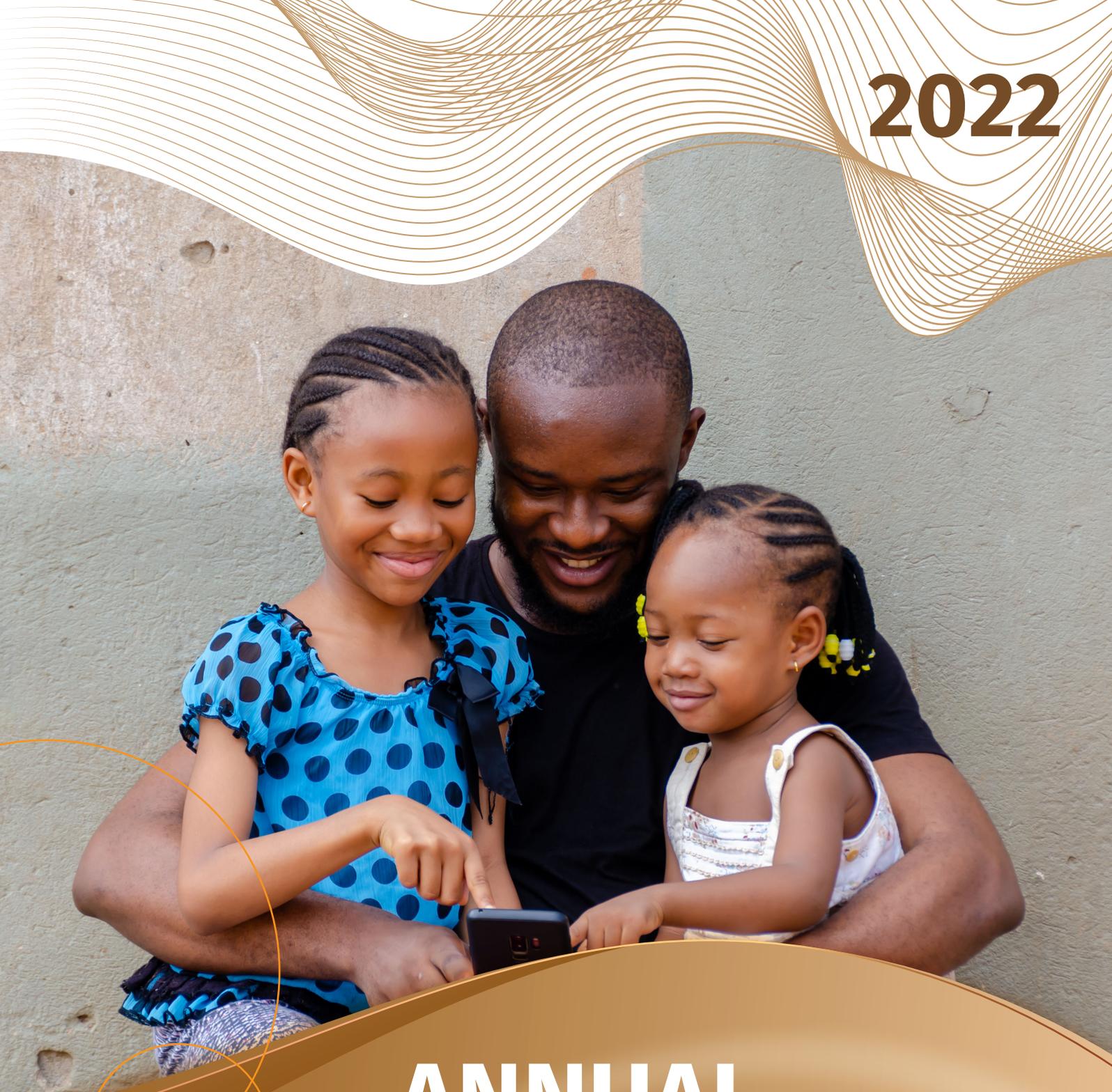


2022



# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Building a Caring Society. Together.



**social development**

Department:  
Social Development  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



## WHY ARE WE CALLED THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT?

In July 2000, the Department of Welfare was renamed the Department of Social Development. We are called the Department of Social Development:

- **Because of our commitment to social transformation**

We are committed to the agenda of social transformation embodied in the principle of social justice and the Bill of Rights contained in our Constitution. We endeavour to create a better life for the poor, vulnerable, and excluded people in our society.

- **Because our task is to reduce poverty and promote social integration**

Our task is to develop and monitor the implementation of social policy that both creates an enabling environment for and leads to a reduction in poverty. We ensure the provision of social protection and social welfare services to all people who live in our land. We conduct research that develops the social indicators necessary for programme implementation and public accountability.

- **Because our work is based on partnerships and the Batho Pele principles of service delivery**

All our work requires extensive and ongoing consultation with all sectors of our society. Our programmes are integrated with those of other government departments and all spheres of government. We work in partnership with NGOs, faith-based communities, the business sector, organised labour, and other role players. We are committed to the Batho Pele (People First) principles, and use them to improve service delivery to our clients and the public.

- **Because our actions are based upon solidarity and engender self-reliance**

As social service professionals, we act on the basis of solidarity with all of humanity. We seek to empower communities and engender self-reliance by creating conditions for sustainable livelihoods. This involves expanding the range of choices available to communities.

- **Because of the range of our human services**

Our development, social protection and social welfare services span the entire life cycle of human life and encompass advocacy, promotion, prevention, care, mitigation and palliation.

Department of Social Development  
Vote 19  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
For the year ended 31 March 2022



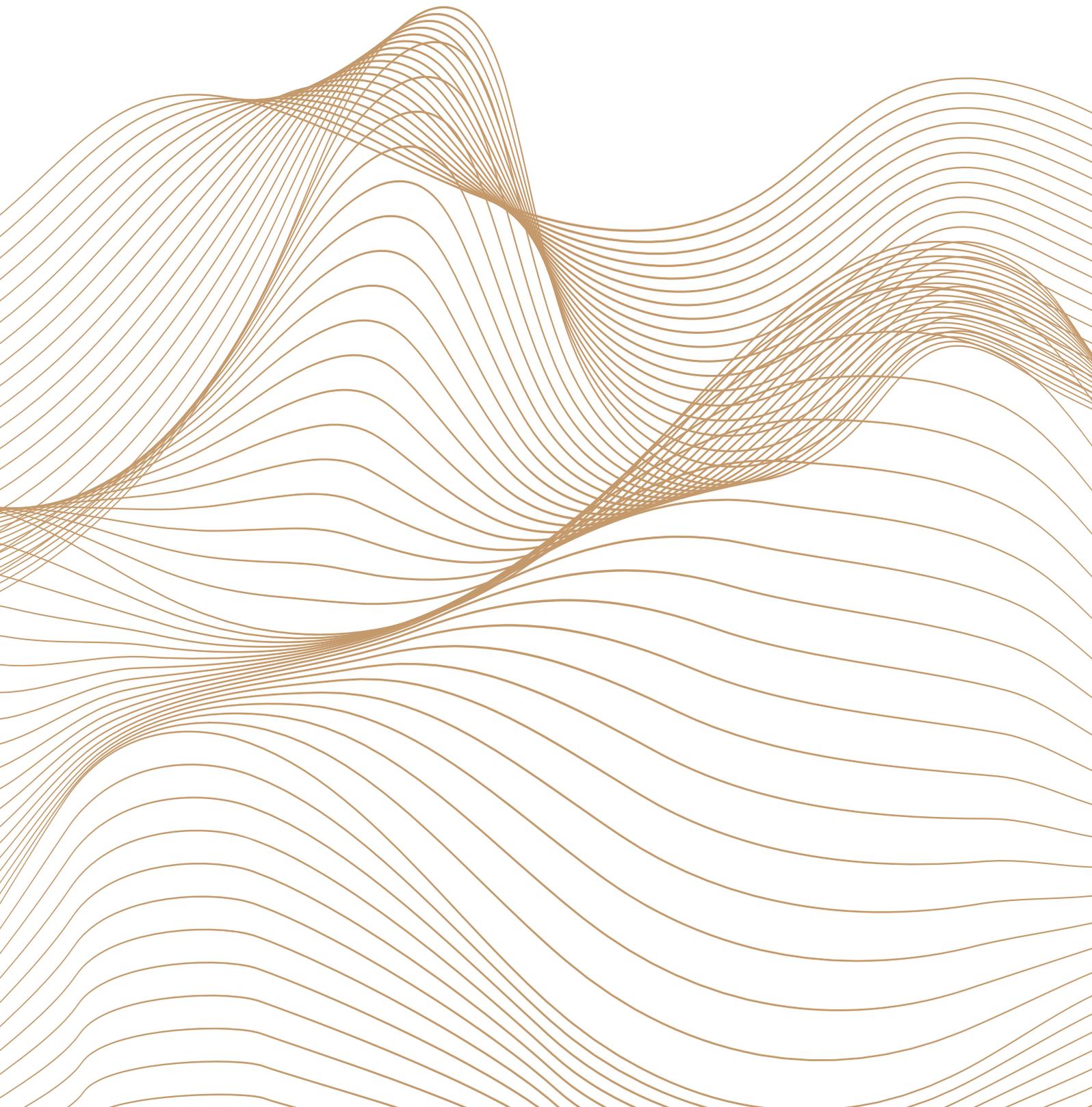
social development

Department:  
Social Development  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

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# **PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION**





## social development

Department:  
Social Development  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

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## 2

**SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY****social development**

Department:  
Social Development  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**The Hon. Ms Lindiwe Zulu**  
**Minister of Social Development**  
**Private Bag X 855**  
**PRETORIA**  
**0001**

**Honourable Minister**

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

I have the pleasure of presenting the Annual Report of the Department of Social Development for the year 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

The Annual Report has been prepared as required by section 40 (1) (d) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), and Part III J3 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001.

**Linton Mchunu**  
**Acting Director-General**

### 3 FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



I introduce to you the Department's 2021/22 Annual Report which encapsulates our challenges and achievements that the Social Development portfolio had during the period under review. With the 2021/22 financial year marking the mid-term point of the Sixth Administration of our democratic government, this report signifies the re-commitment of our government to improve the human-level outcomes of every South African. In pursuit of these outcomes that are measurable by the conditions of the people, this Annual Report reflects on our ongoing quest to embody government's seven priorities.

In the past financial year, the Department of Social Development and its entities – the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) and the National Development Agency (NDA) – earnestly tapped into technological innovations that made our services accessible to South Africans. Though much still awaits to be in easing the accessibility of more social development services by means of technology, this initial step proved beneficial in counteracting the limited service implementation that accompanied the national lockdown restrictions at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. These technologically-mediated service innovations came at the opportune moment when social ills such as hunger, unemployment and economic slowdown were self-evident. Owing to these technological innovations, we could attend to these by implementing the second iteration of the Special COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant from which 10.9 million beneficiaries were benefitting at the end of the 2021/22 financial year.

While our society was on the path to reconstruction and recovery out of the effects of the gruelling COVID-19 pandemic, we were beset by the destructive public unrest that mainly affected the KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng provinces in July 2021. Not only did this affect our services adversely, it also demanded that some of our operational sites be significantly rebuilt from the wilful and systemic vandalism, theft and violence that our society experienced. Unsurprisingly, the demand for social development services immediately increased in the violence-affected communities. Once again, the Social Development portfolio was responsive to the needs of the affected communities.

Over and above the unprecedented achievements that it established with benefitting 10.9 million beneficiaries with the COVID-19 SRD grant, SASSA increased its pre-existing beneficiary population to 18.6 million. The combined figure of these beneficiaries is a fraction of the totality of the population whose lives we influence positively on a sustained basis. This is a demonstration of our determination to protect South Africans against all forms of vulnerability.

Through our improved Gender-Based Violence Command Centre (GBVCC), we continued to provide immediate psychosocial care and support services to the victims of gender-based violence and femicide. Over 74 000 interactions were recorded with the GBVCC using various channels of communication such as phone calls, short messages services (SMSs), please call me service, as well as Skype line for the Deaf community. Likewise, we continued to implement focused programmes such as the Men and Boys Assemblies, Asikhulume on GBVF Interfaith Sector Forum, and Village-to-Village programme. The latter is targeting tribal and traditional authorities to help them deal with gender stereotypes and harmful cultural practices. All these efforts contribute to the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide, particularly pillars: 2, 3 and 4, as much as they are addressing themselves to government's priorities on social cohesion and safe communities.

In partnership with the International Labor Organization, we conducted extensive consultations on the policy proposals for the extension of the Basic Income Support (BIS) for incomeless people who are currently not accessing social assistance and are between the ages of 18 and 59. We released a technical report on the feasibility and sustainability of these proposals. In February 2022 we launched the inaugural Social Security Review publication which will henceforth be the essential authority in public debates on social security issues.

During the reporting period, we presented the Older Persons Amendment Bill to Cabinet, and it was approved to be tabled in Parliament. The Bill amends the current Older Persons Act 13 of 2006 in seeking to strengthen measures that protect older persons and improving the services that they are being offered. We will table this Bill in Parliament during the 2022/23 financial year.

We are also strengthening the legislation on victim empowerment services. In this regard, we developed the draft Victim Support Services Bill. We also developed two interrelated policies, namely, The Intersectoral Policy on Sheltering Services and the Policy on Provision of Psychosocial Services. The Victim Support Services Bill together with these policies are designed to address the gaps that have been identified in all the existing victim empowerment services legislation. While we have recorded this progress, the ongoing violence against women and children is a poignant reminder that much more remains to be done, especially in the area of prevention.

We continued to play a major role in promoting South Africa's foreign policy goals through participating in several high-level bilateral and multilateral exchanges. These provided an opportunity for elevating our country's social development policies and programmes to regional and global scrutiny. Some of the most notable institutions in which we participated include the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), BRICS, the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); the African Union (AU), and several United Nations Commissions.

I thank Deputy Minister Hendrietta Bogopane-Zulu for her solid contributions towards the realisation of this mandate.

I thank the Acting Director-General of the Department, the Chief Executive Officers of our entities, the members of the Senior Management Service and all staff of the Department and entities, and our provincial departments for their continued support and working relationships.

I am proud to be part of a team of women and men who have dedicated themselves to Building a Caring Society. Together!



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**Ms. Lindiwe Zulu, MP**  
**Minister of Social Development**

## 4 STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER



During the period under review, we continued to implement a range of policies, laws and programmes in intensifying our efforts to fight poverty, improve the lives of ordinary South Africans and move them towards sustainable livelihoods. This report outlines our achievements in all key areas of work and bears testimony to our continued determination to realise these goals.

Social Development remains a key player in improving the lives of the majority of our population. As such, we strengthened our efforts to expand our services to people with disabilities, victims of gender-based violence, the elderly, those who use drugs, and those affected by HIV and AIDS, among others.

With regards to our mandate and commitment to improving the lives of persons with disabilities, we have finalised the Policy on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities. This Policy, which will be submitted to Cabinet in the next financial year, will ensure that DSD focuses on the social development directives contained in the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (WPRPD). We have also introduced Respite Care Services, which are non-institutional-based services targeting families of persons with disabilities and chronic illnesses. We developed the guidelines as well as an implementation plan for Respite Care Services and are gearing towards its implementation.

Another milestone is the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF), particularly Pillars: 2, 3 and 4. We conducted integrated campaigns at institutions of higher learning, focusing on youth and their social behaviour. We also implemented other programmes such as Men and Boys

Championing Change, Asikhulume on GBVF Interfaith Sector Forum and further engagements with the non-formalised faith-based sector through the Pastor's Wives platform, Village-to-Village targeting tribal authorities in dealing with gender stereotypes and harmful cultural practices, and dialogues with sex workers.

In addition, we continued with the operations of the Gender-Based Violence Command Centre (GBVCC), which had over 74 000 interactions using the various channels of communication such as calls, USSD's (Unstructured Supplementary Services Data) in a form of "please call me" short messages and SMSes as well as Skype line (help me GBV) for the deaf community. We also refurbished Shelters for victims of GBVF throughout the provinces in partnership with our private sector partners. All these efforts contributed to the government's priority on Social Cohesion and Safe Communities.

In implementing the Department's Anti-Gangsterism Strategy, we undertook activities in nine (9) high-risk districts namely: Gert Sibande and Ehlanzeni Districts in Mpumalanga, Buffalo City in Eastern Cape, Mopani and Vhembe District in Limpopo, Amajuba District in KwaZulu-Natal, Lejweleputswa District in Free State, Dr Ruth Mompoti District in North West and Johannesburg Metro in Gauteng. The implementation of this strategy, has created awareness of the causes of gangsterism and bullying and afforded a platform for people to share how they are affected by gangsterism as individuals, families and communities. It further taught children how to reach out for help when they feel bullied and/or are pressured into joining gangs.

During the period under review, we implemented the Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) in seven (7) public treatment centres namely; Nkangala Treatment Centre in Mpumalanga, Northern Cape Substance Dependency Centre in Northern Cape, Seshego Treatment Centre in Limpopo, Newlands Park Treatment Centre in KwaZulu-Natal, FF Ribeiro Treatment Centre in Gauteng and JB Marks Treatment Centre in North West. This has strengthened the provision of evidence-based treatment modalities and application of treatment tools for Substance Use Disorders concerning treatment, care, rehabilitation, recovery and support. We also conducted capacity-building training on the National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) 2019-2024 in Limpopo and Northern Cape in March 2022.

The NDMP 2019-2024 emphasises the importance of participatory interventions. In this regard, we launched provincial South African Network of People Who Use Drugs structures in KwaZulu-Natal and Free State provinces. These provincial structures will ensure that people who use drugs speak with a unified voice and have a peer-support system.

Through donor funding from the German Development Bank, we are building Community Care Centres (CCCs) in KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and North West provinces. Since the start of the partnership, a total of fourteen (14) CCCs have been completed. These include three (3) CCCs in North West which were officially

opened handed over to the provincial DSD and their implementing NPOs during the 2021/22 financial year.

Other empowerment initiatives concluded include the launch of a multimedia computer centre at Schweizer Reneke CCC, donated by MTN. Similarly, we launched Men's Lounges in six (6) CCCs, four (4) of these were in North West and two (2) in KwaZulu-Natal. The CCCs strive to strengthen service delivery in all benefiting communities by ensuring that integrated and comprehensive services are provided by different stakeholders in safer and well-equipped facilities. The implementation of the programmes addressing social ills are provided at the CCCs to contribute to changes in behaviours of beneficiaries, enhance their psychosocial wellbeing, build their resilience, self-esteem and confidence so that they can deal with adversities and participate meaningfully in programmes to address their needs.

We trained a total of seven hundred and thirty (730) Social Services Practitioners (SSPs) on the Compendium of Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes which comprise of YOLO, ChomMY, as well as the Men and Boys Championing Change. The training will contribute toward scaling up the implementation of the SBC programmes to reduce risky sexual behaviours that perpetuate the spread of HIV among the targeted populations. We also launched the YOLO and ChomMY programmes at Amajuba District in KwaZulu-Natal and Lejweleputswa District in Free State as part of the District Development Model. The programmes are targeting children and young people including those with disabilities to create awareness of HIV, Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVf) and substance abuse to promote positive behaviour change among the target groups.

In our upscaling of social behavior change initiatives, we rolled out the Sinovuyo Teenage Parenting Programme. The Sinovuyo Teenage Parenting Programme seeks to improve the caregiver-teenager relationship through active social learning, improve caregiver mental health through social support and improving caregiver-teenager communication about risky situations for teenagers in the community.

Through the partnership with UNICEF and Clowns Without Borders, over three hundred (300) officials from both government and civil society organisations in all provinces were trained.

We have also embarked on the process of revising the White Paper on Families. The White Paper was gazetted for public consultations in June 2021. This was followed by consultation in all provinces, where officials from both government and civil society organisations participated. The White Paper seeks to provide guidelines and strategies for the strengthening of the families in South Africa and the realisation of their well-being as well as the strengthening of communities as support networks for families.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the contribution of our partners in civil society, especially our private sector partners, toward making South Africa a country that looks after its most vulnerable groups. I wish to thank the Minister, the Acting Director-General, the staff of the Department and our provincial counterparts for their support over the years.




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**Mrs H Bogopane-Zulu**  
**Deputy Minister of Social Development**

# 5 REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



## Overview of the operations of the Department

The Social Development Sector provides social protection services and leads government efforts to forge partnerships through which vulnerable individuals, groups and communities become capable and self-reliant participants in their development. The Department continues to deliver its services in an environment marked by high levels of poverty, unemployment and inequality. These triple challenges were compounded by the outbreak of COVID-19 and the subsequent nationwide lockdown which impacted economic activities in the country and resulted in the loss of jobs and income for millions of South Africans.

The operations of the Department and the Social Development Portfolio were disrupted due to the public violence and unrest experienced in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng in July 2021. The public violence occurred at the time when South Africa was experiencing the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic and the government had instituted level 4 lockdown restrictions. The unrest happened at a time when many people were already in receipt of the Social Relief of Distress and Special COVID-19 Social Relief Grant due to socio-economic conditions following the lockdown restrictions.

The unrest, which led to disruption of services and looting of both businesses and government offices in various areas, resulted in the vandalising of some of the DSD and SASSA Offices as well as Post Offices. Some of the DSD and SASSA Offices were burnt and clients' files were destroyed. Vehicles and computers were also damaged while others were stolen. The destruction of SASSA and DSD offices, mostly those in KZN, disrupted the routine delivery of social protection services as office equipment was stolen and

vehicles were damaged. As a result, the vulnerable people could not access services.

Interim measures were put in place to ensure minimal impact on the delivery of services. These included among others, deployment of officials to the nearest service points. Communication to clients and communities on where to access services via the nearest offices was done through posters being placed in the offices as well as with all the local stakeholders such as the councillors and through social media.

The Department could not fill all its vacancies during the reporting period. The filling of posts was largely influenced by the process the Department embarked on to review its strategy informed by various roundtable discussions and current policy and research. Secondly, the Department had to fill critical posts first due to the reduction in its budget for the compensation of employees. This had to be done through continuous prioritisation processes to ensure that the compensation budget ceiling is adhered to and that there is no overspending.

While there is an increase in demand for the services offered by the Department and the Social Development Sector as a whole, the Department continues to improve its delivery systems in carrying out its functions. It continues to re-invent itself to be able to deliver on its mandate of providing social protection services. To this end, the Annual Report captures in detail the work of the Department during the past financial year.

Some of the key interventions undertaken in the 2021/22 financial year are as follows.

- Overseeing the management and administration of social grants by SASSA. The Department remained accountable for the R224 billion received for the payment of social grants.
- Employment of 3 473 social workers on contract by the provincial departments of social development to continue providing psychosocial support to those affected and infected by COVID-19.
- Development of a Social Development Sector Strategic Plan to align all the Annual Performance Plans (APPs) to the sector's shared vision, mission, impact and outcomes. This Plan will give effect to the realisation of the concurrent functions with provincial departments and entities.
- Development of the Sector-Wide Electronic Monitoring and Evaluation System. Once completed, the system will enable the routine collection of service delivery performance data at district and provincial levels as well as improved data management, to inform timely decision-making using an automated standardised and centralised database.
- Development of the DSD Stakeholder and Donor Management Strategy, to guide the management of donor coordination and stakeholders in the Department.
- Development of the Strategy for the Employment of Social Service Professions. The strategy is intended to address the employment of Social Service Professionals by articulating

- and outlining how to expand employment opportunities for social workers, auxiliary social workers, child and youth care workers, child and youth care auxiliary workers, and community development workers across the public and private sector space. The strategy also outlines how this work is coordinated with various sector departments that have the potential to employ Social Service Professionals.
- Development and extensive consultations with experts on extending the Policy on Basic Income Support (BIS) for those between the ages of 18 and 59. The Policy will expand the safety net to this vulnerable group whilst also ensuring improved targeting of government services that will assist in empowering social grant beneficiaries.
  - The launch of the inaugural Social Security Review publication. The publication is central to the activation of debates and enhances broader public participation in topical social security issues.
  - Auditing of the Social Grants Payment Model. The audit provided important recommendations for strengthening the controls in the management and administration of the social grants.
  - Development of and consultation on the draft Regulations for the Children's Amendment Bill. The development of Regulations is in preparation for the eventual passing of the Children's Amendment Bill, as an Amended Act.
  - The completion of three (3) Community Care Centres (CCCs) in North West which were officially opened and handed over to the provincial DSD and implementing NPOs. The CCCs strengthen service delivery in all benefiting communities by ensuring that integrated and comprehensive services are provided by different stakeholders in safer and well-equipped facilities.
  - The launch of a Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Programme called RISIHA, a XiTsonga name which means 'Resilience'. RISIHA programme is a community-based child protection programme aimed at protecting orphans and vulnerable children, some of whom are living in child and youth-headed households, those with chronic health conditions as well as children living and working on the streets.
  - Presentation of the Older Persons Amendment Bill to Cabinet in August 2021. The Bill was approved to be tabled in Parliament. The Older Persons Amendment Bill is aimed at tightening the gaps in the Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No. 13 of 2006) to ensure the protection of older persons.
  - Implementation of the Department's Anti-Gangsterism Strategy in nine (9) high-risk districts namely; Gert Sibande and Ehlanzeni Districts in Mpumalanga, Buffalo City in Eastern Cape, Mopani and Vhembe District in Limpopo, Amajuba District in KwaZulu-Natal, Lejweleputswa District in Free State, Dr Ruth Mompoti District in North West and Johannesburg Metro in Gauteng.
  - Implementation of the Anti-Substance Abuse Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) in seven (7) public treatment centres namely, Nkangala Treatment Centre in Mpumalanga, Northern Cape Substance Dependency Treatment Centre in Northern Cape, Seshego Treatment Centre in Limpopo, Newlands Park Treatment Centre in KwaZulu-Natal, FF Ribeiro Treatment Centre in Gauteng and JB Marks Treatment Centre in North West. The UTC strengthen the provision of evidence-based treatment modalities and application of treatment tools for substance use disorders concerning treatment, care, rehabilitation, recovery, and support.
  - Development of the two (2) policies namely, The Intersectoral Policy on Sheltering Services and the Policy on Provision of Psychosocial Services. The policies are critical as designed to address the gaps identified in all the existing victim empowerment services legislation.
  - Development of the Guidelines on Respite Care Services. Respite Care Services is a non-institutional-based service targeting families of Persons with Disabilities and chronic illnesses. The service utilizes different models to reach out to families/parents at the community-based level, who by virtue of the support needs of their children, require a support service to sustain them and enable them to care for their children and persons with disabilities. The service also focuses on providing necessary support services through direct referrals aimed at improving the developmental outcomes of the children.
  - Leading the implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) for the sector. The sector constitutes the departments of Social Development, Health, Education, Community Safety, and Sports Arts and Culture. These departments contributed to the EPWP programme by providing temporary employment possibilities to the community's marginalised and underprivileged. A total of 210 378 work opportunities were created during the reporting period.
  - Development of the Framework on Linking Social Protection Beneficiaries to Sustainable Livelihoods Opportunities. The framework seeks to respond to the ever-increasing number of beneficiaries of social protection, especially social grant beneficiaries, which may not be sustainable even though it significantly contributes toward poverty alleviation.
  - Improvements in registering Non-Profit Organisations in terms of the Non-Profit Organisations Act, 1997 (Act No. 71 of 1997) by using the web-based NPO application system. The system expedites the processing of new applications for NPO registrations and assessments of annual reports on the NPO database and has drastically shortened the turnaround times. Over 27 500 applications for NPO registration were received and more than 27 000 (98%) were processed within two (2) months. Similarly, over 41 000 reports were received and more than 33 000 (81%) of the reports received were processed within two (2) months.
  - Hosting of the first National Migration and Urbanisation Conference in July 2021. The conference sought to bring together stakeholders interested in the study of migration, to assist the government by establishing a knowledge base of issues related to various aspects of migration and urbanisation to enable evidence to drive forward the drafting of policy and planning in this regard. A Forum on migration and urbanisation in South Africa was officially launched at the conference which aims to coordinate and consolidate the evidence-based migration policy, and provide guidance on migration and urbanisation policy decisions and plans in the country.
  - Commemoration of the World Population Day, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The commemoration sought to raise awareness of the importance of population and development-related issues. The emphasis was on young people, through access to sexual and reproductive health information services and contributing to their human development.
  - Commemoration of the World Alzheimer's Day. On 21 September 2021, the Department commemorated World Alzheimer's Day. The hybrid activity aimed to raise awareness about the disease and its impact on the lives and well-being of

- families, especially older persons, who are often killed by their fellow community members due to a lack of understanding about the disease.
- Inauguration of the Board of the Central Drug Authority (CDA). New members of the Central Drug Authority (CDA) board were inaugurated in Kempton Park. The members are expected to work with the Department, law enforcement authorities and other organisations to address substance abuse and its effects on families and communities.
- Hosting a webinar on 'The Role of Fathers' as a Father's Day event in June 2021. The event included a roundtable discussion with representatives of fathers and mothers, as part of the panel to discuss the role of fathers in the protection of children. A strong emphasis was placed on the role of fathers, not only biological but also social.

## Overview of the financial results of the Department:

### Departmental Receipts

Departmental receipts	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	-	30	30	20	-	(20)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2 616	1 037	(1 579)	6 000	2 491	(3 509)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	21 490	21 201	(294)	25 000	21 485	(3 515)
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 106</b>	<b>22 268</b>	<b>(1 843)</b>	<b>31 020</b>	<b>23 976</b>	<b>(7 044)</b>

The Department does not generate income except interest on debtors (grant and departmental) commission on deductions in respect of third parties as well as parking fees paid by officials at the place of work.

The amount indicated for interest received mainly consists of the interest received by SASSA in respect of interest received from the credit balance in the First National Bank accounts. The amount for financial transactions in assets and liabilities represent amounts received from social grant debtors, however, no reference numbers were provided to trace the amount to the relevant social grant debtors. According to the debt policy for grant debtors, these amounts should be kept in the books for three (3) years. After that, they can be transferred to the revenue as unallocated receipts.

### Programme Expenditure

Departmental receipts	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	474 797	472 269	2 528	426 560	391 451	35 109
Social Assistance	224 542 226	222 717 897	1 824 329	220 606 557	218 945 760	1 660 797
Social Security Policy and Administration	8 072 401	8 052 807	19 594	7 585 831	7 548 537	37 294
Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support	1 516 316	1 505 208	11 108	1 842 277	1 718 632	123 645
Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery	366 378	360 751	5 627	346 073	318 322	27 751
<b>Total</b>	<b>234 972 118</b>	<b>233 108 932</b>	<b>1 863 186</b>	<b>230 807 298</b>	<b>228 922 702</b>	<b>1 884 596</b>

**The Budget**

The initial budget allocation for the National Department of Social Development for the 2021/22 financial year amounted to R205,227 billion. During the Special Adjustments and Normal Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure process, the following additional allocations were voted to the Department:

- An amount of R2.825 billion has been additionally allocated in the Special Appropriation Bill in April 2021 for the extension of the SRD R350 Special Covid-19 grant.

During the 2021 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure, the following additional funds were allocated to the National Department of Social Development for the 2021/22 financial year:

- R26,2 billion was allocated to continue with the special COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress Grant until 31 March 2022.
- R500 million was allocated for system enhancements to improve the application, eligibility assessment and payment processes for the special COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress Grant.
- R178 million was allocated, as part of the “Presidential Employment Stimulus” intervention, to provinces through the Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant.
- R30 million was allocated to extend the National Development Agency’s volunteer programme until 31 March 2022, and
- R11.395 million was allocated for “cost of living” increases to the compensation bill for the Department.

These allocations increased the budget of the Department to R234,972 billion for the 2021/22 financial year.

**Virements**

The Department applied the following virements at the end of the 2021/22 financial year:

- **Programme 1: Administration**  
An amount of R56,885 million was approved to be shifted from Programme 3,4 and 5 to Programme 1 to fund the increased expenditure related to the increased payments of the Telkom Toll-Free line as a result of the extension of the SRD R350 Grant for the 2021/22 financial year as well as centralized payment of the information technology (IT) refresh in the procurement of two hundred and seventy-six (276) laptops for social development employees.
- **Programme 3: Social Security Policy and Administration**  
An amount of R5,059 million was approved to be shifted from Programme 3 to Programme 1: Administration for increased spending programmes during the 2021/22 financial year.

- **Programme 4: Welfare Service Policy Development and Implementation Support**  
An amount of R32,318 million was approved to be shifted from Programme 4 to Programme 1: Administration for increased spending programmes during the 2021/22 financial year.
- **Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery**  
An amount of R19,508 million was approved to be shifted from Programme 5 to Programme 1: Administration for increased spending programmes during the 2021/22 financial year.

**Unauthorised, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure**

Reasons for Irregular Expenditure and Unauthorised Expenditure.

- Non-compliance with the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999).
- Supply Chain Management processes were not followed.

Reasons for Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

- Damages to hired vehicles
- Hotel no-show

**Irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Expenditure	R'000
Irregular Expenditure	14 667
Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure	430

Steps were taken to address and prevent a recurrence

- Cases of Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure were investigated and presented to the Loss Control Committee.
- The Department continues to enforce the recently revised Subsistence and Travel Policy as well as the Financial Misconduct Policy.
- Facilitated, coordinated and provided guidance and advice in terms of audit queries through the implementation and monitoring of the audit action plan. Developed an Audit Strategy to address the audit findings from the Auditor-General South Africa.
- Cases were referred to the Labour Relations unit to institute disciplinary processes against officials found liable for irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.
- Cases were referred to Finance to recover expenditure from officials who were found liable for financial misconduct through the recommendations of the Loss Control Committee.

## Future Plans of the Department

The Sixth Administration of the South African Government adopted seven (7) priorities over the 2019 to 2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). These priorities provide a practical framework within which government is to implement the National Development Plan (NDP). The Department is leading the coordination of social protection imperatives outlined in the NDP through Priority 4, namely “Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services”. The Strategy Management and Transformation unit has a responsibility to coordinate the implementation of the commitments in the 2019 to 2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), as derived from Priority 4. This programme has a responsibility to facilitate alignment between the MTSF Priority 4, the Strategic Plans and APPs of the DSD sector.

The DSD has concurrent functions, with a responsibility to coordinate the development and review of sector-specific plans, standardization of gender-sensitive (including disability) indicators and provide policy direction that is gender transformative and establish processes for engaging with provincial departments of social development and public entities. This is intended to ensure that plans and related timelines are synchronised with national and provincial planning timeframes and are aligned to the government and sector priorities.

The DSD developed a Sector Strategic Plan that articulates the mandate, vision, mission, impact, outcomes and indicators for the national and provincial departments and entities. Provincial departments and entities are expected to contribute to the common impact through the outcomes. Since the beginning of the new MTSF, the DSD sector developed the APPs which contribute to the impact of “Improved quality of life for the poor and vulnerable”. In ensuring the sector’s contribution, the APPs were assessed to ensure alignment to the impact and the outcomes. The annual reports of the DSD sector are beginning to reflect on the progress made towards the achievement of the five-year impact and outcomes.

The Social Development Sector adopted the mantra “Building cohesive, resilient families and communities by investing in people to reduce poverty and vulnerability to create sustainable livelihoods” to re-invent the DSD Sector. The development of the Sector Strategic Plan and the adoption of the mantra provide evidence of the start of a paradigm shift to ensure that all plans begin to address the needs of the people.

The key aspects of this change of “paradigm” are summarised below:

Then	Now
Business as usual	Re-imagined/re-invented DSD
Working in silos	Working together as a sector
Regional delivery model	District delivery model
Focus on outputs	Focus on impact

To expand on this paradigm shift and unpack the Social Development Sector mantra, an Imvuselelo (Revival) was held in September 2021 to advance the commitment of re-inventing the DSD Sector/Portfolio. The Imvuselelo was preceded by a series of roundtables on the following topics: Digital Transformation and Innovation, Improving Service Delivery Excellence within the NPO Sector, Sustainable Livelihoods, Social Welfare Index, State of Children in South Africa, Future Funding for the DSD Portfolio as

well as Practically Implementing the District Development Model for the DSD Portfolio.

The key focus was to create a shared understanding of where the sector is, where it wants to be and how it intends to get there, whilst identifying the various actions, projects and initiatives that will be carried out in the 2022/23 financial year and beyond.

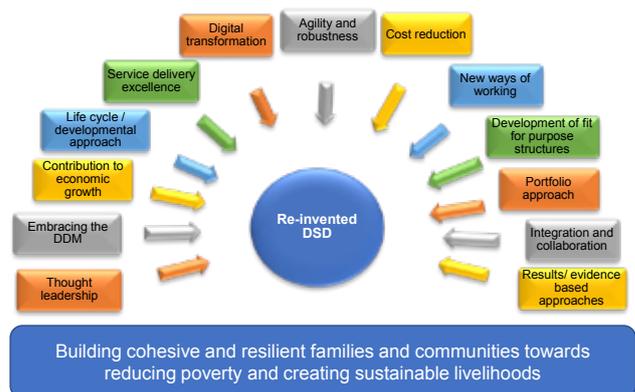
The roundtables and the Imvuselelo resulted in several outputs that will inform future planning within the sector. These outputs include:

- Creating jobs for youth, women and persons with disabilities
- Linking beneficiaries to economic opportunities
- Designing of the sector service delivery model – including the shared services model
- Designing of organisational structures that will enable greater service delivery and customer focus
- Building of sector capacity
- Developing a sector-wide M&E framework
- Developing clearly defined portfolio roles and responsibilities
- Definition of the link between social development and social welfare
- Setting a research agenda for the sector
- Developing a Social Welfare Index
- Designing an integrated social protection information system
- Identify digitisation opportunities to improve service delivery access and quality
- Developing the One Plan for the sector that incorporates the fifty-two (52) district plans
- Developing the State and CSO partnership model
- Promoting the social development brand

The DSD Sector is continuing its path of “re-inventing” by making these strategic shifts from its current trajectory to deliver effectively and efficiently on its mandate. The Department continues to take lessons from the challenges experienced due to COVID-19, the continuing budget cuts, systemic issues and the increased demand for services.

Therefore, the realisation of future APP targets will demand the sector to be innovative using technology and maximize partnership opportunities and improve coordination of the DSD Sector. DSD has begun a fundamental paradigm shift to ensure that all plans begin to address the felt needs of the people of South Africa.

The details of the above paradigm change are further elucidated in the Transformation Wheel picture below:



Both the Sector Outputs and the Transformation Wheel were adopted by Heads of the Social Development Sector for implementation through the APPs of the DSD Sector in 2022/23 and beyond.

The DSD has also taken into consideration the issues emanating from the Presidents' 2022 State of the Nation Address (SONA) and the alignment of its plans, particularly the APP to the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan. Several performance areas are included in the APP which reflects the alignment of the Department's plans to the SONA commitments and the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan:

## Public Private Partnerships

The Department did not enter into any public-private partnerships during the reporting period.

## Discontinued activities/activities to be discontinued

The Department is amending the Fund-Raising Act (Act No.107 of 1978). The Amendment Bill seeks to address the fragmentation and inefficiency that currently exists in the process of responding to disasters in the country. The current legislation provides for multiple funds to address very narrow categories of disasters. The

objective of the Bill is to consolidate all relief funds into a single fund with a single Board to enhance responsiveness and efficiency. The Department briefed the Portfolio Committee on Social Development on the Fund-Raising Amendment Bill in June 2021. The Amendments are envisaged to be concluded in the 2022/23 financial year.

During the 2019 State of the Nation Address, President Cyril Ramaphosa directed that "the responsibility for ECD programmes and centres will be migrated from the Department of Social Development to the Department of Basic Education". This pronouncement created an opportunity to accelerate provisioning and the redesign of the systems for monitoring and support for Early Childhood Development. The ECD function was successfully migrated from the Department of Social Development to the Department of Basic Education effective from 01 April 2022.

## Supply Chain Management

The Department did not consider any unsolicited bid proposals for the year under review. All procurement was done in terms of the Department's Supply Chain Management Policy and procedures to prevent any irregular expenditure. The Department continues to promote small, medium and micro enterprises including co-operatives in areas where the events are hosted.

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

Purpose	Amount paid directly to service provider R'000
<b>We love you Foundation</b>	
<b>Food and Nutrition Coordination</b>	
Assist the Department to respond to the food security challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic.	123
<b>THE DG MURRAY TRUST</b>	
<b>NPO Funding Coordination</b>	
To implement a financing approach towards sustainability of social welfare services for the most vulnerable.	1 053
<b>PACT/USAID</b>	
<b>Government Capacity Building Systems</b>	
To strengthen the Department's response in addressing social and structural barriers that increase the vulnerability of OVC to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and Tuberculosis (TB) and addresses specific constraints hampering the health and social development system to achieve better outcomes for orphaned and other vulnerable children (e.g., those affected by poverty, child abuse, neglect and exploitation).	27 944
<b>Procter and Gamble</b>	
<b>Distribution of Sanitary towels</b>	
Assist to distribute and have more access to sanitary towels, especially for school-going girls.	185
<b>The DG Murray Trust</b>	
<b>Early Childhood Development Programme</b>	
Improving the effectiveness of the ECD Conditional Grant.	368
<b>Nelson Mandela Foundation</b>	
<b>Early Childhood Development Programme</b>	
Roll-out of Vangasali and technical assistance on legal work related to ECD	836
<b>CJC Church</b>	

**Gifts and Donations received in kind from non-related parties (Continued)**

<b>Food and Nutrition Coordination</b>	
Food relief for KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng areas affected by public riots	800
<b>Old Mutual</b>	
<b>Food and Nutrition Coordination</b>	
Food Parcels to families affected by the protests and related looting, vandalism and acts of criminality in KwaZulu-Natal	800
<b>The Solidarity Fund</b>	
<b>Food and Nutrition Coordination</b>	
Food relief for KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng areas affected by public riots	100 000
<b>UNFPA</b>	
<b>Population and Development</b>	
Sponsorship for the Department to attend the Safeguard Young People Steering Committee meeting in March 2022	8
<b>Van Schaik Book Store</b>	
<b>Information Management</b>	
Donation of books to augment the Department's library	20

**Donations in Cash****German Development Bank KfW**

An amount of R2, 696 million was transferred to the Department through the National Treasury RDP account. The funds were used to continue coordinating and managing the project funded by the German Development Bank (KfW) to provide support to Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth project (OVCY).

The construction of Community Care Centres (CCC) continued in the current financial year. Lethabong CCC in the North West province was granted a practical completion certificate in November 2021. Kgomoitso, Ipelegeng and Boikhutso CCCs were granted completion certificates. Three (3) CCCs in Limpopo are yet to be finalised.

**Criminal Asset Recovery Account**

The Department was allocated funds for the 2020/21 financial year by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development from the Criminal Asset Recovery Account for two projects. The Department partnered with the NDA to implement the projects which progressed as follows:

- Financial assistance to institutions rendering services to victims of crime.
  - Of the total allocation of R50 million received in 2020/21, an amount of R40 million has been spent up to 31 March 2022, of which R11.3 million was spent in the 2021/22 financial year.
  - Since the beginning of the project up to 31 March 2022, funds have been transferred to 169 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in two (2) equal tranches.
  - An amount of R5 million has been set aside for mentoring and coaching which will be finalised in the 2022/23 financial year.
  - An additional amount of R5 million has been committed to the implementation of the Integrated Media Campaign on Gender-Based Violence, Substance Abuse and Social Crime Prevention. The funds have been transferred to the Government Communication and Information Systems (GCIS) as an advance for the implementation of this Integrated Media Campaign over a period of six (6) months starting from April to September 2022.

- Supporting services to victims of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide.
  - One hundred and forty-three (143) Civil Society Organisations have been recommended for funding.
  - The total R20,350 million was transferred to one hundred and twenty-seven (127) Civil Society Organisations as first tranche payments.
  - Another R10,200 million has been transferred to forty-six (46) of these Civil Society Organisations as second tranche payments.
  - The process of conducting performance reviews in preparing for second tranche payments to more complying Civil Society Organisations is underway.
  - NDA has advertised another call for proposals and 35 new Civil Society Organisations have been recommended for funding.

The project is in the process of being extended until 30 June 2023 to allow for monitoring of funded organisations and close-out activities by the NDA.

**USAID**

An amount of R19, 223 million was spent on the USAID funded Government-to-Government (G2G). The goal of the project is to strengthen DSD's capacity to scale up the implementation of primary prevention of sexual violence and HIV activities among children and youth and reduce the incidence of HIV and AIDS through Social and Behaviour Change programs (SBC). This is done using the HIV prevention program "YOLO" (You only live once) for 15 to 24-year-olds, Young YOLO - CHOMMY - (10 to 14-year-olds) and other gender-based violence and HIV prevention interventions for children and youth.

Non-profit organisations have been appointed in eThekweni, Ekurhuleni and the City of Johannesburg to implement activities as per the agreed work plans.

## Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury

The following exemption was granted by National Treasury during the 2021/22 financial year.

Exemption	Condition	Mechanisms	Date
Exemption from the application of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000 - PPPFA) to continue with procurement processes	The exemption is limited to the specific categories of goods and services and values as stipulated in the application. Procurement must still comply with Section 217 of the Constitution and other legislation are applicable.	The normal procurement process and procedures will be followed in ensuring a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive, and cost-effective system.	17 March 2022

The following deviation was granted by NT during 2021/22 FY:

Deviations	Condition	Mechanism	Date
Appointment of Advance on Point Solutions (PTY) LTD for the hiring of parking facilities for 24 months for an amount of R 5 088 628.46	The deviation was supported on the condition that the service is continuing, that no other service provider is disadvantaged with this process, and that the rate is market-related	The Department will ensure that the contract is following a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive, and cost-effective system.	4 November 2021

## Events after the reporting date

In April 2022, the country experienced severe weather conditions and events which resulted in significant damage, loss of lives, homes, and possessions by hundreds of families and individuals in various provinces. Government subsequently declared the National State of Disaster in terms of Section 27 (1) of the Disaster Management Act of 2002, (Act No. 57 of 2002). As pronounced by the President, the government's response to this disaster was to follow a phased approach. The first phase will focus on immediate humanitarian relief, the second phase on stabilisation and recovery, and the third phase on reconstruction and rehabilitation. The Department is providing humanitarian relief to victims of the damages caused by these severe weather conditions.

## Acknowledgement/s or Appreciation

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the CEOs of SASSA and the NDA, the staff of the Department, our provincial counterparts, civil society and all stakeholders who contributed to the work of the Department during the reporting period.



**Mr Linton Mchunu: Acting Director General**  
Department of Social Development

# 6 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT



## social development

Department:  
Social Development  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

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

All information and amounts disclosed in the annual report are consistent with the annual financial statements audited by the Auditor General South Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the Department for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Yours faithfully

**Linton Mchunu**

# 7 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

## Mandate

The DSD provides social protection services and leads government efforts to forge partnerships through which vulnerable individuals, groups and communities become capable and self-reliant participants in their own development.

## Vision

A caring and self-reliant society.

## Mission

Provision of integrated, comprehensive and sustainable social development services.

## Values

- **Respect** – showing due regard for the rights and obligations of others
- **Equality and equity** – treating everyone fairly and equally
- **Accountability** – taking ownership for decisions and actions and accepting the consequences that come with them
- **Caring** – showing sympathy and concern; embodying heart for all stakeholders and beneficiaries
- **Human dignity** – respecting everyone's human rights

## Principles guiding how we work

### The DSD operates according to the following principles:

- **Batho Pele principles** – The Batho Pele principles aim to enhance the quality and accessibility of government services by improving efficiency and accountability to the recipients of public goods and services.
- **Social justice** - Social justice is a concept of fair and just relations between the individual and society. People should have equal access to wealth, health, well-being, justice, and opportunity.
- **Human rights** - are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. It includes the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more.
- **Good Governance** - describes how the Department will conduct public affairs and manage public resources effectively and responsibly.
- **Collaboration** - the process of two or more people or organizations working together to complete a task or achieve a goal.
- **Discipline** - the practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behaviour, using punishment to correct disobedience.

## Impact and Outcomes

The Department has identified and committed itself to the impact statement and outcomes.

### Impact Statement:

- Improved quality of life for the poor and vulnerable.

### Outcomes:

- Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and social ills.
- Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities.
- Functional, efficient and integrated sector.

## 8 LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

### The Constitution

The Department of Social Development derives its core mandate from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). Section 27(1) (c) of the Constitution provides for the right to access appropriate social assistance to those unable to support themselves and their dependents. In addition, Section 28(1) of the Constitution sets out the rights of children regarding appropriate care, basic nutrition, shelter, health care and social services, and detention.

Schedule 4 of the Constitution further identifies welfare services, population development and disaster management as functional areas of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence.

The following existing laws constitute the legal framework for the Department of Social Development in South Africa:

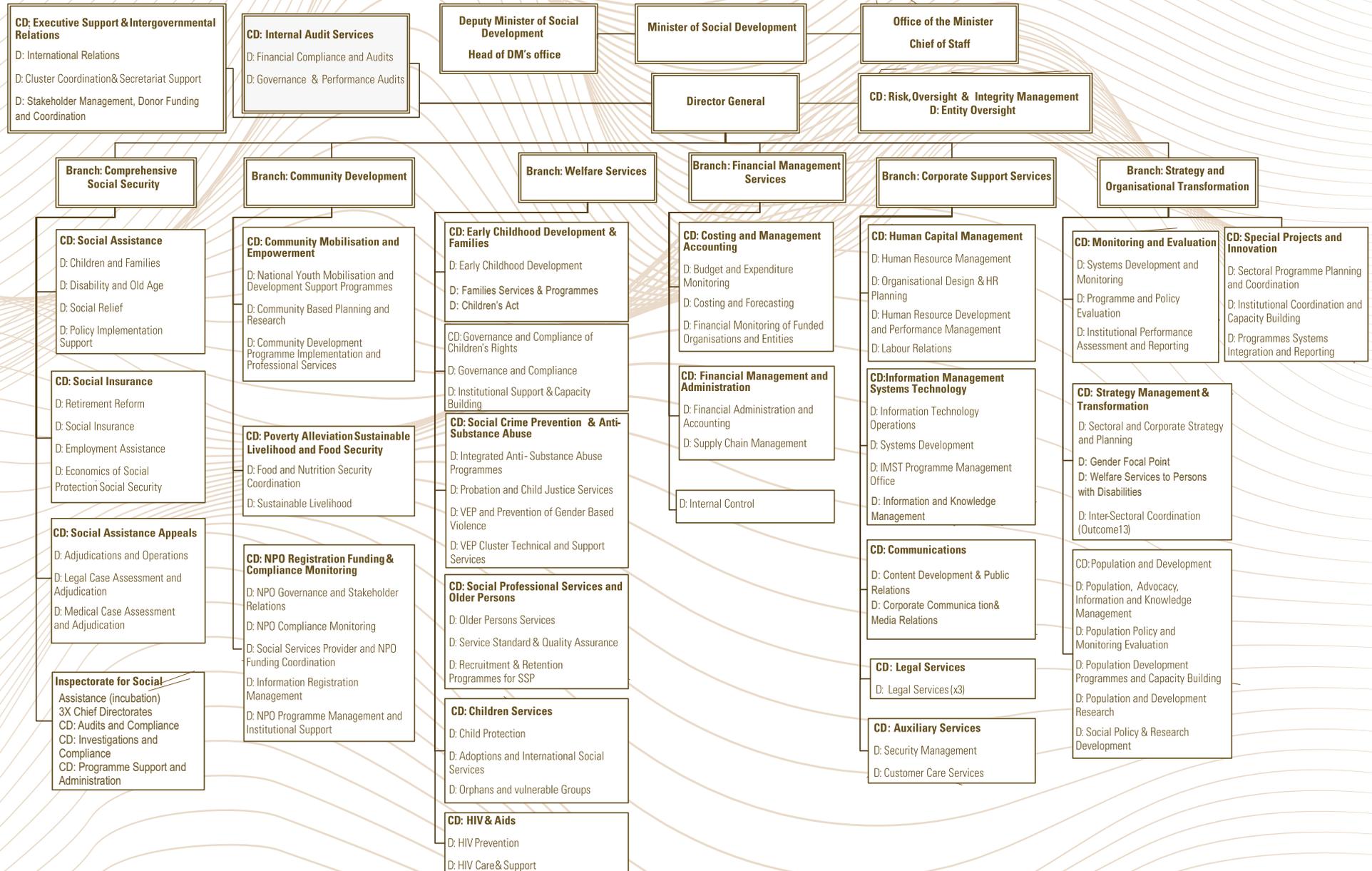
### Acts of Parliament

- Children's Act, 2005 (Act No. 38 of 2005)
- Children's Amendment Act 2007 (Act No. 41 of 2007)
- Fund-Raising Act, 1978 (Act No. 107 of 1978)
- Non-Profit Organisations Act, 1997 (Act No. 71 of 1997)
- National Development Agency Act, 1998 (Act No. 108 of 1998), as amended by Act No. 6 of 2003
- Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No. 13 of 2006)
- Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, 1992 (Act No. 20 of 1992)
- Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, 2008 (Act No. 70 of 2008)
- Probation Services Act, 1991 (Act No. 116 of 1991)
- Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act No. 13 of 2004)
- Social Assistance Amendment Act, 2010 (Act No. 5 of 2010)
- Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978)
- The National Welfare Act, 1978 (Act No. 100 of 1978)
- The South African Social Security Agency Act, 2004 (Act No. 9 of 2004)



9

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

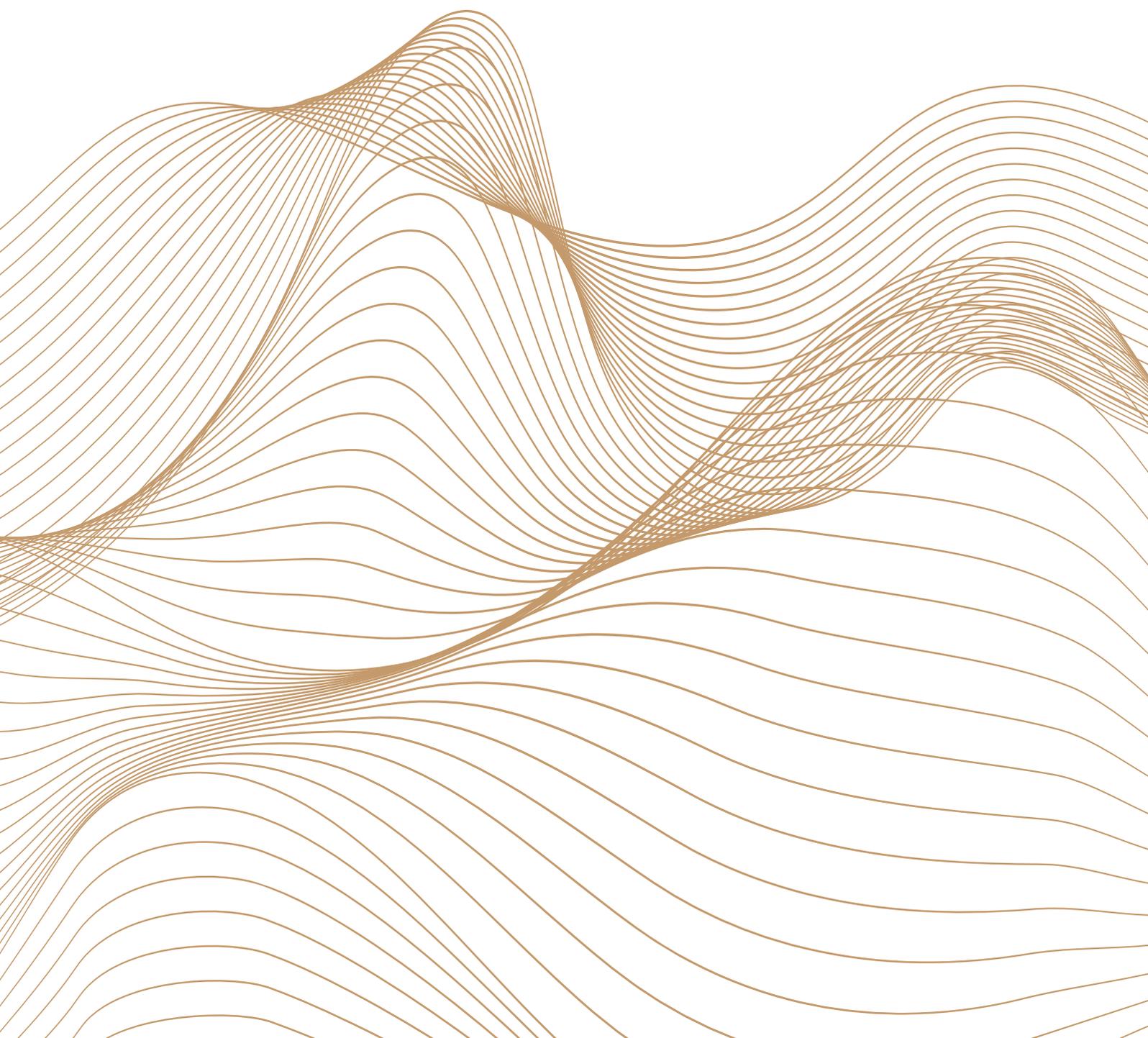


# 10 PUBLIC ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

Name of Entity	Legislative Mandate	Financial Relationship	Nature of Operations
South Africa Social Security Agency	<p>The South African Social Security Agency Act of 2004 (Act No. 9 of 2004)</p> <p>The Social Assistance Act of 2004 (Act No. 13 of 2004 as amended)</p>	Transfer and subsidies	<p>The key functions of the agency include the effective management, administration and payment of social assistance as well as:</p> <p>The processing of applications for social assistance, namely: Older Persons Grants, War Veterans Grants, Child Support Grants, Care Dependency Grants, Foster Child Grants, Disability Grants, Grant-in-Aid and Social Relief of Distress.</p> <p>The verification and timely approval of grant applications. Manage and reconcile the payment of grants to eligible beneficiaries by contractors.</p> <p>Market social assistance, and</p> <p>Quality service assurance by ensuring compliance with norms and standards, as well as fraud prevention and detection.</p>
National Development Agency	The National Development Agency Act, 1998 (Act No. 108 of 1998 as amended)	Transfers and subsidies	<p>The key functions of the agency include grant funding, capacity building and research and development for civil society organisations.</p> <p>The key strategic objectives of the NDA, as prescribed in the legislation, are to:</p> <p>Grant funds to civil society organisations to meet the developmental needs of poor communities;</p> <p>Strengthen the institutional capacity of organisations for long-term sustainability;</p> <p>Proactively source funds for purposes of achieving its development objectives;</p> <p>Promote consultation, dialogue and sharing of developmental experiences to debate and influence developmental policies; and</p> <p>Develop strategies to collaborate with local community development trusts, foundations, government clusters and civil society organisations.</p>



# **PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**





## social development

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Department:  
Social Development  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The AGSA currently performs the necessary audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion.

The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the management report, with material findings being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the auditor's report.

The Auditor General's Report is included and published in Part E: Financial Information of the Annual Report.

## 2

## OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

## Voted Funds

Appropriation	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Actual Amount Spent	Over/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department of Social Development	205 226 920	234 972 118	233 108 932	1 863 186
Responsible Minister	Minister of Social Development			
Administering Department	Department of Social Development			
Accounting Officer	Acting Director-General of the Department of Social Development			

## Aim of Vote

Ensure protection against vulnerability by creating an enabling environment for the provision of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable social development service.

## Programmes

## Programme 1: Administration

Provide leadership, management and support services to the Department and the social sector.

## Programme 2: Social Assistance

Provide social assistance to eligible beneficiaries in terms of the Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act No. 13 of 2004) and its regulations.

## Programme 3: Social Security Policy and Administration

Provide for social security policy development, administrative justice, the administration of social grants, and the reduction of incorrect benefit payments.

## Programme 4: Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support

Create an enabling environment for the delivery of equitable developmental welfare services through the formulation of policies, norms and standards and best practices, and support implementing agencies.

## Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery

Support community development and promote evidence-based policymaking in the Department and the Social Development Sector.

## 3 SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT IN 2021/22

The Social Development Sector delivers its services in an environment marked by high levels of poverty, unemployment, and inequality. To respond adequately to these challenges, the Department has committed itself through its plans to implement a number of interventions in the areas of social assistance, social welfare and community development services. Focus from measuring outputs to the outcomes has given the Department and its partners a unique opportunity to help achieve some government-wide outcomes. The Department initiated the development of strategic and innovative response measures to protect the lives of the people and to ensure that the gains to improve quality of life are not washed away.

### Comprehensive Social Security

The Department continued to expand access to social security through the monthly transfer of funds to the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) for the provision of social grants to eligible beneficiaries. The Department continued to oversee the management and administration of social grants by SASSA and remained accountable for the R234 billion received for the payment of social grants. Additional funding of R26.2 billion was allocated in the 2021/22 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure for the payment of the SRD R350 grant until 31 March 2022. This required close collaboration between the Department and SASSA in analysing expenditure trends and financial compliance to ensure that appropriated funds are spent in line with the Department's mandate.

The Department continued to formulate policies and legislative proposals for contributory income support aimed at protecting households against life cycle risks such as unemployment, ill health, retirement, disability and the death of a breadwinner. These policy reforms are intended to create a social security system that covers everyone in the country, ensuring that those who are unable to support themselves are provided with social grants, while those in both formal and informal employment are provided with an institutional platform to make mandatory and voluntary contributions to cover themselves and their families against these life cycle risks.

In pursuit of this, the Department developed the following policies:

- A Policy Proposal on Income Support to 18 to 59-year-olds has been reviewed and finalised. To this end, stakeholder consultations were conducted. The Policy on Income Support to 18-59-year-olds will expand the safety net to this vulnerable group whilst also ensuring improved targeting of government services that will assist in empowering social grant beneficiaries.
- A draft SASSA Amendment Bill was developed during the year. The main aim of the amendment is to improve the governance arrangements for the Entity. The process to obtain approval for the amendment and submitting the Bill to Parliament will commence in the next financial year. The Draft SASSA Amendment Bill will address some governance weaknesses in the current legislation to enhance the supervision and oversight of SASSA to ensure that the legislative intent of the

social assistance framework is achieved

- The Green Paper on Comprehensive Social Security and Retirement Reform was gazetted for public comments. This Paper presents the significant gaps in South Africa's social security system and presents recommendations. The intent is to build a comprehensive social security system that meets the Constitutional mandate of ensuring access to social security for all. The proposals in the Green Paper, if implemented, will improve the coverage and adequacy of social security benefits, while improving the responsiveness of the institutional framework to ensure universal coverage through coherent policymaking and equitable financing.
- The Policy on Maternal Support has been revised and stakeholder consultations was conducted with National Child Care and Protection Forum (NCCPF), Social grants beneficiaries and the Provincial DSD. The Maternal Support Policy will integrate the relevant systems from key departments such as the Department of Home Affairs (DHA), DoH (Department of Health), DBE (Department of Basic Education) (ECD and Education), DSD, Employment and Labour, and SASSA. The linkage of pregnant women to comprehensive social protection package would further contribute to the ongoing development of synergistic linkages between services provided by the DSD and the rest of government.
- The Policy on Linking Children Grants Beneficiaries to Government Services has been revised, and stakeholder consultations were conducted with National Child Care and Protection Forum (NCCPF), Social grants beneficiaries and the provincial DSD. The Policy on Linking Children Grants Beneficiaries will integrate social welfare services, education, and health within the cash transfer context, through improved access and cooperation, alongside economic support.

### Welfare Services

The Department continued to strengthen social welfare service delivery through legislative and policy reforms. These reforms include among others,

- The draft Regulations for the Children's Amendment Bill was consulted with various key stakeholders. The draft regulations to give effect to this process and to prepare for effective implementation of the Children's Amendment Bill. The regulations will also provide procedures and guidelines that dictate how the provisions of the Amendment Act will be applied. The Bill aims to strengthen the current childcare and protection system, to address court orders and provide the necessary legislative reform to respond to challenges affecting children.
- The development of the draft Quality Assurance and Support System during the period under review. The Quality Assurance and Support System will be used to define quality, guide providers in terms of quality and support required to deliver ECD services, which is one of the critical issues in the provision of ECD services is quality.
- Revising the White Paper on Families. The White Paper was gazetted for public consultations in June 2021. This was followed by consultation in all provinces, where officials from

both government and civil society organisations participated. The White Paper seeks to provide guidelines and strategies for the strengthening of the families in South Africa and the realisation of their well-being as well as the strengthening of communities as support networks for families. The White Paper has risen due to the need to prevent the family structure from disintegration and vulnerability. The revision seeks to change the unfavourable conditions affecting families and communities.

- The Department developed the White Paper for Social Development through rigorous consultation with various stakeholders. During the period under review, the Department facilitated the consideration and approval of the Cabinet Memorandum and the applicable annexures by the Minister in preparation for tabling the draft White Paper before Cabinet for approval. The draft White Paper was presented to Cabinet Committee in November 2021 for approval. The Cabinet Committee recommended the establishment of a task team, with the support of the Department's EXCO to further enhance and strengthen the White Paper
- The Department developed the draft implementation plan for the White Paper. The plan provides for the implementation of the White Paper by the Social Development Sector, other government departments, with the responsibility for the delivery of social welfare services, non-governmental organisations and community-Based Organisations. The Implementation Plan was consulted with the national government departments, the non-governmental organisations, the institutions of higher learning, professional bodies and associations.
- Finalisation of the Social Service Practitioners Draft Bill. The draft Bill was approved by Cabinet in the 2019/20 financial year, and subsequently gazetted for public comments. The public comments were used to redraft the Bill and it was subsequently submitted to the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor (OCSLA). The Bill will be submitted to Cabinet in the new financial year. To this end, OCSLA submitted comments and legal opinion on the SSP Draft Bill. The Department considered the comments and legal opinion from OCSLA, updated the Bill and developed a detailed response on identified areas. The updated Bill and response were submitted to the OCSLA in November 2021. Further feedback was received from OCSLA in December 2021. The Department will review the feedback from the OCSLA, update the Bill and resubmit it for final certification. In addition to this, the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) report on Bill was developed and submitted to Department of Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) for certification, which was granted in August 2021.
- The Older Persons Amendment Bill was presented to Cabinet in August 2021 and approved to be tabled in Parliament. Post Cabinet's approval, the Bill was submitted to the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor (OCSLA) for final certification. The amendment Bill was certified to comply with the Constitution and other legislative framework and final certification was issued by the OCSLA in January 2022. The amendment Bill was then gazetted in March 2022, Government Gazette, Vol. 681 No 46032. Letters for tabling the Amendment Bill in Parliament and the Memorandum on the Objects of the Bill were sent to the Ministry for submission to Parliament.
- The Department developed implementation plan and a multi-sectoral report of the Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No. 13 of 2006). The implementation plan and a multi-sectoral report

were developed to address Cabinet's recommendations. The plan and the report were developed through two (2) national consultative workshops in October 2021 and February 2022 respectively to address Cabinet's recommendations. The report and the implementation plan were presented to the Social Protection, Community and Human Development (SPCHD) Cluster Technical Working Group (TWG) in February 2022.

- The Department is developing the Victim Support Services Bill. The draft Bill was gazetted for public comments during 2020/21. In the period under review, the Department consolidated inputs received from various stakeholders and the public comments into the draft Victim Support Services (VSS) Bill. The updated Bill was subsequently submitted to Office of the Chief State Law Advisor (OCSLA) for consideration and certification. The Department also received the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) certification for the VSS Bill from the DPME.
- Similarly, the Department developed two (2) policies, namely, The Intersectoral Policy on Sheltering Services and the Policy on Provision of Psychosocial Services. These policies were presented and approved by the relevant Department's management structures for implementation. The VSS Bill and both policies are critical as designed to address the gaps identified in all the existing victim empowerment services legislation.
- The Department continues to monitor the implementation of the Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No.110 of 1978). During the reporting period, the Department commenced with the work to develop, amend and review the regulations on the SSP Act. Similarly, the Department amended regulations on nominations and election of members of Council and developed draft regulations pertaining the scope of practice for the social work profession and continued professional development for social service professions.

The Department further implemented several interventions to strengthen delivery of welfare services. Among these were the following:

- The Department rolled out the Sinovuyo Teenage Parenting Programme. The purpose of the Sinovuyo Teenage Parenting Programme seeks to improve caregiver-teenager relationship through active social learning, improving caregiver mental health through social support and improving caregiver-teenager communication about risky situations for teens in the community. Sinovuyo programme aims to:
  - Improve positive parenting skills
  - Help teenagers to manage their behaviour
  - Improve mental health and social support
  - Improve problem solving skills and
  - Help families respond better to crisis situations
- The Department is in a process of developing Interdepartmental Protocol to collectively collaborate, integrate and deal with cases of migrant children in the country. During the period under review, a total of eighteen (18) children were repatriated to their countries of origin with the aim of reunifying them with their families, and will be able to provide adoption services as required by the Legislation.
- A total of nine hundred and sixty-three (963) adoptions were registered, which includes eight hundred and thirty-four (834)

- national adoptions and one hundred and twenty-nine (129) being intercountry adoptions. Furthermore, a total of one hundred and eighty-seven (187) children and forty-nine (49) prospective adoptive parents have been registered in the Register on Adoptable Children and Prospective Adoptive Parents (RACAP). The Department also trained a total of one hundred and twenty (120) Social Workers and Social Services Professions to capacitate them on dealing with cases that require intercountry collaboration.
- The Department is responsible for managing and administering the national Child Protection Register (CPR). Part A of the CPR is used to record all reports of abuse or deliberate neglect of children, while Part B is used to record the names of persons who are unsuitable to work with children. This information is used to protect children from abuse by these persons. During the year under review, a total of 13 854 cases were recorded on Part A of the CPR and 152 877 inquiries were made against Part B of the Register. Capacity building on the use of the web-based system was undertaken targeting all provinces and Designated Child Protection Organisations (DCPO). In this regard total of one hundred and fourteen (114) participants attended the training.
  - The Department conducted Anti-Gangsterism Strategy Educational Sessions with parents and children in nine (9) high risk districts namely, Gert Sibande and Ehlanzeni Districts in Mpumalanga, Buffalo City in Eastern Cape, Mopani and Vhembe Districts in Limpopo, Amajuba District in KwaZulu-Natal, Lejweleputswa District in Free State, Dr Ruth Mompoti District in North West and Johannesburg Metro in Gauteng. Key activities includes awareness on causes of gangsterism and bullying; granting platform for parents to share how they are affected by gangsterism as individuals, family and community; utilising testimonies of rehabilitated and reformed (adult and a child) to motivate and encourage the parents and children to take steps to prevent gangsterism; knowing and identifying signs when the children are in gangs; how children reach out for help with parents when they feel bullied and are urged to join gangs and to use the information on their rulers and pencil cases to get assistance
  - The Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) was implemented in seven (7) public treatment centres namely Nkangala Treatment Centre in Mpumalanga, Northern Cape Substance Dependency Centre in Northern Cape, Seshego Treatment Centre in Limpopo, Newlands Park Treatment Centre in Kwa Zulu Natal, FF Ribeiro Treatment Centre in Gauteng and JB Marks Treatment Centre in North West. In addition, the Department conducted capacity building on the UTC manuals in order to strengthen the provision of evidence-based treatment modalities and application of treatment tools for Substance Use Disorders in relation to treatment, care, rehabilitation, recovery and support.
  - The Department in collaboration with various stakeholders in the field of substance abuse, conducted information sharing sessions at various institution of higher learning on prevention and early intervention measures to curb social ills during the period under review. In addition, the Department conducted eleven (11) activations during the festive season campaign through information dissemination, door-to-door visits, blitzes, dialogues as well as visits to hot spot areas.
  - The Department conducted two (2) capacity building trainings on the National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) 2019-2024 in Limpopo and Northern Cape in March 2022. An additional training was also conducted in one (1) cluster department in February 2022.
  - The Department has successfully implemented the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF), particularly Pillars: 2, 3 and 4, as follows:
    - **Pillar 2** – Integrated campaigns were implemented at institutions of higher learning throughout the year, focusing amongst others on youth in terms social behaviour. Other programmes led by DSD such as Men and Boys Assemblies, Asikhulume on GBVF Interfaith Sector Forum, Village to village targeting tribal/traditional authorities in dealing with gender stereotypes, harmful cultural practices and others were implemented. The Department also supported advocacy work undertaken by civil society organisations through Everyday Heroes and GBVF Ambassadors deployed across the country.
    - **Pillar 3** – The DSD developed and presented to Cabinet the Victim Support Services Bill. The Bill was recommended by Cabinet for public comment and is currently before Cabinet for tabling to Parliament.
    - **Pillar 4** – There are several services rendered by DSD in line with its mandate of providing psychosocial services. These include among others, services such as sheltering services, Gender Based Violence Command Centre (GBVCC) and National Emergency Response Team. The number of victims accessing the GBVCC increased considerably. The Command Centre received a total of 72 017 calls, and over 763 USSD's (Unstructured Supplementary Services Data) in a form of "please call me" short messages and over 2 036 SMSes. Furthermore, the Command Centre has a Skype line (help me GBV) for the deaf community and an SMS baseline (31531) for persons with disability. As a result, there was a total of 74 816 interactions using the various channels of communication and engagement with the GBVCC. All these efforts contribute to the government priority on Social Cohesion and Safe Communities.
  - Respite Care Services is a non-institutional based service targeting families of Persons with Disabilities and chronic illnesses. The service utilises different models to reach out to families/parents at community-based level, who by virtue of the support needs of their children, require a support service to sustain them and enable them to care for their children and persons with disabilities. The service also focuses on providing necessary support service through direct referrals aimed at improving the developmental outcomes of the children. The Department developed, consulted and finalised the Guidelines on Respite Care Services. An implementation plan for the guidelines was also developed and both documents were approved by Department's management structures in February 2022

## Community Development

DSD continued with the implementation of food and nutrition security programme, contributing to the goal of improving access to diverse and affordable food. The Covid-19 pandemic exacerbated the plight of the poor and vulnerable against hunger and poverty. The Department worked hard to transform the provision of food and nutrition security services from a normal chronic food insecurity environment to a more responsive food emergency system that deals with transitory hunger posed by the lockdown and the loss of livelihoods in many households.

Food relief interventions were implemented through the DSD feeding centres, a total of 1 414 307 individuals and 367 483 households accessed food through the DSD centres in the financial year 2021/22. The Department also implemented the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (NF&NSP) through the support for provinces to establish the Provincial Food and Nutrition Security Plans (PF&NSP). Three (3) service providers were appointed as a technical resource to facilitate the development of the PF&NSPs in eight (8) of the nine (9) provinces, with exception of the Western Cape that already has a plan developed.

The Department continue to lead the coordination of the EPWP for the Social Sector, which comprises of the departments of Health, Basic Education, Social Development, Community Safety, and Sports and Recreation in South Africa. These departments contributed to the Expanded Public Works programme (EPWP) by providing temporary work opportunities to the marginalised and poor sectors of the community. The Social Sector created 210 378 work opportunities, which translates to 120% achievement against its set target of 175 253. Of these work opportunities, 39 942 were created through DSD programmes. The sector is still experiencing a challenge in achieving both youth and persons with disabilities targets. This is an area that requires close monitoring of the recruitment and selection of participants by participating programmes in the sector.

During the 2020/21, the DSD Youth Development Policy was finalised and costed. The Policy was developed in alignment with the National Youth Policy developed by the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD). The DSD Youth Policy focuses on the enhancement of capabilities and development of aspirations for youth in a way that enables them to participate in socio-economic opportunities within communities. During the reporting period, the Department capacitated stakeholders on the DSD Youth Policy in all provinces. The capacity building workshops were aimed at improving stakeholders' understanding of DSD services to youth. The training was able to assist in clarifying the role of DSD on the youth development programme in the country. Furthermore, in an effort to increase young people participation in business, the Department trained a total of two hundred and fifty (250) young people on business development. Subsequently, these young people were supported to start business by the respective provinces, through funding youth cooperatives and youth centres in which they were mobilised to attend the training.

During the period under review, the Department conducted consultation on the National Community Development Policy. Once approved, the policy will ensure that there are coordinated and integrated community development interventions by all stakeholders in communities. The Policy aims to provide

leadership and guidance on the implementation of community development in the country, this will include initiatives by other government departments. The Policy also intends to give guidance on the coordination and integration of community development interventions at community level by multiple role-players involved in community development.

The Department is also in the process of amending the National Development Agency Act, 1998 (Act No.108 of 1998). The amendment of the Act is aimed at ensuring that the NDA becomes a well-functional government agency sufficiently supported in terms of governance and also in terms of provision of resources to respond to national development challenges. To this end, the Department also developed a concept document on the amendment of the NDA Act

During the 2020/21 financial year, the Department also finalised the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework. The framework focuses on the community mobilisation processes to be followed when conducting community dialogues, household and community profiling. The development of the framework is part of government effort of building an active citizenry. During the period under review, the Department conducted capacity building programmes on Community Mobilisation and Empowerment (CME) Framework in all provinces. The aim of the capacity building is to empower provinces on their facilitation of framework and improved the skills level of the CDPs. The intervention has improved the skills level of the CDPs and is in support of government priority contributing towards consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services.

The Department registers and monitors non-profit organisations in terms of the Non-Profit Organisation Act, 1997 (Act No 71 of 1997). There was an increase in demand for NPO registration during the reporting period. In this regard, a total of 27 552 applications for NPO registration were received, 27 127 were processed and 27 089 (98%) of those processed was within two (2) months. The Department is mandated with the responsibility of ensuring that NPO reports are processed and verified in line with the requirements of Sections 17 and 18 of the NPO Act. The submission of reports by NPOs promotes accountability, good governance and improves public confidence in NPOs. In this regard, a total of 41 147 NPO reports were received, with 35 627 processed and 33 369 (81%) of the reports received being processed within two (2) months of receipt.

During this period, the Department continued with the process of amending the NPO Amendment Bill. As such, the Bill was gazetted for public comments. However, the sector requested extension for submission of public comments and this resulted in the gazetting of the Bill for second round of public comments. Further delays were caused by postponements of the Cabinet Committee meeting which was scheduled for 02 June 2021.

The Department is in process of consulting on the Draft NPO Policy Framework, which outlines the challenges faced by the sector and to ensure greater accountability from the sector. During the 2021/22 financial year, the Policy Framework was consulted with the following stakeholders: all provinces, South African Revenue Services (SARS), National Development Agency (NDA), Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC). All stakeholders' inputs were incorporated in the draft Policy Framework.

## Governance and Institutional Development

Maintaining sound organisational and business practice is an integral part of promoting accountability and efficiency in the Department. As a result, the Department continues to implement a number of initiatives towards maintaining the highest standards of governance in the management of public finances and resources. Some of these initiatives are discussed below.

**Audits:** Audits were conducted in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Institute of Internal Auditors and the Department's Audit Charter. The reports detailing the audit findings and action plans to respond to such findings were submitted to the Audit Committee and the Department's top management, who took the necessary corrective action to address identified deficiencies. Progress on the Audit Action Plans were also presented to oversight bodies such as the Portfolio Committee on Social Development in Parliament.

**Risk and Ethics Management:** The Department has a functional Risk and Ethics Management Committee (REMC), which meets on a quarterly basis to review the progress that the Department is making in addressing its risks, to provide strategic direction and overall advice to the Accounting Officer on risk management. Quarterly risk management reports are produced, discussed at the committee meetings and submitted to all relevant stakeholders.

**Programme Performance Reporting and Performance Reviews:** The management of programme performance information and generation of quarterly and annual performance reports on predetermined objectives has been institutionalised. These reports are submitted to the Executive Authority, the National Treasury, DPME and the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) as well as presented to Portfolio Committee on Social Development on a regular basis. The Department has also institutionalized Programme Performance Reviews at branch and departmental level. The performance reviews provide early warning system and identify barriers towards the achievement of set targets. The reviews allow managers to identify and implement measures to ensure that the Department achieves all set targets.

**Planning:** The Department has improved on its planning processes. Among others, the start of the annual planning has been shifted back by two (2) months to ensure development of quality plans takes place ahead of time. During development of its plans, particularly the APP, the indicators and targets are subjected to SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, Time bound) principles to ensure that all commitments in the APP are achievable. Risks as well as mitigation strategies are identified for all measurable outputs to ensure that if such risks arise, the impact on the delivery of services is minimal. Through its planning processes, the Department identified a need to develop the Support Services APP (SSAPP). The SSAPP elaborates how support services functions within the Department enables and enhances the internal operational environment for improved efficiencies. The SSAPP brings core and support services closer together and ensures a collective focus on service delivery.

**Standard Operating Procedures for all the Department's support functions:** The Department is also developing and reviewing all existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for support services functions to improve service delivery. The SOPs provide details on the requirements and turnaround timelines for procurement of services as well as development and submission of compliance reports. Improved compliance will result in improved performance.

**Alignment of individual performance agreements to institutional plans:** The Performance Agreements of all Senior Managers are being intrinsically linked to the specific targets in the Annual Performance Plan and operational plans of the Department. This alignment will improve the management of performance at institutional and individual level in line with the directive issued by the Minister of Public Service and Administration on the Performance Management and Developments System for the members of Senior Management Services (SMS), which came into effect from 01 April 2018.



## 4 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

### Main services and standards

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Customer Care Help-desk	Citizen complainants to the Department	Seven (7) days turnaround time to give feedback to clients	Three (3) days/72 hours turnaround to give clients feedback	On average, seven (7) days turnaround time

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

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Customer Service Charter placed at every service office where DSD services are delivered	To develop and implement service standards for each service office to set a standard for service delivery for DSD clients	Customer and Batho Pele Charters are placed in every service office of the Department

### Service delivery information tool

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
The Department has a comprehensive service delivery information tools approach including media, social media, community radio platforms, web services, Toll-Free lines and an active outreach programme	Information tools in place	Information tools in place

### Complaints mechanism

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
DSD Customer Care Helpdesk	A DSD Integrated Contact Centre service	DS Customer Care Help desk



## 5 OVERVIEW OF THE ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR 2021/22

The Department did not experience any major disruptions such as strike actions by staff, system failures or resignation of key personnel. However, a number of challenges briefly discussed below impacted on the full and regular implementation of some of its programmes. The Department continued to work under the COVID-19 pandemic conditions and various adjusted risk levels as guided by the Disaster Management Regulations. Various measures such as procurement and distribution of personal protective equipment, maintaining of general hygiene and cleaning, regular sanitising of the office space, applying the 'no-mask, no entry' policy and maintaining the social distancing were implemented to comply with the rules, regulations, directives and circulars on the management of the pandemic. The Department continued to implement a hybrid model of remote and office working.

A total of three (3) nursing staff were appointed on contract to support the Department in the new processes of screening, social distancing, contact tracing and provide support to those affected and infected by the virus. A major milestone to the management of the COVID-19 in the workplace was the roll-out of the vaccination drive for the Social Development Portfolio. Through this drive, over 37 000 employees from the Social Development and NPO sector were vaccinated within a week.

During the period under review, the Department had a total of ninety-nine (99) positive COVID-19 cases reported. Unfortunately, one (1) official succumbed to the pandemic. The Department set to reduce its vacancy rate from ten (10) percent to eight (8) percent, appreciating the challenges that COVID-19 would bring. The target of eight (8) percent was met, notwithstanding all the demand to focus on areas affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The filling of posts in the Department was largely influenced by the process the Department engaged on to review its strategy informed by various roundtable discussions, current policy and research. Secondly, the Department had to fill critical posts due to the reduction in its budget on compensation of employees.

This had to be done through continuous prioritisation processes to ensure that the compensation budget ceiling is adhered to and that there is no overspending. A key milestone during the reporting period was employment of 3 473 social workers on contract by the provincial departments to continue providing psycho-social support to those affected and infected by COVID-19. The Department requested additional funding for the employment of two thousand (2000) social workers for ten (10) months. However, the funding was only made available in October 2021.

This meant that the appointment could only be made for a period of four (4) months whilst required to spend an allocation for ten (10) months. The appointment of the 3 473 social workers within a month goes to show the agility with which the sector can respond under the leadership of the national Department. In July 2021, the country experienced public violence in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. This public violence occurred at the time when South Africa was experiencing the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic and government had instituted level 4 lockdown restrictions. The unrests began sporadically with torching of trucks and blockades

of main roads. This subsequently escalated to disruption of services and looting of both businesses and government offices in various areas. These included blocking of roads, disturbing the distribution networks, looting of shopping malls, supermarkets and trucks, damage to ATMs, banks, vandalising of Post Offices, DSD Offices and SASSA offices. Some of the DSD and SASSA Offices were burnt, which destroyed clients' personal files. Vehicles and computers were also damaged while others were stolen.

The instability and unrest happened at the time when many people were already in receipt of Social Relief of Distress and Special COVID-19 Social Relief Grant due to socio-economic conditions following the lockdown restrictions. The disruption in distribution networks amplified vulnerability and food insecurity in communities affected by public violence. The disruption affected South Africa's food supply chains. As a result, many communities were faced with major food shortages in the wake of days of violent unrest across two (2) provinces.

The destruction of SASSA and DSD offices, mostly those in KZN disrupted the routine delivery of social protection services as office equipment was stolen and vehicles were damaged. Following these incidents of public violence, the Department of Social Development offices in KZN were not able to fully operate as there were still blockages on the roads and the some offices were destroyed. As a result, the vulnerable people could not access services. Interim measures were put in place in order to ensure minimal impact on delivery of services.

These included among others, deployment of officials to the nearest service points. Communication in the form of advice to clients for access to services at the nearest offices was done through posters being placed in offices as well as with all the local stakeholders such as the councillors and through social media. This was meant to alert communities on where they can access services.



## 6 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The following are policies and legislation developed or approved during the reporting period, which may have affected the Department's operations or will affect future financial periods:

- Regulations on the Social Assistance Amendment Act
- White Paper for Social Development
- Social Services Practitioners Bill
- Older Persons Amendment Bill
- Regulations on the Children's Amendment Bill
- National Plan of Action for Children in South Africa
- Non-Profit Organisations Amendment Bill
- Victim Support Services (VSS) Bill
- Policy on linking CSG beneficiaries to government services
- Policy on Mandatory Cover for Retirement, Disability and Survivor Benefits
- Policy on Maternal Support
- Policy Proposal on income support for 18-59 year olds
- Revised White Paper on Families
- Fund-Raising Amendment Bill
- Green Paper on Comprehensive Social Security
- National Community Development Policy
- Youth Development Policy

## 7 PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACT AND OUTCOMES

The Department is leading coordination of social protection imperatives outlined in the NDP through Priority 4, namely; "Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services". The Strategy Management and Transformation unit has a responsibility to coordinate the implementation of the commitments in the 2019 to 2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), as derived from Priority 4. The DSD developed a sector strategic plan that articulates the mandate, vision, mission, impact, outcomes and indicators for the national and provincial departments and entities. Provincial departments and entities are expected to contribute to the common impact through the outcomes. Since the beginning of the new MTSF, the DSD sector developed the APPs contributing to the impact of "Improved quality of life for the poor and vulnerable" and the key outcomes, which are:

- Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and social ills
- Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities
- Functional, efficient and integrated sector.
- In ensuring contribution to this, the APPs of the sector were assessed to ensure alignment to the impact and the outcomes. All the DSD targets in the MTSF are included APP. The annual reports of the DSD sector are therefore beginning to reflect on the progress made towards the achievement of the five-year impact and outcomes. The next section on Performance Information by programme provides detailed progress on the DSD's milestones towards achievement of its five-year impact and outcomes.
- The year 2021/22 marked the mid-term of the Sixth Administration of the democratic government. A government-wide mid-term review report, led by the DPME will be compiled to reflect comprehensive progress on the outcomes within Strategic Plans and Priority 4.

## EXECUTIVE MEMBERS



**Linton Mchunu**  
Acting Director- General Department of  
Social Development



**Khumbula Ndaba**  
DDG Corporate Support Services



**Isabella Sekawana**  
Acting DDG Welfare Services  
Policy Development and Implementation Support



**Peter Netshipale**  
DDG Community Development



**Thabani Buthelezi**  
Acting DDG Strategy and  
Organisational Transformation

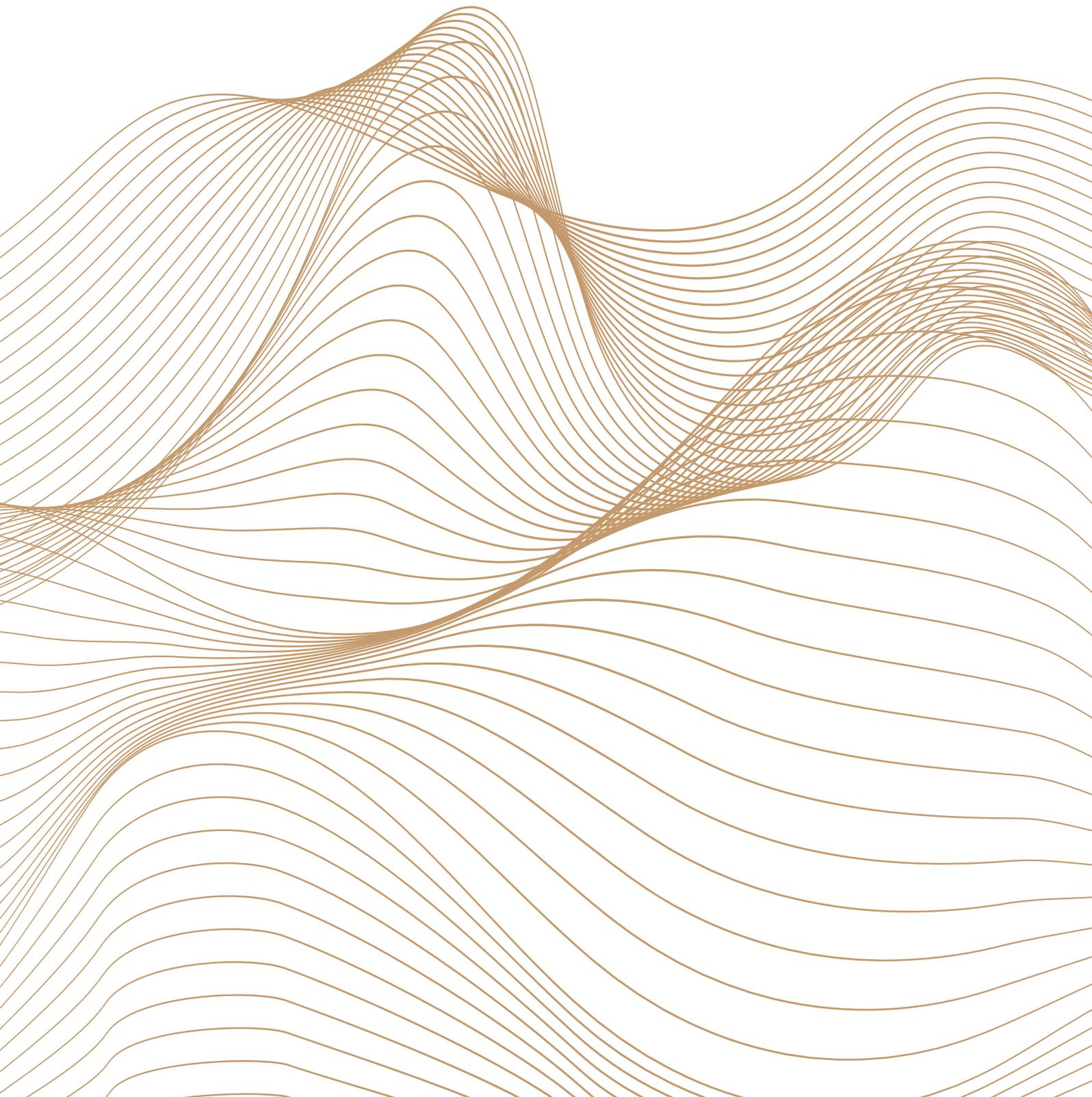


**Brenda Sibeko**  
DDG Comprehensive  
Social Security



**Fanie Esterhuizen**  
Acting Chief Financial Officer

# Programme 1: Administration



## Programme 1: Administration

### Programme Purpose

To provide leadership, management and support services to the Department and the Social Sector.

### Strategy and Change Management

The national Department of Social Development has a responsibility to facilitate the development and alignment of Social Development Sector Plan, Strategic Plans, Annual Performance Plans (APP) and Operational Plans in line with the legislative and result based frameworks. These plans take a cue from the National Development Plan Vision 2030, which is implemented through the government priorities, MTSF and the Minister's Executive Agreement. As a Department with concurrent functions, the sector developed a sector strategic plan in order to align all the APPs to the sector shared vision, mission, impact and outcomes.

Annual Performance Plans of the provincial Departments of Social Development and public entities were assessed and aligned to Social Development Sector Plan. These assessments were preceded by the roundtables and Imvuselelo (Revival) workshops held with various stakeholders including the private sector and the NPO sector to deliberate on the re-invented DSD, and to agree on the outcomes for the 2022/23 financial year. This is part of the Department's approach towards result based planning.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

The Department made substantial progress with the development of the sector-wide Electronic M&E System. The As-Is Reports were completed for all provinces as well as for the national DSD. Business and functional requirements reports were also completed for the Electronic M&E System. Furthermore, M&E Frameworks, Theories of Change, indicators and their descriptions were developed for all programmes in the Department. A proof of concept for the Electronic M&E System was developed. The M&E System is now deployed on the DSDs training platform.

During the 2021/22 financial year, the Department conducted various evaluations of priority programmes and interventions. These include amongst others:

- A rapid assessment study on the implementation and utilisation of the Special Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress Grant was completed during the reporting period. A report for this study was launched and disseminated through various platforms including a webinar, DSD website and as printed copies.
- Two (2) studies were conducted in collaboration with PACT SA. The studies focused on the assessment of Government Capacity Building Support (GCBS) Programme and South Africa COVID-19 Vaccination Readiness Assessment. The findings and recommendations of the studies were presented to key stakeholders.
- A rapid assessment report to understand the context of the public violence in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng and how it has impacted on communities, households, individuals, child wellbeing and services was completed.
- The first phase of a Diagnostic Evaluation to understand Homelessness in South Africa was completed and a rapid assessment report was produced.

The Department uses matched datasets of the National Student Financial Aid Scheme, National Senior Certificate, Independent Examination Board and Social Grants Pension (SOCPEN) to produce a number of reports to demonstrate improvement in the Educational Outcomes of Learners receiving Social Protection Services. In this regard, the reports on Educational Outcomes of Learners receiving Social Protection Services, Profile of Grade 8-11 Social grant Beneficiaries, Post Grade 12 tracking tool and report on the qualitative study to understand challenges and progression path Post Grade 12 were produced.

The Department partnered with National School of Government and DPME, to rollout a customised Social Sector M&E training. The first phase of the training, attended by National DSD officials commenced during the reporting period and will be completed in 2022/23. The Department also established collaborations with various institutions including UNICEF, CLEAR AA, HSRC and University of Johannesburg. These collaborations will assist in areas of research and policy development.

Furthermore, terms of reference for seven (7) evaluations (Sustainable Livelihood Programme, youth, impact evaluation of Children's Act, teenage pregnancy, foster care, IMST strategy and CARA project) were finalised and the evaluations are at various stages of implementation. Improvement plan for Social Sector Infrastructure Programme was developed in a workshop with key stakeholders. Draft guidelines for M&E policy framework were consulted and revised based on inputs from stakeholders. The Multi-year Research and Evaluation Plan was finalised and presented in various platforms.

### Financial Management and Administration

The Department continued its efforts of developing, reviewing, and implementing effective financial management and administration policies. The Bid Committees (Specification, Evaluation and Adjudication) continued to perform efficiently and effectively within the Department concerning tenders above the value of R 1 000 000. During the year under review, the Department complied with all the Instruction Notes and Circulars received from the National Treasury. Monthly analyses of expenditure trends and financial compliance was done to ensure that appropriated funds are spent in line with the Department's mandate. The Department obtained an unqualified audit opinion from the AGSA on its 2020/21 audited Annual Financial Statements.

### Entity Oversight

The Entity Governance and Oversight unit is responsible for the implementation of the Entity Governance and Oversight Framework. As part of the compliance responsibilities, the unit ensures that public entities complies with the prescripts of Government such as National Treasury Regulations. The oversight responsibilities includes monitoring of performance and governance of entities. The current capacity within the unit limits the ability of the Department to maximally perform its entity oversight functions. Despite the capacity challenges, the following milestones were achieved during the reporting period:

**Interface with Entities:** The unit coordinated two (2) Joint EXCO meetings for the Department of Social Development and the Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT) and the two (2) entities that fall within the two (2) departments, which are; the South African Post Office (SAPO) and SASSA. The

meetings reviewed the social grants payment runs and prepared for subsequent payment cycles.

These meetings assisted both SASSA and SAPO to manage some of the challenges such as cards replacement, management of queues, provision of dignity services at pay points, fraud, and SRD grant. These meetings are also intended to manage the Master Services Agreement (MSA) and Service Level Agreement (SLA) between SASSA and SAPO by DSD and DCDT. The unit also coordinated Entity Interface Forums, which are held quarterly to monitor performance and tackle all governance challenges. Oversight Forums were held as scheduled with South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), National Development Agency (NDA), South African Council for Social Service Professions (SACSSP) and Central Drug Authority (CDA).

**Shareholder (Entity) Agreement:** In preparation for the implementation of Entity Governance and Oversight Framework, the Department sought to develop Shareholder Compacts during the reporting period. Four (4) draft Shareholder Compacts were developed and consulted internally. During consultations, it was established that the three (3) entities reporting to the Department of Social Development cannot have shareholder compacts but can have Entity Agreements and Agency Agreements, because they are not revenue generating entities. After discussions and consultations as well as benchmarking with other government departments, the initially planned Shareholders Compacts were changed to be Agency Agreement for SASSA and NDA and Entity Agreements for CDA and SACSSP. Approval was granted for the Agency and Entity Agreements to be consulted with the Agencies and Entities. The Entities have been consulted and the Entity Agreements will be revised, based on the inputs received from the consultations.

**Governance:** The unit facilitated the appointment of the Board for NDA. This included developing lists, packaging information for the panel and the Minister. The unit formed part of the panel as support for secretariat. The process of appointing of the Board is now awaiting finalisation by Cabinet. Other governance process undertaken was assisting in the process of Entity Classification of the South African Council of Social Service Professionals. The unit also developed a draft Oversight Tool for the Portfolio to be used to guide Entities on how to report.

## Stakeholder Management and Donor Coordination

During the reporting period, the Strategy on Stakeholder and Donor Management was developed and approved. The strategy on was implemented through the signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) and engagements with various stakeholders. MOUs were signed with the following organisations:

- The Financial Intelligence Centre on strengthening and formalising matters of mutual collaboration, assistance and exchange of information between the parties, as well as increasing transparency and accountability within the NPO sector.
- Nikela Trust for the collaboration on the Rounder Initiative
- The South African Revenue Services on establishing cooperation between SARS and DSD regarding programs that may directly complement or supplement one another as well as leveraging resources by sharing resources, information and expertise for common beneficial purposes that will enhance both parties' organisational strategies and mandates.

- DG Murray Trust on the technical support for Social Welfare and Community Development programmes.
- Procter & Gamble on initiatives which set to bolster gender equality and women empowerment; foster collaboration in initiatives which aim to increase provision of sanitary dignity packs in schools and cooperate on initiatives to support local female entrepreneurs.

### A number of meetings were held with stakeholders as follows:

- A total of seven (7) stakeholder roundtables were organised on the following topics: Digital Transformation and Innovation, Improving Service Delivery Excellence Within the NPO Sector, Sustainable Livelihoods, Social Welfare Index, State of Children in SA, Future Funding for the DSD Portfolio as well as Practically Implementing the District Development Model for the DSD Portfolio.
  - Participated in a session with UNICEF to discuss partnership with the DSD.
  - Led a process of consolidation of the Department's database on signed partnership agreements.
  - Coordinated and participated in a meeting with SARS to discuss programmes for the implementation of the signed MOU between SARS and DSD.
  - Church of Christ of the Latter-day Saints, Procter & Gamble and We Love U Foundation aimed at building partnerships on supporting young entrepreneurs with training and funding.
- The meetings were held to discuss areas of mutual interest.

## Human Capital Management

In order to address the employment of Social Service Professionals, the Department developed a draft Strategy for the Employment of Social Service Professions. The draft strategy has been finalised following consultation with various sector departments that has the potential to employ Social Service Professionals. In order to institutionalise the arrangements with the sector departments, the terms of reference for future engagements have been developed and adopted. Several engagements ensued and the draft strategy was finalised and has been supported by the Minister of Social Development and respective Social Development MEC's.

At a Social Development Sector level, the National Department supported all the provincial Departments of Social Development to source funding and facilitate the employment of Social Workers on contract basis to provide psychosocial support to those affected by COVID-19. The National Department was successful in securing funding from National Treasury to employ two thousand (2 000) unemployed graduates on a ten (10) months contract. The funding was approved in November 2021 and the appointments could only be made from 1 December 2021 to 31 March 2022. The Portfolio had to utilise a ten (10) months allocation in four (4) months. As a result, five thousand (5 000) Social Workers had to be appointed for a period of four (4) months to spend the allocation it received. The Social Development Sector successfully appointed three thousand and seventy-three (3 473) unemployed graduates within a month of receiving the allocation, for a period of four (4) months.

During the reporting period, the Department continued to manage the transfer of the Early Childhood Development (ECD) function from the Department of Social Development to the Department of Basic Education. Several workstreams were established to manage this function transfer. The HR workstream was the most critical in ensuring the smooth transition of the ECD function. This

workstream had to provide advice and guidance to all provincial departments on all migration activities and submit progress reports to the various structures and institutional mechanisms established to manage the migration.

The workstream had to support provinces in the ring-fencing off staff, consultations and management of labour in the process. The workstream had a direct bearing on the work of all the other workstreams to the extent that if the HR Workstream had not concluded its work correctly, it would have had an impact on the financial resources being transferred as well staff and assets. This would not only compromise the migration process but also impact on service delivery. The workstream has concluded its work with the ring-fencing being finalised, staff engaged and issued with transfer letters. The ECD function was successfully migrated, and staff assumed duty with the new employer being the Department of Basic Education effective from 01 April 2022.

With regards to the management of the COVID-19 adjusted risk levels, the Department had to focus both internally and externally as a portfolio. The Human Capital Management unit had to advise the Department on its obligations and implementation of various measures linked to the different adjusted levels during the reporting period. The Department has complied with all the adjusted level requirements such as social distancing, sanitisation and screening. The Department ensured that service delivery was not compromised whilst implementing the prescribed remote working system. In keeping with its commitment to creating an ethical sound Department, the Department has ensured that all Senior Managers and other categories disclose their financial interests timeously.

The Department maintained a 100% disclosure of financial interests by SMS and other categories of staff in the reporting period. All disclosures have been assessed and where necessary, action has been taken against officials.



## Strategy and Change Management

Outcome	Functional, efficient, and integrated sector					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
DSD Sector APPs aligned to the Sector Strategic Plan	APPs aligned to the Sector Strategic Plan	N/A	The implementation plan of the DSD Sector Strategic Plan was approved by HSDS in March 2021. The DSD APP 2021/22 was approved and tabled in Parliament.	DSD Sector APPs aligned to the Sector Strategic Plan	The APPs of DSD Sector were aligned to the Sector Strategic Plan prior to tabling in Parliament	No deviation

## Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome	Functional, efficient, and integrated sector					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Evaluation studies in line with Social Development Sector Priorities conducted	Evaluations reports	N/A	The three (3) rapid assessment studies were not completed. The following progress has been recorded: i) Fieldwork report was completed, and preliminary findings were presented ii) Fieldwork report was completed, and preliminary findings were presented iii) Inception report and literature review were completed.	Produce a fieldwork report on an Evaluation of the Food Distribution Hybrid Model	Fieldwork report on an Evaluation of the Food Distribution Hybrid Model was produced and presented to stakeholders. Data was analysed and a draft evaluation report was also produced	No deviation
Electronic M&E System for the Social Development Sector	Electronic M&E System for the Social Development Sector implemented	N/A	Inception report and project plan for the Electronic M&E System was produced	Develop an Electronic M&E System for selected Social Development Sector programmes	The Electronic M&E System for selected Social Development Sector programmes has been developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E Frameworks, Theories of Change, Output and Outcome Indicators, Technical Indicator Descriptions for all DSD Programmes finalised.</li> <li>As-Is Reports for all provincial DSD completed.</li> <li>Business and functional requirements reports for the M&amp;E System completed.</li> <li>Proof of Concept of M&amp;E system completed.</li> <li>The Proof of Concept was demonstrated to the DSD by the service provider.</li> <li>The Electronic M&amp;E System has now been deployed on the DSDs training platform.</li> </ul>	No deviation

## Finance

Outcome	Functional, efficient, and integrated sector					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/2020	Actual Achievement 2020/2021	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Reliable Annual Financial Statements (AFS)	Audit opinion on AFS	The Department obtained a qualified audit opinion from the AGSA on its 2018/19 audited Annual Financial Statements	The Department obtained an unqualified audit opinion from the AGSA on its 2019/20 audited Annual Financial Statements	Obtain unqualified audit opinion	The Department obtained an unqualified audit opinion from the AGSA on its 2020/21 audited Annual Financial Statements.	No deviation
Contracting of women-owned businesses	% of procurement to women-owned business	N/A	N/A	Monitor and evaluate the establishment and utilizing of the database of women owned businesses	The database of women-owned business was established and monitored to determine the % of procurement towards women-owned business.	No deviation
Reduced irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure	% of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure	N/A	N/A	3% reduction in irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Irregular expenditure increased from R3 046 694.00 (9 cases) to R14 667 889.00 (2 cases), which is 381% increase. Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure was reduced from R2 036 095.54 (70 cases) to R430 876.07 (32 cases), which is 472% reduction.	The increase in irregular expenditure is in relation to non-compliance identified by AGSA during the audit of the Department. There were less cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure than anticipated due to improvements in the Department's implementation of effective financial management and administration policies.

## Entity Oversight

Outcome	Functional, efficient, and integrated sector					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Entity Governance and Oversight Framework	Entity Governance and Oversight Framework implemented	The entities were assessed for compliance against the Department governance and oversight framework as follows: SASSA: An analysis of draft and final strategic and Annual Performance Plan was conducted and feedback provided. Three (3) quarterly reports have been analysed. Joint EXCO to monitor the implementation of the SLA and MOA between SASSA and SAPO was established, terms of reference were developed, and three (3) consultative sessions took place. SACSSP: An assessment and analysis of governance was conducted, and some gaps were identified. An analysis report has been produced. Social Relief Board: Analysis was conducted, and a report produced with recommendations to improve governance. NDA: The unit participated in Board meetings and the term of the interim Board was extended. The process of appointing a permanent Board is underway	The entity Governance and Oversight Framework was reviewed, finalised, and approved.	Shareholder Compacts developed and implemented in order to implement the Entity Governance and Oversight Framework	The Shareholder Compacts (Entity Agreements) were developed.	The implementation was not done because the consultation took long, since this is new work and alignment with different legislation took long

**Strategies to overcome under performance**

The strategies to overcome under performance is improvement in approval and capacitation of the Programme so that full implementation of the Entity Governance and Oversight Framework can be realised.

**Stakeholder Management and Donor Coordination**

Functional, efficient and integrated sector						
Outcome	Functional, efficient and integrated sector					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Strategy on Stakeholder and Donor Management	Stakeholder and Donor Management Strategy implemented	N/A	N/A	Implement Stakeholder and Donor Management Strategy	<p>Strategy on Stakeholder and Donor Management was developed and approved. The strategy was implemented as follows:</p> <p>Memoranda of Understanding were signed with the following organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Intelligence Centre on strengthening and formalising matters of mutual collaboration, assistance and exchange of information between the parties, as well as increasing transparency and accountability within the NPO sector.</li> <li>Nikela Trust for the collaboration on the Rounder Initiative</li> <li>South African Revenue Services on establishing cooperation between SARS and DSD regarding programs that may directly complement or supplement one another as well as leveraging resources by sharing resources, information and expertise for common beneficial purposes that will enhance both Parties' organisational strategies and mandates.</li> <li>DG Murray Trust on the technical support for Social Welfare and Community Development programmes.</li> <li>Procter &amp; Gamble on initiatives which are set to bolster gender equality and women empowerment; foster collaboration in initiatives which aim to increase provision of sanitary dignity packs in schools and cooperate on initiatives to support local female entrepreneurs.</li> </ul>	No deviation
					<p>Meetings with Stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of seven (7) stakeholder roundtables were organised on the following topics: Digital Transformation and Innovation, Improving Service Delivery Excellence Within the NPO Sector, Sustainable Livelihoods, Social Welfare Index, State of Children in SA, Future Funding for the DSD Portfolio as well as Practically Implementing the District Development Model for the DSD Portfolio.</li> <li>Participated in a session with UNICEF to discuss partnership with the DSD.</li> <li>Led a process of consolidation of the Department's database on signed partnership agreements.</li> <li>Coordinated and participated in a meeting with SARS to discuss programmes for the implementation of the signed MOU between SARS and DSD.</li> </ul>	

**Information Management Systems and Technology**

Outcome	Functional, efficient, and integrated sector					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
DSD Integrated Social Protection System	DSD Integrated Social Protection System implemented	N/A	As part of implementing Sector ICT Strategy, the Department developed two (2) modules on Social Development Integrated Case Management System (SDICMS), namely; the Older Persons Abuse Register module and the Accreditation of Division Services and Quality Assurance module.  A service provider was also appointed to assist with the integration of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Victim Empowerment (VEP) Systems, which is also part of the implementation of the Sector ICT Strategy	Develop Substance Abuse System into SDICMS	Service provider was appointed for the development of the system which will be finalised and rolled-out throughout the country in June 2023.	The delayed procurement processes and crafting of the contract led to delays in development of the system hence it was not finalised according to plan.
		N/A		Integrate VEP and GBV systems	VEP and GBV systems fully integrated.	No deviation
		N/A		Develop Alternative Care Management System into SDICMS	Enterprise architect and system prototype for Alternative Care Management System have been completed.	There was a misalignment in the timelines for deliverables within the contract signed with the service provider for twenty-four (24) months (ending March 2023) as opposed to the APP commitment of developing the System by March 2022, hence the system development was not completed.
<b>Strategies to overcome under performance</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The development of the Substance Abuse System into SDICMS will be finalised and rolled-out throughout the country in June 2023.</li> <li>· The development of the Alternative Care Management System into SDICMS will be completed in March 2023.</li> </ul>						

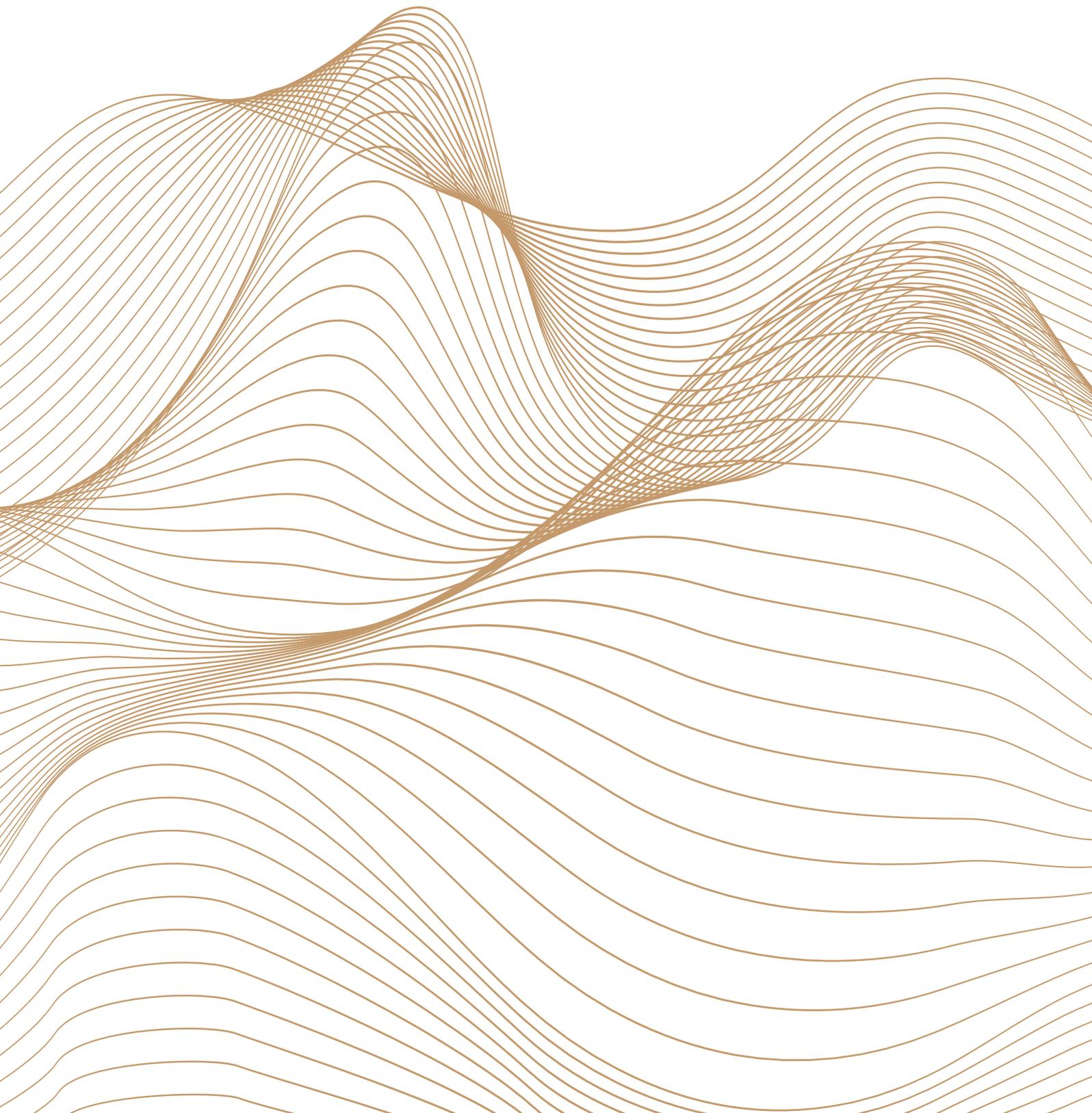
## Human Capital Management

Functional, efficient, and integrated sector						
Outcome	Output	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Sector HR Plan	Sector HR Plan implemented	N/A	Sector Human Resources Plan was developed and approved by HSDS	Implement Sector HR Plan	The Sector HR Plan has been implemented by all provincial departments of Social Development through the Workplace Skills Plan. Critical skills identified in the Sector HR Plan unique to provinces have been implemented by the respective provinces.  This has been monitored by the national Department.	No deviation
Sector Strategy for the Employment of Social Service Professionals	Sector Strategy for the Employment of Social Service Professionals approved	N/A	N/A	Develop a draft Sector Strategy for the Employment of Social Service Professionals	The draft Sector Strategy for the Employment of Social Service Professionals has been developed and supported by both Heads and MEC's of the provincial departments.  The Concept Paper was developed depicting the need to enhance and strengthening the relationship, collaboration, integration, consultation, mutual support and cooperation between sector departments on the development of the Sector Strategy for Employment of Social Service Professionals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Terms of Reference were developed to establish the Inter-Sectoral Forum to guide and provide strategic direction to the development of Sector Strategy for Employment of Social Service Professionals.</li> <li>Several consultations and engagements were held with various critical stakeholders to table the draft strategy.</li> <li>The capacity analysis was conducted to determine the workforce and post supply and demand. A capacity analysis report with supply and demand of posts within the provincial departments and sector departments was developed.</li> </ul>	No deviation

## Linking performance with budgets- Programme 1: Administration

P 1: ADMINISTRATION							
Details per Sub-Programme		2021/22			2020/21		
		Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1.1	Ministry	42 789	42 534	255	37 341	37 341	-
1.2	Departmental Management	72 023	71 338	685	66 210	56 125	10 085
1.3	Corporate Management	210 657	210 344	313	194 612	194 612	-
1.4	Finance	91 070	89 797	1 273	67 421	59 853	7 568
1.5	Internal Audit	18 201	18 199	2	16 596	16 596	-
1.6	Office Accommodation	40 057	40 057	-	44 380	26 924	17 456
<b>Total</b>		<b>474 797</b>	<b>472 269</b>	<b>2 528</b>	<b>426 560</b>	<b>391 451</b>	<b>35 109</b>

# Programme 2: Social Assistance



## Programme 2: Social Assistance

### Programme Purpose

To provide social assistance to eligible beneficiaries in terms of the Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act No.13 of 2004) and its regulations.

### Social Assistance

During the reporting period, the Department continued to expand access to social security through availing funds to the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) monthly for the provision of social grants to eligible beneficiaries. The Department continued to oversee the management and administration of social grants by SASSA and remained accountable for the R234 billion received for the payment of social grants. Additional funding of R26.2 billion was allocated in the 2021/22 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure for the payment of SRD R350 grant until 31 March 2022.

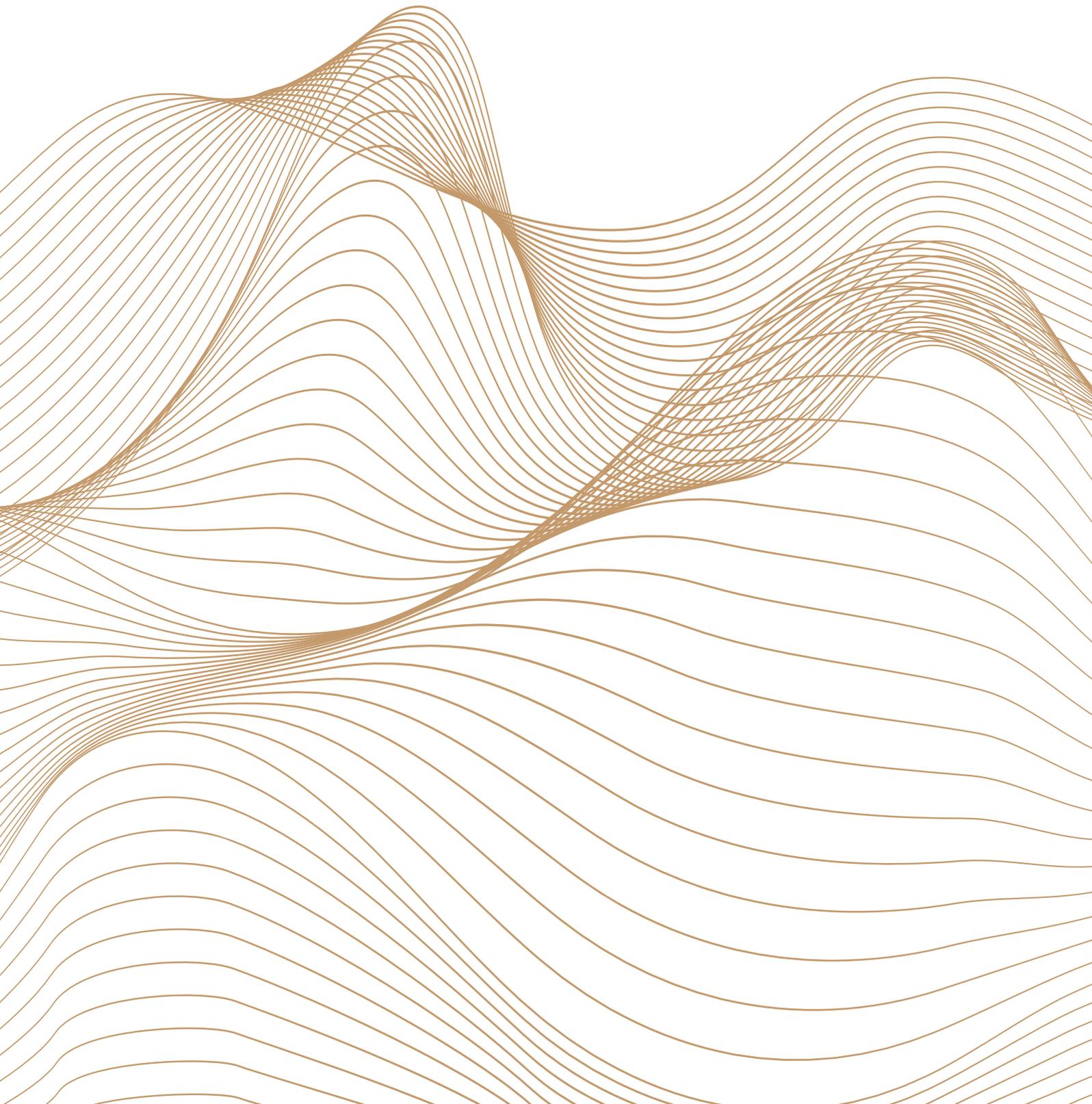
#### Social Assistance

Outcome	Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability, and social ills					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Social grants for eligible individuals	Monthly payment of social grant beneficiaries as administered and paid by SASSA on behalf of DSD	Over R190,289,380,000 was transferred to SASSA between April 2019 and March 2020 with the monthly breakdown as follows (R'000): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April: R14 279 182</li> <li>May: R 14 356 062</li> <li>June: R14 436 354</li> <li>July: R14 454 759</li> <li>Aug: R14 489 448</li> <li>Sept: R14 550 922</li> <li>Oct: R14 657 741</li> <li>Nov: R14 775 109</li> <li>Dec: R14 699 837</li> <li>Jan: R14 692 936</li> <li>Feb: R14 545 490</li> <li>March: R30 351 635</li> </ul>	A total of R223,436,557,000 was transferred to SASSA between April 2020 and March 2021 with the monthly breakdown as follows (R'000): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April: R36 929</li> <li>May: R20 532 603</li> <li>June: R20 537 539</li> <li>July: R32 941 898</li> <li>Aug: R12 111 660</li> <li>Sept: R21 647 059</li> <li>Oct: R26 202 419</li> <li>Nov: R17 816 138</li> <li>Dec: R17 398 652</li> <li>Jan: R17 037 009</li> <li>Feb: R 14 034 690</li> <li>Mar: R18 660 341</li> </ul>	R195,516,423,000	A total of R222,645,214,000 was made available to SASSA for the payment of social grants between April 2021 to March 2022 with the monthly breakdown as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April: R18.1 billion</li> <li>May: R15.8 billion</li> <li>June: R16.0 billion</li> <li>July: R16.0 billion</li> <li>Aug: R16.1 billion</li> <li>Sept: R16.1 billion</li> <li>Oct: R16.15 billion</li> <li>Nov: R16.19 billion</li> <li>Dec: R16.2 billion</li> <li>Jan: R16.15 billion</li> <li>Feb: R29.2 billion</li> <li>March: R29.3 billion</li> </ul>	Additional funding of R2.8 billion in the Special Appropriations Act and R26.2 billion in the 2021 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure was allocated in the 2021/22 financial year for the payment of the SRD R350 grant until March 2022
<b>Strategies to overcome underperformance</b>						
The Department has paid monthly social assistance grants as per requirement of the Social Assistance Act.						

## Linking performance with budgets- Programme 2: Social Assistance

P 2: SOCIAL ASSISTANCE							
Details per Sub-Programme		2021/2022			2020/2021		
		Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
2.1	Old Age	84 987 482	84 102 284	885 198	83 105 596	81 024 952	2 080 644
2.2	War Veterans	1 212	704	508	1 797	1 101	696
2.3	Disability	24 081 935	24 081 504	431	24 390 083	23 031 721	1 358 362
2.4	Foster Care	4 488 120	4 373 497	114 623	5 046 095	4 783 110	262 985
2.5	Care Dependency	3 658 015	3 492 803	165 212	3 568 568	3 445 776	122 792
2.6	Child Support	73 236 920	72 666 743	570 177	84 885 559	85 590 843	(705 284)
2.7	Grant-In-Aid	1 618 052	1 529 872	88 180	1 632 230	1 311 643	320 587
2.8	Social Relief	32 470 490	32 470 490	-	17 976 629	19 767 789	(1 791 160)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>224 542 226</b>	<b>222 717 897</b>	<b>1 824 329</b>	<b>220 606 557</b>	<b>218 956 935</b>	<b>1 649 622</b>

# **Programme 3: Social Security Policy and Administration**



## Programme 3: Social Security Policy and Administration

### Programme Purpose

To provide for social security policy development, administrative justice, the administration of social grants, and the reduction of incorrect benefit payments.

### Social Security Policy Development

During the reporting period, the Department conducted extensive consultations on extending Basic Income Support (BIS) for those between the ages of 18 and 59. With the support of the International Labour Organisations, the Department released a technical report on feasibility and sustainability of extending the BIS.

A draft SASSA Amendment Bill was developed during the year. The main aim of the amendment is to improve the governance arrangements for the entity. The process to obtain approval for the amendment and to submit the Bill to Parliament will commence in the next financial year.

The Green Paper on Comprehensive Social Security and Retirement Reform was gazetted for public comments. This Paper presents the significant gaps in South Africa's social security system and presents recommendations. The intent is to build a comprehensive social security system that meets the Constitutional mandate of ensuring access to social security for all.

The Paper will also ensure that the institutional framework contributes to coherence in policymaking and benefit provisions across social assistance, social insurance and voluntary private arrangements. However, the Green Paper was withdrawn to allow for further refinements on some of the contentious issues that were misrepresented and misinterpreted. The Department has commenced the refinements. The level of interest in the paper shows the significance of the issues at hand and there is need for a public engagement of these comprehensive social security issues.

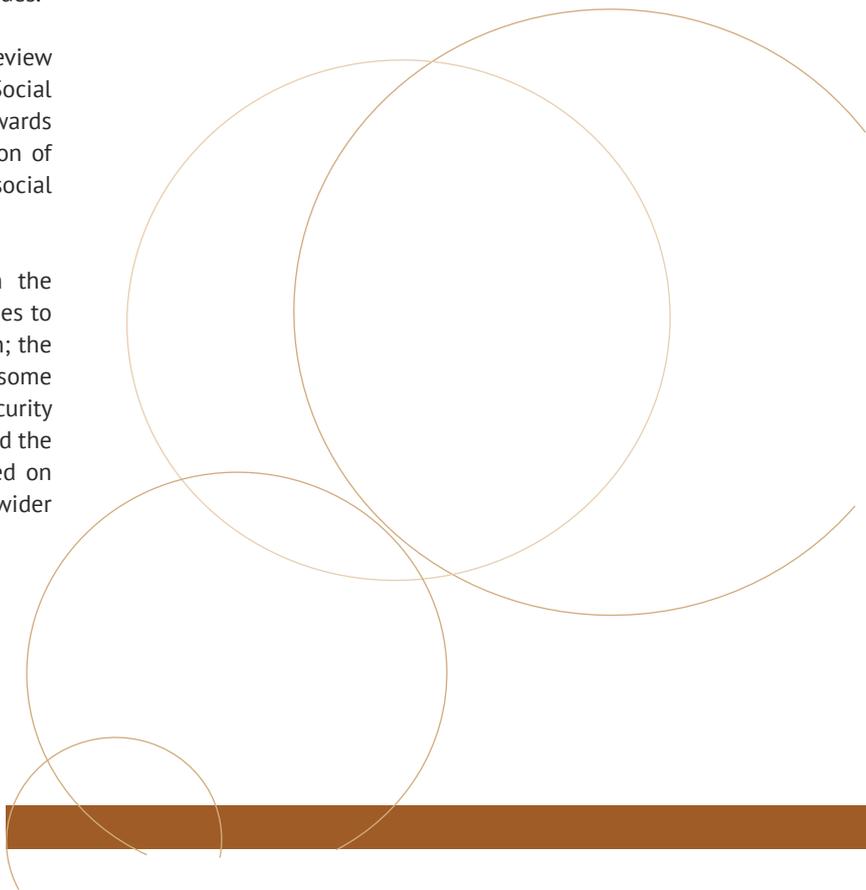
The Department launched the inaugural Social Security Review publication in February 2022 under the theme, "Evolution of Social Security in South Africa: An Agenda for Action...working towards a Social Compact". The publication is central to the activation of debates and enhances broader public participation in topical social security issues.

The publication covers a wide spectrum of issues, from the historical perspective of social security in the country; linkages to Section 27 of the Constitution and the rights-based approach; the relationship between social security and the economy; and some policy actions undertaken by Government to provide social security and protection for South Africans. The Department commenced the work to produce the second edition of the publication based on critical and analytic research on cross-cutting themes for a wider readership audience.

Following the publication of two editions of the Social Budget Bulletin, the Department finalised the work on the third edition which focuses on social expenditure in South Africa. Considering government's interventions during the Covid-19 pandemic, the edition reviews and analyses the socio-economic impact and expenditure incurred to save economy and improve the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable individuals and households. The third edition of the bulletin will be launched and published in the new financial year.

Furthermore, the Appeals Adjudication unit continued to ensure service delivery and that appeals were adjudicated within the stipulated timeframe. In this regard, a total of 97.96% of appeals (1 588 of 1 621) were adjudicated within ninety (90) days of receipt. A significantly lower number of appeals were received than estimated due to delays in the approval of the regulations to the Social Assistance Amendment Act.

During the reporting period, the Inspectorate for Social Assistance conducted a Phase 2 audit on social grants payment model. The audit reviewed the SASSA and SAPO compliance with the Master Services Agreement (MSA) and Service Level Agreement (SLA), as well as the grant payment processes and monthly payment and reconciliation of SAPO service fees and social grant expenditure processes. The audit provided important recommendations for strengthening of the controls in the management and administration of the social grants.



**Comprehensive Social Security**

Outcome		Empowered, resilient individuals, families, and sustainable communities				
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Policies and legislation improving social security coverage	Policies and legislation improving social security coverage implemented	The revised Policy on Mandatory Cover for Retirement, Disability and Survivor Benefits was not submitted to FOSAD. A detailed progress report was submitted to the Technical Working Group (TWG) of the SPCHD Cluster.	Green Paper on Comprehensive Social Security was completed	Consultation report on Green Paper on Comprehensive Social Security	Engagements with the Nedlac social partners were finalised. The Green Paper was gazetted for public comments. However, consultation report was not completed due to the withdrawal of the Green Paper. Refinements to the Green Paper commenced and a Cabinet memo prepared.	The Green Paper was withdrawn in the second quarter of 2021/22 to allow for further refinements to the contentious issues. Some of the proposals were misrepresented. The Department has commenced the work on the refinements with the intention to implement public engagements on completion of due processes.
Outcome		Reduced levels poverty, inequality, vulnerable and social ills				
Policy on Integrating Children's Grant Beneficiaries with Government eServices	Policy on Integrating Children's Grant Beneficiaries with Government Services approved	A discussion paper on linking CSG beneficiaries with government services was completed	Costed policy options on linking children grants to government services was completed	Draft Policy on Integrating Children's Grant Beneficiaries with Government Services	A draft Policy on Integrating Children's Grants Beneficiaries with Government Services developed.	No deviation
Maternal support for vulnerable pregnant women and children	Policy on maternal support approved	N/A	Costing of Maternal Support Policy was completed	Complete policy on maternal support	Policy on Maternal Support completed.	No deviation
Amended Fundraising legislation	Fundraising legislation amended	N/A	The Fund-Raising Amendment Bill was submitted to Parliament for consideration	Develop and publish draft Regulations on the amended Fund-Raising legislation for public comments	The Department briefed the Portfolio Committee on Social Development on the Fund-Raising Amendment Bill in June 2021. No further hearings were scheduled in the second, third and fourth quarter.	The drafting of the regulations is dependent on the finalisation of the Fund-Raising Amendment Bill. This could not take place because scheduled hearings on the Bill were postponed owing to local government elections.
Draft SASSA Amendment Bill	SASSA Act Amended	N/A	N/A	Draft SASSA Amendment Bill	Draft SASSA Amendment Bill was compiled	No deviation
Policy on Income Support for 18 to 59 year olds	Policy on Income Support for 18-59 year olds approved	N/A	Draft policy proposal on income support to 18-59 year olds was completed	Compile Consultations Report on draft Policy for Income Support to 18 to 59-year-olds	Consultation Report on Income Support to 18 to 59-year-olds compiled.	No deviation

## Comprehensive Social Security (Continued)

Outcome	Empowered, resilient individuals, families, and sustainable communities					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Functional, efficient, and integrated sector</b>					
Social Budget Bulletin	Social Budget Bulletin published	N/A	N/A	Publish Social Budget Bulletin: Edition 3	The Department finalised the work on the third edition which focuses on social expenditure in South Africa. The tables and model were updated with recent data from various sources.	Delays were encountered in obtaining some COVID-19 related data such as general budget, private pensions, long-term insurance, private health medical schemes, public health, PIC investments, tax expenditure, social assistance, social insurance schemes, demography, and GDP. The current publication needs most recent data from the Covid-19 period which was not readily available and data provider-institutions (such as the private sector, SASSA, the UIF, FSCA, and the National Treasury) needed to consolidate and update the data.  Launch and publication of the Bulletin moved to the first quarter of the new financial year 2022/23, to finalise the layout and design aspects.
Access to administrative justice	% of appeals adjudicated within 90 days of receipt	N/A	96.42% of appeals (1240 of 1286) were adjudicated within 90 days of receipt	Adjudicate 70% of appeals within 90 days of receipt	97.96% of appeals (1588 of 1621) were adjudicated within ninety (90) days of receipt	A significantly lower number of appeals were received than estimated due to delays in the approval of the regulations to the Social Assistance Amendment Act.
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Functional, efficient, and integrated sector</b>					
Fraud prevention and detection	Audit report on the Social Assistance frameworks and systems	N/A	The Social Assistance Systems audit was not conducted. However, the draft 2020-21 Annual Audit Coverage Plan and 2020-23 Strategic Social Assistance Audit Plan were updated.	Audit report on PHASE 2 of Social Assistance Grants Payment Model	The Audit Report on PHASE 2 of Social Assistance Grants Payment Model completed.	No deviation

## Comprehensive Social Security (Continued)

Outcome	Empowered, resilient individuals, families, and sustainable communities					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Policy on voluntary cover for retirement and risk benefits for atypical and informal sector workers	Policy on voluntary cover for retirement and risk benefits for atypical and informal sector workers approved	N/A	N/A	Consultation report on draft policy on voluntary cover for retirement and risk benefits for atypical and informal sector workers	Consultation report on draft policy on voluntary cover for retirement and risk benefits for atypical and informal sector workers finalised. Draft policy paper was updated.	No deviation

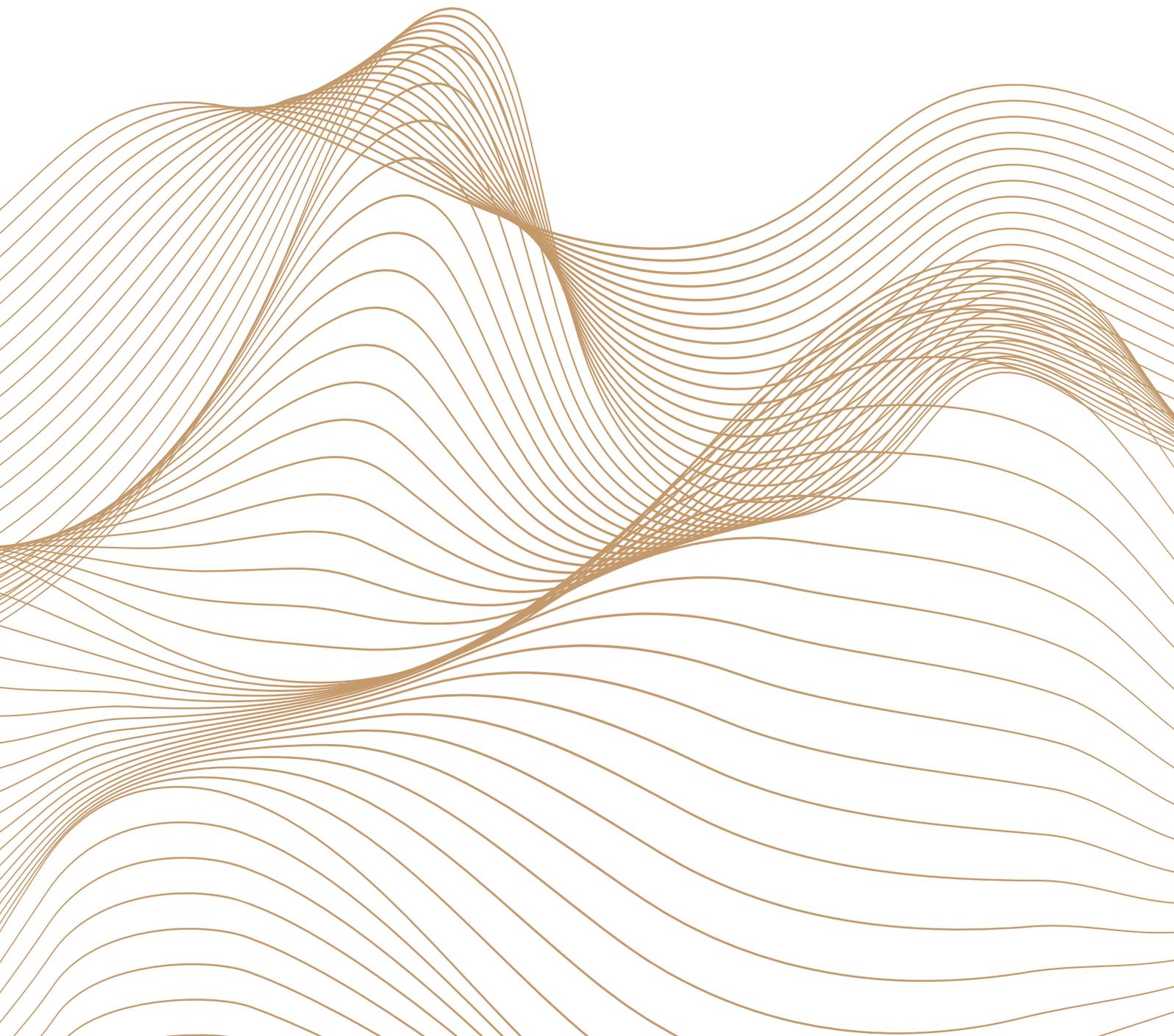
## Strategies to overcome under performance

- Green Paper on Comprehensive Social - Cabinet memorandum on this work will be submitted and the work is included in the 2022/23 APP of the Department.
- Draft Regulations on the amended Fund-Raising legislation- The Department is making on-going follow-ups on the processing of the Bill. The drafting of the regulations will be prioritised and finalised once Parliament has processed the Fund-Raising Amendment Bill.
- Publish Social Budget Bulletin: Edition 3- Layout, design, and the launch of this edition will be prioritised in the first quarter of 2022/23

## Linking performance with budgets-Programme 3: Social Security Policy and Administration

P 3: SOCIAL SECURITY POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION							
Details per Sub-Programme R'000		2021/22			2020/21		
		Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
3.1	Social Security Policy Development	76 260	60 355	15 905	54 359	34 803	19 556
3.2	Appeals Adjudication	28 080	25 881	2 199	37 585	23 301	14 284
3.3	Social Grants Administration	7 893 008	7 893 008	-	7 416 204	7 416 205	(1)
3.4	Social Grants Fraud Investigation	70 893	70 893	-	72 578	72 576	2
3.5	Programme Management	4 160	2 670	1 490	5 105	1 652	3 453
<b>Total</b>		<b>8 072 401</b>	<b>8 052 807</b>	<b>19 594</b>	<b>7 585 831</b>	<b>7 548 537</b>	<b>37 294</b>

# **Programme 4: Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support**



## 8.4: Programme 4: Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support

### Programme Purpose

To create an enabling environment for the delivery of equitable developmental welfare services through the formulation of policies, norms and standards and best practices, and support implementing agencies.

### Children's Legislation

During the period under review, the Department consulted key stakeholders on the draft Regulations for the Children's Amendment Bill. A total of nine (9) provincial consultative workshops were held between June and December 2021, where 881 stakeholders were reached. Similarly, the National Child Care and Protection Forum (comprising of the national department, provincial departments of Social Development, child protection organisations, academic institutions, international agencies, etc) was consulted in November 2021. A national workshop to consult children was also held in January 2022 and twenty-five (25) child representatives attended. These consultations were held as part of drafting the Regulations in preparation for the eventual passing of the Children's Amendment Bill, as an Amended Act.

### Early Childhood Development (ECD)

In order to minimise the spread of COVID-19 and to ensure compliance to the regulations, the Department developed COVID-19 compliance monitoring template, with specific indicators, to monitor compliance during the provision of ECD services. All provincial departments submitted quarterly monitoring reports, which reflects the state of compliance to COVID-19 regulations in the provision of ECD services.

One of the critical issues in the provision of ECD services is quality. There is a need to balance access and quality. The provision of quality ECD services is at the centre of service delivery. It is on this basis that the Department developed a draft Quality Assurance and Support System during the period under review. This Quality Assurance System will be used to define quality, guide providers in terms of quality and support required to deliver ECD services. The System will be finalised in the next financial year.

To improve registration of ECD services, the Department conducted a pilot on the Registration Management Tool in Limpopo and Mpumalanga in June 2021. The pilot was conducted in partnership with Nelson Mandela Foundation (NMF), Impande and Data Innovators to assess the feasibility or practicality of the tool on the ground. The pilot was accepted, and the training were then conducted in all the provinces. The purpose of the tool is to eliminate paper-based registration, which will assist in tracking registration, reliable data, generate reports and planning. This has led to the introduction of Phase 3 of the registration massification. To this end, a total of eight hundred and six (806) registration certificates have been issued.

Similarly, the Department also funded three (3) national organisations to execute following the objectives:

- Capacity building to ECD Practitioners and workforce on registration and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for COVID-19 regulations for provision of quality ECD services
- To raise awareness and advocate for the registration of partial care facilities, centre and non-centre based ECD programmes.
- Advocate for the inclusion of children with disability to access ECD Programme.

During the period under review, the Department participated in the Deputy Minister's projects. A total of ninety-four (94) ECD centres were provided with personal protective equipment (PPEs) to support those ECD services to comply COVID-19 regulations. The Department further administered Presidential ECD Stimulus Relief Fund to more than 58 000 ECD workforce in the ECD sector through ECD programmes.

The ECD unit participated in the 9-9-9 programme that promoted non-use of alcohol to pregnant women. This programme is aligned to the World Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) Day, which is commemorated each year at nine minutes past nine on the ninth day of the ninth month to draw attention to the fact that women should not drink alcohol for nine months whilst pregnant. The programme was conducted within the first nine days in September 2021 in all provinces. The purpose of the programme was to support pregnant mothers and provided information on the dangers of alcohol during pregnancy.

To support parents and caregivers, the Department continued with capacity building on master trainers in North West, Northern Cape, and Western Cape. The training reached a total of ninety-eight (98) master trainers. The objective of training the master trainers was for them to roll it out in their districts.

### Families

In 2021/22, the Department rolled out the Sinovuyo Teenage Parenting Programme. The purpose of the Sinovuyo Teens Parenting Programme seeks to improve caregiver-teenager relationship through active social learning, improving caregiver mental health through social support and improving caregiver-teenager communication about risky situations for teenagers in the community. Sinovuyo programme aims to:

- Improve positive parenting skills
- Help teenagers to manage their behaviour
- Improve mental health and social support
- Improve problem solving skills
- Help families respond better to crisis situations

Through the partnership with UNICEF and Clowns Without Borders, over 300 officials from both government and civil society organisations in all provinces were trained.

The Department also embarked on the process of revising the White Paper on Families. The White Paper was gazetted for public consultations in June 2021. This was followed by consultation in all provinces, where officials from both government and civil society organisations participated. The White Paper seeks to provide guidelines and strategies for the strengthening of the families in South Africa and the realisation of their well-being as well as the strengthening of communities as support networks for families. The White Paper has risen as a result of the need to prevent the family from disintegration and vulnerability. The revision seeks to change

the unfavourable conditions affecting families and communities. As advocated by the revised White Paper, government and non-governmental agencies, communities, families and individuals alike will be enabled to participate in raising the quality of life of the South African family, through the creation of an enabling environment.

The International Day for Families has been proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 47/237 of 20 September 1993, to be on 15 May. The Department celebrated the International Day of Families in partnership with the Vhuvane Royal House, in Limpopo. The purpose of the celebration of International Day of Families is to raise awareness amongst various stakeholders about the plight of families in South Africa and to take stock of the achievements made in addressing some of these challenges.

This was a response to changing social and economic structures, which have affected and still affect the structure and stability of family units in many regions of the globe. The activities included messages of support, information sessions about various government programmes, exhibitions, and presentation of 100 laptops to learners and the royal house by MTN.

Similarly, the Department also celebrated marriage and relationship week in partnership with KZN province. The celebration of the national marriage and relationship week is one of the important advocacy campaigns that focus on raising awareness and educating communities about family life issues. National marriage and relationship week is a great time to support marriage and relationship. According to the White Paper on Families, stable marital unions are essential for the stability of families and ultimately society's well-being.

Furthermore, the Department also celebrated the International Men's Day in November 2021. The commemoration of Men's Day was in partnership with the Eastern Cape DSD provincial department. The purpose of celebrating the International Men's Day is to appreciate men in general and the contribution they make to society for the greater good of all. The International Men's Day is annually celebrated on 19 November to improve gender relations and promote unity. The International Men's Day objectives include the following:

- To promote positive male role models.
- To focus on men and boys' health.
- To celebrate men's positive contribution, to society, community, family, marriage, childcare, and to the environment.
- To highlight the discrimination against men and boys.
- To improve gender relations and promote gender equality.
- To create a safer, better world, where all people can grow and reach their full potential

## HIV and AIDS

During the 2021/22 financial year, the Department trained a total of three hundred and twenty-one (321) Social Services Practitioners (SSPs) on the Guidelines for HIV Testing Services for Social Services Practitioners. The training was conducted three (3) provinces namely, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. The guidelines ensure early identification of Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth (OVCY) at highest risk of HIV through risk assessments and link them to HIV testing services.

The intervention also enables access to treatment, provision of support services designed to ensure that OVCY who are HIV positive access Anti-Retroviral Treatment and remain adherent to their treatment regimes, and provision of psychosocial support services with an emphasis on disclosure and adherence.

The guidelines also advocate for routine HIV risk assessment and referral to appropriate health testing services, promote the national Cheka Impilo Wellness Campaign, which is a drive that encourages citizen to know their HIV status in order to access treatment. The intervention of trained SSPs contributes to the UNAIDS 90-90-90 strategy, which encourages 90% of people at risk of HIV to test, of those tested, 90% to be on treatment, and 90% on treatment to be virally suppressed.

The Department, through donor funding from the German Development Bank is building seventeen (17) Community Care Centres (CCCs) in KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and North West provinces. Since the start of partnership, a total of fourteen (14) CCCs have been completed. These includes three (3) CCCs in North West which were officially opened by the Deputy Minister for Social Development and handed over to the provincial DSD and implementing NPOs during the 2021/22 financial year. The Deputy Minister further launched a multimedia computer lab at Schweizer Reneke CCC, donated by MTN. Similarly, the Deputy Minister also launched Men's Lounges in six (6) CCCs which include four in North West and two (2) in KwaZulu-Natal. The CCCs strive to strengthen service delivery in all benefiting communities by ensuring that integrated and comprehensive services are provided by different stakeholders in safer and well-equipped facilities.

The implementation of the programmes addressing social ills are provided at the CCCs to contribute to changes in behaviours of beneficiaries, enhance their psychosocial wellbeing, build their resilience, self-esteem and confidence so that they can deal with adversities and participate meaningfully in programmes to address their needs.

During the reporting period, the unit collaborated with Health and Welfare Sector Education and Training Authority (HWSETA) and selected three hundred and fifty (350) Community Caregivers from Gauteng and Mpumalanga to undergo Recognition of Prior Learning exercise. The exercise was intended to assist Community Caregivers to acquire certificates of Child and Youth Care and afford them an opportunity to acquire better job opportunities in both the public and private sector.

The Department further trained a total of seven hundred and thirty (730) Social Services Practitioners (SSPs) on the Compendium of Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes which comprises of YOLO, ChommY as well as the Men and Boys Championing Change. The training will contribute towards scaling up the implementation of the SBC programmes to reduce risky sexual behaviours that perpetuate the spread of HIV among the targeted populations. The Department also launched the YOLO and ChommY programmes at Amajuba District in KwaZulu-Natal and Lejweleputswa District in Free State as part of the District Development Model. The programmes are targeting children and young people including those with disabilities to create awareness on HIV and Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVf) to promote positive behaviour change among this target groups.

The Department also conducted webinars with children between the ages of 10 and 14 from all provinces, to enable children to speak about issues that affect them. In partnership with the SANAC Men's Sector, National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders and the Parliament of South Africa, the Department launched the Traditional Men's Parliaments in September 2021. Subsequent to this, district Traditional Men's Parliaments were conducted in partnership with Traditional Leaders to galvanise men and boys to champion the prevention of HIV and gender-based violence in communities.

## Children's Services

### Adoptions

During the period under review, the Department continued to conduct capacity building on the Adoption Policy Framework and Strategy. In this regard, a total of two hundred and eighty-seven (287) Social Workers were capacitated on Policy Framework and Strategy in six (6) provinces namely Northern Cape, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, North West and KwaZulu-Natal. The trained Social Workers were empowered with knowledge and skills which will assist them in providing adoption services to the communities as mandated by Section 247 of the Children's Act of 38 of 2005 to record and manage the Adoption Register.

During the reporting period, a total of nine hundred and sixty-three (963) adoptions were registered, which include eight hundred and thirty-four (834) national adoption and one hundred and twenty-nine (129) being intercountry adoptions. Furthermore, a total of one hundred and eighty-seven (187) children and forty-nine (49) prospective adoptive parents have been registered in the Register on Adoptable Children and Prospective Adoptive Parents (RACAP). The Department also trained a total of one hundred and twenty (120) Social Workers and Social Services Professions to capacitate them on dealing with cases that require intercountry collaboration.

The Department is in a process of developing Interdepartmental Protocol to collectively collaborate, integrate and deal with cases of migrant children in the country. During the period under review, a total of eighteen (18) children were repatriated to their countries of origin with the aim of reunifying them with their families. The Department also coordinated an Intersectoral Media Briefing in October 2021, on services for unaccompanied and separated migrant children, where various government departments and the key stakeholders formed part of the panelist.

### Child Protection

During the 2021/22 financial year, the Department piloted the Monitoring Tool on the implementation of the Intersectoral Protocol on the Prevention and Management of Violence against Children, Child Abuse and Neglect and Exploitation (VCANE). The pilot was successfully conducted in three (3) provinces within districts with high levels of VCANE namely, eThekweni in KwaZulu-Natal, Gqeberha in Eastern Cape and West Rand in Gauteng. Following the pilot, the monitoring tool was also approved by the special DDG forum and noted by the Welfare Services forum in March 2022.

As part of commemoration of the Child Protection Month, the Department held several build up activities for the child protection week which include amongst others the following:

- National Policy Dialogues in partnership with Institute of Security Studies (ISS) and Violence Prevention Forum from 04 - 28 May 2021.

- A total of five (5) sectoral workshops in partnership with the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), who convened the multi-sectoral Violence Prevention Forum (VPF), between 01-30 May 2021.
- Supported the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development to launch the "INDLENZANA" Pilot Project, held on the 01 June 2021 in Bizana, Alfred Nzo District. The project was held as a response to the rapid changes in circumstances of children and families as a result of COVID-19. During the pandemic, the Eastern Cape was the hardest hit with the highest levels of deaths especially at the peak of the pandemic. Children were left with one or both parents deceased.

The Department commemorated Child Protection Week (CPW) from 30 May to 07 June 2021. The CPW is an annual campaign to educate and mobilise communities to put children first. The official opening of the CPW was hosted in partnership with Gauteng Department of Social Development at Mary Moodley Child and Youth Care Centre and Kids Haven Child and Youth Care Centre in Benoni, Ekurhuleni Region. Gauteng was targeted as it has the highest number of unaccompanied or separated children who are accommodated in the Child and Youth Care Centres (CYCCs). There are over five hundred and four (504) unaccompanied or separated children accommodated in CYCCs in Gauteng. The focus of the opening ceremony was to highlight the impact of services to children, hence migrant children were presented with an opportunity to share their testimonies in this regard. The official opening adopted a hybrid format of engagements, which included the limited number of people during physical and virtual engagements.

The official closing of the 2021 CPW led by the Minister of Social Development together with the MEC for Social Development was held on the 07 June 2021 at the Klipspruit Family Crisis Centre West, which is a Drop-in Centre (DIC) in Gauteng. The closing ceremony focused on strengthening services at community level, highlighting the importance of provision of the prevention and early intervention programmes.

The Minister of Social Development hosted a webinar on The Role of Fathers as a Father's Day Event on 20 June 2021. The event included a roundtable discussion with representatives of fathers and mothers, as part of the panel to discuss the role of fathers in the protection of children. The roundtable discussion was informed by the following:

- An outcry by many children in South Africa who grow up without the presence of their fathers and this, in some instances, compromises their care and protection.
- Some cases where the fathers are absent, and mothers end up raising children alone with support of maternal family, especially in cases of separated, or divorced parents.

### Child Protection Register

The Department is responsible for managing and administering the National Child Protection Register (CPR). Part A of the CPR is used to record all reports of abuse or deliberate neglect of children, while Part B is used to record the names of persons who are unsuitable to work with children. This information is used to protect children from abuse by these persons. During the year under review, a total of 13 854 cases were recorded on Part A of the CPR and 152 877 inquiries were made against Part B of the Register. Capacity building on the use of the web-based system was undertaken targeting all provinces and Designated Child Protection Organisations. In

this regard total of one hundred and fourteen (114) participants attended the training.

### Alternative Care

The Department conducted capacity building on the Developmental Assessment Tool for children in alternative care and Guidelines for Independent Living Programme in four (4) provinces, namely; Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal. A total of three hundred and seventy-two (372) Social Service Practitioners were reached. The training on the Developmental Assessment Tool was aimed at empowering Social Service Practitioners to conduct thorough assessments of all children placed in alternative care, ensuring that the developmental needs and strengths of the children are met. Similarly, the training on the Guidelines for Independent Living Programmes was intended to ensure that Social Service Practitioners are equipped to prepare children for the transition to independent living as productive citizens through obtaining life skills and education.

### Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)

During the period under review, Department piloted the Monitoring Tool for the Guidelines for Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services to Vulnerable Children in three (3) provinces, namely, Limpopo, North West and Gauteng. Following the pilot, the tool was then presented and approved by the DDG Forum and noted by the Welfare Services Forum in March 2022.

The Department further launched the Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Programme (RISIHA), a XiTsonga name which means 'Resilience'. The Programme was launched by the Minister of Social Development in September 2021 at Siyanakekela Drop-in-Centre in Mpumalanga. The aim of the launch was to promote and create awareness of its existence to all communities.

## Professional Social Services and Older Persons

### Services Standards, Quality Assurance and Governance

In the 2020/21 financial year, the Department developed the White Paper for Social Development through rigorous consultation with various stakeholders. During the period under review, the Department facilitated the consideration and approval of the Cabinet Memorandum and the applicable annexures by the Minister in preparation for tabling the draft White Paper before Cabinet for approval. The draft White Paper was presented to Cabinet Committee in November 2021 for approval. The Cabinet Committee recommended the establishment of a task team, with the support of the Departmental EXCO to further enhance and strengthen the White Paper. Subsequent engagements were held with NEDLAC for consideration and support prior to re-tabling of the White Paper before Cabinet. The engagements with NEDLAC sought to ensure that the White Paper promotes the goals of economic growth, participatory democracy, social equity and that it represents community and development interests. The NEDLAC engagements led to the establishment of the task team, the development of the Terms of Reference (TORs) and confirmation of schedule of consultations. Once consolidated, the White Paper is envisaged to be re-tabled before Cabinet during the 2022/23 financial year.

To ensure that mechanisms and resources are put in place for the effective implementation of the White Paper, the Department developed the draft Implementation Plan for the White Paper. The plan provides for the implementation of the White Paper by the Social Development Sector, other government departments, with

the responsibility for the delivery of social welfare services, non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations. The implementation plan was consulted with the national government departments, the non-governmental organisations, the institutions of higher learning, professional bodies and associations.

The Draft White Paper for Social Development provides a framework for the development of an overarching social development legislation. The Department started the process of drafting the legislation. The draft Social Development Bill was consulted with all provincial Departments of Social Development.

The draft Bill was further consulted with research institutions, institutions of higher learning, the South African Council for Social Service Professions and professional associations. A consultation report was developed. The draft Social Development Bill will provide a unified system to guide the provision of comprehensive, integrated, rights-based and well-resourced quality social development services.

### Social Service Professional Support

The Department planned to submit and make presentation on the Social Service Practitioners Draft Bill (SSP Draft Bill) to the Cluster for support and final submission to Cabinet. However, this was not achieved due to the fact the final certification of Bill was not yet issued by the Office of Chief State Law Advisor (OCSLA) at the end of reporting period. To this end, OCSLA submitted comments and legal opinion on the SSP Draft Bill. The Department considered the comments and legal opinion from OCSLA, updated the Bill and developed a detailed response on identified areas.

The updated Bill and response were submitted to the OCSLA in November 2021. Further feedback was received from OCSLA in December 2021. The Department will review the feedback from the OCSLA, update the Bill and resubmit it for final certification. In addition to this, the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) report on the Bill was developed and submitted to DPME for certification, which was granted in August 2021.

The Department continues to monitor the implementation of the Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No.110 of 1978). During the reporting period, the Department commenced with the work to develop, amend and review the regulations on the SSP Act. Similarly, the Department amended regulations on nominations and election of members of Council and developed draft regulations pertaining to the scope of practice for the social work profession and continued professional development for social service professions.

The unit also amended regulations on fees payable by social service professionals.

The regulations on nominations and elections of members of Council and draft regulations on scope of practice were gazetted for public comments. Furthermore, regulations on fees payable by SSP's and regulations on nomination and election of members of Council and Professional Boards were gazetted for implementation. The unit also facilitated approval of regulations on social work scope of practice for publication in the government gazette for implementation which are due for consideration and approval by the Minister. Furthermore, the unit facilitated consideration of pertinent issues on regulations on social work specialty areas specifically Forensic Social Work, Occupational Social Work and Supervision Social Work and regulations on Continued Professional Development, submitted for Minister consideration.

In preparation for establishment of the 5th Council and Professional Boards, processes for advertisement on both government gazette and national newspapers have commenced. The submission of updated nomination forms for Council, and both Professional Boards has been submitted to communication for branding. The unit also facilitated consultations and interviews of relevant stakeholders for the project on Development of Induction Policy and Induction Manual for members of Council and Professional Boards which is at its final stages of development.

The Appeal Committee established in terms of Section 25 of the Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No.110 of 1978) held sessions and considered four appeal cases lodged by social workers against decisions of the Disciplinary Committee of the Council. Appeal outcomes were developed and submitted to the Department.

The Department continued to support to the South African Council for Social Service Professions (SACSSP). The Department received the business plan submitted by SACSSP for purposes of funding for the period 2021/22 to 2023/24 financial years. However, the funding could not be transferred during the 2021/22 financial year. An evaluation report was developed and feedback on the submission of the revised business plan was communicated for the attention of the Registrar.

Regarding institutionalization of funding of the SACSSP, draft business case on classification of Council was developed. The Department conducted a benchmarking exercise with the South African Nursing Council and the South African Council for Educators. The objective was to compare the SACSSP with these two councils of similar mandate. Subsequently, internal processes were initiated to hand-over the project on classification of Council and institutionalization of its funding to the Entity Oversight unit.

The Department also held a session on national assessment of the Social Work Veterans Programme on 08 - 09 March 2022. The objective of the session was to assess the programme in terms of relevance, sustainability towards 2030, efficiency and effectiveness as a professional support and quality assurance body. The unit further facilitated development of a concept paper for Social Work Day commemoration in liaison with internal communication. In this regard, the Minister issued a media statement on commemoration of the day on 15 March 2022.

The Department continued to implement its Social Work Scholarship Programme. During the 2021/22 financial year, the Department provided support to scholarship support to students in KwaZulu-Natal and Free State. The Department conducted joint meeting with UNISA-KZN campuses with third year students to identify challenges impacting on possible non-completion of studies at the end of academic year.

A report has been developed for further engagements with the KZN provincial departments on management plan when the scholarship programme is terminated at the end March 2021. Similarly, a joint meeting was also held with Free State management team and University of Free State (UFS) to deal with challenges experienced by UFS fourth year students. The Department continued to monitor disbursement of scholarship funds by National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS). In this regard, approval was granted to conduct an audit of NSFAS, in consideration of processes for the close out of the scholarship programme.

The Department, through its partnership with HWSETA, funded nine (9) students to register in an institution of higher learning.

### **Older Persons Services**

During the reporting period, the Older Persons Amendment Bill was presented to Cabinet in August 2021 and approved to be tabled in Parliament. Post Cabinet's approval, the bill was submitted to the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor (OCSLA) for final certification. The amendment Bill was certified to comply with the Constitution and other legislative framework and final certification was issued by the OCSLA in January 2022.

The amendment Bill was then gazetted in March 2022 in the Government Gazette, Vol. 681 No 46032. Letters for tabling the Amendment Bill in Parliament and the Memorandum on the Objectives of the Bill were sent to the Ministry for submission to Parliament.

During the period under review, the Department developed an implementation plan and a multi-sectoral report of the Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No. 13 of 2006). The implementation plan and a multi-sectoral report were developed to address Cabinet's recommendations. The plan and the report were developed through two (2) national consultative workshops in October 2021 and February 2022 respectively to address Cabinet's recommendations. The report and the implementation plan were presented to the Social Protection, Community and Human Development (SPCHD) Cluster Technical Working Group (TWG) in February 2022.

## **Social Crime Prevention and Anti – Substance Abuse**

### **Social Crime Prevention**

During the 2021/22 financial year, the Department conducted Anti-Gangsterism Strategy Educational Sessions with parents and children in nine (9) high risk districts, namely, Gert Sibande and Ehlanzeni Districts in Mpumalanga, Buffalo City in Eastern Cape, Mopani and Vhembe Districts in Limpopo, Amajuba District in KwaZulu-Natal, Lejweleputswa District in Free State, Dr Ruth Mompati District in North West and Johannesburg Metro in Gauteng. Key activities includes awareness on causes of gangsterism and bullying; granting platform for parents to share how they are affected by gangsterism as individuals, family and community; utilizing testimonies of rehabilitated and reformed former-gangsters (adult and a child) to motivate and encourage the parents and children to take steps to prevent gangsterism; knowing and identifying signs when the children are in gangs; how children reach out for help with parents when they feel bullied and have an urge to join gangs and to use the information on their rulers and pencil cases to get assistance.

During the reporting period, the Department conducted education and awareness campaigns at thirty-two (32) campuses amongst children and youth in institutions of higher learning and colleges. The campaigns are implemented with anticipated outcomes for curbing social-ills, empowering children and youth on a comprehensive knowledge on crime prevention related matters at an early stage for future benefits. This contributes to the priorities of government, especially; Social Cohesion and Safe Communities and Economic Transformation and Job Creation.

## Anti-Substance Abuse & CDA

### Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC)

During the period under review, the Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) was implemented in seven (7) public treatment centres, namely; Nkangala Treatment Centre in Mpumalanga, Northern Cape Substance Dependency Treatment Centre in Northern Cape, Seshego Treatment Centre in Limpopo, Newlands Park Treatment Centre in KwaZulu-Natal, FF Ribeiro Treatment Centre in Gauteng and JB Marks Treatment Centre in North West. In addition, the unit conducted online capacity building on the UTC manuals in order to strengthen the provision of evidence-based treatment modalities and application of treatment tools for substance use disorders in relation to treatment, care, rehabilitation, recovery and support.

### Commemoration of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The Department commemorated the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June 2021 in line with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 42/112 of 1987. The commemoration was held under the international theme: "Share Facts on Drugs. Save Lives" and the national theme: "My Mental Health, My Investment". The day was commemorated through a virtual debate on alcohol and cannabis amongst the youth. The objective of the debate was to create a platform for youth to contribute to decision making and the development of policies, legislation and programmes that affects their lives. Young people from all provinces shared information, challenges, proposed activities and programmes to fight the scourge of substance abuse in communities. Furthermore, the platform empowered young people to become agents of change in their communities in the fight against substance abuse. The debate was officially opened by the Minister of Social Development who was supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as well as the Central Drug Authority.

### Education and Awareness at Institutions of Higher Learning

The Department in collaboration with various stakeholders in the field of substance abuse, conducted information sharing sessions at various institution of higher learning on prevention and early intervention measures to curb social ills during the period under review. In addition, the Department conducted eleven (11) activations during the festive season campaign through information dissemination, door-to-door visits, blitzes, dialogues as well as visits to hot spot areas.

A total of four (4) provinces, namely, Gauteng, Western Cape, Limpopo and Northern Cape were capacitated on Ke Moja Drug Awareness Programme to accelerate implementation of prevention programmes. The Department also reached out to three (3) hotspot areas in Limpopo (Ga-Nchabeleng), Free State (Qwaqwa) and KwaZulu-Natal (Newcastle) to assist individuals at risk and those that are already using substances by conducting screening, counselling and referral to treatment centres through Siyalulama outreach programme.

### Monitoring compliance in terms of the Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, 2008 (Act, No.70 of 2008)

Section 23 of the Act makes provisions for the monitoring and assessment of treatment services. As such, the Department conducted monitoring in six (6) public treatment centres, which

are Charlotte Maxeke Treatment Centre in Free State, Nkangala and Swartfontein Treatment Centres in Mpumalanga, Madadeni and Khanyani Treatment Centres in KwaZulu-Natal and JB Marks Treatment Centre in North West. Similarly, an online monitoring was conducted at Kensington Treatment Centre in Western Cape. The monitoring of treatment centres also contributes to the MTSF 2019-2024 focus on ensuring quality basic services with the emphasis on scaling up treatment and rehabilitation strategies to increase the number of people accessing treatment programmes. A total of 1 815 307 people were reached through treatment services.

### Implementation of the National Drug Master Plan 2019-2024

The Department conducted two (2) capacity building training sessions on the National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) 2019-2024 in Limpopo and Northern Cape in March 2022. An additional training was also conducted in one (1) cluster department in February 2022. The Department together with Central Drug Authority (CDA) participated in the Provincial SALGA Conferences and present the NDMP 2019-2024. The conferences which were attended by Executive Mayors and Councilors were held on 17-18 January 2022 in the Western Cape, 23-24 January 2022 in Northern Cape, 31 January - 1 February 2022 in Free State, 2-3 February 2022 in Eastern Cape, 3-4 February in Limpopo and 19 February 2022 in Gauteng.

Furthermore, the CDA convened meetings with provinces to monitor the functionality of Local Drug Action Committees (LDACs) in KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo in March 2022. Monitoring visits were conducted in the Western Cape Province on 22-24 February 2022 at Saltun Bahu Centre, The Mudita Foundation, UCT/ITTC and SAPUD.

### Victim Empowerment Programme

As part of strengthening the legislation on victim empowerment services, the Department is developing the Victim Support Services Bill. The draft Bill was gazetted for public comments during the 2020/21 financial year. In the period under review, the Department consolidated inputs received from various stakeholders and the public comments into the draft Victim Support Services (VSS) Bill. The updated Bill was subsequently submitted to Office of the Chief State Law Advisor (OCSLA) for consideration and certification.

The Department also received the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) certification for the VSS Bill from the DPME. Similarly, the Department developed two policies, namely, The Intersectoral Policy on Sheltering Services and the Policy on Provision of Psychosocial Services. These policies were presented at and approval by the Department's relevant management structures for implementation. The VSS Bill and both policies are critical as they are designed to address the gaps identified in all the existing victim empowerment services legislation.

The Department has successfully implemented the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF), particularly Pillars: 2, 3 and 4, as follows:

- **Pillar 2** – Integrated campaigns were implemented at institutions of higher learning throughout the year, focusing amongst others on youth in terms social behaviour. Other programmes led by DSD such as Men and Boys Assemblies, Asikhulume on GBVF Interfaith Sector Forum, Village to Village targeting tribal/traditional authorities in dealing with gender stereotypes, harmful cultural practices and others were implemented. The Department also supported advocacy work undertaken by civil society organisations through Everyday

Heroes and GBVf Ambassadors deployed across the country.

- **Pillar 3** – DSD developed and presented to Cabinet the Victim Support Services Bill. The Bill was recommended by Cabinet for public comment and is currently before Cabinet for tabling to Parliament.
- **Pillar 4** – There are several services rendered by DSD in line with its mandate of providing psychosocial services. These include among others, services such as sheltering services, Gender Based Violence Command Centre (GBVCC) and National Emergency Response Team. The number of victims accessing the GBVCC increased considerably. The Command Centre received a total of 72 017 calls, and over 763 USSD's (Unstructured Supplementary Services Data) in a form of "please call me" short messages and over 2 036 SMSes. Furthermore, the Command Centre has a Skype line (help me GBV) for the deaf community and an SMS baseline (31531) for persons with disability. As a result, there was a total of 74 816 interactions using the various channels of communication and engagement with the GBVCC.

All these efforts contribute to the government priority on Social Cohesion and Safe Communities.

## Services to Persons with Disabilities

### Policy on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities

Whilst the plan was to submit the Policy on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities to Cabinet for approval, this was not achieved because the revised Policy lacked a chapter on programmes addressing policy issues that required conducting research inclusive of conceptualizing a new programme on respite care. There was also information required to provide insight and understanding for all key departments critical for successful implementation of this Policy.

The Policy had to be reviewed by a panel of experts as per Executive's directive requiring sufficient time for their understanding of the policy content and the Department's mandate. This was to allow them to make inputs that would address key policy and programmatic interventions. The Policy was edited through analysis of peer reviewers' input and Executive's recommendations, including conducting research and document review of different national and provincial policies, strategies and programmes resulting in improvement of the chapter on programmes.

The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEAIS) Report on the Policy had to be reviewed and updated for the issuance of DPME's approval certificate to table the Policy in Cabinet. The SEAIS Report was finalised and DPME approval certificate to table the Policy to Cabinet was subsequently obtained. The finalisation of this Policy will ensure that DSD focuses on the social development directives contained in the overarching White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (WPRPD).

### Respite Care Services to Families and Children with Disabilities

Respite care services is a non-institutional based service targeting families of persons with disabilities and chronic illnesses. The service utilizes different models to reach out to families/parents at community-based level, who by virtue of the support needs of their children, require a support service to sustain them and enable them to care for their children and persons with disabilities. The service

also focuses on providing necessary support service through direct referrals aimed at improving the developmental outcomes of the children. The Department developed, consulted and finalised the Guidelines on Respite Care Services. An implementation plan for the guidelines was also developed and both documents were approved by Department's management structures in February 2022.

In preparations for the implementation of the guidelines, two (2) implementation sites in Mpumalanga and Northern Cape were selected. Consultations sessions, facilitated with parents and DSD officials to establish the implementation structures for the projects, were held. The Respite Care Baseline Survey, aimed at assessing the state of readiness of provinces; the availability of services and the capacity of Social Workers in the provision of services to families and children with disabilities across the nine (9) provinces, was undertaken. The analysis of the baseline survey will be used to guide the development of the methodologies and capacity building programmes for the DSD officials, parents and primary care givers in the implementation of the project.

### Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Persons of Short Stature, a Marginalised Disability Grouping

The Department is mandated to support the strengthening of civil society formations, conducting a dialogue on sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV awareness and prevention, as well as GBVf for persons of short stature.

In line with this mandate, a dialogue was held aimed at strengthening the collective voice of persons of short stature, in line with the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The dialogue was further intended at various forms of stigma, discrimination and harmful practices that surround persons of short stature. In addition, the dialogue focused on developing a program of action to address gaps in service delivery to persons of short stature in partnership with all key role players and promoting a 365-day approach to accessing disability rights, ensuring inclusion of persons of short stature in all programmes on sexual and reproductive health, HIV awareness and prevention, as well as GBVf.

### Commemoration of the Disability Awareness International Day of Persons with Disabilities – 03 December 2021

#### An inclusive conversation on Respite Care Services

The Department, in its effort to support families, introduced the Respite Care Programme for persons with disabilities and their families, which is a family centered temporary relief service, for a primary caregiver/parent to take a much-needed break from the demands of caring for a person with disabilities or chronic illness. The focus of the service is in particular on those with severe and profound disabilities.

In commemorating the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 03 December 2021, the Deputy Minister of Social Development led a conversation with parents and primary care givers, persons with disabilities, organisation of and for persons with disabilities, community leaders, broader Disability Service Organisation including related government departments on the concept of Respite Care. The process assisted in developing an inclusive programme responsive to the needs of families.

### Conversation on Independent or Supported Living for Persons with Disabilities

The Department hosted a conversation bringing together different stakeholders to fast track the implementation of government housing processes to the benefit of different persons with disabilities. The abilities of persons with disabilities, irrespective of their disabilities, to benefit from the different policies of government relating to social housing (with more relevance to the Department of Human Settlement) and Cabinet approved Universal Access Design, was highlighted as extremely important. The platform was used to consult and finalise the Department's Policy on Independent Living.

### A facilitated capacity building/training on COVID-19 for Social Workers, Parents and Persons with Disabilities

The Department in collaboration with Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) conducted a capacity building programme regarding understanding and managing of the current pandemic and beyond, in a train-the-trainer format. The capacity building programme targeted Social Workers, with specific reference to parents and persons with disabilities. The training, which reached over one hundred and thirty-five (135) Social Workers, and workshops attendant by over ninety (90) parents and persons with disabilities, were facilitated between January and March 2022. The capacity building programme was aimed at:

- Consolidating the professional and technical capabilities of Social Workers to provide psychosocial and trauma counselling to parents and persons with disabilities during and beyond the pandemic.

- Ensuring the development and implementation of disability appropriate and inclusive intervention approaches,
- Ensure continuous improvement by learning from global and national disability responses,
- Scale up social work interventions and trauma counselling post training to have a meaningful impact on persons with disabilities and parents of children with disabilities, and
- To empower parents and persons with disabilities with appropriate and accurate knowledge on the prevention, containment and management of Covid-19 or any subsequent pandemics.

### Launch of accessible multimedia centres with specialized equipment

The Department and MTN SA formed a longstanding partnership, which saw the establishment of accessible multimedia centres with specialized equipment that is responsive to the special needs of vulnerable communities and learners with disabilities.

The centres were established in four (4) special schools to assist the learners to acquire more skills focusing more on learners in rural areas who will have access to a wealth of information relating to their curriculum needs through the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The support from MTN SA through the stewardship of the Deputy Minister, is a part of the ongoing commitment of ensuring that DSD makes a positive impact in the communities in which it operates.



## Programme 4: Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support

### Early Childhood Development, Children's Legislation and Families

Outcome	Empowered, resilient individuals, families, and sustainable communities					
Outputs	Output indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual target 2021/22	Actual Outputs 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Regulations on the Children's Amendment Bill	Regulations on the Children's Amendment Bill finalised	Not applicable. The annual target in its phrasing was included in error in the 2019/20 Annual Performance Plan. The target was already achieved in the 2018/19 financial year.	The draft Regulations on the Children's Bill has been developed	Consultation report on the Draft Regulations on the Children's Amendment Bill	Consultation report on the Draft Regulations on Children's Amendment Bill has been developed	No deviation
ECD Quality Assurance and Support System	ECD Quality Assurance and Support System approved	N/A	The Framework for ECD Quality Assurance and Support System has been developed and finalised	Develop Draft ECD Quality Assurance and Support System	Draft ECD Quality Assurance and Support System has been developed	No deviation
Compliance to Standard Operating Procedures	Compliance to Standard Operating Procedures monitored	N/A	No compliance monitors were appointed as funds were not received to appoint the monitors.  Funds were however allocated to provide employment protection for employees in the ECD sector as part of the Presidential Employment Stimulus Relief Fund.	Monitor compliance with Standard Operating Procedures for COVID-19	Monitored compliance with Standard Operating Procedures for COVID-19 and monitoring reports developed.	No deviation
Increased number of children accessing quality ECD services	Percentage of children accessing quality ECD services	N/A	New indicator	5% increased of children accessing quality ECD services	A total of 1 435 601 children had access to quality ECD services during the 2021/22 financial year, which is a 57,7% increase of the 2 487 599 children which is the baseline for financial year	An online registration system was introduced, which assisted in fast-tracking registration processes thus increasing the number of children accessing ECD services.

## Early Childhood Development, Children's Legislation and Families (Continued)

Outcome	Empowered, resilient individuals, families, and sustainable communities					
Outputs	Output indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual target 2021/22	Actual Outputs 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Register ECD services	Monitoring reports on registration of ECD services developed	N/A	New indicator	Monitoring the registration of ECD services	Registration of ECD services was monitored and monitoring reports were developed.	No deviation
Revised White Paper on Families	Revised White Paper on Families approved	The White Paper on Families was not reviewed. The area of families is a specialised field and the few service providers that were available were not registered on the CSD and this delayed the process of the review as DSD had to source outside the CSD and ensure that there is compliance with the necessary prescripts.	The revised White Paper on Families has been developed	Consulted Revised White Paper on Families	The Department consulted on the Revised White Paper	No deviation
Sinovuyo Teen Parent digital programme	Sinovuyo Teen Parent digital programme implemented	N/A	New indicator	Conduct capacity building on the Sinovuyo Teen Parent digital programme for implementation by provinces	Capacity building was conducted on the Sinovuyo Teen Parent digital Programme for implementation by provinces	No deviation

## HIV and AIDS

Outcome	Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities					
Outputs	Output indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual target 2021/22	Actual Outputs 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2020/21 target
SSPs capacitated on psycho-social support guidelines	Number of SSPs capacitated on psycho-social support guidelines	Twelve (12) PSS capacity building workshops were conducted in nine (9) provinces. Three (03) additional workshops were conducted through collaboration and funding from PACT SA.	Two hundred and four (204) SSPs were capacitated on psychosocial support guidelines.	Capacitate three hundred (300) SSPs on psychosocial support guidelines	Capacitated three hundred and twenty-one (321) SSPs on psychosocial support guidelines	The target was exceeded because the Directorate managed to conduct three (3) virtual workshops in Gauteng additional to the physical ones that were initially planned.

## HIV and AIDS (Continued)

Outcome	Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities					
Outputs	Output indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual target 2021/22	Actual Outputs 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2020/21 target
SSPs capacitated on Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes	Number of SSPs capacitated on Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes	New Indicator	Two hundred and twenty-six (226) SSPs capacitated on Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes	Capacitate four hundred (400) SSPs on Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes	Capacitated seven hundred and thirty (730) SSPs on Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programmes	Virtual training sessions aided the Department to reach more SSPs as provinces were able to identify more SSPs to attend the training.

## Children's Services

Outcome	Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities					
Outputs	Output indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual target 2021/22	Actual Outputs 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Capacity building on Adoption Policy Framework and Strategy conducted	Number of Social Workers capacitated on Adoption Policy Framework and Strategy	New indicator	Four hundred and thirty (430) Social Workers were capacitated in the following provinces; North West, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Free State and Northern Cape	Capacitate two hundred and forty (240) Social Workers on Adoption Policy Framework and Strategy	Capacitated two hundred and eighty-seven (287) Social Workers on Adoption Policy Framework and Strategy	There was more demand for the training by some of the provinces.
Monitoring tool on the Guidelines for Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services to vulnerable children	Monitoring tool developed on the implementation of Guidelines for Community Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services to vulnerable children implemented	Capacity building sessions on the implementation of Guidelines for Community based Prevention and Early intervention services to vulnerable children was conducted in all provinces.	Draft monitoring tool on the implementation of the Guidelines on Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services to vulnerable children has been finalised	Pilot the Monitoring tool on the implementation for Guidelines on Community Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services to vulnerable children in three (3) provinces	Monitoring tool on the implementation for Guidelines on Community Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services to vulnerable children was piloted in three (3) provinces, namely LP, NW, GP.	No deviation

## Children's Services (Continued)

Outcome	Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities					
Outputs	Output indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual target 2021/22	Actual Outputs 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Intersectoral Protocol on the Management and Prevention of Violence against Children, Child Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation Monitoring tool	Monitoring tool on the Intersectoral Protocol on the Management and Prevention of Violence against Children, Child Abuse and Exploitation implemented	The Intersectoral Protocol on the Management and Prevention of Violence against Children, Child Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation was approved	Draft monitoring tool on the Implementation of the Intersectoral Protocol on the Prevention and Management of Violence against Children, Child Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation has been finalised	Pilot the Monitoring tool on the implementation of Intersectoral Protocol on Management and Prevention of Violence against Children, Child Abuse and Exploitation in three (3) provinces	Monitoring tool on the implementation of the Intersectoral Protocol on the Management and Prevention of Violence against Children, Child Abuse and Exploitation was piloted in three (3) provinces, namely KZN, EC, GP.	No deviation

## Professional Social Services and Older Persons

Outcome	Functional, efficient, and integrated sector					
Outputs	Output indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual target 2021/22	Actual Outputs 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Social Service Practitioners Act	Social Service Practitioners Act implemented	New indicator	The Social Service Practitioners Draft Bill was finalised and submitted to the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor (OCSLA). The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIAS) report was also developed and submitted to DPME for certificates .	Submit the Social Service Practitioners Bill to Cabinet	The Bill was not submitted to Cabinet, however the SEIAS report was developed and submitted to DPME for certification. The sign-off form was received in August 2021.  The Bill was also submitted the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor (OCSLA) for certification. Feedback was received from the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor and will be reviewed.	The progress was dependent on the OCSLA for final certification before it can be submitted to Cabinet. There was also limited capacity in the DSD legal services unit to support this work.

**Professional Social Services and Older Persons (Continued)**

Outcome		Functional, efficient, and integrated sector				
Outputs	Output indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual target 2021/22	Actual Outputs 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
White Paper on Social Development	White Paper on Social Development implemented	The White Paper for Social Development could not be presented to Cabinet for approval. However, the Cabinet memo was developed and the SEIAS approval certificate was issued.	The implementation plan on the White Paper on Social Development was developed and consulted with all provinces	Conduct Sector-wide consultation on the implementation of the White Paper for Social Development	Sector-wide consultations on the implementation of the White Paper for Social Development were conducted.	No deviation
Outcome		Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability, and social ills				
		Empowered, resilient individuals, families, and sustainable communities				
Draft Social Development Bill	Draft Social Development Bill finalised	The framework on the Social Development Bill was developed and consulted in provinces	The Draft Social Development Bill was developed and consulted with stakeholders within the Social Development Sector	Consultation report on the Draft Social Development Bill	Consultation report on the Draft Social Development Bill was developed	No deviation
Regulations for Older Persons Amendment Bill finalised	Regulations for Older Persons Amendment Bill finalised	New indicator	The Older Person Amendment Bill was not tabled in Cabinet. The Bill was finalized and presented to TWG and Social Cluster and all the documents were revised and submitted to the Ministry for tabling to Cabinet	Older Persons Amendment Bill amended	The Older Persons Amendment Bill was presented to Cabinet in August 2021. The Amendment Bill was also submitted to the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor for final certification and the final certification was issued in January 2022. The Amendment Bill was then gazetted in March 2022 for introduction in Parliament. The Amendment Bill was therefore not tabled in Parliament.	The Older Persons Amendment Bill could not be tabled in Parliament before it was gazetted. The Bill was only gazetted in March 2022.
Strategies to overcome underperformance						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Older Persons Amendment Bill will be tabled in Parliament during the 2022/23 financial year.</li> <li>Feedback as received from the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor will be reviewed and the Bill will be processed further during the 2022/23 financial year.</li> </ul>						

## Social Crime Prevention and Anti-Substance Abuse

Outcome	Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability, and social ills					
Outputs	Output indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual target 2021/22	Actual Outputs 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Anti-Gang Strategy implemented	Number of high-risk districts implementing Anti-Gang Strategy	Training on the (DSD) Anti Gangsterism Strategy was conducted in 4 provinces namely KZN, MP, NC and LP. A report for trainings was produced.	Implementation of Anti-Gangsterism Strategy was monitored in six (6) provinces, namely, KZN, EC, WC, MP, GP and LP	Nine (9) high-risk Districts implementing Anti-Gang strategy	Anti-Gangsterism strategy has been implemented through capacitating nine (9) high-risk districts	No deviation
Campuses capacitated on prevention and early intervention measures to curb social ills amongst children and youth	Number of campuses reached through prevention and early intervention measures to curb social ills amongst children and youth	N/A	New Indicator	Eight (8) campuses reached through prevention and early intervention measures to curb social ills amongst children and youth	<p>A total of thirty-seven (37) campuses were reached through prevention and early intervention measures to curb social ills during the period under review.</p> <p>The following campuses were reached: Sol Plaatjie University and NCR TVET College (Upington, Kathu and Kuruman) in Northern Cape,</p> <p>Lehurutse TVET and North West University (Mafikeng campus) in North West,</p> <p>Mpumalanga University (Nelspruit and Siyabuswa Campuses), and Nkangala TVET in Mpumalanga,</p> <p>Lovedale TVET (Alice Campus) and St Marks (East London Campus) in the Eastern Cape,</p> <p>Capricorn TVET (Polokwane, Senwabarwana and Seshego Campuses), Tshwane University of Technology and University of Venda in Limpopo</p> <p>Tshwane South College, West Col TVET, University of Pretoria, and University of Johannesburg (Auckland, Soweto, Bunting Road, Doornfontein campuses) in Gauteng,</p> <p>University of Free State (Bloemfontein and South Campuses) in the Free State,</p> <p>Elangeni TVET (Inanda and Ntuzuma Campuses), Durban University of Technology (Steve Biko campus), Mangosuthu University of Technology and University of Zululand (Kwadlangezwa and Richards Bay campuses) in KwaZulu-Natal, and</p> <p>Cape Peninsula University of Technology (District Six, Bellville, Mowbray, Wellington, Ganger Bay and Athlone campuses) in Western Cape.</p>	The Department received more requests from institutions of higher learning during the fourth quarter to support university students orientation programmes

## Social Crime Prevention and Anti-Substance Abuse (Continued)

Outcome	Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability, and social ills					
Outputs	Output indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual target 2021/22	Actual Outputs 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Public Treatment Centres capacitated to implement Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC)	Number of public treatment centres capacitated on the implementation of the UTC	The officials working in Public Treatment Centres, district offices and provincial offices in Kwa-Zulu Natal, Gauteng, Free State, Mpumalanga, and Eastern Cape were trained on all Universal Treatment Curriculum Courses.  Piloting Framework was developed and approved for implementation in the 2020/21 financial year.	The Universal Treatment Curriculum was implemented in three public treatment centres. These include: Nkangala Treatment Centre in Mpumalanga, Northern Cape Substance Dependency Treatment Center in Northern Cape and Newlands Park Treatment Center in KwaZulu-Natal	Seven (7) public treatments centres capacitated on the implementation of the UTC	Seven (7) public treatments Centers, namely, Nkangala, Swartfontein, JB Marks, Seshego, FF Ribeiro, Newlands Park public treatment centres and Northern Cape Substance Dependency Treatment Centre were capacitated on the implementation of the UTC.	No deviations
Facilitate the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Pillar 4 of Response, Care, Support and Healing	The NSP on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) Pillar 4 of Response, Care, Support and Healing Implemented	New indicator	New indicator	Capacitate four (4) provinces and six (6) GBVF hotspot districts on the provision of psychosocial services policy and intersectoral policy on the sheltering services in implementing the NSP	A total of four (4) provinces (WC, KZN, MP, NC) were capacitated on the provision of psychosocial support services policy and Intersectoral policy on the sheltering services in implementing the NSP  Conducted capacity building in six (6) GBVF hotspot districts on the provision of psychosocial support services policy and intersectoral policy on the sheltering services in implementing the NSP.  The hotspot districts were in EC on the 16-17 February 2022, MP on the 09-10 February 2022, NC on the 15-16 March 2022, LP on the 23 – 24 February 2022, GP on the 22 – 23 March 2022 and FS on the 29-30 March 2022).	No deviation
Approved Victim Support Services Bill	Victim Support Services Bill approved	New indicator	New indicator	Submit the VSS Bill to Cabinet for approval	VSS Bill was not submitted to Cabinet for approval, however the following progress was recorded: Development of the final SEIAS report was done and the final certificate was granted. The VSS Bill was submitted to the Office of the Chief State Law Advisors in August 2021. The State Law Advisors have sent the feedback which include comments and recommendation in November 2021	The tabling of the Bill is dependent on the final certification by the OCSLA

## Strategies to overcome underperformance

Feedback from the Office of the Chief State Law Advisors will be included in the Bill and it will be processed during the 2022/23 financial year.

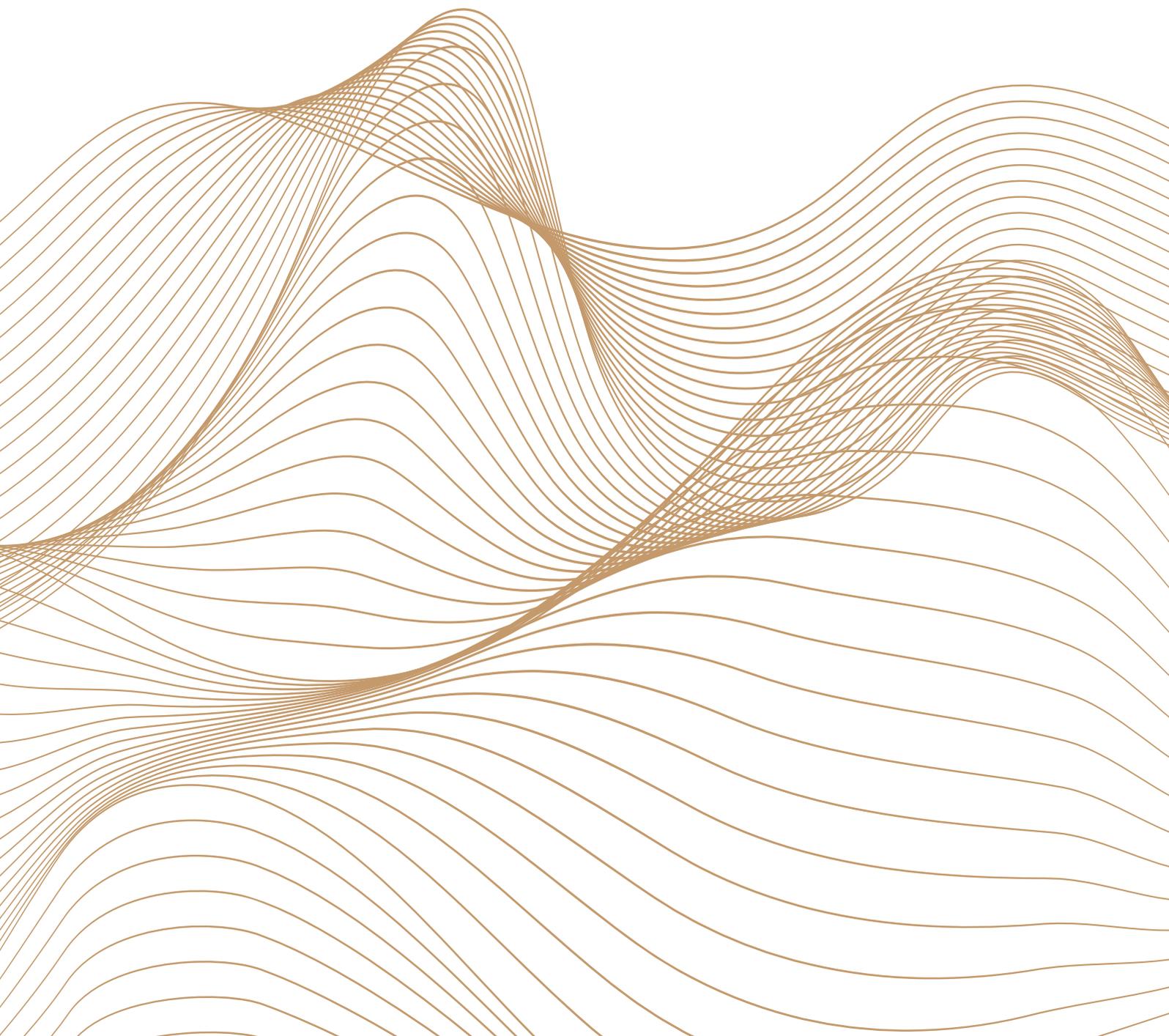
## Services to Persons with Disabilities

Empowered, resilient individuals, families, and sustainable communities						
Outcome						
Outputs	Output indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual target 2021/22	Actual Outputs 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Policy on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities	Policy and Draft Bill on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities approved	The two (2) national strategic framework on self-representation and public awareness campaigns have been revised and updated. The frameworks are due for consultation by affected sectors.	Policy on Social Development services to persons with Disabilities was not finalised and therefore not submitted to Cabinet for approval	Submit Policy on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities to Cabinet for approval	<p>Policy on Social Development Services to Persons with Disabilities has not been finalized and was therefore not submitted to Cabinet for approval.</p> <p>The Policy was presented to the Executive and peer reviewed through a panel of experts to ensure that it reflects programmatic interventions for beneficiaries.</p> <p>The Policy was edited in order to respond to core policy issues through conducting research, document review of policies, strategies and interviews with provincial coordinators.</p> <p>The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIAS) Report was finalized and submitted to DMPE resulting in obtaining approval certificate to table the Policy at Cabinet for approval</p>	The revised Policy by the editor lacked a Chapter on programmes addressing policy issues that requires inter-sectoral and interdepartmental collaboration. Executive buy-in and policy peer review by the panel of experts was critical in order to beef up policy quality and ensure alignment to social development programmes, addressing disability specific needs and mainstreaming considerations.
Guidelines on Respite care services to Families and Persons with Disabilities	Guidelines on Respite care services to Families and Persons with Disabilities approved	The following submissions and work was done during the reporting period; A submission proving clarity and motivation on issues raised by EXCO, including a distinction between this sectoral Policy that will inform much needed legislation and the transversal White paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was developed and approved by the Minister. Cabinet Memorandum and the SEIAS Report that will accompany the tabling of the Policy at the Social Cluster and were drafted. The SEIAS Report is awaiting approval from DPME. The Costing Report on the Policy was finalized.	Guidelines on Respite Care Services to Families and Persons with Disabilities was not finalised and piloted through virtual platforms	Submit the Guidelines on Respite care services for Families of children and Persons with Disabilities for approval and implementation	<p>The Guidelines on Respite care services for Families of Children and Persons with Disabilities were approved. An implementation plan for the guidelines was also developed and approved together with the guidelines. The Respite care baseline survey was undertaken, where a questionnaire was developed and administered.</p> <p>An analysis report has been developed and will be used to guide the development of the methodologies and capacity building programmes for the DSD officials in the implementation of the Respite Care Services.</p>	No deviation
<b>Strategies to overcome underperformance</b>						
An appraisal meeting on the revised Policy with the Executive, whose buy-in, is key to policy tabling at Cabinet has been prioritized and is being coordinated to take place urgently						

## Linking performance with budgets - Programme 4: Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support

P 4: WELFARE SERVICES POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT							
Details per Sub-Programme		2021/22			2020/21		
		Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
4.1	Service Standards	22 440	19 023	3 417	27 852	14 440	13 412
4.2	Substance Abuse	18 235	18 087	148	20 038	14 512	5 526
4.3	Older Persons	12 515	11 963	552	15 355	9 439	5 916
4.4	People With Disabilities	13 208	12 259	949	12 866	12 619	247
4.5	Children	1 319 543	1 318 092	1 451	1 512 045	1 481 672	30 373
4.6	Families	8 019	7 354	665	10 580	7 497	3 083
4.7	Social Crime Prevention & Victim Empowerment	68 889	67 664	1 225	169 663	118 981	50 682
4.8	Youth	8 856	8 686	170	10 753	3 998	6 755
4.9	HIV and AIDS	41 688	40 018	1 670	35 945	32 412	3 533
4.10	Social Worker Scholarship	-	-	-	22 927	20 252	2 675
4.11	Programme Management	2 923	2 062	861	4 253	2 810	1 443
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 516 316</b>	<b>1 505 208</b>	<b>11 108</b>	<b>1 842 277</b>	<b>1 718 632</b>	<b>123 645</b>

# **Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery**



## Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery

### Programme Purpose

To support community development and promote evidence-based policy making in the DSD Sector

### Social Policy

The Department through this unit developed four (4) policy briefs to inform research and policy development initiatives for the sector, these are;

- i. Role of Social Policy in the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) which is a multi-stakeholder programme aimed at improving social cohesion and addressing social inequalities through evidence-based policymaking.
- ii. Improving the craft of policy development: Offerings from knowledge hubs which is about 'a knowledge repository that makes a difference' and has an impact in terms of shifting social perceptions and practices, including in education, health, the general media, and in societies as a whole, with the 'soft powers' playing a central role.
- iii. Special R350 COVID-19 SRD Grant - Eligible beneficiaries, annual cost, and impact on poverty" aimed at assisting planners and decision makers to improve and consider policy options where SRD grants of this nature are paid in the future.
- iv. COVID-19 pandemic and exploring a single citizen database/ social protection register in South Africa – "what are the issues" afforded the social security sector to further explore what the concept of a single data-base could mean for South Africa.

The Policy Briefs have thus given the Department and other stakeholders objective summaries of relevant social research, made recommendations for possible policy options, or given further arguments for particular courses of action based on research evidence. These are intended to generate discourse and debate and are not necessarily the views of the Department.

### Special Projects and Innovation

The Department continues to lead implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) for the Sector. The sector constitutes of the following government departments; Social Development, Health, Education, Community Safety, Sports Arts and Culture. These departments contributed to the EPWP by providing temporary employment possibilities to the community's marginalised and underprivileged. To this end, the Social Sector exceeded its set target of 175 253 by creating 210 378 work opportunities which translates to 120% achievement of target. As part of coordinating the Expanded Public Works Programme, the Department convened the following sessions:

- EPWP Social Sector Induction Workshop with Social Sector District and Municipal Managers in three (3) provinces, namely, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and Free State. The aim the workshop was to familiarise these managers with the EPWP Social Sector Programme and their role in the programme.
- EPWP Social Sector Induction Workshop to provide NGO's and EPWP participants with information about their respective roles.
- Two (2) DSD Provincial Coordinators meeting were held to facilitate implementation of the Social Sector Plan.

- A joint DSD Coordinator's meeting and National Steering Committee (NSC) meeting strengthening coordination of the sector.

### Community Mobilisation and Empowerment

During the period under review, the Department conducted consultation on the National Community Development Policy. Once approved, the policy will ensure that there are coordinated and integrated community development interventions by all stakeholders in communities. These deliverables contribute to government's priority on consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services since it seeks to ensure that all community interventions are implemented in a way that it has an impact in the lives of the people. The Department is also in the process of amending the National Development Agency Act, 1998 (Act No.108 of 1998).

The amendment of the Act is aimed at ensuring that the NDA becomes a well-functional government agency sufficiently supported in terms of governance and also in terms of provision of resources to respond to national development challenges. To this end, the Department also developed a concept document on the amendment of the NDA Act. The concept document provides clarity on areas of amendment in the Act including motivation for the need to reposition and repurpose the NDA in line with the government priorities as outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP), and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) ruling party manifesto.

During the period under review, the Department trained eight hundred and fourteen (814) Community Development Practitioners (CDPs) on community development practice and methodologies comprised of training on Community Development Norms and Standards, DSD Sector Strategy 2021/2025, implementation of the findings of the Social Service Practitioners (SSPs) skills audit, CDP professionalisation update, capacity building of Community Development Supervisors in preparation for placement of Bachelor of Community Development (BCD) students, Disciplinary Codes and Procedures, Household and Community Profiling using National Integrated Social Information System (NISIS) and Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE). The immediate result is the improve of quality of standard in the delivery of services by the CDPs. The intervention is to improve the quality of services provided by the Community Development Practitioners to the communities. The initiatives contribute to government priority contributing towards consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services since the training of CDPs will improve the standards of the delivery of DSD services thereby resulting in the provision of reliable and quality basic services to communities.

The Department also conducted capacity building programmes on Community Mobilisation and Empowerment (CME) Framework in all provinces. The aim of the capacity building is to empower provinces on their facilitation of framework and improved the skills level of the CDPs. A report on capacity building all Provinces on Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework was produced. The intervention has improved the skills level of the CDPs and is in support of government priority contributing towards consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services.

## Youth Development

During the reporting period, the Department capacitated stakeholders on the Youth Policy in all provinces. The capacity building workshops were aimed at improving stakeholders' understanding of DSD services to the youth. The training was able to assist in clarifying the role of DSD on the youth development programmes in the country. Furthermore, in an effort to increase young people participation in business, the Department trained a total of two hundred and fifty (250) young people in business development. Subsequently, these young people were supported to start businesses by the respective provinces, through funding youth cooperatives and youth centres in which they were mobilised from to attend the training.

A key highlight was the hosting a National Youth Development Forum in August 2021, following the unrest in Kwa-Zulu Natal and Gauteng provinces, and participated in the national departmental initiatives towards addressing the challenges presented by the unrest.

## Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Security

The Department developed Framework on Linking Social Protection Beneficiaries to Sustainable Livelihoods Opportunities. The Framework seeks to respond to the ever-increasing number of beneficiaries of social protection, especially social grants beneficiaries which may not be sustainable even though it significantly contributes towards poverty alleviation. Social Protection in this context refers to programs like cash transfers, social grants, food and nutrition programs, health care, quality education and skills development. It is concerned with preventing, managing, and overcoming situations that adversely affect people's well-being.

The Department through, the Food and Nutrition Security unit has continued to coordinate the delivery of food and nutrition security interventions aimed at alleviating the impact of hunger and poverty to many South African households. The situation was worsened by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that has caused a loss of livelihoods in many households. Food relief interventions were implemented through the DSD feeding centres, a total of 1 414 307 individuals and 367 483 households accessed food through the DSD centres in the 2021/22 financial year.

The Department also implemented the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (NF&NSP) through the support for provinces to establish the Provincial Food and Nutrition Security Plans (PF&NSP). Three (3) service providers were appointed as a technical resource to facilitate the development of the PF&NSPs in eight (8) of the nine (9) provinces, with exception of the Western Cape that already has a plan developed. The following provinces had their plans developed: Northern Cape, Northern West, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape whilst Eastern Cape, Free State and Gauteng are in the process of developing their plans. Furthermore, training and capacity building was provided on the

Guidelines for COVID-19 management in DSD feeding centres. A total of 1 285 officials from DSD and the centres supported by DSD received the training on the guidelines. Another training was provided to ninety (90) officials on the Nutrition Assessment Counselling and Support (NACS). The Department also commemorated the National Nutrition week through a minister led event at Kgosi Mampuru Prison. A webinar on food and nutrition security was held in the October in commemoration of the World Food Day, 2022.

At a time where poverty levels are rising due to unemployment, inequality and other key factors, the Department is developing the Framework on Linking Social Protection Beneficiaries to Sustainable Livelihoods. The purpose of the framework is to serve as a foundation for robust discussions among all critical stakeholders within the country's social protection system and how it is wired to protect the vulnerable, secondly to test its efficacy in ensuring that those graduated out of poverty are in a position to survive with limited support from government.

The framework was consulted with the NDA and the departments of Employment and Labour, Small Business Development and Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development. The outcome of these consultation sessions emphasised that all the key stakeholders should find their role within the framework and engagement must be conducted with the beneficiaries, so that they are actively involved in the linkage process, identify programs of different departments in order to indicate areas of integration.

Additionally, over one hundred (100) CDPs were consulted on the framework document in all provinces. The outcome of the consultations brought about inputs that focused profoundly on the implementation strategy of the document. Following the strengthening of the framework document, a capacity building session was conducted with seventy (70) CDPs. The sessions provided an insight to CDPs on the Linkage of Social Protection Beneficiaries to Sustainable Livelihoods Opportunities and capacitate them on linking the marginalized to Sustainable Livelihood and Economic Activities.

## Non-Profit Organisations

### Information and Registration

During the period under review, the Department improved its services of registering non-profit organisations in terms of the Non-Profit Organisations Act, 1997 (Act No. 71 of 1997) by using the web-based NPO application system. The system expedites the processing of applications for NPO registration and assessments of annual reports on the NPO database. This has drastically shortened the turnaround time on processing both new applications and assessing of annual reports. In this regard, a total of 27 552 applications for NPO registration were received, 27 127 were processed and of those processed, 27 089 were finalised within two (2) months of receipt. This constitutes a 98% achievement. Furthermore, the Department received 41 047 annual reports and processed a total of 35 627, and 33 369 (81%) of reports received were processed with two (2) months of receipt.

### **NPO Amendment Bill**

During this period, the Department continued with the process of amending the NPO Amendment Bill. As such, the Bill was gazetted for public comments. However, the sector requested extension for submission of public comments and this resulted in gazetting of the Bill for second round of public comments. Further delays were caused by postponements of the Cabinet Committee which was scheduled for 02 June 2022.

### **Draft NPO Policy Framework**

The Department is in process of consulting on the Draft NPO Policy Framework, which outline the challenges faced by the sector and to ensure greater accountability from the sector. During the 2021/22 financial year, the Policy Framework was consulted with the following stakeholders: all provinces, South African Revenue Services (SARS), National Development Agency (NDA), Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC). All stakeholders' inputs were incorporated in the Draft Policy Framework.

### **NPO Management and Institutional Support**

The Department continues to provide workshops to registered Non-Profit Organisations in order to ensure that they maintain a high level of governance and abide by the NPO legislation. During the 2021/22 financial year, Department conducted information sessions whose focus was to create awareness on compliance requirements with NPO Act by the religious sector as it feature amongst the highest non-compliant sector in the NPO Register.

The intervention was undertaken at Amajuba District in KwaZulu-Natal province as part of implementation of District Development Model (DDM) championed by the Deputy Minister. A total number of 364 participants representing different Faith Based Organisations registered as NPOs participated in the compliance drive which commenced from the 07 May to 13th June 2021. The sessions had a positive outcome as the Department understood challenges faced by the sector who in turn gained insight on the importance of adhering to their legal obligations as outlined in the NPO legislation.

During the period under review, workshops to empower NPOs on how to promote good governance within organisations and the importance of compliance with NPO legislation including its processes, were also conducted in North West, Limpopo, and the Western Cape. A total of two hundred and two (202) participants representing NPOs attended

Furthermore, a session was convened in May 2021 for the National Body Roman Catholic South Africa. The session was attended by members representing forty-four (44) branches throughout the country. The decision from the national body was that all its branches had to understand the NPO Act, more importantly registration requirements, compliance thereof, tax compliance and other issues related to functioning of NPOs.

This was to ensure that by the time the organisation registers its branches they have insight on the implications for registration as well. Whilst the Department shared the NPO Act, partners from SARS who shared benefits for registering with SARS and implications thereof and Financial Intelligent Centre (FIC) also created awareness on NPO vulnerability in money laundering and terrorist financing as well as how NPO can protect themselves from such criminal activities.

Additionally, the Department conducted the information sharing sessions on NPO compliance and governance, in August 2021, in Gauteng whereby a total number of one hundred and four (104) NPOs participated. Similarly, a further session was held in Western Cape, in August 2021 and a total number of twenty-four (24) NPOs participated.

### **Development of NPO Mentoring Model**

During the reporting period consultation sessions to popularise the developed Draft NPO Mentoring Model were conducted and the inputs from stakeholders were gathered from both DSD officials and NPOs in six (6) provinces (which ones). The outcome of the session was positive as the Model was well received by the Sector, considering the anticipated impact it will have on the sector especially, the small emerging NPOs. The NPO sessions were conducted in consultation with FIC to alert NPOs about vulnerabilities of NPOs in money laundering and terrorism financing. The information was then consolidated into provincial reports. As such, total of two hundred and ninety-five (295) NPOs and two hundred and thirty-five (238) officials were consulted.

### **Know Your NPO Status Campaign**

The Department implemented an NPO Service Delivery Blitz within the Know Your Non-Profit Organisation (KYNS) Campaign as part of the Social Development Month. The Service Blitz was aimed at addressing backlog on delivery of NPO service to communities which were suspended due to COVID-19 regulations. The Blitz focused on printing and delivering NPO certificates, compliance letters and processing of reports. A total of thirteen (13) NPO Service Delivery Blitz were conducted in seven (7) provinces, with the exception of Eastern Cape and Free State. Consequently, due to the high demand for NPO services, a total of fourteen (14) outreach programmes were further conducted in different municipalities. Furthermore, the Department conducted consultation sessions on the Mentorship Model in Western Cape, Mpumalanga and Gauteng where inputs were gathered and provincial reports developed. The process towards development of the Codes of Good Practice for Donors and Funders commenced in the fourth quarter of the 2021/22 financial year. The project will be finalized in the next financial year.

Furthermore, in February 2022 the Department hosted a hybrid NPO Webinar. The Webinar was attended by over two hundred (200) people through various social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube. The purpose of the webinar was to raise awareness on the compliance to the requirements of Non-profit Organisations Act.

### **Risk Assessment Framework**

During the reporting period, the Department finalised the development of the Risk Assessment Framework as per the recommendation of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in the latest Mutual Evaluation Report. The framework will serve as a mechanism to flag and detect NPOs who are alleged to be committing fraud, money laundering and terrorist financing. A pilot project of the Risk Assessment Framework has been concluded and the Risk Assessment Framework has proven to be effective to flag and detect NPOs who are alleged to be committing fraud, money laundering and terrorist financing.

To this end, a total of two hundred and ninety (290) cases have been reported to the Department and four (4) serious cases have been investigated comprehensively. As such, a forensic report was produced recommending how to proceed with the matter further. The Department received feedback from FIC on the list of NPOs that were suspected to be used as conduits for fraud, money laundering and terror financing. FIC is currently analysing the data and the findings will be shared with the Department.

### Development of Regulations for NPOs

In order to enhance NPO regulation to be able to respond to new challenges and improved efficiency, the Department is in process to amend the Non-profit Organizations (Act No.71 of 1997), as amended Act, 2000 (Act No.17 of 2000). To this end, the NPO Amendment Bill has been developed, and Gazetted for public comments.

### NPO Investigations Email

In order to improve access to the services by the Non-Profit Organisation unit by the public, a complaints email has been activated wherein complainants can liaise directly with compliance officials and to deposit documents. Since it is a two-way email, officials are able to communicate back and seek more clarity on the cases raised. This has increased response time as compared in the past.

### NPO Funding Coordination

During the reporting period, the Department developed a comprehensive funding framework to guide the management of transfers to NPOs, the second set of guidelines, namely SFP Guideline 02 (Managing applications and concluding agreements), including corresponding tools, were developed through consultations with provinces. Provinces are capacitated on an ongoing basis, on the policy and guidelines, through various platforms, including senior management forums.

During the period under review, the Department's officials were also capacitated on DSD-NPO Partnership Model. The Department, through this unit participated in the Northern Cape MEC Roadshow for Strengthening Partnerships with Civil Society Organisations. Some of the key aspects of this engagement related to the Policy and the DSD-NPO Partnership Model. Representatives from fifty-four (54) NPOs attended the roadshow under the theme, "Building a compliant, sustainable, progressive NPO sector".

The Department continues to provide financial support in the form of transfers to NPOs that render developmental social services. For the 2021/22 financial year, a total of twenty-two (22) national bodies (NPOs) were funded at national level through various programmes and in line with the mandate of the Department. In an endeavour to simplify the funding process, the Department commenced with the development of a prototype and a baseline NPO payment system with standard modules which have also been tested for functionality. The system is aimed at centralising the payments for effective monitoring and reporting and it will be implemented across all the provinces.

## Population and Development

During the year under review, the Department conducted eight (8) training sessions on Population Migration, Human Rights and Sustainable Development. The training took place in six (6) provinces namely, North-West, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Free State, Limpopo, and Western Cape. The training enhanced the knowledge of sixty-seven (67) municipalities to manage and respond effectively to migration issues.

Furthermore, the Department capacitated provincial population units on the integration of the Population Policy issues into the District Development Model (DDM). As a result, provinces provided technical inputs into the diagnostic, demographic and people development sections of some of the DDM One Plans. Similarly, fifty-two (52) One Plans were assessed and reports were presented at the national DDM Quality Assurance Panel. A draft Framework on the Integration of the Population Policy into the DDM was developed. The framework will guide and be used as a standard approach for population units in providing hands on support to municipalities.

During the reporting period, the Department produced three (3) monitoring reports for the implementation of the population policy in the country.

- i. "Population and Sustainable Development, in sustained and inclusive economic growth" was produced for reporting at the 54th session of the United Nations Commission on Population and development.
- ii. A Youth Perception Study on the Socio-Economic, Health and Gender on the impact of COVID-19 study was conducted and three (3) survey reports were produced. The findings provide targeted insights into the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for youth in South Africa.
- iii. The South African Commitments to Nairobi Summit ICPD+25 Progress Review Report which reports initiatives that are linked to the National Development Plan, the governments Mid Term Strategic Plans 2019-2024, and the government priorities 2019-2024.

During the period under review, the Department convened a national Migration Conference from 26 - 30 July 2021. The conference covered themes such as "international migration, internal migration and urbanisation, substantive issues and migration policies". A Forum on migration and urbanisation in South Africa was officially launched at the conference which aims to coordinate and consolidate the evidence-based for migration policy, and to provide guidance on migration and Urbanisation Policy decisions and plans in the country.

**Social Policy**

Outcome	Reduced levels poverty, inequality, vulnerable and social ills					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Evidence-based advisory on social policy	Number of Research and Policy Briefs developed	N/A	Four (4) research and policy briefs developed and disseminated	Develop and disseminate four (4) research and policy briefs	Four (4) research and policy briefs were developed and disseminated	No deviation

**Special Projects and Innovation**

Outcome	Reduced levels poverty, inequality, vulnerable and social ills					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
EPWP work opportunities created through Social Sector Programmes	Number of EPWP work opportunities created through Social Sector Programmes	As a contribution to the implementation of the EPWP Social Sector Phase 4 Plan, the Provincial Business Plans from five provinces, namely, LP, NW, WC, EC, and FS, were finalised.	A total of 39 437 EPWP Work Opportunities were created through DSD Programmes	Create 175 253 EPWP work opportunities through Social Sector EPWP Programmes	A total of 236 875 Work Opportunities were created through Social Sector EPWP Programmes	The target for the EPWP Social Sector was exceeded because of the Incentive Grant that programmes have received directly because of good performance and the stimulus package from COVID-19 fund which was given from the National Treasury.

**Community Mobilisation and Empowerment**

Outcome	Reduced levels poverty, inequality, vulnerable and social ills					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework	Number of provincial workshops on Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework conducted	Facilitated the development of Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework through provincial workshops with Community Development Practitioners in all provinces	Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework has been finalised	Capacity building of nine provinces on the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework	Capacity building of nine provinces on Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Framework has been conducted	No deviation

**Community Mobilisation and Empowerment (Continued )**

Outcome	Reduced levels poverty, inequality, vulnerable and social ills					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Training of Community Development Practitioners (CDPs)	Number of CDPs trained	N/A	N/A	Train eight hundred (800) CDPs on community development practice and methodologies	Eight hundred and fourteen (814) CDPs has been trained on community development practice and methodologies	There was more demand for the training by some of the provinces.
Outcome	Functional, efficient, and integrated sector					
National Community Development Policy	National Community Development Policy approved	Facilitated Implementation of Community Development Practice Policy through capacity building of Community Development Practice Forums members in all provinces	National Community Development Policy has been finalised	Consulted National Community Development Policy	National Community Development Policy has been consulted with stakeholders	No deviation
Amended NDA Act	NDA Act reviewed	N/A	N/A	Develop a concept document on amendment of NDA Act	Concept document on amendment of NDA Act has been developed	No deviation

**Youth Development**

Outcome	Reduced levels poverty, inequality, vulnerable and social ills					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Youth Development Policy	Youth Development Policy implemented	N/A	Youth Development Policy has been finalised	Capacity building of nine Provinces on the implementation of Youth Development Policy	Capacity building on the DSD Youth Policy 2021-2030 was conducted in all provinces	No deviation

## Non-Profit Organisations

Outcome	Reduced levels poverty, inequality, vulnerable and social ills					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
NPO Policy Framework	NPO Policy Framework approved	N/A	NPO Policy has been finalised	Consulted draft NPO Policy Framework	NPO Policy framework was consulted on in all provinces	No deviation
NPO Bill	Amended NPO Bill approved	N/A	N/A	Table the NPO Amendment Bill to Parliament	The NPO Amendment Bill was not tabled to Parliament. The NPO Amendment Bill was however gazetted for public comments.	There was a delay as a result of request for extension for public comments duration by the NPO Sector.
Improved turnaround time on NPO registration	% of new applications for NPO registration processed within two months	A total of 33 065 NPO applications were received and 32 552 were processed, of which 32 299 (97.7%) were processed within two months	A total of 22 685 NPO applications were received and 13 621 were processed. Of those processed, 12 551 (55%) were processed within two months	Process 98% of applications within two months of receipt	A total of 27 552 applications were received and 27 127 were processed, of which 98% (27 089) of received applications were processed within two months	No deviation
Improved NPO compliance monitoring	% of NPO monitoring Reports processed within two months of receipt	A total of 59 118 NPO reports, were processed, and 55 866 of which 26 178 (44.3%) were processed within two months	A total of 29 780 NPO reports were received and 18 809 were processed. Of those processed, 17 950 (60.3%) were processed within two months	Process 80% of monitoring reports within two months of receipt	A total of 41 147 reports were received and 35 627 were processed, of which 33 369 (81%) of received reports were processed within two months	No deviation
NPO Mentorship Model	NPO Mentorship Model implemented	As part of facilitating the implementation of DSD-NPO Partnership Model the following were achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Model was presented at various forums.</li> <li>• Partnership tools and templates were developed.</li> <li>• Eight (8) provinces were capacitated on Partnership Model except Western Cape</li> </ul>	Three provinces, namely; Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Limpopo, implemented the DSD-NPO Partnership Model	Develop NPO Mentorship Model	The NPO Mentorship Model has been developed	No deviation

## Non-Profit Organisations (Continued)

Outcome	Reduced levels poverty, inequality, vulnerable and social ills					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
DSD Sector Funding Policy	DSD Sector Funding Policy Implemented	As part of facilitating the implementation of DSD Sector Funding Policy the following were achieved: The DSD Sector Funding Policy was presented at various forums. Service Level Agreement (SLAs) templates for were reviewed for alignment with the revised Policy. Protocol on prioritization and list of names was developed	Three provinces namely, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, and North West, implemented the Sector Funding Policy	Capacitate provinces on the Implementation of DSD Sector Funding Policy	Provinces were capacitated on DSD Sector Funding Policy.	No deviation
NPO Sector Payment system	NPO Sector payment System implemented	N/A	The NPO online system was enhanced. The NPO System implementation report for the enhancement was developed	Develop NPO Sector payment system	The base NPO payment system with the first set of modules developed and tested.	No deviation

## Strategies to overcome under performance

The NPO Bill was gazetted for further public comments during 2021/2022 financial year. It is envisaged to be submitted to Cabinet in the 2022/2023 financial year

## Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Livelihood and Food Security

Outcome	Reduced levels poverty, inequality, vulnerable and social ills					
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
National Food and Nutrition Security Plan	National Food and Nutrition Security Plan implemented	The implementation of the national food and nutrition security plan has been facilitated in all provinces	N/A	Develop a report on the Implementation of the DSD food and nutrition security plan	A report on the Implementation of the DSD food and nutrition security plan has been developed.	No deviation
Programme to link social protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihood opportunities	Programme to link social protection beneficiaries to sustainable livelihood opportunities implemented	N/A	Framework on Programme to Link Social Protection Beneficiaries to Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities Developed and ready for external consultations	Finalise the framework for a Programme to link Social Protection Beneficiaries to sustainable livelihoods	The Framework for a Programme to Link Social Protection Beneficiaries to Sustainable Livelihoods is finalised.	No deviation
Reviewed Sustainable Livelihood Toolkit for CDPs	Reviewed Sustainable Livelihood Toolkit for CDPs implemented	N/A	New indicator	Review the Sustainable Livelihood Toolkit for CDPs	The reviewed second version of the Sustainable Livelihood Toolkit for CDPs is completed.	No deviation

## Population and Development

Outcome						
Reduced levels poverty, inequality, vulnerable and social ills						
Output	Output Indicator	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2020/21	Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Output 2021/22	Reasons for Deviation from 2021/22 target
Monitoring report on the implementation of the Population Policy	Population Policy implemented	N/A	N/A	Monitor the implementation of the Population Policy	The implementation of the Population Policy was monitored through producing three reports on; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Impact of the pandemic on the well-being of youth,</li> <li>ii) Report on the South African commitments to Nairobi Summit ICPD+25,</li> <li>iii) Population and Sustainable Development, and a concept note for the development ICPD+30 and Policy+25 progress review reports</li> </ol>	No deviation
Outcome						
Functional, efficient, and integrated sector						
Framework on integration of Population Policy in the District Development Model	Framework on integration of Population Policy into District Development Model implemented	N/A	New indicator	Capacitate nine (9) provinces on the implementation of the integration of Population Policy into the District Development Model	A total of eight (8) provinces were capacitated on the implementation of the integration of Population Policy into the District Development Model	The Free State population unit could not participate in the workshop due to restructuring process which was in progress at the time of the workshop
Municipalities trained on the integration of Migration, Sustainable Development and Human Rights	Number of municipalities trained on the Integrating Migration issues into the IDP	N/A	New indicator	Train ninety-two (92) municipalities on the Integrating Migration issues into the IDP	Sixty-seven (67) municipalities trained on the integration of migration issues into the IDPs	Unavailability of municipalities for training.
Strategies to overcome under performance						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The training of municipalities on Migration Programme will be included into the skills development programme of the Department of Cooperative Governance to enhance its recognition among municipalities.</li> <li>• The partnership with SALGA will be strengthened to sensitise municipal decision makers about the importance of the training.</li> <li>• Engagements will be initiated with COGTA provincial skills development facilitators to amplify the recruitment of municipalities.</li> <li>• Updated recruitment plan which will guide the engagements of population units in various platform of engagements will be produced by DSD</li> <li>• The remaining municipalities will be reached in the next financial year.</li> </ul>						

## Linking performance with budgets- Programme 5: Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery

P 5: SOCIAL POLICY AND INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY							
Details per Sub-Programme		2021/22			2020/21		
		Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
5.1	Social Policy Research & Development	5 756	4 763	993	6 783	4 832	1 951
5.2	Special Projects & Innovation	9 723	6 533	3 190	8 789	6 802	1 987
5.3	Population Policy Promotion	26 720	25 469	1 251	36 443	22 453	13 990
5.4	Registration & Monitoring of Non-Profit Organizations	38 701	38 701	-	39 837	34 485	5 352
5.5	Substance Abuse Advisory Services & Oversight	5 046	4 994	52	6 001	3 740	2 261
5.6	Community Development	30 675	30 590	85	28 031	26 314	1 717
5.7	National Development Agency	245 970	245 970	-	216 240	216 240	-
5.8	Programme Management	3 787	3 731	56	3 949	3 456	493
	<b>Total</b>	<b>366 378</b>	<b>360 751</b>	<b>5 627</b>	<b>346 073</b>	<b>318 322</b>	<b>27 751</b>

## 9

## PERFORMANCE IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

The Social Development Sector performance indicators were not customised for the 2021/22 financial year. The reason for not being customised was that the sector could not reach agreement with all the provincial departments on a standardised set of indicators to be included as customised indicators.

However, despite the non-customised status of the sector, most of the provincial departments report on a standardised set of

indicators as part of the quarterly performance reporting on the Electronic Quarterly Performance Reporting System (EQPRs). The national Department of Social Development analyses data and produce quarterly reports and an annual report on provincial performance, acknowledging the gaps in the data that is available. The Department is addressing the issue of non-customisation in the sector for future reporting periods.

## 10

## REPORT ON THE INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

### Management of Covid-19 pandemic adjusted risk levels

With regards to the management of the COVID-19 adjusted risk levels, the Department had to focus both internally and externally as a portfolio. The Human Capital Management unit had to advise the Department on its obligations and implementation of various measures linked to the different adjusted levels during the reporting period. The Department has complied with all the adjusted level requirements such as social distancing, sanitisation and screening.

The Department ensured that service delivery was not compromised whilst implementing the prescribed remote working system. Officials were regularly reminded to take note of all the Department's protocols that were developed and those that were issued by the Department of Public Service and Administration.

### Procurement of Personal Protective Equipment

The following Personal Protective Equipment was procured as part of internal interventions in response to Covid-19 pandemic:

- Procurement of sixty (60) Covid-19 freestanding perspex desk screens for protection of officials that need social distancing. These are used by staff who have direct contact with other officials and the public. The Covid-19 desk screens prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus and protect officials from direct contact with others.
- The procurement of a total of five hundred (500) one-litre hand plastic sanitiser spray bottles for each office in the Department (Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), Harlequins Office Park and the Gender-Based Violence Command Centre (GBVCC) buildings).
- The procurement of light commercial disinfectant fogger machine and disinfectant for the decontamination the 45 GG vehicles on a regular basis. At a minimum, it was required to clean and disinfect commonly touched surfaces in the vehicle at the beginning and end of each utilisation of the vehicle and between transporting passengers.

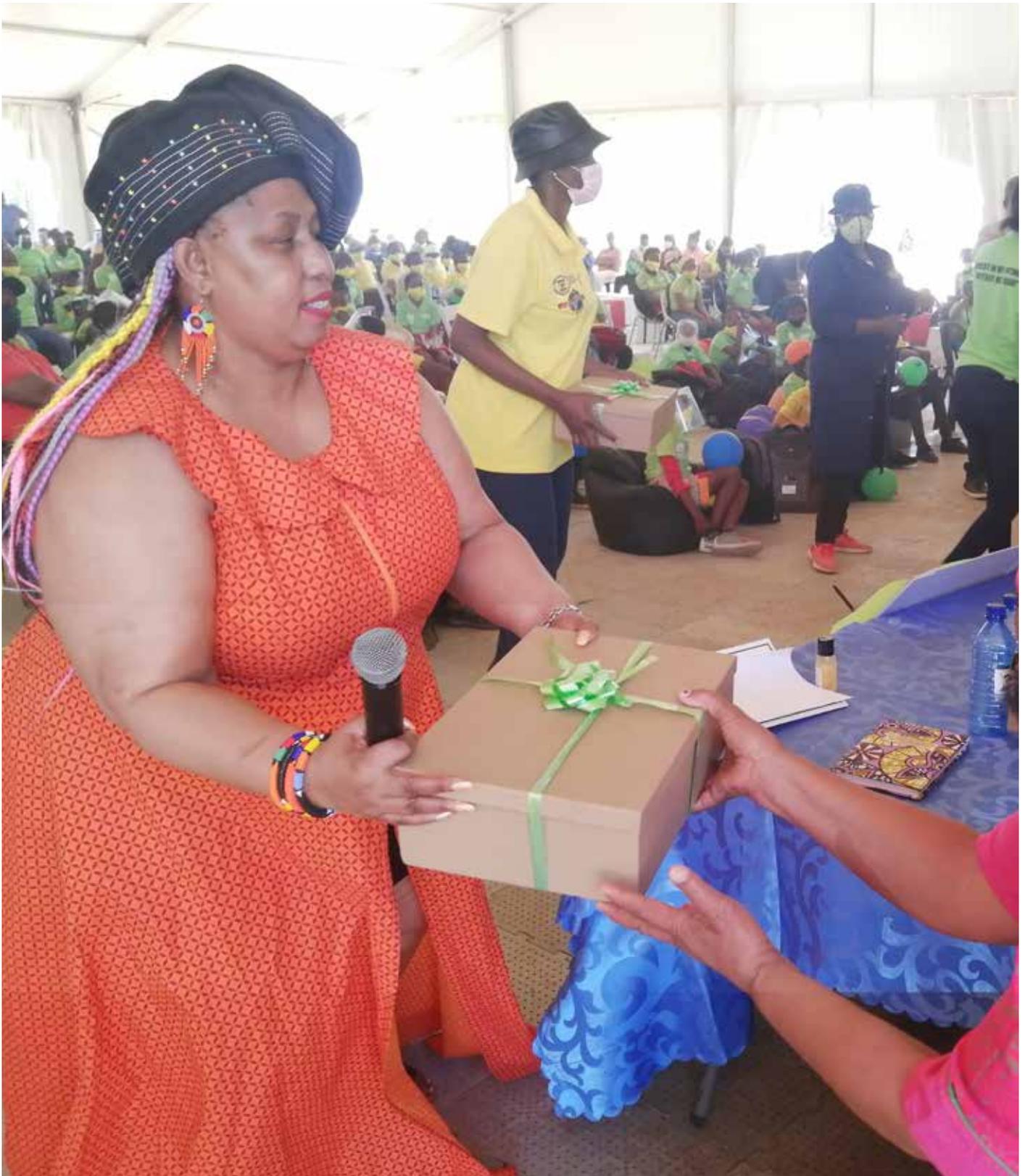
- The procurement of sixty thousand (60 000) disposable masks for all staff and visitors in the HSRC, Harlequins and GBVCC offices.
- The procurement of the decontamination and sanitisation services for the HSRC, Harlequins and GBVC buildings on monthly basis as a Covid-19 prevention measures. The offices will continue to be sanitised monthly or as and when required.
- Procurement of two hundred (200) buckets of sanitiser wipes for all board rooms and bathrooms for the offices of the HSRC Building, Harlequins Office Park and Gender Based Violence Command Centre (GBVC).
- The allocation of the First Aid Kits to the Administrative Assistant of Deputy Directors-General or Chief Directors per wing per floor to be administered by the nurses as and when the need arises.
- The procurement of six thousand (6 000) litres of 70% alcohol-based hand sanitiser the HSRC, Harlequins and GBVC buildings.
- The approval for the appointment of a professional Occupational Health and Safety Practitioner in the financial year 2022/23, with effect from date of assumption of duty for a fixed term period of six (6) months. It is important to appoint an OHS Practitioner to assist and ensure that all safety plans and programmes developed by the Department are effectively and efficiently implemented in line with the set regulations.
- Departmental COVID-19 Decontamination Protocol: Once a positive case was reported, the decontamination and sanitisation of the affected floor, common areas, and or building, was done as far as possible on the day the positive case or suspected case of COVID-19 is reported. This at times required refusing officials' entry into the building or early closure of the floor and or building depending on the time the information has come to the attention of Management. As a preventative measure, the floor or building would only be reopened on the following day for work to commence. In this regard, staff were be informed accordingly.

### General Hygiene and Sanitisation of the workplace

The cleaning services continued to ensure that the workplace was kept clean at all times. All officials in the Department were encouraged to always promote and maintain good hygiene practices. The offices were sanitised monthly or as and when required. All common areas, boardrooms, lifts and areas with high traffic volume were sanitised on a more regular basis. All protocols on the management of COVID-19 in the workplace remain in force.

### No mask - No entry Policy and Social Distancing

The Department continued to apply the “no mask – no entry” policy in line with all protocols and directives issued to mitigate COVID-19 infections. No staff member or visitor may refuse to wear personal protective equipment as such had been declared compulsory by the Department of Health. The maintenance of the 1.5-meter social distancing continued to be observed on all floors, reception, lifts and offices.



Programme	Intervention	Geographic location (Province/ District/ local municipality) (where possible)	No. of beneficiaries (where possible)	Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where possible)	Total budget allocation per intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention	Contribution to the Outputs in the APP (where applicable)	Immediate outcomes
Programme 1	Employment of unemployed social workers graduates to provide psychosocial support to those affected by COVID-19	Province	Graduate Allocation	Number Employed	N/A	N/A	N/A	Psychosocial support to those affected by COVID-19 at district level.
		Eastern Cape	184	490				
		Free State	200	170				
		Gauteng	728	1 026				
		KwaZulu-Natal	387	967				
		Limpopo	190	479				
		Mpumalanga	138	236				
		Northern Cape	86	20				
		North West	87	85				
	Total	2000	3473					
	Decontamination on a monthly basis of HSRC, Harlequins and GBVCC	Head Office Social Development	Staff of the Department of Social Development	None	R3 503 348.71	R3 503 348.71	None	Safety of the staff of the Department of Social Development
	Adhoc Decontamination when a positive case of Covid-19 was reported				R495 102.04	R495 102.04	Safety of the staff of the Department of Social Development	
	Thirty (30) Covid-Nineteen (19) Freestanding Perspex Desk Screens for Protection of official that need social distancing				R27 750.00	R27 750.00	Safety of the staff of the Department of Social Development	
	Five hundred (500) (1Litre) Hand Sanitiser Spray Bottles as part of the PPE for HSRC, Harlequins, GBVCC				R12 100.00	R12 100.00	Safety of the staff of the Department of Social Development	
	Thirty thousand (30 000) disposable masks for all staff/visitors in the HSRC, Harlequins and GBVC				R270 00.00	R270 00.00	Safety of the staff of the Department of Social Development	
	Thirty (30 000) disposable masks for all staff/visitors in the HSRC, Harlequins Office Park, and GBVC facilities				R165 000.00	R165 000.00	Safety of the staff of the Department of Social Development	
	One hundred and ten (110) Automated Sanitiser Dispensers Wall Mounted to increase the provision of sanitation dispensers at the boardrooms, lifts and parking bays				R177 100.00	R177 100.00	Safety of the staff of the Department of Social Development	
	Two hundred (200) buckets of sanitiser wipes for all boardrooms, foyer and bathrooms				R79 000.00	R79 000.00	Safety of the staff of the Department of Social Development	

Programme	Intervention	Geographic location (Province/ District/ local municipality) (where possible)	No. of beneficiaries (where possible)	Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where possible)	Total budget allocation per intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention	Contribution to the Outputs in the APP (where applicable)	Immediate outcomes
Programme 5	The research project on Youth perception survey on socio-economic, health, & gender on Impact of COVID-19	National sample drawn from DSD database of youth participants for different DSD programmes.	Sample from the youth.	Youths disaggregated by gender, youths with disabilities, persons requiring special health services, migrants including undocumented and refugees or any other relevant demographics;	R1 472 553.77	None	Rapid assessment studies of the socio economic impacts of COVID-19 on the Social sector	Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and social ills.
	Youth participating in the sexual and reproductive health and rights online advocacy campaign	It is countrywide and not limited to any specific province.	None	Cannot disaggregate as it is online and we cannot say who are women/ men/people with disability, etc.	R325 545	R325 545	None	Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and social ills
	The research project on Youth perception survey on Socio-economic, health, & gender on Impact of COVID-19	National sample drawn from DSD database of youth participants for different DSD programmes.	Sample from the youth.	Youths disaggregated by gender, youths with disabilities, persons requiring special health services, migrants including undocumented and refugees or any other relevant demographics;	R1 472 553.77	None	Rapid assessment studies of the socio economic impacts of COVID-19 on the Social sector	Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and social ills.
	Understanding the demographic, health, psycho-social and economic implications of COVID-19 on older persons in South Africa	Secondary data	None	None	R498 018.56	R200 000.00	Rapid assessment studies of the socio economic impacts of COVID-19 on the social sector	Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability, and social ills.

# 11 TRANSFER PAYMENTS

## Transfer payments to public entities

Name of the Public Entity	South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)																		
Key outputs of the public entity	Administration, management and payment of Social Assistance Grants.																		
Amount transferred to the public entity R'000	7 963 901																		
Amount spent by the public entity R'000	7 321 561																		
Achievements of the public entity	<p>During the financial year under review, SASSA managed to increase the number of social grants in payment including grant in aid from 18 440 572 at the end of March 2021 to 18 677 339 at the end of March 2022 at a cost of R193 371 billion. This represents an overall increase of approximately 1.3%.</p> <p>The breakdown per grant type is presented in the table below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Grant Type</th> <th>Total as at 31 March 2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OAG</td> <td>3 774 604</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WVG</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GIA</td> <td>283 771</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DG</td> <td>1 004 798</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FCG</td> <td>294 031</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CDG</td> <td>153 768</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CSG</td> <td>13 166 342</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>18 677 339</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Between the periods, 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, SASSA processed 1 704 988 social grant applications. Of these applications 98.09% (1 672 391 of 1 704 988) were processed within ten (10) days.</p> <p>A total of 1 583 498 social grant applications were approved representing an over-achievement against a target of 1 200 000 approved applications.</p> <p>In the period under review, SASSA continued to process applications for the COVID-19 special relief grant (R350) for the periods April 2021, August 2021 till the end of March 2022 as per the President's pronouncement on the extension of the grant.</p> <p>126 685 470 cumulative applications were received and 124 204 429 were processed, inclusive of Asylum seekers and Special permit holders. This represents 98.04% of applications processed.</p> <p>All COVID-19 special relief grant (R350) applications received by SASSA on a monthly basis including existing ones were considered as new and subjected to a verification process. This resulted to 124 204 429 cumulative applications processed.</p> <p>An average of 10.5 million COVID-19 special relief grant (R350) applications were approved monthly.</p> <p>In the same reporting period, SASSA continued with the normal Social Relief of Distress (SRD) in which 167 849 SRD applications were awarded at a cost of R192 million. The awards were issued to individuals and households who were affected by disastrous situations, these awards were in different forms ranging from cash, vouchers, school uniform and disasters.</p> <p>Towards closing the exclusion gap for the children below the age of 1. By end of March 2022, a total of 544 238 children below the age of 1 were in receipt of the children's grants against a mid-year population of 1 175 632. This represents a 46.29% of the population group.</p>	Grant Type	Total as at 31 March 2021	OAG	3 774 604	WVG	25	GIA	283 771	DG	1 004 798	FCG	294 031	CDG	153 768	CSG	13 166 342	Total	18 677 339
Grant Type	Total as at 31 March 2021																		
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CSG	13 166 342																		
Total	18 677 339																		

Name of the Public Entity	National Development Agency (NDA)
Key outputs of the public entity	The NDA's primary mandate is to contribute towards the eradication of poverty and its causes by granting funds to civil society organisations. Its secondary mandate is to promote consultation, dialogue and sharing of development experience between the CSOs and relevant organs of state
Amount transferred to the public entity R'000	245 970
Amount spent by the public entity R'000	187 115
Achievements of the public entity	<p>The NDA has empowered the CSOs by building their capacity in fulfilment of the primary mandate of the NDA, which requires the NDA to strengthen the institutional capacity of CSOs that provide services to poor communities. More than 2000 CSOs have been trained in CSO-management related programmes such as governance, financial management, community development practice and conflict management. In fulfilling the mandate of mobilising resources and acting as a conduit for disbursement of the same funds to CSOs in the pursuance of their developmental aspirations, the NDA has raised R54.5 million worth of financial and non-financial resources in the financial year under review.</p> <p>These resources have benefitted CSOs in strengthening their ability to manage their CSOs better and to comply with legislative authorities. The NDA has furthermore grant-funded 85 CSOs enabling CSOs to address poverty relief to the vulnerable and poor in our society. They have ensured that the NDA makes inroads in ridding the society of the dire effects of poverty, especially in areas where these CSOs operate. Through the grant funding programme the NDA created 750 work opportunities. The work opportunities ensure that economically disadvantaged families have their quality of life improved through participation in the NDA supported community projects.</p> <p>The NDA through the Research programme managed to undertake three research studies. These studies happened under the persisting Covid19 challenges that limited physical engagements, as such most of the research work was done virtually. Despite these contact limitations, the NDA was able to realise all the targeted research studies for the year.</p>



## Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
South African Drug and Anxiety Group	NPO	For the Management and Maintenance of the Substance Abuse free telephonic number and provide assistance to service users.	Yes	1 841	1 931	N/A
South African Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence	Non-profit Organisation	Monitoring of substance abuse treatment services.	Yes	1 870	1 751	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2020/21 activities, which were implemented up to September 2021. The remaining amount for the 2021/22 funding year is expected to be utilised until July 2022.
National Shelter Movement	Non-profit Organisation	For the provision of an intersectoral helpline in response to violence against victims of crime.	Yes	705	682	N/A
Lifeline South Africa	Non-profit Organisation	To provide an intersectoral helpline in response to violence against victims of crime.	Yes	2 122	1 677	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2020/21 activities, which were implemented up to August 2021. The remaining amount for the 2021/22 funding year is expected to be utilised until September 2022.
National Institute Community Development and Management	Non-profit Organisation	For the provision of early trauma support following incidences of violence, particularly against women and children.	Yes	1 337	1 781	N/A
Autism South Africa	Non-profit Organisation	Provision of capacity, empowerment and service delivery to affiliated organisations and beneficiaries, to facilitate research and development of best practice models to inform Services to Persons with Disabilities and to facilitate and coordinate advocacy and awareness programmes on the rights of persons with disabilities.	Yes	1 430	901	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2020/21 activities, which were implemented up to March 2022. The remaining amount for the 2021/22 funding year is expected to be utilised until January 2023.
DeafBlind South Africa	Non-profit Organisation	Provision of capacity, empowerment and service delivery to affiliated organisations and beneficiaries.	Yes	1 539	714	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2020/21 activities. Implementation is expected until April 2022. The remaining amount for the 2021/22 funding year is expected to be utilised until March 2023.

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 (Continued)

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
UHAMBO Foundation	Non-profit Organisation	To facilitate research and development of best practice models to inform Services to Person with Disabilities	Yes	1 315	23	Unspent funds will be utilised to finalise agreed activities until September 2022.
Ntataise Trust	Non-profit Organisation	For providing quality, effective and efficient partial care and ECD services.	Yes	1 265	917	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2020/21 activities, which were implemented until July 2021. The remaining amount for the 2021/22 funding year is expected to be utilised to implement agreed activities until November 2022.
South African Congress for Early Childhood Development	Non-profit Organisation	Providing quality, effective and efficient partial care and ECD services	Yes	805	737	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2020/21 activities, which were implemented until September 2021. The remaining amount for the 2021/22 funding year is expected to be utilised until September 2022.
NICRO	Non-profit Organisation	Capacity building, implementation of comprehensive integrated social crime prevention programmes and implementation of reintegration and after care services.	Yes	1 636	1 382	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2020/21 activities. The remaining activities for the 2021/22 funding year is expected to be finalised by August 2022.
South African National AIDS Counsel	Non-profit Organisation	Supporting the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs 2017-2022 (NSP) and to promote and secure nationally in South Africa the provision of related educational, prevention, care and treatment programmes . To promote or advocate for the human rights of people infected or affected by HIV, TB and STIs.	Yes	15 000	15 636	The amount spent includes funds rolled over from the 2020/21 financial year.
UHAMBO Foundation	Non-profit Organisation	Advocate for the inclusion of children with disability to access ECD programme.	Yes	1 315	1 873	The amount spent includes expenditure for the 2020/21 activities, which were implemented until September 2021. Agreed activities for the 2021/22 financial year are expected to be finalised by September 2022.

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 (Continued)

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
South African Older Persons Forum	Non-Profit Organisation	The promotion and protection of the rights, safety and wellbeing of older persons.	Yes	1 482	1 440	Agreed activities for the 2021/22 financial year are expected to be finalise by August 2022.
National Institute Community Development and Management	Non-Profit Organisation	For the provision of comprehensive services to older persons suffering from Alzheimers' and related illnesses, and mentoring of upcoming organisations rendering services to older persons.	Yes	1 735	730	Agreed activities are expected to be finalised by 30 November 2022.
Families and Marriage Society South Africa	Non-Profit Organisation	The strengthening, supporting and preserving of families through transformed and sustainable services and programmes.	Yes	1 146	884	Agreed activities are expected to be finalised by 30 September 2022.
Suid Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie	Non-Profit Organisation	The strengthening, supporting and preserving of families through transformed and sustainable services and programmes.	Yes	674	774	Expenditure includes expenditure from funds rolled over from the 2020/21 financial year.
CDDC Trust	Non-Profit Organisation	The provision of prevention and early intervention services to orphans and vulnerable children.	Yes	1 380	676	Agreed activities are expected to be finalised by 30 September 2022.
Suid Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie	Non-Profit Organisation	For the provision of child protection services.	Yes	838	1 092	Expenditure includes expenditure from funds rolled over from the 2020/21 financial year.
Child Welfare South Africa	Non-Profit Organisation	For the provision of child protection services.	Yes	678	185	Agreed activities are expected to be finalised by 30 June 2022. Implementation timelines are in the process of being extended.
Childline South Africa	Non-Profit Organisation	For the provision of child protection services.	Yes	722	1 016	Expenditure includes expenditure from funds rolled over from the 2020/21 financial year.
RATA	Non-Profit Organisation	The provision of prevention and early intervention services to orphans and vulnerable children.	Yes	723	140	Agreed activities are expected to be finalised by 31 January 2023.
Khulisa Social Solutions	Non-Profit Organisation	For implementation of comprehensive integrated social crime prevention programmes and diversion services	Yes	801	0	Progress report outstanding.

Funded non-profit organisations are monitored through quarterly performance and financial reports as well as submission of audited annual financial statements. The expenditure reported above is based on the consolidated progress reports for the year ended 31 March 2022. The expenditure is still subject to review.

The table below reflects the transfer payments made to International Organisations for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were to be used	Amount budgeted for (R'000)	Amount transferred (R'000)	Reasons why funds were not transferred
International Social Security Association	International organization	Affiliate membership fees	1 890	1 300	Savings related to foreign currency translation.
International Federation for the Aged	International organization	Annual contribution	25	15	Savings related to foreign currency translation.
International Social Services	International organization	Annual contribution to the ISS Resource Center and annual membership fees to the ISS in Geneva, Switzerland.	410	312	Savings related to foreign currency translation.
Walvisbay	International organization	Subsidise the social work post of the Kerklike Maatskaplike Raad organisation and the residence of South African Citizens in the House of Palms Old Age Home in Walvis Bay.	430	0	The transfer payment has been put on hold pending discussions between the Department, Western Cape Department of Social Development and the Government of Namibia.
Partners in Population and Development	International organization	The South African Government is affiliated to the Partners in Population and Development through the national Department of Social Development.	1 055	860	Savings related to foreign currency translation.
International Organisations of Pension Supervisors	International organization	Membership fees.	108	94	Foreign currency translation
UNFPA	International organization	Membership fees.	634	634	N/A
United Nations International Drug Control Programme	International organization	Membership fees.	25	25	N/A

The table below reflects the transfer payments which were budgeted for in the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, but no transfer payments were made.

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were to be used	Amount budgeted for (R'000)	Amount transferred (R'000)	Reasons why funds were not transferred
Khulisa Social Solutions	Non-profit Organisation	Implementation of a comprehensive integrated Social Crime Prevention programmes and diversion services.	1 602	801	An amount of R1,602 million was allocated to Khulisa for the 2021/22 financial year. The second tranche of R801 000 was not transferred due to non-compliance to reporting requirements.
UHAMBO Foundation	Non-profit Organisation	Advocate for the inclusion of children with disability to access ECD programme.	1 865	1 315	Although the budget as per the ENE amounted to R1,865 million the amount applied for and approved amounted to R1,315 million.
DICAG	Non-profit Organisation	To implement a pilot project on skills development and empowerment programmes for parents of children with disabilities as well as children and youth with disabilities in three identified provinces.	784	0	Transfer of the 2021/22 allocation was deferred to allow the organization to finalise previously funded activities and submit a satisfactory progress report.
Childline South Africa	Non-Profit Organisation	For the provision of child protection services.	1 443	722	Transfer of the 2021/22 allocation was deferred to allow the organization to finalise previously funded activities and submit a satisfactory progress report.
South African Council for Social Service Professions	Statutory Body	N/A. Organisation not funded in the 2021/22 financial year	2 239	0	The 2021/22 allocation was not transferred to due to late submission of the business plan by the organisation.

# 12 CONDITIONAL GRANTS

The table below describes each of the conditional grants and earmarked funds paid by the Department.

## 1. Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant: Eastern Cape DSD

Department/Municipality to whom the grant has been transferred	Eastern Cape Provincial Department of Social Development
Purpose of the grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the number of poor children accessing subsidised ECD services through centre and non-centre based programmes.</li> <li>To support ECD providers delivering an ECD programme to meet basic health and safety requirements for registration.</li> <li>To pilot the construction of new low cost ECD centres.</li> </ul>
Expected outputs of the grant	<p>The grant has two components with detailed outputs, conditions and responsibilities for each component specified in separate frameworks. Outputs reflected in the respective frameworks for the following two grant components outline the number of:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible children subsidised, as agreed in the service level agreement (SLA).</li> <li>Children attending ECD services in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Attending ECD services in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Days subsidised for centre based programmes.</li> <li>Children subsidised through provincial own revenue including equitable share that are prof the top-up grant.</li> <li>Equitable share children benefiting from the top-up grant.</li> <li>ECD Practitioners and other staff employed in registered ECD centres benefitting from the grant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECD centres assessed for infrastructure support and health and safety standards.</li> <li>ECD centres whose registrations status improved as a result of the infrastructure component.</li> <li>Low cost ECE centres constructed.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>33 050 poor children benefited from ECD services.</li> <li>ECD centres and 264 Special Day Care Centres were subsidized for 264 days in the 2020/21 financial year.</li> <li>27 571 children attended registered centres in the 2020/21 financial year.</li> <li>8 ECD centres were upgraded from the maintenance component.</li> <li>8 ECD centres moved from conditional registration to full registration as a result of maintenance component programmes is busy with the process of full registration</li> </ul>
Amount per amended DORA	R184,581
Amount transferred (R'000)	R184,581
Reasons if amount as per DORA not transferred	N/A
Amount spent by the department/municipality (R'000)	R206 869 (Inclusive of expenditure against funds rolled over from the 2020/21 financial year)
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	<p>The reasons for unspent funds per grant component are as follows:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department was not able to spend the total amount rolled over for Stimulus Relief Funds and funds repurposed for the procurement of PPEs.</li> <li>Due to time constraints, and since funds were only transferred to the Department at the end of March 2022, the Department was not able to spend the additional allocation of R26,611 million allocated for the Stimulus Relief Fund.</li> </ul>
Monitoring mechanism by the transferring Department	The Department uses monthly, quarterly and in-year monitoring reports to monitor progress.

## 2. Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant: Free State DSD

<b>Department/ Municipality to whom the grant has been transferred</b>	Free State Provincial Department of Social Development
<b>Purpose of the grant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the number of poor children accessing subsidised ECD services through centre and non-centre based programmes.</li> <li>To support ECD providers delivering an ECD programme to meet basic health and safety requirements for registration.</li> <li>To pilot the construction of new low cost ECD centres.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected outputs of the grant</b>	<p>The grant has two components with detailed outputs, conditions and responsibilities for each component specified in separate frameworks.</p> <p>Outputs reflected in the respective frameworks for the following two grant components outline the number of:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible children subsidised, as agreed in the service level agreement (SLA).</li> <li>Children attending ECD services in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Attending ECD services in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Days subsidised for centre based programmes.</li> <li>Children subsidised through provincial own revenue including equitable share that are prof the top-up grant.</li> <li>Equitable share children benefiting from the top-up grant.</li> <li>ECD Practitioners and other staff employed in registered ECD centres benefitting from the grant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECD centres assessed for infrastructure support and health and safety standards.</li> <li>ECD centres whose registrations status improved as a result of the infrastructure component.</li> <li>Low cost ECE centres constructed.</li> </ul>
<b>Actual outputs achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance for 27 ECD centres was completed.</li> <li>10 438 Children benefitted from the Subsidy grant.</li> </ul>
<b>Amount per amended DORA</b>	R74,235
<b>Amount transferred (R'000)</b>	R74,235
<b>Reasons if amount as per DORA not transferred</b>	N/A
<b>Amount spent by the department/ municipality (R'000)</b>	R86,432 (Inclusive of expenditure against funds rolled over from the 2020/21 financial year)
<b>Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity</b>	<p>The reasons for unspent funds per grant component are as follows:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 ECD centres could not be subsidised due to the challenges experienced with the Central Suppliers Database.</li> <li>Due to challenges experienced with the Central Supplier Database and closed bank accounts, all beneficiaries could not be compensated via the Employment Stimulus Relief Fund.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not all approved payment batches were received from the service provider.</li> <li>The Supply Chain Management procurement processes took longer than expected.</li> <li>Due to non-responsive bidders, Supply Chain Management had to re-start most of the site briefings.</li> <li>Delays in obtaining Permission to Occupy (PTO) from the Municipalities in order to construct on the identified sites.</li> <li>Geotech report – Delays were caused as engineering drawings and Bill of Quantities (BOQ) were reliant on this information to make further progress.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring mechanism by the transferring Department</b>	The Department uses monthly, quarterly, and in-year monitoring reports to monitor progress.

### 3. Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant: Gauteng DSD

Department/ Municipality to whom the grant has been transferred	Gauteng Provincial Department of Social Development
Purpose of the grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the number of poor children accessing subsidised ECD services through centre and non-centre based programmes.</li> <li>To support ECD providers delivering an ECD programme to meet basic health and safety requirements for registration.</li> <li>To pilot the construction of new low cost ECD centres.</li> </ul>
Expected outputs of the grant	<p>The grant has two components with detailed outputs, conditions and responsibilities for each component specified in separate frameworks.</p> <p>Outputs reflected in the respective frameworks for the following two grant components outline the number of:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible children subsidised, as agreed in the service level agreement (SLA).</li> <li>Children attending ECD services in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Attending ECD services in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Days subsidised for centre based programmes.</li> <li>Children subsidised through provincial own revenue including equitable share that are prof the top-up grant.</li> <li>Equitable share children benefiting from the top-up grant.</li> <li>ECD Practitioners and other staff employed in registered ECD centres benefitting from the grant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECD centres assessed for infrastructure support and health and safety standards.</li> <li>ECD centres whose registrations status improved as a result of the infrastructure component.</li> <li>Low cost ECE centres constructed.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31 236 beneficiaries were subsidised and benefitted from the ECD conditional grant.</li> <li>12 ECD centres were maintained through the ECD conditional grant.</li> </ul>
Amount per amended DORA	R177,730
Amount transferred (R'000)	R177,730
Reasons if amount as per DORA not transferred	N/A
Amount spent by the department/ municipality (R'000)	R191,322 (Inclusive of expenditure against funds rolled over from the 2020/21 financial year)
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	<p>The reasons for unspent funds per grant component are as follows:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional allocation of R25,623 million for the Stimulus Relief Fund could not be spent due to rejections of unverified bank accounts.</li> <li>Instead of registering as Non Profit Organisations, ECD centres were registered as companies, partnerships or other forms of businesses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total maintenance allocation was not spent as a result of some ECD Facilities being closed and no longer operational.</li> </ul>
Monitoring mechanism by the transferring Department	The Department uses monthly, quarterly and in-year monitoring reports to monitor progress.

#### 4. Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant: KwaZulu-Natal DSD

<b>Department/ Municipality to whom the grant has been transferred</b>	KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Department of Social Development
<b>Purpose of the grant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the number of poor children accessing subsidised ECD services through centre and non-centre based programmes.</li> <li>To support ECD providers delivering an ECD programme to meet basic health and safety requirements for registration.</li> <li>To pilot the construction of new low cost ECD centres.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected outputs of the grant</b>	<p>The grant has two components with detailed outputs, conditions and responsibilities for each component specified in separate frameworks.</p> <p>Outputs reflected in the respective frameworks for the following two grant components outline the number of:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible children subsidised, as agreed in the service level agreement (SLA).</li> <li>Children attending ECD services in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Attending ECD services in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Days subsidised for centre based programmes.</li> <li>Children subsidised through provincial own revenue including equitable share that are prof of the top-up grant.</li> <li>Equitable share children benefiting from the top-up grant.</li> <li>ECD Practitioners and other staff employed in registered ECD centres benefitting from the grant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECD centres assessed for infrastructure support and health and safety standards.</li> <li>ECD centres whose registrations status improved as a result of the infrastructure component.</li> <li>Low cost ECE centres constructed.</li> </ul>
<b>Actual outputs achieved</b>	<p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 416 ECD centres with 46 475 children benefitting from the ECD Conditional Grant subsidy for the 2021/22 Financial year.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the time of assessment, the Department was able to assess 66 ECD centres and submitted to national DSD on the 30 September 2021.</li> <li>27 ECD maintenance projects to be completed by no later than 31 May 2022.</li> <li>Three (03) low cost ECDs are at construction stage and anticipated to be completed by 29 July 2022.</li> </ul>
<b>Amount per amended DORA</b>	R265,276
<b>Amount transferred (R'000)</b>	R265,276
<b>Reasons if amount as per DORA not transferred</b>	N/A
<b>Amount spent by the department/ municipality (R'000)</b>	R268 038 (Inclusive of expenditure against funds rolled over from the 2020/21 financial year)
<b>Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity</b>	<p>The reasons for unspent funds per grant component are as follows:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The largest contributing factor was caused by ECD Centres not being operational anymore and bank accounts closed. As a result, funds bounced back to the Department once paid.</li> <li>As a result of allegations of the mismanagement of funds at some of the ECD centres, and current investigations currently taking place, these ECD Centres were not paid for all the quarters of the financial year.</li> <li>Delayed processes resulting in the late payment of the grant in respect of the approved applications.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under expenditure was due to limitations due to the Covid-19 pandemic which resulted in delays in the procurement of working tools for staff supporting the implementation of ECD Conditional Grant;</li> <li>Maintenance projects hindered as a result in procurement processes by implementing agent.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring mechanism by the transferring Department</b>	The department uses monthly, quarterly and in-year monitoring reports to monitor progress.

## 5. Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant: Limpopo DSD

Department/ Municipality to whom the grant has been transferred	Limpopo Provincial Department of Social Development
Purpose of the grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the number of poor children accessing subsidised ECD services through centre and non-centre based programmes.</li> <li>To support ECD providers delivering an ECD programme to meet basic health and safety requirements for registration.</li> <li>To pilot the construction of new low cost ECD centres.</li> </ul>
Expected outputs of the grant	<p>The grant has two components with detailed outputs, conditions and responsibilities for each component specified in separate frameworks.</p> <p>Outputs reflected in the respective frameworks for the following two grant components outline the number of:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible children subsidised, as agreed in the service level agreement (SLA).</li> <li>Children attending ECD services in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Attending ECD services in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Days subsidised for centre based programmes.</li> <li>Children subsidised through provincial own revenue including equitable share that are prof of the top-up grant.</li> <li>Equitable share children benefiting from the top-up grant.</li> <li>ECD Practitioners and other staff employed in registered ECD centres benefitting from the grant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECD centres assessed for infrastructure support and health and safety standards.</li> <li>ECD centres whose registrations status improved as a result of the infrastructure component.</li> <li>Low cost ECE centres constructed.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	<p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>812 ECD centres received the R17 subsidy per child per day benefitting 27 541 children.</li> </ul> <p><b>Maintenance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>51 ECD centres were maintained.</li> <li>Low cost ECD centre on foundation level.</li> </ul>
Amount per amended DORA	R167,607
Amount transferred (R'000)	R167,607
Reasons if amount as per DORA not transferred	N/A
Amount spent by the department/ municipality (R'000)	R165,931
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	<p>The reasons for unspent funds per grant component are as follows:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 ECD centres were non-compliant to the funding requirements.</li> <li>Low number of children within 'means test' in funded ECD centres.</li> <li>Stimulus Relief Fund payments could not be authorised for some of the ECD centres due to non-compliance with the Central Supplier Database.</li> <li>Physical verification for unregistered ECD centres needed to be conducted which affected payment authorisations negatively.</li> <li>Some ECD centres are untraceable whilst others are not ECD centres at all.</li> <li>The contract for the national service provider responsible for payment batches, was terminated in November 2021 and only re-appointed during February 2022.</li> <li>The break in service lead to delays in the disbursement of payment batches to provinces.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a service provider was only appointed during November 2021, and sites handed over in December 2021, low cost ECD centres could not be completed.</li> <li>Shortlisting process for the Quantity Surveyor Assistant Director post conducted in December 2021 whilst interviews only took place during February 2022.</li> </ul>
Monitoring mechanism by the transferring Department	The Department uses monthly, quarterly and in-year monitoring reports to monitor progress.

## 6. Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant: Mpumalanga DSD

Department/ Municipality to whom the grant has been transferred	Mpumalanga Provincial Department of Social Development
Purpose of the grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the number of poor children accessing subsidised ECD services through centre and non-centre based programmes.</li> <li>To support ECD providers delivering an ECD programme to meet basic health and safety requirements for registration.</li> <li>To pilot the construction of new low cost ECD centres.</li> </ul>
Expected outputs of the grant	<p>The grant has two components with detailed outputs, conditions and responsibilities for each component specified in separate frameworks. Outputs reflected in the respective frameworks for the following two grant components outline the number of:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible children subsidised, as agreed in the service level agreement (SLA).</li> <li>Children attending ECD services in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Attending ECD services in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Days subsidised for centre based programmes.</li> <li>Children subsidised through provincial own revenue including equitable share that are prof of the top-up grant.</li> <li>Equitable share children benefiting from the top-up grant.</li> <li>ECD Practitioners and other staff employed in registered ECD centres benefitting from the grant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECD centres assessed for infrastructure support and health and safety standards.</li> <li>ECD centres whose registrations status improved as a result of the infrastructure component.</li> <li>Low cost ECE centres constructed.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	11 540 Children reached through conditional grant funding
Amount per amended DORA	R112,465
Amount transferred (R'000)	R112,465
Reasons if amount as per DORA not transferred	N/A
Amount spent by the department/ municipality (R'000)	R99,137
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	<p>The reasons for unspent funds per grant component are as follows:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a result of batches of claims only received after the cut-off date for the processing of payments for the 2021/22 financial year, the underspending is largely on the additional allocation of R16,214 million related to the Presidential Employment Initiative funding.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance on ECD Centres were not complete due to the late appointment of contractors by the Implementing Agent, Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport.</li> </ul>
Monitoring mechanism by the transferring Department	The Department uses monthly, quarterly and in-year Monitoring reports to monitor progress.

## 7. Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant: Northern Cape DSD

Department/ Municipality to whom the grant has been transferred	Northern Cape Provincial Department of Social Development
Purpose of the grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the number of poor children accessing subsidised ECD services through centre and non-centre based programmes.</li> <li>To support ECD providers delivering an ECD programme to meet basic health and safety requirements for registration.</li> <li>To pilot the construction of new low cost ECD centres.</li> </ul>
Expected outputs of the grant	<p>The grant has two components with detailed outputs, conditions and responsibilities for each component specified in separate frameworks. Outputs reflected in the respective frameworks for the following two grant components outline the number of:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible children subsidised, as agreed in the service level agreement (SLA).</li> <li>Children attending ECD services in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Attending ECD services in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Days subsidised for centre based programmes.</li> <li>Children subsidised through provincial own revenue including equitable share that are prof the top-up grant.</li> <li>Equitable share children benefiting from the top-up grant.</li> <li>ECD Practitioners and other staff employed in registered ECD centres benefiting from the grant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECD centres assessed for infrastructure support and health and safety standards.</li> <li>ECD centres whose registrations status improved as a result of the infrastructure component.</li> <li>Low cost ECE centres constructed.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	<p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>237 ECD Centres with 9 307 children benefitted from the ECD Conditional Grant in the 2021/20211 financial year</li> <li>3 565 children benefitted from the subsidy in non-centre based programmes during the 2021/2022 financial year</li> <li>245 ECD Centres received the Stimulus Relief Fund and 924 staff members benefitted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the time of assessment, the Department was able to assess 12 ECD Centres, and submitted to the Department.</li> <li>Maintenance to 4 ECD Centres could not proceed for the following reasons : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Centre did the improvements by themselves to the point where it could be registered.</li> <li>After severe storms, 1 Centre deteriorated to such an extent that the amount needed for the renovations would exceed the allocated funding.</li> <li>1 centre is located at a remoted site, and contractors were not interested to quote for work where the roads are in a bad condition.</li> <li>1 centre was not approved by the Municipality for renovations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Maintenance was completed at four (4) ECD Centres.</li> <li>1 ECD Centre was erected in partnership with ACSA, Sol Plaatjie Municipality and CIPLA</li> </ul>
Amount per amended DORA	R29,564
Amount transferred (R'000)	R29,564
Reasons if amount as per DORA not transferred	N/A
Amount spent by the department/ municipality (R'000)	R27,210
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	<p>The reasons for unspent funds per grant component are as follows:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The transfer of subsidies started in August 2021. The delay was caused by the slow submission of documents by the ECD Centres to account for funds received in 2020/2021 as required by the Department. Payments could only proceed once the ECD Centres complied with the PFMA requirements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance at 4 Centres could not be implemented.</li> <li>Maintenance at 8 centres were implemented and only 4 was completed during the financial year. Maintenance at 4 Centres could not be completed, as the projects had to be stopped by the first week in March 2022, as the function was moving to the Department of Education and no roll-overs could be requested or accruals incurred on the account of the Department of Social Development.</li> </ul>
Monitoring mechanism by the transferring Department	The Department uses monthly, quarterly and in-year monitoring reports to monitor progress.

## 8. Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant: North West Province

<b>Department/ Municipality to whom the grant has been transferred</b>	North West Provincial Department of Social Development
<b>Purpose of the grant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the number of poor children accessing subsidised ECD services through centre and non-centre based programmes.</li> <li>To support ECD providers delivering an ECD programme to meet basic health and safety requirements for registration.</li> <li>To pilot the construction of new low cost ECD centres.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected outputs of the grant</b>	<p>The grant has two components with detailed outputs, conditions and responsibilities for each component specified in separate frameworks. Outputs reflected in the respective frameworks for the following two grant components outline the number of:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible children subsidised, as agreed in the service level agreement (SLA).</li> <li>Children attending ECD services in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Attending ECD services in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Days subsidised for centre based programmes.</li> <li>Children subsidised through provincial own revenue including equitable share that are prof the top-up grant.</li> <li>Equitable share children benefiting from the top-up grant.</li> <li>ECD Practitioners and other staff employed in registered ECD centres benefitting from the grant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECD centres assessed for infrastructure support and health and safety standards.</li> <li>ECD centres whose registrations status improved as a result of the infrastructure component.</li> <li>Low cost ECE centres constructed.</li> </ul>
<b>Actual outputs achieved</b>	<p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>266 Business plans were received and assessed;</li> <li>189 Service Level Agreements (SLA's) have been signed;</li> <li>The province received 16 payment batches for the Stimulus Relief Fund containing 726 ECD Services for 3 008 staff members of which 462 ECD Services and 2 526 staff members have been paid.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 ECD centres were identified to benefit from the Maintenance grant of which 1 is a new construction and 2 is unregistered centres;</li> <li>The 2 unregistered centres were identified in order for them to be conditionally registered;</li> <li>Contractors have completed almost 50% of the work in 4 ECD centres;</li> <li>5 ECD centres were briefed, but quotations were in excess of the available budget. As a result re briefings were scheduled;</li> <li>Quotations received from the briefing conducted at 1 centre of which relevant documents are still with Supply Chain Management.</li> </ul>
<b>Amount per amended DORA</b>	R103,702
<b>Amount transferred (R'000)</b>	R103,702
<b>Reasons if amount as per DORA not transferred</b>	N/A
<b>Amount spent by the department/ municipality (R'000)</b>	R62,249
<b>Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity</b>	<p>The reasons for unspent funds per grant component are as follows:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to non-compliance matters most of the Business Plans received could not be processed;</li> <li>This resulted in Service Level Agreements (SLA's) not being signed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delayed procurement processes via the Provincial Supply Chain Management.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring mechanism by the transferring Department</b>	The Department uses monthly, quarterly and in-year Monitoring reports to monitor progress.

## 9. Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant: Western Cape Province

Department/ Municipality to whom the grant has been transferred	Western Cape Provincial Department of Social Development
Purpose of the grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the number of poor children accessing subsidised ECD services through centre and non-centre based programmes.</li> <li>To support ECD providers delivering an ECD programme to meet basic health and safety requirements for registration.</li> <li>To pilot the construction of new low cost ECD centres.</li> </ul>
Expected outputs of the grant	<p>The grant has two components with detailed outputs, conditions and responsibilities for each component specified in separate frameworks.</p> <p>Outputs reflected in the respective frameworks for the following two grant components outline the number of:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible children subsidised, as agreed in the service level agreement (SLA).</li> <li>Children attending ECD services in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Attending ECD services in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in fully registered centres.</li> <li>Subsidised from the grant in conditionally registered centres.</li> <li>Days subsidised for centre based programmes.</li> <li>Children subsidised through provincial own revenue including equitable share that are prof the top-up grant.</li> <li>Equitable share children benefiting from the top-up grant.</li> <li>ECD Practitioners and other staff employed in registered ECD centres benefitting from the grant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECD centres assessed for infrastructure support and health and safety standards.</li> <li>ECD centres whose registrations status improved as a result of the infrastructure component.</li> <li>Low cost ECE centres constructed.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 923 Children benefitted from the ECD Grant.</li> <li>50 ECD facilities were upgraded.</li> </ul>
Amount per amended DORA	R119,501
Amount transferred (R'000)	R119,501
Reasons if amount as per DORA not transferred	N/A
Amount spent by the department/ municipality (R'000)	R111,215
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	<p>The reasons for unspent funds per grant component are as follows:</p> <p><b>Subsidy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new additional applications were received for subsidy grant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <p>Not spent 100% but targets were achieved with no additional facilities being identified for upgrades.</p>
Monitoring mechanism by the transferring Department	The Department uses monthly, quarterly and in-year Monitoring reports to monitor progress.

# 13 DONOR FUNDS

## Donor funds received in cash

**Table 1: German Development Bank**

Name of donor	German Development Bank (KfW)
Full amount of the funding	£7 668 418 Total project funds amount to £9,9 million, of which £2 231 581 is for consultancy services to be paid directly to the service provider.
Period of the commitment	2013 - December 2020
Purpose of the funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective of the project is to enable orphans and vulnerable children and youth to access comprehensive social development services in refurbished and adequately equipped Community Care Centres (CCCs). Furthermore, these children and youth will benefit at an individual level through the skills development programmes that are aimed at addressing their needs, to gain resilience and for optimum functioning and development.</li> <li>The project is implemented in two (2) components, namely the technical component and the social component.</li> <li>The technical component involves Community Care Centre (CCCs) construction, refurbishment and equipment.</li> <li>The social component involves the provision of comprehensive social development services and the implementation of skills development programmes for Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth (OVCY).</li> </ul>
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 CCCs built and furnished.</li> <li>CCC management capacitated on management skills.</li> <li>Implementers capacitated on comprehensive CCC services.</li> <li>Beneficiaries empowered on life and vocational skills.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	Lethabong CCC, like the other two CCCs in North West province, was granted practical completion certificate on 29/ 11/ 2021. Kgomoitso, Ipelegeng and Boikhutso CCCs were granted final completion certificates. Three (3) CCCs in Limpopo are yet to be finalised.
Amount received (R'000)	0
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	2 696
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Quarterly reports to donor, audited financial statements and Don or site visits.

**Table 2: Criminal Asset Recovery Account: Provision of Victim Empowerment Services**

Name of donor	Criminal Asset Recovery Account (CARA)
Full amount of the funding	R26 000 000
Period of the commitment	01 July 2012 - March 2016
Purpose of the funding	To improve victim empowerment services by providing capacity building and funding to emerging organisations and shelters.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding and capacity building of CSOs that provide services to victims of crime.</li> <li>Funding to shelters for victims of crime and vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	The Department continued to monitor funded Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the Victim Empowerment Programme sector.
Amount received (R'000)	255
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	0
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Quarterly reports to donor, audited financial statements and Don or site visits.

**Table 3: Criminal Asset Recovery Account: Services to Victims Of Crime**

<b>Name of donor</b>	Criminal Asset Recovery Account (CARA)
<b>Full amount of the funding</b>	R50 000 000.00 (Received in the 2020/21 financial year)
<b>Period of the commitment</b>	October 2017 - March 2022
<b>Purpose of the funding</b>	Provision of financial assistance to institutions rendering services to victims of crime.
<b>Expected outputs</b>	Improved access to care, support and prevention services, and interventions through strengthened support for those involved in response and prevention, including civil society stakeholders.
<b>Actual outputs achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 169 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) were recommended for funding.</li> <li>• R40 million was transferred to 169 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in two equal tranches.</li> </ul>
<b>Amount received (R'000)</b>	21 300 (Rolled over from the 2020/21 financial year)
<b>Amount spent by the Department (R'000)</b>	11 300
<b>Reasons for the funds unspent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NDA has committed an amount of R5 million for mentoring and coaching which will be finalised in the 2021/23 financial year.</li> <li>• An additional amount of R5 million has been committed for the implementation of the Integrated Media Campaign on Gender Based Violence, Substance Abuse and Social Crime Prevention. The funds have been transferred to the Government Communication and Information Systems (GCIS) as an advance for the implementation of this Integrated Media Campaign over a period of six months starting from April to September 2022.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring mechanism by the donor</b>	Monthly reports to the Donor.

**Table 4: Criminal Asset Recovery Account: Gender-Based Violence and Femicide**

<b>Name of donor</b>	Criminal Asset Recovery Account (CARA)
<b>Full amount of the funding</b>	R50 000 000.00 (Received in the 2020/21 financial year)
<b>Period of the commitment</b>	December 2019 - March 2022
<b>Purpose of the funding</b>	Supporting services to victims of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide.
<b>Expected outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access to justice for victims of crime and violence including survivors of Gender-Based Violence.</li> <li>• A better-informed public about laws, rights and responsibilities underpinned by a public education campaign around survivor's rights (women, children and LGBTQI persons) under the law, challenging the use and acceptability of GBV, patriarchy and related forms of discrimination and inequalities.</li> <li>• Increased access to economic opportunities that set out to meaningfully address women's social and economic vulnerability.</li> </ul>
<b>Actual outputs achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 143 Civil Society Organisations have been recommended for funding.</li> <li>• The total R20 350 000 was transferred to 127 Civil Society Organisations as first tranche payments.</li> <li>• Another R10 200 000 has been transferred to 46 of these Civil Society Organisations as second tranche payments.</li> </ul>
<b>Amount received (R'000)</b>	32 700 (Rolled over from the 2020/21 financial year )
<b>Amount spent by the Department (R'000)</b>	13 250
<b>Reasons for the funds unspent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The process of conducting performance reviews in preparing for second tranche payments to more complying Civil Society Organisations is underway.</li> <li>• A total of 16 Civil Society Organisations from the 143 recommended Civil Society Organisations have failed to submit compliance documents and therefore were not paid the first tranches.</li> <li>• NDA has since advertised another call for proposals and 35 new Civil Society Organisations have been recommended for funding.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring mechanism by the donor</b>	Quarterly reports to the Donor.

**Table 5: USAID**

<b>Name of donor</b>	USAID
<b>Full amount of the funding</b>	\$8 000 000
<b>Period of the commitment</b>	01 October 2019 - 30 September 2024
<b>Purpose of the funding</b>	Implementation of Government-to-Government (G2G) project. The goal of the project is to strengthen DSD's capacity to scale-up the implementation of primary prevention of sexual violence and HIV activities among children and youth and reduce incidence of HIV and AIDS through Social and Behaviour Change programs (SBC). This is done using the HIV prevention program "YOLO" (You only live once) for 15 - 24 year olds, Young YOLO - CHOMMY - (10-14 year olds) and other gender-based violence and HIV prevention interventions for children and youth. These SBC programs focus on empowering young people with knowledge and skills to prevent and reduce risky sexual behaviours for South African youth; and link them to the 95-95-95 clinical cascade.
<b>Expected outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of quality core package of services to 30 000 vulnerable children in eThekweni, Ekurhuleni and City of Johannesburg.</li> <li>Capacity building of facilitators to implement YOLO and ChomMY HIV prevention programmes.</li> <li>NOPs Selected to implement G2G Project.</li> </ul>
<b>Actual outputs achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of core package of services to 45 000 vulnerable children in Gauteng and Kwa-Zulu Natal.</li> <li>Provision of YOLO and ChomMY SBC programmes to 6500 OVCY.</li> <li>HIV Assessment of beneficiaries to facilitate the 95 95 95 initiative (95% knowing HIV positive status; 95% put on treatment; 95% viral load suppressed).</li> <li>Provision of support for CBIMS implementation at contracted NPOs.</li> <li>Continuous Project Data Capturing on CBIMS database.</li> </ul>
<b>Amount received (R'000)</b>	20 016
<b>Amount spent by the Department (R'000)</b>	19 223
<b>Reasons for the funds unspent</b>	N/A
<b>Monitoring mechanism by the donor</b>	Quarterly reporting to Donor and Steering Committee meetings.

## Donor funds received in kind

**Table 1: DG Murray Trust**

<b>Name of donor</b>	The DG Murray Trust
<b>Full amount of the funding</b>	The amount is not specified in the agreement
<b>Period of the commitment</b>	01 October 2017 to-31 March 2022
<b>Purpose of the funding</b>	Improving the effectiveness of the ECD Conditional Grant Implementation.
<b>Expected outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support and advice for effective implementation of the ECD Conditional Grant.</li> <li>Development of electronic management system.</li> <li>Finalisation of the Financing Strategy and Subsidy Guidelines.</li> <li>Management of the pilot of the registration framework.</li> <li>Development of quality assurance and support system.</li> <li>Develop model for ECD workforce.</li> </ul>
<b>Actual outputs achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Framework for Quality Assurance Support developed.</li> <li>Draft quality indicators (standards) developed.</li> <li>Draft model for ECD workforce is being finalised.</li> <li>QAIS Framework was developed.</li> <li>Scoping delivery workforce.</li> <li>Conducted the verification process on applicants for ECD stimulus relief package and site visits to ECD service that applied for ECD stimulus package.</li> <li>Provided support to the ECD operators during ECD Stimulus package registration.</li> <li>Developed web-based application system.</li> <li>Established and maintained a functional call centre line for ECD Stimulus Package inquiries.</li> </ul>
<b>Amount received (R'000)</b>	368
<b>Amount spent by the Department (R'000)</b>	368
<b>Reasons for the funds unspent</b>	N/A
<b>Monitoring mechanism by the donor</b>	Holding of regular meetings. Monitoring of output through reports.

**Table 2: Nelson Mandela Foundation**

Name of donor	Nelson Mandela Foundation
Full amount of the funding	Amount of funding not specified
Period of the commitment	April 2021 – April 2022
Purpose of the funding	Roll out of Vangasali
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jamborees and training of officials</li> <li>Users on the ECD Registration Management Tool</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 100 Jamborees have been held</li> <li>Training of the tool has been rolled out to all provinces</li> </ul>
Amount received (R'000)	836
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	836
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Regular meetings with contractors and monitoring of output.

**Table 3: DG Murray Trust**

Name of donor	DG Murray Trust
Full amount of the funding	Amount of funding not specified
Period of the commitment	01 July 2019 to April 2022
Purpose of the funding	To implement a financing approach towards sustainability of social welfare services for the most vulnerable.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalise the Sector Funding Policy, including the prioritisation framework, and pilot the implementation thereof in selected province(s).</li> <li>Conceptualise a platform for delivering an integrated package of core social welfare services and develop a costing model for delivering such package of services.</li> <li>Review and develop a monitoring framework for the social welfare services sector.</li> <li>Support integration of NPO data management systems into national and provincial DSD systems.</li> <li>Identify other areas of work with systemic blockages that may require external support.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritization Guideline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalization of documents Related to the Prioritization of SWS</li> <li>Conduct budget simulation exercise</li> <li>Developed and revised budget simulation tool</li> <li>Reviewed provincial simulated budgets in three provinces</li> </ul> </li> <li>Development of SFP Guidelines 2 and administrative tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed and reviewed tools and templates related to Guideline 02.</li> <li>Consultations on Draft Guidelines and tools.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Consultations on Draft Transfer Payment Agreement (TPA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed draft TPA for consultations. Reviewed existing agreements.</li> <li>Held consultations on Draft TPA.</li> <li>Developed final TPA.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Consultations on differentiated approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewed feedback on differentiated approach and risk assessment tool.</li> <li>Updated the risk assessment tool and relevant sections of Draft Guideline 02.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Consultations on standard application forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewed feedback on standard application forms.</li> <li>Updated standard application form and relevant sections of Draft Guideline 02.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Amount received (R'000)	1 053
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	1 053
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Quarterly reports to DGMT Board of Trustees.

**Table 4: German Development Bank**

Name of donor	German Development Bank (KfW)
Full amount of the funding	9,9 Million Euro- which is equivalent to R 169,318 360.00
Period of the commitment	2021 – 31 March 2023
Purpose of the funding	The objective of the project is to enable orphans and vulnerable children and youth to access comprehensive social development services in refurbished and adequately equipped community care centres (CCCs). GOPA is responsible for general project management and oversight of the project.
Expected outputs	Manage the KfW funded project to ensure that the following project deliverables are achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 CCCs built and furnished.</li> <li>• CCC management capacitated on management skills.</li> <li>• Implementers capacitated on comprehensive CCC services.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries empowered on life and vocational skills.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	
Amount received (R'000)	0
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	0
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A. No payments were made by the donor to the consultant.
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Quarterly reports; Audited financial statements and reports; Donor site visits

**Table 5: Solidarity Fund**

Name of donor	Solidarity Fund
Full amount of the funding	R100 000 000
Period of the commitment	August - December 2021
Purpose of the funding	Food relief for KZN and GP areas affected by public riots.
Expected outputs	•
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both Provincial Implementing Agents were able to source Food Parcels at a costs of R700 and distribute them as per the following Food Parcel specifications.</li> <li>• From a target of 135 715 food parcels planned for distribution, 135 662 Food Parcels were distributed across Gauteng &amp; KZN this represent over 99% achievement.</li> <li>• Out of this number, Gauteng distributed 54 286 Food Parcels equating to 271 430 number of individuals in a household.</li> <li>• KZN distributed 81 376 Food Parcels translating to 406 880 number of individuals covered in a household.</li> <li>• A total 53 food parcels amounting to R37 100 for KZN were not accounted for by the PIA, National DSD received a report regard to the missing food parcels</li> </ul>
Amount received (R'000)	100 000
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	100 000
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Daily and weekly meetings were held and presentations before the monitoring team with regards to the progress and challenges were made.

**Table 6: Church of Jesus Christ (CJC) of Latter Day Saints SA**

Name of donor	Church of Jesus Christ (CJC) of Latter Day Saints SA
Full amount of the funding	R800 000
Period of the commitment	October 2021 (Once off)
Purpose of the funding	Distribution of food parcels to KwaZulu Natal and Gauteng Provinces
Expected outputs	Delivery of 10 000 Food Parcels to families affected by the protests and related looting, vandalism and acts of criminality in KZN (6 000) and Gauteng (4 000).
Actual outputs achieved	10 000 food parcels delivered
Amount received (R'000)	800
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	800
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Weekly Project team meetings.

**Table 7: Old Mutual**

Name of donor	Old Mutual
Full amount of the funding	R1 000 000
Period of the commitment	June 2021 -31 March 2022 (Extended to the 2022/23 financial year)
Purpose of the funding	Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Livelihoods.
Expected outputs	Delivery of 10 000 Food Parcels to families affected by the protests and related looting, vandalism and acts of criminality in KZN (6 000) and Gauteng (4 000).
Actual outputs achieved	10 000 food parcels delivered.
Amount received (R'000)	800
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	800
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Weekly Project team meetings.



**Table 8: UNFPA**

Name of donor	UNFPA
Full amount of the funding	R7 520.00
Period of the commitment	09-11 March 2022
Purpose of the funding	To provide policy and strategic guidance to the programme to ensure that implementation is on track, annual work plans for 2022 are approved, results achieved in 2021 are validated and best practices, particularly around the COVID-19 pandemic and other emerging issues, are shared among countries implementing the programme in the region.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project progress and planning</li> <li>• M&amp;E and specific programmatic and financial issues</li> <li>• Knowledge sharing</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewed the 2021 progress reports of the twelve countries and the regional office and assess them against the overall targets.</li> <li>• Reviewed the proposed 2022 activities of each country and the regional office as defined in the AWP and formally endorse the plans for implementation.</li> <li>• UNFPA provided strategic guidance for the timely and quality implementation of the Programme in 2022.</li> <li>• Reviewed and endorse the 2021 results,</li> <li>• Reviewed and endorse the financial report for 2021.</li> <li>• Project governance.</li> <li>• Agreed on hosting the 2023 Steering Committee and inform the SC of the expansion of the programme within the ESA Region.</li> <li>• Discuss the impact of COVID-19 on adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights in the region and brainstorm on the 'new normal' and the future of policies and programmes in response to the COVID-19 recovery phase.</li> <li>• South Africa shared Menstrual Health Management as a best practice, and all the countries shared their best practice.</li> </ul>
Amount received (R'000)	8
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	8
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual Report produced, informed by reports by stakeholders (DSD; DOH; DBE; DWYPD) through presentations and participation during the Provincial Coordination Forums; National Coordination Forum; SYP Regional Coordination Forum; and SYP Regional Steering Committee Meeting.</li> <li>• UNFPA Mission Report produced.</li> </ul>

**Table 9: Van Schaik Bookstore**

Name of donor	Van Schaik Bookstore
Full amount of the funding	R20 152.70
Period of the commitment	March 2022
Purpose of the funding	Donation of books to DSD library.
Expected outputs	The donated material to be used as the Department's Library collection.
Actual outputs achieved	23 books were donated to DSD.
Amount received (R'000)	20
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	20
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	None

**Table 10: We love you Foundation**

Name of donor	We love you Foundation
Full amount of the funding	R122 500.34
Period of the commitment	February 2021
Purpose of the funding	Distribution of food parcels
Expected outputs	Distribution of food parcels to vulnerable groups during Covid-19.
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food parcels were distributed to Thuto Ke Lesedi Foundation, Reabetswe Youth Training Centre and Rapela Mocha Youth Organization in the Free State Province. Tshwane Community Development Organization, Patch-up SA, Ntokozo Day Care Centre, Sandangothando Centre, Leamogetswe Safety Home, Tholulwazi Day Care Centre, Eldorado Park Shelter for abused women, Tshelang ka Lethabo ECD, Mandeni Shelter for abused women, Luvuyo Orphanage Home, Mmalerato Orphanage Home and Precious Pearls Orphanage Home by end of September 2021.</li> </ul>
Amount received (R'000)	123
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	123
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	None

**Table 11: Procter & Gamble**

Name of donor	Procter & Gamble
Full amount of the funding	\$12 989.08
Period of the commitment	Once off
Purpose of the funding	Distribution of Sanitary towels
Expected outputs	Distribution of sanitary towels.
Actual outputs achieved	100 boxes of sanitary towels distributed.
Amount received (R'000)	185
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	185
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	None

**Table 12: PACT SA**

Name of donor	USAID
Full amount of the funding	The amount is not specified in the agreement
Period of the commitment	September 2013 - 06 September 2023
Purpose of the funding	To strengthen the capacity of the Department of Social Development to improve service outcomes and reduce incidence of HIV and AIDS for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Adolescents, and Youth (OVCAI).
Expected outputs	<p>GCBS focused predominantly on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing and documenting the prevention and early intervention (PEI) core package of services (CPS) for OVCAI through the Department and its funded partner organizations.</li> <li>With the CPS, capacity building and support for direct service delivery (DSD) in support of the roll out of the Guidelines for Social Service Practitioners: Enabling Access to HIV Services to ensure that all children access HIV testing services (HTS), those found positive access treatment, and those on treatment become virally suppressed through adherence to anti-retroviral therapy (ART).</li> <li>Strengthening the capacities of Social Service Practitioners (SSP), including Social Workers (SWs), Social Auxiliary Workers (SAWs), Child and Youth Care Workers (CYCWs), Community Development Practitioners (CDPs), and Community Caregivers (CCGs) to implement the CPS.</li> <li>Improving coordination and collaboration for comprehensive CPS implementation using data, evidence, and best.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	Refer to summary of achievements of the GCBS project below
Amount received (R'000)	27 944
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	27 944
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Program Steering Committee overseeing work-plan implementation includes DG, DDGs, US-AID and PACT Senior Management.

## Summary of Achievements on the Government Capacity Building and Support Program (GCBS) project

**Strategic Objective 1: To strengthen service delivery, management and oversight of community care service structures that protect Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Adolescents, Youth (OVCAI) and their families.**

### 1.1. OVC Comprehensive Case Management

**Strategy 1: Improve the provision of services to OVCAI through a standardized prevention and early intervention core package of services (CPS)**

#### Summary of Outcomes

- Core Package of Services for Prevention and Early Intervention for OVCAI launched as Risiha by Minister of Social Development through an event held in Mpumalanga
- Risiha launched on virtual platform nationally reaching one hundred and eight (108) SSPs in the sector
- Comprehensive Case Management reaching 43 084 OVC under 18 years and 2972 caregivers
- Risiha prevention and early intervention program training reaching seven hundred and sixty-five (765) SSPs
- Case management and risk training at site level reaching one thousand and twenty (1 020) SSPs
- GCBS site-level team provided capacity support to one hundred and fifty-five (155) SPs, four hundred and twelve (412) Department-funded NPOs, and one hundred and thirty-nine (139) community health partners
- A total of 999 (2%) of the 48 524 counselling sessions provided were remote and 2 295 SMS's focused on supported referrals were sent
- SSP Guidelines rolled out at district level through workshops and on-site in-service training reaching two hundred and ninety-one (291) SSPs, resulting in 96% HIV status known amongst beneficiaries
- 15 068 CALHIV reached through active direct intervention and linkage for ongoing supportive interventions to SSPs in SP and NPOs
- Four (4) CALHIV sub awardees appointed and delivered interventions to 3 523 CALHIV in KZN and GP reaching 101% of the target set across the 4 organizations
- Reach to adolescent girls was 10 807 (10–14 years) and 12 128 (15–17 years), reflecting 87% of the program target for girls ages 10-17.
- Reach to teenage mothers was introduced as a new sub-population, reaching sixty-one (61) young mothers over past year
- One hundred and seventy-three (173) SSPs trained on PrEP initiation
- Four hundred and fifty-eight (458) children exposed to gender-based violence were supported
- Partnerships for increased referrals of beneficiaries of sex workers established across districts reaching six hundred and forty-one (641) children at risk
- GBV risk assessment tool developed and Department's SSPs trained in GP to 276 SSPs as part of a pilot

### 1.2. OVC Prevention

**Strategy 2: Mainstream, scale-up and implement social and behavioural change (SBC).**

#### Summary of Outcomes

- ChommY program launched in FS, TM in preparation for G2G rollout
- Roll out strategy developed with Department at national, provincial and district level
- One hundred and eleven (111) national and provincial department's personnel trained on the ChommY program
- Seven hundred and twenty (720) ChommY facilitators trained, and 94 YOLO facilitators trained
- Seven thousand, five hundred and thirty-seven (7 537) ChommY beneficiaries in session or completed the curriculum
- One thousand, one hundred and two (1 102) YOLO beneficiaries completed sessions
- Facilitator debriefing session developed, and two (2) sessions facilitated

### 1.3. OVC Family Strengthening for DREAM

**Strategy 2: Mainstream, scale-up and implement social and behavioural change (SBC)**

#### Summary of Outcomes

- Sub awardees selected for City of Joburg and Capricorn District, with contracts finalised
- MOUs signed with all DREAMS implementing partners (IPs)
- Addendum to FY21 MOUs signed with all DREAMS implementing partners from October 2021
- Two hundred and eight (208) Let's Talk facilitators trained on Phase 1 and fifteen (15) facilitators trained on Phase 2
- Fourteen thousand, five hundred and twenty-three (14 523) AGYW presently enrolled, in session or completed Let's Talk program
- One thousand, one hundred and thirty-two (1 132) Caregivers enrolled, in session or completed
- Let's Talk facilitator mentoring tool developed

### 1.4. Cross-Cutting: Systems Strengthening for Sustainability

**Strategy 3: Support Dept. to improve planning, oversight, and expansion of community care/site-level structures**

#### Summary of Outcomes

- GCBS extension presentations conducted across provinces
- Sustainability planning sessions conducted with GP, NW, and LP
- KZN learning event outcomes form part of sustainability planning for the province
- G2G capacity strengthening plan developed and initiated in support of G2G implementation
- Support for FS G2G work plan development
- Conducted four (4) RDQA's for G2G sites

- Supported the developed of GCBS/G2G transition plan
- GCBS team participate in Dept. monthly and quarterly meetings providing input on sustainability activities and supporting planning for incorporation of these into the Department's plans and budgets
- Support at provincial and district level through participation in the Department's events focused on improved social welfare services.

**Strategic Objective 2: To improve timely availability and use of reliable data on program performance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and information on the social effects of HIV and AIDS and other vulnerabilities faced by children**

**2.1. Electronic Case Management**

**Strategy 4: Systems and capacity for the collection, analysis, and utilization of data**

**Summary of Outcomes**

- Fifty nine thousand and eighty-one (59 081) remote counselling sessions provided
- Forty-two thousand, three hundred and seventy-four (42 374) SMS alerts sent for improved access to services with a focus on HTS and GBV
- Data tracking system in place with relevant alerts
- Continued to develop expertise and skills in effective data use for decision-making across all levels of the Department and within funded NPOs during COVID-19 restrictions
- Conducted routine monitoring of processes and quality of services implemented across districts
- GCBS-supported staff at NPOs and SPs analyse and use data

- at the site level
- Updated NPO and SPs GPS coordinates on the USAID website
- One hundred and thirty-four (134) routine data quality assessments (RDQAs) conducted
- MERL capacity development and training on CBIMS requirements

**2.2. Cross-Cutting: Systems Strengthening for Improved MERL**

**Strategy 5: Documenting, communicating, and sharing best practice, learning and results**

**Summary of Outcomes**

- Some of the Department's provincial teams conducted quarterly performance reviews in GCBS-supported districts
- Abstract submitted to the International AIDS Conference
- YOLO evaluation published in the African Evaluation Journal
- XXResearch studies undertaken on GCBS province specific summaries (2013-2021); SBCC ChommY/Let's talk perception of participants; ChommY pre and post analysis; Let's Talk pre and post analysis; HTS guidelines pre and post training test compared to performance data



# 14 CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

The Department's movable capital assets consist mainly of office furniture and equipment, vehicles, ICT infrastructure and equipment, and kitchen appliances.

The Department received financial assistance from the German Development Bank (KfW) to build seventeen (17) Community Care Centres (CCCs), six (6) in Kwa-Zulu Natal, six (6) in North West, and five (5) in Limpopo province to expand the provision of a quality comprehensive package of social services and skills development programmes in rural communities.

The construction of three (3) CCCs in the North West province were completed during the 2021/22 financial year, bringing the total number of completed CCCs to fourteen (14), which includes six (6) in KwaZulu-Natal, two (2) in Limpopo, and six (6) in the North West province at a total cost of R 96 905 988,38.

A new service provider will be appointed in the 2022/23 financial year to complete the three (3) remaining CCCs in Limpopo.

## Asset Management

The Department adheres to the Asset Management Framework issued by the National Treasury. The Department's asset register complies with the minimum information required in terms of the Asset Management Framework. During the period under review, all new assets received were barcoded and issued to the rightful owner. Yearly verification has been conducted and the asset register updated.

The Disposal Committee, appointed by the Acting Director-General disposed of 984 assets to the value of R 20.3m during the period under review.

## Maintenance

The information technology assets that are procured usually carry a vendor warranty ranging from 1 to 3 years. Once the warranties expire, the Department may enter into a maintenance agreement with the relevant vendors depending on the kind of asset and its use.

### Details as to how asset holdings have changed over the period under review, including information on disposals, scrapping, and loss due to theft.

- The disposal Committee held meetings on 18 August 2021 and 14 December 2021 to dispose of assets.
- The total number of 984 assets has been disposed to the value of R 20 362 134.79.

### Measures taken to ensure that the department's asset register remained up to date during the period under review.

- All new assets received are barcoded and issued to the right owner. Asset verification is done yearly.

### The current state of the department's capital assets, for example, what percentage is in good, fair, or bad condition.

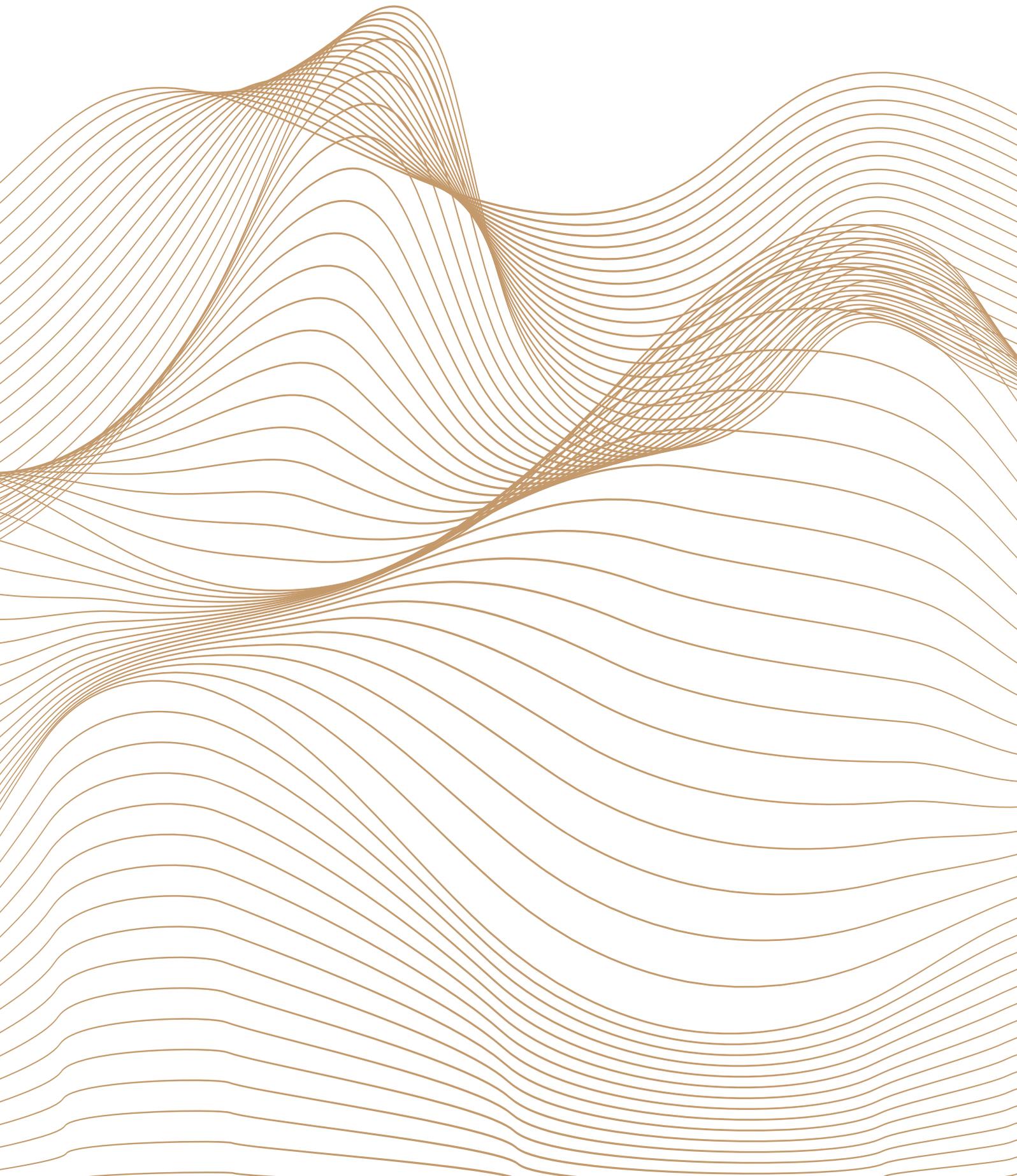
- All current assets are in a fair condition and redundant assets have been disposed of.

### Major maintenance projects that have been undertaken during the period under review.

- The Department has no maintenance plan, and all new laptops come with a 3-year warranty from the manufacturer.



# PART C: GOVERNANCE



# 1 INTRODUCTION

The Department is committed to maintaining the highest standards of governance in the management of public finances and resources. As a result, effective risk management, anti-corruption and fraud prevention, occupational safety and adherence to the Public Service Code of Conduct are fundamental for good governance, administration, improved service delivery as well as performance. The frameworks, processes and procedures discussed below are core

pillars of the Department's corporate governance arrangements and are developed and implemented based on relevant legislation as well as best practices.

# 2 RISK MANAGEMENT

## Whether the Department has a risk management policy and strategy.

The Department adopted the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) 31000 risk management methodology including aligning with the 2017 Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Enterprise Risk Management integrating with Strategy and Performance. The DSD Risk Policy was reviewed and approved in May 2021 to guide the risk management function with a strategy on how to respond to the risks identified.

## Whether the Department conducts regular risk assessments to determine the effectiveness of its risk management strategy and to identify new and emerging risks.

As a practise, risk assessments are conducted annually with all business units to identify risks that could impede the attainment of the agreed objectives as well as opportunities brought upon by the risks identified, to develop mitigation strategies to address such risks and allocate these key responsibilities to applicable senior managers. In addition, the Department developed an ethics policy and strategy to ensure that there is a dedicated focus on ethics management in the organisation. A risk assessment report for 2021/22 was developed and approved by both the Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee and the Accounting Officer.

## Whether there is a Risk Management Committee that advises management on the overall system of risk management, especially the mitigation of unacceptable levels of risk.

The Department's Risk and Ethics Management Committee (REMC) continues to support and provide advice and guidance to the Accounting Officer. The Committee meets on a quarterly basis to review the progress that the Department is making in addressing its risks and to provide strategic direction on matters pertaining to risk management. Furthermore, based on the need, in-committee meetings are also convened. In this regard, the Department has four (4) external risk management committee members who have expertise in the fields of Risk Management, Governance, Internal Audit, Finance, and ICT. The Chairperson of the REMC is also a member of the Audit Committee.

## Whether the Audit Committee advises the Department on risk management and independently monitors the effectiveness of the system of risk management.

Risk Management continues to be a standing item on the agenda of EXCO, MANCO and the Audit Committee and reports are presented to these committee on all matters pertaining to risk management. This provides the Audit Committee with the opportunity to monitor the effectiveness of the system of risk management and provide further advice and guidance. Internal Audit conducts regular audits on the risk management function to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of risk management in the Department and to propose areas for improvement.

## Whether the Department sees progress in the management of risks, whether this has transmited into improvements in the Department's performance, and if not, what it plans on doing to address this problem.

Based on the implementation of the risk methodologies and the guidance provided by the risk unit to the Accounting Officer and management, the Department was able to maintain its improved performance. However, more needs to be done to ensure that the internal control environment is strengthened. The risk unit working with Internal Control and Internal Audit is working on improving the combined assurance efforts.

## 3 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

### The Department's fraud prevention plan and how it has been implemented.

During the reporting period, the Department's Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention Policy was adopted by the Management Committee (MANCO) and approved by the Acting Director-General in September 2021 for implementation. This policy is intended to curb all forms of corruption and fraud within the Department and demonstrate the attitude of the Department towards all forms of corruption and fraud through re-enforcement of existing regulations aimed at prevention, detection, investigation and resolution to corruption and fraud.

The objectives of the Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention Policy are as follows:

- To install a culture of zero tolerance to corruption and fraud within the Department;
- To re-enforce existing regulations aimed at prevention and detection of corruption and fraud;
- Create awareness to all employees, outside service providers and suppliers to the Department in order to get a buy-in in the fight against corruption and fraud;
- To take appropriate corrective action against perpetrators; and
- To improve or implement the necessary controls on fraud risk areas

**Annexure A** of the Policy explains the Department's Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention (ACFP) Plan. The Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention (ACFP) is a dynamic strategy that will continuously advance as the Department's circumstances change. **Annexure B** explains the Department's Anti-Corruption and Fraud Response Plan. The plan provides details of how the Department and its employees should respond to all incidents or suspected incidents of corruption and fraud.

### Mechanisms in place to report fraud and corruption and how these operate.

**Annexure C** of the policy explains or provides a means by which staff is able to raise concerns with the appropriate line management, or specific appointed persons in the Department, where they have reasonable grounds for believing that there is fraud and corruption within the Department. The Protected Disclosures Act, Act 26 of 2000, which became effective in February 2001, provides protection to employees for disclosures made without malice and in good faith, in defined circumstances. In terms of the Protected Disclosures Act,

employees can blow the whistle on fraud and corruption in the working environment without the fear of suffering an occupational detriment as defined by the Act. The Department's management encourages staff to raise matters of concern responsibly through the procedures laid down in **Annexure C** of the policy.

### How the cases are reported and what action is taken.

It is the responsibility of all employees of the Department to report all incidents of corruption and fraud or similar conducts relating to actual or potential financial losses. The reporting procedures are dealt with in detail in the Response Plan. The first step is for the employee to approach his/her immediate supervisor/manager, unless he/she or the senior management is the subject of the complaint, in which case the Internal Audit Unit should be informed. Should the complaint be found by the Senior Manager to be substantiated, he or she will consult with the Internal Audit Unit on whether the matter should be investigated internally or referred to the appropriate external body such as the South African Police Services (SAPS).

The process requires concerns to be raised in writing, providing the background and history of the concern, giving names, dates and places where possible. The complainant should also set out the reasons why they are particularly concerned about the situation. Those who are uncomfortable to put their concern in writing can call the Public Service Commission Hotline number on 0800 701 701. The earlier the concern is reported, the easier it is to act and initiate recovery procedures where necessary.

### Internal disciplinary action.

The Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council Resolution No. 2 of 1999 prescribes the disciplinary measures applicable to the Public Service. Government employees who are found to have committed or were involved in an act of corruption or fraud, will be subjected to punitive measures as prescribed in the above-mentioned resolution. Members of the Bid Committees (Specification, Evaluation and Adjudication) are required to declare their interests at the commencement of every meeting. Members who declare their conflict of interest are required to recuse themselves from participating in the meeting. All suppliers and service providers are required to submit a signed Declaration of Interest Form (Standard Bidding Document 4) indicating whether they have any interest when doing business with the State.

## 4 MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Members of the Bid Committees (Specification, Evaluation and Adjudication) are required to declare their interests at the commencement of every meeting. Members who declare their conflict of interest are required to recuse themselves from participating in the meeting.

All suppliers and service providers are required to submit a signed Declaration of Interest Form (Standard Bidding Document 4) indicating whether they have any interest when doing business with the State.

## 5 CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct seeks to promote and maintain high standard of professional ethics throughout the Department and the public service. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa mandates the Public Service Commission to regulate the processes and procedures for good ethical conduct. The Code of Conduct for the Public Service was promulgated in 1997 and subsequently promoted in national and provincial departments through workshops. The Code of Conduct is an important pillar in the establishment of good governance and ethical conduct of public servants. It also raises such issues as respect for human rights, the rule of law, accountability, transparency in government, personal conduct and private interest.

Notwithstanding the fact that the purpose of the Code is to promote exemplary conduct, an employee shall be guilty of misconduct in term of the Disciplinary Code and Procedure for the Public Service (PSCBC Resolution 1 of 2003) and Chapter 7 of the SMS Handbook if he or she contravene any provision of the Code of Conduct. The prescribed disciplinary processes and procedures are applicable which might result in disciplinary outcomes and sanction of a warning, suspension without pay, demotion or dismissal if an implicated employee is found guilty of misconduct for contravening the Code of Conduct.

## 6 HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

### Introduction.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No.85 of 1993), requires the employer to bring about and maintain, as far as reasonably practicable, a work environment that is safe and without risk to the health of the workers. The Act require both the employers and the workers to take responsibility for health and safety. This is addressed through the principle that dangers in the workplace must be addressed by communication and cooperation between the workers and the employer. Both parties must pro-actively identify dangers and develop control measures to make the workplace safe. In this way, the employer and the workers are involved in a system where health and safety representatives may inspect the workplace regularly and then report to a health and safety committee, who in turn may submit recommendations to the employer.

The revised Occupational Health and Safety Policy of the Department was approved by its Management Committee (MANCO) in January 2021.

### Health and Safety Committee.

The Acting Director General (ADG) has reconstituted a new Health and Safety Committee comprised of senior managers, middle managers and junior staff. This was to ensure the appointment of members who will serve the interest of all employees as far as health and safety matters are concerned. The functioning of this Committee was a key requirement in terms of COVID-19 protocols across all government departments. Various branches were invited to nominate Health and Safety Representatives for the Health and Safety Committee. The Health and Safety Representatives were formally appointed in January 2021. The Committee meets to initiate, promote, maintain and review measures of ensuring the Occupational Health and Safety in the Department.

### Training of Health and Safety Representatives.

The Health and Safety Representatives serving on the Occupational Health and Safety Committee must have a thorough knowledge and understanding of the legislative requirements (Occupational Health and Safety Act). They must also be aware of their duties and responsibilities as well as to be familiar with all administrative requirements involved for safety at the workplace. The 21 newly appointed Health and Safety Representatives of the Health and Safety Committee were trained on their responsibilities following their appointment in January 2021.

### Procurement of Personal Protective Equipment.

The following Personal Protective Equipment was procured as part of internal interventions in response to Covid-19 pandemic:

- Procurement of sixty (60) Covid-19 freestanding perspex desk screens for protection of officials that need social distancing. These are used by staff who have direct contact with other officials and the public. The Covid-19 desk screens prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus and protect officials from direct contact with others.
- The procurement of a total of five hundred (500) one-litre hand plastic sanitiser spray bottles for each office in the Department (Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), Harlequins Office Park and the Gender-Based Violence Command Centre (GBVCC) buildings).
- The procurement of light commercial disinfectant fogger machine and disinfectant for the decontamination of the 45 GG vehicles on a regular basis. At a minimum, it was required to clean and disinfect commonly touched surfaces in the vehicle at the beginning and end of each utilisation of the vehicle and between transporting passengers.
- The procurement of sixty thousand (60 000) disposable masks for all staff and visitors in the HSRC, Harlequins and GBVCC offices.
- The procurement of the decontamination and sanitisation services for the HSRC, Harlequins and GBVCC buildings on monthly basis as a Covid-19 prevention measure. The offices will continue to be sanitised monthly or as and when required.
- Procurement of two hundred (200) buckets of sanitiser wipes for all board rooms and bathrooms for the offices of the HSRC Building, Harlequins Office Park and Gender Based Violence Command Centre (GBVCC).
- The allocation of the First Aid Kits to the Administrative Assistant of Deputy Directors-General or Chief Directors per wing per floor to be administered by the nurses as and when the need arises.
- The procurement of 6000 litres of 70% alcohol-based hand sanitiser the HSRC, Harlequins and GBVC buildings.
- The approval for the appointment of a professional Occupational Health and Safety Practitioner in the financial year 2022/23, with effect from date of assumption of duty for a fixed term period of six (6) months. It is important to appoint an OHS Practitioner to assist and ensure that all safety plans and programmes developed by the Department are effectively and efficiently implemented in line with the set regulations.
- Departmental COVID-19 Decontamination Protocol: Once a

positive case is reported, the decontamination and sanitization of the affected floor, common areas, and or building, will be done as far as possible on the day the positive case or suspected case of COVID-19 is reported. This may require refusing officials' entry into the building or early closure of the floor and or building depending on the time the information has come to attention of Management. As a preventative measure, the floor or building will only be reopened on the following day for work to commence. In this regard, staff will be informed accordingly.

#### Effect it has on the Department.

**Sanitisation of the workplace:** The offices continue to be sanitised monthly or as and when required. All common areas, boardrooms, lifts and areas with high traffic volume are sanitised on a more regular basis. All protocols on the management of COVID-19 in the workplace remain in force.

**General Hygiene:** The cleaning services continue to ensure that the

workplace is kept clean at all times. All officials in the Department must always promote and maintain good hygiene practices. Provision of personal protective equipment: The Department continued to apply the "no mask – no entry" policy in line with all protocols and directives issued to mitigate Covid-19 infections. No staff member or visitor could refuse to wear personal protective equipment as such has been declared compulsory by the Department of Health.

**Social Distancing:** The maintenance of the 1.5-meter social distancing continues to be observed on all floors, reception, lifts and offices. Officials are regularly reminder to take note of all the Departmental protocols that were developed and those that were issued by the Department of Public Service and Administration.

## 7 PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

For the year under review, the Department appeared before the Portfolio Committee as follows:

DATE OF THE MEETING	PURPOSE OF THE MEETING	RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
16 April 2021	Foster Care court order progress; SASSA & NDA 2020/21 Quarter 3 performance; with Minister & Deputy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Department of Social Development presented the Foster Care Progress Report on the implementation of the Northern Gauteng High Court order. The presentation covered progress on the comprehensive National legal solution, an overview of the foster care backlog, deployment of the web-based foster care monitoring tool and high-level challenges and interventions. The provincial Departments of Social Development presented their respective reports on the foster care backlogs. The presentations focused on the mechanisms, structures and resources relating to each province. The presentations emphasised the progress to date with respect to their provincial targets and deviations.</li> <li>The Committee noted that the number of Foster Care Grants had been declining over the previous five years and requested clarity regarding the causes of the decline. The general challenge across the provinces, in terms of an insufficient number of social work supervisors, was highlighted as concerning. It was asked how the comprehensive legal solution would address this. Clarity was requested regarding what was meant by the 'ilima' approach. The Committee requested information regarding the timelines and delays in the funding for Early Childhood Development Centres from the President's Stimulus Employment Fund.</li> <li>It was asked why the old types of abridged certificates were no longer accepted by some courts. The Committee asked how the Department would address the number of hijackings of government vehicles and the number of cases of fraud? The Committee requested clarity regarding the number of pay points, and the locations thereof, across the Country.</li> <li>The South African Social Security Agency presented its Third Quarter Performance Report for the period October to December 2020. A contextual analysis was presented as well as the targets that had fallen behind over a nine-month period. Progress was presented as well as the implementation of COVID-19 relief measures and the implementation of various programmes was presented. The South African Social Security Agency then presented the Third Quarter Expenditure Report, it covered the compensation of employees, goods and services and recommendations.</li> <li>The National Development Agency presented its Third Quarter report for the 2020/21 financial year. Programming within the COVID-19 environment was presented as well as the associated programme performance. The reasons for deviations were outlined; the approved turnaround strategy and strategic partnerships were presented. The research publications that informed development practice were outlined. The National Development Agency's Expenditure Report was presented, it covered the revenue, expenditure per programme and a breakdown of a number of programmes.</li> </ul>

DATE OF THE MEETING	PURPOSE OF THE MEETING	RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
04 May 2021	Department of Social Development 2021/2022 APP; with Minister & AGSA Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Committee received a briefing by the Auditor-General of South Africa on the Annual Performance Plan of the Department of Social Development and its entities. The Committee also considered the Department's Strategic Plan and Budget.</li> <li>The Auditor-General reported that the objectives of the review of the Annual Performance Plan was that interim reviews provide early warning for previously identified concerns about the measurability of indicators and targets. The focus was on programmes linked to the Department's mandate and included the South African Social Security Agency. The Auditor-General reviewed the final draft of the Department's Annual Performance Plan, specifically regarding Programme Four (Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support).</li> <li>The findings were identified on the targets or indicators and on the technical indicator descriptions that were not specific, measurable, time-bound, or relevant. It was reported that the management corrected the findings identified. The Auditor-General reported that no findings were made regarding whether the SASSA's Annual Performance Plan contained all the core elements.</li> <li>Three findings were made regarding the relevance and measurability of indicators and targets. It was reported that the management corrected the findings identified by the Auditor-General after being informed of the findings as outlined above. The preventative control guides were distributed in October 2020, and the Auditor-General recommended that the entities of the Department distribute the guides to all affected divisions to implement preventative controls where appropriate.</li> <li>The Committee was then briefed on the material irregularity process at the Auditor-General. This included an outline of its expanded mandate, and the accounting and executive authorities, the implementation of the material irregularity process, examples of material irregularities, the legal obligations of accounting authorities to address material irregularities, and the difference between material irregularities and irregular expenditure. The Auditor-General reported that for the audit of the 2020/2021 financial year, the full definition of a material irregularity would be implemented, and that the SASSA has been included in this process.</li> <li>The Committee was of the view that the Auditor-General's briefing gave a clear indication of where fraud and corruption were taking place within the Department. Slow progress in disciplinary and consequence management resulted in the same culprits and wrongdoers remaining in the employ of the Department; this remains a problem. The Committee expressed concern on the extent of material irregularities currently sitting at R6.9 billion</li> <li>With regard to the Strategic Plan, there were no revisions made to the Department's vision, mission, values, impact, and outcomes, as were contained in the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan. The Annual Performance Plan outlines the response of the Department to the new demands for services brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, such as increased demand for food, psycho-social services, and consideration on providing income support to citizens aged 18 to 59.</li> <li>The focus area for the 2021/2022 financial year is to build cohesive, resilient families and communities by investing in people to eradicate poverty and vulnerability to create sustainable livelihoods for all South Africans.</li> </ul>
07 May 2021	Children's Amendment Bill: Legal Advisor on status of ECD clauses that were not contested & summary of public comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Committee was briefed on how to handle clauses relating to Early Childhood Development (ECD), in the Children's Amendment Bill, since this function would be migrating to the Department of Basic Education by April 2022.</li> <li>The Committee agreed to reject all clauses relating to ECD in the Bill.</li> <li>The Committee was informed of the key themes which emerged from summaries of submissions on the Children's Amendment Bill.</li> <li>The key themes with the most submissions were on definitions, adoption services, guardianship, parental responsibility, and parental rights.</li> <li>The Committee was updated on the upcoming national and provincial hearings on the Children Amendment Bill, and the logistics associated with it. The Committee was also informed of a closed session with children which would be held in-person in Parliament.</li> </ul>
11 May 2021	Children's Amendment Bill: public hearings day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Committee began public hearings on the Children's Amendment Bill. Eight organisations made oral submissions. Stakeholders highlighted challenges relating to Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres registration, availability of sites, and challenges rural-based ECD centres encounter.</li> <li>The Committee suggested that compulsory early childhood development might be appropriate. It concerned them that parents did not have the financial means to facilitate their children's attendance. It was suggested that the South African Local Government Association should get involved in assisting with the rezoning, buildings plans, fire certification and health and safety requirements.</li> <li>The Committee suggested that compulsory early childhood development might be appropriate. It concerned them that parents did not have the financial means to facilitate their children's attendance. It was suggested that the South African Local Government Association should get involved in assisting with the rezoning, buildings plans, fire certification and health and safety requirements.</li> <li>The Committee appreciated understanding the various dynamics in the sector. The Committee noted that they should look into the barriers relating to registration. The need for skills development and assistance from the Department was suggested.</li> </ul>

DATE OF THE MEETING	PURPOSE OF THE MEETING	RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
12 May 2021	Children's Amendment Bill: public hearings day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National House of Traditional Leaders presented an oral representation to the Committee based on their written submission. Issues around male and female circumcision were outlined as well as guardianship, rights of unmarried fathers and female virginity testing were presented.</li> <li>The Children's Institute presented to the Committee. The presentation focused on the foster care crisis, the backlogs, duration of alternative care orders, prevention of regressive actions and rights of unmarried fathers. Proposals were made to strengthen the certificate process as well as issues around corporal punishment.</li> <li>The Centre for Child Law presented their presentation to the Committee. Corporal punishment was outlined in terms of the Bill and proposed amendments were made in this regard. Children's privacy was discussed and various proposed clause amendments were outlined.</li> <li>The Department of Basic Education presented to the Committee. Amendments were suggested in relation to chapters five and six of the Bill specifically. Various proposed changes to the Bill were presented to the Committee.</li> <li>The Western Cape Forum for Intellectual Disability presented to the Committee. Key problems were outlined as well as the absence of the mention of special care centres in the Bill. Various recommendations and suggestions were presented regarding a number of clauses.</li> <li>Bayakhanya Foundation presented to the Committee. The best interests of the child were presented as well as timeframes relating to children in the alternative care system. The law and policy mandates were outlined. Further issues around the Bill were presented.</li> <li>Wandisa Specialist Child Protection and Adoption Agency presented to the Committee. The focus of the presentation was on the proposed priorities of the Bill, reunification, return and integration to families as well as unification through adoption.</li> <li>The Centre of Social Development at Rhodes University presented to the Committee. Various key points were presented and elaborated on, specifically the proposal for a differentiated approach, infrastructural support, responsibilities relating to health and safety and the simplification of the registration process.</li> <li>The Equal Education Law Centre presented to the Committee. Problematic amendments were presented as well as proposed recommendations per clause.</li> <li>The South African National Civic Organisation presented to the Committee. The presentation focused on foster care, general observations and the key issues that were raised in their submission.</li> <li>Jelly Beanz presented to the Committees. Various observations were outlined, corporal punishment was discussed and issues around offender registers and fathers rights and responsibilities were presented.</li> <li>The National Adoption Coalition of South Africa presented to the Committee. A brief overview was given, as well observations relating to the adoption process, implications of delays and proposed amendments.</li> <li>Abba Specialist Adoption and Social Services presented to the Committee. Key problem areas were outlined as well as the impact of the amendments, prevention of improper financial gain and accreditation.</li> <li>The Committee highlighted the impact of the delays on children that resulted from the system. It was suggested that safe abandonment be considered. It was suggested that timeframes needed to be built into the Bill. It was noted that there seemed to be a 'anti-adoption' sentiment in the Country. The Committee appreciated the first-hand accounts and comparisons. It was suggested that the Committee visit the Walter Sisulu Child and Youth Care Centre. Issues around age of maturity were noted. The gap between legislation and implementation was emphasised as a significant issue.</li> </ul>
13 May 2021	Children's Amendment Bill: public hearings day 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Committee conducted public hearings on the Children's Amendment Bill. Presentations were received from the Association for Social Workers in Private Practice; Fathers 4 Justice; Sonke Gender Justice; Solidarity Guild for Social Workers; Cause for Justice; Women's Legal Centre; and the Catholic Institute for Education, among others.</li> <li>The organisations made recommendations for changes and clarifications in some sections of the Bill. Some of the organisations advocated for the rights of fathers. They claimed that there were injustices in divorce proceedings that discriminated against fathers having access to their children and exercising parental rights and responsibilities.</li> <li>The Committee heard that many early childhood development centres and facilities are under-resourced and in a very bad state. Adequate support needed to be provided to teachers at these centres.</li> <li>The Committee heard that intersex corrective surgery on children was a human rights violation tantamount to genital mutilation and that it was necessary for children to give informed consent to such procedures.</li> <li>Concerns were also raised about measures dealing with the marriage of children.</li> </ul>

DATE OF THE MEETING	PURPOSE OF THE MEETING	RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
18 May 2021	Children's Amendment Bill: public hearings Day 5	<p>A total of nineteen (19) persons from various organisations presented their submissions and key themes addressed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migrant, asylum seeker and refugee population in South Africa</li> <li>• Early Childhood Development (ECD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* It was recommended that there be a one-step registration process for ECD providers.</li> <li>* Conditional registration must be clearly stipulated when ECD providers cannot meet all the registration requirements.</li> <li>* MECs must be obliged to support providers to meet requirements. It was suggested that ECD centres should get some kind of subsidy before they are fully registered.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Abandonment of babies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* criminal sanction be removed from safe abandonment, and that baby boxes be legalised as a safe alternative to unsafe abandonment</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Guardianship and powers of the Children's Court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* It was recommended that the phrase 'orphaned or abandoned' be deleted.</li> <li>* Children's Court should be empowered to deal with all cases of guardianship</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rights of unmarried fathers</li> <li>• Child and Youth Care Centres (CYCCs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* the Act should clearly stipulate how CYCCs should offer transitional support to youths who exit the CYCC</li> <li>* a standardised transition programme (for ages 16 - 18) should be established</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Cultural Practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* There is lack of equality and prejudice towards the girl child</li> <li>* The minimum age for all practices referred to in section 12 should be raised to 18</li> <li>* There should be similar protection provided for girl children to refuse virginity testing, as there is in section 12(10) for boy children to refuse circumcision</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Cotlands submission</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide toy libraries access to funding against set norms and standards to ensure quality provisioning. Toy libraries should be able to access programmatic funding, which should be incorporated into a one-step registration process while promoting best practice principles for toy libraries.</li> <li>• Ensure that Provincial Department of Arts and Culture set up toy libraries in municipal libraries.</li> <li>• Government and civil society have the collective responsibility to build the capacity of qualified practitioners to deliver quality play-based early learning programmes, both centre and non-centre based. If we do not invest in the ECD workforce, poorer children according to research, are more likely to receive poor quality programmes. We need to create secure jobs for qualified ECD practitioners by providing them with a living wage and recognising them as a workforce.</li> <li>• To accelerate toy library services and training for parents to facilitate play in their home environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Amount for an adequate kinship grant is suggested to be between the foster child grant and the child support grant, R700 - R800. It had been proposed the transitional clause should be looked at as a three-year timeframe.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
19 May 2021	Children's Amendment Bill: Technical Team on ECD chapters/ clauses; DSD Budget: Committee Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSD provided an update on the progress made on the Early Childhood Development (ECD)-related clauses in the Children's Amendment Bill, the scope of the work that had been done, and timelines for submission of the Bill to Parliament.</li> <li>• It was proposed that the composition of the technical team be made up of legal representatives from the DSD, the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), the Department of Basic Education (DBE), and Parliament</li> <li>• Policy makers from various departments should also form part of the technical team</li> <li>• DSD to engage with the DBE to finalise the timeframe for the migration process.</li> <li>• The committee requested the Department to present the slides on the composition of the technical team and the terms of reference for the proposed technical task team.</li> <li>• The Committee would write a letter to both the DBE and the Portfolio Committee on Basic Education about the urgency of the joint workshop in dealing with the state of ECD</li> <li>• The Department informed the Committee about the Child Protection Week between 29 May and 5 June, which would deal with the national status and challenges associated with children</li> <li>• The committee raised concerned over the absence of a budget for the top-up grant for child support and the cutting of the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) budget and the high vacancy rate at SASSA, and how it affected service delivery.</li> <li>• Minister should ensure, as a matter of urgency, the implementation of the 2018 Cabinet resolution on the employment of social workers and ensure that she finalises the budget allocation with Treasury for the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE) top-up grant.</li> </ul>

DATE OF THE MEETING	PURPOSE OF THE MEETING	RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
02 June 2021	Fund-Raising Amendment Bill: briefing; with Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The committee congratulated DSD for finally launching the Central Drug Authority (CDA) Board</li> <li>• DSD gave a briefing on the Fund-Raising Amendment Bill [B29-2020].</li> <li>• DSD to reconvene with the Committee to clarify which regulations were made and how they were managed</li> <li>• DSD noted that the lack of access to dormant relief funds.</li> <li>• The Committee gave a progress report for public hearings in Limpopo and Mpumalanga.</li> <li>• Committee members to meet in Johannesburg at 12:30 on Saturday, 05 June.</li> <li>• The Committee to decide how to proceed after consultation with Free State Health Department as it had been advised to postpone the trip until COVID-19 infections had settled down.</li> <li>• The Committee was concerned that the Committee secretariat was not responsible for planning and attendance at the public hearings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* This Bill would amend the Fund-Raising Act of 1978 to consolidate the money disbursed from the Disaster Relief Fund, State President's Fund, Refugee Relief Fund, Social Relief Fund and South African National Defence Force Fun into the National Social Development and Relief Fund.</li> <li>* DSD to help the board to plan and mitigate against disasters.</li> <li>* Timeline of the Bill would depend on the Portfolio Committee and the NCOP.</li> <li>* DSD wanted the entire National Social Development and Relief Fund to be accessible to every affected person in the country, without stipulating a certain category.</li> <li>* DSD to share the public comments received, which would allow the Committee to see how the input was incorporated into the Amendment Bill</li> <li>* On duplication of the NDA work, DSD reminded the Committee that the Bill dealt with disaster mitigation. DSD to delineate the two mandates.</li> <li>* The Bill allowed the Board more agility and responsiveness during disasters, so that DSD would not have to go to individual funds.</li> <li>* The dormant funds had been invested and were earning interest</li> <li>* The Committee were briefed on the plans for the upcoming provincial public hearings tour</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Committee adopted the minutes of 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 and 19 May</li> </ul>
18 August 2021	Children's Amendment Bill: Committee Report on public hearings; Committee report on oversight visit to KZN and Gauteng; Committee Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Committee considered its report on its oversight visit to KZN and Gauteng to access the impact of the civil unrest on the work of DSD, social development services and the Department's response for urgent food relief in the affected communities.</li> <li>• The Committee questioned whether the Department had moved to an electronic monitoring system to prevent "double dipping"</li> <li>• DSD to ensure that there is a realignment within Social Development and the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) systems in order to address the issues of double dipping</li> <li>• The committee suggested regular status updates on the progress made in reconstructing the Department offices and implementation of the Committee recommendations</li> <li>• The Committee considered its report on the national hearings on the Children's Amendment Bill</li> <li>• The committee raised a point concerning the budget for food aid in KZN and highlighted that the cost of food was the largest portion of the KZN aid budget. They seek more information regarding the budget estimation</li> </ul> <p>Committee Report of the National Hearings on the Children's Amendment Bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSD to produce the reports from the provincial visit and distribute them</li> <li>• Report debated in the House will contain all of the clauses, recommendations and observations proposed by the Committee</li> <li>• The Committee highlighted the feasibility of placing the social workers within communities and amongst others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* About the plan for Wednesday, 25 August, when the Portfolio Committee of Social Development and the Portfolio Committee of Basic Education would receive an update on the ECD programme</li> <li>* Committee to fix the timetable referred to the 'Nelson Mandela Children's Fund' as the 'Nelson Mandela Children's Foundation'.</li> <li>* Committee to receive regular updates on the foster care backlog from the DSD or SASSA.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Regarding the Committee minutes dated 2 June 2021. Two resolutions were made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* DSD must present the Disaster Relief and National Social Development Fund to the Committee.</li> <li>* They also requested comments on the fund, which the Secretary had already forwarded to the Committee.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Committee suggested approaching the Children's Institute or other networks to seek out a referral to a child psychologist</li> <li>• DSD and other departments will be called to participate in the provision of feedback regarding the Victims Support Services Bill</li> <li>• The Committee elected Mr Stock an acting chairperson since Mr M Gungubele (ANC), had become a Minister [in the Presidency]</li> </ul>

DATE OF THE MEETING	PURPOSE OF THE MEETING	RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
25 August 2021	Update on migration of Early Childhood Development: DSD & DBE briefing; with Ministers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DSD and DBE provided and Update on Early Childhood Development (ECD) function shift</li> <li>Context of Improvements; and Areas of function Improvement.</li> <li>The ECD to look to consider different registration methods for different programmes</li> <li>DBE should not group all ECDs together when the Department did the registration, but rather that the Department should consider different ECD programmes separately.</li> <li>DSD clarified the issue of standardised registration meant determining what a regular registration process would look like inside ECD centres, and from non-ECD centres. Guidelines had been developed in this regard</li> <li>Workshop should be hosted to deal with substantive issues of ECD migration</li> </ul>
01 September 2021	DSD, SASSA & NDA 2020/21 Quarter 4 performance; update on implementation of Covid-19 grant; report back on CDA board vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DSD presented on the fourth quarter report on its performance and expenditure.</li> <li>Out of fifty-nine (59) Department's targets a total of forty-two (42) were achieved, and seventeen (17) were not met. This translated to a target achievement rate of 71%, which was an improvement on the third quarter's 67% achievement rate.</li> <li>The committee was worried about the targets which the DSD had not achieved pertaining to gender-based violence (GBV) issues, and people struggling with substance abuse issues and disabilities.</li> <li>DSD had also introduced the Support Services Audit Development Programme (ADP), intended to assist with their legal or financial dependencies.</li> <li>The committee gave feedback on the Subcommittee meeting on the CDA vacancies.</li> <li>Two additional members for the CDA vacancies has been appointed and inaugurated, but one member had since passed on. The committee gave advice about how to take the process forward.</li> <li>Chairpersons from the NCOP and the NA should meet with the DSD to discuss the recommendations made.</li> <li>The Subcommittee to send the Portfolio Committee their shortlisted applicants, and then they would conduct interviews and recommend the new members.</li> <li>Budget processes had to be considered in these decisions.</li> </ul>
01 September 2021	(Subcommittee) CDA Board Vacancies: deliberations and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The committee to set up a meeting with the DSD to consider recommending two additional members to serve on the Central Drug Authority (CDA) Board.</li> <li>the subcommittee recommended thirteen (13) names to the Minister for her approval.</li> <li>The Minister appointed twelve (12) of the recommended candidates for the CDA Board, but one (1) member had since passed on.</li> <li>Legally, the Minister was not obliged to fill the two (2) vacancies because she already opted to appoint twelve (12) out of a maximum of thirteen (13) candidates but since the passing of one (1) of the members, the Board was left with eleven (11) members, which was still within legal prescripts.</li> <li>If the Minister insisted on filling the two (2) vacancies, the subcommittee would meet again to discuss the way forward as this might mean starting the process afresh.</li> </ul>
10 November 2021	Social Development Portfolio Audit Outcomes; DSD, SASSA & NDA 2020/21 Annual Report; with Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Committee received a report from the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) on the audit outcomes for the Department of Social Development (DSD) and its entities for the 2020/21 financial year.</li> <li>A total of R105 million in irregular expenditure had been identified, of which R73 million had been incurred by SASSA</li> <li>The Department presented its programme performance against its pre-determined objectives and expenditure during the 2020/21 financial year, and had achieved forty-eight (48) of the fifty-nine (59) set targets</li> <li>The Department received an unqualified audit outcome with no findings, which was also referred to as a "clean audit opinion"</li> <li>It had recorded a significant improvement in performance during 2020/21, where 81% of its set targets were achieved, as compared to a 49% achievement of targets in 2019/20.</li> </ul>
12 November 2021	Follow-up: DSD, SASSA & NDA 2020/21 Annual Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members commended the Department for an unqualified audit without findings.</li> <li>There were heightened levels of gender-based violence (GBV), Femicide and child neglect during the pandemic, yet the substance abuse system could not be developed in the Department.</li> <li>Department's analysis on the requirements for the integration of GBV and the Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) systems was now complete. A service provider had been appointed, and the systems would be developed accordingly. The Department would report quarterly since this was part of the targets for the current financial year.</li> <li>There were 94% of NPOs payments made, and 100% in some provinces</li> <li>The Department was developing a system to have a three-year funding plan, so that service level agreements (SLAs) did not have to be signed every year. The system would ensure that once the NPOs were nominated, they received the funding in time, using an electronic system.</li> </ul>

DATE OF THE MEETING	PURPOSE OF THE MEETING	RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
24 November 2021	Social Development BRRR; Committee Report Quarter 3 & 4 Performance of Department and entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Committee had repeatedly asked for progress reports on the state of investigations and consequence management processes in response to allegations of fraud, as reported by the Auditor-General.</li> <li>Concern raised that Government employees had been applying for the R350 social grant, and the Department had not yet identified the perpetrators.</li> <li>A concern raised with the accommodation of disabled children in ECD centres, but these requests were inconsistently attended to.</li> <li>Request to obtain the addresses of ECD centres built by the Department.</li> <li>A request to have a meeting with the Department of Social Development (DSD) and its entities.</li> <li>A request to be briefed on the action plans related to the BRRR findings and recommendations.</li> <li>A request for a follow-up Portfolio Committee meeting to discuss annual plans and service delivery.</li> <li>A request for the DSD to provide the Committee with the names of service providers that were involved in uncompetitive and unlawful procurement practices as found by the AG.</li> </ul>
16 March 2022	Children's Amendment Bill: Department of Social Development response to submissions by stakeholders; with Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was indicated that the Department had suffered a great loss in terms of the legal unit. Some staff who were working on the report had recently left which created a gap in institutional knowledge in certain areas.</li> <li>The Department explained to members that lack of capacity in the legal department contributed to why the Department was unable to present all necessary information to the Committee</li> <li>The Committee had conducted public hearings on the important Children's Amendment Bill in May 2020, September to December 2021.</li> <li>The Amendment sought to address several weaknesses in the broader Child Care and Protection System, particularly Foster Care System.</li> <li>The Department presented the responses of the key issues raised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding should be provided to deserving organisations on time so that they could function fully, the Department developed the DSD sector funding policy that guides officials on the process of funding organisations.</li> <li>Shortage of child and youth care centres in the country. Provinces were encouraged to implement Section 192 of the Children's Act</li> <li>Family reunification process as a challenge.</li> <li>The Department acknowledging the process of adoption taking too long</li> <li>The Department should have exit plan for all children in the child and youth care centre</li> <li>Foster care grants not used to improve the welfare of the children. Supervision of foster placement by social service professional are required by Section 186 of the children Act 38 of 2005</li> <li>There were approximately seventy eight thousand (78 000) social service professionals registered with the Council. Of these, thirty-five thousand (35 000) were in NPOs, CSOs and the private sector, while the Department and provinces had seventeen thousand, five hundred and eight (17 508). Between October and the end of the financial year, there were three thousand, four hundred and seventy-three (3 473) social workers on contract basis, with most employed in Gauteng (1 026) and KZN (967). Auxiliary social workers, but the number was approximately 25 492.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
23 March 2022	Children's Amendment Bill: DSD response to submissions from stakeholders; with Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee received briefing from the Department on its response to the public submissions received on the Children's Amendment Bill</li> <li>Proposals around the identification of married and unmarried fathers were discussed in relation to a number of inputs received. Many were supported by the Department.</li> <li>The Department responded why corporal punishment was not defined and explained that Section 10 of the South African Schools Act prohibited corporal punishment. The Act was promulgated before the passing of the Constitutional Court judgement. The challenge was, if the Department defined 'corporal punishment,' it might create the impression that corporal punishment was the only punishment that was prohibited, as contemplated in the Children's Act.</li> <li>Department Briefing on the stakeholder submissions on the Children's Amendment Bill</li> <li>The Department agreed that mediation in matters pertaining to care and contact should be promoted when parents found it difficult to agree on parental rights and children's lives. Psychosocial support should be provided in high conflict cases.</li> </ul>

DATE OF THE MEETING	PURPOSE OF THE MEETING	RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
25 March 2022	Children's Amendment Bill: DSD response to submissions from stakeholders continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Committee received a briefing from the Department of Social Development on its response to the public submissions received on the Children's Amendment Bill</li> <li>The Committee agreed to get legal advice on the deletion of prescribed adoption fees and on the matter of corporal punishment. In addition, it supported a proposal to arrange a session with an expert to brief the Committee on the issue of Baby Savers relating to the abandonment of babies.</li> <li>The Department presented the responses continuing from Clause 67. The following key issues were emphasised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clause 109: Section 215 of the Act provides that the MEC may prioritise the funding of drop-in centres. The proposed amendment seeks to replace 'may' with 'must'.</li> <li>The Department did not support the amendment because funding to provide shelter, food and other basic necessities depended on the availability of the budget and should therefore not be made compulsory.</li> <li>Clause 139: Section 279 of the Act deals with a legal representative of a child in terms of the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction.</li> <li>Clause 147: Section 312 of the Act provides that the MEC may enter into an agreement with a designated child protection organisation or a person on an agency basis in the relevant province.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Department did not support the proposal that reference should also be made to the provincial HOD as the clause provides for the MEC to delegate powers and duties to any person, who may include the HOD.</li> <li>Clause 6: Section 12 of the Act is intended to align the prohibition of genital mutilation with the new definition and to prohibit any marriage of a child. The issue of child marriages was raised in various submissions received from a number of traditional authorities and other stakeholders in all provinces.</li> <li>The Department supported the amendment to include 18 years as the minimum age of consent to marriage.</li> </ul>
30 March 2022	Dr Rosenberg presentation on Baby Savers; Children's Amendment Bill: Motion of desirability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Social Development outlined the core of the presentation. One of the first items that the Western Cape Commissioner for Children had suggested was the addition of words such as "aftercare," as shown in the presentation.</li> <li>On insertion 1 (bb), "loving and competent parents, caregivers, legal guardians," the Department recommended that this was best decided by the courts as the definition was subjective and differed from parent to parent and could not be measured.</li> <li>The Department agreed with the proposal to amend insertion 18 (3) (c), as it was a consequential one. It also supported the proposal that "good fathers and good mothers with queer identities" had to be granted equal parenting responsibilities.</li> <li>The Department did not support the insertion of Clause 12 (11), as the Constitutional Court had already pronounced on it and created a new common law. Other issues where the Department disagreed with the Commissioner included the Bill's proposed change in Section 178.</li> </ul>



## 8 SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

The Department did not appear before SCOPA during the reporting period.

## 9 PRIOR MODIFICATION TO AUDIT REPORTS

The Department obtained an unqualified audit outcome with no findings.

## 10 INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The Directorate Internal Control operates as an integral part of the financial management activities in the Department. As part of this role, it normally reports to the Department's Chief Financial Officer. The responsibility of Internal Control is to identify, mitigate and manage control risks, which may hamper the achievement of the Department's objective to effectively, efficiently and economically manage its financial and related resources.

The main functions performed by Internal Control cover the following areas:-

- Manage effective, efficient and transparent financial (internal) control/inspectorate measures
- Manage loss control
- Manage financial and financial-related systems
- Support with the management of fraud prevention
- Maintain financial information and knowledge management
- Maintain governance frameworks
- Facilitate and participate in committees, forums and oversight bodies

During the period under review, the Directorate Internal Control effectively coordinated the external audits. An Audit Implementation Action Plan (AIAP) was developed based on the Management Report from the AGSA and progress to resolve the findings were updated on a continuous basis, based on the commitments given by the affected line managers. Compliance with financial prescripts for payment batches was monitored and the financial documents were safely kept in lockable areas / storerooms. Findings of non-compliance were reported to the relevant managers for corrective action.

All reported cases of unauthorized, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure were investigated and dealt with in terms of the Department's Loss Control Committee. The Directorate Labour Relations assisted with the disciplinary processes in instances where officials were found to be negligent and responsible for the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.



# 11 INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

## Key activities and objectives of the internal audit

The department has an Internal Audit Unit, which is an independent assurance function within the department that follows a risk-based approach in providing members of management and the Audit Committee with assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, performance, risk management and internal control processes. The 2022-2024 rolling three-year strategic internal audit plan and 2021/22 operational plan were primarily based on the departmental strategic risk assessment although the plan was still impacted by the Covid-19 related operational risks as these had adversely affected the department's strategic objectives.

## Summary of audit work done

The Committee approved the rolling three-year strategic plan including the operational plan for the year-ending 31 March 2022 comprising of sixteen (16) assurance audit projects. Of the sixteen (16) approved projects, thirteen (13) assurance audit projects were concluded during the 2021/22 financial year and three audits were deferred to 2022/2023 financial year due to various reasons. Chief amongst challenges that attributed to the deferral of the three audits in question are as follows:

- Inadequate staff capacity;
- New working arrangements due to Covid-19 pandemic i.e. working from home to minimise risks of spreading the virus amongst employees;
- Personnel infections impacting on availability of process and internal audit staff;
- Regular closing of the department offices for sanitisation; and
- Covid-19 restriction impacting on traveling to other Provinces.

The completed audits covered financial, governance, performance and Information Technology audits and were performed in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing (ISPPIA).

## Audit Committee Report

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 which is in accordance with the paragraphs 3.1.9 to 3.1.13 of the Treasury Regulations of 1999, amended in 2005 and sections 3.1.9 to 3.1.13 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, amended in 30 April 2015.

## Audit Committee Responsibility, Membership and

## Attendance

The department's Audit Committee is appointed in terms of section 38 (1) (a) (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999) and Treasury Regulations 3.1.1 to 3.1.8 as revised. The Audit Committee operated in accordance with the aforementioned regulations as well as the provisions prescribed in terms of sections 76 (4) (d) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act and its approved Audit Committee Charter. The primary purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the Accounting Officer of the Department in fulfilling his responsibilities to ensure that the Department has and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial, risk management, governance, and internal control by providing oversight.

The department's Committee entirely consists of independent non-executive members, bringing the following set of skills to the Committee, namely financial, monitoring and evaluation, information technology, risk management, corporate governance and legal. The Audit Committee was scheduled to meet six times in the financial year under review to discuss matters pertaining to the Department as stipulated in the Audit Committee Charter and the Treasury Regulations. The Committee met seven times in 2021/22 financial year as a result of pertinent matters that needed to be dealt with around the issues of internal control, risks management and fraud related matters.

The Committee is satisfied that it has met its responsibilities as stipulated in the charter. The Committee has received and reviewed the internal audit and external audit reports, met management collectively or individually to review their progress on key issues relating to internal controls, risk management and governance processes and other relevant matters concerning the department. The Audit Committee was fully functional and comprised of six (6) members who are non-departmental officials as at 31 March 2022. The table below indicates a list of members, qualifications and a record of attendance of meetings during the 2021/22 financial year:

Name	Qualifications	Appointed Date	Date Resigned	Number of Meetings Attended
Adv. MB Madumise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B Proc</li> <li>• LLB</li> <li>• MBA</li> <li>• Graduate Diploma in International Trade Law</li> </ul>	Initially appointed on the 1st September 2013 as Chairperson. Re-appointed on 19 Feb 2020 as an ordinary member for a three year term. From April 2020, she was an interim Chairperson until November 2020.	N/A	7
Mr N Mabaso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSc in Public Management</li> <li>• Advance Diploma in Management</li> <li>• Bachelor of Administration (honours)</li> <li>• Secondary Diploma</li> </ul>	Initially appointed on the 12 December 2017. Re-appointed on 19 Feb 2020 for a three year term.	N/A	6
Mr. AP Wakaba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance Diploma in Accounting Sciences</li> <li>• Master of Business Administration (MBA)</li> <li>• Bachelor of Accounting Sciences (Honours)</li> <li>• Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting)</li> </ul>	Initially appointed on the 01 October 2020 for a 3 year term. Appointed as a Chairperson with effect from 01 December 2020.	N/A	6
Ms R Kalidass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chartered Accountant (CA)</li> <li>• Certificate of Theory in Accounting (CTA)</li> <li>• Bachelor of Commerce (Honours)</li> <li>• Bachelor of Accounting Science (BCompt)</li> </ul>	Appointed on the 01 October 2020, for a 3 year term.	N/A	7
Mr. PN Phukubje	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bcom Accounting Honours</li> <li>• Registered Government Auditor (SAIGA)</li> <li>• Member of the South African Institute of Directors</li> </ul>	Appointed on the 01 October 2020, for a 3 year term.	N/A	7
Mr. LH Moroeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bachelor of Science</li> <li>• Higher Diploma in Computer Auditing</li> <li>• Master of Management, Information and Communications Technology: Policy and Regulation (MM ICT PR)</li> <li>• Certified Information Security Manager</li> <li>• Certified Information Systems Auditor</li> <li>• MDP – Management Development Program</li> </ul>	Appointed on the 01 October 2020, for a 3 year term.	N/A	7

## Activities of the Audit Committee

During the period under review, the following activities were undertaken which demonstrate the commitment of the Audit Committee in achieving its mandate:

- Reviewed quarterly management reports;
- Considered the effectiveness of the risk management process;
- Considered the Internal Audit plans and reports and made recommendations as appropriate;
- Monitored progress with the Internal Audit coverage plans as well as management's follow-up on matters requiring attention;
- Monitored compliance with the department's policies and applicable legislation;
- Prioritising oversight on forensic investigations reports issued into allegations of misappropriations of funds especially on Social Relief of Distress (SRD) Grants on South African Social Security Agency (SASSA).
- Conducted separate informal meetings with management, internal and external audit;
- Reviewed External Audit plans, reports and management's follow-up of matters requiring attention
- Provided guidance to the department on ICT governance issues and alignment to applicable legislations and ICT governance Frameworks.

## Effectiveness of Internal Controls

The Accounting Officer and Management are responsible for designing and implementing an effective system of internal controls to mitigate risks and control deficiencies.

A risk management process is in place in the department. A Risk Management and Ethics Committee (RMEC) is established within the department which comprises of the Head of Branches and four (4) independent external members. This committee is chaired by independent Chairperson and is responsible for monitoring the departmental risks on a regular basis and deals with ethics related matters.

Internal Control is a cost-effective process effected by the executive management of the department, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of its objectives, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, financial reporting, compliance to applicable laws and regulations as well as policies and procedures. Whilst the Audit Committee noted some improvements on the implementation of controls during the financial year, there were some areas of concerns noted by the Committee as reported by AGSA and Internal Audit in the following areas:

- Slow progress in the implementation of the 2020/21 AGSA audit findings and in resolving internal audit findings;
- Undue delays in investigating material irregularities identified /fraud related cases and slow pace in the implementing fraud investigations recommendation; and
- Inadequate consequences management for holding transgressors accountable.

The Committee is concerned about the recent regression in the current financial year with regard to leadership, governance and the culture of accountability relating to the oversight role played by DSD over the department entities, entity oversight remains an area of concern for the Audit Committee and human resource management and record keeping.

Although the process of appointing senior management at critical post has commenced, The Committee would also like to highlight to the Executive Authority the need to prioritise filling of leadership positions in order to stabilise the leadership and governance. The posts of Accounting Officer and two Deputy Director-Generals including the CFO's post have been vacant throughout the period under reviewed with acting incumbents. Filing these three critical posts will go a long way in strengthening leadership and thus enhance the department opportunity on delivering on its mandate, goals and objectives.

## Internal Audit

The Audit Committee reviewed and approved the Internal Audit Unit's risk-based three-year rolling and operational plans for 2021/22. Internal Audit was guided by the consolidated risk profile of the department, critical audit areas and management's inputs in the formulation of its three-year strategic and annual plans. The Audit Committee also monitored performance of the Internal Audit Unit against its approved operational plan on a quarterly basis.

We are satisfied that the Internal Audit Unit is operating effectively and that it has reviewed key controls associated with the risks pertinent to the strategic and operational objectives of the department and has provided appropriate recommendations to improve the internal control system. The work performed by Internal Audit has enabled the Committee to fulfil its duties around compliance, financial reporting, governance, performance information management and information technology.

The Internal Audit Unit carried out audit assignments in terms of the approved plan and was monitored by the Audit Committee as required by the PFMA and Treasury Regulations. The recommendations of the Audit Committee were considered during the course of the execution of audits.

## The Quality of In-Year monitoring and Quarterly Reports

The Department has reported monthly and quarterly to the National Treasury as required by the PFMA. The Audit Committee reviewed the quarterly reports prepared and issued by the Accounting Officer of the Department during the year under review, and is satisfied with the content and quality thereof. There are opportunities for improvement in some areas on the quality of both performance information and financial reporting.

## Evaluation of Financial Statements and Performance Information

### The Audit Committee has:

- Reviewed and discussed the audited Annual Financial Statements to be included in the Annual Report with the AGSA and the Accounting Officer;
- Reviewed the AGSA's Management Report and Management's response thereto;
- Reviewed accounting policies and practices as reported in the Annual Financial Statements;
- Reviewed the Department's processes for compliance with legal and regulatory provisions;
- Reviewed the information on predetermined objectives as reported in the Annual Report;
- Reviewed adjustments resulting from the audit of the Department;
- Reviewed and where appropriate, recommended changes to the Annual Financial Statements as presented by the Department for the year ending 31 March 2022.
- Reviewed and confirmed the independency of the external auditors

The Audit Committee has met and discussed the audit outcomes with the AGSA and Management to ensure that there are no unresolved findings.

## Auditor-General of South Africa

We have, on a quarterly basis, reviewed the Department's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the prior year. We have reviewed the AGSA's Management Report and Audit Report for the department. We have thus requested the Management to conduct a root cause analysis for the findings of AGSA and to present remedial action plans to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusion of the AGSA on the annual financial statements and performance information and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements be accepted and read in conjunction with the report of the AGSA.

We would like to extend our gratitude to the Portfolio Committee for Social Development for the oversight role they played, Minister and Deputy Minister for their leadership and guidance, the DSD management and staff for their contribution and efforts during the financial year as well as AGSA and Internal Audit for their co-operation and the information that they have provided to enable us to discharge our responsibilities.

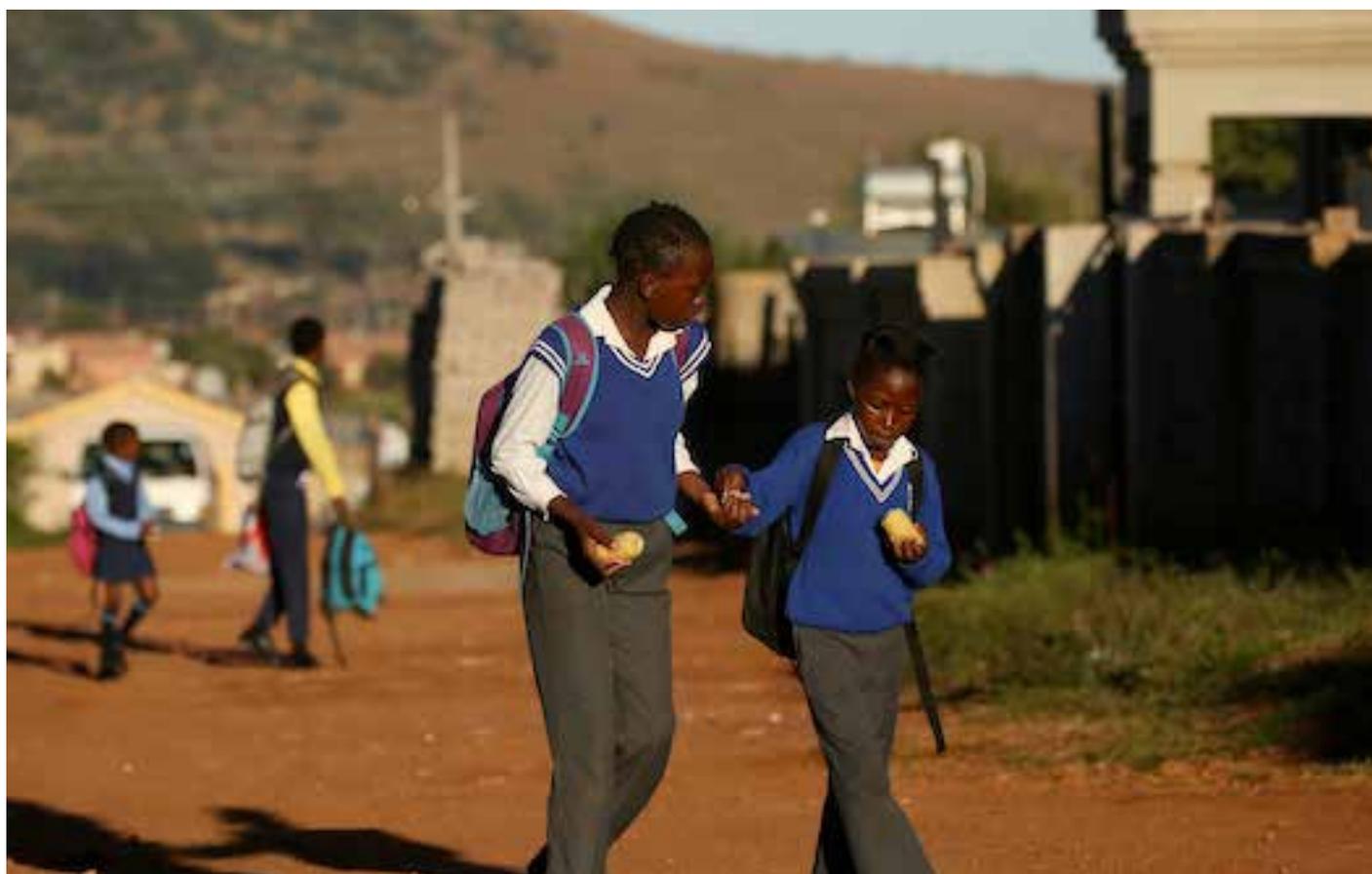


**Mr Ayanda Phikolomzi Wakaba**  
**Chairperson of the Audit Committee**  
**National Department of Social Development**  
**Date: 31 August 2022**

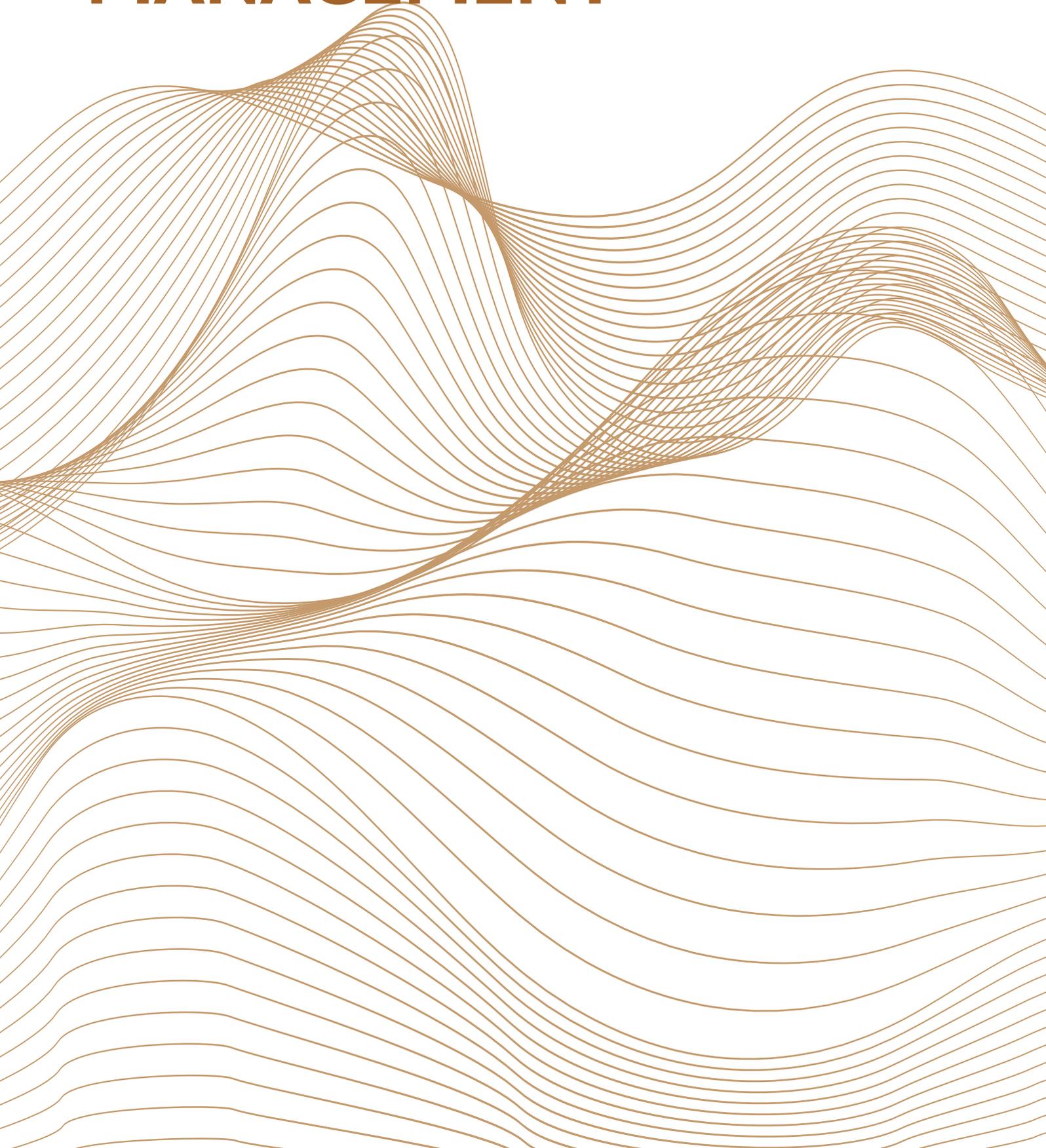
## 12 B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table contains information on the Department's compliance to the B-BBEE requirements as required by the B-BBEE Act and as determined by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Has the Department / Public Entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion (include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	N/A
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	The Department implemented the 2017 Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act issued by the National Treasury. The Department followed the advice of the National Treasury and held in abeyance all tenders above R30 000 from 16 February 2022.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	No	N/A
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	The Department did not enter into any partnerships with the private sector.
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	No	N/A



# PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



# 1 LEGISLATION THAT GOVERN HUMAN RESOURCE (HR) MANAGEMENT

The Constitution (Chapter 10 (195(1)(h))) compels the Public Service to be governed by democratic values and principles including good human resource management practices to maximise human potential. Human Capital Management in the Public Service is governed by a myriad of Legislation, Regulations, Bargaining Council Resolutions and Directives. Key amongst them are, but not limited to the following:

- Public Service Act;
- Public Service Regulations;
- Labour Relations Act;
- Skills Development Act;
- Skills development and levies Act;
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act;
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act;
- Promotion of Access to Information Act;
- DPSA Directives
- PSCBC Resolutions; and
- PHSDSBC Resolutions

Given the fact that human resource management is governed by such a large regulatory framework, it is therefore compliance-driven to a large extent. However, the field of human resources has shifted from a mere compliance and administrative driven to more of a strategic business partner, in terms of understanding the Department's core business and advising on HR matters in order to ensure that the Department's mandate is met.

With the advent of COVID19, Human Resource Management practices had to be aligned with the applicable regulations and adapting ways of work to ensure service delivery and maintain efficiencies and effectiveness. Some of the work adaptations included virtual meetings, virtual training and development and more use of information technology tools.

# 2 OVERVIEW OF HUMAN CAPITAL MATTERS IN THE DEPARTMENT

## 2.1: The value of human capital in the Department:

The primary purpose of any HR unit is to ensure that the organisation has the requisite capacity to deliver on its mandate, the environment is conducive for productivity, that systems and processes are in place to achieve the above.

HR as a function is well established in the Department through the Chief Directorate: Human Capital Management within the Branch: Corporate Support Services and comprise of the following four (4) Directorates, focussing on:

- Human Resource Development and Performance Management;
- Labour Relations;
- Organisational Design and Human Resource Planning; and
- Human Resource Management (HR Administration, Recruitment and Selection and Employee Health and Wellness)

The Chief Directorate has a compliment of thirty-nine (39) posts responsible for all aspects of Human Capital Management (HCM), with thirty-seven (37) of the posts filled and two (2) vacant. All HCM Policies have being developed while some are being revised to be in line with current trends, practices and legislative changes. HR processes and systems are well established and are reviewed on an ongoing basis to be in line with best practices. Human Capital Management is the heartbeat of any organisation and therefore human resource practices must ensure that the human capital is optimally utilised, developed and the morale of the officials is uplifted through a conducive environment.

To give effect to the above, the Department ensures that all its HCM policies are regularly reviewed to remove any barriers and keep up with the needs of the employees.

The Department continued to work under the COVID-19 conditions and has adjusted from time-to-time in line with the Disaster Management Regulations. The Unit continued to advise the Department on measures to be implemented to comply with the various adjusted levels of COVID-19. The updates were done through the monthly management meetings of the Department. Some of the key areas were; advising the Department on remote working models, management of performance and implementation of measures that would ensure a safe work environment.

Key to the management of the COVID-19 in the workplace was the roll-out of the vaccination drive for the Social Development Portfolio. Approximately thirty seven thousand (37 000) employees from the Social Development and NPO sector were vaccinated in a space of a week.

## 2.2: HCM priorities for the year under review and the impact of these priorities:

### a) Develop a draft Sector Strategy for Employment of Social Service Professionals

A critical priority during the period under review was the development of the Sector Strategy for the Employment of Social Service Professionals, which in the main seeks to ensure that there are adequate Social Service Professionals to address the increasing social ills of the country. It further seeks to give effect to amongst others, the requirements by the National Development Plan Vision 2030, and a Cabinet resolution that Social Development is not the sole department responsible for the employment of Social Service Professionals and that government departments should establish an all-inclusive task team to lead the process of employment of social service professionals in public service departments.

The strategy will be able to address the challenge of unemployment which is adversely affecting the country. Furthermore, the employment of social service professionals will be addressing the social ills ranging from gender-based violence, poverty, child-headed households, rape and bullying of pupil in schools, etc.

The Department of Social Development followed a comprehensive approach by identifying the key and critical government departments with common interest towards addressing the social ills affecting the country. It was followed by developing the conceptual documents to guide the process, which are; the concept paper, process framework, stakeholder mapping and terms of reference. The establishment of the Inter-sectoral Forum of Sector Departments was finalised comprising the following government departments, agencies and entities:

- Department of Social Development.
- Department of Correctional Services.
- Department of Basic Education.
- Department of Defence.
- South African Police Services.
- Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.
- Department of Higher Education and Training.
- National Development Agency.
- South African State Security Agency.
- South African Council for Social Service Professionals.
- Department of Health.
- Department of Home Affairs.
- Department of Corporative Governance and Traditional Affairs.

A draft Sector Strategy for Employment of Social Service Professionals has been developed and has been approved by the Heads of Social Development (HSDS) and supported by MINMEC, the Forum of Minister and MEC's of Social Development.

The draft strategy is a building block towards addressing the unemployment crisis that is adversely affecting the country. The process of finalising the strategy is underway with a parallel process of approaching National Treasury for additional funding to support Sector Departments with additional funding for the employment of Social Service Professionals.

#### **b) Management of COVID-19 in the workplace**

With the continued presence of the COVID-19 pandemic and adjusted lockdown levels, the Department continued to implement the adopted Risk Adjusted Approach in the management of COVID-19 in the workplace. The Department continued to comply with all the rules, regulations, directives and circulars in the management of the pandemic and also used the opportunity to refine some of its protocols, practices and development of staff.

The Workplace and Wellness Committee continued to provide support and guidance to the Department, managers and units on the management of COVID-19.

The Department appointed three (3) nursing staff on contract to support in screening, ensuring social distancing, contact tracing and support to those affected and infected by the virus.

The Department reviewed the protocol for the management of COVID-19 in line with the adjusted levels and trajectory of the virus in the workplace and issued regular communication to staff.

During the period under review, the Department had a total ninety-nine (99) positive COVID-19 cases that were reported. Unfortunately, one (1) official succumbed to the pandemic.

#### **c) Reducing the vacancy rate to 8%**

The Department set a target of reviewing its vacancy rate from the existing 10% to 8%, appreciating the challenges that COVID-19 brought. The target of 8% was met notwithstanding all the demand to focus on areas affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The filling of posts in the Department was largely influenced by the process the Department engaged on to review its strategy informed by various roundtable discussions, current policy and research. Secondly, the Department had to fill critical posts due to the reduction in its compensation budget. In so doing had to continuously embark on a prioritisation process to ensure that the compensation budget ceiling is adhered to and that there was no overspending.

A key milestone during the reporting period was the employment of 3 348 Social Workers on contract by the provincial departments to continue providing psycho-social support to those affected and infected by COVID-19. The Department requested additional funding for the employment of two thousand (2000) social workers for ten (10) months. However, the funding was only made available in October 2021. This meant that the appointment could only be made for a period of four (4) months, whilst required to spend an allocation for ten (10) months.

The appointment of the 3 348 social workers within a month goes to show the agility with which the Sector can respond under the leadership of the national Department.

#### **d) Human Resource Development and Bursaries Programme**

The purpose of Human Resource Development is to bring about changes that are necessary to enhance the organisation through organisational and performance improvements.

In short, the function of Human Resource Development is to make a difference in the way the organisation and its employees operate. In this regard the COVID 19 pandemic introduced a new operating model in the delivery of training interventions, moving away from the traditional face-to-face model to a more technologically driven approach.

The introduction of virtual training programmes and e-learning programmes also required a new set of skills to be developed especially in the area of Computer Literacy and IT-related applications.

Skills development has to be aimed at making people better at the roles and functions that they perform. The responsibility for developing the capacity to enhance one's own job performance should eventually be an individual responsibility. The intent is to move more and more towards a system where people can grow themselves so that their performance can be enhanced on an ongoing basis.

In addition, skills development becomes an important vehicle through which the Department can transform the less tangible aspects of the public servants; attitudes, commitment and the manner in which public servant's engage with our people.

### Workplace Skills Plan

All employers are required to submit an Annual Work Place Skills Plan (WPSP) to the relevant Sector Education and Training Authorities. Currently, the Department submits a WPSP to the Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority (PSETA) and the Health and Welfare Sector Education and Training Authority (HWSETA).

The PSETA/HWSETA requirements were met; the Workplace Skills Plan was implemented, Annual Training Report submitted and the skills levy paid. Through the implementation of the Workplace Skills Plan and the coordination of various training programmes, the skills of Department's employees were upgraded which had a positive impact on service delivery. COVID-19 also required a new approach in terms of training delivery and a number of training programmes were offered on virtual platforms.

### Bursary scheme

In order to enhance the formal qualifications of officials, the Department has successfully implemented a bursary scheme.

- All registration fees and accounts were paid on time.
- Sixty-five (65) officials are currently benefitting from the bursary scheme.
- Despite the challenges experienced due to COVID-19 and the extension of the academic year in some cases, twenty-five (25) officials managed to complete their studies.

### e) Provide labour relations support

The reporting mechanism is integral to the monitoring and evaluation process. The primary purpose for reporting is to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiencies of the employment relations strategies employed by the Department. The reporting is done through the FOSAD Quarterly Reports, which are monitored by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA). The report covers grievances, disciplinary cases and disputes.

The purpose is to ensure compliance to time frames as prescribed in the legislative framework and advance sound labour relations. The enabling framework is Chapter 10 of the RSA Constitution which state that public administration must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution, including the principle that efficient, economic and effective use of resources must be promoted.

The aim is to address grievances in the public service by fulfilling the primary objectives of this procedure, which are, inter alia, to give effect to section 196(4) (f) (ii) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa; to promote speedy, impartial and equitable handling of grievances at the lowest possible level. Schedule 8 of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 requires all employers to adopt disciplinary rules which must create certainty and consistency in the application of discipline.

The duration for the resolution of grievances is 30 days and 45 days respectively unless parties agree on an extension. Disciplinary cases should be finalized within 90 days from the date that the manager becomes aware of the transgression, and grievances/disputes should be declared within 90 days of becoming aware.

### 2.3: Employee Performance Management:

Performance Management involves planning, review, evaluating, recognising and rewarding of performance. Performance management within the Department of Social Development is a structured process and is conducted within an approved framework which includes adherence to legislative requirements such as the Public Service Act 1994 (as amended) as well as Part VIII of the Public Service Regulations 2001 (as amended). The requirement of Chapter 4 of the SMS handbook as well as the approved Departmental PMDS Policy is also taken into consideration.

Performance Appraisals is conducted on an annual basis and can be regarded as a larger process of linking individual performance management and development to organisational performance. A performance assessment tool is used which clearly links to the Key Performance Areas (KPA's) and indicators as set out in performance agreements (SMS) and work plans of officials. Mid-term reviews are conducted and annual performance moderation committees convene annually to moderate the performance of all qualifying officials and make recommendation for performance incentives.

In order to ensure that all officials' performance is monitored on an ongoing basis the Department has a formal PMDS system in place. All staff complied with the submission of Performance Agreements (PA) as well as Annual Performance Assessment (APA) reports. Pre-moderation and moderation processes were concluded for the branches and incentives implemented. (Progression and or Performance Bonuses). The Department remained within the 0.5% allocation for the awarding of performance bonuses.

### 2.4: Employee Wellness Programmes

The Department continues to implement the four (4) pillars of the DPSA EHW Strategic Framework, which includes HIV/Aids and TB Management, Wellness Management, Health and productivity and Safety, Health, Environment, Risk and Quality (SHERQ) Management. This is managed by a sub-directorate dedicated for Health and Wellness. With regards to HIV/Aids, there are regular condom distribution, HIV/Aids awareness creations as well as commemorating international calendar days like Candle Light Memorial and World Aids Day.

With regards to Health and Productivity Management, awareness is created amongst employees by inviting experts in specific fields to provide information sessions and arranging health risk screenings two (2) times per annum. Financial management sessions are conducted annually to provide employees with information that will assist in managing their finances. Safety Health Environment Risk and Quality (SHERQ) Management is taken care of through the nomination of safety representatives and the Safety Committee, which meets on a regular basis.

In terms of the last pillar of the strategy, which is Wellness Management, the two (2) EHW practitioners who are qualified social workers provide counselling and debriefing sessions to employees in need. Information sessions are conducted for all employees. Specialised services are rendered through referrals to specialists at Department's expenses in terms of the EHW Policy.

The Unit was actively involved with the management of COVID-19 in the workplace, with the professional nurses providing screening and support to all staff, advising management on the applicable regulations relating to COVID-19 as well as providing contact tracing and support to those infected.

### 2.5 Policy development highlights

Policy development and review is an integral part of the Chief Directorate's operational plan. During the period under review, the following policies were developed/reviewed:

- Financial Disclosure Policy.
- Consequent Management Policy
- Awards and Recognition Policy

The unit developed an awards and recognition policy which was approved to recognise staff contribution to the overall performance of the Department. It also seeks to create an encouraging environment and boost the morale of staff.

### 2.6 Challenges faced by the Department

The continued rise in social ills with the reducing compensation budget places a strain on employees and the limited resources required them to do more with less.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impose challenges that require creative and innovative ways of working. The hybrid model of remote and office working required new ways of managing staff performance. It placed a demand on work tools and styles.

The general unemployment situation of the country has had an impact on the Department with unemployed social work graduates demanding employment in Social Development Sector.

### 2.7 Future HR Plans/Goals

The Department will continue with its aim to employ more social service professionals through its engagement with other sector departments, finalise and submit the Strategy for the Recruitment of Social Service Professionals to Cabinet. It will pursue a joint bid to the National Treasury with a view of sourcing additional funding for the employment of social service professionals.

The HR unit will continue with the work it started on Organisational Culture, focused on creating an ethical organisational culture by implementing and building an organisational structure and ensuring that the Department is adequately capacitated.



## 3 HUMAN RESOURCE OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

### 3.1. Personnel related expenditure

The following tables summarises the final audited personnel-related expenditure by programme and by salary bands. In particular, it provides an indication of the following:

- Amount spent on personnel
- Amount spent on salaries, overtime, homeowner's allowances and medical aid.

**Table 3.1.1 Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Professional and special services expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
P1: Administration	497 772	214 125	0	0	43	632
P3: Social Security Policy & Administration	8 027 322	49 188	0	0	0.60	541
P4: Welfare Service Policy Development & Implementation Support	1 527 634	154 449	0	0	23.40	591
P5: Social Policy & Integrated Service Delivery	360 634	84 483	0	0.	10.10	652
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 413 423</b>	<b>502 245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>611</b>

**Table 3.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Salary band	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	% of total personnel cost	No. of employees	Average personnel cost xper employee (R'000)
02 Skilled (Levels 3-5)	27 352	5.40	94	290 979
03 Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	109 390	21.40	247	442 874
04 Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	207 455	40.60	253	819 980
05 Senior management (Levels >= 13)	108 266	21.20	80	1 353 325
10 Contract (Levels 1-2)	182	0	1	182 000
11 Contract (Levels 3-5)	4 649	0.90	17	273 471
12 Contract (Levels 6-8)	9 970	2	27	369 259
13 Contract (Levels 9-12)	18 075	3.50	24	753 125
14 Contract (Levels >= 13)	19 097	3.70	12	1 591 417
18 Contract Other	41	0	0	0
19 Periodical Remuneration	3 340	0.70	55	60 727
20 Abnormal Appointment	117	0	12	9 750
<b>Total</b>	<b>507 936</b>	<b>99.50</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>617 927</b>

**Table 3.1.3 Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by programme for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners Allowance		Medical Aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a % of personnel costs
P1: Administration	183 922	84.50	1 903	0.90	3 950	1.80	7 347	3.40
P3: Social Security Policy & Administration	42 195	83.30	6	0	930	1.80	1 621	3.20
P4: Welfare Service Policy Development & Impementation Support	152 720	83.20	4 623	3.70	3 023	1.80	5 510	3.20
P5: Social Policy & Integrated Service Delivery	47 713	80.70	1 753	3	1 092	1.80	2 321	3.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>426 550</b>	<b>83.60</b>	<b>8 285</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>8 995</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>16 799</b>	<b>3.30</b>

**Table 3.1.4 Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by salary band for the period 01 April 2020 and 31 March 2021**

Salary Band	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners Allowance		Medical Aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a % of personnel costs
02 Skilled (Levels 3-5)	19 680	71.70	1 884	6.90	1 496	5.40	1 916.	7
03 Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	83 169	75.80	4 437	4	4 016	3.70	7 846	7.20
04 Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	177 732	85.40	1 835	0.90	2 453	1.20	5 809	2.80
05 Senior management (Levels >= 13)	95 817	87.70	0	0	993	0.90	1 028	0.90
10 Contract (Levels 1-2)	182	97.80	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Contract (Levels 3-5)	4 491	96	34	0.70	21	0.40	17	0.40
12 Contract (Levels 6-8)	9 603	95.60	94	0.90	15	0.10	104	1
13 Contract (Levels 9-12)	17 583	96.60	1	0	0	0	79	0.40
14 Contract (Levels >= 13)	18 151	94.10	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Contract Other	24	58.50	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Periodical Remuneration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Abnormal Appointment	117	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>426 550</b>	<b>83.60</b>	<b>8 286</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>8 994</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>16 798</b>	<b>3.30</b>

### 3.2 Employment and Vacancies

The tables in this section summarise the position with regard to employment and vacancies.

The following tables summarise the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment. This information is presented in terms of three (3) key variables:

- Programme
- Salary band
- Critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

The Department had identified critical occupations that need to be monitored. In terms of current regulations, it is possible to create a post on the establishment that can be occupied by more than one employee. Therefore, the vacancy rate reflects the percentage of posts that are not filled.

**Table 3.2.1 Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2022**

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
P1: Administration	422	326	27	54
P3: Social Security Policy & Administration	93	68	29	0
P4: Welfare Service Policy Development & Implementation Support	339	261	20	20
P5: Social Policy & Integrated Service Delivery	126	100	24	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>85</b>

**NOTE:**

The actual vacancy rate in the Department is 8% based on its costing model. The total number of approved posts is 766, of which there are 706 filled posts. There are unfunded posts on PERSAL which creates a skewed vacancy rate of 23%.

These posts are on PERSAL to inform the prioritisation process the Department follows when filling critical posts. It would be easier to fill posts when they are prioritised rather than recreating them if abolished.

**Table 3.2.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2022**

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (1-2)	0	0	0	0
02 Skilled (Levels 3-5), Permanent	128	94	27	0
03 Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8), Permanent	317	247	22	0
04 Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12), Permanent	321	253	21	3
05 Senior Management (Levels >= 13), Permanent	133	80	40	2
10 Contract (Levels 1-2), Permanent	1	1	0	1
11 Contract (Levels 3-5), Permanent	17	17	0	17
12 Contract (Levels 6-8), Permanent	27	27	0	27
13 Contract (Levels 9-12), Permanent	24	24	0	24
14 Contract (Levels >= 13), Permanent	12	12	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>81</b>

**Table 3.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as on 31 March 2022**

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
ADMINISTRATIVE RELATED, Permanent	110	84	24	13
AUXILIARY AND RELATED WORKERS, Permanent	2	2	0	0
CLEANERS IN OFFICES WORKSHOPS HOSPITALS ETC., Permanent	7	5	29	4
CLIENT INFORM CLERKS (SWITCHB RECEIPT INFORM CLERKS), Permanent	15	12	20	0
COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION RELATED, Permanent	6.	5	17	1
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS, Permanent	17	15	12	0
COMPUTER SYSTEM DESIGNERS AND ANALYSTS., Permanent	10	10	0	3
FINANCIAL AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS, Permanent	29	24	17.2	3
FINANCIAL CLERKS AND CREDIT CONTROLLERS, Permanent	27	19	30	1
FOOD SERVICES AIDS AND WAITERS, Permanent	4	4	0	3
GENERAL LEGAL ADMINISTRATION & REL. PROFESSIONALS, Permanent	9	4	56	3
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Permanent	1	0	100	0
HUMAN RESOURCES & ORGANISAT DEVELOPM & RELATE PROF, Permanent	22	20	9.1	1
HUMAN RESOURCES CLERKS, Permanent	6	2	67	0
HUMAN RESOURCES RELATED, Permanent	7	6	14.3	0
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RELATED, Permanent	7	7	0	2
LANGUAGE PRACTITIONERS INTERPRETERS & OTHER COMMUN, Permanent	2	2	0	1
LIBRARY MAIL AND RELATED CLERKS, Permanent	32	26	19	4
LIGHT VEHICLE DRIVERS, Permanent	1	1	0	0
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL, Permanent	25	19	24	0

Table 3.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as on 31 March 2022 (Continued)

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
MATERIAL-RECORDING AND TRANSPORT CLERKS, Permanent	7	6	14.3	0
MESSENGERS PORTERS AND DELIVERERS, Permanent	10	8	20	2
OTHER ADMINISTRAT & RELATED CLERKS AND ORGANISERS, Permanent	257	205	20.2	26
OTHER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PERSONNEL., Permanent	8	7.	12.5	0
OTHER OCCUPATIONS, Permanent	2	2	0	0
PRINTING AND RELATED MACHINE OPERATORS, Permanent	1	0	100	0
PROFESSIONAL NURSE, Permanent	2	2	0	2
PSYCHOLOGISTS AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELLORS, Permanent	1	1	0	0
RISK MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY SERVICES, Permanent	15	10	33.3	0
SECRETARIES & OTHER KEYBOARD OPERATING CLERKS, Permanent	4	3	25	0
SECURITY OFFICERS, Permanent	6	3	50	0
SENIOR MANAGERS, Permanent	139	87	37	10
SOCIAL SCIENCES RELATED, Permanent	54	41	24	0
SOCIAL WORK AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS, Permanent	134	112	16	1
STAFF NURSES AND PUPIL NURSES, Permanent	1	1.	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>81</b>

#### Notes

- The CORE classification, as prescribed by the DPSA, should be used for completion of this table.
- Critical occupations are defined as occupations or sub-categories within an occupation –
  - a. In which there is a scarcity of qualified and experienced persons currently or anticipated in the future, either because such skilled persons are not available or they are available but do not meet the applicable employment criteria;
  - b. For which persons require advanced knowledge in a specified subject area or science or learning field and such knowledge is acquired by a prolonged course or study and/or specialised instruction;
  - c. Where the inherent nature of the occupation requires consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
  - d. In respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty to recruit or retain the services of employees.

### 3.3. Filling of SMS Posts

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies as it relates to members of the Senior Management Service by salary level. It also provides information on advertising and filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken.

**Table 3.3.1 SMS post information as on 31 March 2022**

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	0	0%	1	100%
Salary Level 16	-	-	-	-	-
Salary Level 15	5	2	40%	3	60%
Salary Level 14	29	24	83%	5	17%
Salary Level 13	64	52	81%	12	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21%</b>

**Table 3.3.2 SMS post information as on 30 September 2021**

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	0	0%	1	100%
Salary Level 16	-	-	-	-	-
Salary Level 15	5	3	60%	2	40%
Salary Level 14	29	24	83%	5	17%
Salary Level 13	64	51	80%	13	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21%</b>

**Table 3.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

SMS Level	Advertising	Filling of Posts	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months
Director-General/ Head of Department	0	0	0
Salary Level 16	-	-	-
Salary Level 15	1	0	0
Salary Level 14	3	0	0
Salary Level 13	6	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 3.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS - Advertised within six (6) months and filled within Organisational Culture twelve (12) months after becoming vacant for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022****Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six (6) months**

As a result of the reduction of the compensation of employees' budget that had a negative impact on the medium-term expenditure framework, the Department had to prioritise critical posts to be considered for funding to avoid overspending.

The Department is in the process of re-thinking and re-imagining the strategic direction in line with the MTSF.

Most of the posts are filled through internal promotions that creates a corresponding vacancy that has an impact on the vacancy rate.

**Reasons for vacancies not filled within twelve (12) months**

As a result of the reduction of the compensation of employees' budget that had a negative impact on the medium-term expenditure framework, the Department had to prioritise critical posts to be considered for funding to avoid overspending.

The Department is in the process of re-thinking and re-imagining the strategic direction in line with the MTSF.

Most of the posts are filled through internal promotions that creates a corresponding vacancy that has an impact on the vacancy rate.

**Notes**

- In terms of the Public Service Regulations Chapter 1, Part VII C.1A.3, departments must indicate good cause or reason for not having complied with the filling of SMS posts within the prescribed timeframes.

**Table 3.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within twelve (12) months for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022****Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six (6) months**

Factors such as the budget cuts and prioritisation of critical posts delayed the filling of vacancies are largely outside the powers vested in relevant delegated authorities.

**Reasons for vacancies not filled within six (6) months**

Factors such as the budget cuts and prioritisation of critical positions delayed the filling of vacancies are largely outside the powers vested in relevant delegated authorities.

**Notes**

- In terms of the Public Service Regulations Chapter 1, Part VII C.1A.2, departments must indicate good cause or reason for not having complied with the filling of SMS posts within the prescribed timeframes. In the event of non-compliance with this regulation, the relevant executive authority or head of department must take appropriate disciplinary steps in terms of section 16A (1) or (2) of the Public Service Act.

### 3.4 Job Evaluation

Within a nationally determined framework, executing authorities may evaluate or re-evaluate any job in his or her organisation. In terms of the Regulations, all vacancies on salary levels 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled. The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

**Table 3.4.1 Job Evaluation by Salary band for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of Jobs Evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary bands	Posts Upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	% of posts evaluated	Number	% of posts evaluated
Lower Skilled (Levels1-2)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	192	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	333	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	337	4	1.1%	3	75%	0	0
Senior Management Service Band A	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band B	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band C	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their post being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded since not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

**Table 3.4.2 Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	3	0	0	0	3
Total	3	0	0	0	3
Employees with a disability					0

The following table summarises the number of cases where remuneration bands exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation. Reasons for the deviation are provided in each case.

**Table 3.4.3 Employees with salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
	0	0	0	0
Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation				0
Percentage of total employed				0

The following table summarises the beneficiaries of the above in terms of race, gender, and disabilities

**Table 3.4.4 Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation eriod 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with a disability	0	0	0	0	0

**Notes**

If there were no cases where the salary levels were higher than those determined by job evaluation, keep the heading and replace the table with the following:

Total number of Employees whose salaries exceeded the grades determine by job evaluation	None
--	------

### 3.5. Employment Changes

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the Department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

**Table 3.5.1 Table Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Salary band	Number of employees at beginning of period- 01 April 2021	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
02 Skilled (Levels 3-5) Permanent	88	25	0	0
03 Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8) Permanent	254	12	12	4.7
04 Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12) Permanent	247	18	5	2.
05 Senior Management Service Band A Permanent	51	2	5	9.8
06 Senior Management Service Band B Permanent	26	0	2	7.6
07 Senior Management Service Band C Permanent	3	0	1	33.3
08 Senior Management Service Band D Permanent	2	0	0	0
09 Other Permanent	1	0	1	100
10 Contract (Levels 1-2) Permanent	1	0	0	0
11 Contract (Levels 3-5) Permanent	18	14	10	55.6
12 Contract (Levels 6-8) Permanent	24	27	17	70.8
13 Contract (Levels 9-12) Permanent	24	5	4	16.7
14 Contract Band A Permanent	10	2	2	20
15 Contract Band B Permanent	4	3	2	50
16 Contract Band C Permanent	1	2	0	0
17 Contract Band D Permanent	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8.2</b>

**Table 3.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period- 01 April 2021	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
ADMINISTRATIVE RELATED Permanent	86	8	6	7
AUXILIARY AND RELATED WORKERS Permanent	2	2	2	100
CLEANERS IN OFFICES WORKSHOPS HOSPITALS ETC. Permanent	4	1	0	0
CLIENT INFORM CLERKS (SWITCHB RECEIPT INFORM CLERKS) Permanent	13	0	0	0
COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION RELATED Permanent	5	1	1	20
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS Permanent	15	0	0	0
COMPUTER SYSTEM DESIGNERS AND ANALYSTS. Permanent	6	2	0	0
FINANCIAL AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS Permanent	24	5	1	4.1
FINANCIAL CLERKS AND CREDIT CONTROLLERS Permanent	19	3	1	5.3
FOOD SERVICES AIDS AND WAITERS Permanent	4	0	0	0
GENERAL LEGAL ADMINISTRATION & REL. PROFESSIONALS Permanent	3	3	0	0
HUMAN RESOURCES & ORGANISAT DEVELOPM & RELATE PROF Permanent	19	2	0	0
HUMAN RESOURCES CLERKS Permanent	2	0	0	0
HUMAN RESOURCES RELATED Permanent	5	1	0	0
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RELATED Permanent	7	0	0	0
LANGUAGE PRACTITIONERS INTERPRETERS & OTHER COMMUN Permanent	2	0	0	0
LIBRARY MAIL AND RELATED CLERKS Permanent	24	11	1	4
LIGHT VEHICLE DRIVERS Permanent	1	0	0	0
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL Permanent	19	5	6	31.6
MATERIAL-RECORDING AND TRANSPORT CLERKS Permanent	6	0	0	0

**Table 3.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 (Continued)**

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period- 01 April 2021	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
MESSENGERS PORTERS AND DELIVERERS Permanent	8	0	0	0
OTHER ADMINISTRAT & RELATED CLERKS AND ORGANISERS Permanent	205	43	28	13.7
OTHER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PERSONNEL. Permanent	9	0	0	0
OTHER OCCUPATIONS Permanent	2	0	0	0
PROFESSIONAL NURSE Permanent	2	2	0	0
PSYCHOLOGISTS AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELLORS Permanent	1	0	0	0
RISK MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY SERVICES Permanent	11	0	1	9
SECRETARIES & OTHER KEYBOARD OPERATING CLERKS Permanent	3	0	0	0
SECURITY OFFICERS Permanent	3	0	0	0
SENIOR MANAGERS Permanent	94	9	11	11.7
SOCIAL SCIENCES RELATED Permanent	39	0	0	0
SOCIAL WORK AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS Permanent	111	11	3	2.7
STAFF NURSES AND PUPIL NURSES Permanent	1	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8.2</b>

## Notes

- The CORE classification, as prescribed by the DPSA, should be used for the completion of this table.
- Critical occupations are defined as occupations or sub-categories within an occupation –
  - \* In which there is a scarcity of qualified and experienced persons currently or anticipated in the future, either because such skilled persons are not available or they are available but do not meet the applicable employment criteria;
  - \* For which persons require advanced knowledge in a specified subject area or science or learning field and such knowledge is acquired by a prolonged course or study and/or specialised instruction;
  - \* Where the inherent nature of the occupation requires consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
  - \* In respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty to recruit or retain the services

The table below identifies the major reasons why staff left the Department.

**Table 3.5.3 Reasons why staff left the Department for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Termination Type	Number	% of Total Resignations
Death	6	10.0
Resignation	21	34.4
Expiry of contract	25	41.0
Dismissal – operational changes	0	0
Dismissal – misconduct	1	1.6
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0
Discharged due to ill-health	1	1.6
Retirement	7	11.4
Transfer to other Public Service Departments	0	0
Other	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100%</b>
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment	755	8%

**Table 3.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Occupation	Employees 01 April 2021	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by occupation
ADMINISTRATIVE RELATED	86	4	4.9	86	100
AUXILIARY AND RELATED WORKERS	2	0	0	2	100
CLEANERS IN OFFICES WORKSHOPS HOSPITALS ETC.	4	0	0	5	125
CLIENT INFORM CLERKS(SWITCHB RECEIPT INFORM CLERKS)	13	0	0	13	100
COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION RELATED	5	1	20	3	60
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS	15	0	0	15	100
COMPUTER SYSTEM DESIGNERS AND ANALYSTS.	6	0	0	10	166.7
FINANCIAL AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS	20	0	0	20	100
FINANCIAL CLERKS AND CREDIT CONTROLLERS	19	0	0	19	100
FOOD SERVICES AIDERS AND WAITERS	4	0	0	4	100
GENERAL LEGAL ADMINISTRATION & REL. PROFESSIONALS	3	0	0	3	100
HUMAN RESOURCES & ORGANISAT DEVELOPM & RELATE PROF	19	1	5.3	19	100
HUMAN RESOURCES CLERKS	2	0	0	2	100
HUMAN RESOURCES RELATED	5	0	0	6	120
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RELATED	7	0	0	7	100

Table 3.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 (Continued)

Occupation	Employees 01 April 2021	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by occupation
LANGUAGE PRACTITIONERS INTERPRETERS & OTHER COMMUN	2	0	0	2	100
LIBRARY MAIL AND RELATED CLERKS	24	1	4.2	26	108.3
LIGHT VEHICLE DRIVERS	1	0	0	1	100
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL	19	0	0	16	84.2
MATERIAL-RECORDING AND TRANSPORT CLERKS	6	0	0	6	100
MESSENGERS PORTERS AND DELIVERERS	8	0	0	8	100
OTHER ADMINISTRAT & RELATED CLERKS AND ORGANISERS	209	3	1.5	209	99
OTHER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PERSONNEL.	9	0	0	7	77.8
OTHER OCCUPATIONS	2	0	0	0	0
PROFESSIONAL NURSE	2	0	0	2	100
PSYCHOLOGISTS AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELLORS	1	0	0	1	100
RISK MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY SERVICES	11	0	0	10	90
SECRETARIES & OTHER KEYBOARD OPERATING CLERKS	3	0	0	3	100
SECURITY OFFICERS	3	0	0	3	100
SENIOR MANAGERS	94	5	5.3	87	92.6
SOCIAL SCIENCES RELATED	39	3	7.7	41	105
SOCIAL WORK AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS	111	6	5.4	115	103.6
STAFF NURSES AND PUPIL NURSES	1	0	0	1	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>99.30</b>

**Table 3.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Salary Band	Employees - 01 April 2021	Promotions to another salary level	Salary bands promotions as a % of employees by salary level	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by salary bands
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	0
02 Skilled (Levels 3-5), Permanent	88	0	0	94	109.30
03 Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8), Permanent	254	3	1.20	247	98
04 Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12), Permanent	247	13	5.30	248	102.10
05 Senior Management (Levels >= 13), Permanent	82	6	7.30	78	95.10
09 Other, Permanent	1	1	100	0	0
10 Contract (Levels 1-2), Permanent	1	0	0	1	100
11 Contract (Levels 3-5), Permanent	18	0	0	14	77.80
12 Contract (Levels 6-8), Permanent	24	1	4.20	24	100
13 Contract (Levels 9-12), Permanent	24	0	0	24	100
14 Contract (Levels >= 13), Permanent	16	0	0	12	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>99.30</b>

### 3.6. Employment Equity

**Table 3.6.1 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2022**

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	35	1	3	4	34	2	3	5	87
Professionals	78	1	0	2	160	7	2	6	256
Technicians and associate professionals	36	0	1	4	62	2	1	3	107
Clerks	84	0	1	2	175	4	2	5	273
Service and sales workers	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	14
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Labourers and related workers	7	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>755</b>
Employees with disabilities	5	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	13

**Table 3.6.2 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2022**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
01 Top Management, Permanent	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
02 Senior Management, Permanent	31	1	3	4	28	1	2	5	75
03 Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, Permanent	76	1	1	5	152	8	3	7	253
04 Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, Permanent	74	0	0	2	159	5	2	5	247
05 Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making, Permanent	38	0	1	0	54	0	0	1	94
08 Contract (Top Management), Permanent	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
09 Contract (Senior Management), Permanent	4	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	10
10 Contract (Professionally Qualified), Permanent	8	0	0	1	14	0	0	1	24
11 Contract (Skilled Technical), Permanent	9	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	27
12 Contract (Semi-Skilled), Permanent	5	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	17
13 Contract (Unskilled), Permanent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>755</b>
Employees with disabilities	5	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	13

**Table 3.6.3 Recruitment for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	4	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	18
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	12
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	6	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	25
08 Contract (Top Management), Permanent	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
09 Contract (Senior Management), Permanent	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5
10 Contract (Professionally qualified), Permanent	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	5
11 Contract (Skilled technical), Permanent	8	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	27
12 Contract (Semi-skilled), Permanent	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110</b>
Employees with disabilities	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

**Table 3.6.4 Promotions for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Senior Management	34	1	3	4	31	1	2	5	81
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	77	1	1	5	157	8	3	9	261
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	74	0	0	2	161	5	2	6	250
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	38	0	1	0	54	0	0	1	94
Unskilled and defined decision making	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
09 Contract (Senior Management), Permanent	4	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	12
10 Contract (Professionally qualified), Permanent	7	0	0	1	15	0	0	1	24
11 Contract (Skilled technical), Permanent	5	0	1	0	19	0	0	0	25
12 Contract (Semi-skilled), Permanent	3	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	14
13 Contract (Unskilled), Permanent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>766</b>
Employees with disabilities	3	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	10

**Table 3.6.5 Terminations for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior Management	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	5
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	12
07 Not Available, Permanent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
09 Contract (Senior Management), Permanent	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
10 Contract (Professionally qualified), Permanent	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
11 Contract (Skilled technical), Permanent	4	0	0	0	11	2	0	0	17
12 Contract (Semi-skilled), Permanent	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>61</b>
Employees with Disabilities	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3

**Table 3.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Written warning	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Final written warning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dismissal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Not guilty	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>

**Table 3.6.7 Skills development for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	13	0	1	1	17	1	0	3	36
Professionals	23	0	0	0	50	2	0	3	78
Technicians and associate professionals	28	1	0	0	36	2	1	0	68
Clerks	19	0	0	0	42	0	1	0	62
Service and sales workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>245</b>
Employees with disabilities	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

### 3.7. Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS Members

All members of the SMS must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific timeframes. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS members, the reasons for not complying within the prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken is presented here.

**Table 3.7.1 Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2021**

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS members	Total number of signed performance agreements	Signed performance agreements as % of the total number of SMS members
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	0	0	0%
Salary Level 16	1	1	0	0%
Salary Level 15	6	4	3	75%
Salary Level 14	30	29	29	100%
Salary Level 13	56	56	56	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>97%</b>

#### Notes

- In the event of a National or Provincial election occurring within the first three (3) months of a financial year, all members of the SMS must conclude and sign their performance agreements for that financial year within three (3) months following the month in which the elections took place. For example, if elections took place in April, the reporting date in the heading of the table above should change to 31 July 2021.

**Table 3.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded Performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2021**

Reasons
One (1) SMS was on suspension.

The reporting date in the heading of this table should be aligned with that of Table 3.7.1.

**Table 3.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded Performance agreements as on 31 May 2021**

Reasons
None

The reporting date in the heading of this table should be aligned with that of Table 3.7.1.

### 3.8. Performance Rewards

To encourage good performance, the Department has granted the following performance rewards during the year under review. The information is presented in terms of race, gender, disability, salary bands and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

**Table 3.8.1 Performance Rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**

Race and Gender	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of the total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
<b>African</b>					
Male	27	243	11.1	795.29	29 455
Female	47	439	10.7	1 024.13	21 790
<b>Asian</b>					
Male	0	5	0	0	0
Female	1	8	12.5	143.06	143 062
<b>Coloured</b>					
Male	1	2	50.0	113.00	112 758
Female	4	15	26.7	59.49	14 872
<b>White</b>					
Male	3	11	27.30	211.18	70 392
Female	4	19	21.0	158.13	39 533
<b>Persons with Disabilities</b>	0	13	0.0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2 504.05</b>	<b>28 782.00</b>

**Table 3.8.2 Performance Rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**

Salary band	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	1	100	6.15	6 152	10%
Skilled (level 3-5)	14	112	12.50	62.53	4 467	7%
Highly skilled production (level 6-8)	38	275	13.80	625.23	16 453	27%
Highly skilled supervision (level 9-12)	21	275	7.60	688.73	32 797	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>11.10</b>	<b>1 494.55</b>	<b>20 197</b>	<b>34%</b>

Table 3.8.3 Performance Rewards by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Critical occupation	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Financial clerks and credit controllers	2	19	10.50	38.01	19 007
Human resources clerks	0	2	0	0	0
Security officers	0	3	0	0	0
Human resources & organisational development & related profession	4	20	20	63.05	15 761
Messengers, porters and deliverers	1	8	12.50	10.42	10 422
Risk management and security services	1	10	10	52.14	52 140
Social sciences related	1	41	2.40	13.94	13 939
Logistical support personnel	0	19	0	0	0
Other administration & related clerks and organisers	33	205	16.10	514	15 576
Auxiliary and Related Workers	0	2	0	0	0
Other occupations	0	2	0	0	0
Financial and related professionals	0	24	0	0	0
Administrative related	6	84	7.10	146.35	24 392
Communication and information related	1	5	20	36.77	36 769
Secretaries & other keyboard operating clerks	0	3	0	0	0
Cleaners in Offices Workshops Hospitals	5	26	19.20	69.31	13 863
Library mail and related clerks	3	5	60	22.07	7 356
Human resources related	0	6	0	0	0
Language practitioners' interpreters & other communication	0	2	0	0	0
Social work and related professionals	11	112	9.80	432.69	39 336
General legal administration & rel. professionals	2	4	50	23.81	11 905
Material-recording and transport clerks	0	6	0	0	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	0	1	0	0	0
Professional Nurse	0	2	0	0	0
Senior managers	8	87	9.20	883.92	110 490
Client inform clerks (switchboard reception informs clerks)	0	12	0	0	0
Computer system designers and analysts.	3	10	30	97.33	32 444
Other information technology personnel.	2	7	28.60	45.19	22 596
Light Vehicle Drivers	1	1	100	12.52	12 515
Food services aids and waiters	2	4	50	16.57	8 287
Community development workers	1	15	6.70	25.95	25 948
Information technology related	0	7	0	0	0
Staff Nurses and Pupil Nurses	0	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>2 504.05</b>	<b>28 782</b>

## Notes

- The CORE classification, as prescribed by the DPSA, should be used for the completion of this table.
- Critical occupations are defined as occupations or sub-categories within an occupation –
  - \* In which there is a scarcity of qualified and experienced persons currently or anticipated in the future, either because such skilled persons are not available, or they are available but do not meet the applicable employment criteria;
  - \* For which persons require advanced knowledge in a specified subject area or science or learning field and such knowledge is acquired by a prolonged course or study and/or specialised instruction;
  - \* Where the inherent nature of the occupation requires consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
  - \* in respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty to recruit or retain the services of employees;

**Table 3.8.4 Performance related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for Senior Management Service for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**

Salary band	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Band A	4	55	7.30	392.60	98 148.80	0.60
Band B	4	30	13.30	491.32	122 830.60	1.10
Band C	0	4	0	0	0	0
Band D	0	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8.70</b>	<b>883.92</b>	<b>110 489.70</b>	<b>0.70</b>

**3.9. Foreign Workers**

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the Department in terms of salary band and major occupation.

**Table 3.9.1 Foreign workers by salary band for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Salary band	01 April 2021		31 March 2022		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
Lower skilled	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	2	50%	2	50%	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	2	50%	2	50%	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 3.9.2 Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Major occupation	01 April 2021		31 March 2022		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
Professionals and managers	4	100%	4	100%	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### 3.10. Leave utilisation

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave and disability leave. In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

**Table 3.10.1 Sick leave for the period 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021**

Salary Band	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Sick Leave	% of Total Employees using Sick Leave	Average Days per Employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Contract (Levels 1-2)	2	0	1	0.30	2	1
Contract (Levels 3-5)	30	46.70	12	3.30	3	27
Contract (Levels 6-8)	29	100	6	1.60	5	41
Contract (Levels 9-12)	19	57.90	9	2.50	2	50
Contract (Levels 13-16)	15	80	2	0.50	8	69
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	196	63.30	40	11	5	183
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	860	75.20	136	37.30	6	1263
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	782	79.20	126	34.50	6	2394
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	223	85.70	33	9.00	7	1025
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 156</b>	<b>76.40</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5052</b>

**Table 3.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021**

Salary band	Total days	% Days with Medical certification	Number of Employees using disability leave	% of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	148	100	2	21	74	423
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	441	100	4	63	110	480
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	81	100	4	12	17	263
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	29	100	1	4	29	131
<b>Total</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1166</b>

**Table 3.10.3 Annual Leave for the period 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021**

Salary Band	Total Days Taken	Number of Employees using Annual Leave	Average per Employee
Contract (Levels 1-2)	12	2	12
Contract (Levels 3-5)	166	23	7
Contract (Levels 6-8)	273	28	10
Contract (Levels 9-12)	262	22	12
Contract (Levels 13-16)	147	10	15
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 500	88	17
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	5 792	256	23
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	6 674	254	26
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1 956	80	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16 782.00</b>	<b>763.00</b>	<b>22.00</b>

**Table 3.10.4 Capped leave for the period 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021**

Salary Band	Total Days of Capped Leave Taken	Number of Employees using Capped Leave	Average Number of Days Taken per Employee	Average Capped Leave per Employee as at End of Period
Contract (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 13-16)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	14
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	23
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	17	6	3	24
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	2	1	2	49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>

The following table summarise payments made to employees as a result of leave that was not taken.

**Table 3.10.5 Leave pay-outs for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Annual – Discounting Previous Appointment	290	2	145
Annual – Discounting with Resignation (working days)	542	10	54
Annual – Discounting: Contract Expiry (working days)	251	9	28
Annual Gratuity: Death/Retirement/Medical Retirement (working days)	1,105	11	100
Leave pay-out for 2020/21 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	264	3	88
Capped leave pay-outs on termination of service for 2021/22	477	6	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>71</b>

### 3.11. HIV/AIDS & Health Promotion Programmes

**Table 3.11.1 Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure**

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
None	

**Table 3.11.2 Details of Health Promotion and HIV/AIDS Programmes (Continued)**

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the Department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		Chief Director: HCM
2. Does the Department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	X		2 x Wellness practitioners 3 x Nurses (appointed on contract)
3. Has the Department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of this Programme.	X		The Department is implementing four (4) pillars of EHW ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Counselling Debriefing, Crisis intervention to staff.</li> <li>• Monthly Health Promotion Workshops</li> <li>• Health Risk Assessments</li> <li>• Bereavement Support</li> </ul> Provide Primary Health Care.
4. Has the Department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	x		No specific committee for EHW, however, wellness matters are discussed in the following Committees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupational Health and Safety</li> <li>• Employment equity Committee</li> <li>• Workplace and Wellness Committee</li> </ul>

**Table 3.11.2 Details of Health Promotion and HIV/AIDS Programmes (Continued)**

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
5. Has the Department reviewed its employment policies and practices to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	X		HIV, AIDS & TB Management Policy
6. Has the Department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information session on The relationship of HIV and Covid-19</li> <li>The HIV, AIDS &amp; TB Management Policy</li> </ul> Individual cases are attended as and when reported.
7. Does the Department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	X		During the Wellness Day event in February <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>83 Employees participated in HCT</li> <li>78 Tested negative, 5 Tested positive and 3 were on ARVs.</li> </ul>
8. Has the Department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	X		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EHW Operational Plans</li> <li>Quarterly and Annual Reports.</li> <li>Attendance Registers</li> <li>MS Teams Records</li> </ol>

### 3.12. Labour Relations

**Table 3.12.1 Collective agreements for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Subject matter	Date
Resolution 1 of 2021 – Amendment to PHSDSBC Resolution 2 of 2020: Agreement on the Standardization of Remuneration for community health workers in the Department of Health	22 July 2021
Resolution 2 of 2021 – Amendment to PHSDSBC Resolution 3 of 2011: Agreement on the Appointment of full time shop stewards and office bearers	02 November 2021
Resolution 2 of 2022 – Agreement on the token of appreciation in the public health and social development sector	28 February 2022
Resolution 1 of 2022 – Agreement of the provision of uniform for nurses in the public health and social development sector	28 February 2022

#### Notes

- If there were no agreements, keep the heading and replace the table with the following

Total number of Collective agreements	None
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The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the Department for the year under review.

**Table 3.12.2 Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Correctional counselling	0	0
Verbal warning	0	0
Written warning	7	36.8
Final written warning	1	5.26
Suspended without pay	0	0
Fine	0	0
Demotion	0	0
Dismissal	1	5.26
Not guilty	10	52.6
Case withdrawn	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>

**Notes**

- If there were no agreements, keep the heading and replace the table with the following:

<b>Total number of Disciplinary hearings finalised</b>	<b>None</b>
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**Table 3.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Maladministration	1	6.25
Abuse of Department car and failure to attend events	1	6.25
Assault	1	6.25
Conducting business with organ of state	5	26.3
Failure to disclose interest during bid evaluation process	1	6.25
Failure to disclose financial interest	10	52.6

Total	19	100
<b>Table 3.12.4 Grievances logged for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022</b>		
Grievances	Number	% of Total
Number of grievances resolved	6	60
Number of grievances not resolved	4	40
Total number of grievances lodged	10	100

**Table 3.12.5 Disputes logged with Councils for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Disputes	Number	% of Total
Number of disputes upheld	0	0
Number of disputes dismissed	0	0
Total number of disputes lodged	0	0

**Table 3.12.6 Strike actions for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Total number of persons working days lost	0
Total costs working days lost	0
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	0

**Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Number of people suspended	2
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	2
Average number of days suspended	222
Cost of suspension(R'000)	R1,698,421.19

### 3.13. Skills development

This section highlights the efforts of the Department with regard to skills development.

**Table 3.13.1 Training needs identified for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 01 April 2021	Training needs identified at start of the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	56	0	31	10	41
	Male	45	0	27	16	43
Professionals	Female	116	0	58	0	58
	Male	55	0	33	0	33
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	58	0	55	0	55
	Male	45	0	22	0	22
Clerks	Female	236	0	67	0	67
	Male	144	0	45	0	45
Service and sales workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	Female	0	0	72	0	72
	Male	0	0	38	0	38
Sub Total	Female	466	0	283	10	293
	Male	289	0	165	16	181
Total		755	0	448	26	474

**Table 3.13.2 Training provided for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 01 April 2021	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	56	0	22	10	32
	Male	45	0	15	7	22
Professionals	Female	116	0	51	19	70
	Male	55	0	20	6	26
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	58	0	42	11	53
	Male	45	0	39	6	45
Clerks	Female	236	0	39	11	50
	Male	144	0	22	8	30
Service and sales workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	Female	0	0	1	0	1
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>206</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>329</b>

**3.14. Injury on duty**

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

**Table 3.14.1 Injury on duty for the period 01 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	1	100
Temporary Total Disablement	0	0
Permanent Disablement	0	0
Fatal	0	0
	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

### Utilisation of Consultants

The following tables relates information on the utilisation of consultants in the department. In terms of the Public Service Regulations “consultant’ means a natural or juristic person or a partnership who or which provides in terms of a specific contract on an ad hoc basis any of the following professional services to a department against remuneration received from any source:

- a. The rendering of expert advice;
- b. The drafting of proposals for the execution of specific tasks; and
- c. The execution of a specific task which is of a technical or intellectual nature, but excludes an employee of a department.

**Table 3.15.1 Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Nr	Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
1	Appointment of a service provider for Imvuselelo/Revival and to start the process for the development of Annual Performance Plans 2022/2023 for DSD	3	16 days	R 298 540.00
2	Appointment of a service provider to review child poverty and the value of child support grant	4	22 days	R 496 474.00
3	Appointment of a service to conduct the readiness assessment on the implementation of supervision for social service practitioners (SSP) initiatives	4	22 days	R 500 000.00
4	Appointment of a service provider to provide technical support services in the development of the provincial food and nutrition security plans in one of the three provinces: North West province, Limpopo province, and Northern Cape province	2	12 days	R 114 000.00
5	Appointment of a service provider to develop induction policy and procedure manual for members of council and professional boards of the South African council for social service professions	4	20 days	R 426 880.00
6	Appointment of a service provider to review and amend regulations in terms of the Social Service Act, Act 110 of 1978	4	22 days	R 481 400.00
7	Appointment of a service provider to print the community development professionalisation education and awareness materials	4	22 days	R 478 900.00
8	Appointment of a service provider to review, update and edit the draft guidelines on the respite care programme for families of children with disabilities	5	32 days	R 500 000.00
9	Appointment of a service provider for the editorial services for the policy on protective workshops for persons with disabilities.	3	15 days	R 296 100.00
10	Appointment of a service provider to develop a framework for the integration of population policy into the district development model	3	12 days	R 294 000.00
11	Appointment of service provider for the annual child rights status report on the implementation of the national plan of action for children (NPAC)	5	32 days	R 486 640.00
12	Appointment of a service provider for the professional proofreading and editing of the state party report to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and welfare of the child and the annual child rights status report	4	20 days	R 410 000.00
13	Appointment of a service provider for the completion of the revision of the white paper on families (2021) through further consultations	4	22 days	R 490 504.00

Nr	Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
14	Appointment of a service provider to provide technical support services in the development of the provincial food and nutrition security plans in northern cape province	3	12 days	R 149 849.00
15	Appointment of a service provider for a foster child grant review	5	24 days	R 485 600.00
16	Appointment of a service provider to conduct personnel suitability checks in respect of candidates selected for DSD (12 months)	1	6 days	R 41 287.08
17	Appointment of a service provider to rezone Groot Marico Community Care Centre in North West	3	12 days	R 250 000.00
18	Appointment of a service provider for the development of the intersectoral implementation plan for the child & protection policy	6	120 days	R 937 276.29
19	Appointment of a service provider for the induction of members of the Central Drug Authority ( CDA )	2	16 days	R 294 000.00
20	Appointment of a service provider to draft amendments to the South African Social Security Agency Act 2004, (Act No. 9 of 2004 )	4	32 days	R 489 418.00
21	Appointment of a service provider to edit, design, and Print DSD Youth Development policy 2021-2030	4	32 days	R 496 327.26
22	Appointment of a service provider to conduct the profiling of social grant beneficiaries and produce reports	5	132 days	R 998 200.00
23	Appointment of a service provider to facilitate consultations on the amendment regulations regarding children.	5	30 days	R 485 000.00
24	Appointment of a service provider to combine and incorporate the children's act 38 of 2005, regulations, forms, all amendment acts, regulations, and forms into a single document.	5	34 days	R 484 000.0
25	Appointment of a service provider to revise the Department of Social Development (DSD) framework of positive values (2009)	4	30 days	R 480 000.00
26	Appointment of a service provider to conduct a diagnostic study to understand homelessness in South Africa	18	160 days	R 979 000.00
27	Appointment of a service provider to conduct a design and implementation evaluation of youth camps: "The Department of Social Development Model"	12	148 days	R 979 800.00
28	Appointment of a service provider for nutrition assessment counselling & support training	2	14 days	R 149 000.00
29	Appointment of a service provider for nutrition assessment counselling & support training	2	18 days	R 131 400.00
30	Appointment of a service provider to render a facilitation service for the department of social development for the purposes of consulting and reviewing customer care policies	6	132 days	R 944 955.00

Nr	Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
31	Appointment of a service provider to develop codes of good practice for those persons, bodies, and organisations making donations or grants to NPOs	5	24 days	R 495 600.00
32	Appointment of a service provider to finalise the development and drafting of the NPO amendment bill xx	4	22 days	R 480 500.00
33	Appointment of a service provider to assist the Department to conduct an asset verification of all tangible and intangible assets	12	82 days	R 990 000.00
34	Appointment of a service provider to conduct an assessment of information management systems technology strategy	8	160 days	R 744 040.00
35	Appointment of a service provider to conduct a survey to assess the alignment of planning processes with our entities and provinces	8	168 days	R 870 000.00
36	Appointment of a service provider to develop an electronic Gantt chart and the standard procedures manual in the areas of MTSF, strategic plans, annual performance plans, support services annual plans, risk management, budgeting, operational plans, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation in line with the relevant governance structures	12	140 days	R 997 400.00
37	Appointment of a service provider to automate strategic plans, annual performance plans, risk management, budgeting, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.	18	152 days	R 986 700.00

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration xWork days	Total contract value in Rand
37	203	1969	R 19 612 790.63

**Table 3.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Nr	Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
1	Appointment of a service provider for Imvuselelo/Revival and to start the process for the development of Annual Performance Plans 2022/2023 for DSD	100%	100%	4
2	Appointment of a service provider to review child poverty and the value of child support grant	0%	0%	2
3	Appointment of a service to conduct the readiness assessment on the implementation of supervision for social service practitioners (SSP) initiatives	0%	0%	2
4	Appointment of a service provider to provide technical support services in the development of the provincial food and nutrition security plans in one of the three provinces: Northwest province, Limpopo province, and Northern Cape province	0%	0%	2
5	Appointment of a service provider to develop induction policy and procedure manual for members of council and professional boards of the South African council for social service professions	100%	100%	1

Nr	Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
6	Appointment of a service provider to review and amend regulations in terms of the Social Service Act, Act 110 of 1978	100%	100%	3
7	Appointment of a service provider to print the community development professionalisation education and awareness materials	100%	100%	6
8	Appointment of a service provider to review, update and edit the draft guidelines on the respite care programme for families of children with disabilities	90%	90%	2
9	Appointment of a service provider for the editorial services for the policy on protective workshops for persons with disabilities.	100%	100%	4
10	Appointment of a service provider to develop a framework for the integration of population policy into the district development model	100%	100%	4
11	Appointment of service provider for the annual child rights status report on the implementation of the national plan of action for children (NPAC)	100%	100%	5
12	Appointment of a service provider for the professional proofreading and editing of the state party report to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and welfare of the child and the annual child rights status report	100%	100%	5
13	Appointment of a service provider for the completion of the revision of the white paper on families (2021) through further consultations	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	Appointment of a service provider to provide technical support services in the development of the provincial food and nutrition security plans in northern cape province	NOT REGISTERED	NOT REGISTERED	N/A
15	Appointment of a service provider for a foster child grant review	100%	100%	16
16	Appointment of a service provider to conduct personnel suitability checks in respect of candidates selected for DSD (12 months)	56.45%	56.45%	8
17	Appointment of a service provider to rezone Groot Marico Community Care Centre in North West	0%	0%	0
18	Appointment of a service provider for the development of the intersectoral implementation plan for the child & protection policy	0%	0%	0
19	Appointment of a service provider for the induction of members of the Central Drug Authority ( CDA )	NOT REG	NOT REG	N/A

Nr	Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
20	Appointment of a service provider to draft amendments to the South African Social Security Agency Act 2004, (Act No. 9 of 2004 )	100%	100%	5
21	Appointment of a service provider to edit, design, and Print DSD Youth Development policy 2021-2030	100%	100%	4
22	Appointment of a service provider to conduct the profiling of social grant beneficiaries and produce reports	100%	100%	12
23	Appointment of a service provider to facilitate consultations on the amendment regulations regarding children.	100%	100%	8
24	Appointment of a service provider to combine and incorporate the children's act 38 of 2005, regulations, forms, all amendment acts, regulations, and forms into a single document.	100%	100%	8
25	Appointment of a service provider to revise the Department of Social Development (DSD) framework of positive values (2009)	100%	100%	12
26	Appointment of a service provider to conduct a diagnostic study to understand homelessness in South Africa	33%	33%	15
27	Appointment of a service provider to conduct a design and implementation evaluation of youth camps: "The Department of Social Development Model"	100%	100%	2
28	Appointment of a service provider for nutrition assessment counselling & support training	NOT REG	NOT REG	N/A
29	Appointment of a service provider for nutrition assessment counselling & support training	100%	100%	6
30	Appointment of a service provider to render a facilitation service for the department of social development for the purposes of consulting and reviewing customer care policies	100%	100%	5
31	Appointment of a service provider to develop codes of good practice for those persons, bodies, and organisations making donations or grants to NPOs	100%	100%	4
32	Appointment of a service provider to finalise the development and drafting of the NPO amendment bill	100%	100%	12
33	Appointment of a service provider to assist the Department to conduct an asset verification of all tangible and intangible assets	100%	100%	8
34	Appointment of a service provider to conduct an assessment of information management systems technology strategy	100%	100%	8

Nr	Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
35	Appointment of a service provider to conduct a survey to assess the alignment of planning processes with our entities and provinces	100%	100%	12
36	Appointment of a service provider to develop an electronic Gantt chart and the standard procedures manual in the areas of MTSF, strategic plans, annual performance plans, support services annual plans, risk management, budgeting, operational plans, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation in line with the relevant governance structures	100%	100%	18
37	Appointment of a service provider to automate strategic plans, annual performance plans, risk management, budgeting, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.	100%	100%	16

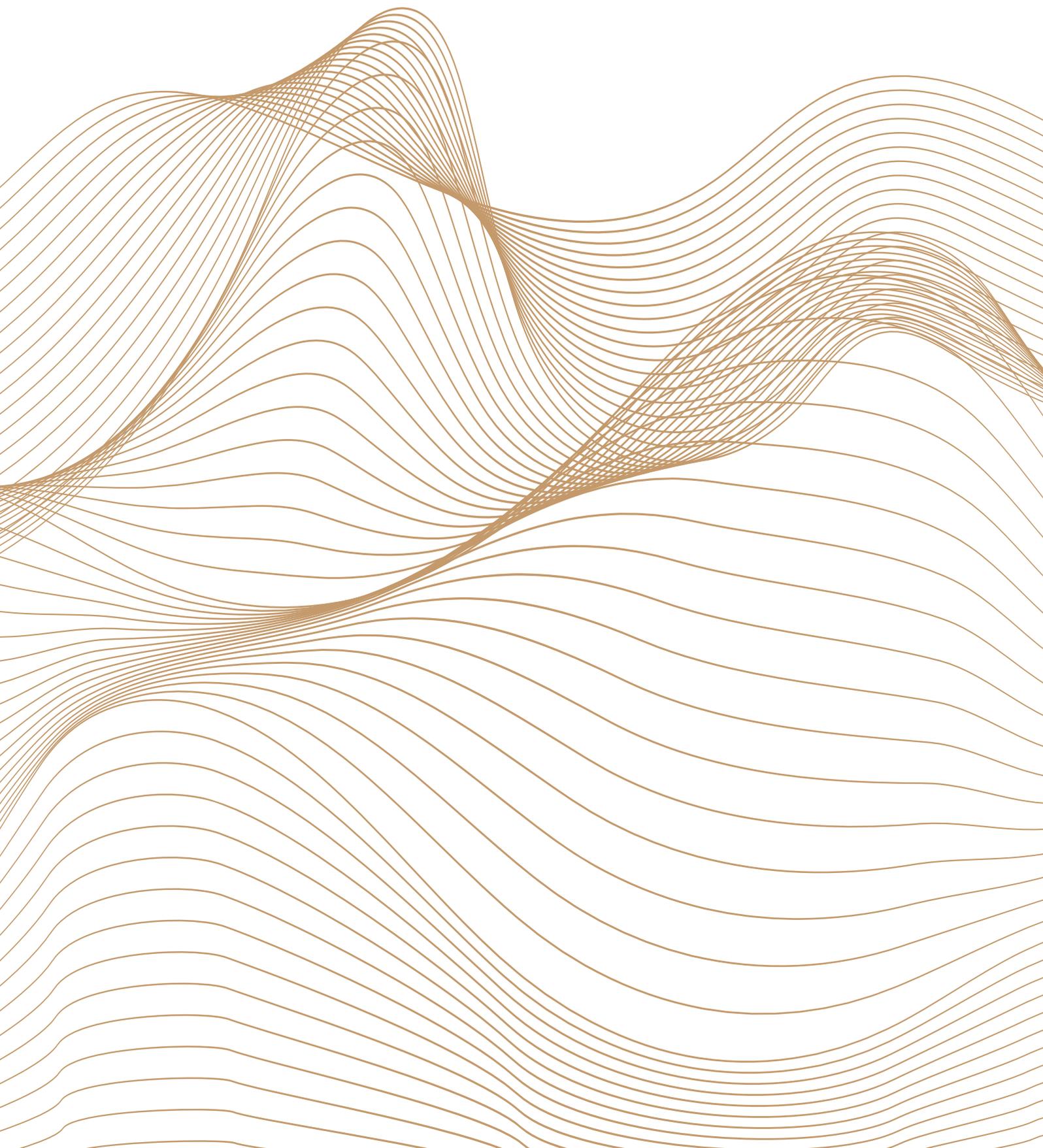
**Table 3.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using Donor funds for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Project title	Total Number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (Work days)	Donor and contract value in Rand
None			
<b>Total number of projects</b>	<b>Total individual consultants</b>	<b>Total duration Work days</b>	<b>Total contract value in Rand</b>
N/A			

**Table 3.15.4 Analysis of consultant appointments using Donor funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022**

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
N/A			

# **PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION**



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# Report of the Auditor-General to the Parliament on vote no. 19: Department of Social Development

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Social Development set out on pages 179 to 228, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Social Development as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa 1 of 1999 (PFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act of South Africa 9 of 2021 (Dora).

### Context for the opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### Emphasis of matter

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Significant subsequent event

7. I draw attention to note 29 in the financial statements, which deals with non-adjusting events after reporting date and specifically the department shifting the early childhood development grant function to the department of basic education from 01 April 2022. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Other matter

8. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Unaudited supplementary schedules

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

## Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

10. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS and the requirements of the PFMA and Dora, and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
11. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

12. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
13. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

## Report on the audit of the annual performance report

### Introduction and scope

14. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
15. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the department's approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the department enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.

## Report of the Auditor-General to the Parliament on vote no. 19: Department of Social Development

16. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programme presented in the department's annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2022:

Programmes	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 4 – welfare services policy development and implementation support	63 – 70

### Programme 4 – welfare services policy development and implementation support - Percentage of children accessing quality ECD services

17. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
18. The material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the performance information of the selected programme are as follows:
19. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that clearly defined the predetermined source information or that related systems and processes were established to enable consistent measurement and reliable reporting of the actual achievement for the indicator. This was due to insufficient measurement definitions and processes. I was unable to test whether the indicator was verifiable by alternative means. As a result, I was unable to audit the reliability of the achievement of 57.7% reported of children who has access to quality ECD services during the 2021-22 financial year against target of 5% increased of children accessing quality ECD services in the annual performance report.
20. I draw attention to the matter below.

### Achievement of planned targets

21. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 38 to 81 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and management's explanations provided for the under/over achievement of targets. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in paragraph 19 of this report.

### Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

#### Introduction and scope

22. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the department's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
23. I did not identify any material findings on compliance with the specific matters in key legislation set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA.

#### Other information

24. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported in this auditor's report.
25. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
26. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
27. The other information we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report is the draft annual report, and the final annual report is expected to be made available to me after 31 July 2022.
28. If, based on the work I have performed on the other information that I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.
29. When I do receive and read the final annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

### Internal control deficiencies

30. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the finding on reported performance information included in this report.

## Report of the Auditor-General to the Parliament on vote no. 19: Department of Social Development

31. Management did not maintain a system of adequate record keeping to ensure complete and accurate source documentation to support performance reporting.

### Other reports

32. I draw attention to the following engagements conducted by various parties which had, or could have, an impact on the matters reported in the department's financial statements, reported performance information, compliance with applicable legislation and other related matters. These reports did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.
33. An independent consultant investigated allegations of misappropriation of the departments grant payments at the request of the department, which covered the period 2017 to 2018. The investigation was concluded on 26 November 2021 and resulted in criminal proceedings as well as disciplinary hearings against officials. These proceedings were in progress at the date of this auditor's report and the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), who administers the grants on behalf of the department is still in process of implementing the recommendations and disciplinary hearing against the implicated officials.

*Auditor-General*

Pretoria  
30 July 2022



AUDITOR-GENERAL  
SOUTH AFRICA

*Auditing to build public confidence*

## Annexure – Auditor-General’s responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department’s compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

### Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor’s report, I also:
  - identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
  - obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department’s internal control
  - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer
  - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Department of Social Development to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern
  - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

### Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

# Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## Appropriation Per Programme

Voted funds and Direct charges		2021/22						Expenditure as % of final appropriation	2020/21	
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance		Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000
	<b>Programme</b>							%		
1	Administration	417 912	-	56 885	474 797	472 269	2 528	99.5%	426 560	391 451
2	Social Assistance	224 542 226	-	-	224 542 226	222 717 897	1 824 329	99.2%	220 606 557	218 945 760
3	Social Security Policy and Administration	8 077 460	-	(5 059)	8 072 401	8 052 807	19 594	99.8%	7 585 831	7 548 537
4	Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support	1 548 634	-	(32 318)	1 516 316	1 505 208	11 108	99.3%	1 842 277	1 718 632
5	Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery	385 886	-	(19 508)	366 378	360 751	5 627	98.5%	346 073	318 322
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>234 972 118</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>234 972 118</b>	<b>233 108 932</b>	<b>1 863 186</b>	<b>99.2%</b>	<b>230 807 298</b>	<b>228 922 702</b>
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance										
<b>Add:</b>										
	Departmental receipts			22 268				23 976		
	NRF Receipts			-				-		
	Aid assistance			20 016				88 914		
<b>Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)</b>				<b>235 014 402</b>				<b>230 920 188</b>		
<b>Add:</b>	Aid assistance					26 929				108 335
	Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved without funding			-						-
<b>Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance Expenditure</b>				<b>233 135 861</b>						<b>229 031 037</b>

## Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

### Appropriation Per Economic Classification

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	928 244	(11 591)	(7 400)	909 253	877 775	31 478	96.54%	999 528	786 705
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>522 050</b>	-	-	<b>522 050</b>	<b>494 641</b>	<b>27 409</b>	<b>94.75%</b>	<b>630 793</b>	<b>528 853</b>
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>406 194</b>	<b>(11 591)</b>	<b>(7 400)</b>	<b>387 203</b>	<b>383 134</b>	<b>4 069</b>	<b>98.95%</b>	<b>368 735</b>	<b>257 852</b>
Administrative fees	9 176	-	(3 851)	5 325	5 717	(392)	107.36%	8 638	3 805
Advertising	20 718	(304)	(9 105)	11 309	14 324	(3 015)	126.66%	13 937	22 029
Minor assets	2 222	-	454	2 676	1 069	1 607	39.95%	2 179	1 163
Audit costs: External	23 522	-	-	23 522	19 581	3 941	83.25%	18 060	18 840
Bursaries: Employees	1 278	-	-	1 278	919	359	71.91%	1 178	951
Catering: Departmental	12 380	(234)	(4 928)	7 218	3 650	3 568	50.57%	19 365	1 827
Communication (G&S)	8 640	10 582	52 344	71 566	85 035	(13 469)	118.82%	8 269	23 079
Computer services	46 212	(2 744)	(5 900)	37 568	36 587	981	97.39%	41 519	29 481
Consultants: Business and advisory services	55 111	(5 493)	(2 190)	47 428	44 987	2 441	94.85%	37 331	41 604
Legal services	4 365	-	(1 150)	3 215	7 408	(4 193)	230.42%	3 910	1 967
Contractors	8 052	-	590	8 642	8 206	436	94.95%	9 808	6 776
Agency and support/ outsourced	196	(100)	-	96	-	96	0.00%	23 291	682
Entertainment	514	-	-	514	87	427	16.93%	456	85
Fleet services	4 992	-	-	4 992	11 113	(6 121)	222.62%	7 951	6 373
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
Consumable supplies	2 403	-	-	2 403	1 990	413	82.81%	1 556	20 301
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	13 545	-	(1 637)	11 908	10 013	1 895	84.09%	9 980	4 930
Operating leases	42 316	(62)	(4 548)	37 706	36 724	982	97.40%	41 691	26 384
Property payments	6 785	-	2 717	9 502	13 046	(3 544)	137.30%	6 440	7 653
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1 129	-	(200)	929	-	929	0.00%	1 089	-
Travel and subsistence	94 815	(9 379)	(22 800)	62 636	40 236	22 400	64.24%	68 883	15 783
Training and development	6 612	1 107	(2 225)	5 494	3 305	2 189	60.16%	6 220	1 688
Operating payments	6 418	-	(500)	5 918	11 175	(5 257)	188.83%	12 275	10 434

## Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

### Appropriation Per Economic Classification

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Venues and facilities	31 288	(4 964)	(3 521)	22 803	24 107	(1 304)	105.72%	22 012	10 238
Rental and hiring	3 505	-	(950)	2 555	3 855	(1 300)	150.88%	2 697	1 604
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>234 031 376</b>	<b>11 591</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>234 043 704</b>	<b>232 212 259</b>	<b>1 831 445</b>	<b>99.22%</b>	<b>229 795 843</b>	<b>228 127 910</b>
Provinces and municipalities	1 234 661	-	-	1 234 661	1 234 661	-	100.00%	1 411 399	1 411 399
Departmental agencies and accounts	8 211 646	-	-	8 211 646	8 211 403	243	100.00%	7 706 774	7 706 554
Foreign governments and international organisations	7 415	(2 838)	-	4 577	3 239	1 338	70.77%	7 318	3 817
Non-profit institutions	33 661	13 793	-	47 454	42 357	5 097	89.26%	42 620	38 774
Households	224 543 993	636	737	224 545 366	222 720 599	1 824 767	99.19%	220 627 732	218 967 366
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>12 498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 663</b>	<b>19 161</b>	<b>18 898</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>98.63%</b>	<b>11 927</b>	<b>8 087</b>
Machinery and equipment	11 844	-	6 662	18 506	18 243	263	98.58%	11 235	8 018
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 325	1 325
Other machinery and equipment	11 844	-	6 662	18 506	17 857	649	96.5%	9 910	6 693
Software and other intangible assets	654	-	1	655	655	-	100.00%	692	69
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>234 972 118</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>234 972 118</b>	<b>233 108 932</b>	<b>1 863 186</b>	<b>99.2%</b>	<b>230 807 298</b>	<b>228 922 702</b>

## Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

### Programme 1: Administration

		2021/22							2020/21	
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Sub programme</b>										
1	Ministry	43 167	-	(378)	42 789	42 534	255	99.4%	37 341	37 341
2	Department Management	72 650	-	(627)	72 023	71 338	685	99.0%	66 210	56 125
3	Corporate Management	166 116	-	44 541	210 657	210 344	313	99.9%	194 612	194 612
4	Finance	74 503	-	16 567	91 070	89 797	1 273	98.6%	67 421	59 853
5	Internal Audit	16 510	-	1 691	18 201	18 199	2	100.0%	16 596	16 596
6	Office Accommodation	44 966	-	(4 909)	40 057	40 057	-	100.0%	44 380	26 924
<b>Total</b>		<b>417 912</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56 885</b>	<b>474 797</b>	<b>472 269</b>	<b>2 528</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>426 560</b>	<b>391 451</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>										
<b>Current payments</b>		<b>412 405</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44 178</b>	<b>456 583</b>	<b>453 958</b>	<b>2 625</b>	<b>99.4%</b>	<b>416 238</b>	<b>382 677</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>		<b>215 597</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>215 597</b>	<b>213 992</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>211 781</b>	<b>203 313</b>
<b>Goods and services</b>		<b>196 808</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44 178</b>	<b>240 986</b>	<b>239 966</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>204 457</b>	<b>179 364</b>
Administrative fees		1 916	-	(12)	1 904	1 028	876	54.0%	2 128	466
Advertising		2 826	-	-	2 826	3 536	(710)	125.1%	242	12 917
Minor assets		197	-	371	568	539	29	94.9%	108	943
Audit costs: External		23 522	-	-	23 522	19 581	3 941	83.2%	18 060	18 840
Bursaries: Employees		1 200	-	-	1 200	959	241	79.9%	1 100	951
Catering: Departmental activities		1 694	-	-	1 694	254	1 440	15.0%	7 073	773
Communication (G&S)		4 968	-	52 424	57 392	57 004	388	99.3%	5 360	20 681
Computer services		42 378	-	(5 900)	36 478	36 429	49	99.9%	40 400	29 154
Consultants: Business and advisory		11 841	-	6 460	18 301	21 284	(2 983)	116.3%	7 491	15 012
Legal services		-	-	-	-	390	(390)	-	-	324
Contractors		4 771	-	2 666	7 437	7 298	139	98.1%	6 531	5 616
Agency and support / outsourced		6	-	-	6	-	6	-	23 000	676
Entertainment		128	-	-	128	72	56	56.3%	178	65
Fleet services		3 611	-	-	3 611	9 451	(5 840)	261.7%	6 593	4 992

# Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## Programme 1: Administration

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies	1 752	-	-	1 752	1 273	479	72.7%	1 058	20 189
Consumable: Stationery, print & sup	5 007	-	-	5 007	5 895	(888)	117.7%	3 748	2 970
Operating leases	41 578	-	(4 548)	37 030	36 651	379	99.0%	40 967	25 918
Property payments	6 735	-	2 717	9 452	10 973	(1 521)	116.1%	6 440	6 474
Transport provided: Depart activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Travel and subsistence	34 195	-	(10 000)	24 195	16 682	7 513	68.9%	19 585	7 824
Training and development	2 444	-	-	2 444	947	1 497	38.7%	2 537	348
Operating payments	2 960	-	-	2 960	4 750	(1 790)	160.5%	8 891	3 174
Venues and facilities	3 044	-	-	3 044	4 186	(1 142)	137.5%	2 856	1 057
Rental and hiring	35	-	-	35	784	(749)	2240.0%	101	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>2 306</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>3 111</b>	<b>2 823</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>90.7%</b>	<b>2 269</b>	<b>2 155</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 775	-	-	1 775	1 532	243	86.3%	1 752	1 533
Households	531	-	805	1 336	1 291	45	96.6%	517	622
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>3 201</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 902</b>	<b>15 103</b>	<b>15 488</b>	<b>(385)</b>	<b>102.5%</b>	<b>8 053</b>	<b>6 619</b>
Machinery and equipment	2 547	-	11 901	14 448	14 833	(385)	102.7%	7 361	6 550
Software and other intangible assets	654	-	1	655	655	-	100.0%	692	69
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>417 912</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56 885</b>	<b>474 797</b>	<b>472 269</b>	<b>2 528</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>426 560</b>	<b>391 451</b>

## Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

### Programme 2: Social Assistance

		2021/22						2020/21		
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Sub programme</b>										
1	Old Age	86 486 656	(1 499 174)	-	84 987 482	84 102 284	885 198	99,0%	81 025 596	81 024 952
2	War Veterans	1 197	15	-	1 212	704	508	58,1%	1 797	1 101
3	Disability	23 578 935	503 000	-	24 081 935	24 081 504	431	100,0%	23 117 861	23 031 721
4	Foster Care	4 338 120	150 000	-	4 488 120	4 373 497	114 623	97,4%	4 994 984	4 783 110
5	Care Dependency	3 658 015	-	-	3 658 015	3 492 803	165 212	95,5%	3 568 568	3 445 776
6	Child Support	73 317 920	(81 000)	-	73 236 920	72 666 743	570 177	99,2%	85 591 559	85 590 843
7	Grant-In-Aid	1 600 052	18 000	-	1 618 052	1 529 872	88 180	94,6%	1 529 563	1 311 643
8	Social Relief Of Distress	31 561 331	909 159	-	32 470 490	32 470 490	-	100,0%	20 776 629	19 756 614
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>224 542 226</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>224 542 226</b>	<b>222 717 897</b>	<b>1 824 329</b>	<b>99,2%</b>	<b>220 606 557</b>	<b>218 945 760</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>										
	Transfers and subsidies	224 542 226	-	-	224 542 226	222 717 897	1 824 329	99,2%	220 606 557	218 945 760
	Households	224 542 226	-	-	224 542 226	222 717 897	1 824 329	99,2%	220 606 557	218 945 760
	Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>224 542 226</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>224 542 226</b>	<b>222 717 897</b>	<b>1 824 329</b>	<b>99,2%</b>	<b>220 606 557</b>	<b>218 945 760</b>

# Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## Programme 3: Social Security Policy And Administration

		2021/22						2020/21		
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Sub programme</b>										
1	Social Security Policy Development	67 038	10 613	(1 391)	76 260	60 355	15 905	79.1%	54 359	34 803
2	Appeals Adjudication	41 008	(10 613)	(2 315)	28 080	25 881	2 199	92.2%	37 585	23 301
3	Social Grants Administration	7 893 008	-	-	7 893 008	7 893 008	-	100.0%	7 416 204	7 416 205
4	Social Grants Fraud Investigations	70 893	-	-	70 893	70 893	-	100.0%	72 578	72 576
5	Programme Management	5 513	-	(1 353)	4 160	2 670	1 490	64.2%	5 105	1 652
<b>Total</b>		<b>8 077 460</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5 059)</b>	<b>8 072 401</b>	<b>8 052 807</b>	<b>19 594</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>7 585 831</b>	<b>7 548 537</b>

<b>Economic classification</b>										
	<b>Current payments</b>	<b>105 892</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>(3 158)</b>	<b>105 206</b>	<b>86 350</b>	<b>18 856</b>	<b>82.1%</b>	<b>92 031</b>	<b>58 089</b>
	<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>66 393</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66 393</b>	<b>49 188</b>	<b>17 205</b>	<b>74.1%</b>	<b>57 889</b>	<b>50 304</b>
	<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>39 499</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>(3 158)</b>	<b>38 813</b>	<b>37 162</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>95.7%</b>	<b>34 142</b>	<b>7 785</b>
	Administrative fees	555	-	-	555	92	463	16.6%	595	50
	Advertising	1 060	-	(700)	360	408	(48)	113.3%	805	25
	Minor assets	1 535	-	-	1 535	-	1 535	-	1 501	140
	Bursaries: Employees	78	-	-	78	-	78	-	78	-
	Catering: Departmental activities	577	-	(200)	377	194	183	51.5%	542	-
	Communication (G&S)	956	10 582	-	11 538	25 999	(14 461)	225.3%	982	837
	Computer services	3 744	(2 744)	-	1 000	-	1 000	-	1 029	-
	Consultants: Business and advisory services	12 009	(3 961)	-	8 048	1 698	6 350	21.1%	9 776	2 820
	Legal services	1 650	-	-	1 650	3 278	(1 628)	198.7%	2 395	1 533
	Contractors	239	-	(200)	39	-	39	-	241	3
	Entertainment	58	-	-	58	10	48	17.2%	57	6
	Fleet services (including government motor transport)	921	-	-	921	1 055	(134)	114.5%	961	876
	Consumable supplies	262	-	-	262	13	249	5.0%	151	32
	Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2 366	-	(700)	1 666	518	1 148	31.1%	2 487	373

## Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

### Programme 3: Social Security Policy And Administration

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Operating leases	100	(62)	-	38	6	32	15.8%	100	87
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
Travel and subsistence	9 506	(1 343)	(1 158)	7 005	1 646	5 359	23.5%	7 962	916
Training and development	1 258	-	(200)	1 058	155	903	14.7%	1 251	62
Operating payments	943	-	-	943	441	502	46.8%	753	8
Venues and facilities	1 682	-	-	1 682	1 649	33	98.0%	2 350	17
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>7 968 741</b>	<b>(2 472)</b>	<b>(68)</b>	<b>7 966 201</b>	<b>7 965 463</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7 493 553</b>	<b>7 490 321</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	7 963 901	-	-	7 963 901	7 963 901	-	100.0%	7 488 782	7 488 781
Foreign governments and international organisations	4 532	(2 534)	-	1 998	1 394	604	69.8%	4 471	1 535
Households	308	62	(68)	302	168	134	55.6%	300	5
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>2 827</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1 833)</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>127</b>
Machinery and equipment	2 827	-	(1 833)	994	994	-	100.0%	247	127
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 077 460</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5 059)</b>	<b>8 072 401</b>	<b>8 052 807</b>	<b>19 594</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>7 585 831</b>	<b>7 548 537</b>

# Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## Programme 4: Welfare Services Policy Development And Implementation Support

		2021/22							2020/21	
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Sub programme</b>										
1	Service Standards	32 172	(9 732)	-	22 440	19 023	3 417	84.8%	27 852	14 440
2	Substance Abuse	22 032	(339)	(3 458)	18 235	18 087	148	99.2%	20 038	14 512
3	Older Persons	20 378	(1 557)	(6 306)	12 515	11 963	552	95.6%	15 355	9 439
4	People With Disabilities	13 876	532	(1 200)	13 208	12 259	949	92.8%	12 866	12 619
5	Children	1 327 208	(965)	(6 700)	1 319 543	1 318 092	1 451	99.9%	1 512 045	1 481 672
6	Families	10 195	(1 076)	(1 100)	8 019	7 354	665	91.7%	10 580	7 497
7	Social Crime Prevention And Victim Empowerment	75 031	418	(6 560)	68 889	67 664	1 225	98.2%	169 663	118 981
8	Youth	13 716	(1 360)	(3 500)	8 856	8 686	170	98.1%	10 753	3 998
9	Hiv And Aids	25 934	14 079	1 675	41 688	40 018	1 670	96.0%	35 945	32 412
10	Social Worker Scholarships	3 439	-	(3 439)	-	-	-	-	22 927	20 252
11	Programme Management	4 653	-	(1 730)	2 923	2 062	861	70.5%	4 253	2 810
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 548 634</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(32 318)</b>	<b>1 516 316</b>	<b>1 505 208</b>	<b>11 108</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>1 842 277</b>	<b>1 718 632</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>										
<b>Current payments</b>		<b>273 164</b>	<b>(14 302)</b>	<b>(29 477)</b>	<b>229 385</b>	<b>224 793</b>	<b>4 592</b>	<b>98.0%</b>	<b>364 479</b>	<b>246 744</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>		<b>150 684</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150 684</b>	<b>146 920</b>	<b>3 764</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>271 025</b>	<b>193 201</b>
<b>Goods and services</b>		<b>122 480</b>	<b>(14 302)</b>	<b>(29 477)</b>	<b>78 701</b>	<b>77 873</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>98.9%</b>	<b>93 454</b>	<b>53 543</b>
	Administrative fees	5 574	-	(3 529)	2 045	4 085	(2 040)	199.8%	4 845	2 831
	Advertising	12 972	-	(7 040)	5 932	8 171	(2 239)	137.7%	11 050	6 902
	Minor assets	430	-	83	513	242	271	47.2%	490	18
	Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	(6)	6	-	-	-
	Catering: Departmental activities	8 324	(234)	(4 078)	4 012	3 037	975	75.7%	9 485	947
	Communication (G&S)	1 648	-	-	1 648	1 403	245	85.1%	1 043	832
	Computer services	90	-	-	90	158	(68)	175.6%	90	-
	Consultants: Business and advisory services	17 787	(2 075)	(3 250)	12 462	15 017	(2 555)	120.5%	11 875	21 309

## Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

### Programme 4: Welfare Services Policy Development And Implementation Support

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Legal services	2 565	-	(1 000)	1 565	3 520	(1 955)	224.9%	1 365	110
Contractors	2 797	-	(1 726)	1 071	23	1 048	2.1%	2 728	507
Agency and support / outsourced services	170	(100)	-	70	-	70	-	150	2
Entertainment	225	-	-	225	4	221	1.8%	195	11
Fleet services	331	-	-	331	501	(170)	151.4%	331	416
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
Consumable supplies	318	-	-	318	420	(102)	132.1%	248	80
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4 229	-	(209)	4 020	3 003	1 017	74.7%	2 234	791
Operating leases	400	-	-	400	26	374	6.5%	390	243
Property payments	50	-	-	50	996	(946)	1992.0%	-	559
Transport provided: Departmental activity	929	-	(200)	729	-	729	-	929	-
Travel and subsistence	36 171	(8 036)	(4 633)	23 502	14 965	8 537	63.7%	28 055	4 215
Training and development	2 218	1 107	(1 800)	1 525	624	901	40.9%	1 925	885
Operating payments	1 930	-	(500)	1 430	4 866	(3 436)	340.3%	1 680	5 844
Venues and facilities	20 102	(4 964)	(895)	14 243	14 212	31	99.8%	11 926	5 313
Rental and hiring	3 220	-	(700)	2 520	2 606	(86)	103.4%	2 420	1 553
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>1 269 953</b>	<b>14 302</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 284 255</b>	<b>1 278 360</b>	<b>5 895</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>1 475 075</b>	<b>1 471 126</b>
Provinces and municipalities	1 234 661	-	-	1 234 661	1 234 661	-	100.0%	1 411 399	1 411 399
Foreign governments and international organisations	890	-	-	890	351	539	39.4%	880	644
Non-profit institutions	33 661	13 793	-	47 454	42 357	5 097	89.3%	42 620	38 774
Households	741	509	-	1 250	991	259	79.3%	20 176	20 309
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>5 517</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2 841)</b>	<b>2 676</b>	<b>2 055</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>76.8%</b>	<b>2 723</b>	<b>762</b>
Machinery and equipment	5 517	-	(2 841)	2 676	2 055	621	76.8%	2 723	762
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 548 634</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(32 318)</b>	<b>1 516 316</b>	<b>1 505 208</b>	<b>11 108</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>1 842 277</b>	<b>1 718 632</b>

## Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

### Programme 5: Social Policy And Integrated Service Delivery

		2021/22							2020/21	
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Sub programme</b>										
1	Social Policy Research And Development	6 533	(77)	(700)	5 756	4 763	993	82.7%	6 783	4 832
2	Special Projects And Innovation	12 177	(585)	(1 869)	9 723	6 533	3 190	67.2%	8 789	6 802
3	Population Policy Promotion	38 400	(6 985)	(4 695)	26 720	25 469	1 251	95.3%	36 443	22 453
4	Registration And Monitoring Of Non-Profit Organisations	41 534	3 189	(6 022)	38 701	38 701	-	100.0%	39 837	34 485
5	Substance Abuse Advisory Services And Oversight	6 945	137	(2 036)	5 046	4 994	52	99.0%	6 001	3 740
6	Community Development	30 486	3 639	(3 450)	30 675	30 590	85	99.7%	28 031	26 314
7	National Development Agency	245 970	-	-	245 970	245 970	-	100.0%	216 240	216 240
8	Programme Management	3 841	682	(736)	3 787	3 731	56	98.5%	3 949	3 456
<b>Total</b>		<b>385 886</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(19 508)</b>	<b>366 378</b>	<b>360 751</b>	<b>5 627</b>	<b>98.5%</b>	<b>346 073</b>	<b>318 322</b>

<b>Economic classification</b>										
	<b>Current payments</b>	136 783	239	(18 943)	118 079	112 674	5 405	95.4%	126 780	99 195
	<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>89 376</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89 376</b>	<b>84 541</b>	<b>4 835</b>	<b>94.6%</b>	<b>90 098</b>	<b>82 035</b>
	<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>47 407</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>(18 943)</b>	<b>28 703</b>	<b>28 133</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>98.0%</b>	<b>36 682</b>	<b>17 160</b>
	Administrative fees	1 131	-	(310)	821	512	309	62.4%	1 070	458
	Advertising	3 860	(304)	(1 365)	2 191	2 209	(18)	100.8%	1 840	2 185
	Minor assets	60	-	-	60	288	(228)	480.0%	80	62
	Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	(34)	34	-	-	-
	Catering: Departmental activities	1 785	-	(650)	1 135	165	970	14.5%	2 265	107
	Communication (G&S)	1 068	-	(80)	988	629	359	63.7%	884	729
	Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327
	Consultants: Business and advisory services	13 474	543	(5 400)	8 617	6 988	1 629	81.1%	8 189	2 463
	Legal services	150	-	(150)	-	220	(220)	-	150	-
	Contractors	245	-	(150)	95	885	(790)	931.6%	308	650

## Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Entertainment	103	-	-	103	1	102	1.0%	26	3
Fleet services	129	-	-	129	106	23	82.2%	66	89
Consumable supplies	71	-	-	71	284	(213)	400.0%	99	-
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 943	-	(728)	1 215	597	618	49.1%	1 511	796
Operating leases	238	-	-	238	41	197	17.2%	234	136
Property payments	-	-	-	-	1 077	(1 077)	-	-	620
Transport provided: Departmental activity	200	-	-	200	-	200	-	100	-
Travel and subsistence	14 943	-	(7 009)	7 934	6 943	991	87.5%	13 281	2 828
Training and development	692	-	(225)	467	1 579	(1 112)	338.1%	507	393
Operating payments	585	-	-	585	1 118	(533)	191.1%	951	1 408
Venues and facilities	6 460	-	(2 626)	3 834	4 060	(226)	105.9%	4 880	3 851
Rental and hiring	250	-	(250)	-	465	(465)	-	100	51
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>248 150</b>	<b>(239)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>247 911</b>	<b>247 716</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>218 389</b>	<b>218 548</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	245 970	-	-	245 970	245 970	-	100.0%	216 240	216 240
Foreign governments and international organisations	1 993	(304)	-	1 689	1 494	195	88.5%	1 967	1 638
Households	187	65	-	252	252	-	100.0%	182	670
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(565)</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>93.0%</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>579</b>
Machinery and equipment	953	-	(565)	388	361	27	93.0%	904	579
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>385 886</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(19 508)</b>	<b>366 378</b>	<b>360 751</b>	<b>5 627</b>	<b>98.5%</b>	<b>346 073</b>	<b>318 322</b>

# Notes to the Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):

The detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and Subsidies, Disclosure Notes and Annexure 1 (A-H) to the Annual Financial Statements.

## 2. Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts VOTE 19 (after Virement):

The detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual Appropriation) to the Annual Financial Statements.

## 3. Detail on payments for financial assets

The detail of these transactions per programme can be viewed in the note on Payments for Financial Assets to the Annual Financial Statements.

## 4. Explanations of material variances from Amounts VOTE 19 (after Virement):

4.1 Per programme	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
<b>Administration</b>	<b>474 797</b>	<b>472 269</b>	<b>2 528</b>	<b>0.53%</b>
Current payment	456 583	453 958	2 625	0.57%
Transfers and Subsidies	3 111	2 823	288	9.26%
Payment of Capital Assets	15 103	15 488	(385)	-2.55%

The underspending relates to normal staff turnover and operational savings during the financial year.

<b>Social Assistance</b>	<b>224 542 226</b>	<b>222 717 897</b>	<b>1 824 329</b>	<b>0.81%</b>
Current payment	-	-	-	-
Transfers and Subsidies	224 542 226	222 717 897	1 824 329	0.81%
Payment of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-

The underspending relates to the Old Age and Child Support grants for which less than expected beneficiaries have applied and are being paid during the financial year.

<b>Social Security Policy and Administration</b>	<b>8 072 401</b>	<b>8 052 807</b>	<b>19 594</b>	<b>0.24%</b>
Current payment	105 206	86 350	18 856	17.92%
Transfers and Subsidies	7 966 201	7 965 463	738	0.01%
Payment of Capital Assets	994	994	-	0.00%

The underspending relates to the net effect of the non-establishment of the Inspectorate as a result of the delay in the approval of the Social Assistance Bill in Cabinet during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the 2021/22 financial year.

<b>Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation Support</b>	<b>1 516 316</b>	<b>1 505 208</b>	<b>11 108</b>	<b>0.73%</b>
Current payment	229 385	224 793	4 592	2.00%
Transfers and Subsidies	1 284 255	1 278 360	5 895	0.46%
<b>Payment of Capital Assets</b>	<b>2 676</b>	<b>2 055</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>23.21%</b>

The underspending was due to the Covid-19 restrictions which resulted in less travelling, accommodation bookings and outreach programs for the financial year, as well as the payments to National Councils that were denied as a result of non-compliance.

<b>Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery</b>	<b>366 378</b>	<b>360 751</b>	<b>5 627</b>	<b>1.54%</b>
Current payment	118 079	112 674	5 405	4.58%
Transfers and Subsidies	247 911	247 716	195	0.08%
Payment of Capital Assets	388	361	27	6.96%

The underspending relates to operational savings due to the reduction of events and outreach programmes scheduled during the financial year as a result of Covid-19 restrictions.

## Notes to the Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

4.2 Per economic classification	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Current expenditure</b>	<b>909 253</b>	<b>877 775</b>	<b>31 478</b>	<b>3.46%</b>
Compensation of employees	522 050	494 641	27 409	5.25%
Goods and services	387 203	383 134	4 069	1.05%
Interest and rent on land				
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>234 043 704</b>	<b>232 212 259</b>	<b>1 831 445</b>	<b>0.78%</b>
Provinces and municipalities	1 234 661	1 234 661	-	0.00%
Departmental agencies and accounts	8 211 646	8 211 403	243	0.00%
Foreign governments and international organisations	4 577	3 239	1 338	29.23%
Non-profit institutions	47 454	42 357	5 097	10.74%
Households	224 545 366	222 720 599	1 824 767	0.81%
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>19 161</b>	<b>18 898</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1.37%</b>
Machinery and equipment	18 506	18 243	263	1.42%
Software and Intangible assets	655	655	-	0.00%
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The underspending relates to the Social Assistance Grants for which less than expected beneficiaries have applied and being paid during the financial year.

4.3 Per conditional grant	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000

## EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

<b>Transfers and Subsidies</b>	<b>1 234 661</b>	<b>1 234 661</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
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## Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Annual appropriation	<u>1</u>	234 972 118	230 807 298
Departmental revenue	<u>2</u>	22 268	23 976
Aid assistance		20 016	88 914
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>235 014 402</b>	<b>230 920 188</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Current expenditure</b>			
Compensation of employees	<u>4</u>	494 641	528 852
Goods and services	<u>5</u>	383 134	258 182
Aid assistance	<u>3</u>	17 909	104 395
<b>Total current expenditure</b>		<b>895 684</b>	<b>891 429</b>
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>			
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<u>6</u>	232 212 259	<b>228 127 910</b>
Aid And Assistance	<u>3</u>	5 921	-
<b>Total transfers and subsidies</b>		<b>232 218 180</b>	<b>228 127 910</b>
<b>Expenditure for capital assets</b>			
Tangible assets	<u>7</u>	21 342	11 629
Intangible assets	<u>7</u>	655	69
<b>Total expenditure for capital assets</b>		<b>21 997</b>	<b>11 698</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>233 135 861</b>	<b>229 031 037</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>1 878 541</b>	<b>1 889 151</b>
	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>Voted funds</b>			
Annual appropriation		1 863 186	1 884 596
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts	<u>13</u>	22 268	23 976
Aid assistance	<u>3</u>	(6 913)	(19 421)
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>1 878 541</b>	<b>1 889 151</b>

## Statement Of Financial Position For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>18 005 089</b>	<b>17 055 063</b>
Unauthorised expenditure	<u>8</u>	15 133 788	15 133 788
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>9</u>	3 489	1 859 978
Prepayments and advances	<u>10</u>	12 454	15 481
Receivables	<u>11</u>	26 859	45 816
Aid assistance receivable	<u>3</u>	2 696	-
Voted funds to be received from the Revenue Fund	<u>12</u>	2 825 803	-
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>1 264 199</b>	<b>1 209 315</b>
Receivables	<u>11</u>	1 264 199	1 209 315
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>19 269 288</b>	<b>18 264 378</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>18 091 850</b>	<b>17 136 799</b>
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	<u>12</u>	1 863 186	1 884 596
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	<u>13</u>	3 031	4 470
Bank overdraft	<u>14</u>	16 147 134	15 214 501
Payables	<u>15</u>	77 716	27 653
Aid assistance unutilised	<u>3</u>	783	5 579
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Payables	16	1 177 186	1 122 327
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>19 269 036</b>	<b>18 259 126</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>252</b>	<b>5 252</b>
Retained funds		252	5 252
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>252</b>	<b>5 252</b>

## Statement Of Changes In Net Assets For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>Retained funds</b>			
Opening balance		5 252	30 252
Utilised during the year		(5 000)	(95 000)
Other transfers		-	70 000
Closing balance		252	5 252
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>252</b>	<b>5 252</b>

## Cash Flow Statement For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Receipts</b>		<b>232 188 599</b>	<b>230 920 188</b>
Annual appropriated funds received	<u>1</u>	232 146 315	230 807 298
Departmental revenue received	<u>2</u>	21 231	21 485
Interest received	<u>2.2</u>	1 037	2 491
Aid assistance received	<u>3</u>	20 016	88 914
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		72 047	(11 160)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(1 908 303)	(400 146)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor		(5 579)	(116)
Current payments		(895 684)	(891 429)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(232 218 180)	(228 127 910)
<b>Net cash flow available from operating activities</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>(2 767 100)</b>	<b>1 489 427</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Distribution/dividend received		-	-
Payments for capital assets	<u>7</u>	(21 997)	(11 698)
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	<u>8</u>	(54 884)	(35 517)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(76 881)</b>	<b>(47 215)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		-	-
Increase/(decrease) in non-current payables		54 859	35 168
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>54 859</b>	<b>35 168</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2 789 122)	1 477 380
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(13 354 523)	(14 831 903)
Unrealised gains and losses within cash and cash equivalents			
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(16 143 645)</b>	<b>(13 354 523)</b>

# Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## Accounting Policies for the Year ended 31 March 2022

### Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the Department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

1	<b>Basis of preparation</b> The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.
2	<b>Going concern</b> The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.
3	<b>Presentation currency</b> Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the Department.
4	<b>Rounding</b> Unless otherwise stated financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).
5	<b>Foreign currency translation</b> Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment/receipt.
6	<b>Comparative information</b>
6.1	<b>Prior period comparative information</b> Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary, figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.
6.2	<b>Current year comparison with budget</b> A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.
7	<b>Revenue</b>
7.1	<b>Appropriated funds</b> Appropriated funds comprise of the Department's allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e., statutory appropriation). Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective. The net amount of any appropriated funds due to/from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable/receivable in the statement of financial position.
7.2	<b>Departmental revenue</b> Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund unless stated otherwise. Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as payable in the statement of financial position.
7.3	<b>Accrued Departmental revenue</b> Accruals in respect of Departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when: It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Department; and The amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable. Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and/or penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents. Write-offs are made according to the Department's debt write-off policy
8	<b>Expenditure</b>
8.1	<b>Compensation of employees</b>
8.1.1	<b>Salaries and wages</b> Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.
8.1.2	<b>Social contributions</b> Social contributions made by the Department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Social contributions made by the Department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

8.2	<p><b>Other expenditure</b></p> <p>Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.</p>
8.3	<p><b>Accruals and payables not recognised</b></p> <p>Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost at the reporting date.</p>
8.4	<p><b>Leases</b></p>
8.4.1	<p><b>Operating leases</b></p> <p>Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Operating lease payments received are recognised as Departmental revenue. The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
8.4.2	<p><b>Finance leases</b></p> <p>Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Finance lease payments received are recognised as Departmental revenue. The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.</p> <p>Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:</p> <p>Cost, being the fair value of the asset; or</p> <p>The sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.</p>
9	<p><b>Aid Assistance</b></p>
9.1	<p><b>Aid assistance received</b></p> <p>Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.</p> <p>Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donors are recognised as payable in the statement of financial position.</p>
9.2	<p><b>Aid assistance paid</b></p> <p>Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Aid assistance payments made prior to the receipt of funds are recognised as receivable in the statement of financial position.</p>
10	<p><b>Cash and cash equivalents</b></p> <p>Cash and cash equivalents are stated at a cost in the statement of financial position.</p> <p>Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.</p> <p>For the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.</p>
11	<p><b>Pre-payments and advances</b></p> <p>Pre-payments and advances are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Department receives or disburses the cash.</p> <p>Pre-payments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.</p> <p>Pre-payments for goods and services are expensed as the supplier implements agreed-on activities and provide a satisfactory progress report on performance and utilisation of disbursed funds in line with the signed service level agreement.</p> <p>The Department is transferring funds (advances) to the Government Communication Information System (GCIS) and the Department of International Relations and Cooperation in respect of accommodation for trips abroad.</p> <p>These advances are expensed once the respective departments paid the accounts on behalf of the Department and provide the necessary source documents to the Department.</p>
12	<p><b>Loans and receivables</b></p> <p>Loans and receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written off. Write-offs are made according to the Department's write-off policy.</p> <p>With regard to Social Assistance debtors, write-offs are made according to the Policy on Management of Social Assistance debtors as administered by the South African Social Security Agency.</p>
13	<p><b>Investments</b></p> <p>Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.</p>
14	<p><b>Financial assets</b></p>
14.1	<p><b>Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)</b></p> <p>A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost-plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.</p> <p>At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.</p>
14.2	<p><b>Impairment of financial assets</b></p> <p>Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

15	<b>Payables</b> Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.
16	<b>Capital Assets</b>
16.1	<b>Immovable capital assets</b> Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the Department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment. Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use. Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.
16.2	<b>Movable capital assets</b> Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1. All assets acquired prior to 01 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1. Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment. Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.
16.3	<b>Intangible assets</b> Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the Department commences the development phase of the project. Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1. All assets acquired prior to 01 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1. Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment. Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.
16.4	<b>Project Costs: Work-in-progress</b> Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid. Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register. Where the Department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian after completion.
17	<b>Provisions and Contingents</b>
17.1	<b>Provisions</b> Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.
17.2	<b>Contingent liabilities</b> Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not within the control of the Department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.
17.3	<b>Contingent assets</b> Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the Department.
17.4	<b>Capital commitments</b> Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.
18	<b>Unauthorised expenditure</b> Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position until the expenditure is either: Approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or Approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or Transferred to receivables for recovery. Unauthorised expenditure is measured as the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

19	<p><b>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure</b></p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and or wasteful expenditure incurred.</p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables or written-off.</p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.</p>
20	<p><b>Irregular expenditure</b></p> <p>Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed after its assessment. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons therefore are provided in the note.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure is reduced from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery, not condoned and removed or written-off.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.</p>
21	<p><b>Changes in accounting estimates and errors</b></p> <p>Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.</p> <p>Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases, the Department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.</p>
22	<p><b>Events after the reporting date</b></p> <p>Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
23	<p><b>Principal-Agent arrangements</b></p> <p>All related revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities have been recognised or recorded in terms of the relevant policies listed herein.</p>
24	<p><b>Capitalisation reserve</b></p> <p>The capitalisation reserve comprises financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period, but which are recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed of, and the related funds are received.</p>
25	<p><b>Recoverable revenue</b></p> <p>Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are transferred to the National Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.</p>
26	<p><b>Related party transactions</b></p> <p>Related party transactions within the Minister's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length. The number of individuals and full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
27	<p><b>Inventories</b></p> <p>At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p>Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the inventories are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.</p> <p>Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower cost and net realisable value or were intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value.</p> <p>The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.</p>
28	<p><b>Public-Private Partnerships</b></p> <p>Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) are accounted for based on the nature and/or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.</p> <p>A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the Department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
29	<p><b>Employee benefits</b></p> <p>The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee benefits note.</p>
30	<p><b>Transfers of functions</b></p> <p>Transfers of functions are accounted for by the acquirer by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.</p> <p>Transfers of functions are accounted for by the transferor by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.</p>

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 1. ANNUAL APPROPRIATION

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

	2021/22			2020/21	
	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/not received	Final Appropriation	Appropriation received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	417 912	417 912	-	426 560	426 560
Social assistance	224 542 226	221 716 423	2 825 803	220 606 557	220 606 557
Social security policy and administration	8 077 460	8 077 460	-	7 585 831	7 585 831
Welfare services policy development and implementation support	1 548 634	1 548 634	-	1 842 277	1 842 277
Social policy and integrated service delivery	385 886	385 886	-	346 073	346 073
<b>Total</b>	<b>234 972 118</b>	<b>232 146 315</b>	<b>2 825 803</b>	<b>230 807 298</b>	<b>230 807 298</b>

The main increase relates to Programme 2: Social Assistance due to additional funding amounting to R2,826 billion that was received during the financial year for COVID-19 relief on the SRD grant and Section 16 was applied. The Funds Not requested relates to Section 16 funds received and drawing of funds will be done after the audit.

## 2. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	3.1	30	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3.3	1 037	2 491
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	3.5	21 201	21 485
<b>Departmental revenue collected</b>		<b>22 268</b>	<b>23 976</b>

Annual revenue collected.

## 2.1. Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Other sales		30	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>

Tender documents were sold during the year under review.

## 2.2. Interest, dividends and rent on land

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 037</b>	<b>2 491</b>

Interest is mainly received by the South African Social Security Agency as grants are transferred to commercial banks for paying grants.

## 2.3. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Receivables		20 789	21 057
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		412	428
<b>Total</b>		<b>21 201</b>	<b>21 485</b>

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.3.1 Donations received in-kind (not included in the main note or sub-note)

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>List in-kind transfers received</b>			
FHI360		-	957
PACT SA		-	1 770
USAID/ PACTSA		27 944	31 055
DG Murry Trust		368	1 015
Nelson Mandela Foundation		836	2 669
The DG Murray Trust (DGMT)		1 053	459
Solidarity Fund		100 000	23 500
CJC Church		800	24 000
Old Mutual		800	5 675
Khula Milling		-	273
Spar Group Pty (Ltd)		-	12 624
Procter & Gamble		185	-
UNFPA		8	-
Van Schaick Bookstore		20	-
We Love You Foundation		-	123
<b>Total</b>		<b>132 014</b>	<b>104 120</b>

The above represents a list of donations in-kind that are not linked to the RDP account.

The following prior year errors have been adjusted:

1. An error was identified in respect of the donation of R123 000 from the We Love You Foundation. The donated food parcels were received from the donor during the 2020/21 financial year. However, the donation was not recognised during that year due to insufficient information.
2. In the 2020/21 financial year, there was an error in the recording of donations in-kind in the Annexure and notes to financial statements. The Department previously recorded all donations in the Annexure on "Statement of Aid Assistance Received" and in the Aid Assistance note " Donations received in-kind (not included in the main vote). After engagements with the National Treasury, the recording of donations has been amended as follows:
3. All donations in cash and in-kind that are received via an RDP fund agreement will be recorded in the Annexure for Aid Assistance received (Annexure 1I) and the related note 4.5 on Donations received in-kind (not included in the main vote). Other donations not received through an RDP fund agreement will be recorded in Annexure 1H which is the Statement of gifts, donations and sponsorships received and in the related note 3.6.1. Comparatives have been amended accordingly.

## 2.4. Cash received not recognised (not included in the main note)

Name of entity	2021/22		
	Amount received	Amount paid to the revenue fund	Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant	133 896	66 632	67 264
Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant	-	1 140	(1 140)
<b>Total</b>	<b>133 896</b>	<b>67 772</b>	<b>66 124</b>

The amount of R133, 896 million relates to 2020/21 unspent conditional grant funds. These amounts are not classified as revenue for the Department as it relates to unspent funds of the previous years and need to be surrendered to the Exchequer grant account at National Treasury.

The R1,140 million was received the previous year and paid in the current year to the Exchequer grant account.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Name of entity	2021/22		Balance
	Amount received	Amount paid to the revenue fund	
Substance Abuse Treatment Conditional Grant	2 171	2 171	-
Early Childhood Development Conditional Grant	13 347	12 207	1 140
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 518</b>	<b>14 378</b>	<b>1 140</b>

The amount of R15,518 million relates to the 2019/20 unspent conditional grant funds. These amounts are not classified as revenue for the Department as it relates to unspent funds of the previous years and needs to be surrendered to the Exchequer grant account at National Treasury.

The R1,140 million will be paid to the Exchequer grant account once supporting documentation is received from the relevant province.

### 3. AID ASSISTANCE

		2021/22	2020/21
	Note	R'000	R'000
Transferred from statement of financial performance		(6 913)	(19 421)
Transfers to or from retained funds		5 000	25 000
Paid during the year		(5 579)	(116)
<b>Closing Balance</b>		<b>(1 913)</b>	<b>5 579</b>

#### 3.1. Analysis of balance by source

		2021/22	2020/21
	Note	R'000	R'000
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(1 913)</b>	<b>5 579</b>

The amount of R2,696 million was requested from National Treasury for the KFW project. However, the funds were not yet released by 31 March 2022.

#### 3.2. Analysis of balance

		2021/22	2020/21
	Note	R'000	R'000
Aid assistance unutilised		783	5 579
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(1 913)</b>	<b>5 579</b>

<b>Aid assistance not requested/not received</b>		<b>19 076</b>	<b>-</b>
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Of the total amount of R19,076 million not received by the Department, an amount of R7,134 million relates to the USAID funds at National Treasury and R11,942 million relates to the KFW funds. The amounts include funds surrendered to National Treasury in February 2022.

The amount of R2,696 million was requested from National Treasury for the KFW project. However, the funds were not yet released by 31 March 2022.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 3.2.1 Aid assistance prepayments (expensed)

	Note	Amount as at 01 April 2021	Less: Received in the current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current Year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2022
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		3 958	(3 958)	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets		-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3 958</b>	<b>(3 958)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Goods and services		-	(6 963)	-	10 921	3 958
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets		-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(6 963)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10 921</b>	<b>3 958</b>

An advance of R10,921 million was paid to PactSA for administrative assistance in the implementation of the USAID funded G2G Project. An amount of R6,963 million was expensed in the current financial year

## 3.3. Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Current	7	17 909	104 395
Capital		3 099	3 940
Transfers and subsidies		5 921	-
<b>Total aid assistance expenditure</b>		<b>26 929</b>	<b>108 335</b>

An amount of R19 233 relates to USAID expenditure, an amount of R2 969 relates to KFW expenditure and an amount of R5 000 relates to CARA Advance Expensed.

## 3.4 Donations received in-kind (not included in the main note)

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
KFW		-	1 755
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1 755</b>

The Department only has one donation classified as Aid Assistance in-kind (KFW). This is because the donation is linked to the KFW aid assistance received in cash through the RDP fund. However, in the 2021/22 financial year, there was no Aid Assistance in-kind from KFW.

In the 2020/21 financial year, there was an error in the recording of donations in kind in the Annexure and notes to financial statements. The Department previously recorded all donations in the Annexure on Statement of Aid Assistance Received and in the Aid Assistance note. Donations received in kind (not included in the main vote). After engagements with the National Treasury, the recording of donations has been amended as follows:

All donations in cash and in-kind that are received via an RDP fund agreement will be recorded in the Annexure for Aid Assistance received (Annexure 1I) and the related note 4.5 on Donations received in-kind (not included in the main vote). Other donations not received through an RDP fund agreement will be recorded in Annexure 1H which is the statement of gifts, donations and sponsorships received and in the related note 3.6.1. Comparatives have been amended accordingly.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 4. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

## 4.1. Salaries and Wages

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	4	R'000	R'000
Basic salary		327 873	328 277
Performance award		2 620	3 399
Service Based		400	396
Compensative/circumstantial		38 540	34 039
Other non-pensionable allowances		67 617	106 777
<b>Total</b>		<b>437 050</b>	<b>472 888</b>

The decrease is due to normal staff turnover and operational savings during the financial year.

## 4.2. Social contributions

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>Employer contributions</b>			
Pension		40 537	40 063
Medical		16 997	15 810
UJF		-	34
Bargaining council		57	57
<b>Total</b>		<b>57 591</b>	<b>55 964</b>
<b>Total compensation of employees</b>		<b>494 641</b>	<b>528 852</b>
<b>Average number of employees</b>		<b>736</b>	<b>813</b>

The decrease is due to normal staff turnover and operational savings during the financial year.

## 5. GOODS AND SERVICES

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Administrative fees		5 714	<b>3 807</b>
Advertising		14 322	22 027
Minor assets	<u>5.1</u>	1 068	1 166
Bursaries (employees)		918	951
Catering		3 648	1 833
Communication		85 034	23 077
Computer services	<u>5.2</u>	36 587	29 481
Consultants: Business and advisory services	<u>5.8</u>	44 989	41 605
Legal services		7 409	1 966
Contractors		8 206	7 106
Agency and support / outsourced services		-	682
Entertainment		89	86
Audit cost – external	<u>5.3</u>	19 581	18 840
Fleet services		11 112	6 373
Consumables	<u>5.4</u>	12 011	25 408
Operating leases		36 724	26 386
Property payments	<u>5.5</u>	13 047	7 654
Rental and hiring		3 853	1 603
Travel and subsistence	<u>5.6</u>	40 235	15 772
Venues and facilities		24 108	10 236
Training and development		3 305	1 688
Other operating expenditure	<u>5.7</u>	11 174	10 435
<b>Total</b>		<b>383 134</b>	<b>258 182</b>

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

The increase in communication is due to the higher than anticipated expenditure relating to Covid-19 SRD call centre. The increase in venues and facilities and fleet services relates to the upgrading of internal Information Technology infrastructure.

## 5.1. Minor assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>		1 068	1 166
Machinery and equipment		1 068	1 166
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 068</b>	<b>1 166</b>

*Procurement of office equipment.*

## 5.2. Computer services

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
SITA computer services		33 444	24 168
External computer service providers		3 143	5 313
<b>Total</b>		<b>36 587</b>	<b>29 481</b>

The increase relates to the upgrading of internal Information Technology infrastructure.

## 5.3. Audit cost – External

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
Regularity audits		17 226	16 880
Computer audits		2 355	1 960
<b>Total</b>		<b>19 581</b>	<b>18 840</b>

The increase relates to the additional audits done on the special SRD R350 grant.

## 5.4. Consumables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies		1 992	20 476
Uniform and clothing		642	739
Household supplies		652	12 153
IT consumables		164	369
Other consumables		534	7 215
Stationery, printing and office supplies		10 019	4 932
<b>Total</b>		<b>12 011</b>	<b>25 408</b>

In the 2020/21 financial year, the Department bought consumables to comply with Covid-19 regulations to provide hand sanitiser, masks and gloves to old age homes when the lockdown started.

## 5.5. Property payments

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
Municipal services		3 869	3 028
Property maintenance and repairs		9 178	4 626
<b>Total</b>		<b>13 047</b>	<b>7 654</b>

The increase is due to the maintenance and repairs of office accommodation.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 5.6. Travel and subsistence

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
Local		39 506	15 194
Foreign		729	578
<b>Total</b>		<b>40 235</b>	<b>15 772</b>

The increase is due to the relaxation of the Lockdown regulations, which meant that the Department could roll-out its community outreach program.

## 5.7. Other operating expenditure

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		401	660
Resettlement costs		10	12
Other		10 763	9 763
<b>Total</b>		<b>11 174</b>	<b>10 435</b>

## 5.8. Remuneration of members of a Commission or Committee (Included in Consultants: Business and advisory services)

		Note	2021/22
		5	R'000
<b>Name of Commission / Committee</b>	<b>No. of members</b>		
Audit Committee	6		316
Appeals Committee	7		411
Risk And Ethics Management Committee	4		521
Central Drug Authority Board	16		886
Independent Tribunal For Socialassistance Appeals Med	14		356
Independent Tribunal For Socialassistance Appeals Legal	17		758
Labour Appeals Committee	4		387
<b>Total</b>			<b>3 635</b>

This relates to the remuneration of DSD Board Members.

## 6. TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES

		2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Provinces and municipalities	Note 36	1 234 661	1 411 399
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annexure 1A	8 211 403	7 706 554
Foreign governments and international organisations	Annexure 1B	3 239	3 818
Non-profit institutions	Annexure 1C	42 358	38 774
Households	Annexure 1D	222 720 598	218 967 365
<b>Total</b>		<b>232 212 259</b>	<b>228 127 910</b>

The increase in transfers to NPOs is due to the increase in the allocation of SANAC by an amount of R4,981 million.

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 7. EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL ASSETS

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>		21 342	11 629
Buildings and other fixed structures	32	2 696	3 940
Machinery and equipment	30	18 646	7 689
<b>Intangible assets</b>		655	69
Software	31	655	69
<b>Total</b>		<b>21 997</b>	<b>11 698</b>

The increase relates procurement of IT equipment such as laptops for the Department's employees.

## 7.1. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2021/22

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>	18 243	3 099	21 342
Buildings and other fixed structures		2 696	2 696
Machinery and equipment	18 243	403	18 646
<b>Intangible assets</b>	655		655
Software	655		655
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 898</b>	<b>3 099</b>	<b>21 997</b>

The increase relates procurement of IT equipment such as laptops for the Department's employees.

## 7.2. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2020/21

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>	7 689	3 940	11 629
Buildings and other fixed structures		3 940	3 940
Machinery and equipment	7 689	-	7 689
<b>Intangible assets</b>	69		69
Software	69	-	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 758</b>	<b>3 940</b>	<b>11 698</b>

## 8 UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

## 8.1. Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	8	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		15 133 788	15 133 788
As restated		15 133 788	15 133 788
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>15 133 788</b>	<b>15 133 788</b>
<b>Analysis of closing balance</b>			
Unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation		15 133 788	15 133 788
<b>Total</b>		<b>15 133 788</b>	<b>15 133 788</b>

The Department is waiting for National Treasury to regularise the expenditure in Cabinet and the passing of the Finance Bill to regularise all unauthorised expenditures related to the Social Assistance Grants paid on 30 March 2020 relating to the 2020/21 financial year.

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 8.2 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per economic classification

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	8	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies		15 133 788	15 133 788
<b>Total</b>		<b>15 133 788</b>	<b>15 133 788</b>

## 8.3 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per type

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	8	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure relating to overspending of the vote or a main division within a vote		15 133 788	15 133 788
<b>Total</b>		<b>15 133 788</b>	<b>15 133 788</b>

## 9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		3 469	1 859 957
Cash receipts		-	1
Disbursements		-	
Cash on hand		20	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>3 489</b>	<b>1 859 978</b>

For the 2020/21 financial year, the material amount was due to unspent funds on social grants at the financial year-end.

## 10. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Travel and subsistence		53	4
Advances paid (Not expensed)	10.1	12 401	15 477
<b>Total</b>		<b>12 454</b>	<b>15 481</b>

Pre-payments and advances include an amount of R11,579 million paid to Government Communication Information Systems (GCIS) and R822 000 to the Department of International Relation and Cooperation (DIRCO) for foreign travel arrangements.

## 10.1. Advances paid (Not expensed)

	Note	Balance as at 01 April 2021	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2022
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments	10	7 211	(4 094)	7 929	11 046
Public entities		3 990	(2 635)	-	1 355
Other institutions		4 276	(4 276)		-
<b>Total</b>		<b>15 477</b>	<b>(11 005)</b>	<b>7 929</b>	<b>12 401</b>

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	Balance as at 01 April 2020	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2021
	10	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		4 669	(4 669)	7 211	7 211
Public entities		-	(1 710)	5 700	3 990
Other entities		1 167	(7 812)	10 921	4 276
<b>Total</b>		<b>5 836</b>	<b>(14 191)</b>	<b>23 832</b>	<b>15 477</b>

## 10.2. Advances paid (Expensed)

	Note	Amount as at 01 April 2021	Less: Received in the current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Amount as of 31 March 2022
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		-	-	-	5 000	5 000
<b>Total</b>					<b>5 000</b>	<b>5 000</b>

An advance of R5 million has been paid from the CARA funds to GCIS for the Integrated Media Campaign on addressing Gender-Based Violence and Substance Abuse

## 11. RECEIVABLES

	Note	2021/22			2020/21		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	11.1	2 016	15 908	17 924	6 287	16 338	22 625
Staff debt	11.2	46	135	181	3	135	138
Other receivables	11.3	24 797	1 248 156	1 272 953	39 526	1 192 842	1 232 368
<b>Total</b>		<b>26 859</b>	<b>1 264 199</b>	<b>1 291 058</b>	<b>45 816</b>	<b>1 209 315</b>	<b>1 255 131</b>

## 11.1. Claims recoverable

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	11	R'000	R'000
National departments		2 681	3 997
Provincial departments		15 238	15 231
Public entities		5	3 397
<b>Total</b>		<b>17 924</b>	<b>22 625</b>

The decrease is due to following up on inter-departmental claims and payments thereof. Processes are underway to write-off the claims receivable from the Gauteng Department of Social Development, Limpopo Department of Social Development, National Treasury Free State, Limpopo and, Mpumalanga. These amount to a total of R15,020 million which has been assessed as irrecoverable.

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 11.2. Staff debt

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	11	R'000	R'000
Current Staff Debt		181	138
(Group major categories, but list material items)			
<b>Total</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>138</b>

## 11.3 Other receivables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	11	R'000	R'000
General Suspense		2 504	1 805
SASSA Unauthorised Expenditure		26 168	26 168
Salary: GEHS REFUND		134	1 033
Salary Reversal		133	-
Tax Debt		-	133
Ex-Departmental Official Debt		849	476
Pension Recoverable		14	14
Salary Pension Fund		5	-
SASSA Debtors		1 231 971	1 191 564
SASSA SOCIAL RELIEF		11 175	11 175
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 272 953</b>	<b>1 232 368</b>

Social Assistance debtors have increased due to increased overpayment of grants as well as an increase due to interest charged, while the recovery rate is low at approximately 2% per annum.

## 11. Impairment of receivables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		1 056 744	992 532
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 056 744</b>	<b>992 532</b>

The increase is due to increased Social Assistance debt balances. A total of 85% of the debt balances have been provided for as irrecoverable

## 12. VOTED FUNDS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		1 884 596	125 384
As restated		1 884 596	125 384
Transfer from statement of financial performance (as restated)		1 863 186	1 884 596
Voted funds not requested/not received		(2 825 803)	-
Paid during the year		(1 884 596)	(125 384)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>(962 617)</b>	<b>1 884 596</b>

Funds Not requested amounting to R2,826 billion relate to Section 16 funds received and the drawing of funds will be done after audit. The credit balance of R962,617 million is due to additional (Section 16) funding not reflected in the Department's bank account. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund amounts to R1,863 billion.

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

**13. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE AND NRF RECEIPTS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		4 470	255 256
As restated		4 470	255 256
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance (as restated)		22 268	23 976
Paid during the year		(23 707)	(274 762)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>3 031</b>	<b>4 470</b>

The amount relates to revenue collected and paid over to National Revenue Fund (NRF) during the year under review.

**14. BANK OVERDRAFT**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		16 147 134	15 214 501
<b>Total</b>		<b>16 147 134</b>	<b>15 214 501</b>

Relates to the previous year's unauthorised expenditure awaiting regularising by SCOPA and allocation of additional (Section 16) funds not yet withdrawn.

**15. PAYABLES – CURRENT**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Other payables	15.1	77 716	27 653
<b>Total</b>		<b>77 716</b>	<b>27 653</b>

The increase relates to DSD unallocated funds received from (DSD: Limpopo, North West and Gauteng Provinces) in respect of unspent conditional grants (R67 million) to be surrendered to National Treasury and South African Social Security (SASSA) (R31million) in relation to money received via the nine (9) regional First National Bank deposit accounts and could not be allocated at the time for various reasons such as insufficient referencing, awaiting debt files from local and district office, etc. Engagements with the relevant regions to resolve these balances are in place.

**15.1. Other payables**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	15	R'000	R'000
Salary Income Tax		722	1 197
Disallowance (DSD Unallocated Receipts)		68 026	2 477
SASSA Unallocated Receipts		8 292	23 742
DSO Debt Receivable Income & Interest		168	50
Salary Pension Fund		-	159
Salary ACB Recalls		-	10
Salary: TAX BEBT:CA		4	-
SASSA funds in FNB bank (debtors and revenue)		10	18
Salary Disallowance		494	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>77 716</b>	<b>27 653</b>

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

The increase relates to DSD unallocated funds received from (DSD: Limpopo, North West and Gauteng Provinces) in respect of unspent conditional grants (R67 million) to be surrendered to National Treasury and South African Social Security (SASSA) (R31million) in relation to money received via the nine (9) regional First National Bank deposit accounts and could not be allocated at the time for various reasons such as insufficient referencing, awaiting debt files from local and district office, etc. Engagements with the relevant regions to resolve these balances are in place.

## 16. PAYABLES – NON-CURRENT

	Note	2021/22				2020/21
		One (1) to two (2) years	Two (2) to three (3) years	More than three (3) years	Total	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Advances received	16.1	-	-	212	212	212
Other payables	16.2	21 978	43 575	1 111 421	1 176 974	1 122 115
<b>Total</b>		<b>21 978</b>	<b>43 575</b>	<b>1 111 633</b>	<b>1 177 186</b>	<b>1 122 327</b>

## 16.1. Advances received

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	16	R'000	R'000
Provincial departments		212	212
<b>Total</b>		<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>

## 16.2. Other payables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	16	R'000	R'000
Differ Revenue: SASSA and SOC DEV		501	420
Debt Receivable Income		1 021 670	999 570
Debt Receivable Interest		126 837	117 712
SASSA Claim Payable		427	427
HWSETA		3 871	3 871
Disallowance (DSD Unallocated Receipts)		290	115
SASSA unallocated receipts		23 366	-
SASSA funds in FNB bank (debtors and revenue)		12	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 176 974</b>	<b>1 122 115</b>

The increase in debt receivable income and debt receivable interest mainly relates to an increase in deferred revenue related to social assistance debtors.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 17. NET CASH FLOW AVAILABLE FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		1 878 541	1 889 151
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(4 645 641)	(399 724)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		18 957	(23 387)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		3 027	-7 499
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		50 063	19 726
Expenditure on capital assets		21 997	11 698
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(1 908 303)	(400 146)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		(5 579)	(116)
Voted funds not requested/not received		(2 825 803)	
<b>Net cash flow generated by operating activities</b>		<b>(2 767 100)</b>	<b>1 489 427</b>

The balance is due to funds not requested (Section 16).

## 18. RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR CASH FLOW PURPOSES

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(16 143 665)	(13 354 544)
Cash receipts		-	1
Cash on hand		20	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>(16 143 645)</b>	<b>(13 354 523)</b>

The overdraft relates to the payments of social assistance grants on 30 March 2020 (2019/20) for the 2020/21 financial year. National Treasury will regularise this in Cabinet once SCOPA has approved it.

## 19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

## 19.1 Contingent liabilities

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>Liable to Nature</b>			
Claims against the Department	Annex 2	442 412	487 699
Intergovernmental payables (unconfirmed balances)	Annex 4	3 030	6 720
<b>Total</b>		<b>445 442</b>	<b>494 419</b>

The balance relates to ongoing litigation cases against the Department forwarded to the state attorney estimated to be R440 612 and finalised cases to be reimbursed.

## 19.2 Contingent assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>Nature of contingent asset</b>			
NEHAWU Strike Action (Hours away from Office)		-	78
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>78</b>

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Clause 6.1 of PHSDSBC Resolution 2 of 2017 state that deductions of 'no work, no pay' shall be made with regards to employees who participated in the strike upon conclusion of negotiations in terms of Clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of the framework agreement, in the PHSDSBC. Clauses 4.1 and 4.2 are in relation to rural allowance and occupation-specific dispensation (OSD). Unfortunately, the negotiations in this regard are not yet concluded and the implementation of 'no work, no pay' is inconsistent with PHSDSBC Resolution 2 of 2017. The recovery of the contingent asset (no work, no pay) is depending on the National Treasury and Department Public Service and Administration for implementation on the matter and both Clauses 4.1 and 4.2 have not been fully implemented yet. The NEHAWU strike is removed from the contingent asset as the matter has not been resolved since 2016/17 and the probability of recovery is remote.

## 20. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		17 000	826
Machinery and equipment		2 022	4 168
<b>Total</b>		<b>19 022</b>	<b>4 994</b>

The increase is due to the KFW building project of Community Care Centres to be finalised in the next financial year.

## 21. ACCRUALS AND PAYABLES NOT RECOGNISED

			2021/22	2020/21
			R'000	R'000
Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	24 927	1 435	26 362	4 365
Transfers and subsidies	129 261	493 183	622 444	131 148
<b>Total</b>	<b>154 188</b>	<b>494 618</b>	<b>648 806</b>	<b>135 513</b>

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>Listed by programme level</b>			
Administration		22 357	2 639
Social Security Policy and Administration		221	98
Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation		3 183	1 129
Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery		601	499
Social Assistance		622 444	131 148
<b>Total</b>		<b>648 806</b>	<b>135 513</b>

Increase in DSD invoices is due to supplier invoices received after reporting date.

The amount of R622,444 million represents the amounts approved for the SRD R350 grant that were not yet paid as at 31 March 2022. This amount includes an amount of R131,148 million which was not recorded in the 2020/21 financial year as it was not required for disclosure in that Financial year.

## 21.1. Accruals

The increase in DSD invoices is due to supplier invoices received after reporting date.

The amount of R622,444 million represents the amounts approved for the SRD R350 grant that was not yet paid as at 31 March 2022. This amount includes an amount of R131,148 million which was not recorded in the 2020/21 financial year as it was not required for disclosure in that financial year.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 21.2. Payables not recognised

			2021/22	2020/21
			R'000	R'000
Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	7 983	4 399	12 382	5 700
Capital assets	1 332	186	1 518	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 315</b>	<b>4 585</b>	<b>13 900</b>	<b>5 885</b>

		Note	2021/22	2020/21
			R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level			Total	Total
Administration			6 874	4 506
Social Security Policy and Administration			482	44
Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementation			6 036	412
Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery			508	923
<b>Total</b>			<b>13 900</b>	<b>5 885</b>

		Note	2021/22	2020/21
			R'000	R'000
<b>Included in the above totals are the following:</b>				
Confirmed balances with other departments		Annex 4	343	1 508
<b>Total</b>			<b>343</b>	<b>1 508</b>

Approval was granted by National Treasury to shift funding from goods and services to transfer payment to SANAC (R15 million) to sustain its operations during the financial year 2021/22.

## 22 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

		Note	2021/22	2020/21
			R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement			29 254	34 154
Service bonus			11 675	11 263
Performance awards			2 460	3 315
Capped leave			8 648	9 334
Other			356	454
<b>Total</b>			<b>52 393</b>	<b>58 520</b>

The decrease in unused leave days is due to the relaxation of Covid-19 lockdown regulation. An amount relating to Other of R356 000 is of Long Service Awards.

## 23. LEASE COMMITMENTS

## 23.1 Operating leases

2021/22	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than one (1) year	28 485	980	29 465
Later than one (1) year and not later than five (5) years	58 779	1 544	60 323
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>87 264</b>	<b>2 524</b>	<b>89 788</b>

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

2020/21	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Later than one (1) year and not later than five (5) years	28 908	-	28 908
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>56 156</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>56 293</b>

The material amount relates to the Leasing of the Department's office accommodation and parking for the Pretoria Head Office. Included in this amount is the extended period of additional two (2) years. This amount was not included the previous year. Machinery and equipment relate to fifty-four (54) photocopy machines that were leased from October 2021.

There are no sub-lease agreements

## 23.2. Finance leases \*\*

2021/22	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than one (1) year	4 289	4 289
Later than one (1) year and not later than five (5) years	7	7
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>4 296</b>	<b>4 296</b>

2020/21	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Later than one (1) year and not later than five (5) years	4 261	4 261
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>10 407</b>	<b>10 407</b>

The Financial Lease amounts relate to cell phone contracts, Government Garage vehicles and data cards contracts. Two cell phone contracts will be expiring in 2023.

There are no sub lease agreements

## 24. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

## 24.1. Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		10 541	10 599
Prior period error			(229)
As restated		10 541	10 370
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year	24.2	14 667	3 047
Less: Prior year amounts condoned	24.3	(5 856)	(2 876)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>19 352</b>	<b>10 541</b>

## Analysis of closing balance

Current year	14 667	3 047
Prior years	4 685	7 494
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 352</b>	<b>10 541</b>

A closing balance of R19,352,000 has cases amounting to R 3,151 that have been submitted to National Treasury to consider for condonement. These cases were finalised by the Loss Control Committee and are awaiting a response from National Treasury. A remainder of cases amounting to R1,764,000 is still under investigation.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 24.2. Details of current and prior year irregular expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2020/21 R'000
Non-compliance to SCM Policy and order number was not issued`	The case was finalised by Loss Control Committee	1
Non-compliance to SCM due policies and procedures as follows: Written quotations were not submitted, price reasonability, overpayment, as well as goods and services not procured through competitive bidding		14 666
<b>Total</b>		<b>14 667</b>

## 24.3. Details of prior year irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Condoned by Accounting Officer	2021/22 R'000
Non-compliance to SCM Policy and order number was not issued	Responsible official was issued with a written warning.	5 856
<b>Total</b>		<b>5 856</b>

## 24.4. Prior period error

	Note	2020/21 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Relating to 2020/21 [affecting the opening balance]		(229)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(229)</b>

The prior year's intangible assets included maintenance and training costs which should have been expensed. This error is corrected in the current financial year.

## 25. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

## 25.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Opening balance		2 204	1 477
Prior period error			(917)
As restated		2 204	560
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year		-	390
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		430	1 603
Less: Amounts recoverable		(1 246)	(170)
Less: Amounts written off		(232)	(179)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>1 156</b>	<b>2 204</b>

## 25.2. Details of current and prior year fruitless and wasteful expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2021/22 R'000
Car damages	Recovery from the officials and write-offs.	94
Hotel no show	Recover from the official as well as from the Travel Agent.	21
Catering services	Written-off	21
Incorrectly paid to service provider	A criminal case has been opened with SAPS	248
IT Solution		46
<b>Total</b>		<b>430</b>

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 25.3. Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable

Incident	2021/22 R'000
Hotel no show and car damages	1 246
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 246</b>

## 25.4. Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure written-off

Incident	2021/22 R'000
Hotel no shows, car damages and service not rendered	232
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>

## 25.5. Prior period error

	Note	2020/21 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Relating to 2020/21 [affecting the opening balance]		(917)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(917)</b>

## 26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Payments made	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Goods and services		73 152	5 700
Transfers and subsidies		-	95 000
<b>Total</b>		<b>73 152</b>	<b>100 700</b>

The following Entities were established in terms of the Fund-Raising Act No 107 of 1978 report to the Minister of Social Development:

- Disaster Relief Fund
- Social Relief Fund
- State President Fund
- Refugee Relief Fund.

The following Public Entities report to the Minister of Social Development

- South African Social Security Agency,
- National Development Agency

**1. NDA**

The Department entered into a two-year partnership with the National Development Agency on 08 April 2020. Based on the partnership, NDA is administering the CARA fund and transfers funds to intended organisations on behalf of the Department. An amount of R5,7 million was paid to NDA in the previous financial year as an administration fee in advance. To date, an amount of R1,710 million has been journalised to expenditure in the 2020/21 financial year and an amount of R2,635 million has been expensed for the 2021/22 financial year.

There were no transactions between the Department and the NDA in relation to this arrangement for the period up to 31 March 2022.

**2. SASSA - Goods and Services**

The amount of R73,152 million relates to the payment of the Telkom Toll-Free Line used for queries relating to Social Grants. The Department is the Account holder. The increased cost relates to the extensive calls being received in relation to the SRD R350 application queries since April 2021. Processes are underway to recover the amount spent from SASSA. The recovery will be contingent upon the legal opinion currently awaited.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 27. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	No. of Individuals	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Political office bearers (provide detail below)			
Officials:	2	4 423	4 380
Level 15 and 16	5	10 449	10 178
Level 14	28	41 079	39 127
Family members of key management personnel	3	1 258	2 007
<b>Total</b>		<b>57 209</b>	<b>55 692</b>

## 28. PROVISIONS

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Social Assistance Debtors over recovery	14 888	16 080
Civil Claim (Disaster Relief Drought)	-	1 976
Good sold and delivered	41	-
Vicarious Liability	-	150
Child protection	103	-
Access to information	77	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 109</b>	<b>18 206</b>

## 28.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2021/22

	Social Assistance Debtors over recovery R'000	Civil Claim (Disaster Relief Drought) and Good sold and delivered R'000	Vicarious Liability R'000	Child protection and Access to information	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	16 080	1 976	150	-	18 206
Increase in provision	-	559	6	180	745
Settlement of provision	(1 192)	(2 494)	(156)	-	(3 842)
Unused amount reversed	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement expected from third party	-	-	-	-	-
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>14 888</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>15 109</b>

Social Assistance Debtors relates to credit balances on Social Assistance debtors' listings. The balance has decreased from the 2020/21 financial year mainly due to refunds made to the debtors. Included in the balance are credit balances relating to overpayment of debt balances managed by SASSA on the BAS System and overpayments of debt balances administered by the SIU on behalf of the Department.

The timing of the refunds is uncertain as the details of the debtor including debtors' banking details need be determined. The amount refundable has been reliably determined by considering the interest rates that have been published by the Minister of Finance.

Civil Claim (Disaster Relief Drought) - Payment was affected.

Access to information: The notice of intention to tax the Bill was forwarded to the office of the State Attorney for further processing.

Child protection: Instructions to pay were forwarded to the Office of the State Attorney, proof of payment is still awaited.

Vicarious Liability: The matter was settled out of Court and the Department instructed for the matter to be settled, however proof of payment is still awaited.

Good sold and delivered: The Department instructed the Office of the State Attorney to settle litigation costs and the costs of suit, proof of payment is still awaited

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 28.2. Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2020/21

	Social Assistance Debtors over recovery	Civil Claim (Disaster Relief Drought)	Non-compliance to policy	Vicarious Liability	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	17 014	-	123 234	165	140 413
Increase in provision	-	1 976	-	-	1 976
Settlement of provision	(934)	-	-	-	(934)
Unused amount reversed	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement expected from third party	-	-	(123 234)	-	(123 234)
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	-	-	-	(15)	(15)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>16 080</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>18 206</b>

## 29. NON-ADJUSTING EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

The Department has shifted the "ECD Conditional Grant" function to the Department of Basic Education from 01 April 2022. Five (5) posts from the National Department of Social Development were transferred to the Department of Basic Education from 01 April 2022. The total budget transferred was R1,198 billion of which R5,4 million relate to Compensation, R1,191 billion relate to Transfers to NPOs and eighteen (18) tangible assets to the value of R276 000 were transferred following the announcement by the President of South Africa in February 2019.

## 30. MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>98 842</b>	<b>18 646</b>	<b>(18 990)</b>	<b>98 498</b>
Transport assets	17 495	-	(13 658)	3 837
Computer equipment	47 308	15 178	(2 498)	59 988
Furniture and office equipment	25 492	2 487	(2 519)	25 460
Other machinery and equipment	8 547	981	(315)	9 213
<b>Total Movable Tangible Capital Assets</b>	<b>98 842</b>	<b>18 646</b>	<b>(18 990)</b>	<b>98 498</b>

## Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value
		R'000
<b>Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:</b>		
Machinery and equipment	1 491	30 034

The Asset Management Unit conducted an exercise to confirm all tangible and intangible assets. A total number of 1 491 of assets, Recorded in the asset register, to the value of R30,034 million could not be confirmed from the floor currently and are under investigation. A total of 2 653 assets were identified from the floor but are not recorded on the fixed asset register. These assets are considered as possible gains. The Asset Management Unit is starting with the process of mapping the unverified assets to the gains identified as these may off set each other but a proper process to identify these assets is being undertaken starting in May 2022.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 30.1 Movement for 2020/21

## MOVEMENT IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Machinery And Equipment</b>	94 917		<b>7 689</b>	<b>(3 764)</b>	<b>98 842</b>
Transport assets	16 170		1 325	-	17 495
Computer equipment	43 777		5 233	(1 702)	47 308
Furniture and office equipment	26 749		795	(2 052)	25 492
Other machinery and equipment	8 221		336	(10)	8 547
<b>Total Movable Tangible Capital Assets</b>	<b>94 917</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7 689</b>	<b>(3 764)</b>	<b>98 842</b>

## 30.2. Minor assets

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	7	13 424	13 431
Additions		1 068	1 068
Disposals		493	493
<b>Total Minor Assets</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13 999</b>	<b>14 006</b>

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	5 310	5 310
Number of minor assets at cost		7 420	7 420
<b>Total Number Of Minor Assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 730</b>	<b>12 730</b>

## Minor Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value
		R'000
<b>Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:</b>		
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>2 157</b>	<b>2 330</b>

The Asset Management Unit conducted an exercise to confirm all tangible and intangible assets. A total number of 1 491 of assets, Recorded in the asset register, to the value of R30,034 million could not be confirmed from the floor currently and are under investigation. A total of 2 653 assets were identified from the floor but are not recorded on the fixed asset register. These assets are considered as possible gains. The Asset Management Unit is starting with the process of mapping the unverified assets to the gains identified as these may offset each other but a proper process to identify these assets is being undertaken starting in May 2022.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	4	12 808	12 812
Prior period error	-	-	-
Additions	3	1 163	1 166
Disposals	-	547	547
<b>Total minor assets</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13 424</b>	<b>13 431</b>

	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	5 395	5 395
Number of minor assets at cost	7 070	7 070
<b>Total Number Of Minor Assets</b>	<b>12 465</b>	<b>12 465</b>

Guidance is sought regarding the assets that are reflected at R1.

## 31. INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	12 178	655	(8 808)	4 025
<b>Total Intangible Capital Assets</b>	<b>12 178</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>(8 808)</b>	<b>4 025</b>

## 31.1. Movement for 2020/21

## MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	9 262	2 847	69	-	12 178
<b>Total Intangible Capital Assets</b>	<b>9 262</b>	<b>2 847</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 178</b>

## 31.2. Prior period error

	Note	2020/21
		R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2020/21 <i>[affecting the opening balance]</i>		2 847
Software additions not added to Asset Register		2 847
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 847</b>

Prior year's intangible assets included maintenance and training costs which should have been expensed. This error has been corrected in the current financial year.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 32. IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Buildings and other fixed structures</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>31 980</b>		<b>33 223</b>
Dwellings	918	31 980	-	32 898
Other fixed structures	325	-	-	325
<b>Total immovable tangible capital assets</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>31 980</b>		<b>33 223</b>

An increase is as a relates of completed KFW Community Care Centres that have been built and not yet transferred to provinces.

## 32.1. Movement for 2020/21

	Opening balance	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Buildings and other fixed structures</b>	<b>93 511</b>	<b>(92 268)</b>	<b>1 243</b>
Dwellings	918		918
Non-residential buildings	92 268	(92 268)	-
Other fixed structures	325		325
<b>Total immovable tangible capital assets</b>	<b>93 511</b>	<b>(92 268)</b>	<b>1 243</b>

## 32.2. Capital Work-in-progress

## CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	Opening balance 1 April 2021	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR)	Closing balance 31 March 2022
	Annexure 6	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		44 743	2 696	(31 980)	15 459
<b>Total</b>		<b>44 743</b>	<b>2 696</b>	<b>(31 980)</b>	<b>15 459</b>

The balance relates to incomplete KFW Community Care Centre that are in the process of being finalised

## CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	Opening balance 1 April 2020	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR)	Closing balance 31 March 2021
	Annexure 6	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		40 803	3 940	-	44 743
<b>Total</b>		<b>40 803</b>	<b>3 940</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44 743</b>

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

**33. PRINCIPAL-AGENT ARRANGEMENTS****33.1. The Department acting as the principal**

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Include a list of the entities acting as agents for the department, the fee paid as compensation to the agent and any other transactions undertaken		
National Student Financial Aid Scheme	122	712
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>712</b>

**Significant Terms and conditions of the arrangement**

The National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) administers the Social Work Scholarship programme on behalf of the Department. The contract expired on 31 March 2022 and is in the process of extension. Based on the agreement, NSFAS is expected to pay scholarship fees to a list of students provided by the Department. Payments by NSFAS are based on Scholarship Guidelines provided by the Department.

**Risks and rewards of the scholarship fund**

The main risk of the scholarship arrangement is that the funds earmarked for the Social Work Scholarship may be utilised to pay for studies other than Social Work studies. This is monitored through monthly and quarterly reports. The main reward of this arrangement is that the Department has successfully implemented the scholarship programme since the 2007/08 financial year through its partnership with NSFAS.

**Administration fees paid to NSFAS**

In the 2020/21 financial year, the Department was required to pay an administration fee of R488 475.00 to NSFAS. Of which, an amount of R366 356.25 was paid to NSFAS during the 2020/21 financial year. The remaining amount of R122 118.75 was paid to NSFAS in the current financial year. In the 2021/22 financial year, there were no further administration fees payable to NSFAS in terms of the Contract. NSFAS is expected to finalise close-out activities before 30 June 2022 after which unspent funds will be surrendered by NSFAS to the Department.

**Transactions**

In the 2021/22 financial year, administration fees amounting to R122 118.75 were transferred to NSFAS. At the end of March 2022, scholarship funds amounting to R52,220 million were in the bank account of NSFAS and had been recognised by NSFAS.

These funds can be reconciled based on the following:

- R67,238 million carried over from the 2020/21 financial year.
- Add: R1,788 million as Interest earned by NSFAS on the scholarship funds.
- Add: R4,132 million as refunds from universities.
- Less: R23,302 million as scholarship payments including current and prior year outstanding fees.
- Add: R2,364 million as Prefunded transfers from 2017 to 2019 academic years.

**Implications of terminating the arrangement**

Should the arrangement between the Department and NSFAS be terminated, unspent and uncommitted funds are expected to be paid back to the Department for surrender to the National Treasury. The Department would have to source funding to be able to administer the scholarship and pay current and outstanding university fees until all liabilities are settled.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 34. Prior period errors

## 34.1 Correction of prior period errors

Expenditure: <i>Tangible capital assets</i>	Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated amount
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible Capital Assets: Software (Opening Balance)	31	9 331	2 847	12 178
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>9 331</b>	<b>2 847</b>	<b>12 178</b>

Irregular expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated amount
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Irregular Expenditure		10 599	(229)	10 370
Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditures		1 477	(917)	560
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>12 076</b>	<b>(1 146)</b>	<b>10 930</b>

## 35. INVENTORIES

## 35.1. Correction of prior period errors

Inventories for the year ended 31 March 2022	Food Items	Sanitary and Hygiene products	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>123</b>		
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		-	123
(Less): Disposals		185	185
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	-123		-123
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>185</b>

Sanitary and hygiene products donated by Procter & Gamble amounting to R185 000 were not yet distributed as of 31 March 2022. The food items donated by the We Love You Foundation amounting to R123 000 were distributed in full by 30 September 2021.

Inventories for the year ended 31 March 2021	Food Items	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances	123	123
Add/(Less): Adjustments	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>123</b>

There was a prior year error identified in respect of the donation of R123 000 from the We love You Foundation. The donated food parcels were received from the donor during the 2020/21 financial year. However, the donation was not recognised during that year due to insufficient information. The opening balance of donations in kind has been adjusted accordingly.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 36. STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS PAID TO THE PROVINCES

NAME OF PROVINCE / GRANT	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			SPENT				2020/21	
	Division of Revenue Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	Funds Withheld	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National Department	Amount received by department	Amount spent by department	Unspent funds	% of available funds spent by department	Division of Revenue Act	Actual Transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Summary by province</b>													
Eastern Cape	157 970	-	26 611	184 581	184 581	-	-	184 581	206 869	(22 288)	112%	193 934	193 934
Free State	63 533	-	10 702	74 235	74 235	-	-	74 235	86 432	(12 197)	116%	94 648	94 648
Gauteng	152 107	-	25 623	177 730	177 730	-	-	177 730	191 322	(13 592)	108%	212 992	212 992
Kwazulu-Natal	227 031	-	38 245	265 276	265 276	-	-	265 276	268 038	(2 762)	101%	283 335	283 335
Limpopo	143 443	-	24 164	167 607	167 607	-	-	167 607	165 931	1 676	99%	185 965	185 965
Mpumalanga	96 251	-	16 214	112 465	112 465	-	-	112 465	99 137	13 328	88%	123 244	123 244
Northern Cape	25 302	-	4 262	29 564	29 564	-	-	29 564	27 210	2 354	92%	66 457	66 457
North West	88 751	-	14 951	103 702	103 702	-	-	103 702	62 249	41 453	60%	110 605	110 605
Western Cape	102 273	-	17 228	119 501	119 501	-	-	119 501	111 215	8 286	93%	140 219	140 219
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 056 661</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178 000</b>	<b>1 234 661</b>	<b>1 234 661</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 234 661</b>	<b>1 218 403</b>	<b>16 258</b>	<b>112%</b>	<b>1 411 399</b>	<b>1 411 399</b>

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 36. STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS PAID TO THE PROVINCES (CONTINUED)

NAME OF PROVINCE / GRANT	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			SPENT				2020/21	
	Division of Revenue Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	Funds Withheld	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National Department	Amount received by department	Amount spent by department	Unspent funds	% of available funds spent by department	Division of Revenue Act	Actual Transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Summary by grant</b>													
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONAL GRANT	1 056 661	-	178 000	1 234 661	1 234 661	-	-	1 234 661	1 218 403	16 258	99%	1 411 399	1 411 399
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 056 661</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178 000</b>	<b>1 234 661</b>	<b>1 234 661</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 234 661</b>	<b>1 218 403</b>	<b>16 258</b>		<b>1 411 399</b>	<b>1 411 399</b>
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONAL GRANT													
Eastern Cape	157 970		26 611	184 581	184 581			184 581	206 869	(22 288)	112%	193 934	193 934
Free State	63 533		10 702	74 235	74 235			74 235	86 432	(12 197)	116%	94 648	94 648
Gauteng	152 107		25 623	177 730	177 730			177 730	191 322	(13 592)	108%	212 992	212 992
Kwazulu-Natal	227 031		38 245	265 276	265 276			265 276	268 038	(2 762)	101%	283 335	283 335
Limpopo	143 443		24 164	167 607	167 607			167 607	165 931	1 676	99%	185 965	185 965
Mpumalanga	96 251		16 214	112 465	112 465			112 465	99 137	13 328	88%	123 244	123 244
Northern Cape	25 302		4 262	29 564	29 564			29 564	27 210	2 354	92%	66 457	66 457
North West	88 751		14 951	103 702	103 702			103 702	62 249	41 453	60%	110 605	110 605
Western Cape	102 273		17 228	119 501	119 501			119 501	111 215	8 286	93%	140 219	140 219
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 056 661</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178 000</b>	<b>1 234 661</b>	<b>1 234 661</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 234 661</b>	<b>1 218 403</b>	<b>16 258</b>		<b>1 411 399</b>	<b>1 411 399</b>

National Departments are reminded of the DORA requirements to indicate any re-allocations by the National Treasury or the transferring department, certify that all transfers in terms of this Act were deposited into the primary bank account of a province or, where appropriate, into the CPD account of a province as well as indicate the funds utilised for the administration of the receiving officer.

Up to the end of the fourth quarter of the 2021/22 financial year, there has not been any re-allocations by the National Treasury or by the Department. The Department hereby certifies that that all transfers in terms of this Act were deposited into the primary bank account of a province or, where appropriate, into the CPD account of a province. Funds were made available to provincial DSDs to administer the ECD conditional grant. At the end of March 2022 an amount of R24,168 million was spent by provincial DSDs for the administration of the ECD Conditional Grant.

## Notes of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 37. BROAD BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PERFORMANCE

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information.

### 38. COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	Annexure 9	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees		-	-
Goods and services		75 716	44 300
Transfers and subsidies		32 345 283	19 658 674
Expenditure for capital assets		248	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>32 417 073</b>	<b>19 702 974</b>

A total amount of R10,654 million was reported as Covid-19 response expenditure related to the ECD conditional Grant. The total amount was spent from the maintenance component of the Grant.

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## ANNEXURE 1A

## STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY/ ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
National Development Agency	215 970	-	30 000	245 970	245 970	100%	216 240
South African Social Security Agency	7 463 901	-	500 000	7 963 901	7 963 901	100%	7 488 781
Health and Welfare Sector Education and Training Authority	1 775	-	-	1 775	1 532	86%	1 533
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 681 646</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>530 000</b>	<b>8 211 646</b>	<b>8 211 403</b>		<b>7 706 554</b>

## ANNEXURE 1B

## STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT/ INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	
<b>Transfers</b>							
International Social Security Association	1 890	-	1 890	1 300	69%	1 431	
International Federation for the Aged	25	-	25	15	60%	15	
International Social Services	410	-	410	311	76%	314	
Walvisbay	430	-	430	-	0%	291	
Partners in Population and Development	1 055	-	1 055	860	82%	1 012	
International Organisations of Pension Supervisors	108	-	108	94	87%	104	
UNFPA	634	-	634	634	100%	626	
United Nations International Drug Control Programme	25	-	25	25	100%	25	
Leadership for Environment and Development - LEAD SA	304	(304)	-	-	-	-	
International Labour Organisation	2 534	(2 534)	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 415</b>	<b>(2 838)</b>	<b>4 577</b>	<b>3 239</b>		<b>3 818</b>	

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## ANNEXURE 1C

## STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE	2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
<b>Transfers</b>						
South African National Aids Council	-	15 000	15 000	15 000	100%	10 019
South African Council for Social Service Professions	2 239	-	2 239	-	0%	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2 239</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>17 239</b>	<b>15 000</b>		<b>10 019</b>
<b>Subsidies</b>						
Suid Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie (Families)	911	(237)	674	674	100%	883
SA Federation for Mental Health	920	(920)	-	-	-	891
SA Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (SANCA)	1 870	-	1 870	1 870	100%	1 811
Family and Marriage Society South Africa (FAMSA)	909	237	1 146	1 146	100%	877
Afrikaanse Christlike Vroue Federasie (ACVV)	899	(899)	-	-	-	871
SANDA (South African National Deaf Association)	691	(691)	-	-	-	669
Disabled Children Action Group (DICAG)	810	(26)	784	-	0%	-
Deaf Blind SA	691	848	1 539	1 539	100%	669
South African Older Persons Forum	1 778	(296)	1 482	1 482	100%	1 722
NICDAM - VEP	1 741	(404)	1 337	1 337	100%	1 686
ChildLine South Africa	1 222	221	1 443	722	50%	1 631
SA Depression and Anxiety Group (SADAG)	1 841	-	1 841	1 841	100%	1 783
Lifeline South Africa	989	1 133	2 122	2 122	100%	958
SA Congress for Early Childhood Development (SACECD)	805	-	805	805	100%	780
National Peace Accord Trust	717	(717)	-	-	-	695
Autism South Africa	1 035	395	1 430	1 430	100%	1 003
Khulisa Social Solution	1 602	-	1 602	801	50%	1 552
The Albanism Society of South Africa	920	(920)	-	-	-	-
NICDAM - Older Persons	1 439	296	1 735	1 735	100%	1 392
NICRO	1 636	-	1 636	1 636	100%	1 584
National Shelter Movement	717	(12)	705	705	100%	695
Abba Specialist Adoptions and Social Services	1 388	(1 388)	-	-	-	-

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## ANNEXURE 1C (CONTINUED)

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE	2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Ntataise	1 265	-	1 265	1 265	100%	1 225
AFM Executive Welfare Council (AFM)	575	(575)	-	-	-	1 005
HUMANA People South Africa	1 380	(1 380)	-	-	-	1 337
UHAMBO (ECD)	1 865	-	1 865	1 315	71%	1 808
Suid Afrikanse Vroue Federasie (Children)	806	32	838	838	100%	1 228
Child Welfare South Africa	-	678	678	678	100%	-
RATA	-	723	723	723	100%	-
Cape Development and Dialogue Centre Trust (CDDC)	-	1 380	1 380	1 380	100%	-
UHAMBO (DISABILITIES)	-	1 315	1 315	1 314	100%	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>31 422</b>	<b>(1 207)</b>	<b>30 215</b>	<b>27 358</b>	-	<b>28 755</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33 661</b>	<b>13 793</b>	<b>47 454</b>	<b>42 358</b>	-	<b>38 774</b>

## ANNEXURE 1D

## STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLDS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION			EXPENDITURE		2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000		%	R'000
<b>Transfers</b>						
Social Grants	198 342 226	26 200 000	224 542 226	222 717 898	99%	218 945 760
Social Benefit ex-officials	-	-	-	2 700	-	2 066
National Student Financial Aid Scheme (Social Work Bursaries)	-	-	-	-	-	19 539
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>198 342 226</b>	<b>26 200 000</b>	<b>224 542 226</b>	<b>222 720 598</b>		<b>218 967 365</b>

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## ANNEXURE 1E

## STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>Received in-kind</b>			
KFW		-	1 755
FHI360	Technical support for the Government-to-Government Project	-	957
PACT SA	Technical assistance in the implementation of the Government-to-Government project	-	1 770
PACT SA	Technical Assistance in the implementation of the Government Capacity Building Systems (GCBS)	27 944	31 055
DG Murry Trust	Technical assistance in improving the effectiveness of the implementation of the ECD Conditional grant	368	1 015
Nelson Mandela Foundation	Technical assistance relating to the campaign to find every ECD service in the country as well as technical assistance on legal work related to ECD	836	2 669
The DG Murray Trust (DGMT)	Technical assistance to implement a financing approach towards sustainability of social welfare services for the most vulnerable.	1 053	459
Solidarity Fund	Food relief in responding to the food security challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic	-	23 500
Solidarity Fund	Food relief for KwaZulu Natal and Gauteng areas affected by public riots	100 000	
CJC Church	Food relief in responding to the food security challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic	-	24 000
CJC Church	Food relief for KwaZulu Natal and Gauteng Provinces which were affected by the July 2021 Unrest	800	-
Old Mutual	10 000 Food Parcels to families affected by the protests and related looting, vandalism and acts of criminality in KZN (6 000) and Gauteng (4 000).	800	-
Old Mutual	Food relief in responding to the food security challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic	-	5 675
Khula Milling	Food relief for KwaZulu Natal and Gauteng Provinces which were affected by the July 2021 Unrest	-	273
Spar Group Pty (Ltd)	10 000 Food Parcels to families affected by the protests and related looting, vandalism and acts of criminality in KZN (6 000) and Gauteng (4 000).	-	12 624
Procter and Gamble	Food relief in responding to the food security challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic	185	-
UNFPA	Food relief in responding to the food security challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic	8	-
Van Schaick Bookstore	Food relief in responding to the food security challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic	20	-
We love you foundation	Assist with sanitary and hygiene items	-	123
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>132 014</b>	<b>105 875</b>

There was a prior year error identified in respect of the donation of R123 000 from the We Love You Foundation. The donated food parcels were received from the donor during the 2020/21 financial year. However, the donation was not recognised during that year due to insufficient information. The opening balance of donations in-kind has been adjusted accordingly. The food items were distributed in full by 30 September 2021.

In the previous years, all donations received by the Department in-kind were recorded in Annexure IH on Aid Assistance Received. National Treasury has issued a new Annexure 1I on gifts, donations and sponsorships received by the Department (i.e., excluding Aid Assistance received in cash and in-kind). In the 2021/22 financial year, all donations in-kind have been reported in this Annexure on gifts, donations and sponsorships as none of the donations in kind relates to Aid Assistance received (i.e., donations managed via the National Treasury RDP account).

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## ANNEXURE 1F

## STATEMENT OF AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

NAME OF DONOR	PURPOSE	OPENING BALANCE	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	PAID BACK ON/ BY 31 MARCH	CLOSING BALANCE
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Received in cash</b>						
KFW	OVCY Care and Support	2 259	-	2 696	2 259	(2 696)
USAID (G2G)	To strengthen the Department's capacity to scale-up implementation of primary prevention of sexual violence and HIV activities among South African youth and reduce incidence of HIV and AIDS through Social Behaviour Change programmes	3 320	20 016	19 234	3 320	782
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5 579</b>	<b>20 016</b>	<b>21 930</b>	<b>5 579</b>	<b>(1 914)</b>

In the previous years, all donations received by the Department in-kind were recorded in this Annexure on Aid Assistance Received. National Treasury has issued a new Annexure 1I on gifts, donations and sponsorships received by the Department (i.e., excluding Aid Assistance received in cash and in-kind). In the 2021/22 financial year, all donations in-kind have been reported in Annexure 1H on gifts, donations and sponsorships. There were no donations received in kind in relation to Aid Assistance received (i.e., donations managed via the National Treasury RDP account).

## ANNEXURE 1G

## STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP (Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation)	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
<b>Made in-kind</b>		
Food Items donated to the following centres: Thuto Ke Lesedi Foundation, Reabetswe Youth Training Centre and Rapela Mocha Youth Organization in the Free State Province. Tshwane Community Development Organization, Patch-up SA, Ntokozo Day Care Centre, Sandangothando Centre, Leamogetswe Safety Home, Tholulwazi Day Care Centre, Eldorado Park Shelter for abused women, Tshelang ka Lethabo ECD, Mandeni Shelter for abused women, Luvuyo Orphanage Home and Mmalerato Orphanage Home and Precious Pearls Orphanage Home.	123	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-</b>

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## ANNEXURE 1H

## STATEMENT OF ACTUAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER GRANT

Grant Type	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022	
	R'000												
Old age	7 001 586	6 983 564	7 036 248	7 031 046	6 989 664	6 976 927	6 962 301	7 001 387	7 001 385	7 025 507	7 026 834	7 065 833	84 102 282
War Veterans	76	68	68	68	64	59	51	51	51	51	49	48	704
Disability	2 023 388	1 972 882	1 998 362	2 042 537	2 006 943	2 026 012	2 005 920	2 029 341	2 017 471	2 034 899	1 944 073	1 979 677	24 081 505
Grant in Aid	125 316	124 782	126 178	127 671	126 488	126 443	126 260	127 367	128 169	130 703	128 791	131 703	1 529 871
Foster Care	370 282	369 772	384 759	390 044	376 122	390 102	385 222	396 034	393 836	292 903	293 481	330 940	4 373 497
Care Dependency	289 020	287 558	289 358	291 607	290 087	290 782	282 057	295 505	293 120	295 942	292 702	295 065	3 492 803
Child Support Grant	6 029 402	6 021 463	6 044 495	6 055 174	6 038 877	6 048 870	5 980 081	6 102 200	6 078 953	6 086 076	6 076 058	6 105 094	72 666 743
Social Relief of Distress	3 246	5 665	4 948	13 301	14 236	14 135	10 271	9 213	10 832	8 349	9 876	35 718	139 790
COVID-19	3 539 780	349 108	740 012	424 369	845 626	1 459 055	5 704 611	4 193 760	3 625 060	3 862 922	3 706 003	3 880 397	32 330 703
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19 382 096</b>	<b>16 114 862</b>	<b>16 624 428</b>	<b>16 375 817</b>	<b>16 688 107</b>	<b>17 332 385</b>	<b>21 456 774</b>	<b>20 154 858</b>	<b>19 548 877</b>	<b>19 737 352</b>	<b>19 477 867</b>	<b>19 824 475</b>	<b>222 717 898</b>

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## ANNEXURE 2

## STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 1 April 2021	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/cancelled/ reduced during the year	Closing Balance 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Claims against the department</b>				
Labour Matter: Unfair Labour Practice	140	-	-	140
Goods sold and delivered	47	-	47	-
Contract Tender not Awarded	150 256	-	1 000	149 256
Breach of Contract	1 272	-	-	1 272
Unlawful removal from Foster Parents	47 040	-	47 040	-
Unlawful Occupation of Land	288 919	-	-	288 919
Motor vehicle collision	25	-	-	25
Adoption	-	2 800	-	2 800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>487 699</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>48 087</b>	<b>442 412</b>

*Unlawful removal of children from foster parents:* The Department was served with a Section 3 notice of intention to institute legal proceedings but has not been served with summons to date. Should a summons have been served, a claim would exist. In the absence of a summons, this matter does not constitute a contingent liability as legal proceedings (claim) have not been instituted. It has been decided that this matter must be removed as contingent liability until such time summons are served.

*Adoption:* New Liability. The Department filed a notice of intention to defend the application and subsequently filed an exception.

*Unfair Labour Practice:* The matter is dormant, the Department is still awaiting confirmation of the current status from the Office of the State Attorney.

*Goods sold and delivered:* The Department instructed the Office of the State Attorney to settle litigation costs and the costs of suit, proof of payment is still awaited.

*Contract Tender not Awarded:* The Department is still awaiting confirmation of the current status from the Office of the State Attorney.

*Breach of Contract:* The Office of the State Attorney advised the Department that this matter has been dormant since November 2020.

*Unlawful Occupation of Land:* The Department filed a notice of intention to oppose with the Office of the State Attorney.

*Motor vehicle collision:* The Department filed a plea with the Office of the State Attorney.

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## ANNEXURE 3

## CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Department</b>						
Department of Health and Welfare - Limpopo	-	-	7 940	7 940	7 940	7 940
Department of Social Development - Gauteng	-	-	2 870	2 870	2 870	2 870
Department of Justice (IJS)	-	3 319	2 011	348	2 011	3 667
National Treasury - Adjust Free State	-	-	423	423	423	423
National Treasury - Mpumalanga	-	-	670	670	670	670
National Treasury (Limpopo)	-	-	694	694	694	694
National Treasury (Free State)	-	-	2 423	2 423	2 423	2 423
National Treasury - Over surrender	-	-	211	211	211	211
National Treasury - Over surrender	-	-	670	670	670	670
Department of Public Works	-	--	-	1	-	1
SASSA - Head Office	-	-	-	325	-	325
SASSA - KwaZulu Natal	-	-	-	104	-	104
SASSA TRIAL BALANCE	-	-	5	2 968	5	2 968
Gauteng Department of Health	-	-	7	7	7	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>3 319</b>	<b>17 924</b>	<b>19 654</b>	<b>17 924</b>	<b>22 973</b>

Processes are underway to write-off the claims receivable from the Gauteng Department of Social Development National Treasury, Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Limpopo Department of Social Development. These amounts to the total of R15,020 million have been assessed as irrecoverable.

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

### ANNEXURE 4

#### INTER-GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Departments</b>						
<b>Current</b>						
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	343	1 508	2 643	6 720	2 986	8 228
Department of Women	-	-	387	-	387	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>3 030</b>	<b>6 720</b>	<b>3 373</b>	<b>8 228</b>

### ANNEXURE 5

#### INVENTORIES

Inventories for the year ended 31 March 2022	Food Items	Sanitary and Hygiene products	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	123	-	123
Add: Additions - Non-cash	-	185	185
(Less): Issues	(123)	-	(123)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>185</b>

The sanitary and hygiene products that were donated by Procter & Gamble amounting to R185 000 were not yet distributed as of 31 March 2022.

The food items donated by the We Love You Foundation amounting to R123 000 were distributed in full by 30 September 2021.

Inventories for the year ended 31 March 2021	Food Items	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances	123	123
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>123</b>

There was a prior year error identified in respect of the donation of R123 000 from the We love You Foundation. The donated food parcels were received from the donor during the 2020/21 financial year. However, the donation was not recognised during that year due to insufficient information. The opening balance of donations in-kind has been adjusted accordingly.

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## ANNEXURE 6

## MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022				
	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>44 743</b>	<b>2 696</b>	<b>31 980</b>	<b>15 459</b>
Non-residential buildings	44 743	2 696	31 980	15 459
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44 743</b>	<b>2 696</b>	<b>31 980</b>	<b>15 459</b>

The balance relates to the incomplete KFW Community Care Centres that are in the process of being finalised

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021					
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>40 803</b>		<b>3 940</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44 743</b>
Non-residential buildings	40 803		3 940	-	44 743
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40 803</b>		<b>3 940</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44 743</b>

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## ANNEXURE 7

## INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>National departments</b>						
Department of International Relations and Cooperation	-	-	494	604	494	604
Government Communication and Information System	14 665	6 607	-	-	14 665	6 607
<b>Subtotal</b>	14 665	<b>6 607</b>	494	<b>604</b>	15 159	<b>7 211</b>
<b>OTHER ENTITIES</b>						
National Development Agency	-	-	-	1 355	-	1 355
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	<b>1 355</b>	-	<b>1 355</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14 665</b>	<b>6 607</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1 959</b>	<b>15 159</b>	<b>8 566</b>

## ANNEXURE 8

## INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES RECEIVED (note 15 AND note 16)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Non-Current</b>						
NISIS Project	-	-	212	212	212	212
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>Non-current</b>	-	-	212	212	212	212

## Annexures to the Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

## ANNEXURE 9

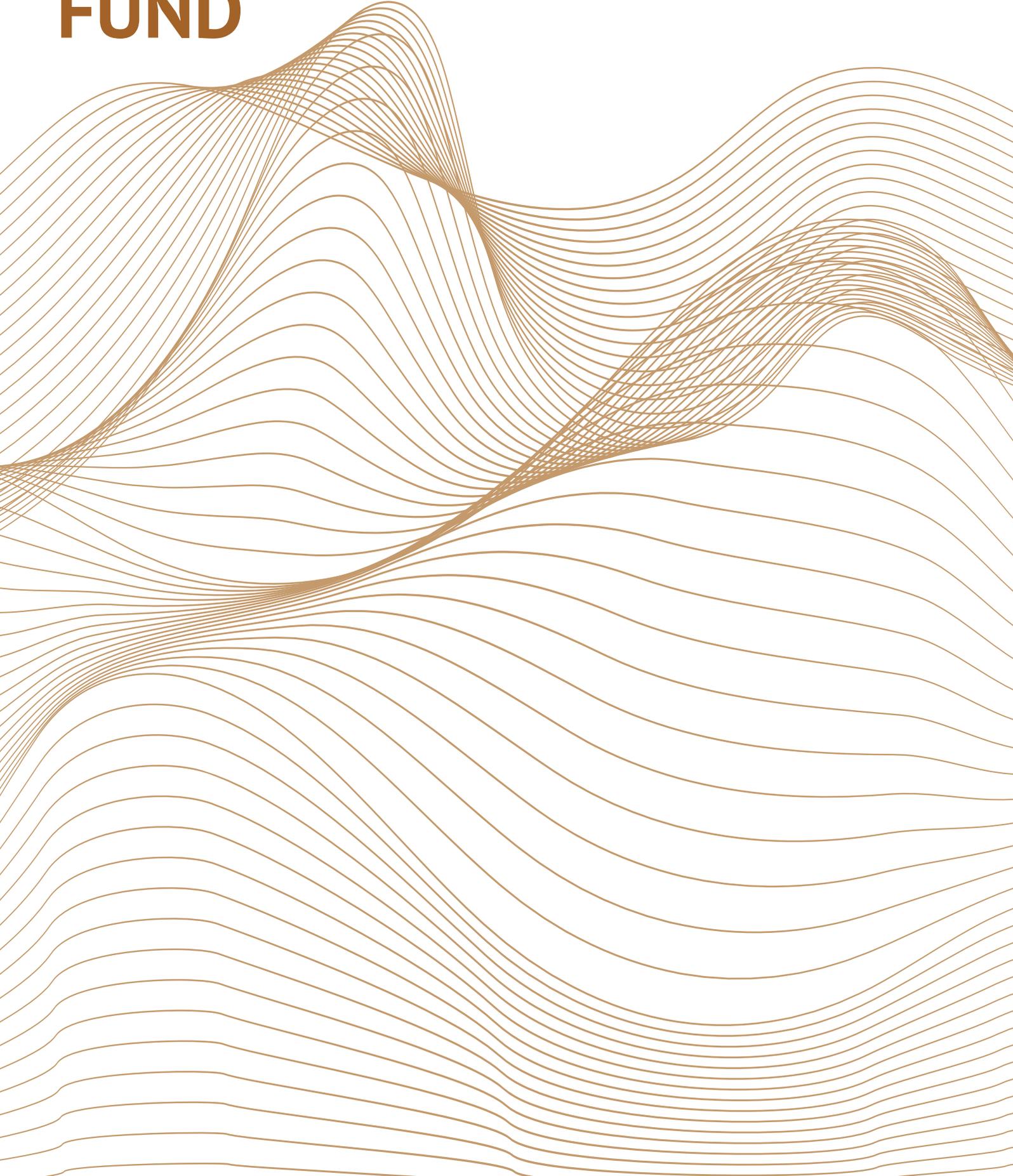
## COVID 19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE

## Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per economic classification	2021/22					2020/21
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees						
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>6 857</b>	<b>3 015</b>	<b>10 662</b>	<b>54 934</b>	<b>75 468</b>	<b>44 300</b>
List all applicable SCOA level 4 items						
Advertising	1 388	-	-	-	1 388	6 765
Catering	-	-	-	-	-	145
Communication	5 069	2 705	10 497	54 881	73 152	15 851
Business Service	279	-	-	-	279	1 336
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	125
Outsourced decontam	-	-	-	-	-	257
Decontam supplies	121	282	165	53	869	19 393
Stationery and printing	-	-	-	-	-	110
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	133
Property	-	-	-	-	-	185
Minor Assets	-	28	-	-	28	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>4 633 898</b>	<b>2 733 820</b>	<b>13 523 431</b>	<b>11 450 208</b>	<b>32 341 357</b>	<b>19 658 674</b>
List all applicable SCOA level 4 items						
Social Relief for COVID - 19 pandemic	4 628 900	2 729 050	13 523 431	11 449 322	32 330 703	19 531 641
Early Childhood Development Grant	4 998	4 770	-	886	10 654	127 033
<b>Expenditure for capital assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>248</b>
List all applicable SCOA level 4 items						
Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	248	248
<b>TOTAL COVID 19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>4 640 755</b>	<b>2 736 835</b>	<b>13 534 093</b>	<b>11 505 390</b>	<b>32 417 073</b>	<b>19 702 974</b>

A total amount of R10,654 million was reported as Covid-19 response expenditure related to the ECD conditional Grant. The total amount spent was from the maintenance component of the Grant.

**DISASTER  
RELIEF  
FUND**



# Report of the Auditor-General to the Minister of Social Development on the Disaster Relief Fund

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Disaster Relief Fund set out on pages 245 to 252, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net asset and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Disaster Relief Fund as at 31 March 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the general notice issued in terms of the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA).
9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

10. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

### Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

## Report on the audit of the annual performance report

12. The fund is not required to prepare a report on its performance against predetermined objectives, as it does not fall within the ambit of the PFMA and such reporting is not required in terms of the entity's specific legislation.

### Material uncertainty relating to going concern

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.
7. I draw attention to note 17 to the financial statements, which indicates that the enabling act of the fund, the Fund Raising Act of South Africa, 1978 (Act 107 of 1978), will be amended resulting in the dissolution of the fund. As stated in note 17, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 17, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

## Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

### Introduction and scope

13. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the fund's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
14. I did not identify any material findings on compliance with the specific matters in key legislation set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA.

### Responsibilities of the accounting authority for the financial statements

8. The Accounting Authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the PAA, and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines it necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Other information

15. The Accounting Authority is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report.
16. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

## Report of the Auditor-General to the Minister of Social Development on the Disaster Relief Fund

17. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
18. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report that fact.
19. I have nothing to report in this regard.

### Internal control deficiencies

20. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

*Auditor-General*

Pretoria  
19 July 2022



AUDITOR - GENERAL  
SOUTH AFRICA

*Auditing to build public confidence*

## Annexure – Auditor-General’s responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and on the fund’s compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

### Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor’s report, I also:
  - \* identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
  - \* obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the fund’s internal control
  - \* evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting authority.
  - \* conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting authority use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Disaster Relief Fund to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the fund to cease operating as a going concern evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

### Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also provide the accounting authority with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

## Disaster Relief Fund Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 March 2022

		2021/22	2020/21
	Notes	R'000	R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Other income (SPR)	2	1,169	1,182
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,182</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Administrative expenses (SPR)	3	(118)	(14)
Audit fees (SPR)	4	(53)	(35)
Other operating expenses (SPR)	5	-	(72,019)
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>(171)</b>	<b>(72,068)</b>
<b>SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS</b>		<b>998</b>	<b>(70,886)</b>
<b>Surplus / (DEFICIT) for the year</b>		<b>998</b>	<b>(70,886)</b>

## Disaster Relief Fund Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022

		2021/22	2020/21
	Notes	R'000	R'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (SPO)	10	32,483	31,473
Account receivables from Provinces		118	118
Advances to implementing agents		5	5
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>32,606</b>	<b>31,596</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Unallocated Receipts		396	396
Accruals		12	-
Civil claim and legal cost		1,976	1,976
<b>NET LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,384</b>	<b>2,372</b>
<b>NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>30,222</b>	<b>29,224</b>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Accumulated surplus		30,222	29,224
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>		<b>30,222</b>	<b>29,224</b>
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>30,222</b>	<b>29,224</b>

## Statement of Changes in Net Assets as at 31 March 2022

	Accumulated funds R'000
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>100,110</b>
Surplus for the year	(70,886)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>29,224</b>
Surplus for the year	998
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>30,222</b>

## Disaster Relief Fund Cash Flow Statement 31 March 2022

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Notes	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Payments to suppliers and other		(159)	(69,701)
Cash generated from operations	12	(159)	(69,701)
Interest income	2	1,169	1,182
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>1,010</b>	<b>(68,519)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net cash inflows from investing activities		-	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net cash inflows from financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,010	(68,519)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		31,473	99,992
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year</b>		<b>32,483</b>	<b>31,473</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Disaster Relief Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The following are the principal accounting policies of the Fund which are, in all material respects, consistent with those applied in the previous year, except as otherwise indicated.

#### 1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

- The following approved Standards of GRAP have been approved and issued by the Accounting Standards Board, but only become effective in the future or have not been given an effective date by the Minister of Finance. The Fund has not early-adopted any new Standards but has in some cases referred to them for guidance in developing appropriate accounting policies in accordance with the requirements of Directive 5: Determining the GRAP Reporting Framework:

- \* GRAP 18: Segment Reporting
- \* GRAP 20: Related Party Disclosures
- \* GRAP 32: Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor
- \* GRAP 105: Transfer of Function Between Entities Under Common Control
- \* GRAP 106: Transfer of Function Between Entities Not Under Common Control
- \* GRAP 107: Mergers
- \* GRAP 108: Statutory Receivables

- 1.1.1 The following interpretations have also been issued and are expected to have an insignificant impact on the financial statements since they generally reflect the interpretations and principles that are already established under IFRS.

- \* IGRAP 1: Applying the Probability Test on initial Recognition of Revenue
- \* IGRAP 2: Changes in Existing Decommissioning Restoration and Similar Liabilities
- \* IGRAP 3: Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease
- \* IGRAP 4: Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
- \* IGRAP 5: Applying the Restatement Approach under the Standard of GRAP on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
- \* IGRAP 6: Loyalty Programmes
- \* IGRAP 7: The Limit of a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
- \* IGRAP 8: Agreements for the Construction of Assets from Exchange Transactions
- \* IGRAP 9: Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
- \* IGRAP 10: Assets Received from Customer
- \* IGRAP 11: Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities

- \* IGRAP 12: Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Ventures
- \* IGRAP 13: Operating Leases – Incentives
- \* IGRAP 14: Evaluating the Substance of Transactions involving the Legal Form of a Lease
- \* IGRAP 15: Revenue – Barter Transactions involving Advertising Services
- \* IGRAP 16: Intangible Assets – Website Costs
- \* IGRAP 17: Interpretation of the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an asset.

#### 1.2 CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in South African Rands. All figures are rounded to the nearest one thousand.

#### 1.3 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate over the period to maturity.

Income from donations and grants is included in the grant income when these are received.

#### 1.4 INVESTMENTS

Investments are shown at cost including interest capitalised.

#### 1.5 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

#### 1.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

##### Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

##### Measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost, which includes transaction costs. After initial recognition, these instruments are measured as set out below.

##### Financial assets

The Fund's principal financial assets are cash and cash equivalents.

##### Investments

The investments are measured at subsequent reporting dates at amortised cost by using the effective interest rate method if they have a fixed maturity or at cost if there is no fixed maturity.

##### Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Disaster Relief Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and investments. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value.

### Financial Liabilities

The Fund's principal financial liabilities are accounts payable.

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisations.

### 1.7 EXPENDITURE

Expenditure is accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting.

### 1.8 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized when the entity has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events, an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will probably be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the provision can be made.

Provisions are reviewed at the reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

### 1.9.2 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

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 generally 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.

Revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures.

## REVENUE

### 1.9.1 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that has accrued to the entity directly in return for services rendered or goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis.

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when substantially all the risks and rewards in those goods is passed to the consumer.

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Disaster Relief Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
<b>2. Revenue</b>		
Interest received	1,169	1,182
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,182</b>

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Travel and Accommodation	7	-
Fees for Services – Board Members	104	9
Bank Charges	2	3
Refreshments	5	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>14</b>

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
<b>4. Audit Fees</b>	53	35

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
<b>5. Other Operating Expenses</b>		
Purchase	-	48
Assistance to victims	-	69,995
Civil claim and legal cost	-	1,975
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72,018</b>

<b>6. Unallocated Receipts</b>		
Funds were received from KZN	396	396
Waiting for source documents		
<b>7. Advances to Implementing Agents</b>	5	5
<b>8. Civil Claim and Legal Cost</b>	1,976	1,976

## 9. Risk Management

### 9.1 Financial Risk Factors

#### 9.1.1 Market Risk

#### 9.1.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Disaster Relief Fund if a financial institution to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Disaster Relief Fund's exposure to credit risk is influenced only by the individual characteristics of the financial institutions where funds are deposited or invested. Reputable financial institutions are used for investing and cash handling purposes.

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Disaster Relief Fund for the year ended 31 march 2022

### 9.1.3 Financial Assets

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Cost	31,314	30,291
Interest Accrued	1,169	1,182
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>32,483</b>	<b>31,473</b>

### 9.1.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Disaster Relief Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Disaster Relief Fund's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that the investment terms chosen will ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Disaster Relief Fund monitors its cash flow requirements and optimises its cash return on investments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Cash and balances with banks	872	1,031
Investments	31,611	30,442
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,483</b>	<b>31,473</b>

### 9.1.5 Interest Rate Risk

The Disaster Relief Fund manages its interest risk by effectively investing surplus funds with different accredited financial institutions. Any movement in interest rate will affect interest income. Interest income is capitalised and will therefore not affect the operations of the Disaster Relief Fund.

	Change	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
		Effective Rate	Effective Rate
<b>Investment</b>	<b>(0,19%)</b>	<b>3,69%</b>	<b>3,88%</b>

### 9.1.6 Interest risk sensitivity analysis

		2021/22 R'000
Investments		31,611
0.19% interest fluctuation impact		60.06
		821.93

### 9.1.7 Foreign Exchange Risk

The Fund does not hedge foreign exchange fluctuations. The Fund does not have any foreign account receivables, foreign accounts payables or derivative market instruments.

### 9.1.8 Price Risk

Due to the nature and extent of the Fund, there is no exposure to price risks.

## 10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Cash - Bank Deposits	872	1,031
Cash - Corporation for Public Deposits	31,611	30,442
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,483</b>	<b>31,473</b>

Credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand.

The credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or historical information about counterparty default rates.

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Disaster Relief Fund for the year ended 31 march 2022

### 11. Retained Income

	2021/22	2020/21
Accumulated surplus / (Accumulated deficit)	29,224	100,110
Net Profit for this year	998	(70,886)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,222</b>	<b>29,224</b>

### 12. Cash generated from/ (utilised in) Operations

	2021/22	2020/21
Surplus/ (deficit) before tax	998	(70,886)
(Interest received)	(1,169)	(1,182)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	12	2,372
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	-	(5)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>(159)</b>	<b>(69,701)</b>

### 13. Events after Balance Sheet Date

None identified to date.

### 14. Members' Emoluments

#### 14.1 Activities 2021/22

Names	Designation	Total (R)	Meeting fees and travel fees
Ms. C Mahlakahlaka	Chairperson	R 48,019.74	R 48,019.74
Ms. A Campher	Member	R 24 380.33	R 24 380.33
Mr. M E Tau	Member	R 27 538.80	R 27 538.80
Ms C Phetwe	Interim Chairperson	R 4 317.00	R4 317.00

#### 14.2 Meeting attendance for the period of 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Names	Meeting Dates	Total Number of meetings	Extra meetings
Ms. C Mahlakahlaka	8/4/21; 23/7/21; 24/8/21; 7+8/10/21; 30/11/21; 1/12/21; 10/12/21; 23/2/22;	12	26/5/21; 30/5/21; 5/7/21;
Dr. Mphaka Tau	8/4/21; 23/7/21; 24/8/21; 7+8/10/21; 30/11/21; 1/12/21; 10/12/21; 23/2/22	9	
Ms. A Campher	8/4/21; 23/7/21; 7+8/10/21; 30/11/21; 1/12/21; 10/12/21; 23/2/22; 15/3/22	9	
Mr. M E Tau	8/4/21; 23/7/21; 24/8/21; 7+8/10/21; 30/11/21; 1/12/21; 10/12/21; 23/2/22; 15/3/22	10	
Ms. L Thema	8/4/21; 23/7/21; 30/11/21; 1/12/2021; 23/2/22	5	
Ms C Phetwe	15/3/22	1	

## 15. Contingent Liabilities

### 15.1. The following are the details of the claims against the Disaster Relief Fund:

- Civil claim (Disaster Relief: Drought) - The estimated amount of the claim is R551 700.00, and legal costs are estimated at R1 000 000.00. A name list was sent to the Attorney of the defendants for verification. No response from the Attorney has been received.
- Civil claim (Disaster Relief: Storm) - The estimated amount of the claim is R57 600.00, and legal costs are estimated at R150 000.00
- The above matters are still pending and as such have not yet been finalised. However, there is no prospect of successful claims by the claimants, which is likely to decrease the amount reflected as a claim or estimated claim against DSD

15.2. The lists of beneficiary names were sent to Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Limpopo and North West provinces in the 2012/13 financial year to trace 2 449 unpaid flood relief beneficiaries. The projected amount payable to the beneficiaries was calculated at a rate of R3 420 per beneficiary. In the 2013/14 financial year, Eastern Cape (335) and North West (45) beneficiaries were paid to the value of R1 299 600.00. It is projected that the remaining 2 069 beneficiaries outstanding at the end of the 2013/14 financial year amounted to R7 075 980. This is an ongoing process which was expected to be finalised by the end of the 2014/15 financial year as the beneficiaries were traced. During the 2014/15 financial year, 546 beneficiaries were traced in all the provinces combined and an amount of R1 867 320 was paid. A projected 1 523 beneficiaries were untraceable or might still come forward in the new financial year.

However, the appointment of a new Disaster Relief Fund Board is in process and the Board might take a different decision on the matter. There are no beneficiaries that came forward or that could be traced since the 2015/16 financial year.

## 16. Related Party Transactions

### 16.1 The Department of Social Development

The Executive Authority of the Disaster Relief Fund is the Department of Social Development (DSD). Although a related party relationship exists between DSD and the Fund, there were no transactions with DSD.

### 16.2 Relief Fund Boards

A related party relationship exists between the Disaster Relief Fund and the Social Relief Fund, the Refugee Relief fund and the State President's Fund. There were no transactions between the above-mentioned related parties

### 16.3 National Development Agency (NDA)

A related party relationship exists between the Disaster Relief Fund and the NDA. There were no transactions between the parties.

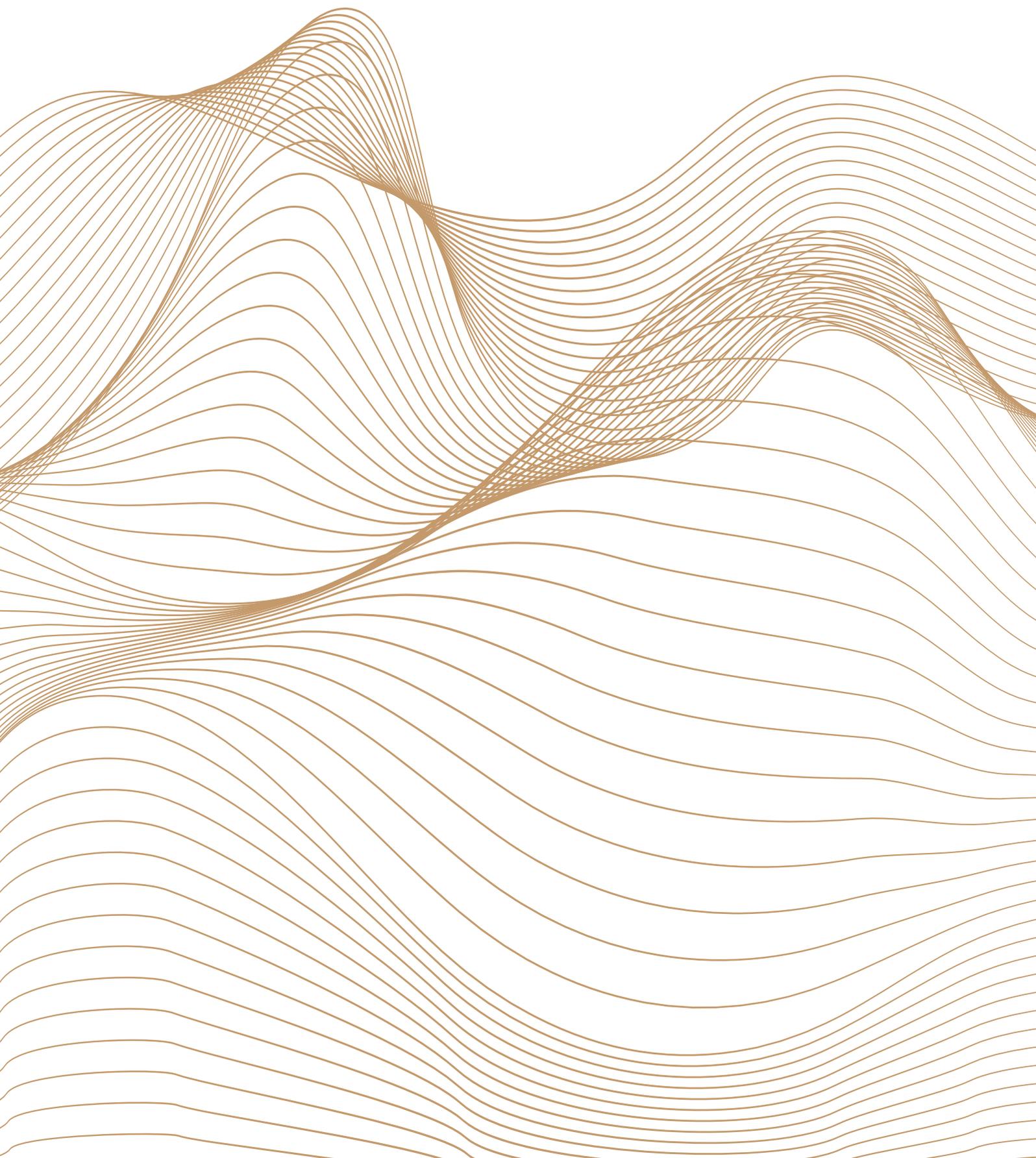
### 16.4 South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)

A related party relationship exists between the Disaster Relief Fund and SASSA. There were no transactions between the parties.

## 17. Going Concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared based on accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business. The Fund is in the process of being closed. This will be done upon the amendment of the Social Assistance Act, the process of which commenced in the 2012/13 financial year.

# REFUGEE RELIEF FUND



# Report of the Auditor-General to the minister of Social Development on the Refugee Relief Fund

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Refugee Relief Fund set out on pages 256 to 261, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of financial performance, the statement of changes in net assets, and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Refugee Relief Fund as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP).

### Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code), as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### Material uncertainty related to going concern

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.
7. The enabling act of the fund, the Fund Raising Act of South Africa, 1978 (Act No. 107 of 1978), will be amended that will result in the dissolution of the fund. As stated in note 11, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 11, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

### Responsibilities of the board for the financial statements

8. The board, which constitutes the accounting authority, is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards of GRAP, and the requirements of the Fund-Raising Act and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

### Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

10. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to the auditor's report.

### Performance information reporting

12. The fund is not required to prepare a report on its performance against predetermined objectives, as it does not fall within the ambit of the PFMA and such reporting is not required in terms of the entity's specific legislation.

### Audit of compliance with legislation

13. As the fund was dormant for the year under review, no work was performed on the audit of compliance with legislation.

### Other information

14. The Refugee Relief Fund's accounting authority is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report.
15. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
16. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
17. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report that fact.
18. I have nothing to report in this regard.

### Internal control deficiencies

19. I considered internal controls relevant to my audit of the financial statements; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

*Auditor-General*

Pretoria  
19 July 2022



## Annexure – Auditor-General’s responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements.

### Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in the auditor’s report, I also:

- \* identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- \* obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the fund’s internal control
- \* evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board, which constitutes the accounting authority
- \* conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting authority’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Refugee Relief Fund to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of the auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause a fund to cease operating as a going concern
- \* evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

### Communication with those charged with governance

2. I communicate with the accounting authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
3. I also provide the accounting authority with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

## Refugee Relief Fund Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 March 2022

		2021/22	2020/21
	Notes	R'000	R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Other income	2	24	25
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Administrative expenses	3	(2)	(2)
Audit fees (SPR)	4	(29)	(27)
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>(31)</b>	<b>(29)</b>
<b>SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS</b>			
		<b>(7)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) for the year</b>			
		<b>(7)</b>	<b>(4)</b>

## Refugee Relief Fund Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022

		2021/22	2020/21
	Notes	R'000	R'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Non-current assets current (SPO)			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (SPO)	6	644	651
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>644</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities		-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
Accumulated surplus		644	651
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>		<b>644</b>	<b>651</b>

## Statement of Changes in Net assets as at 31 March 2022

	Accumulated funds R'000
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>655</b>
Surplus for the year	(4)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>651</b>
Surplus for the year	(7)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>644</b>

## Refugee Relief Fund Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

		2021/22	2020/21
	Notes	R'000	R'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	7	(31)	(29)
Cash utilized in operations		(31)	(29)
Interest received	2	24	25
Net cash inflow from operating activities	8	(7)	(4)
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Trading investments		-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		-	-
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net cash flow from financial activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(7)	(4)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		651	655
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year</b>		<b>644</b>	<b>651</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Refugee Relief Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The following are the principal accounting policies of the Fund which are, in all material respects, consistent with those applied in the previous year, except as otherwise indicated.

### 1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The following approved Standards of GRAP have been approved and issued by the Accounting Standards Board, but only become effective in the future or have not been given an effective date by the Minister of Finance. The Fund has not early-adopted any new Standards but has in some cases referred to them for guidance in developing appropriate accounting policies in accordance with the requirements of Directive 5: Determining the GRAP Reporting Framework:

- \* GRAP 20: Related Party Disclosures

1.1.1 The following interpretations have also been issued and are expected to have an insignificant impact on the financial statements since they generally reflect the interpretations and principles that are already established under IFRS.

- \* IGRAP 1: Applying the Probability Test on Initial Recognition of Revenue
- \* IGRAP 2: Changes in Existing Decommissioning Restoration and Similar Liabilities
- \* IGRAP 3: Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease
- \* IGRAP 4: Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
- \* IGRAP 5: Applying the Restatement Approach under the Standard of GRAP on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
- \* IGRAP 6: Loyalty Programmes
- \* IGRAP 7: The Limit of a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
- \* IGRAP 8: Agreements for the Construction of Assets from Exchange Transactions
- \* IGRAP 9: Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
- \* IGRAP 10: Assets Received from Customers
- \* IGRAP 11: Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities
- \* IGRAP 12: Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Ventures
- \* IGRAP 13: Operating Leases – Incentives

- \* IGRAP 14: Evaluating the Substance of Transactions involving the Legal Form of a Lease
- \* IGRAP 15: Revenue – Barter Transactions involving Advertising Services
- \* IGRAP 16: Intangible Assets – Website Costs

### 1.2 CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in South African Rands. All figures are rounded to the nearest one thousand rand.

### 1.3. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the fund and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate over the period to maturity.

#### 1.3.1 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the entity directly in return for services rendered or goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis.

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when substantially all the risks and rewards in those goods are passed to the consumer.

#### 1.3.2 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

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 generally 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.

The revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures.

### 1.4 INVESTMENTS

Investments are shown at fair value including interest capitalized.

### 1.5 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to the changes in presentation in the current year.

### 1.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Refugee Relief Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### Measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost, which includes transaction costs. After initial recognition, these instruments are measured as set out below.

### Financial assets

The Fund's principal financial assets are investments.

All financial assets are measured at amortized cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortizations.

### Investments

The investments are measured at subsequent reporting dates at amortized cost by using the effective interest rate method if they have a fixed maturity or at cost if there is no fixed maturity.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value.

### Financial Liabilities

The Fund's principal financial liabilities are accounts payable.

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortizations.

## 1.7 EXPENDITURE

Expenditure is accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting.

## 1.8 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized when the entity has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the provision can be made.

Provisions are reviewed at the reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

## 2. Revenue

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Interest received	24	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>

## 3. Administrative Expenditure

Bank Charges	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## 4. Audit Fees

29 27

## 5. Risk Management

### 5.1 Financial Risk Factors

#### 5.1.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices. Interest rates will affect the Refugee Relief Fund. Market risk management aims to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters while optimizing return. The Refugee Relief Fund does not manage this risk aggressively as the investments of funds are determined by the Minister of Social Development and the Minister of Finance. Within these parameters, funds are invested with reputable financial institutions.

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Refugee Relief Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 5.1.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Refugee Relief Fund if a financial institution to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Refugee Relief Fund's exposure to credit risk is influenced only by the individual characteristics of the financial institutions where funds are deposited or invested. Reputable financial institutions are used for investing and cash handling purposes.

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Cost	651	655
Additions during the year	(7)	(4)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>651</b>

### 5.1.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Refugee Relief Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Refugee Relief Fund's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that the investment terms chosen will ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Refugee Relief Fund monitors its cash flow requirements and optimizes its cash return on investments.

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash and balances with the banks	9	10
Investment	635	641
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>651</b>

### 5.1.4 Interest Rate Risk

The Refugee Relief Fund manages its interest risk by effectively investing surplus funds with different accredited financial institutions. Any movement in interest rate will affect interest income. Interest income is capitalized and will therefore not affect the operations of the Refugee Relief Fund.

		2021/22	2020/21
	Change	Effective Rate	Effective Rate
Investment	(0.13%)	3.77%	3,9%
Interest risk sensitivity analysis			
		2021/22	2020/21
Investment		635	641
<b>0.13% interest fluctuation impact</b>		<b>0.83</b>	<b>18.65</b>

### 5.1.5 Foreign Exchange Risk

The Fund does not hedge foreign exchange fluctuations. The Fund does not have any foreign account receivables, foreign accounts payables or derivative market instruments.

### 5.1.6 Price Risk

Due to the nature and extent of the fund, there is no exposure to price risks.

## 6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Cash - Corporation for public deposits	635	641
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>651</b>

The credit quality of cash at the bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or historical information about counterparty default rates

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Refugee Relief Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 7. Cash generated from/ (utilized in) Operations

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
(Interest received)	(24)	(25)
Net cash flow from operating activities	(31)	(29)

### 8. Net cash inflows/outflows from Operating

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Cash payments to suppliers and employees	(31)	(27)
Cash generated from/ (utilized in) operations	(31)	(27)
Interest received	24	1,625
<b>Net cash inflows/outflows from operating activities</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>1,598</b>

### 9. Events after Balance Sheet Date

None identified to date.

### 10. Related party transactions

#### 10.1 The Department of Social Development

The Executive Authority of the Refugee Relief Fund is the Minister of the Department of Social Development (DSD). Although a related party relationship exists between the DSD and the Fund, there were no transactions with DSD.

#### 10.2 Relief Fund Boards

A related party relationship exists between the Refugee Relief Fund, the Disaster Relief Fund, the Social Relief Fund and the State President's Fund. There were no transactions between the above-mentioned related parties.

#### 10.3 National Development Agency (NDA)

A related party relationship exists between the Refugee Relief Fund and the NDA. There were no transactions between the parties.

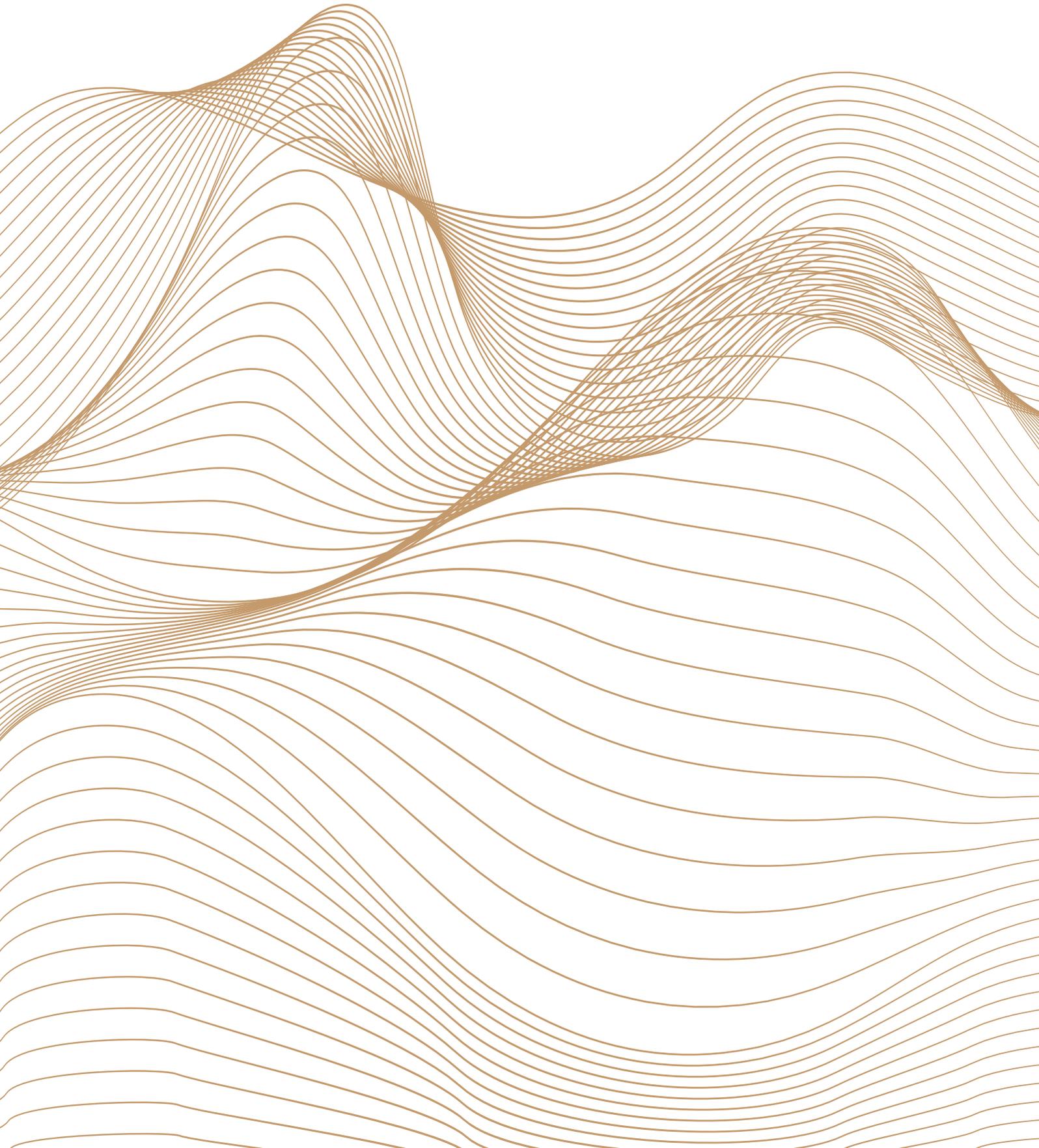
#### 10.4 South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)

A related party relationship exists between the Refugee Relief Fund and SASSA. There were no transactions between the parties.

### 11. Going Concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared based on accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business. The Fund is in the process of being closed. This will be done upon the amendment of the Social Assistance Act and the Fund-Raising Act, the processes of which commenced in the 2012/13 financial year.

# SOCIAL RELIEF FUND



## Report of the Auditor-General to the Minister of Social Development on the Social Relief Fund

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Social Relief Fund set out on pages 265 to 270, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of financial performance, the statement of changes in net assets, and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Social Relief Fund as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP).

#### Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code), as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion

#### Material uncertainty related to going concern

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.
7. The enabling act of the fund, the Fund Raising Act of South Africa, 1978 (Act No. 107 of 1978), will be amended that will result in the dissolution of the fund. As stated in note 11, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 12 indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### Responsibilities of the board for the financial statements

8. The board, which constitutes the accounting authority, is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards of GRAP, and the requirements of the Fund-Raising Act and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

10. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to the auditor's report.

### Performance information reporting

12. The fund is not required to prepare a report on its performance against predetermined objectives, as it does not fall within the ambit of the PFMA and such reporting is not required in terms of the entity's specific legislation.

### Audit of compliance with legislation

13. As the fund was dormant for the year under review, no work was performed on the audit of compliance with legislation.

### Other information

14. The Social Relief Fund's accounting authority is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report.
15. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
16. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
17. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report that fact.
18. I have nothing to report in this regard.

### Internal control deficiencies

19. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

*Auditor-General*

Pretoria  
19 July 2022



## Annexure – Auditor-General’s responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements.

### Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in the auditor’s report, I also:
  - \* identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
  - \* obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the fund’s internal control
  - \* evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board, which constitutes the accounting authority
  - \* conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting authority’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Social Relief Fund to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of the auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause a fund to cease operating as a going concern
  - \* evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

### Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also provide the accounting authority with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

## Social Relief Fund Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Other income (SPR)	2	1,664	1,625
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,625</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Administrative expenses (SPR)	3	(1)	(1)
Audit fees (SPR)	4	(30)	(26)
SPR)			
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>(31)</b>	<b>(27)</b>
<b>SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS</b>			
Surplus for the year		1,633	1,598

## Social Relief Fund Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>Non-current assets: on-current (</b>			
		-	-
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents (SPO)	7	44,990	43,357
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>44,990</b>	<b>43,357</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Other Payables	5	(8)	(8)
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>		<b>44,982</b>	<b>43,349</b>
Accumulated surplus		44,982	43,349
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>		<b>44,982</b>	<b>43,349</b>

## Statement of of Changes in Net assets as at 31 March 2022

	Accumulated funds R'000
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>41,751</b>
Surplus for the year	1,598
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>43,349</b>
Surplus for the year	1,633
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>44,982</b>

## Social Relief Fund Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	8	(31)	(27)
Cash generated from/ (utilized in) Operations		(31)	(27)
Interest received	2	1,664	1,625
<b>Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>1,598</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>			-
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
	Notes	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Provision for Future expense		6	6
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Net inflow/outflow in cash and cash equivalents		1,633	1,598
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		43,358	41,760
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at end of the Year</b>		<b>44,991</b>	<b>43,358</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Social Relief Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The following are the principal accounting policies of the Fund which are, in all material respects, consistent with those applied in the previous year, except as otherwise indicated.

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1.1.1 The following approved Standards of GRAP have been approved and issued by the Accounting Standards Board, but only become effective in the future or have not been given an effective date by the Minister of Finance. The Fund has not early-adopted any new Standards but has in some cases referred to them for guidance in developing appropriate accounting policies in accordance with the requirements of Directive 5: Determining the GRAP Reporting Framework:

\* GRAP 20: Related Party Disclosures

1.2 The following interpretations have also been issued and are expected to have an insignificant impact on the financial statements since they generally reflect the interpretations and principles that are already established under IFRS.

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- \* IGRAP 2: Changes in Existing Decommissioning Restoration and Similar Liabilities
- \* IGRAP 3: Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease
- \* IGRAP 4: Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
- \* IGRAP 5: Applying the Restatement Approach under the Standard of GRAP on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
- \* IGRAP 6: Loyalty Programmes
- \* IGRAP 7: The Limit of a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
- \* IGRAP 8: Agreements for the Construction of Assets from Exchange Transactions
- \* IGRAP 9: Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
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- \* IGRAP 12: Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Ventures
- \* IGRAP 13: Operating Leases – Incentives
- \* IGRAP 14: Evaluating the Substance of Transactions involving the Legal Form of a Lease
- \* IGRAP 15: Revenue – Barter Transactions involving Advertising Services
- \* IGRAP 16: Intangible Assets – Website Costs

#### 1.2 CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in South African Rands. All figures are rounded to the nearest one thousand.

#### 1.3 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate over the period to maturity.

##### 1.3.1 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that is accrued to the entity directly in return for services rendered or goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis.

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when substantially all the risks and rewards in those goods is passed to the consumer.

##### 1.3.2 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

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 generally 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.

Revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedure.

#### 1.4 INVESTMENTS

Investments are shown at cost including interest capitalized.

#### 1.5 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

#### 1.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

##### 1.6.1 Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

##### 1.6.2 Measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value which includes transaction cost. After initial recognition, these instruments are measured as set out below.

##### 1.6.3 Financial assets

The Fund's principal financial assets are investments.

All financial assets are measured at amortized cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortizations.

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Social Relief Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 1.6.4 Investments

The investments are measured at subsequent reporting dates at amortized cost by using the effective interest rate method if they have a fixed maturity or at cost if there is no fixed maturity.

### 1.6.5 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

### 1.6.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value.

### 1.6.7 Financial Liabilities

The Fund's principal financial liabilities are accounts payable.

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortizations.

### 1.7 EXPENDITURE

Expenditure is accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting.

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
<b>2. Revenue</b>		
Interest received	1,664	1,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,625</b>

### 3. Administrative Expenditure

Bank Charges	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### 4. Audit Fees

30 26

### 5. Trade and other payables

8 8

### 6. Risk Management

#### 6.1.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices. Interest rates will affect the Social Relief Fund. Market risk management aims to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters while optimizing return. The Social Relief Fund does not manage this risk aggressively as the investments of funds are determined by the Minister of Social Development and the Minister of Finance. Within these parameters, funds are invested with reputable financial institutions.

#### 6.1.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Social Relief Fund if a financial institution to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Social Relief Fund's exposure to credit risk is influenced only by the individual characteristics of the financial institutions where funds are deposited or invested. Reputable financial institutions are used for investing and cash handling purposes.

Credit Risk Affect Financial Assets	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Cost	43,349	41,751
Additions during the year	1,633	1,598
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>44,982</b>	<b>43,349</b>

#### 6.1.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Social Relief Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Social Relief Fund's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that the investment terms chosen will ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

Cash and Cash Equivalents	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Cash and balances with banks	21	21
Investments	44,969	43,336
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,990</b>	<b>43,357</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Social Relief Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 6.1.4 Interest Rate Risk

The Social Relief Fund manages its interest risk by effectively investing surplus funds with different accredited financial institutions. Any movement in interest rate will affect interest income. Interest income is capitalized and will therefore not affect the operations of the Social Relief Fund.

		2021/22	2020/21	Change
	Change	Effective Rate	Effective Rate	
Investment	(0.04%)	3.70%	3.74%	0.06%

Interest risk sensitivity analysis	2021/22	2020/21
Investments	44,969	43,336
<b>0.04% interest fluctuation impact</b>	<b>17.99</b>	<b>1 265.41</b>

### 6.1.5 Foreign Exchange Risk

The Fund does not hedge foreign exchange fluctuations. The Fund does not have any foreign account receivables, foreign accounts payables or derivative market instruments.

### 6.1.6 Price Risk

Due to the nature and extent of the Fund, there is no exposure to price risks.

## 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

		2020/21 R'000
Cash – Bank Deposits	21	21
Cash – Investment Account	44,969	43,336
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,990</b>	<b>43,357</b>

The credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or historical information about counterparty default rates.

## 8. Cash generated from/ (utilized in) Operations

	2021/22 R'000
Surplus/ (deficit) before tax	1,633
(Interest received)	(1,664)
<b>Net cash generated from Operations</b>	<b>(31)</b>

## 9. Net cash inflows/outflows from Operating Activities

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Cash payments to suppliers and employees	(31)	(27)
<b>Cash generated from/ (utilized in) operations</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>(27)</b>
Interest received	1,664	1,625
<b>Net cash inflows/outflows from operating activities</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>1,598</b>

## 10. Events after Balance Sheet Date

None identified to date.

## 11. Related Party Transactions

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the Social Relief Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 11.1 The Department of Social Development

The Executive Authority of the Social Relief Fund is the Minister of the Department of Social Development (DSD). Although a related party relationship exists between DSD and the Fund, there were no transactions with DSD.

### 11.2 Relief Fund Boards

A related party relationship exists between the Social Relief Fund, the Disaster Relief Fund, the Refugee Relief Fund and the State President's Fund. There were no transactions between the above-mentioned related parties.

### 11.3 National Development Agency (NDA)

A related party relationship exists between the Social Relief Fund and the NDA. There were no transactions between the parties.

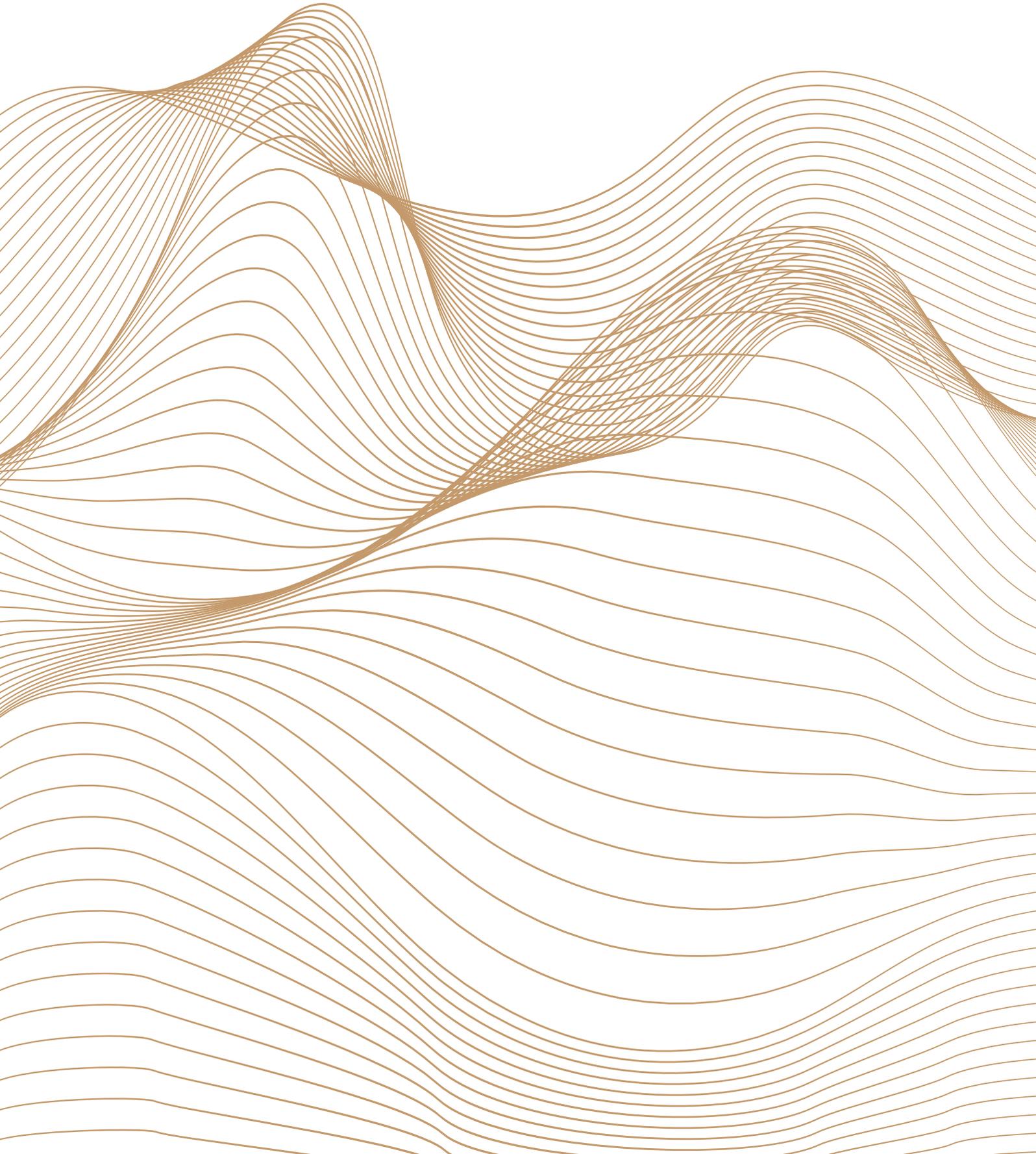
### 11.4 South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)

A related party relationship exists between the Social Relief Fund and SASSA. There were no transactions between the parties.

## 12. Going Concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared based on accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business. The Fund is in the process of being closed. This will be done upon the amendment of the Social Assistance Act and the Fund-Raising Act, the processes of which commenced in the 2012/13 financial year.

# STATE PRESIDENT FUND



## Report of the Auditor-General to the Minister of Social Development on the State President Fund

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the State President Fund set out on pages 275 to 280, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of financial performance, the statement of changes in net assets, and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the State President Fund as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP).

#### Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code), as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion

#### Material uncertainty related to going concern

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.
7. The enabling act of the fund, the Fund Raising Act of South Africa, 1978 (Act No. 107 of 1978), will be amended that will result in the dissolution of the fund. As stated in note 11, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 11, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### Responsibilities of the board for the financial statements

8. The board, which constitutes the accounting authority, is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards of GRAP, and the requirements of the Fund-Raising Act and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

10. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to the auditor's report.

#### Performance information reporting

12. The fund is not required to prepare a report on its performance against predetermined objectives, as it does not fall within the ambit of the PFMA and such reporting is not required in terms of the entity's specific legislation.

#### Audit of compliance with legislation

13. As the fund was dormant for the year under review, no work was performed on the audit of compliance with legislation.

#### Other information

14. The State President Fund's accounting authority is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report.
15. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
16. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

## Report of the Auditor-General to the Minister of Social Development on the State President Fund

17. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report that fact.

18. I have nothing to report in this regard.

### Internal control deficiencies

19. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

*Auditor General*

Pretoria  
19 July 2022



AUDITOR - GENERAL  
SOUTH AFRICA

*Auditing to build public confidence*

## Annexure – Auditor-General’s responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements.

### Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in the auditor’s report, I also:
  - \* identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
  - \* obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the fund’s internal control
  - \* evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board, which constitutes the accounting authority conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting authority’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the State President Fund to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of the auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause a fund to cease operating as a going concern
  - \* evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

### Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also provide the accounting authority with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

## State President Fund Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 March 2022

		2021/22	2020/21
	Notes	R'000	R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Other income	2	1 739	1 698
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>1 739</b>	<b>1 698</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Administrative expenses	3	(2)	(1)
Audit fees	4	(32)	(29)
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>(34)</b>	<b>(30)</b>
<b>SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS</b>		<b>1 705</b>	<b>1 668</b>
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>1 705</b>	<b>1 668</b>

## State President Fund Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022

		2021/22	2020/21
	Notes	R'000	R'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current assets (Cash and cash equivalent)	6	46 991	45 286
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>46 991</b>	<b>45 286</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities		-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
Accumulated surplus		46 991	45 286
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>		<b>46 991</b>	<b>45 286</b>

## Statement of Changes in Net assets as at 31 March 2022

	Accumulated funds R'000
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>43 618</b>
Surplus for the year	1,598
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>45 286</b>
Surplus for the year	1 705
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>46 991</b>

## State President Fund Cash Flow Statement for the year ended

	Notes	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash paid to suppliers and employee	7	(34)	(30)
<b>Cash utilized in operations</b>		<b>(34)</b>	<b>(30)</b>
Interest received	2	1 739	1 698
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>1 739</b>	<b>1 698</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (SPR)</b>			
Net cash flows from investing activities		-	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net cash from financial activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1 705	1 668
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45 286</b>	<b>43 618</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year</b>		<b>46 991</b>	<b>45 286</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the State President Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The following are the principal accounting policies of the Fund which are, in all material respects, consistent with those applied in the previous year, except as otherwise indicated.

#### 1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

1.1.1 The following approved Standards of GRAP have been approved and issued by the Accounting Standards Board, but only become effective in the future or have not been given an effective date by the Minister of Finance. The Fund has not early-adopted any new Standards but has in some cases referred to them for guidance in developing appropriate accounting policies in accordance with the requirements of Directive 5: Determining the GRAP Reporting Framework:

- \* GRAP 20: Related Party Disclosures

1.1.2 The following interpretations have also been issued and are expected to have an insignificant impact on the financial statements since they generally reflect the interpretations and principles that are already established under IFRS.

- \* IGRAP 1: Applying the Probability Test on initial Recognition of Revenue
- \* IGRAP 2: Changes in Existing Decommissioning Restoration and Similar Liabilities
- \* IGRAP 3: Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease
- \* IGRAP 4: Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
- \* IGRAP 5: Applying the Restatement Approach under the Standard of GRAP on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
- \* IGRAP 6: Loyalty Programmes
- \* IGRAP 7: The Limit of a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
- \* IGRAP 8: Agreements for the Construction of Assets from Exchange Transactions
- \* IGRAP 9: Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
- \* IGRAP 10: Assets Received from Customers
- \* IGRAP 11: Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities

- \* IGRAP 12: Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Ventures
- \* IGRAP 13: Operating Leases – Incentives
- \* IGRAP 14: Evaluating the Substance of Transactions involving the Legal Form of a Lease
- \* IGRAP 15 – Revenue – Barter Transactions involving Advertising Services
- \* IGRAP 16: Intangible Assets – Website Costs
- \* IGRAP 17: Interpretation of the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an asset.

#### 1.2 CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in South African Rands. All figures are rounded to the nearest one thousand.

#### 1.3. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate over the period to maturity.

##### 1.3.1 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the entity directly in return for services rendered or goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis.

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when substantially all the risks and rewards in those goods is passed to the consumer.

##### 1.3.2 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

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 generally 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.

Revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures.

#### 1.4 INVESTMENTS

Investments are shown at cost including interest capitalized.

#### 1.5 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the State President Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 1.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### Measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, which includes transaction costs. After initial recognition, these instruments are measured as set out below.

#### Financial assets

The Fund's principal financial assets are cash and cash equivalents.

All financial assets are measured at amortized cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortizations

#### Investments

The investments are measured at subsequent reporting dates at amortized cost by using the effective interest rate method if they have a fixed maturity or at cost if there is no fixed maturity.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and investments. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value.

#### Financial Liabilities

The Fund's principal financial liabilities are accounts payable. All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortizations

### 1.7 EXPENDITURE

Expenditure is accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting.

### 1.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the entity has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events, an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will probably be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the provision can be made. Provisions are reviewed at the reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate

## 2. Revenue

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Interest received	1,739	1,698
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>1,698</b>

## 3. Administrative Expenditure

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Bank Charges	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

## 4. Audit Fees

32

29

## 5. Risk Management

### 5.1 Financial Risk Factors

#### 5.1.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices. Interest rates will affect the State President Fund. Market risk management aims to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters while optimizing return. The State President Fund does not manage this risk aggressively as the investments of funds are determined by the Minister of Social Development and the Minister of Finance. Within these parameters, funds are invested with reputable financial institutions.

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the State President Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

### 5.1.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the State President Fund if a financial institution to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The State President Fund's exposure to credit risk is influenced only by the individual characteristics of the financial institutions where funds are deposited or invested. Reputable financial institutions are used for investing and cash handling purposes and optimizes its cash return on investments.

Financial Assets	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Cost	45,286	43,618
Additions during the year	1,705	1,668
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>46,991</b>	<b>45,286</b>

### 5.1.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the State President Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The State President Fund's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that investment terms chosen will ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The State President Fund monitors its cash flow requirements

Cash and Cash Equivalents	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Investment	46,981	45,276
Cash and Balances with Banks	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,991</b>	<b>45,286</b>

### 5.1.4 Interest Rate Risk

The State President Fund manages its interest risk by effectively investing surplus funds with different accredited financial institutions. Any movement in interest rate will affect interest income. Interest income is capitalized and will therefore not affect the operations of the State President Fund.

	Change	2021/22 Effective Rate	2020/21 Effective Rate
<b>Investment</b>	<b>0.05%</b>	<b>3.70%</b>	<b>3.75%</b>

#### Interest risk sensitivity analysis

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>Investment</b>	46,981	45,276
<b>0.05% interest fluctuation impact</b>	<b>23.49</b>	<b>1317.53</b>

### 5.1.5 Foreign Exchange Risk

The Fund does not hedge foreign exchange fluctuations. The Fund does not have any foreign account receivables, foreign accounts payables or derivative market instruments.

### 5.1.6 Price Risk

Due to the nature and extent of the Fund, there is no exposure to price risks.

## 6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Cash – Bank Deposits	10	10
Cash – Investment Account	46,981	45,276
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,991</b>	<b>45,286</b>

The credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or historical information about counterparty default rates.

## Notes to the Financial Statements of the State President Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

**7. Cash utilized in Operations**

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Surplus before tax	1,705	1,668
(Interest received)	(1,739)	(1,698)
<b>Cash generated from Operations</b>	<b>(34)</b>	<b>(30)</b>

**8. Net cash inflows/outflows from Operating Activities**

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Cash payments to suppliers and employees	(34)	(30)
Cash generated from/ (utilized in) operations	(34)	(30)
Interest received	1,739	1,698
<b>Net cash inflows/outflows from operating activities</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>1,668</b>

**9. Events after Balance Sheet Date**

None identified to date.

**10. Related party transactions****10.1 The Department of Social Development**

The Executive Authority of the State President Fund is the Minister of the Department of Social Development (DSD). Although a related party relationship exists between DSD and the Fund, there were no transactions with DSD.

**10.2 Relief Fund Boards**

A related party relationship exists between the State President Fund, the Disaster Relief Fund, the Refugee Relief Fund, and the Social Relief Fund. There were no transactions between the above-mentioned related parties.

**10.3 National Development Agency (NDA)**

A related party relationship exists between the State President Fund and the NDA. There were no transactions between the parties.

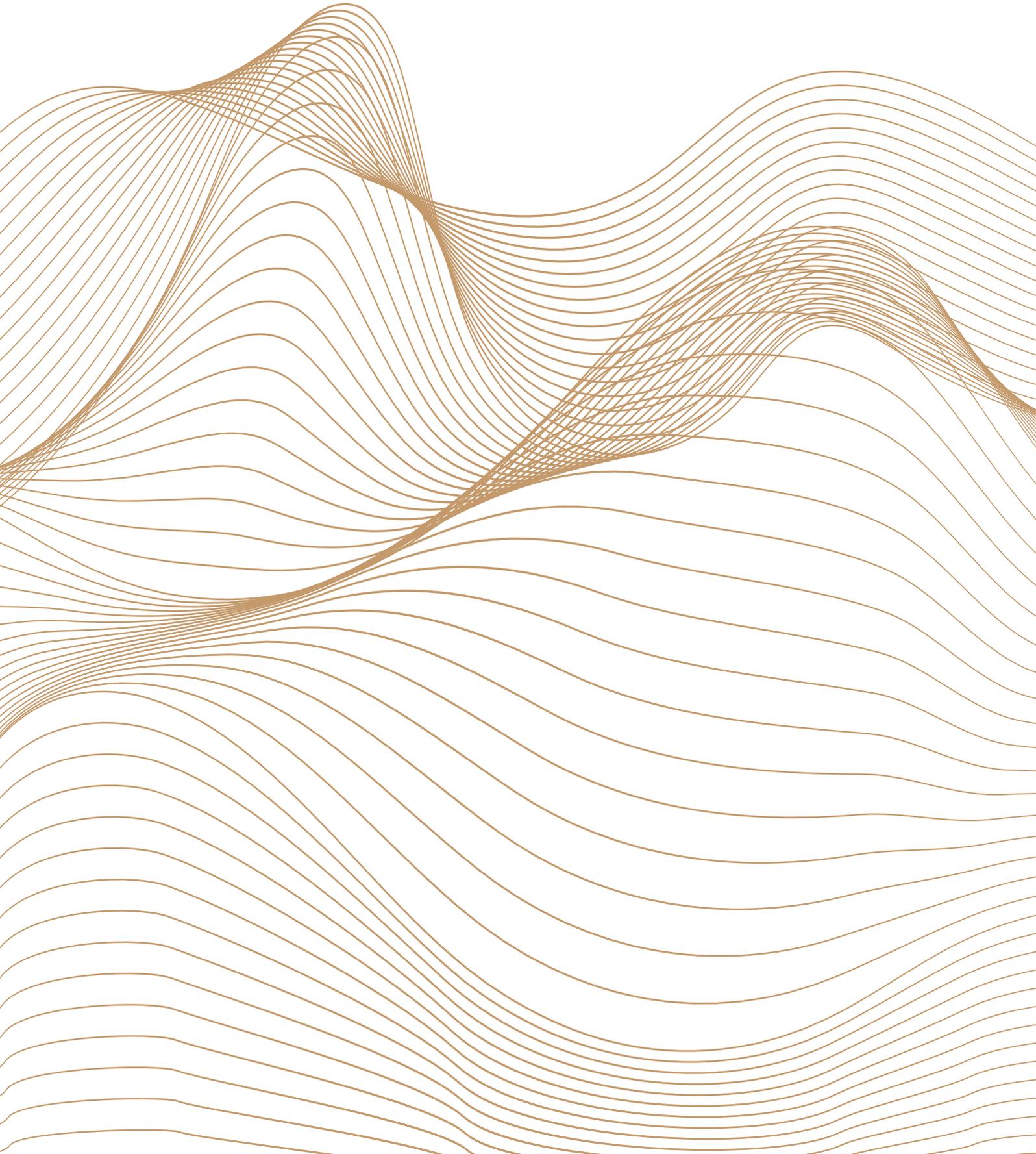
**10.4 South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)**

A related party relationship exists between the State President Fund and SASSA. There were no transactions between the parties.

**11 Going Concern**

The annual financial statements have been prepared based on accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business. The Fund is in the process of being closed. This will be done upon the amendment of the Social Assistance Act and the Fund-Raising Act, the processes of which commenced in the 2012/13 financial year.

# **PART F: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

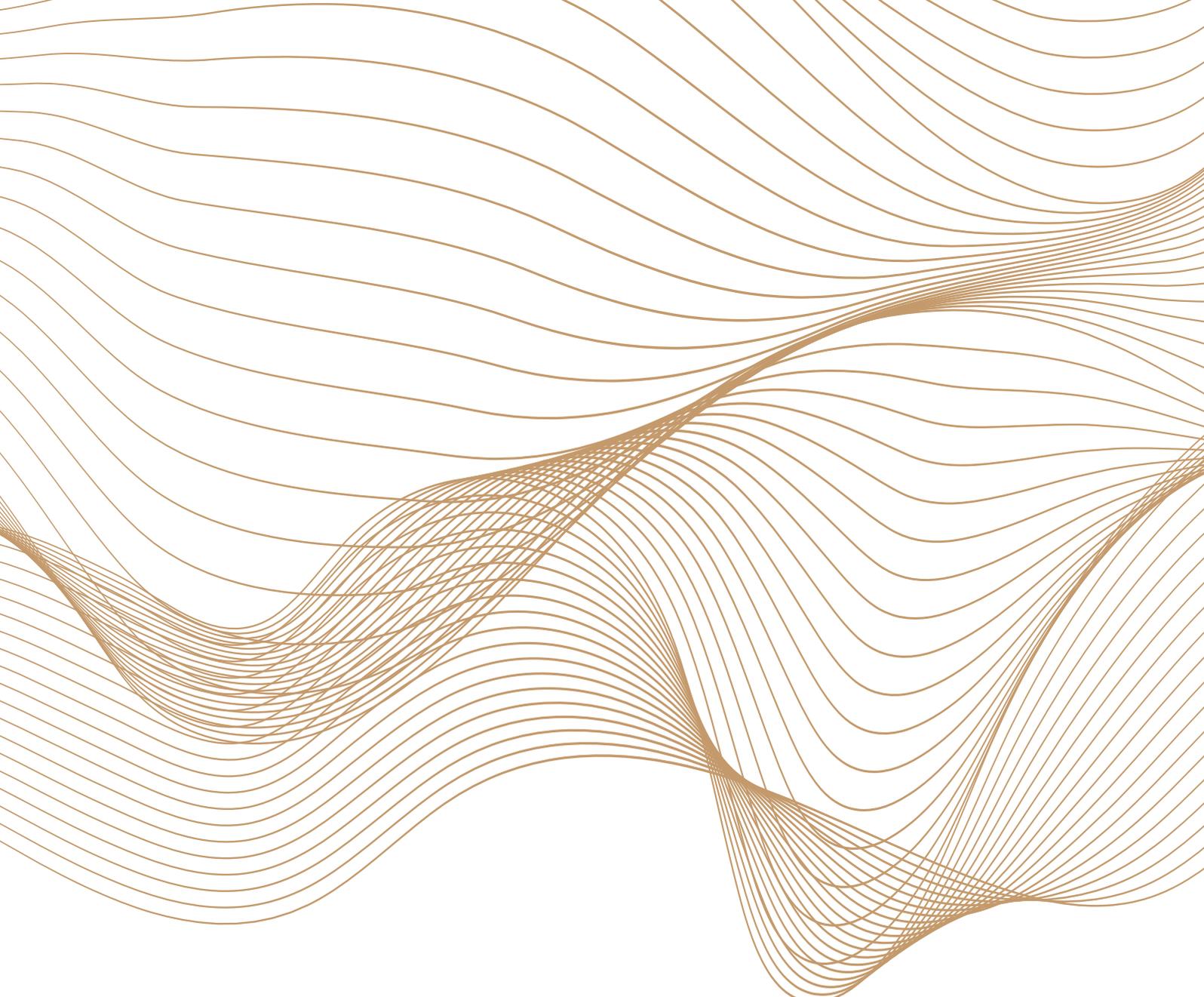


## PART F: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ABCD</b>	Asset Based Community Development	<b>DPSA</b>	Department of Public Service and Administration
<b>ACFP</b>	Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention	<b>DSD</b>	Department of Social Development
<b>ADS</b>	Accreditation of Diversion Services	<b>DTPS</b>	Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services
<b>AFS</b>	Annual Financial Statements	<b>EC</b>	Eastern Cape
<b>AGM</b>	Annual General Meeting	<b>ECD</b>	Early Childhood Development
<b>AGSA</b>	Auditor- General of South Africa	<b>EHW</b>	Employee Health and Wellness
<b>AIAP</b>	Audit Implementation Action Plan	<b>EPWP</b>	Expanded Public Works Programme
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	<b>EXCO</b>	Executive Committee
<b>APP</b>	Annual Performance Plan	<b>FBO</b>	Faith-Based Organisations
<b>AU</b>	African Union	<b>FOSAD</b>	Forum of South African Directors-General
<b>BAC</b>	Bid Adjudication Committee	<b>FS</b>	Free State
<b>BEC</b>	Bid Evaluation Committee	<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>BRICS</b>	Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa	<b>GBVF</b>	Gender Based Violence Framework
<b>BSC</b>	Bid Specification Committee	<b>GBVCC</b>	Gender-Based Violence Command Centre
<b>CBIMS</b>	Community-Based Information Management System	<b>GIA</b>	Grant in Aid
<b>CBO</b>	Community-Based Organisations	<b>GP</b>	Gauteng Province
<b>CCCs</b>	Community Care Centres	<b>GTAC</b>	Government Technical Advisory Centre
<b>CDA</b>	Central Drug Authority	<b>HCM</b>	Human Capital Management
<b>CDP</b>	Community Development Practitioners	<b>HDI</b> s	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
<b>CDPF</b>	Community Development Practice Forum	<b>HF&amp;NSP</b>	Household Food and Nutrition Security Programme
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer	<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>CHH</b>	Child Headed Households	<b>HR</b>	Human Resource
<b>CNDCs</b>	Community Nutrition and Distribution Centres	<b>HSDS</b>	Heads of Social Development Sector
<b>COGTA</b>	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	<b>HWSETA</b>	Health and Welfare Sector Education and Training Authority
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease	<b>ICPD</b>	International Conference on Policy and Development
<b>CPS</b>	Core Package of Services	<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>CSC</b>	Community Service Centre	<b>ISMD</b>	Integrated Service Delivery Model
<b>CSD</b>	Central Suppliers Databases	<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>CSG</b>	Child Support Grant	<b>ITSAA</b>	Independent Tribunal for Social Assistance Appeals
<b>CYC</b>	Child and Youth Care	<b>JCPS</b>	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
<b>CYCC</b>	Child and Youth Care Centers	<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>CYCW</b>	Child and Youth Care Workers	<b>KfW</b>	German Development Bank
<b>DBE</b>	Department of Basic Education	<b>KPA</b>	Key Performance Area
<b>DDG</b>	Deputy Director General	<b>KYNS</b>	Know your NPO Status
<b>DORA</b>	Division of Revenue Act	<b>KZN</b>	KwaZulu-Natal
<b>DPME</b>	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>LAN</b>	Local Area Network

<b>LP</b>	Limpopo Province	<b>POA</b>	Programme of Action
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>MANCO</b>	Management Committee	<b>PSCBC</b>	Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council
<b>MINMEC</b>	Minister and Members of the Executive Committee's Council	<b>PSS</b>	Psychosocial Support Services
<b>MOA</b>	Memorandum of Agreement	<b>RACAP</b>	Register of Adoptable Children and Prospective Adoptive Parents
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding	<b>RMC</b>	Risk Management Committee
<b>MP</b>	Mpumalanga	<b>SA</b>	South Africa
<b>MPAT</b>	Management Performance Assessment Tool	<b>SAAYC</b>	South African Association of Youth Clubs
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	<b>SACSSP</b>	South African Council for Social Service Professions
<b>MTSF</b>	Medium Term Strategic Framework	<b>SADC</b>	Southern Africa Development Community
<b>N/A</b>	Not Applicable	<b>SANAC</b>	South African National Aids Council
<b>NC</b>	Northern Cape	<b>SAOPF</b>	South African Older Persons Forum
<b>NCCPF</b>	National Child Care Protection Forum	<b>SAPO</b>	South African Post Office
<b>NDA</b>	National Development Agency	<b>SAPS</b>	South African Police Service
<b>NDMP</b>	National Drug Master Plan	<b>SARS</b>	South African Revenue Services
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan	<b>SASSA</b>	South African Social Security Agency
<b>NDRM</b>	National Disability Rights Machinery	<b>SAYC</b>	South African Youth Council
<b>NEDLAC</b>	National Economic Development and Labour Council	<b>SBC</b>	Social Behaviour Change
<b>NEPF</b>	National Evaluation Policy Framework	<b>SBD</b>	Standard Bidding Document
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organisation	<b>SCM</b>	Supply Chain Management
<b>NISIS</b>	National Integrated Social Information System	<b>SDICMS</b>	Social Development Integrated Case Management Systems
<b>NF&amp;NSP</b>	National Food and Nutrition Security Plan	<b>SEIAS</b>	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System
<b>NISPIS</b>	National Integrated Social Protection Information System	<b>SFP</b>	Sector Funding Policy
<b>NL</b>	National Lottery	<b>SHERQ</b>	Safety, Health, Environment, Risk and Quality
<b>NLC</b>	National Lottery Commission	<b>SITA</b>	State Information Technology Agency
<b>NMOG</b>	National Macro-Organisation of Government	<b>SLA</b>	State Law Advisors
<b>NPAC</b>	National Plan of Action for Children	<b>SLA</b>	Service Level Agreement
<b>NPC</b>	Non-Profit Companies	<b>SMMEs</b>	Small, Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises
<b>NPO</b>	Non-Profit Organisation	<b>SMS</b>	Senior Management Service
<b>NSFAS</b>	National Student Financial Aid Scheme	<b>SMS</b>	Short Message System
<b>NSG</b>	National School of Government	<b>SONA</b>	State of the Nation Address
<b>NSP</b>	National Strategic Plan	<b>SPCHD</b>	Social Protection, Community and Human Development
<b>NW</b>	North West	<b>SRD</b>	Social Relief of Distress
<b>NYDA</b>	National Youth Development Agency	<b>SSP</b>	Social Service Practitioners
<b>OVC</b>	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children	<b>STI</b>	Sexual Transmitted Infection
<b>OCSLA</b>	Office of the Chief State Law Advisor	<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>PFDC</b>	Provincial Food Distribution Centre	<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>PFMA</b>	Public Finance Management Act	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>PMDS</b>	Departmental Performance Management and Development System	<b>UNCPD</b>	United Nations Commission on Population and Development

<b>UNCRPD</b>	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>USA</b>	United State of America
<b>USSDs</b>	Unstructured Supplementary Services Data
<b>UTC</b>	Universal Treatment Curriculum
<b>VEP</b>	Victim Empowerment Programme
<b>VSS</b>	Victim Satisfaction Survey
<b>VSS</b>	Victim Support Service
<b>WC</b>	Western Cape
<b>WPRPD</b>	White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>YOLO</b>	You Only Live Once



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