

"QUALITY WATER FOR ALL, FOREVER"



BOCMA

Annual Report

2014



BREEDE-OVERBERG

Catchment Management Agency
Opvanggebied Bestuursagentskap

I-Arhente yoLawulo lomMandla nokungqongileyo

TABLE OF CONTENT

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON	4
THE CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT FOR 2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR	5
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT AND MESSAGE	8
STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY	10
BOARD MEMBERSHIP	11
UNDERSTANDING THE BREEDE-OVERBERG WATER MANAGEMENT AREA	14
WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	16
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	18
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	32
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT	38
INDEX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT	40

BOCMA

Annual Report

2014

BOCMA'S VISION

The mission statement operationalises the vision as follows:

The Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency exists to: manage our water resources responsibly, through continuous engagement with all stakeholders and to devolve decision making to the lowest level for the benefit of all water users in the Breede-Overberg Catchment, including the environment.

BOCMA will:

- ensure quality water for all people and the environment
- address water allocation reform
- ensure good administration of registration and licensing
- inspire change in attitudes towards the environment
- promote economic growth in a sustainable way

So that:

- we can address the developmental needs of the people and contribute to the eradication of poverty,
- ensure fair, equitable and well controlled water allocation, while maintaining the integrity of the natural resource,
- manage the ecosystem in a sustainable manner, and
- allow all stakeholders a voice in how we manage our water resources.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

51 Baring Street
WORCESTER
6850

The Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X313
PRETORIA
0001

Dear Honourable Minister

I have pleasure in presenting to you the 2013-2014 annual report of the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency for the year ended 31 March 2014.

Yours faithfully

NEIL HAMMAN
CHAIRPERSON

THE CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT FOR 2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR

Introduction

As of today there is no doubt that the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency is responding to the national, provincial and local government imperatives. The CEO's Report has shown that BOCMA is indeed an epitome for rallying stakeholders to take charge in the management of water resources. I am therefore writing this Annual Report note having observed a number of achievements and tribulations both as a board member and the chairperson of the Governing Board. The success that has made the BOCMA to be what it is today never followed a straight line approach. It was necessary to go through "*not-so-straight*" line since all of us were in a learning curve. We have all learnt that South Africa is indeed a water scarce country and requires everyone to get involved in the management of water resources at a local level. It is for the same reason that the Government took a pragmatic approach by enacting the National Water Act in 1998. It is the very same legislation that gave birth to the BOCMA. In the following section there is a brief background information on how the legislation had made it possible to have a catchment management agency in the Breede River water management area.

The Background

The board of the BOCMA was the first board appointed by the then Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry. It was appointed in 2007 firstly to set up this water management institution and secondly to provide oversight and guidance to the organization. We were all appointed on the original three year term which has been extended by the Minister as it is legally permissible to do so. The BOCMA is now an operational organization that is geared towards enhancing the role of the Department of Water Affairs. There is a high level of confidence that BOCMA shall continue to be synonymous with accelerated service delivery.

It is worth noting that when we all started as the board there was nothing in place. For example; there was literally no office or perhaps no infrastructure to run such an important water management institution. Today we are equipped with the basic means to run our institution. Starting from a zero-based background to where we are today is indeed a sense of self-actualisation especially if one considers that most of our board members did not have any corporate governance experience before.

Today the BOCMA is continuously discharging its responsibilities than ever before. It is a fully fledged operational arm of the Department of Water Affairs. For example, in this financial year BOCMA was engaging with the Validation and Verification exercise. We also had a very successful conference on the resource poor farmers / emerging farmers that took place in May 2013. During the conference deliberations, it became very clear that water allocation reform is as critical as enhancing transformation in all economic aspects.

The issues of water resource management within a catchment are also guided by the South African Constitution (1996) and other acts such as the National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998, the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004, the Water Services Act, No. 30 of 2004, Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No. 43 of 1983, Marine Living Resources Act, No. 18 of 1998, the National Environmental Management: Coastal Zone Act, Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000, Development Facilitation Act, No. 67 of 1995 and Mineral & Petroleum Development Act, No. 28 of 2002.

If one has to do a quick assessment of what the BOCMA has been doing up to date, one would easily find that it has gone beyond than the first five initial functions of a catchment management agency, namely;

- (a) Investigating and advising interested persons on the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of the water resources,
- (b) Developing a catchment management strategy,
- (c) Co-ordinating the related activities of water users and of the water management institutions within its water management areas,
- (d) Promoting the co-ordination with the implementation of any applicable development plan established in terms of the Water Services Act Number 108 of 1977, and
- (e) Promoting community participation in the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of the water resources in its water management area.

In terms of the above, there is no hesitation to look at BOCMA as a water management institution that is synonymous with accelerating service delivery. It is well grounded in the principles of *Batho Pele* which echo a clarion call for a better tomorrow. We all need to look beyond our present needs and begin to ask ourselves questions of sustainability. How best do we craft a tomorrow that caters for our present needs as well as looking beyond in meeting the needs of the next generation? The answer to the question is a multidimensional one but requires a dedicated water management institution such as the BOCMA to be in the forefront of development where water is the epicentre. It invites all of us to look beyond our own interests but collectively promote a better future.

The invitation cannot go on its own without the realization that additional delegations and responsibilities are required so that BOCMA continues to be a mantle of excellent service to our water users. We shall continue striving for a harmonious and seamless working relationship with the Department of Water Affairs being our parental body. In addition, the Ministry of Water and Environmental Affairs is there to support and guide us in meeting our mandate.

Challenges

In order to excel in our service delivery record, the need arises for the BOCMA to get its full delegations and assignments. I am indeed mindful of the fact it will eventually get there as the new CMA approach is being rolled out. Hence, it was heartening to hear from our Honourable Minister that the catchment management agencies are the way to go. We need to complement our Minister's take on the CMAs by ensuring that CMAs like the BOCMA or new ones are in line with the objectives of the National Water Act and that water issues are prioritized for development and conservation.

There is a level of comfort that the Department of Water Affairs is fully behind and works with the BOCMA in discharging its responsibilities. If it would be supported by the following: timeous approvals of the annual performance plans / business plans, regular and timeous transfers of funds, and give additional delegations will certainly make the BOCMA a kaleidoscope of service delivery.

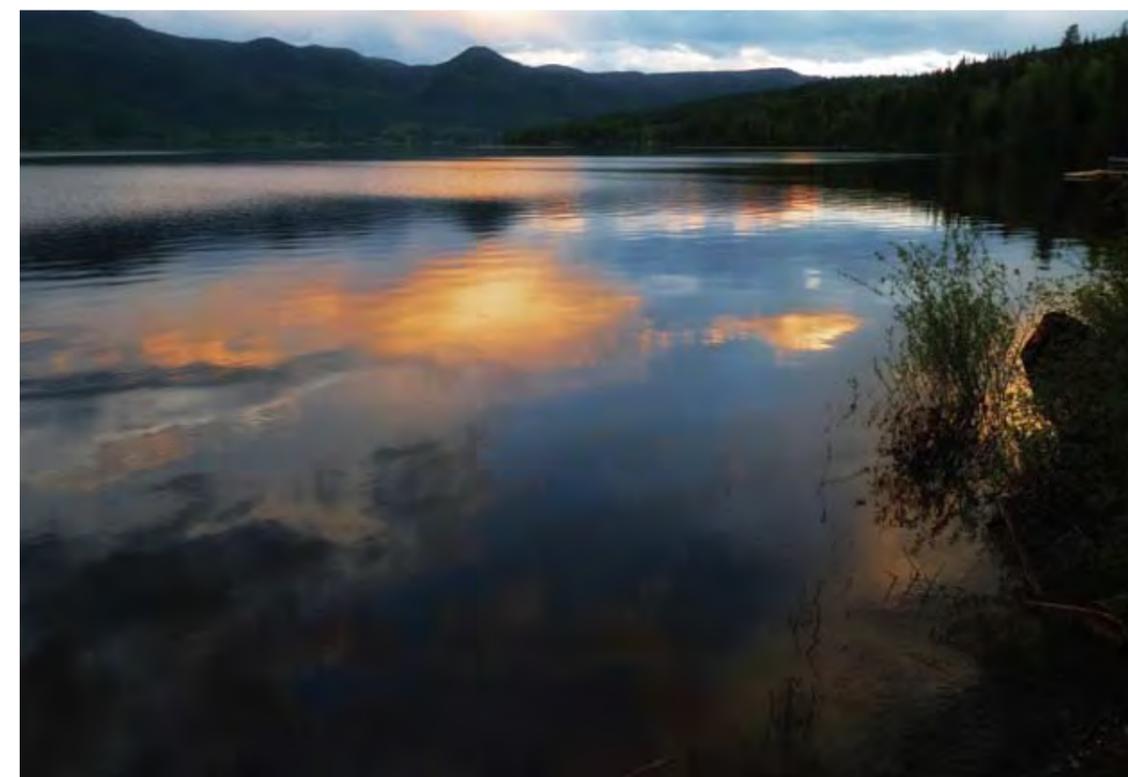
The new CMA process needs to be driven with due diligence and within reasonable timeframes. Hence, it is appropriate to request that the CMA process is concluded before the new financial year kicks in. The BOCMA needs to harmonise its planning for the new financial year.

Acknowledgements

The achievements of the year and our effort to meet our strategic objectives as outlined in the Annual Performance Plan could not have happened without the passion, dedication, resilient, determination and ever commitment of the BOCMA management, staff and the board.

It is worth noting that the BOCMA would have not been where it is today without the support of our Honourable Minister and her Department at large. We greatly and unreservedly offer our words of thanks and appreciation for the support given. *Nangomso!*

Lastly, on behalf of the Governing Board I would like to acknowledge the contributions that numerous other stakeholders have made assisting and supporting the BOCMA to fulfil its water resources management mandate in a responsible way.



This annual report for the year ended 31 March 2014

Introduction

It is often said that one of the best ways of knowing the direction is through the use of a compass. Our compass as the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency (BOCMA) has been the Annual Performance Plan (APP). It contains our performance information as our indicators in discharging our responsibilities. Even in this 2013/14 Financial Year, the external audit report has again given the BOCMA a clean report – unqualified report. We have been able to deliver the services as per the APP.

The Organisation

The Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency is seven years old. Since 2005, the BOCMA has been consistently building its own information reservoir whilst discharging its mandate. BOCMA has proven that water talks directly to the economy and also respond towards improving the material living conditions for all our inhabitants. It will be erroneous not to acknowledge our partnerships with all the water users in carrying out the mandate. For example, the municipalities have joined hands with the BOCMA in enhancing the quality of water that define our water management area.

There is no doubt that the BOCMA within its water management area is increasingly becoming an epitome of water resource management through stakeholders' participation. Hence, this APP is being put together as a mirror that shows our collective efforts in working with our water users. It talks to the following BOCMA's strategic priority areas: water resource planning, water use management, institutional development, water resource protection, water allocation reform, strategic support and governance. We have used our strategic priority areas as a focal point that has shaped the organization.

We invite every water user / stakeholder and interested parties to read this APP and keep it in good use. We shall gladly welcome any constructive feedback and comments.

There is something unique about a catchment management agency / organization like the BOCMA. It requires a stakeholder involvement and participation in the water value chain management. There has been a deliberate biasness towards the water users as they are our main stakeholders. All the processes are geared towards meeting and where humanely possible exceeding the expectations. I am confident that the BOCMA has gone beyond its initial functions as prescribed by the National Water Act of 1998. For ease of reference these are as follows:

- (a) Investigate and advise interested persons on the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of the water resources;
- (b) Develop a catchment management strategy;
- (c) Co-ordinate the related activities of water users and of the water management institutions within our water management area;
- (d) Promote the co-ordination of our implementation with the implementation of any applicable development plan established in terms of the Water Services Act, Number 108 of 1977; and
- (e) Promote community participation in the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of the water resources in our water management area.

Without blowing our own trumpet, BOCMA has also lived up to the expectations of the delegated functions such as running the validation and verification project. It is BOCMA's commitment to working towards a reliable data and information of the water use in the area of the jurisdiction.

Memorable Highlights

One of the most memorable achievements in this financial year is our continuous attainment of receiving unqualified audit reports. It clearly illustrates that there are reasonable and sound internal control systems in place. These were implemented as from day one of our existence. We shall continue improving our systems as a catalytic tool for meeting the expectations. Secondly, the BOCMA initiated the Validation and Verification Projects which are aimed at improving the management of water resources in our area of jurisdiction.

We introduced a partnership agreement that involves a sister organization in Namibia namely; the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin and further engagement with the Water Resources Management Authority of the Republic of Zambia. These are some of the institutions in addition to the South African based that were engaged by the BOCMA. It remains our conviction that the best way to promote sound water resources management principles is through working and sharing lessons with other organizations within SADC and Africa at large.

Furthermore, it is the BOCMA's commitment to establish sound relationships with all our municipalities, water user associations and irrigation boards. We are fully behind the clarion call made by the Minister of ensuring the inclusiveness in the management of the resource. Hence, we have made comprehensive contributions in the number of initiatives such as the National Water Policy, the new CMAs roll-out plan as well as the institutional realignment initiatives.

In addition, every effort has been made to ensure that water quality remains our top priority. It was not only in words but also in actions. We invested in a number of water monitoring points and conducting both the bacteriological water monitoring and chemical water monitoring activities. In order to ensure reliability of the results, we utilised independent and accredited laboratories.

As the process of establishing more catchment management agencies is unfolding, we have been sharing our experiences with all the relevant and affected parties. So far, the BOCMA has been receiving accolades and we shall build on the same experience in shaping up the new entity, the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency (BGCMA). The contributions made by all our units such as the Water Resource Management, Finance, Human Resource Management, Information Systems and Public Relations shall be an anchor in steering the organization forward.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we are all grateful to our ever committed board, management and staff who have gone out of their way to burn both the mid-night and mid-day oil in ensuring that the Department becomes a mantle of service delivery. Words alone cannot express our appreciation for the support we received from the Department of Water Affairs. Despite the challenges we all had to encounter we say thank you once more! Water is life let us all pull our hands together and support one another in delivering the services to all our water users.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

1. COMPLIANCE WITH APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION

The Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency is responsible for all information and representations contained in the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014 and the related statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net and cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the prescribed Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) issued by the Accounting Standard Board replacing the equivalent Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (GAAP) standard.

2. BASIS USED TO PREPARE THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

In this regard senior management maintains a system of accounting and reporting which provides for the necessary internal controls to ensure that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and liabilities are recognized. The management likewise discloses to the CEO and Finance and Audit Committee and its external auditors:

Significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls that could adversely affect its ability to record, process and report financial data;

Material weaknesses in the internal controls; and

Any fraud that involves management or other employees who exercise significant roles in internal controls.

3. MEASUREMENT OF BOCMA'S FINANCIAL POSITION AS A GOING CONCERN (BUSINESS)

The BOCMA receives its funding from the Department of Water Affairs on an annual basis to cover the entity's operations expenses. Funds received for the financial year amount to **R23 625 000**

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Below is a list of the BOCMA Governing Board Members

Mr NH Hamman (Chairperson)
Mr BE Mnisi (Deputy Chairperson)
Mr AP Barnes
Dr O Curtis
Ms B Damane
Mr MJ Delpont
Mr TJ Motshephe
Ms EM Palmer
Mr HM Rossouw
Mr CJU Swart
Mr TE Abrahams

Below is a list of the BOCMA Committees

Audit and Finance Committee
Mr MJ Delpont (Chairperson)
Mr NH Hamman
Mr TJ Motshephe
Ms B Damane
Mr CJU Swart

Technical Committee
Dr O Curtis (Chairperson)
Mr AP Barnes
Mr HM Rossouw
Mr CJU Swart

Human Resource and Remuneration Committee
Mr TE Abrahams (Chairperson)
Mr HM Rossouw
Mr ME Mnisi
Ms EM Palmer

APPLICABLE ACTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

This report is submitted in compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No.108 of 1996) read with section 4 and 20 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004), the Public Finance Management Act 1999 (Act 1 of 1999) amended by Act 29 of 1999; the Standards of Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP), Standards of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP); Treasury Regulations, 2001; the Equity Act (Act 55 of 1999) and other applicable Acts and Regulations.

BOARD MEMBERS



Chairperson of the Board
Mr NH Hamman



Deputy Chairperson of the Board
Mr BE Mnisi



Technical Committee Chairperson
Dr O Curtis



Audit & Finance Committee Chairperson
Mr MJ Delport



Human Resource & Remuneration Committee Chairperson
Mr TE Abrahams



Mr CJU Swart



Ms EM Palmer



Mr AP Barnes



Mr HM Rossouw



Ms B Damane



Mr TJ Motshephe

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE TEAM



Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Phakamani Buthelezi



Senior Manager-Water Resources
Mr. Jan van Staden



Chief Financial Officer
Ms Zanele Mngoma



Finance Manager
Mr. Gerhard de Bruijn



Water Use Specialist
Ms Elkerine Rossouw



IT Manager
Mr. Langa Twaise



Institutional & Stakeholder Relations Manager
Ms Elmarie van Rooyen



Water Use Specialist
Mr Patrick van Coller



Human Resources Specialist
Mr. Ogwang Okoth



Data Manager
Ms Bonita Mdoda

UNDERSTANDING THE BREEDE-OVERBERG WATER MANAGEMENT AREA

Description of the Water Management Area

The Breede-Overberg Water Management Area (WMA) is situated in the South-West corner of South Africa. While, it derives its name from the largest river within its boundaries, namely the Breede River, a significant portion of the WMA consists of the Overberg.



Map 1 – The area of Breede Water Management Area and rivers



Map 2 – The area of Breede Water Management Area and Quaternary Catchments

The Breede WMA falls entirely within the Western Cape Province and is characterised by mountain ranges in the north and west, the wide Breede River Valley, and the rolling hills of the Overberg in the south. The Breede valley is flanked by the Franschhoek and Du Toit's Mountains in the west as its boundary with the Berg WMA, the Hex River Mountains to the north between the Olifants-Dooren WMA and the Langeberg Mountains as the eastern watershed with the Gouritz WMA. The Overberg meets the Indian Ocean along its southern coast, including the southernmost tip of Africa.

The population of the Breede-Overberg WMA is estimated to be about half a million people, two thirds of whom live in towns and villages. There are seven local municipalities in the region, including the Witzenberg, Breede Valley and Langeberg in the north, Theewaterskloof and Overstrand in the south-west, and the Cape Agulhas and Swellendam in the south-west.

The towns and manufacturing activity are largely supporting the agricultural economy, except along the south coast tourism-residential strip. There are strong social and

economic linkages between the Breede-Overberg region and Cape Town, which is with approximately 100 km to the west. Land-use in the WMA is primarily for agriculture—there is intensive irrigation in the Breede and Riviersonderend River valleys (Breede component of the WMA) as well as in the extreme west of the Western Overberg, notably in the Palmiet-and Onrus River catchments. There are also a number of smaller urban centres and some industrial activity, primarily associated with agriculture. Various parts of the WMA are protected areas and biosphere reserves, with important biodiversity conservation status (e.g. Kogelberg). In addition, a number of estuaries along the coastline are important recruitment zones for commercially exploited fishes, and are popular tourist destinations (Breede River estuary, Bot River estuary, Onrus River estuary (Hermanus) and the Uylenkraals River estuary).

Irrigated agriculture (wine and table grapes, dairy and deciduous canola cultivation) and associated activities such as processing and packaging are the primary economic activities in the Breede WMA. The contribution of this WMA to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is less than 1%, and is among the lowest in the country. The WMA produces 70% of South Africa's table grapes, apples and fynbos for international export. There is a 19% unemployment rate which is significantly less than the national average. Despite relatively low levels of unemployment, high levels of income disparity exist within the WMA, with many of the rural and peri-urban communities employed in farm labour (often seasonal). Significant poverty exists within these communities.

Over 67% of allocable water in the WMA is for irrigated agriculture, with 11% predominantly for urban use. The urban demand is supplied

primarily out of schemes owned and operated by local authorities. Some urban water supply sources are shared with Water User Associations/Irrigation Boards and Government Water Supply Schemes. Twenty two percent (22%) of the total allocable water is transferred to augment the water supply of the Greater Western Cape Water Supply System (that includes the City of Cape Town) situated in the neighbouring Berg WMA. This is exacerbated by being located in a predominately winter rainfall region, where the availability of water during winter storms does not coincide with the needs for summer irrigation and supply to the tourist influx to coastal towns. This significant seasonal variability implies that only about half of the total average annual stream flow can reliably be used. Abstraction during summer low flow periods already exceeds what is available in many of these catchments, while winter requirements also exceeds what is available during drier years.

The fundamental challenge in these stressed catchments is to support the desperately needed economic development (growth) and social redress (equity), while maintaining the environmental functioning (sustainability) of the national important aquatic ecosystems found in this region.

There are a number of interventions identified that will contribute towards achieving reconciliation in future supply and demand in the Breede WMA:

- Verification of lawful use;
- Water conservation and demand management;
- Trading of existing water use authorisations;
- Clearing of invasive alien plants; and
- Development of surface and groundwater yield potential schemes.

The Water Resources Management (WRM) unit is responsible for the management and co-ordination of functions performed by the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency for the implementation of the National Water Act, (Act 36 of 1998) to ensure integrated water resources management in an equitable, efficient and sustainable manner.

The WRM Unit consists of two main divisions namely Water Resources and the Institutional and Stakeholder Relations divisions. The Water Resources division is responsible for, but not limited to, the functions relating to the Water Resource planning, water use management and monitoring, and assisting the Department of Water Affairs with other functions. The Institutional and Stakeholder Relations division is responsible for engagement with stakeholders as well as maintaining and improving Inter-Governmental Relations. The WRM unit both support Water Allocation Reform by assisting Resource Poor Farmers in their requests for assistance with regards to sustainable projects.

This report discusses the key highlights for the financial year 2013/2014 under the following headings:

1. Water Resources Planning
2. Water Resource Management
3. Institutional Engagement
4. Water Allocation Reform
5. Water Resource Protection

1. WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Draft Catchment Management Strategy (CMS) was gazetted for public comment in 2012/2013 financial year. The Minister gazetted the new CMA boundaries for Breede-Overberg CMA, which now included the Gouritz Water Management Area. The approval of the Draft CMS was therefore placed on hold.

LAND USE APPLICATIONS

The BOCMA has the delegated functions to monitor, manage and conserve water resources within the Breede-Overberg catchment. 328 land use planning and rezoning applications were assessed and commented on, exceeding the target of 140 with 234%.

ENGAGEMENT WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The BOCMA engaged with all 8 Local Authorities within the Breede-Overberg catchment.

WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVE REPORTS

The Lower Breede River water quality objective report has been compiled.

SALINITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Draft Salinity Management Plan has been compiled.

INFRASTRUCTURE STATUS QUO REPORT

The BOCMA reviewed the Langeberg and Breede Valley Municipality's Infrastructure reports on drinking water infrastructure and future water resource needs for the Blue Drop programme.

2. WATER USE MANAGEMENT

REGISTERED WATER US

The target set for the registered water use was 600 registered users. The BOCMA confirmed the registration of 784 water users on the Water Authorisation and Registration Management System (WARMS), which is 30% higher than the target.

AUTHORISATION OF WATER USERS

The BOCMA assessed 16 Water Use Licence Applications of which 9 had adequate information to be presented at the Regional Water Use Authorisation Application Assessment Committee (WUAAAC) for recommendation.

Sixteen (16) General Authorisations for water use requests were confirmed.

WATER USE COMPLIANCE AUDITS

45 Compliance visits were conducted during the financial year. This included the investigation into pollution incidents, the follow up on rehabilitation after such incidents and the liaison with the authorities where necessary. Inspections on water users with valid permits / licenses were carried out and are an ongoing process as part of the delegations received by the BOCMA. The focus of the compliance audits was on the effluent discharge by Wineries in the Breede-Overberg catchment.

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION OF WATER USE IN SELECTED PRIORITY AREAS

Validation is the process to confirm whether the volume of water registered coincides with the volume of water required for crops cultivated. On the other hand verification is the process to check the lawfulness of the volume of water actually used under previous legislation, so as to clarify the extent of Existing Lawful Use (ELU).

After water use properties have been verified and validated owners will be in a position to provide proof of legal water use for various transactions such as transferring property ownership, obtaining bank finance and negotiating contracts

with customers. The V&V will also assist in the correlation of actual water used and the accounts received for water management charges. In addition it will develop and maintain improved communication channels between water users and authorities. The target of 600 verification letters sent to water users was achieved.

3. INSTITUTIONAL ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION

A major communication method is the BOCMA newsletter which is published on a quarterly basis. The newsletter is used to communicate BOCMA and stakeholder activities and capacitate the readers through informative articles. 4 Newsletters were developed and distributed in hard and soft copy to the BOCMA stakeholders.

The set target to reach 1600 people during water campaigns; was exceeded during 2013/14. Over four thousand (4628) people were reached through the following awareness days and campaigns: Waterweek, Land Care camps and youth awareness days.

20 different marketing aids were developed and distributed during the above-mentioned water campaigns. These include Farmer's day pamphlets, Diaries, Pencils, Puzzles and Posters. The Website was frequently updated with new information and important news flashes.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO HISTORICAL DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS FOR WATER RELATED PROJECTS

Five water related projects were funded through the BOCMA Grant Policy.

FORUM SUPPORT

36 Water forums, which includes the Masazane Women's Water Forum, National Institute of the Deaf, Water User Associations and Irrigation Boards, were supported with various water related issues.

IRRIGATION BOARD TRANSFORMATION

The BOCMA assisted with the transformation of the following Irrigation Boards: Wagenbooms, Darlingbrug (Wabooms WUA) and Smalblaar (Smalblaar WUA). The transformation of these Irrigation Boards was approved by the BOCMA Governing Board.

INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION

The BOCMA continues to support and participate with the Cape Peninsula University of Technology and the University of the Western Cape on Water Research Commission funded projects.

The BOCMA continues to participate in International cooperation initiatives with the World Waternet, Cuvelai-Etосha Basin and WARMA (Zambia) which focuses on skills transfer between the BOCMA and the international institutions.

The BOCMA realizes the importance of cooperative governance and therefore actively participated in 26 intergovernmental forums. These include the Upper Breede Collaborative Extension Group, Cooperative Committee on Agricultural Water use (CCAW) and several Steering committees within Local Municipalities.

4. WATER ALLOCATION REFORM

The BOCMA assisted with 79 water use enquiries associated with Water Allocation Reform.

80 individual applications facilitated by the BOCMA received Rainwater Harvesting tanks through the Department Water Affairs' Resource

Poor Farmers financial assistance policy. The BOCMA assisted 2 Resource Poor Farmers with their applications for financial support from the DWA. Both received financial support for Operation and Maintenance Charges.

30 May 2013 saw the launch of the BOCMA Water Transformation Conference for Resource Poor Farmers. The Deputy Minister, Ms. Rejoice Mabudafhasi presented the keynote address at this conference which was well attended by over a 100 Resource Poor Farmers.

5. WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION

Water Quality reports were drafted for the Breede River Monitoring Projects, as well as the Estuary Monitoring Program. 19 Sample runs were done on behalf of the Department of Water Affairs for the NEMP and NMMP. Several pollution incidents which were reported were acted on in a fast and effective manner.

The Alien Clearing and River Rehabilitation programmes initiated in the previous financial year continued throughout this financial year. The projects aim to remove alien vegetation in the Upper and Central Breede River as well as creating awareness of the impact of alien vegetation on water availability.

The BOCMA actively assisted with the Department of Water Affairs with enforcement cases through initial investigations and confirmations of illegal activities. DWA as the regulator of water resources is responsible for issuing of directives.



HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of the Human Resources Unit is provision of strategic support function to the Agency. The Unit ensures synergy of the human resources activities into the business strategy of the organization. The key functions of the component are: human resource administration, human resources planning, recruitment and selection, performance management, compensation and benefits management, health and safety, human resource development, career management, full compliance with all legislative frameworks, guidelines and prescripts, employee relations management, policy formulation, development and implementation, reporting and continuous provision of accurate human resources advice.

During the year under review, the Agency's priorities in human resources management was aimed at instilling professional corporate culture driven by performance management, training and skills development.

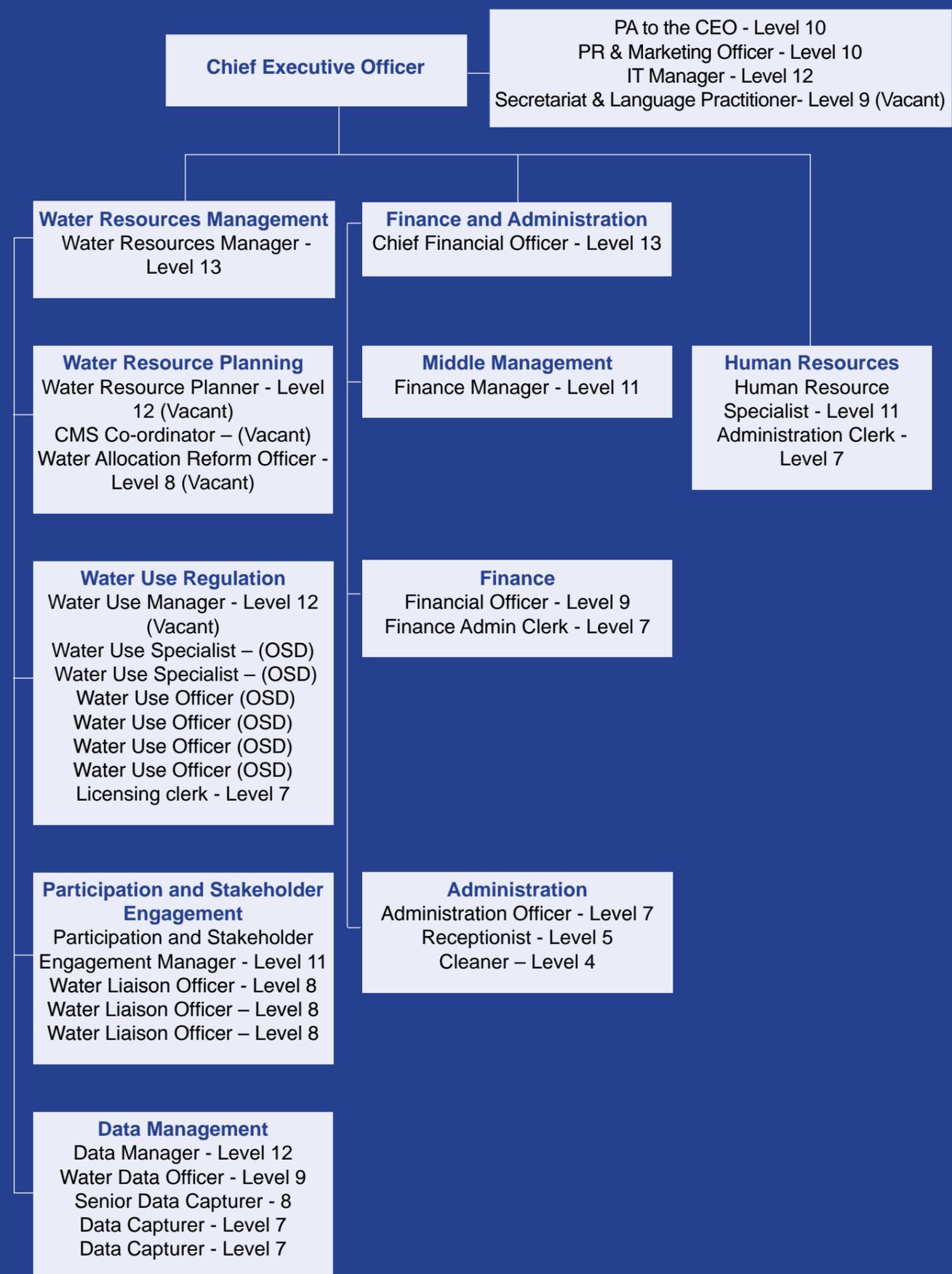
1. HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING

The successful existence of the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency (BOCMA) is dependent on the degree to which it is able to obtain, retain and maintain the correct number of the most suitable employees, of the right kind, in the right place and with the right attitude at the right time. The fundamental aspects of Human Resources Planning is to determine the future supply and demand for Human Resources, namely: forecasting, productivity and cost analysis, action plans, budgeting and control given the skills-shortage within the South African labour market and the turbulent environment in which organisations operate. Human resources planning is therefore of cardinal importance if the Agency is to adapt to changes in the market, technology, Government legislation and regulation. It is a vital component of the overall strategic planning as it provides important information for the design and implementation of activities such as recruitment, selection, training, transfers, promotions and dismissal of personnel.

To better compete in the global market, the Agency will need to create and implement corporate strategies to promote itself as a "preferred employer" – investing in progressive human resource policies and programs with the goals of building a high-performing organisation of engaged people, and fostering and creating a work environment where people want to work, not where they have to work.

The following diagram illustrates the organogram of the Agency for year under review as approved by the Governing Board.

THE BREEDE-OVERBERG CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT AGENCY (BOCMA) ORGANOGRAM



The above organogram is based on the Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the Agency for the year under review and on the additional delegation received by the Agency in December 2010. The Agency's organogram has 35 approved posts of which 30 have been filled while the outstanding ones is informed by the table below:

Name of Post/s	Level	Unit / Division
Water Resource Planner	12	Water Resources Management
CMS Co-ordinator		Water Resources Management
Water Allocation Reform Officer	8	Water Resources Management
Water Use Manager	12	Water Resources Management
Secretariat & Language Practitioner	9	Office of the CEO

2. RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

Recruitment is an important function in the provision of human resources through the identification and appointing the most appropriately suitable candidate for a job opening. In order to meet the staff capacity needs of the Agency, our recruitment and selection processes ensured timely filling of the approved vacant posts. The Human Resources unit has been proactive in its recruitment and selection process to ensure that the Agency does not experience either an under or over-supply of personnel, given the shortage of technically qualified and professional human resources. The Chief Executive Officer has been very instrumental in ensuring that BOCMA's recruitment and selection processes are in line with the strategic needs of the Agency taking into account the functions and responsibilities of the BOCMA as informed by the National Water Act, 36 of 1998.

During the year under review, the following appointments were made in line with the approved Organogram and the business imperatives of the Agency as informed by the table below:

Name/s	Post	Gender	Race	Date of employment
Mr. Justice Molafo	Public Relations & Marketing Officer	M	A	01 June 2013
Ms Lynadia Kathleen Haas	Water Liaison Officer	F	C	01 June 2013
Ms Coreen Rautenbach	Receptionist	F	W	10 July 2013
Ms Bonita Mdoda	Data Manager	F	A	1 August 2013

NOTE: A= African; C=Coloured; White= White

3. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

The purpose of the Performance Management and Development System Policy at the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency is to provide guidelines for managing both employee and organizational performance. The policy amongst others spells out the purpose and objectives of performance management, roles and responsibilities and how performance bonuses are paid out. It plays a central and critical role in informing many of the current human resource policies and activities within the Agency. Furthermore, it is an instrument to be used in the development of future succession plans for the Agency.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The greatest asset to the BOCMA is its Human Capital in delivering on its mandate as envisaged in its mission and vision statement, the provision of “quality water for all forever”. The development and training needs of the Agency is further informed by the Workplace Skills Plan derived from the Personal Development Plans during the crafting of Performance Agreements every beginning of a financial year. These are compiled and forwarded to the Energy and Water Sector Education and Training Authority (EWSETA).

During the year under review, the following developmental and training intervention courses and/ or conferences were undertaken by the Agency as informed by the table below:

TRAINING PROVIDED: 1 APRIL 2013 - 31 MARCH 2014

Occupational level	Gender	Number of employees	Skills programme and short course	Conferences/ Workshops	Total
Senior Management	Female	1	2	4	6
	Male	2	0	2	2
Professionally qualified	Female	16	21	5	26
	Male	9	6	6	12
Unskilled	Female	1	0	4	4
	Male	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		29	29	21	50

COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The compensation and remuneration of the BOCMA is in line with that of the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA / Public Service). In order to attract, retain and maintain the right skills, the Governing Board of the BOCMA took a resolution to align its compensation and remuneration system to that of the general Public Service. The payment of salaries and associated benefits are in line with that of the broader public sector as determined by the Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBS) and the Minister responsible for the Public Service and Administration (MPSA).

HEALTH AND SAFETY

A healthy human capital is essential for the effective overall functioning of the BOCMA. This health is dependent upon variables such as employment conditions, employee wellness and enabling policies and procedures. To this end, during the year under review, the Agency developed Drugs and Substance Management Policy and Employee Assistance Programme

(EAP) Policy to complement the existing policies on employee-wellness. The Agency believes in a healthy workforce and attempts at all times to eliminate any obstacle and health hazard that may negatively impact on its personnel, productivity and levels of service delivery within its area of jurisdiction. The BOCMA being a caring and responsible organisation, regularly re-visits its Emergency Evacuation Procedures, HIV/AIDS, health and safety policies and all health related policies to ensure compliance and relevance. Furthermore, the premises housing the Agency are duly inspected by Fire Officials from the Breede Valley Local Municipality on an annual basis for compliance with the relevant Fire Protection and Fire Safety Regulation. This is to ensure that all systems are operational in any eventuality.

CAREER MANAGEMENT

Given the shortage of skilled and technical expertise in South Africa particularly in the Water Sector, career management is of paramount importance to the BOCMA in achieving its strategic intent and mandate. For this reason, the Agency is fully committed to the development of its workforce as it would benefit from a more effective use of its current work-force, reduced absenteeism, lower staff turnover, and improved morale and productivity, diminished obsolescence given the ever changing place of work and a better image among work-seekers. Career development therefore plays an important role in the organization’s survival strategy. It therefore has to be managed carefully.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Policy development is an on-going process in order to foster organisational development and strengthening, improvement of internal controls and cultivating a culture and principles of good corporate governance and accountability. The following policies and/ or procedures were developed during the year under review: Drug and Substance Management and an Employee Assistance Programme (EAP)

Policy. A Human Resources Development Strategy was also developed. However, the following policies and/ or procedures were also reviewed during the year under review: Performance Management and Development System (PMDS) Policy and the Grievance Procedure.

ACHIEVEMENTS

During the year under review, the Agency recruited four (4) more personnel bringing the total staff compliment to twenty nine (29). This brought more stability within the Water Resources Management Unit; sub-component: Data capturing and dramatically reduced the backlog. Secondly, there was no industrial action by the Agency personnel and as such no disruption to service delivery. The Agency is in constant contact with its workforce through regular general staff meetings to communicate any developments and/or challenges thereof which acts as a deterrent because officials are better informed. In another development, a number of skills development and interventions including workshops and/or seminars were attended by officials. These are based on the Personal Development Plans (PDPs) identified during the crafting of Performance Agreements for the year under review. A biometrics pilot project was also launched and will be fully operational from the 2014/15 financial year as the Agency moves away from manual attendance register. Mock exercises were conducted for the year under review to establish the readiness of Agency employees in the event of an emergency evacuation. The premise housing the Agency was declared fit in terms of Fire Safety as health and safety of personnel is our priority. Furthermore, performance bonuses were paid to qualifying employees in line with the Performance Management and Development System (PMDS) Policy. Furthermore, a number of policies, procedures and/ or strategies were developed and reviewed by the Governing Board to strengthen the Agency, tighten internal controls to enhance accountability and promote good corporate governance principles in line with the best practices.

CHALLENGES FACED BY THE PUBLIC ENTITY

The seed-funding is not transferred timeously to the Agency by the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) and this creates uncertainty in the effective planning and implementation of not only human resources activities within the Agency but the general functioning and operations of the organisation. Secondly, the late transfer of seed funding compounds the challenges in the acquisition of human capital that do not fill financially secure and safe to join such a Public Entity. Thirdly, it creates internal panic and sense of insecurity thereby leading to low morale among personnel. This has the potential to disrupt service delivery and the brand name the BOCMA has established as "leading from the front" in Water Resources Management. The location of the Agency also poses challenges in that it is very difficult to attract the scarce and skilled personnel. This is because Worcester where the Head Office of the Agency is located is more of a rural area and lacks facilities such as universities and it is an hour's drive to/from the City of Cape Town. This makes it worse because most people prefer Cape Town due to the proximity of Higher Institutions of learning e.g. University of Cape Town, university of Stellenbosch, university of the Western Cape and the Cape Peninsula University of Technology among others.

4. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

PERSONNEL COST BY SALARY BAND

Level	Personnel Expenditure	% of personnel exp. to total personnel cost	Number of employees	Average personnel cost per employee
Top Management	R328 493	2.50	11	R29 863
Senior Management	R2, 898 992	22	3	R966 331
Professional Qualified	R9 799 934.90	74.6	25	R391 997
Semi-Skilled				
Skilled				
Unskilled	R114 183.10	0.9	1	R114 183.10
TOTAL	R13 141 603	100%	40	R328 540

PERFORMANCE REWARDS

Programme	Performance Rewards	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	% of performance Rewards to total personnel cost (R'000)
Top Management	Nil	Nil	Zero
Senior Management	R81 210	R81 210	0.6
Professional qualified	R123 468.22	R123 468.22	0.9
Skilled			
Semi-skilled			
Unskilled	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	R204 678.22	R204 678.22	1.6%

TRAINING COSTS

Business Unit	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure as a % of Personnel cost	Number of employees trained	Average training cost per employee
HR	870 024	25 717	3.0	2	12 858.50
Finance	2 545 209	107 921	4.2	7	15 417.29
WRM	5 436 489	104 090	2.0	13	8 007.00
IT	704 083	15 249	2.2	1	15 249.00
CEO's Office	1, 862 545	13 371	0.7	2	6 685.50
ISRM	1 362 959	13 950	1.0	4	3 487.50

EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

Programme	Number of employees beginning FY	Approved post	Number of employees end of FY	% of vacancies
Top Management	11	11	11	100%
Senior Management	3	3	3	100%
Professional Qualified	26	31	25	83%
Skilled				
Semi-skilled				
Unskilled	1	1	1	100%
TOTAL	41	46	40	

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Salary Band	Employment at beginning of period	Appointments	Terminations	Employment at end of the period
Top Management	11	Nil	Nil	11
Senior Management	3	Nil	Nil	3
Professional qualified	26	4	1	29
Skilled				
Unskilled	1		Nil	1
TOTAL	41	4	1	44

REASONS FOR STAFF LEAVING

Reason	Number of Employees	% of total Number of staff leaving
Death	Nil	Nil
Resignation	1	3%
Dismissal	Nil	Nil
Retirement	Nil	Nil
Ill health	Nil	Nil
Expiry of contract	Nil	Nil
Other	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	1	3%

LABOUR RELATIONS: MISCONDUCT AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Nature of disciplinary Action	Number
Verbal Warning	Nil
Written Warning	Nil
Final Warning	Nil
Dismissal	Nil

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY STATUS

BOCMA									
Current Employment Equity Data									
	BF	BM	CF	CM	IF	IM	WF	WM	Total number of staff
CEO		1							
CFO	1								
Snr ManagerWR								1	
IT Manager		1							
PA to CEO	1								
HR Specialist		1							
HR Admin	1								
Finance Manager								1	
Finance Officer		1							
Finance Admin			1						
Admin Officer	1								
Data Manager	1								
ISR Manager							1		
Water Liaison Officer x 3	1		2						
Snr Data Capturer				1					
Data Capturer X 2	1		1						
Water Data (GIS)	1								
Water Use Specialist X 2							1	1	
Water use Officer X 4	1			3					
Licensing Clerk			1						
Receptionist							1		
Cleaner	1								
TOTAL	10	4	5	4	0	0	3	3	29

Note: BF = Black Females; BM=Black Males; CF=Coloured Females; CM=Coloured males; IF=Indian Females; IM=Indian Males; WF=White Females; WM=White Males

STRATEGIC SUPPORT:

The Human Resources falls within the strategic support function of the Agency. Its main function is to plan, co-ordinate and manage the Human Resources function of the Agency through the design, development, formulation, and implementation of policies, procedures and systems in line with all applicable legislation and prescripts. It is further responsible for human resource development and provision of accurate human resources advice on regular basis.

OUTPUTS				
Outcomes	Performance Measures	2013/2014	Results	Comments
7.2 Human Resources	Policies developed	2	2 (achieved)	Organisational Strengthening
	Policies Reviewed	2	2 (achieved)	Organisational Strengthening
	Human Resources Development Strategy developed	1	1 (achieved)	Organisational Strengthening
	Number of Personnel Recruited	4	4 (achieved)	Organisational Development
	Performance Management Reports	29	29 (achieved)	Organisational Strengthening
	Number of signed evaluations for all staff	1	1 (achieved)	Organisational strengthening
	Number of Leave Up-date reports	12	12 (achieved)	Management control & monitoring
	Number of Labour issues managed	Nil	Nil	Employee Relations

1. WATER RESOURCE PLANNING

Water resources planning includes the finalisation of the Catchment Management Strategy (“CMS”), which is a priority for the BOCMA, as well as conducting other assessments, engaging with DWA planning processes and advising DWA and other interested parties on the management of water resources in the Breede WMA.

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES (KPIs)	OUTPUTS		
		2013/2014	Results	Comments
1.1 Catchment Management Strategy	CMS documentation	Approved Gazetted CMS	In process as there was a change in the Water Management Area.	
1.2 Water Resource Planning Processes	Number of land use planning and rezoning applications commented on	140	328	
	Number of Engagements with Local Authorities	7	8	
	Water Quality Objective Reports	Lower Breede River	Lower Breede River Quality objectives report drafted	
	Salinity Management Plan	Draft Plan	Salinity Management Plan drafted	
	Infrastructure Status quo report	Status Quo Report	Status Quo Report drafted	Langeberg and Breede Valley Municipal Area studies reports
	Onrus Surface – Groundwater interaction study	Collaboration of monitoring data	Onrus Surface Groundwater interaction study report drafted	

2. WATER USE MANAGEMENT

Water use management includes activities such as licensing, registration of water users, pollution control and ensuring water use compliance and enforcement for the 11 prescribed water users, engaging consumptive water use, waste discharge and disposal and instream activities. The BOCMA has highlighted the urgency of fast-tracking the registration and licensing process and ensuring the backlog is addressed, which will be achieved by engaging DWA and water users on the existing backlog, validating identified water users and improving turnaround times. The water quality management priority includes the registration of waste discharge together with effective resource protection and compliance.

OUTCOMES / ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES (KPIs)	OUTPUTS		
		2013/2014	Results	Comments
2.1 Registered waste use	Number of water users registered	600	784	
2.2 Processed Water Use Applications	Number of "Record of Recommendations" to DWA	16	9	16 Water Use License Application were assessed of which only 9 received sufficient information to enable presentation to DWA
	Number of General Authorisation confirmed	20	16	
2.3 Water Use complied with Water use License / General Authorisation conditions	Number of Audit for water use compliance reports	40	45	
2.4 Water Users validation and verified in selected priority catchments.	Number of letters to apply for the verification of water use.	600	Achieved	

3. INSTITUTIONAL ENGAGEMENT

The BOCMA needs to establish credibility within the water management area. This will be done through a marketing and communication strategy, engaging stakeholders through Catchment Management Forums and Water User Associations (which should be transformed from

Irrigation Boards). The marketing and communication drive will form part of the implementation of the CMS. Ensuring effective mechanisms for cooperation with local, provincial, national and international partners is also an important aspect.

OUTCOMES / ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES (KPIs)	OUTPUTS		
		2013/2014	Results	Comments
3.1 The BOCMA activities marketed and communicated to stakeholders	Number of newsletters	4	4	
	Number of persons reached during water campaigns (water week, land care, etc.)	1600	4628	Land care camps, awareness days, water week
	Number of marketing aids developed	8	Achieved	
3.2 HDI financial support in water related projects	Website maintained	4	Achieved	Website updated as needed
	Number of HDI projects supported in water related projects	10	5	A number of applications were received but not all proposals were in line with Grant Policy and could not be financed
3.2 Forums Established and maintained	Number of forum meetings	14	36	
3.3 Water management institutions regulated	Number of new WUA proposals processed	2	0	No proposals / applications received
	Number of IB transformed	3	3	
	Number of WUA supported with development of Business plans	4	0	The pro-forma business plan was not approved and could not be implemented.
	Number of WUA business plans assessed	4	0	

3.4 Institutional cooperation	Number of new partnerships established	2	2	CPUT, UWC
	Number of international partnerships established and maintained	1	3	World WaterNet, Cuvelai-Etoshia Basin, WARMA(Zambia)
	Number of Intergovernmental forums attended	8	26	

4. WATER ALLOCATION REFORM

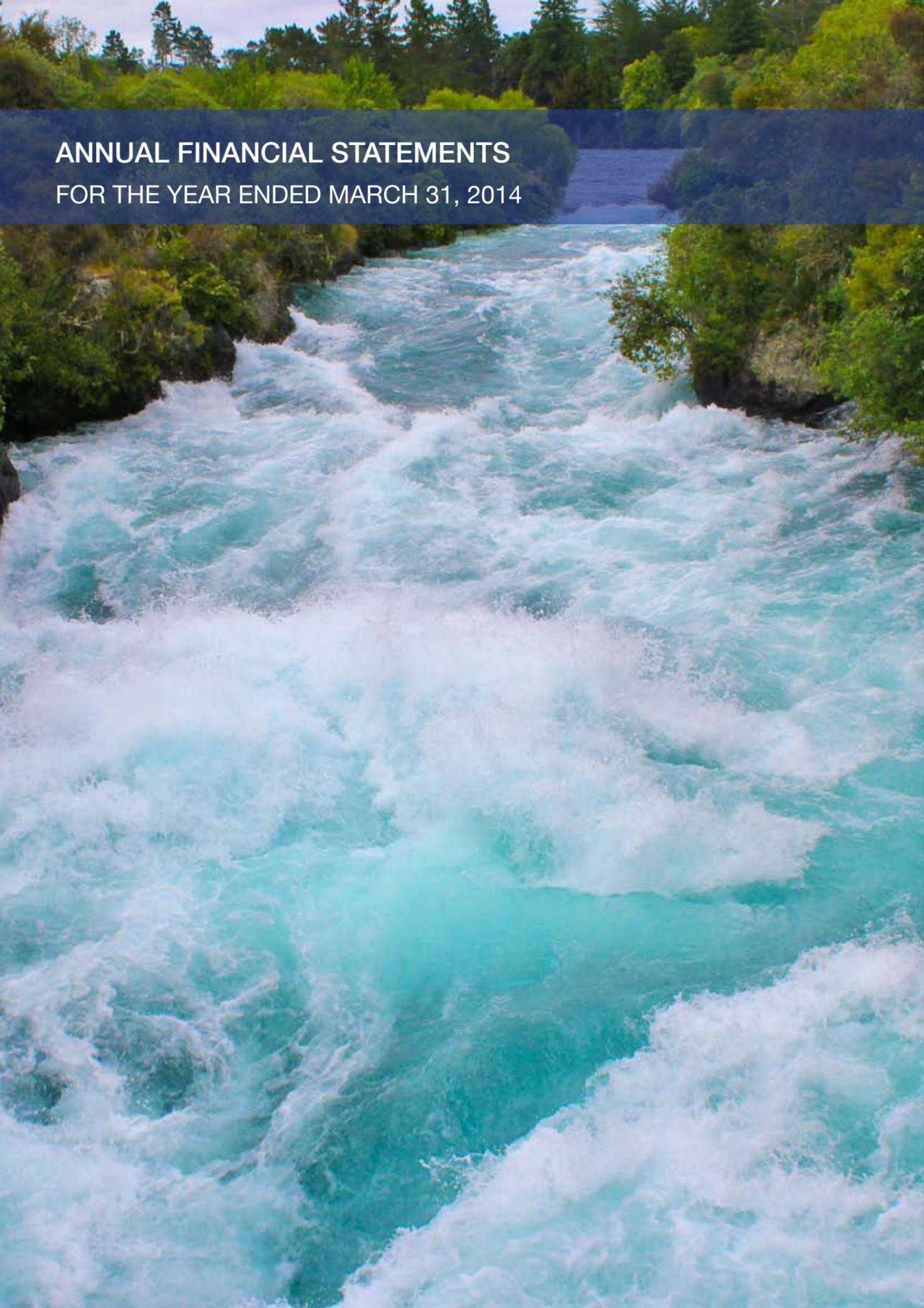
National, provincial and local governments have listed the eradication of poverty and empowerment of previously marginalised groups as one of their key focus areas. A priority element of the CMA's programmes is the promotion of water allocation (and equity arrangements) and assistance to resource-poor farmers, particularly in terms of the DWA subsidy and with license applications.

		OUTPUTS		
OUTCOMES / ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES (KPIs)	2013/2014	Results	Comments
4.1 Resource Poor Farmers (RPF) / Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDI) supported	Number of RPF / HDI assisted with water use	30	79	
	Number of RPF / HDI assisted with financial applications for Government subsidies	30	97	
	Number of planned RPF awareness campaigns held	1	1	
	Number of DRDLR projects supported	8	2	The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform changed their strategy of acquiring land and moved out of the immediate area of the BOCMA area. Only 2 requests for assistance were received.

5. RESOURCE PROTECTION

The focus of resource protection over the next 3 years will be on compliance (based on objectives set as part of the CMS), in order to achieve the Reserve determination and classification led by DWA. This involves on-going assessment of water resources and water use monitoring information in the WMA against objectives and standards/license conditions. Other elements of resource protection may be delegated at a later stage in the CMA development.

		OUTPUTS		
OUTCOMES / ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES (KPIs)	2013/2014	Results	Comments
5.1 Resources are protected	Water Quality reports of monitoring projects	4	4	
	Number of Water Quality sample runs for DWA (NEMP / NMMP)	16	19	
	Imagery and reports on Alien Clearing areas	4	3	Upper Breede, Central Breede, Breede project
	Imagery and reports on Riparian habitat	4	5	
	Riparian / Alien clearing projects	4	5	Upper Breede initial project Upper Breede follow up, Central Breede (Papenuils wetland), Breede initial project, Elim
	Riparian protection public awareness campaigns	1	1	
	Documentation on pollution incidents	3	5	
	Number of warning letters/directives issued	20	20	BOCMA assists DWA with CME cases through initial investigation and confirmation of illegal activities. DWA as regulator is responsible for issuance of directives.



ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

GENERAL INFORMATION

Type of entity

Schedule 3A Public Entity

Governing board members

Mr NH Hamman (Chairperson)
Mr BE Mnisi (Deputy-Chairperson)
Mr AP Barnes
Dr O Curtis
Ms B Damane
Mr MJ Delport
Mr TJ Motshepe
Ms EM Palmer
Mr HM Rossouw
Mr CJU Swart
Mr TE Abrahams
Mr K Masindi (Representative Department
of Water Affairs)

Registered office

Breede - Overberg CMA
51 Baring Street
Private Bag X3055
Worcester
6850

Business address

Breede-Overberg CMA
51 Baring Street
Worcester
6850

Postal address

The Chief Executive Officer
Breede-Overberg CMA
Private bag X3055
Worcester
6850

Bankers

ABSA Bank Limited

Auditor's

Nexia-SAB&T Incorporated
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditor

INDEX

The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the executive authority:

Index	Page
Independent Auditor's report	41
Statement of Responsibility and Approval	44
Report of the Accounting Authority	45
Report of the Audit and Finance Committee	46
Statement of Financial Position	48
Statement of Financial Performance	49
Statement of Net Assets	50
Statement of Cash Flows	51
Accounting Policies	52
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	59
Detailed income statement	65
Statement of comparison of budget and actuals amounts	67



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY ON THE BREEDE-OVERBERG CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT AGENCY REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Introduction

We have audited the financial statements of the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency as set out on pages 48 to 65 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Accounting Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

The governing board which constitutes the accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (SA Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA), the *General Notice* issued in terms thereof and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the separate financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Directors: S Adam (CEO), A Aboobaker, Z Abrams, A Damalingam, T de Kock, S Gamba, Y Hassam, N Hassim, S Ismael, B Jhelam, H Kafe, S Kloovoulou, H Makamure, S Makamure, T Mayel, P Mkhumbuzi, K Rama, M Slidane, Y Sama, Z Songra, N Soopai, M F Sulaman, I Theron, H van der Merwe, M Wessels

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SAB&T Chartered Accountants Incorporated is an independent member firm of
Co. Reg No.: 1997/018869/21



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency as at 31 March 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with SA Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the PFMA.

Other matters

We draw attention to the matter below. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Unaudited supplementary information

The supplementary information set out on pages 66 to 67 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this schedule and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion thereon.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, we report the following findings on the reported information against predetermined objectives for the selected programmes presented in the annual report, non-compliance with legislations as well as internal control. We performed tests to identify reportable findings as described under each subheading but not to gather evidence to express assurance on these matters. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Predetermined objectives

We performed procedures to obtain evidence about the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance for the following selected programme presented in the annual performance report of the public entity for the year ended 31 March 2014:

- Programme 1: Water resource planning
- Programme 2: Water use management
- Programme 3: Institutional engagement
- Programme 4: Water allocation reform
- Programme 5: Resource protection

We evaluated the reported performance information against the overall criteria of usefulness and reliability.

We evaluated the usefulness of the reported performance to determine whether it was presented in accordance with the National Treasury's annual reporting principles and whether the reported performance is consistent with the planned programmes. I further performed tests to determine whether indicators and targets were well defined, verifiable, specific, measurable and time bound and relevant, as required by the National Treasury's *Framework for managing programme performance information (FMPP)*.

We assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.

We did not raise any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the selected programmes.

Compliance with laws and regulations

We performed procedures to obtain evidence that the public entity had complied with legislation regarding financial matters, financial management and other related matters. We did not identify any instances of material non-compliance with specific matters in key legislation, as set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA.

Internal control

We considered internal control relevant to our audit of the financial statements, the annual report and compliance with legislation. We did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

NEXIA SAB&T

Nexia SAB&T
REGISTERED AUDITORS

Cape Town
30 July 2014

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND APPROVAL

In accordance with the National Water Act 36 of 1998, and Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999, as amended the Board is required to prepare annual financial statement that comply with South African Statements of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP).

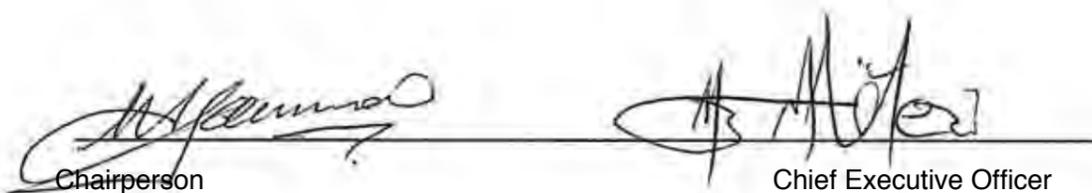
The Accounting Authority is responsible for ensuring that complete, accurate and reliable accounting records for the basis of preparing annual financial statements. The financial statements include judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, made by management, reviewed and accepted by the Board. The board also ensures that accounting policies are appropriate to the agency's circumstances. In order to achieve this objective, the board rely on the system of internal controls set up and maintained by management.

These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach.

The Board is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The accounting authority have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to March 31,2015 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 48 - 67, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



Chairperson

Chief Executive Officer

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY

The members of the Governing Board submit their report for the year ended 31 March 2014.

1. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

Main business and operations

The Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency is responsible for the intergrated management of the water resource in the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management area.

The operating results and state of affairs of the company are fully set out in the attached annual financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

2. GOING CONCERN

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The board has every reason to believe that the business has adequate resources to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

3. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The members are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year.

4. DIRECTORS

The members of the Governing Board during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Name

Mr NH Hamman (Chairperson)
Mr BE Mnisi (Deputy-Chairperson)
Mr AP Barnes
Ms O Curtis
Ms B Damane
Mr MJ Delpont
Mr TJ Motshepe
Ms EM Palmer
Mr HM Rossouw
Mr CJU Swart
Mr TE Abrahams
Mr K Masindi (Representative Department of Water Affairs)

5.AUDITORS

Nexia-SAB&T Inc has been appointed as auditors in accordance with Section 25 of the Public Audit Act.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT & FINANCE COMMITTEE

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2014

Audit Committee terms of reference

The Audit and Risks Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 77 of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999, as amended and Treasury Regulations 27.1 and that it has adopted formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee charter that has been approved by the Board.

Audit Committee Responsibility

The Audit and Risks Committee reports that it has adopted an 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.

Statutory duties

The committee's role and responsibilities include statutory duties as per the PFMA, Act 1 of 199 and the further responsibilities assigned to it by the Board. The Committee is satisfied that it complied with its legal, regulatory and other responsibilities.

External auditor appointment and independence

The Committee ensured that the appointment of external auditors complied with the applicable legislation relating to the appointment of auditors. The Committee in consultation with management agreed to the budgeted audit fees for the 2014 financial year.

Internal Financial Controls

The Audit and Risks Committee is satisfied that internal controls and systems have been in place and that these controls have functioned effectively during the period under review. The committee has overseen a process by which internal audit has performed audits according to a risk audit plan where the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems including financial internal controls were evaluated. The findings of the evaluations formed the basis for the Committee's recommendation in this regard to the Board, in order for the Board to report thereon as well as through discussions with external audit on the result of their audits that an adequate system of internal control is being maintained to:

- Reduce the risk to an acceptable level
- Meet the business objectives
- Ensure the assets are adequately safeguarded and
- Ensure that the transactions undertaken are all recorded in Agency's records

The Committee is satisfied with the content and quality of monthly and quarterly reports prepared and issued by the Agency during the year under review.

Internal Audit

In line with the PFMA, and the King III Report on Corporate Governance requirements, Internal Audit provides the Audit and Risks Committee and management with assurance that internal controls are appropriate and effective. The Committee is responsible for ensuring that Agency's internal audit function is independent and has the necessary resources, standing and authority within the Agency to enable it to discharge its duties. Furthermore, the Committee oversees cooperation between internal and external auditors and serves as a link between the Board and these functions.

The Committee considered and approved the internal audit charter. The internal audit function's annual audit plan and three year strategic plan were approved by the Committee. The internal audit function reports administratively to the Chief Executive Officer and functionally to the Audit and Risks Committee and has responsibility for reviewing and providing assurance on the adequacy of the internal control environment across all BOCMA's operations

From the various reports of the internal auditors, it was noted that no matters were reported that indicate any material deficiencies in the systems of internal controls.

Governance of risk

The Committee oversees the implementation of the policy and plan for risk management taking place by means of risk management systems and processes. The Committee is satisfied that appropriate and effective systems are in place for risk management

The Audit and Risks Committee permits the appointed external auditors, Nexia-SABT, to audit BOCMA annual financial statements.

The accounting authority have reviewed the company's financial statement for the year ending March 31, 2014 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The committee recommended the financial statements to be approved by the board of directors which will take place on the 29th July 2014.



Thys Delpont
Chairperson of the Audit and Finance Committee

Audit and Finance Committee members:

Mr Thabo Motsepe
Ms Bulelwa Damane
Mr Corniè Swart
Mr N. Hamman

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

	Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2014	2013
Assets				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment		2	950 192	1 312 509
Intangible asset		3	<u>30 142</u>	<u>90 426</u>
			<u>980 334</u>	<u>1 402 935</u>
Current Assets				
Trade and other receivables		4	95 985	89 660
Cash and cash equivalents		5	<u>4 867 050</u>	<u>7 733 823</u>
			<u>4 963 035</u>	<u>7 823 483</u>
Total Assets			<u>5 943 369</u>	<u>9 226 418</u>
Net Assets and Liabilities				
Net Assets				
Accumulated surplus			<u>5 039 143</u>	<u>7 318 434</u>
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Operating lease liability		6	336 055	270 115
Trade and other payables		7	<u>568 171</u>	<u>1 637 869</u>
			<u>904 228</u>	<u>1 907 984</u>
Total Net Assets and Liabilities			<u>5 943 369</u>	<u>9 226 418</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	Note(s)	Figures in Rand	
		2014	2013
Revenue	8	23 625 000	19 000 000
Other income		34 210	22 111
Operating expenses	9	<u>(26 268 423)</u>	<u>(23 453 738)</u>
Operating surplus		<u>(2 609 213)</u>	<u>(4 431 627)</u>
Interest income	10	322 683	376 914
Gain on insurance proceeds		<u>7 239</u>	<u>25 004</u>
Deficit for the year		<u>(2 279 291)</u>	<u>(4 029 709)</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive deficit for the year		<u>(2 279 291)</u>	<u>(4 029 709)</u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Accumulated surplus	Figures in Rand Total net assets
Balance at 1 April 2013	11 348 143	11 348 143
Deficit for the year	<u>(4 029 709)</u>	<u>(4 029 709)</u>
Total changes	<u>(4 029 709)</u>	<u>(4 029 709)</u>
Balance at 31 March 2013	<u>7 318 434</u>	<u>7 318 434</u>
Surplus for the year	<u>(2 279 291)</u>	<u>(2 279 291)</u>
Total changes	<u>(2 279 291)</u>	<u>(2 279 291)</u>
Balance at 31 March 2014	<u>5 039 143</u>	<u>5 039 143</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note(s)	Figures in Rand	
		2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from the Department of Water Affairs		23 625 000	19 000 000
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		<u>(26 624 498)</u>	<u>(21 855 497)</u>
Cash generated from operations		(2 999 498)	(2 855 497)
Interest income		322 683	376 914
Other Income		34 210	47 115
Interest and Penalties		-	-
Net cash from operating activities	12	<u>(2 642 605)</u>	<u>(2 431 468)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds on sale of assets		33 472	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	<u>(257 640)</u>	<u>(412 485)</u>
Purchase of other intangible assets	3	-	<u>(120 568)</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(224 168)</u>	<u>(533 053)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Total cash movement for the year		<u>(2 866 773)</u>	<u>(2 964 521)</u>
Cash at the beginning of the year		<u>7 733 823</u>	<u>10 698 344</u>
Total cash at end of the year	5	<u>4 867 050</u>	<u>7 733 823</u>

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA Standards of GRAP), including any interpretations of such statements issued by the Accounting Practices Board. Assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is permitted or required by a Standard of GRAP. The accounting policies applied are consistent with those used to present the previous year's financial statements, unless explicitly stated. The details of any changes in accounting policies are explained in the relevant notes to the Financial Statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. The policies used in preparing the financial statements are consistent with those of the previous year, unless otherwise stated. The details of any change in accounting policies are explained in the relevant notes to the financial statement.

1.1 PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The functional currency of the agency is the South African Rand (R). These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest rand.

1.2 GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

These annual financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. Funding has been approved by the Department of Water Affairs for the following financial year. The Strategic plan for the next five years till 2017 has been approved by Treasury.

1.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Budget information in accordance with GRAP1 and 24, been provided on page 25 of this document. When accounting errors

have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.4 REVENUE

1.4.1 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by an, which represents an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners. Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or service, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services or use of assets) to another entity in exchange. Revenue from non-exchange transactions refers to transactions where the entity received revenue from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange. Revenue from non-exchange transactions is recognised to the extent that the related receipt or receivable qualifies for recognition as an asset and there is no liability to repay the amount. Contributed property, plant and equipment qualify for recognition and become available for use by the entity. Grants, transfers and donations received or receivable are recognised when the resources that have been transferred meet the criteria for recognition as an asset. A corresponding liability is raised to the extent that the grant, transfer or donations conditional. The liability is transferred to revenue as and when the conditions attached to the grant are met. Grant without any conditions attached is recognised as revenue when the asset is recognised. An assets acquired through non exchange will be measured at its fair value. At the date of acquisition where there is a condition attached to the assets a liability should be recognised at the best estimates of the amount required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

1.4.2 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the entity directly in return for services rendered/goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable. Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable. The consideration is in the form of cash or cash equivalent and the amount of revenue is the amount of cash and cash equivalent received or receivable. Revenue in the form of interest earned on bank balances are considered revenue from exchange transactions.

1.5 EXPENDITURE

1.5.1 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means the overspending of a vote or a main division within a vote, or expenditure that was not made in accordance with the purpose of the vote or in the case of a main division, not in accordance with the purpose of the main division.

When discovered unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either approved by the relevant authority, recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the statement of financial performance. Unauthorised expenditure approved with the funding is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the unauthorised expenditure is approved and the related funds are received. Where the amount is approved without funding it is recognised as expenditure, subject to availability of savings, in the statement of financial performance on the date of approval.

1.5.2 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is an expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is an expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and were recovered, it is subsequently accounted as Revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.5.3 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial and which was condoned before year end and/or before finalisation of the financial statements must also be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. In such an instance, no further action is also required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements.

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and for which condonement is being awaited at year end must be recorded in the irregular expenditure register. No further action is required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements.

Where irregular expenditure was incurred in the previous financial year and is only condoned in the following financial year, the register and the disclosure note to the financial statements must be updated with the amount condoned.

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and which was not condoned by the National Treasury or the relevant authority must be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. If liability for the irregular expenditure can be attributed to a person, a debt account must be created if such a person is liable in law. Immediate steps must thereafter be taken to recover the amount from the person concerned. If recovery is not possible, the accounting officer or accounting authority may write off the amount as debt impairment and disclose such in the relevant note to the financial statements. The irregular expenditure register must also be updated accordingly. If the irregular expenditure has not

been condoned and no person is liable in law, the expenditure related thereto must remain against the relevant programme/expenditure item, be disclosed as such in the note to the financial statements and updated accordingly in the irregular expenditure register.

Irregular expenditure is an expenditure, other than unauthorised expenditure, incurred in contravention of or that is not in accordance with a requirement of any applicable legislation, including PFMA.

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

1.5.4 Transfers and subsidies

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

1.6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

1.6.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the group becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instruments. This is achieved through the application of trade date accounting.

The Agency classified financial instruments, or their components parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or residual interest in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets or financial liability not subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets or financial liability.

For financial instrument which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Trade and other receivables that have fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables.

1.6.2 Trade and other receivables

Trade and receivables are initially recorded at fair value plus transactions costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and subsequently stated at amortized costs, less provision for impairment. All trades and other receivables are assessed at least annually for possible impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value expected cash flows. Impairment adjustments are made through the use of an allowance account. Bad debts are written off in the year in which they are identified as irrecoverable.

1.6.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.6.4 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and are subsequently measured at amortised costs, using the effective interest rate method.

1.6.5 IMPAIRMENTS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The agency assesses at each reporting period date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the agency estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable

amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount (selling price less costs associated with selling an item) but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised.

for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

For assets that have been indefinite useful lives, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date and whenever there is an indication that the asset maybe impaired.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of financial performance. The impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

1.6.5.1 Reversal of Impairment

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.6.6 Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised at trade date, when:

The cash flow from the asset expired are settled or waived;

- i) Significant risks and rewards are transferrable to another party; or
- ii) Despite having retained significant risks and rewards, the entity has transferred control of the asset to another entity

1.7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, Plant and Equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or service, for rental to others or for administrative purposes; and are expected to be used during more than one period.

1.7.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Agency; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

In determining recognition, the degree of certainty attached to the flow of future economic benefits or service potential on the basis of the available evidence at the time of initial recognition is assessed and the exchange transaction evidencing the purchase of the asset identifies its cost.

An item of property, plant and equipment which qualifies for recognition as an asset shall initially be measured at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for nominal cost, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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

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

1.7.2 Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

1.7.3 Depreciation and Impairment

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each item of property, plant and equipment. The depreciation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits or service potential is consumed by the entity. The depreciation charge for each shall be recognised as an expense unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method to write down the cost, less initial estimated residual value over the useful life of the property, plant and equipment, which is as follows:

Item	Rate per annum
Furniture and fixtures	16.67%
Motor vehicles	20.00%
Office equipment	16.67%
IT equipment	33.33%
Computer software	50.00%
Leasehold improvements	20.00%
Security System	20.00%

The residual value and the useful life of each asset are reviewed at each financial period-end. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately over its useful life. The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in the statement of financial performance unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

1.7.4 Derecognition

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the assets. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of financial performance when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

1.8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The entity has no internally generated intangible assets.

1.8.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement

An intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost.

Acquired computer software is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring into use the specific software. Costs associated with researching or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Amortisation is charged to the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. Other intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use.

Where an intangible asset is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at the fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

1.8.2 Subsequent Measurement – Cost Model

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairments. The cost of an intangible asset is amortised over the useful life where that useful life is finite. Where the useful life is indefinite, the asset is not amortised but is subject to an annual impairment test.

1.8.3 Amortisation and Impairment

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Rate per annum
Computer Software	50.00%

1.8.4 Derecognition

Intangible assets are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an intangible asset is determined as a difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.9 LEASES

Where the Agency assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

1.9.1 Operating leases - lessee

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

1.10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

1.10.1 Short term employee benefits

Short term employees are employee benefits that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short term employee benefit include the following

- i) Salaries and wages, and social security contributions
- ii) Short term compensated absences, e.g. paid annual leave in case of resignation
- iii) Bonus, incentive and performance related payments payable within the twelve months after the reporting period.

1.10.2 Long term employee benefits

Long term service award e.g one lump sum amount and long service award certificate will be given to the employee depending on the number of years as stipulated on the policy.

1.10.3 Defined Contribution plans

The Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency provides retirement benefits to all its employees. A number of defined contribution pension funds, all of which is subject to the Pension Fund Act exist for this purpose. The Breede-Overberg Catchment Management agency is under no obligation to cover any unfunded benefits.

The contributions of the fund obligations for the payment of the retirement benefits are charged against the statement of financial performance in the year they become payable.

Short term benefits are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

1.11 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when: the entity has an obligation at the reporting period date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be

recognised and measured as a provision
Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

1.12 USE OF ESTIMATES JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GRAP requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported annual amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, trade and loan receivables, impairment testing, fair value estimation and provisions. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may vary from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period of which the estimate is revised if the revision affects both.

1.12.1 Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment as well as the useful lives of the intangibles are reviewed at each reporting date. The useful lives are estimated, by management, based on historic analysis and other available information. The residual values are estimated based on useful lives as well as other available information.

1.12.2 Fair value

Fair value measurement estimates the price at which an orderly transaction to the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

1.12.3 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transactions costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and subsequently stated at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. All trade and other receivables are assessed at least annually for possible impairment.

A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value expected cash flows. Impairment adjustments are made through the use of an allowance account. Bad debts are written off in the year in which they are identified as irrecoverable.

1.13 STATEMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Accounting policy developments include new standards issued, amendments to standards, and interpretations issued on current standards. These developments resulted in the first time adoption of new standards, the restatement of prior year results where applicable and revised and additional disclosures required. Management has considered all accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective and has found none to have significant impact on the financial position and performance of the entity.

1.13.1 Standard in issue not yet adopted

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following Standards were noted during the previous financial year and considered for this current financial year but not yet relevant to BOCMA;

- GRAP 18 Segmentation reporting -
- GRAP 105 Transfer of functions between entities under common control
- GRAP 106 Transfer of functions between entities not under control
- GRAP 107 Mergers
- GRAP 20 Related Party Disclosures
- GRAP 108 Statutory Receivables

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2014			2013		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
Furniture and Fittings	883 547	(586 725)	296 823	882 609	(439 793)	442 816
Scientific Equipment	68 447	(21 675)	46 772	68 447	(7 986)	60 461
Motor vehicles	635 430	(482 183)	153 246	635 430	(355 097)	280 332
Office Equipment	262 277	(64 113)	198 164	191 992	(19 883)	172 109
IT equipment	1 544 273	(1 315 512)	228 761	1 477 004	(1 164 489)	312 515
Leasehold Improvements	126 745	(100 579)	26 165	118 810	(76 024)	42 786
Security System	10 531	(10 270)	261	10 531	(9 042)	1 490
Total	3 531 250	(2 581 057)	950 192	3 384 823	(2 072 314)	1 312 509

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2014

	Opening Balance	Write off	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fittings	442 816	-	938	(146 931)	296 823
Scientific Equipment	60 461	-	0	(13 689)	46 772
Motor vehicles	280 333	-	0	(127 086)	153 247
Office equipment	172 109	-	70 285	(44 230)	198 164
IT equipment	312 515	(23 983)	178 482	(238 254)	228 760
Leasehold improvements	42 786	-	7 935	(24 555)	26 166
Security system	1 490	-	-	(1 229)	260
Total	1 312 509	(23 983)	257 640	(595 992)	950 192

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2013

	Opening Balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fittings	545 479	41 185	(143 848)	442 816
Scientific Equipment	0	68 447	(7 986)	60 461
Motor vehicles	407 418	0	(127 085)	280 333

Office equipment	31 901	151 841	(11 632)	172 110
IT equipment	484 152	151 012	(322 653)	312 515
Leasehold improvements	66 548	-	(23 762)	42 786
Security system	3 596	-	(2 106)	1 490
Total	<u>1 539 093</u>	<u>412 485</u>	<u>(639 072)</u>	<u>1 312 509</u>

There are no restrictions or plant, property and equipment pledged as securities.

3. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2014			2013		
	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation	Carrying Value	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
Software ArcGIS Server	501 362	471 220	30 142	501 362	410 936	90 426

Reconciliation of Intangible assets - 2014

	Opening Balance	Additions	Amortization	Total
Software ArcGIS Server	90 426	0	60 284	30 142

Reconciliation of Intangible assets - 2013

Software ArcGIS Server	19 396	0	220 539	90 426
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Amortisation of intangible assets are included under depreciation in the statement of financial performance. No intangible assets are pledged as security. The above intangible asset will be fully depreciated in the following financial period.

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Prepayment on Rent	58 447	53 391
Property rental deposit	<u>34 525</u>	<u>34 525</u>
	<u>92 972</u>	<u>87 916</u>

The fair value of trade and other receivables approximate their carrying values. Trade and other receivables relates to non-exchange transactions.

Recoverable Debtors	<u>3 013</u>	<u>1744</u>
	<u>95 985</u>	<u>89 660</u>

These debtors comprise the National Microbial Monitoring Programme which is undertaken on behalf of The Department of Water Affairs. The Department of Water Affairs compensates the agency only expenses or 'mileage' incurred during this monitoring. This National Monitoring Programme mostly monitors 'raw' water quality in rivers and dams.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Petty cash	71	51
Bank balances	<u>4 866 979</u>	<u>7 733 772</u>
	<u>4 867 050</u>	<u>7 733 823</u>

6. OPERATING LEASE LIABILITY

Lease liability	<u>336 055</u>	<u>270 115</u>
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7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Creditors	236 723	1 410 766
Accrued Leave pay	137 293	42 650
Staff bonus accrual	<u>194 155</u>	<u>184 455</u>
	<u>568 171</u>	<u>1 637 869</u>

The fair value of trade and other payables approximate their carrying values. Trade and other payables relates to non-exchange transactions. Staff performance bonus for the year 2013 has been adjusted to the actual amount incurred during that period.

8. REVENUE

Revenue relates to non-exchange transactions.

Grants received	23 625 000	19 000 000
Gain on Insurance	7 239	-
Other Income	34 210	22 111
Interest Income	322 683	376 914
	<u>23 989 132</u>	<u>19 399 025</u>

9. OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses includes the following:

Premises - Lease and rental expenses	749 586	645 979
Depreciation and amortisation	656 258	859 611
Employee costs	13 141 603	10 878 599

10. INVESTMENT REVENUE

Interest received @ 4% from ABSA	322 683	376 914
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11. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Audit Fees	426 685	300 613
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12. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Profit before taxation	(2 279 290)	(4 029 709)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	656 258	859 611
Interest received	(322 683)	(376 914)

Other Income	(34 210)	(22 111)
Non-Cash items	(7 239)	(25 004)
Movement in Provisions	0	84 373
Lease Liability	65 941	16 954
Accrued Leave Pay	94 643	0
Bonus Provision	9 701	0

Changes in working capital:

Trade and other payables – Creditors	(1 176 294)	1 078 284
Increase in trades receivable	(6 325)	-
	(2 999 498)	(2 431 468)

13. RELATED PARTIES

Relationships

Department of Water Affairs
Governing body

Executive authority
Accounting authority

The governing body includes the following members:

Mr NH Hamman (Chairperson)
Mr BE Mnisi (Deputy-Chairperson)
Mr AP Barnes
Ms O Curtis
Ms B Damane
Mr MJ Delpont
Mr TJ Motshepe
Ms EM Palmer
Mr HM Rossouw
Mr CJU Swart
Mr TE Abrahams
Mr K Masindi (Representative Department of Water Affairs)

Related party transactions

Grants paid to (received from) related parties

Department of Water Affairs	23 625 000	19 000 000
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The entity has a related party called Department of Water Affairs and transaction or amount received from the related party is disclosed under note no 8 in the Statement of Financial Performance.

14. REMUNERATION

Executive

Chief Executive Officer	- Salary	1 149 237	1 122 753
	- Pension Fund	-	-
	- Bonus	33 532	-

Chief financial Officer	- Salary	753 943	707 770
	- Pension Fund	84 374	78 719
	- Bonus	23 839	22 241
Senior Manager, Water Resource Management	- Salary	745 855	749 126
	- Pension Fund	84 374	78 719
	- Bonus	23 838	14 829
		2 898 992	2 774 157

Non-executive

Chairman	51 280	65 166
Deputy Chairman	31 005	40 551
Non executive directors	<u>246 208</u>	<u>307 216</u>
	328 493	412 933

15. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

15.1 Pension fund

The Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency provides retirement benefits to its employees. The above amount was recognised as an expense on the statement of financial performance. The pension fund is administered by Jacques Malan Consultants and Actuaries (RSA) (Pty) Ltd. The total pension fund contributions for the year amounted to R1 301 407.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

16.1 Financial risk factors

The management of the entity has overall responsibility for the establishment and monitoring of the entity's risk management policies and procedures which have been established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the entity, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the entity's activities.

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risk (including currency risk and interest rates will affect the entity's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in the market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the entity's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the entity if a customer or counterpart to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the entity's receivables from customers. An allowance for impairment is established based on managements' estimate of identified incurred losses in respect of specific trade and other receivables bad debts identified are written off as they occur. There is no significant concentration of unsecured credit risk. Reputable financial institutions are used for investing and cash handling purposes.

(c) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liability when due. The liquidity risk is considered as low, because the entity has adequate funds at their disposal.

(d) Interest risk
The entity's exposure to changes in the interest rates is on a floating rate basis to funds invested with reputable financial institutions.

(e) Capital management
The policies of the entity's management are to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain public sector confidence and to sustain future development of the agency.

16.2 Interest risk

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities represent the maximum interest exposure. The maximum exposure to interest risk at the reporting date in respect of floating interest rate instruments amounted to R4 867 050 (Cash and cash equivalents). The maximum exposure to interest risk at the reporting date in respect of noninterest bearing instruments amount to R 236 723 (Trade and other payables).

16.3 Liquidity risk

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities at the reporting date were the trade and other payables of R568 171. The contractual maturities for all payables outstanding at 31 March 2014 are 12 months or less. These are payable on demand and most accurately reflects the short-term nature of trading activities.

16.4 Credit Risk Analysis

Debtor	Receivable within 30 days	Receivable within 60 days	Other
Department			
Water Affairs	3 013	0	0
Totals	3 013	0	0

The debtors are neither past due or impaired.

17. RECONCILIATION BETWEEN STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The entity obtained resources in the form of a government grant R23 625 000 from the Department of Water Affairs and were used in accordance with the approved budget. The approved budget covers the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014. The financial statements and the budget were not on the same basis of accounting, thus a reconciliation between the statement of financial performance and the approved budget were included in the financial statements below:

Net surplus/(deficit) per the statement of financial performance:	(2 279 290)	(4 029 709)
Adjusted for:		
(Increase)/decreases in government grant	(4 625 000)	(906 750)
(Increase)/Decrease in interest received	(322 683)	(376 914)

(increase)/Decrease in other income	(44 599)	(47 115)
Increase/(Decrease) in operating expenses	7 311 861	7 168 157
(increase)/Decrease in accumulated depreciation	(656 258)	(834 610)
(Increase)/Decrease in provision	0	(67 420)
(Increase)/Decrease in operating lease liability	0	(16 954)
(Increase)/Decrease in accruals	<u>615 969</u>	<u>(928 767)</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Net Surplus/(Deficit) per approved budget

18. WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

No fruitless and wasteful expenditure were identified.

19. COMMITMENTS

19.1 Lease Commitments

Buildings

- within one year	744 434	629 025
- in second to fifth year inclusive	2 193 484	2 877 881
- later than five years	-	-
Minimum lease payments	<u>2 937 918</u>	<u>3 506 906</u>

Leases premises are contracted for periods between 1 and 7 years with further renewal option. The commitment above comprise of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases. Escalation is at 9% per annum as from 1 June of every year.

19.2 Capital commitments

Contracted for

Commitments for the validation and verification of water use in respect of the 2012/2013 financial year	0	655 868
Commitments for the validation and verification of water use in respect of the 2013/2014 financial year	1 036 191	2 584 985
Breedde-River Alien Clearing Project	1 876 931	2 382 310
	116 337	41 337

Not Contracted For

Final stage of CMS	31 553	31 553
Scientific Equipment	75 000	0
UBCEG	384 899	0
Ground and Surface Water Hydraulic Study	150 000	0
Intergovernmental Projects	750 000	0
Cape Nature Projects		
Total future capital commitments	<u>4 420 911</u>	<u>5 696 052</u>

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

Revenue

Grants received		<u>23 625 000</u>	<u>19 000 000</u>
Other income			
Other income		41 449	47 116
Interest received	10	<u>322 683</u>	<u>376 914</u>
		<u>364 132</u>	<u>424 029</u>

Operating expenses

Accommodation		(5 645)	(2 270)
Advertising		(234 591)	(99 450)
Auditors remuneration	11	(426 685)	(300 613)
Bank charges		(17 149)	(15 118)
Legal Fees		(12 549)	(47 205)
Cleaning		(27 281)	(39 824)
Computer expenses		(475 712)	(221 039)
Consulting and professional fees		(425 811)	(34 759)
Consumables		(1 946)	(3 630)
Depreciation		(656 258)	(859 612)
Employee costs	(13 141 603)	(10 878 599)	
Entertainment		(29 200)	(7 850)
Office expenses		(35 710)	(32 197)
CMS Development		-	(39 897)
Microbiological Water Analysis		(131 227)	(78 630)
Chemical Water Analysis		(318 341)	(222 279)
Validation and Verification		(2 156 759)	(4 456 315)
Alien Clearing and Other Projects		(3 330 247)	(1 049 674)
Ground Water and Surface Water Projects		(119 267)	(13 252)
UBCEG		(2 700)	(4 262)
Intergovernmental Projects		-	(108 500)
Water Week		(244 156)	(513 114)
Board Members Costs		(22 738)	(13 037)
Notices and Publications		(38 503)	(532 610)
Awareness and Publicity		(215 227)	(580 508)
Institutional Development		(284 321)	(71 339)
Recruitment cost		(222 524)	(281 897)
Bursaries		(64 321)	(2080)
Insurance		(168 809)	(150 252)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(749 586)	(645 979)
Office Machine Rentals		(44 520)	(40 546)
Motor vehicle expenses		(95 904)	(82 091)
Postage		(38 271)	(39 782)
Printing and stationery		(146 966)	(94 010)
Repairs and maintenance		(24 896)	(20 838)
Security		(67 501)	(42 483)
Subscriptions		(20 252)	(28 185)
Telephone and fax		(410 003)	(287 080)
Training		(280 300)	(275 768)
Travel- local		(1 538 181)	(1 177 388)
Utilities		(73 456)	(59 772)

(26 268 423) **(23 453 73)**
(2 279 291) **(4 029 709)**
(2 279 291) **(4 029 709)**

Operating (deficit)
(Deficit) for the year

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNT

	Approved Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actuals	Variance Budgets vs
Receipts					
Government Grant	24, 342,000	0	24, 342,000	23,625,00	-717,000
Interest Received	0	0	0	322,683	322,683
Other Income	0	0	0	44,599	44,599
TOTAL RECEPITS	24, 342,000	0	24, 342,000	23,992.282	-349,718
PAYMENTS					
Employees Costs	12,669,820	36,000	12,705,820	12,861,11	-155,291
General Expenses	754,830	75,000	829,830	857,309	-27,479
Other Expenses		0			0
- Petty Cash	15,000	10,000	25,000	17,305	7,695
- Other Miscellaneous Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Hiring and Rentals	866,900	-12,000	854,900	871,126	-16,226
Staff Training and Conferences	280,000	-60,000	220,000	344,621	-124,621
Professionals Fees	1,277,500	-130,000	1,147,500	1,597,624	-450,124
IT Expenses	780,000	0	780,000	808,009	-28,009
Project Expenses	4,550,000	0	4,550,000	5,608,977	-1,058,977
Traveling and Accommodation	903,000	209,000	1,112,000	1,226,663	-114,663
Public Participation and Engagment	1,580,000	-79,000	1,501,000	940,332	560,668
Vehicle Costs	83,450	0	83,450	90,333	-6,883
Board and Committee Costs	531,500	-14,000	517,500	391,904	125,596
Depreciation	0	0	0	656,258	-656,258
TOTAL PAYMENTS	24,292,00	35,000	24,327,000	26,271,573	-1,944,573
NETT RECIPITS/ (PAYMENTS)	50,000	-35,000	15,000	-2,279,291	-2,294,291



BREEDE-OVERBERG

Catchment Management Agency

Opvanggebied Bestuursagentskap

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