and (iii) Regulation 18(1) (2)
Practice Note 5 of 2009-10	Paragraph 3.3
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
Standard Bidding Document 6.2, issued in 201516	



# ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

For the year ended  
31 March 2024

Date authorised for issue: 15 August 2024

Authorised by: 



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## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Appropriation per programme	2023/24						2022/23		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Programme	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Administration	277,288	-	10,643	287,931	277,193	10,738	96.3%	291,245	290,570
Agriculture and Rural Development	517,065	-	(35,699)	481,366	467,519	13,847	97.1%	479,930	388,644
Environmental Affairs	464,764	-	25,056	489,820	485,847	3,973	99.2%	354,331	331,822
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,259,117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,259,117</b>	<b>1,230,559</b>	<b>28,558</b>	<b>97.7%</b>	<b>1,125,506</b>	<b>1,011,036</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,259,117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,259,117</b>	<b>1,230,559</b>	<b>28,558</b>	<b>97.7%</b>	<b>1,125,506</b>	<b>1,011,036</b>
TOTAL (brought forward)				1,259,117	1,230,559			1,125,506	1,011,036
<b>Reconciliation with statement of financial performance</b>									
<b>Departmental receipts</b>				18,841				25,406	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (Total revenue)				1,277,958				1,150,912	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (Total expenditure)					1,230,559				1,011,036



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Appropriation per economic classification									
Economic classification	2023/24					2022/23			
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,149,704</b>	<b>(290)</b>	-	<b>1,149,414</b>	<b>1,129,866</b>	<b>19,548</b>	<b>98.3%</b>	<b>1,066,009</b>	<b>984,296</b>
Compensation of employees	582,219	(1)	-	582,218	573,483	8,735	98.5%	591,093	561,923
Salaries and wages	486,763	1,618	(46)	488,335	487,492	843	99.8%	502,346	483,471
Social contributions	95,456	(1,619)	46	93,883	85,991	7,892	91.6%	88,747	78,452
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>567,485</b>	<b>(289)</b>	-	<b>567,196</b>	<b>556,383</b>	<b>10,813</b>	<b>98.1%</b>	<b>474,916</b>	<b>422,373</b>
Administrative fees	1,810	-	700	2,510	911	1,599	36.3%	1,061	863
Advertising	6,080	-	-	6,080	6,319	(239)	103.9%	6,914	4,417
Minor assets	2,279	(615)	-	1,664	583	1,081	35.0%	1,615	842
Audit costs: External	7,089	-	-	7,089	6,192	897	87.3%	7,066	7,999
Bursaries: Employees	1,243	(310)	-	933	923	10	98.9%	628	648
Catering: Departmental activities	2,631	(1,292)	-	1,339	1,805	(466)	134.8%	2,990	1,612
Communication (G&S)	10,803	(1,318)	-	9,485	8,066	1,419	85.0%	8,391	7,123
Computer services	13,611	(662)	-	12,949	17,593	(4,644)	135.9%	6,318	14,101
Consultants: Business and advisory services	23,815	(3,409)	12,589	32,995	30,038	2,957	91.0%	42,121	39,580
Infrastructure and planning services	2,469	(1,560)	-	909	334	575	36.7%	1,566	114
Laboratory services	2,850	(712)	-	2,138	2,211	(73)	103.4%	1,421	2,142
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	2,259	-	-	2,259	3,100	(841)	137.2%	1,173	3,631
Contractors	26,410	(5,541)	550	21,419	18,796	2,623	87.8%	39,108	28,741
Agency and support / outsourced services	158,292	(468)	3,000	160,824	161,034	(210)	100.1%	684	624
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1,923	-	-	1,923	1,186	737	61.7%	1,452	1,184
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Economic classification	Appropriation per economic classification									
	2023/24					2022/23				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000		
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	5,972	6,996	311	13,279	12,667	612	95.4%	5,469	5,003	
Inventory: Farming supplies	135,342	16,755	(35,000)	117,097	131,107	(14,010)	112.0%	174,409	129,847	
Inventory: Food and food supplies	166	(67)	-	99	59	40	59.6%	81	62	
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	11,960	(951)	-	11,009	9,740	1,269	88.5%	10,200	9,622	
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	134	-	-	134	64	70	47.8%	93	-	
Inventory: Materials and supplies	5,306	(1,094)	-	4,212	2,851	1,361	67.7%	6,902	4,479	
Inventory: Medical supplies	1,612	(1,457)	-	155	157	(2)	101.3%	2,908	2,824	
Inventory: Medicine	3,111	(2,108)	-	1,003	1,003	-	100.0%	6,556	6,504	
Inventory: Other supplies	35	-	-	35	-	35	-	-	-	
Consumable supplies	8,631	(847)	-	7,784	6,800	984	87.4%	5,865	7,724	
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4,528	(401)	-	4,127	3,062	1,065	74.2%	4,220	3,149	
Operating leases	12,500	(3,216)	(2,450)	6,834	5,796	1,038	84.8%	10,267	7,074	
Property payments	51,596	3,610	11,300	66,506	67,432	(926)	101.4%	58,659	62,161	
Travel and subsistence	29,672	1701	-	31,373	33,795	(2,422)	107.7%	31,700	33,059	
Training and development	19,253	(2,379)	-	16,874	2,087	14,787	12.4%	12,710	17,105	
Operating payments	5,699	(1,224)	-	4,475	3,945	530	88.2%	3,270	2,405	
Venues and facilities	5,828	353	200	6,381	5,151	1,230	80.7%	5,384	3,922	
Rental and hiring	2,576	(150)	8,800	11,226	11,576	(350)	103.1%	13,715	13,812	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>77,642</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77,674</b>	<b>76,938</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>11,139</b>	<b>8,781</b>	
Provinces and municipalities	490	31	-	521	520	1	99.8%	923	268	
Municipalities	490	31	-	521	520	1	99.8%	923	268	
Municipal bank accounts	490	31	-	521	520	1	99.8%	923	268	
Departmental agencies and accounts	1,460	-	-	1,460	1,460	-	100.0%	1,322	1,324	



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Economic classification	Appropriation per economic classification									
	2023/24					2022/23				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000		
Departmental agencies	1,460	-	-	1,460	1,460	-	100.0%	1,322	1,324	
Higher education institutions	3,660	-	-	3,660	3,660	-	100.0%	6,985	5,700	
Households	72,032	1	-	72,033	71,298	735	99.0%	1,909	1,489	
Social benefits	1,210	272	-	1,482	1,173	309	79.1%	1,087	1,106	
Other transfers to households	70,822	(271)	-	70,551	70,125	426	99.4%	822	383	
							73.7%			
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>31,518</b>	-	-	<b>31,518</b>	<b>23,244</b>	<b>8,274</b>	<b>58.1%</b>	<b>48,024</b>	<b>17,625</b>	
Buildings and other fixed structures	2,267	-	-	2,267	1,316	951	58.1%	10,889	5,618	
Buildings	2,267	-	-	2,267	1,316	951	58.1%	10,889	5,618	
Machinery and equipment	29,251	-	-	29,251	21,928	7,323	75.0%	37,135	12,007	
Transport equipment	22,798	-	(1,751)	21,047	19,563	1,484	92.9%	10,317	1,964	
Other machinery and equipment	6,453	-	1,751	8,204	2,365	5,839	28.8%	26,818	10,043	
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>258</b>	-	<b>511</b>	<b>511</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>334</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,259,117</b>	-	-	<b>1,259,117</b>	<b>1,230,559</b>	<b>28,558</b>	<b>97.7%</b>	<b>1,125,506</b>	<b>1,011,036</b>	



**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
For the year ended 31 March 2024

Programme 1: ADMINISTRATION											
	2023/24						2022/23				
	Approved Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000		
<b>Sub programme</b>											
OFFICE OF THE MEC	6,808	(5,589)	-	1,219	1,216	3	99.8%	2,071	1,914		
SENIOR MANAGEMENT	28,411	(1,987)	(730)	25,694	23,299	2,395	90.7%	33,042	28,668		
CORPORATE SERVICES	92,056	(3,860)	-	88,196	86,321	1,875	97.9%	97,064	97,045		
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	150,013	11,436	11,373	172,822	166,357	6,465	96.3%	159,068	162,943		
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>277,288</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,643</b>	<b>287,931</b>	<b>277,193</b>	<b>10,738</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>291,245</b>	<b>290,570</b>		
<b>Economic classification</b>											
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>270,888</b>	<b>(289)</b>	<b>10,570</b>	<b>281,169</b>	<b>273,906</b>	<b>7,263</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>275,499</b>	<b>279,643</b>		
Compensation of employees	159,388	-	(730)	158,658	151,312	7,346	95.4%	162,100	153,678		
Salaries and wages	132,648	1,024	(730)	132,942	128,097	4,845	96.4%	136,844	131,366		
Social contributions	26,740	(1,024)	-	25,716	23,215	2,501	90.3%	25,256	22,312		
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>111,500</b>	<b>(289)</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>122,511</b>	<b>122,594</b>	<b>(83)</b>	<b>100.1%</b>	<b>113,399</b>	<b>125,965</b>		
Administrative fees	750	-	-	750	347	403	46.3%	340	275		
Advertising	2,049	-	-	2,049	1,983	66	96.8%	1,564	1,274		
Minor assets	1,486	-	-	1,486	508	978	34.2%	1,104	775		
Audit costs: External	6,983	-	-	6,983	6,133	850	87.8%	6,964	7,899		
Bursaries: Employees	1,243	(310)	-	933	923	10	98.9%	628	648		
Catering: Departmental activities	855	(604)	-	251	188	63	74.9%	1,230	562		
Communication (G&S)	3,373	(600)	-	2,773	2,294	479	82.7%	2,577	2,088		
Computer services	10,813	-	-	10,813	11,291	(478)	104.4%	5,473	12,891		
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2,477	(1,022)	-	1,455	1,456	(1)	100.1%	2,672	2,538		
Legal services	1,931	-	-	1,931	3,100	(1,169)	160.5%	1,159	3,631		
Contractors	2,474	(85)	-	2,389	2,896	(507)	121.2%	2,478	2,431		
Agency and support / outsourced services	97	-	-	97	256	(159)	263.9%	417	380		

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Programme 1: ADMINISTRATION											
	2023/24						2022/23				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000		R'000
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1,755	-	-	1,755	950	805	54.1%	1,252	1,118		1,118
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	404	-	-	404	46	358	11.4%	114	831		831
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80		80
Inventory: Food and food supplies	166	(67)	-	99	59	40	59.6%	81	62		62
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	9,520	-	-	9,520	9,375	145	98.5%	9,282	9,211		9,211
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	70	-	-	70	-	70	-	88	-		-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	428	(2)	-	426	292	134	68.5%	105	109		109
Inventory: Medical supplies	166	(67)	-	99	59	40	59.6%	30	-		-
Consumable supplies	1,723	(470)	-	1,253	720	533	57.5%	2,693	2,102		2,102
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	3,372	(8)	-	3,364	2,698	666	80.2%	3,034	2,900		2,900
Operating leases	2,249	(30)	-	2,219	5,631	(3,412)	253.8%	6,052	6,065		6,065
Property payments	48,064	6,567	11,300	65,931	66,878	(947)	101.4%	55,388	60,645		60,645
Travel and subsistence	3,199	(804)	-	2,395	1,856	539	77.5%	2,642	2,238		2,238
Training and development	1,542	(1,130)	-	412	407	5	98.8%	1,523	996		996
Operating payments	2,273	(312)	-	1,961	1,691	270	86.2%	1,747	1,351		1,351
Venues and facilities	2,112	(1,412)	-	700	599	101	85.6%	2,275	2,469		2,469
Rental and hiring	77	-	-	77	-	77	-	407	396		396
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>79.3%</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>2,403</b>		<b>2,403</b>
Provinces and municipalities	10	31	73	114	113	1	99.1%	58	3		3
Municipalities	10	31	73	114	113	1	99.1%	58	3		3
Municipal bank accounts	10	31	73	114	113	1	99.1%	58	3		3
Departmental agencies and accounts	1,460	-	-	1,460	1,460	-	100.0%	1,322	1,324		1,324



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Programme 1: ADMINISTRATION											
2023/24											2022/23
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departmental agencies	1,460	-	-	1,460	1,460	-	100.0%	1,322	1,324		
Households	900	-	-	900	390	510	43.3%	1,088	1,076		
Social Benefits	78	271	-	349	375	(26)	107.4%	266	693		
Other transfers to households	822	(271)	-	551	15	536	2.7%	822	383		
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>12,944</b>	<b>8,190</b>		
Machinery and equipment	3,777	-	-	3,777	813	2,964	21.5%	12,944	8,190		
Transport equipment	1,482	-	-	1,482	-	1,482	-	1,915	1,196		
Other machinery and equipment	2,295	-	-	2,295	813	1,482	35.4%	11,029	6,994		
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>334</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>277,288</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,643</b>	<b>287,931</b>	<b>277,193</b>	<b>10,738</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>291,245</b>	<b>290,570</b>		





## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Programme 2: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT											
2023/24											2022/23
Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure			
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000		
<b>Sub programme</b>											
SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGE	7,804	-	7,804	5,289	2,515	67.8%	9,632	4,287			
FARMER SUPPORT & DEVELOPMENT	264,242	42,876	307,118	297,831	9,287	97.0%	258,484	189,154			
VETERINARY SERVICES	101,215	(13,685)	85,080	84,868	212	99.8%	97,956	95,097			
RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	96,382	(19,746)	51,687	51,180	507	99.0%	61,474	50,290			
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SERVICES	38,889	(6,622)	23,967	22,914	1,053	95.6%	40,184	38,942			
RURAL DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION	8,533	(2,823)	5,710	5,437	273	95.2%	12,200	10,874			
Total for sub programmes	517,065	-	481,366	467,519	13,847	97.1%	479,930	388,644			
<b>Economic classification</b>											
Current payments	423,205	-	385,755	373,826	11,929	96.9%	452,762	379,334			
Compensation of employees	203,262	-	203,262	202,045	1,217	99.4%	202,506	190,761			
Salaries and wages	169,395	697	170,092	172,002	(1,910)	101.1%	168,183	164,015			
Social contributions	33,867	(697)	33,170	30,043	3,127	90.6%	34,323	26,746			
Goods and services	219,943	-	182,493	171,781	10,712	94.1%	250,256	188,573			
Administrative fees	513	-	513	343	170	66.9%	292	330			
Advertising	2,094	-	2,094	1,624	470	77.6%	463	950			
Minor assets	441	(386)	55	55	-	100.0%	63	49			
Audit costs: External	106	-	106	59	47	55.7%	102	100			
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Catering: Departmental activities	1,160	(688)	472	569	(97)	120.6%	846	624			
Communication (G&S)	4,952	(718)	4,234	3,557	677	84.0%	4,151	3,536			



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Programme 2: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
2023/24										2022/23
Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure		
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1,743	(662)	-	1,081	3,567	(2,486)	330.0%	400	718		
3,428	350	-	3,778	1,851	1,927	49.0%	8,056	7,090		
1,591	(682)	-	909	334	575	36.7%	666	14		
2,840	(712)	-	2,128	2,204	(76)	103.6%	1,421	2,142		
17,295	(5,456)	-	11,839	8,615	3,224	72.8%	20,738	10,988		
639	(468)	-	171	274	(103)	160.2%	267	244		
1,730	(580)	-	1,150	1,088	62	94.6%	988	223		
113,604	16,905	(35,000)	95,509	113,550	(18,041)	118.9%	155,317	108,082		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1,951	(951)	-	1,000	1	999	0.1%	548	51		
64	-	-	64	64	-	100.0%	-	-		
3,693	(542)	-	3,151	2,095	1,056	66.5%	5,685	3,064		
1,597	(1,457)	-	140	140	-	100.0%	2,856	2,824		
3,111	(2,108)	-	1,003	1,003	-	100.0%	6,506	6,504		
4,931	(377)	-	4,554	2,926	1,628	64.3%	2,390	2,471		
993	(263)	-	730	362	368	49.6%	951	50		
8,646	(2,057)	(2,450)	4,139	87	4,052	2.1%	4,143	984		
906	(427)	-	479	462	17	96.5%	1,676	940		
17,102	2,685	-	19,787	20,481	(694)	103.5%	16,829	18,645		
17,548	(1,249)	-	16,299	1,325	14,974	8.1%	10,752	15,608		
2,661	(835)	-	1,826	841	985	46.1%	1,272	114		
2,811	828	-	3,639	2,572	1,067	70.7%	2,388	1,017		



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Programme 2: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT											
2023/24											2022/23
Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure			
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1,793	(150)	-	1,643	1,732	(89)	105.4%	490	1,211			
<b>73,994</b>	-	-	<b>73,994</b>	<b>73,783</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>7,306</b>	<b>5,767</b>			
3,660	-	-	3,660	3,660	-	100.0%	6,985	5,700			
70,334	-	-	70,334	70,123	211	99.7%	321	67			
334	-	-	334	123	211	36.8%	321	67			
70,000	-	-	70,000	70,000	-	100.0%	-	-			
19,866	-	1,751	21,617	19,910	1,707	92.1%	19,862	3,543			
19,866	-	1,751	21,617	19,910	1,707	92.1%	19,862	3,543			
17,200	-	-	17,200	19,563	(2,363)	113.7%	6,250	768			
2,666	-	1,751	4,417	347	4,070	7.9%	13,612	2,775			
<b>517,065</b>	-	<b>(35,699)</b>	<b>481,366</b>	<b>467,519</b>	<b>13,847</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>479,930</b>	<b>388,644</b>			



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Programme 3: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS												
	2023/24						2022/23					
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure			
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Sub programme</b>												
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, PLANNING AND COORDINATION	30,042	3,531	1,450	35,023	34,918	105	99.7%	31,373	30,191			
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT	52,439	(1,251)	730	51,918	51,855	63	99.9%	49,834	49,684			
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT	62,853	(941)	-	61,912	61,749	163	99.7%	64,048	60,709			
BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT	100,497	(8,089)	(1,824)	90,584	87,150	3,434	96.2%	107,481	94,167			
ENVIRONMENTAL EMPOWERMENT SERVICES	218,933	6,750	24,700	250,383	250,175	208	99.9%	101,595	97,071			
Total for sub programmes	464,764	-	25,056	489,820	485,847	3,973	99.2%	354,331	331,822			
<b>Economic classification</b>												
Current payments	455,611	(1)	26,880	482,490	482,134	356	99.9%	337,748	325,319			
Compensation of employees	219,569	(1)	730	220,298	220,126	172	99.9%	226,487	217,484			
Salaries and wages	184,720	(103)	684	185,301	187,393	(2,092)	101.1%	197,319	188,090			
Social contributions	34,849	102	46	34,997	32,733	2,264	93.5%	29,168	29,394			
Goods and services	236,042	-	26,150	262,192	262,008	184	99.9%	111,261	107,835			
Administrative fees	547	-	700	1,247	221	1,026	17.7%	429	258			
Advertising	1,937	-	-	1,937	2,712	(775)	140.0%	4,887	2,193			
Minor assets	352	(229)	-	123	20	103	16.3%	448	18			
Catering: Departmental activities	616	-	-	616	1,048	(432)	170.1%	914	426			
Communication (G&S)	2,478	-	-	2,478	2,215	263	89.4%	1,663	1,499			
Computer services	1,055	-	-	1,055	2,735	(1,680)	259.2%	445	492			
Consultants: Business and advisory services	17,910	(2,737)	12,589	27,762	26,731	1,031	96.3%	31,393	29,952			



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Programme 3: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS												
	2023/24						2022/23					
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure			
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000			
Infrastructure and planning services	878	(878)	-	-	-	-	-	900	100			
Laboratory services	10	-	-	10	7	3	70.0%	-	-			
Legal services	328	-	-	328	-	328	-	14	-			
Contractors	6,641	-	550	7,191	7,285	(94)	101.3%	15,892	15,322			
Agency and support / out-sourced services	157,556	-	3,000	160,556	160,504	52	100.0%	-	-			
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	168	-	-	168	236	(68)	140.5%	200	66			
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	3,838	7,576	311	11,725	11,533	192	98.4%	4,367	3,949			
Inventory: Farming supplies	21,738	(150)	-	21,588	17,557	4,031	81.3%	19,012	21,685			
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	489	-	-	489	364	125	74.4%	370	360			
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-			
Inventory: Materials and supplies	1,185	(550)	-	635	464	171	73.1%	1,112	1,306			
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-			
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-			
Inventory: Other supplies	35	-	-	35	-	35	-	-	-			
Consumable supplies	1,977	-	-	1,977	3,154	(1,177)	159.5%	782	3,151			
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	163	(130)	-	33	2	31	6.1%	235	199			
Operating leases	1,605	(1,129)	-	476	78	398	16.4%	72	25			
Property payments	2,626	(2,530)	-	96	92	4	95.8%	1,595	576			
Travel and subsistence	9,371	(180)	-	9,191	11,458	(2,267)	124.7%	12,229	12,176			
Training and development	163	-	-	163	355	(192)	217.8%	435	501			





## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Programme 3: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS													
2023/24												2022/23	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure				
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Operating payments	765	-	-	765	1,413	(648)	184.7%	251	940				
Venues and facilities	905	937	200	2,042	1,980	62	97.0%	721	436				
Rental and hiring	706	-	8,800	9,506	9,844	(338)	103.6%	12,818	12,205				
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(73)</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>98.8%</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>611</b>				
Provinces and municipalities	480	-	(73)	407	407	-	100.0%	865	265				
Municipalities	480	-	(73)	407	407	-	100.0%	865	265				
Municipal bank accounts	480	-	(73)	407	407	-	100.0%	865	265				
Households	798	1	-	799	785	14	98.2%	500	346				
Social benefits	798	1	-	799	675	124	84.5%	500	346				
Payments for capital assets	7,875	-	(1,751)	6,124	2,521	3,603	41.2%	15,218	5,892				
Buildings and other fixed structures	2,267	-	-	2,267	1,316	951	58.1%	10,889	5,618				
Buildings	2,267	-	-	2,267	1,316	951	58.1%	10,889	5,618				
Machinery and equipment	5,608	-	(1,751)	3,857	1,205	2,652	31.2%	4,329	274				
Transport equipment	4,116	-	(1,751)	2,365	-	2,365	-	2,152	-				
Other machinery and equipment	1,492	-	-	1,492	1,205	287	80.8%	2,177	274				
<b>Total</b>	<b>464,764</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,056</b>	<b>489,820</b>	<b>485,847</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>99.2%</b>	<b>354,331</b>	<b>331,822</b>				



NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2024

**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, and Annexure 1A-H of the Annual Financial Statements.

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

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

**3. Detail on payments for financial assets**

Detail of these transactions 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

Programme	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Administration	287,931	277,193	10,738	4%
Agriculture and Rural Development	481,366	467,519	13,847	3%
Environmental Affairs	489,820	485,847	3,973	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,259,117</b>	<b>1,230,559</b>	<b>28,558</b>	

*Administration (Programme 1) has spent R277 million equivalent to 96% of its allocated budget. The underspending can be attributed to vacancies at financial year end that have not yet been filled. Under-expenditure was recorded under Payments for Capital Assets for transport equipment as well as other machinery and equipment.*

*Agriculture and Rural Development (Programme 2) has spent R468 million equivalent to 97% of its allocated budget. The underspending can be attributed to the following items: contractors, farming supplies and inventory, Consultant and professional services, Operating leases, Training and development not yet completed at financial year end.*

*Environmental Affairs (Programme 3) has spent R485 million equivalent to 99% of its allocated budget.*



## 4.2 Per economic classification

Economic classification	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
<b>Current payments</b>				
Compensation of employees	582,218	573,483	8,735	2%
Goods and services	567,196	556,383	10,813	2%
Interest and rent on land				
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>				
Provinces and municipalities	521	520	1	0%
Departmental agencies and accounts	1,460	1,460	-	0%
Higher education institutions	3,660	3,660	-	0%
Households	72,033	71,298	735	1%
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>				
Buildings and other fixed structures	2,267	1,316	951	42%
Machinery and equipment	29,251	21,928	7,323	25%
Payments for financial assets	511	511	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,259,117</b>	<b>1,230,559</b>	<b>28,558</b>	

*For Compensation of employees, the department has spent R573 million of its R582 million allocated adjusted budget, which is equivalent to 98% of its allocation. The underspending can be attributed to SMS notch progression not yet paid and vacancies not yet filled at financial year end.*

*Goods and Services has spent R555 million of its R567 million allocated adjusted budget that is equivalent to 98% of its allocation.*

*Transfers and subsidies has spent R77 million of its R78 million allocated adjusted budget that is equivalent to 99% of its allocation.*

*Payments for Capital Assets has spent R23 million of its R31 million allocated budget, which is equivalent to 74% of its allocation.*



NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT  
For the year ended 31 March 2024

### 4.3 Per conditional grant

Conditional grant	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a percentage of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
CASP	125,199	116,401	8,798	92.97%
ILIMA/LETSEMA PROJECTS	37,385	37,357	28	99.93%
LAND CARE PROGRAMME GRANT	5,203	2,867	2,336	55.10%
EPWP INTERGRATED GRANT FOR PROV	3,268	3,268	-	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,055</b>	<b>159,893</b>	<b>11,162</b>	

The department has spent R 159 million of its allocated adjusted budget of R171 million for conditional grants.

CASP expenditure is as follows:

- R9 million expenditure relates to CASP graduate's programme stipends and Agricultural advisors;
- R22 million for goods and services and
- R16 million of pool vehicles for extension officers bought for the purposes of site visit for CASP projects.

R 37 million was spent under the Illima/ Letsema grant.

R3 million was spent on the EPWP incentive grant. Land care expenditure amounts to R2 million.

The above expenditure includes a R70 million transfer for the commercialisation of smallholder farmers and agro entrepreneurs for both CASP and Illima/Letsema.

The main under-expenditure of R8,5 million related to CASP: Infrastructure for the training and capacity building of famers, including unemployed graduates (R7,4 million) and cattle handling facilities (R1 million).

The R2,4 million under-spending on Land Care Grant relates to projects not finalised at year end. These projects are Land Care Graduate Capacity Building, Junior Camps, Kaalfontein and Doornfontein Landcare projects.



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 31 March 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Annual appropriation	1	1,259,117	1,125,506
Departmental revenue	2	18,841	25,406
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>1,277,958</b>	<b>1,150,912</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Current expenditure</b>		<b>1,129,866</b>	<b>984,295</b>
Compensation of employees	3	573,483	561,921
Goods and services	4	556,383	422,374
Total current expenditure			
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>		<b>76,938</b>	<b>8,781</b>
Transfers and subsidies	6	76,938	8,781
<b>Expenditure for capital assets</b>		<b>23,244</b>	<b>17,626</b>
Tangible assets	7	23,244	17,626
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	5	511	334
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>1,230,559</b>	<b>1,011,036</b>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>47,399</b>	<b>139,876</b>

<b>Reconciliation of Net Surplus for the year</b>			
Voted funds		28,558	114,470
Annual appropriation		17,396	48,143
Statutory appropriation		11,162	66,327
Conditional grants			
Departmental revenue and PRF receipts	12	18,841	25,406
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>47,399</b>	<b>139,876</b>





STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
For the year ended 31 March 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>26,117</b>	<b>117,217</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	8	17,970	109,750
Prepayments and advances	9	4,503	4,723
Receivables	10	3,644	2,744
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>5,065</b>	<b>966</b>
Prepayments and advances	9	4,723	-
Receivables	10	342	966
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>31,182</b>	<b>118,183</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>30 223</b>	<b>117 222</b>
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	11	28,558	114,470
Departmental revenue and PRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	1,506	2,629
Payables	13	159	123
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>30,223</b>	<b>117,222</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>959</b>	<b>961</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Recoverable revenue		959	961
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>959</b>	<b>961</b>



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS  
 as at 31 March 2024

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
<b>Recoverable revenue</b>			
Opening balance		961	316
Transfers:		(2)	645
Debts raised			645
Debts recovered		(2)	
Closing balance		959	961
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>959</b>	<b>961</b>



CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Receipts</b>		<b>1,277,943</b>	<b>1,150,899</b>
Annual appropriation funds received	1.1	1,259,117	1,125,506
Departmental revenue received	2	18,789	25,393
Interest received	2.3	37	-
Net (increase)/decrease in net working capital		(5,367)	(1,534)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(134,434)	(122,368)
Current payments		(1,129,866)	(984,295)
Payments for financial assets		(511)	(334)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(76,938)	(8,781)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	14	<b>(69,173)</b>	<b>33,587</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments for capital assets	7	(23,244)	(17,626)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	15	13
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	10	624	-
Net cash flow available from investing activities		<b>(22,605)</b>	<b>(17,613)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Increase/(decrease) in non-current payables		(2)	645
Net cash flows from financing activities		<b>(2)</b>	<b>645</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(91,780)	16,619
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		109,750	93,131
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17,970</b>	<b>109,750</b>



## PART A: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

<b>Summary of significant accounting policies</b>	
<p>The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.</p> <p>The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation. 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 (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.</p>	
1.	<p><b>Basis of preparation</b> The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.</p>
2.	<p><b>Going concern</b> The financial statements have been on a going concern basis.</p>
3.	<p><b>Presentation currency</b> Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department.</p>
4.	<p><b>Rounding</b> Unless otherwise stated, financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).</p>
5.	<p><b>Foreign currency translation</b> Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment / receipt.</p>
6.	<p><b>Comparative information</b></p>
6.1	<p><b>Prior period comparative information</b> 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.</p>
6.2	<p><b>Current year comparison with budget</b> A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.</p>
7.	<p><b>Revenue</b></p>
7.1	<p><b>Appropriated funds</b> Appropriated funds comprise of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e., statutory appropriation). Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective. Appropriated funds are measured at the amounts receivable. The net amount of any appropriated funds due to / from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable / receivable in the statement of financial position.</p>
7.2	<p><b>Departmental revenue</b> Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise. Departmental revenue is measured at the cash amount received. In-kind donations received are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and are measured at fair value. Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.</p>



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

7.3	<p><b>Accrued departmental revenue</b></p> <p>Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and</li> <li>the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.</li> </ul> <p>The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.</p> <p>Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and / penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents. Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.</p>
8.	<p><b>Expenditure</b></p>
8.1	<p><b>Compensation of employees</b></p>
8.1.1	<p><b>Salaries and wages</b></p> <p>Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p>
8.1.2	<p><b>Social contributions</b></p> <p>Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p> <p>Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p>
8.2	<p><b>Other expenditure</b></p> <p>Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.</p> <p>Donations made in kind are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of transfer and are measured at cost or fair value.</p>
8.3	<p><b>Accruals and payables not recognised</b></p> <p>Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value at the reporting date.</p>
8.4	<p><b>Leases</b></p>
8.4.1	<p><b>Operating leases</b></p> <p>Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.</p> <p>The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
8.4.2	<p><b>Finance leases</b></p> <p>Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.</p> <p>The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.</p> <p>Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of: cost, being the fair value of the asset; or the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.</p> <p>Finance lease assets acquired at the commencement of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of: the fair value of the leased asset; or if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.</p>
9.	<p><b>Aid assistance</b></p>
9.1	<p><b>Aid assistance received</b></p> <p>Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value. CARA Funds are recognised when receivable and measured at the amounts receivable.</p> <p>Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.</p>





NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

9.2	<p><b>Aid assistance paid</b></p> <p>Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Aid assistance payments made prior to the receipt of funds are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.</p>
10.	<p><b>Cash and cash equivalents</b></p> <p>Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position. Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability. 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.</p>
11.	<p><b>Prepayments and advances</b></p> <p>Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash. Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.</p>
12.	<p><b>Loans and receivables</b></p> <p>Loans and receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.</p>
13.	<p><b>Investments</b></p> <p>Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.</p>
14.	<p><b>Financial assets</b></p>
14.1	<p><b>Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)</b></p> <p>A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.</p>
14.2	<p><b>Impairment of financial assets</b></p> <p>Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
15.	<p><b>Payables</b></p> <p>Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.</p>
16.	<p><b>Capital assets</b></p>
16.1	<p><b>Immovable capital assets</b></p> <p>Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment. Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use. Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.</p>
16.2	<p><b>Movable capital assets</b></p> <p>Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1. All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1. Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment. Biological assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p>



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

16.3	<p><b>Intangible capital assets</b></p> <p>Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project. Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1. All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1. Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment. Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p>
16.4	<p><b>Project costs: Work-in-progress</b></p> <p>Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid. Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register. Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.</p>
17.	<p><b>Provisions and contingents</b></p>
17.1	<p><b>Provisions</b></p> <p>Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.</p>
17.2	<p><b>Contingent liabilities</b></p> <p>Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.</p>
17.3	<p><b>Contingent assets</b></p> <p>Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.</p>
17.4	<p><b>Capital commitments</b></p> <p>Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
18.	<p><b>Unauthorised expenditure</b></p> <p>Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure. Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net assets until such time as the expenditure is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or</li> <li>• approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or</li> <li>• transferred to receivables for recovery.</li> </ul> <p>Unauthorised expenditure recorded in the notes to the financial statements comprise of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;</li> <li>• unauthorised expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and</li> <li>• Unauthorised incurred in the current year.</li> </ul>



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19.	<p><b>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure</b></p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.</p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed, and comprises of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;</li> <li>• fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and</li> <li>• fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the current year.</li> </ul>
20.	<p><b>Irregular expenditure</b></p> <p>Losses emanating from irregular expenditure are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;</li> <li>• irregular expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and</li> <li>• irregular expenditure incurred in the current year.</li> </ul>
21.	<p><b>Changes in accounting policies, estimates and errors</b></p> <p>Changes in accounting policies are applied in accordance with MCS requirements.</p> <p>Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.</p> <p>Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities, and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.</p>
22.	<p><b>Events after the reporting date</b></p> <p>Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
23.	<p><b>Principal-Agent arrangements</b></p> <p>The department is party to a principal-agent arrangement for Development Bank of Southern Africa Limited which coordinates the on-site activities of all contractors and/or provides technical or entrepreneurial training to contractors or individuals on behalf of the Department. In terms of the arrangement the department is the principal and is responsible to pay an agency fee (commission) as per signed service level agreement All related revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities have been recognised or recorded in terms of the relevant policies listed herein. Additional disclosures have been provided in the notes to the financial statements where appropriate.</p>
24.	<p><b>Departures from the MCS requirements</b></p> <p>The Department has complied with the provisions of Modified Cash Standard.</p>
25.	<p><b>Capitalisation reserve</b></p> <p>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.</p>
26.	<p><b>Recoverable revenue</b></p> <p>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.</p>
27.	<p><b>Related party transactions</b></p> <p>Related party transactions within the MEC's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.</p> <p>The full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

28.	<p><b>Inventories</b></p> <p>At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance. Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the inventories are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or, where intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value. The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.</p>
29.	<p><b>Public-Private Partnerships</b></p> <p>Public Private Partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies. A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
30.	<p><b>Employee benefits</b></p> <p>The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is recorded in the Employee benefits note. Accruals and payables not recognised for employee benefits are measured at cost or fair value at the reporting date. The provision for employee benefits is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.</p>
31.	<p><b>Transfer of functions</b></p> <p>Transfer of functions are accounted for by the acquirer by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer. Transfer of functions are accounted for by the transferor by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.</p>
32.	<p><b>Mergers</b></p> <p>Mergers are accounted for by the combined department by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger. Mergers are accounted for by the combining departments by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.</p>



## 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:

	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final Budget	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested / not received	Final Budget	Appropriation Received	Funds not requested / not received
Programmes	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	287,931	287,931	-	291,245	291,245	-
Agriculture And Rural Development	481,366	481,366	-	479,930	479,930	-
Environmental Affairs	489,820	489,820	-	354,331	354,331	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,259,117</b>	<b>1,259,117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,125,506</b>	<b>1,125,506</b>	<b>-</b>

### 1.2. Conditional grants

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Total grants received	29	171,055	166,981

## 2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	13,861	14,751
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	3,912	10,360
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	37	-
Sales of capital assets	2.4	15	13
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	1,016	282
<b>Total revenue collected</b>		<b>18,841</b>	<b>25,406</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,841</b>	<b>25,406</b>

### 2.1. Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		13,859	14,751
Sales by market establishment		516	540
Administrative fees		1,996	1,806
Other sales		11,347	12,405
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		2	-
<b>Total</b>	2	<b>13,861</b>	<b>14,751</b>





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For the year ended 31 March 2024

**2.2. Fines, penalties and forfeits**

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Fines		3,912	10,360
<b>Total</b>	2	<b>3,912</b>	<b>10,360</b>

**2.3. Interest, dividends and rent on land.**

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Interest		37	-
<b>Total</b>	2	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>

**2.4. Sales of capital assets**

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>		15	13
Machinery and equipment		15	13
<b>Total</b>	2	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>

**2.5. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities**

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Other receipts including Recoverable Revenue	Note	1,016	282
<b>Total</b>	2	<b>1,016</b>	<b>282</b>

The increase in transactions in financial assets and liabilities can be attributed to the following:

- Recovery from previous year's expenditure - Over collection due to R533 000 payments for vehicles auctioned by G-Fleet, payment of R105 000 from ex-employee through GEPP withdrawal for the misuse of state vehicle debt and monthly salary reversals.
- Recoveries from staff debts – Monthly collection through persal deductions for debt repayments from employees of the department, and the write-off of R91 246.79 bursary debt of an ex-employee

**2.5.1. Gifts, donations and sponsorships received in-kind (not included in the main note or sub note)**

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Sponsorships	Annex 1H	16	-
<b>Total gifts, donations and sponsorships received in kind</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>



### 3. Compensation of employees

#### 3.1. Analysis of balance

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Basic salary		404,906	385,533
Performance award		-	12
Service based		596	497
Compensative/circumstantial		4,023	6,260
Other non-pensionable allowances		77,966	91,169
<b>Total</b>		<b>487,491</b>	<b>483,471</b>

#### 3.2. Social contributions

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
<b>Employer contributions</b>			
Pension		51,926	48,504
Medical		30,362	28,389
UIF		1,579	-
Bargaining council		115	120
Insurance		2,010	1,437
<b>Total</b>		<b>85,992</b>	<b>78,450</b>
<b>Total compensation of employees</b>		<b>573,483</b>	<b>561,921</b>
Average number of employees		925	956



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the year ended 31 March 2024

#### 4. Goods and services

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Administrative fees		911	864
Advertising		6,318	4,417
Minor assets	4.1	582	842
Bursaries (employees)		923	648
Catering		1,806	1,611
Communication		8,066	7,124
Computer services	4.2	17,593	14,102
Consultants: Business and advisory services		30,038	39,580
Infrastructure and planning services		334	113
Laboratory services		2,211	2,141
Legal services		3,100	3,632
Contractors		18,796	28,740
Agency and support / outsourced services		161,035	624
Audit cost - external	4.3	6,192	7,999
Fleet services		1,187	1,184
Inventories	4.4	157,649	158,344
Consumables	4.5	9,861	10,873
Operating leases		5,797	7,074
Property payments	4.6	67,432	62,161
Rental and hiring		11,576	13,813
Travel and subsistence	4.7	33,794	33,058
Venues and facilities		5,150	3,921
Training and development		2,087	17,104
Other operating expenditure	4.8	3,945	2,405
<b>Total</b>		<b>556,383</b>	<b>422,374</b>

##### 4.1. Minor assets

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>		582	842
Machinery and equipment		582	842
<b>Total</b>	4	<b>582</b>	<b>582</b>



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For the year ended 31 March 2024

#### 4.2. Computer services

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
SITA computer services		-	-
External computer service providers		17,593	14,102
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17,593</b>	<b>14,102</b>

#### 4.3. Audit cost - external

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
Regularity audits		6,192	7,918
Investigations		-	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6,192</b>	<b>7,999</b>

#### 4.4. Inventories

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
Clothing material and accessories		12,668	5,003
Farming supplies		131,108	129,848
Food and food supplies		58	62
Fuel, oil and gas		9,741	9,623
Learning, teaching and support material		64	-
Materials and supplies		2,851	4,480
Medical supplies		156	2,824
Medicine		1,003	6,504
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>157,649</b>	<b>158,344</b>

#### 4.5. Consumables

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies		6,799	7,724
Uniform and clothing		1,973	1,094
Household supplies		2,901	4,091
Communication accessories		38	252
IT consumables		107	83
Other consumables		1,780	2,204
Stationery, printing and office supplies		3,062	3,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9,861</b>	<b>10,873</b>



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**4.6. Property payments**

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Municipal services		14,691	17,956
Property maintenance and repairs		127	312
Other		52,614	43,893
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>67,432</b>	<b>62,161</b>

**4.7. Travel and subsistence**

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Local		32,218	30,490
Foreign		1,576	2,568
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33,794</b>	<b>33,058</b>

**4.8. Other operating expenditure**

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		78	128
Resettlement costs		16	20
Other		3,851	2,257
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>2,405</b>

**5. Payments for financial assets**

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Debts written off	5.1	511	334
<b>Total</b>		<b>511</b>	<b>334</b>

**5.1. Debts written off.**

Nature of debts written off	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Group major categories, but list material items			
Other debt written off. Staff debt		511	334
<b>Total</b>		<b>511</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>Total debt written off</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>334</b>





## 6. Transfers and subsidies

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
Provinces and municipalities	30	520	268
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex 1B	1,460	1,324
Higher education institutions	Annex 1C	3,660	5,700
Households	Annex 1G	71,298	1,489
<b>Total</b>		<b>76,938</b>	<b>8,781</b>

## 7. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets		23,244	17,626
Buildings and other fixed structures		1,316	5,618
Machinery and equipment		21,928	12,008
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,244</b>	<b>17,626</b>

### 7.1. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - Current year.

Name of entity	2023/24		
	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>	23,244	-	23,244
Buildings and other fixed structures	1,316	-	1,316
Machinery and equipment	21,928	-	21,928
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,244</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,244</b>

### 7.2. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - Prior year.

Name of entity	2022/23		
	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>	17,626	-	17,626
Buildings and other fixed structures	5,618	-	5,618
Machinery and equipment	12,008	-	12,008
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,626</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,626</b>



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## 8. Cash and cash equivalents

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		17,939	109,719
Cash on hand		31	31
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,970</b>	<b>109,750</b>

## 9. Prepayments and advances

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Advances paid (Not expensed)	9.1	9,226	4,723
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,226</b>	<b>4,723</b>

Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances			
Current Prepayments and advances		4,503	4,723
Non -current Prepayments and advances		4,723	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,226</b>	<b>4,723</b>

**The pre-payments and advance payments recognized during the 2016/2017 financial year and not finalized during 2022/2023 financial year are as follows:**

Amount Expensed in 2022/2023 FY (Agricultural Research Council (ARC)) R 846 538-40 and R 2 079 897-21. (Opening balance R 7 650 - R 2 927 = R 4 723). The Balance of R4 723 consist of broilers and layer structures at 100% completion, however, the snag-list, inspection, electrical COC, plumbing COC, gas COC, structural COC, occupation certificates and practical completion certificate were not submitted to GDARDE as at 31 March 2023. There is one remaining layer structure to be completed. The site was handed over to the Contractor on the 04 April 2023, foundation excavation in progress, project was expected to be completed in the 2023-2024 Financial year. This expenditure relates to Goods and Services. The Closing Balance is R 4 723. Nine (9) of the ten (10) sites achieved final completion in the 2023/2024 FY. Construction on the tenth site is at construction stage. The project is experiencing delays as practical completion was scheduled for 2023/2024 FY.

During the period 2023/2024 an amount of R1,505,000 was paid to CSIR in terms of this agreement for the incubation of 07 Cannabis SMMEs. Work has been done and is yet to be paid. The contract ends in September 2024 and this balance will all be spent by the end of the contract term.

**The pre-payments and advance payments recognized during the 2023/2024 financial year but not finalized during 2023/2024 financial year are as follows:**

Amount Expensed in 2023/2024 FY (Vaal University of Technology (VUT)) is R 1 790 601.06 (Opening balance R3 788 100.00 - R 1 790 601.06 = R1 997 498.94) as at 18 March 2024. The Balance of R1 997 498.94 consists of R590 068.34 committed through issued purchase orders for equipment needed to setup an accredited cannabis laboratory. A refund of R1 407 430.60 which excludes an amount of R590 068.34 committed through issued purchase orders has been requested from VUT on the 03 April 2024. VUT has not yet responded on the matter of refund in this regard.

An advance payment was made to procure services of a service provider to maintain the Agripark infrastructure facility. The reason for the remaining funds at the year-end is because we could not find the service provider to render the services. The TIH infrastructure is a highly automated state-of-the-art facility, and we could not get service providers to provide quotes with relevant skills and knowledge to perform the task when TIH went out for the RFQ twice. This is also attributed to the fact that the funds were paid during November 2023. Since December and January are short months, we were left with 3 months to secure the services of the Agripark maintenance service provider. Traction was made and one service provider (Vegytech) attended the briefing session. Unfortunately, we were not able to extend quotations before year end. The total amount of R1 million must be paid back.



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**9.1. Advances paid (Not expensed)**

	Note	2023/24				
		Amount as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2024
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Public entities		4,723	(5,290)	-	9,793	9,226
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>(5,290)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,793</b>	<b>9,226</b>

	Note	2022/23				
		Amount as at 1 April 2022	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2023
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Public entities		7,650	(2,927)	-	-	4,723
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7,650</b>	<b>(2,927)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,723</b>

**10. Receivables**

	Note	2023/24			2022/23		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Recoverable expenditure	10.1	2,389		2,389	2,099	-	2,099
Staff debt	10.2	1,255	342	1,597	645	966	1,611
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,644</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>3,710</b>

**10.1. Recoverable expenditure**

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
SAL: TAX DEBT		1	1
SAL: DEDUCTION DISALL ACC :CA		16	1
SAL: ACB RECALLS:CA		(58)	(71)
SAL REVERSAL CONTROL:CA		116	74
SAL: RECOVERABLE		2,314	2,094
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>2,099</b>



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**10.2. Staff debt**

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
BREACH OF CONTRACT		-	114
EMPLOYEES		939	850
EX-EMPLOYEES		658	647
<b>Total</b>	10	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,611</b>

**11. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund**

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		114,470	97,334
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		28,558	114,470
Paid during the year		(114,470)	(97,334)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>28,558</b>	<b>114,470</b>

**11.1. Reconciliation on unspent conditional grants**

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Total conditional grants received	1.2	171,055	166,981
Total conditional grants spent		(159,893)	(100,430)
Unspent conditional grants to be surrendered		11,162	66,551
<b>Due by the Provincial Revenue Fund</b>		<b>11,162</b>	<b>66,551</b>

**12. Departmental revenue and PRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund**

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		2,629	2,257
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		18,841	25,406
Paid during the year		(19,964)	(25,034)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>1,506</b>	<b>2,629</b>



### 13. Payables - current

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Clearing accounts	13.1	12	92
Other payables	13.2	147	31
<b>Total</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>123</b>

#### 13.1. Clearing accounts

		2023/24	2022/23
Description	Note	R'000	R'000
SAL:INCOME TAX:CL		44	116
SAL:MEDICAL AID:CL		(32)	(32)
SAL: PENSION FUND		-	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>92</b>

#### 13.2. Other payables

		2023/24	2022/23
Description	Note	R'000	R'000
SAL: FIN INSTITUTION STUDY LOANS: CL		147	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>31</b>

### 14. Net cash flow available from operating activities

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		47,399	139,876
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(116,572)	(106,289)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(900)	(789)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(4,503)	2,927
Increase/(decrease) in payables - current		36	(3,672)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(15)	(13)
Expenditure on capital assets		23,244	17,626
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(134,434)	(122,368)
<b>Net cash flow generated by operating activities</b>		<b>(69,173)</b>	<b>33,587</b>

### 15. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		17,939	109,719
Cash on hand		31	31
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,970</b>	<b>109,750</b>





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## 16. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

### 16.1. Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature	Note	2023/24	2022/23
			R'000	R'000
Claims against the department		Annex 3B	119,985	118,357
Intergovernmental payables		Annex 5	15	15
<b>Total</b>			<b>120,000</b>	<b>118,372</b>

### 16.2. Contingent assets

Nature of contingent asset	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
African Floralush (Pty) Ltd		1,400	1,400
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>

## 17. Capital commitments.

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		13,198	9,850
Machinery and equipment		1,516	20,791
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,714</b>	<b>30,641</b>



## 18. Accruals and payables not recognised.

### 18.1. Accruals

	Note	2023/24			2022/23
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		19,299	2,566	21,865	24,022
Transfers and subsidies		101	-	101	-
Capital assets		140	-	140	-
Other		592	831	1,423	238
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,132</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>23,529</b>	<b>24,260</b>

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
Listed by programme level		R'000	R'000
Administration		12,489	17,117
Agriculture and Rural Development		3,966	3,079
Environmental Affairs		7,074	4,064
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,529</b>	<b>24,260</b>

### 18.2. Payables not recognised.

	Note	2023/24			2022/23
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		7,643	6,022	13,665	4,673
Transfers and subsidies			-	-	-
Capital assets		421	-	421	-
Other		497	2,018	2,515	2,454
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,560</b>	<b>8,041</b>	<b>16,601</b>	<b>7,127</b>

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
Listed by programme level		R'000	R'000
Administration		1,345	284
Agriculture and Rural Development		11,480	3,725
Environmental Affairs		3,776	3,118
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,601</b>	<b>7,127</b>

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
Included in the above totals are the following:		R'000	R'000
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 5	9	29
Confirmed balances with other government entities	Annex 5	57	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>32</b>



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## 19. Employee benefits

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement		26,612	23,452
Service bonus		16,255	15,005
Capped leave		4,804	4,788
Other		392	305
<b>Total</b>		<b>48,063</b>	<b>43,551</b>

At this stage the department is not able to reliably measure the long-term portion of the long service awards. The "other" in the note above relates to Long Service Awards and Employee-related accruals.

(a) For 20 years (27\_ officials) Total R294 273.00

(b) For 30 years (3\_ officials) Total R65 391.00

(c) For 40 years (1\_ official) Total R29 064.00

Leave contains negative leave amounting to R 360 146.01

## 20. Lease commitments

### 20.1. Operating leases

	2023/24				
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	7,191	3,113	10,304
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	12,094	5,190	17,284
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	-	-	<b>19,285</b>	<b>8,303</b>	<b>27,588</b>

	2022/23				
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	6,235	-	6,235
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	4,707	-	4,707
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	-	-	<b>10,942</b>	-	<b>10,942</b>



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## 21. Accrued departmental revenue.

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		456	518
Fines, penalties and forfeits		59,102	35,686
Other		492	492
<b>Total</b>		<b>60,050</b>	<b>36,696</b>

*Other (Total R492 000) refers to the contingent assets not yet received. Default judgement was taken against the Eyethu Media CC (R97 000) and Thaba Manzi (R395 000), and the State Attorney is in the process of issuing warrants to recover the debt.*

### 21.1. Analysis of accrued departmental revenue.

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		36,696	116,717
Less: amounts received		5,662	12,376
Add: amounts recorded		35,860	37,995
Less: amounts written off/reversed as irrecoverable		6,844	105,640
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>60,050</b>	<b>36,696</b>

## 22. Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure - current year		-	2,424
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year		-	5,528
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>7,952</b>

## 23. Related party transactions

*Gauteng Department of Agriculture relates to the Gauteng Department of Social Development as we fall under the control of one MEC*



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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## 24. Key management personnel

	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Officials:		
Level 15 & 16	2,550	6,078
Level 14 (Inc. CFO if lower level)	12,271	11,963
Family members of key management personnel	1,312	1,282
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,133</b>	<b>19,323</b>

## 25. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

### MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24				
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	324,187	-	21,927	5,012	341,102
Transport assets	156,951	-	19,563	3,175	173,339
Computer equipment	44,483	-	8	1,455	43,036
Furniture and office equipment	9,515	-	495	245	9,765
Other machinery and equipment	113,238	-	1,861	137	114,962
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	12,798	20,731	-	-	33,529
Biological assets	12,798	20,731	-	-	33,529
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>336,985</b>	<b>20,731</b>	<b>21,927</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>374,631</b>

### Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Note	Number	Value R'000
Machinery and equipment		74	6,203
<b>Total</b>			
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets as per the asset register, are assets that are under investigation because of theft and losses. Investigations are on-going.			





## 25.1. MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23				
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	322,791	-	12,009	10,613	324,187
Transport assets	158,685		1,964	3,698	156,951
Computer equipment	43,224		7,889	6,630	44,483
Furniture and office equipment	9,325		277	87	9,515
Other machinery and equipment	111,557		1,879	198	113,238
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	12,895	-	-	97	12,798
Biological assets	12,895		-	97	12,798
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>335,686</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,009</b>	<b>10,710</b>	<b>336,985</b>

## 25.2. Minor assets

### MOVEMENT IN MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24					
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	40	22,162	16,785	38,987
Value adjustments					(2,526)	(2,526)
Additions				582		582
Disposals			-	687		687
<b>Total Minor assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>22,057</b>	<b>14,259</b>	<b>36,356</b>

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	258	13,591	4,212	18,061
Total number of minor assets	-	-	258	13,591	4,212	18,061

Value adjustment figures on biological assets are based on Game counts which result in compilation of Game Management reports by the Ecologists. The figures fluctuate every year since these are living animals. The prices for each species of animals are derived from the Game magazine obtainable from parties dealing with Wildlife.



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**Minor capital assets under investigation**

	Note	Number	Value R'000
Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:			
Machinery and equipment		24	43

**MOVEMENT IN MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	2022/23					
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	51	40	21,737	16,815	38,643
Additions	-	-	-	842	-	842
Disposals	-	51	-	417	30	498
<b>Total Minor assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>22,162</b>	<b>16,785</b>	<b>38,987</b>

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	258	13,814	5,393	19,465
Total number of minor assets	-	-	258	13,814	5,393	19,465

**25.3. Movable tangible capital assets written off.**

**MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

	2023/24					
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total movable assets written off	-	-	-	-	-	-



## Movable tangible capital assets written off.

### MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23					
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	178	-	178
<b>Total movable assets written off</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178</b>

## 26. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24			
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	34,539	1,142	-	35,681
Other fixed structures	34,539	1,142	-	35,681
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>34,539</b>	<b>1,142</b>		<b>35,681</b>

### 26.1. MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23				
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	277	-	34,262	-	34,539
Other fixed structures	277	-	34,262	-	34,539
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,262</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,539</b>



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## 26.2. Immovable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress

### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24				
		Opening balance 1 April 2023	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2024
	Note Annex 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		21,234	174	21,234	174
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,234</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>21,234</b>	<b>174</b>

The Acting Head of Department (AHoD) has approved the closure or termination of the Southern Water Line project due to its inability to achieve its intended purpose of ensuring a reliable water supply to the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. Despite substantial investments in the project, it failed to meet its objectives, leading to a halt in progress and significant delays in the necessary completion and commissioning phases.

Compounding these issues, during the COVID-19 lockdowns, the project's infrastructure suffered extensive damage from vandalism and theft, particularly at the pump stations along the pipeline. These incidents not only further delayed the project but also resulted in additional unforeseen costs, exacerbating the situation.

As a result of these challenges and setbacks, the project has been declared a case of Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure. The AHoD's decision to terminate the project underscores the need for a thorough investigation to establish proper consequence management and to hold the relevant parties accountable for the delays, damages, and financial losses incurred. Addressing these issues is crucial to prevent similar occurrences in future projects and to ensure that intended benefits are realised efficiently and effectively.

### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23					
		Opening balance 1 April 2022	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2023
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		54,507		3,324	36,597	21,234
<b>Total</b>		<b>54,507</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>36,597</b>	<b>21,234</b>



## 27. Principal-agent arrangements

### 27.1. Department acting as the principal.

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Development Bank of South Africa		1,142	355
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,142</b>	<b>355</b>

Development Bank of Southern Africa Limited is an agent of the Department that coordinates the on-site activities of all contractors and/or provides technical or entrepreneurial training to contractors or individuals on behalf of the Department. Development Bank of Southern Africa Limited charges 6-9% for management fees.

## 28. Prior period errors

### 28.1. Correction of prior period errors

		2022/23		
		Amount bef error correction	Prior period error	Restated
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Assets: Receivables</b>	10			
Current		3,710	-966	2,744
Non -current		-	966	966
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>3,710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,710</b>

In the prior year, the Receivables balance was not split between the current and non-current portions. This has been corrected to ensure fair presentation of the Receivables.

		2022/23		
		Amount bef error correction	Prior period error	Restated
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000
Other: Irregular Expenditure	22			
Irregular expenditure - current year		2,404	20	2,424
		<b>2,404</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,424</b>

In the prior year, the current year Irregular expenditure balance was understated. This has been corrected to correct the mis-statement.





### 29. Statement of conditional grants received.

Name of grant	2023/24						2022/23			
	GRANT ALLOCATION			SPENT			Under- / (Overspending)	% of available funds spent by department	Division of Revenue Act / Provincial grants	Amount spent by department
	Division of Revenue Act / Provincial grants	Roll overs	DORA Adjust-ments	Other Adjust-ments	Total Available	Amount received by department				
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
CASP	125,199	-	-	-	125,199	125,199	8,798	93%	121,145	59,717
ILIMA/LETSEMA PROJECTS	37,385	-	-	-	37,385	37,385	28	100%	37,262	37,262
LAND CARE PROGRAMME GRANT	5,203	-	-	-	5,203	5,203	2,336	55%	5,219	320
EPWP INTER-GRATED GRANT FOR PROV	3,268	-	-	-	3,268	3,268	-	100%	3,355	3,355
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>171,055</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>171,055</b>	<b>171,055</b>	<b>11,162</b>		<b>166,981</b>	<b>100,654</b>

### 30. Statement of conditional grants and other transfers paid to municipalities.

Name of municipality	2023/24						2022/23			
	GRANT ALLOCATION			TRANSFER			Funds withheld	Reallocations by National Treasury / National Department	DORA and other transfers	Actual transfer
	DORA and other transfers	Roll overs	Adjust-ments	Total Available	Actual transfer	%				
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
City of Tshwane	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	58	3
Merafong City	490	-	-	490	407	407	-	-	-	265
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>268</b>



### 31. Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment performance

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information.

### 32. Natural disaster or relief expenditure

		2023/24	2022/23
	Note	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		-	385
Total	Annex 11	-	385



ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the year ended 31 March 2024

ANNEXURE 1A

STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES

Name of Municipality	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER				SPENT				2022/23	
	DoRA and Other transfers	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	Funds withheld	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National department	Amount received by department	Amount spent by department	Unspent funds	% of available funds spent by department	DORA and other transfers	Actual transfers	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
City of Tshwane	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	3	
Merafong City	490	-	-	490	407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>268</b>	

ANNEXURE 1B

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

Departmental Agency or Account	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER				2022/23	
	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual transfer		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000		
TRNSF&SUB:DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES	1,460	-	-	1,460	1,460	100%	1,322	1,324		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>1,324</b>		



## ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### ANNEXURE 1C

#### STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Higher Education Institution	2023/24					2022/23			
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION					TRANSFER			
	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	Amount not transferred	% of available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual transfer
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
PMT/REF&REM-ACT/GRCE	3,660	-	-	3,660	3,660	-	0%	6,985	5,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>6,985</b>	<b>5,700</b>

### ANNEXURE 1G

#### STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

Household	2023/24					2022/23			
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION					EXPENDITURE			
	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual transfer	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
<b>Transfers</b>									
H/H EMPL S/BEN:INJURY ON DUTY	126	-	-	126	76	60.3%	390	47	
H/H EMPL S/BEN:LEAVE GRATUITY	1,084	-	-	1,084	1,097	101.2%	595	1,059	
Bursaries (Non-Employees)	822	-	-	822	15	1.8%	822	383	
RID/REID:IMPROV FOOD PROD & SECUR	70,000	-	-	70,000	70,000	100%	-	-	
H/H : CLAIMS AGAINST STATE (CASH)	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	
Total	72,032	-	-	72,032	71,298		1,807	1,489	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72,032</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72,032</b>	<b>71,298</b>		<b>1,807</b>	<b>1,489</b>	



## ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### ANNEXURE 1H

#### STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

Name of organisation	Nature of gift, donation or sponsorship	2023/24	2022/23
		R'000	R'000
Received in kind			
Sponsorships			
Kemin industries	Platters and juice	10	-
Morgan Beef (Pty) Ltd	Meat	6	-
Total sponsorships		16	-
Subtotal – received in kind		16	-
<b>TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED</b>		<b>16</b>	

The sponsorships received in the 2023/24 Financial year were as follows:

Gauteng Veterinary Services hosted a farewell for the Chief Director Veterinary Services when she left the employ of the State on the 30th of April 2023, following 22 years of dedicated service. It is customary for fellow colleagues to organise a befitting farewell for one of their own. The farewell was hosted on the 26th of April 2023 at Onderstepoort Veterinary Research. Since the employer does not fund such events, the officials contributed a total of R12 100. The organising committee sought sponsorship from industry stakeholders. The committee received sponsorship from Kemin Industries (Pty) Ltd and Morgan Beef (Pty) Ltd. Kemin sponsored platters and juice for 100 people. The total amount of this sponsorship was R 9 998. Morgan Beef sponsored Beef chuck and short rib amounting to R5 911.87





## ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### ANNEXURE 3B

#### STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2023	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid / cancelled / reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Trevor Johnson	14	-	-	-	14
Macrae	5,250	-	-	-	5,250
PC Luthuli	6	-	-	-	6
ITEC Motlekar	531	-	-	-	531
Transrite/Shoprite Checkers	400	-	-	-	400
Suikerboos Fire	111,977	-	-	-	111,977
Obo Mogoboya	130	-	-	-	130
Tinyiko Chauke	49	-	-	-	49
Motswathebeng Trading and Projects (Pty) Ltd	-	745	-	-	745
PSA obo Thulisile Sikhosana and 6 others, GPSSBC, Caroline Hlongwane	-	883	-	-	883
Subtotal	118,357	1,628	-	-	119,985
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118,357</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119,985</b>



## ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### ANNEXURE 3B (continued)

Nature of liabilities recoverable	Details of liability and recoverability	Opening balance 1 April 2023		Movement during the year		Closing balance 31 March 2024	
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Trevor Johnson	Damages claim	14	-	-	14	-	14
Macrae	Damages claim	5,250	-	-	5,250	-	5,250
PC Luthuli	Damages claim	6	-	-	6	-	6
ITEC Motlekar	Breach of contract	531	-	-	531	-	531
Transrite/ Shoprite Checkers	MVA	400	-	-	400	-	400
Suikerboos Fire	Damages claim	111,977	-	-	111,977	-	111,977
Obo Mogoboya	Labour (Arbitration award)	130	-	-	130	-	130
Tinyiko Chauke	Damages claim	49	-	-	49	-	49
Motswathebeng Trading and Projects (Pty) Ltd	Damages claim	-	745	-	-	745	745
PSA obo Thulisile Sikhosana and 6 others, GPSSBC, Caroline Hlongwane	Labour (Arbitration award)	-	-	883	-	-	883
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>118,357</b>	<b>1,628</b>		<b>119,985</b>		<b>119,985</b>



## ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### ANNEXURE 4

#### CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2023/24 *	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	Receipt date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
Department	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Department of Public Works	-	-	20	20	20	20		-
Department of Rural Development & Land Reform	-	-	-	33	-	33		-
Gauteng Department of infrastructure	-	74	-	-	-	74		-
Western Cape department of Environmental Affairs	-	-	-	43	-	43		-
International Relations & Cooperation	-	-	2,274	1,869	2,274	1,869		-
Limpopo Agriculture & Rural Development	-	-	-	35	-	35		-
Eastern cape Agriculture Land Reform & Rural Dev	-	-	20	20	20	20		-
Subtotal	-	74	2,314	2,020	2,314	2,094		-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	74	2,314	2,020	2,314	2,094		-



## ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### ANNEXURE 5

#### INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2023/24 *	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	Payment date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>								
<b>Current</b>								
Gauteng Road and Transport	-	1	-	-	-	1		
Gauteng Office of the Premier	-	-	8	8	8	8		
Department of health	9	28	-	-	9	28		
Subtotal	9	29	8	8	17	37		
<b>Total Departments</b>	9	29	8	8	17	37		
<b>OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES</b>								
<b>Current</b>								
G-fleet	57	3	7	7	64	10		
Subtotal	57	3	7	7	64	10		
Total Other Government Entities	57	3	7	7	64	10		
<b>TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>47</b>		



## ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### ANNEXURE 6

#### INVENTORIES

	Farming Supplies	Medicine & medical supplies	Chem, Fuel, Gas, oil supplies	Other Supplies	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Inventories for the year ended 31 March 2024</b>					
Opening balance	15,841	6,446	261	1,667	24,215
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances	131,107	1,160	9,740	15,641	157,648
(Less): Issues	(127,811)	(3,918)	(8,980)	(14,784)	(155,493)
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid; (Paid current year, received prior year)	(5,479)	(62)	(801)	(1,052)	(7,394)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>13,658</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>18,976</b>

	Farming Supplies	Medicine & medical supplies	Chem, Fuel, Gas, oil supplies	Other Supplies	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Inventories for the year ended 31 March 2023</b>					
Opening balance	15,959	5,233	254	1,768	23,214
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash	129,848	9,329	9,623	9,545	158,345
(Less): Disposals	-	-	(52)	-	(52)
(Less): Issues	(126,969)	(8,407)	(8,299)	(9,616)	(153,291)
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid; (Paid current year, received prior year)	(2,997)	(441)	(1,265)	(30)	(4,733)
Add/(Less): Adjustments	-	732	-	-	732
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>15,841</b>	<b>6,446</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>24,215</b>





## ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### ANNEXURE 7

#### MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

##### Movement in capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Opening balance	Current year CWIP	Ready for use (Asset Register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	21,234	174	21,234	174
Other fixed structures	21,234	174	21,234	174
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,234</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>21,234</b>	<b>174</b>

##### Movement in capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Current year CWIP	Ready for use (Asset Register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	54,407	-	3,324	(36,597)	21,234
Other fixed structures	54,507	-	3,324	(36,597)	21,234
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,507</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>(36,597)</b>	<b>21,234</b>



ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

ANNEXURE 8A

INTERENTITY ADVANCES PAID (Note 13)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2024 R'000	31/03/2023 R'000	31/03/2024 R'000	31/03/2023 R'000	31/03/2024 R'000	31/03/2023 R'000
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS						
Agricultural Research Council (ARC)	4,723	4,723	-	-	4,723	4,723
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>4,723</b>
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
CSIR Research	1,505	-	-	-	1,505	-
VUT Technology	1,998	-	-	-	1,998	-
Innovation Research	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Subtotal	4,503	-	-	-	4,503	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,226</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,226</b>	<b>4,723</b>



ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

**ANNEXURE 11**

**NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE**

**Per quarter and in total**

Expenditure per economic classification	2023/24		2022/23		Q4	Total	Total
	Q1	R'000	Q2	R'000			
Goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	385
CONS SUPPLIES: MEDICAL SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	385
<b>TOTAL NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>385</b>



## ANNEXURES TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### ANNEXURE 12

#### ANALYSIS OF PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES (9)

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total Contract Value	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2023	Total amount prepaid / advanced in the current year	Less: goods, services or capital assets received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024
				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Advances									
Agricultural Research Council (ARC)		INV:Farming Supplies	Public entities	22,051	4,723	-	-	-	4,723
CSIR GISP		Cons/Prof: Business & Advisory Serv	Public entities	1,000	-	1,000	(1,000)	-	-
CSIR Research		INV:Farming Supplies		1,505	-	1,505	-	-	1,505
University of Johannesburg			Public entities	1,500	-	1,500	(1,500)	-	-
VUT research		INV:Farming Supplies	Public entities	1,000	-	1,000	(1,000)	-	-
VUT Technology		INV:Farming Supplies	Public entities	3,788		3,788	(1,790)	-	1,998
Innovation Research		INV:Farming Supplies		1000		1,000	-	-	1,000
<b>Total advances</b>					<b>4,723</b>	<b>9,793</b>	<b>(5,290)</b>		<b>9,226</b>









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